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Bradford 1705

# THE REPORTER.

NORWICH, - - CONN.

Vol. 1,

No. 1.

**AUGUST.**

The News, is a monthly devoted to stamps and coins.

*12 Cents a year.*

Published monthly  
at NORWICH, CONN.

BY—

Jaquith & Blackburn,  
270 MAIN ST;  
NORWICH, CONN.

**8 PAGES.**

**ADVERTISE  
AND  
SUBSCRIBE.**



# THE REPORTER.

NORWICH, - - CONN.

Vol. 1,

No. 1.

AUGUST.

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## CURIOUS COINS.

---

Numismatists or coin-collectors have interesting objects of search in two coins which belong to the transition period between the French Republic and the Second Empire.

One of these is an extremely rare coin which was struck off just at the moment of the assumption of the reins of empire by Napoleon III. Only the die for the obverse or head of a new imperial coin had been completed,

and by some accident or possibly by mischievous design, a coin was struck off which bore the head of "Napoleon III., Emperor," on one side, and "French Republic" on the other.

This contradictory coin is of interest to others than numismatists, for it symbolizes in a striking way the many sudden changes which have taken place in French politics in the past century.

With the other coin a singular story is connected. While Louis Napoleon was "prince-president" and just before he made himself Emperor, a decree was issued ordering a five-france silver piece to be coined bearing his image.

The dies were made, and one coin was struck off as a sample and sent to the prince-president for approval.

But some time passed before he examined it. When at last he gave it his attention he was annoyed to find that he had been presented on the coin with an "love-lock," or hooked lock of hair on the temple, which he did not actually wear at that period, but which he thought unsuitable to so dignified and permanent a representation of himself as an effigy upon a coin.

The prince-president sent for the director of the mint, and ordered him to remove the "love-lock."

When he found that his silence with regard to the peice had been taken for approval, and that the stamping of the coins had commenced.

The work was stopped, and the image deprived of its undignified lock; but the twenty-three coins that had already been

are few to be had of great value.

---

## A SPECIAL OFFER.

---

For the next 30 days we will give the following for 25 CENTS SILVER.

1 years subscription to <i>The Reporter</i> , -	.10
25 diff. stamps, -	.10
A Worlds Columbian Exposition picture,	
"    "    :    :	.25

---

A total of .45  
for 25 cents.

Address this office,



**ADVERTISE.  
AND  
SUBSCRIBE.**

## ADVERTISING RATES.

---

10 cents per inch regardless of size or time of advertisement.

*Address:~*

**Japuth & Blackburn.  
Norwich, Conn.**

# THE REPORTER.

Vol. 1,

NO. 2.

The Reporter is a  
monthly devoted to  
stamps and coins.

\* \* \*

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

*S AQUINA*



*BLACKBURN.*

270 MAIN ST;

NORWICH, CT.

SEPTEMBER.

|||||||

12 Cents a year

---

**I DO**  
**ALL KINDS OF**  
**PHILATELIC**  
**PRINTING &**  
**CHEAP.**

**CLAS, F. MOYES,**  
44 WASHINGTON ST,  
NORWICH, CONN.

---



## THE UNITED STATES BUILDING.

---

Connecticut made several valuable additions to the attractions of the Government Building, and perhaps the most interesting was the envelope machine, contributed by the Plimpton Manufacturing Company, use for making and printing envelopes for the postal service, embossed with the special "Centennial Stamp."

In January, 1876, Postmaster General Jewell adopted a design for a stamp for the stamped envelopes, to be used during the great Exhibition.

This was in the shape of a shield, bearing at the top, in a scroll, the words "U. S. Postage" beneath which was a representation of a mounted post-boy on a ground work of telegraph poles

THE UNITED STATES BUILDING  
and wires; beneath these an engine and postal-car, and at the bottom of the shield within a scroll, the words, "Three Cents."

The dates 1776, 1876 appered at the top and bottom of the shield respectively.

The colors were green and red with the device in white, and the envelopes were of uuiformed size and quality of only a single denomination three chnts.

The ingenious machine by which the envelopes were made, was set in operation in Hartford about the first of May, 1876, and was placed in the United States building on the Centennial groun when tne Exhibition war opened.

A total of nearly 9, 000, 000 of these envelopes were manufact-ured, and for some time after their first appearance, they were highly valued as curiosities.

**ADVERTISING RATES.**

**10 cents per inch regardless of  
size or time of advertisement.**

---

***EDITORIAL.***

**WE are to enlarge soon,**

**12 pages next month.**

**We have the cheapest adver-  
tising rates of any Philatelic pa-  
per published.**

**12 cents a year.**

**ADVERTISE!!!**

**SUBSCRIBE!!!**

---

valued as curiosities.

One hundred thousand remaining on hand when the Exhibition was closed, were sent to the New York post-office, by order of the department at Washington.

The machine which produced them was a wonderfully ingenious piece of mechanism, which cut folded, stamped, gummed the edges and counted the envelopes, taking the paper from a roll at one end and turning it out at the other in packs (twenty-five each) of complete and stamped envelopes ready for packing and shipment.

When in operation, the machine was constantly surrounded by spectators, and the young lady who had charge of it was literally besieged with questions by curious people who had found it difficult to comprehend the ingenious principles upon which it was constructed.



---

THE GOLDEN STAR.  
20 Cents per year.  
Andrew J. Kirby,  
Tauton. - - Mass.  
Editor and Manager.

---

ONE DIME.  
Charles. W. Peugh,  
Publisher,  
Kossuth, - - Ind.  
10 Cents per year.

---

ADVERTISEING RATES.  
10 cents per inch regardless of  
size or time of advertisement.

---

# AUCTION SALES.

We hold Auction Sales  
Every month and you  
should by all means get  
lists and send in your  
bids.

F. J. Stanton, Smyrna, N. Y.

---

**1000** Finely mixed Foreign  
Stamps only 25 cts.

**6** Varieties of genuine foreign  
Stamps, cat. value \$1.14 for  
25 cts.

POSTAL NOTE.

E. H. Wilkinson.

**LINCOLN, NEB.**

---

ADVERTISEING RATES.

10 cents per inch regardless of  
size or time of advertisement.

# THE REPORTER.

Vol. 1, October, - November; 1982.

No. 5 & 6.

## SALUTARY.

LAST Month you received a visit from the REPORTER.

The aim of the publishers is to place in the hands of every collector a medium through which they can make known their wants to the best advantage and hoping that each readers of these pages will oblige us with their subscription or Advertisement and we will say good bye until we meet again.

Very Truly Yours,  
THE PUBLISHERS.

## CIRCULATION.

**513 COPIES.**

A 30 DAYS OFFER.

For thirty days we will insert a 1 in. adv. and give a years subscription to this paper  
**FOR ONLY 20 CENTS.**

ADDRESS

**C. F. Noyes & Co.**  
NORWICH, CONN.

### THE REPORTER.

is published monthly by Charles F. Noyes & Co., on the fifth day of each month. Subscription Rate, 10 Cents per year, Postage Free. Advertising Rates,

10c per inch for 1 month.  
8c per inch for 3 months.  
7c per inch for 6 months.  
6c per inch for 12 months.

### CIRCULATION.

**513 COPIES.**

### ERROR.

You will kindly notice that on the 1st page of cover, Vol. 1. No. 5 & 6, should have read 3 & 4.

### NOTES.

THE two cent vermilion of the present issue of the United States stamp varies in style, size, and color.

THE Metropolitan Philatelist appears for September with 32 very bright and newsy.

THE Southern Philatelist came to the front for September with 28 pages and cover. Good.

THE Golden Star appears for September 25 with good reading matter and a number of "ads."

THE Ohio Stamps Mews is launched upon the sea of journalism for September with Vol. No. 2. Success to you.

Yeast.: Why is it that a loafer is like a postage-stamp?

Crimsonbeak.: Well, I suppose it is because he seems to stuck on the corner!

**EXCHANGE  
DEPARTMENT.**

Notices limit 40 words; free to subscribers.

SEND ON YOUR  
EXCHANGES.

YOU  
CAN  
GET  
OUR  
**CHRISTMAS NUMBER**  
BY SENDING TWO  
ONE CENT STAMPS.

**IN  
OUR  
NEXT.**

YOU WILL FIND  
THE POSTMAN'S DOUBL  
KNOCK.

NOTES.

Reply Paid Postal Cards.

Buying Stamps in Hun-  
gary.

ETC. ETC. ETC.

THE REPORTER.

1890.

1892.

**CHARLES F. NOYES & CO.**

**44 WASHINGTON ST.**

**NORWICH, CONN.**

— DEALERS IN —

**UNITED STATES & FOREIGN**

**STAMPS.**

**WANTED.**

All kinds of U. S. Postage and Revenue  
Stamps. Also Confederate Stamps.

We will pay cash or will give good  
exchange.

## DEALERS COLLECTORS.

*The Massachusetts Philatelist will appear on or about the 20 of Nov, 1892. To all who send 10c (silver) before Nov. 30, 1892, we will give a years subscription and a rare stamp free.*

### — TO DEALERS. —

As an advertising medium it will be unexcelled considering the rates—1 inch 1 month 15C 2 inches 1 month—25C 1 column 1 month 75C.

## E. E. ASHLEY, TAUTON, MASS.

Mail bag locks in the United States are changed every eight years.

Great Britain issued the first letter stamp.

The 45s Carmine of Japan is scarce.

Chicago postal clerks are charged with soaking off rare stamps from foreign letters passing through the mails.

The post-office in Chicago does a larger registered letter business than any other in the country.

# OUR GREAT COMBINATION

**-: OFFER :-**

1 years Subscription  
to the Reporter, .10

1 inch adv, in the Re-  
porter, - - - .10

25 diff. stamp papers  
; : .20

AND

25 diff. stamps, .10

A total of 50 cents  
for

25 CENTS.

ADDRESS  
C. F. Noyes & Co.,  
Norwich, Conn.

## THE PHILATELIC FRAUD REPORTER

15c per year.

Guy W. Green,  
Stromsburg,  
Nebr.

## THE PHILATELIC TRIBUNE.

30c per year.

F. J. STANTON,  
SMYRNA, N.



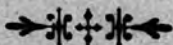
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Vol. 1,

DECEMBER;

No. 5.

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# THE REPORTER.



*A monthly journal devoted to stamps  
and coins.*

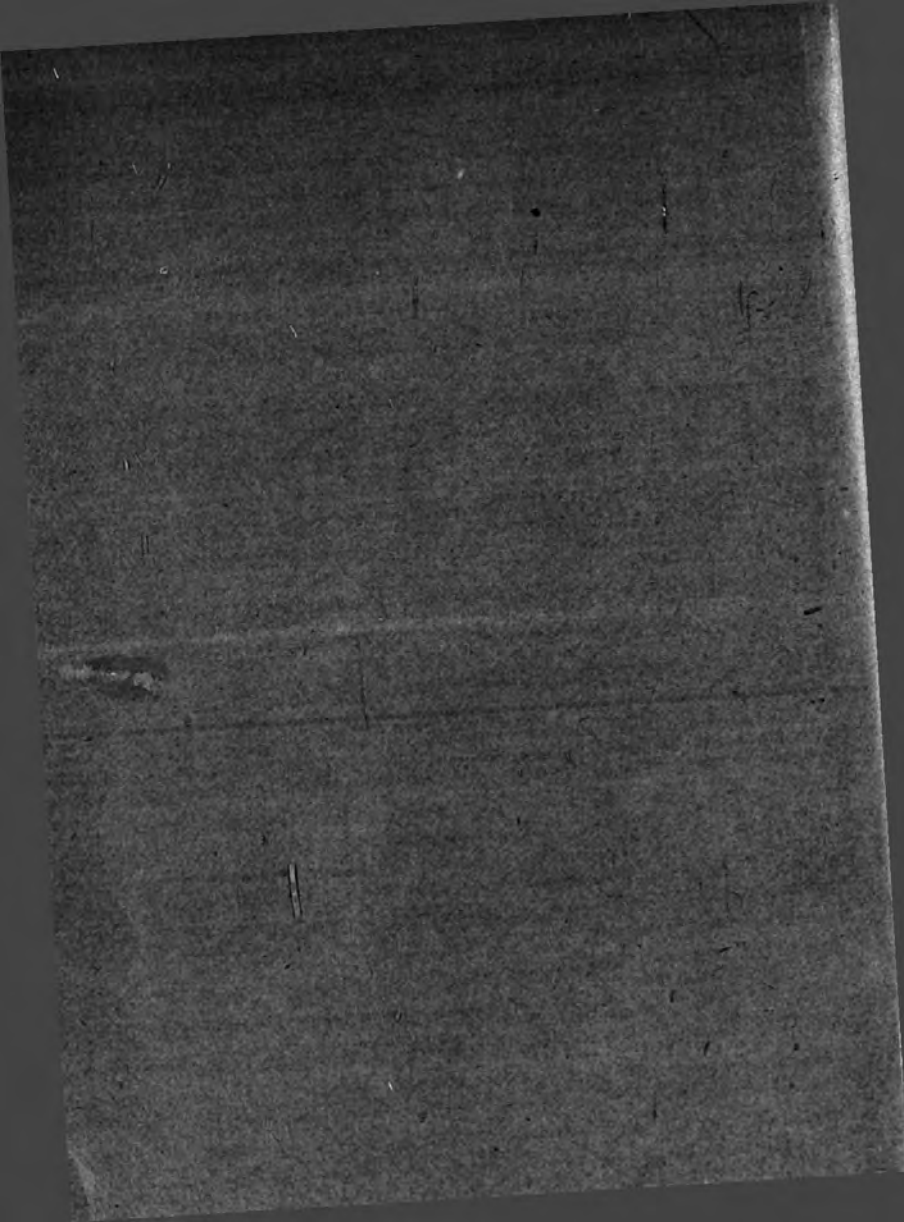
≡ 10 Cents Per Year. ≡

— PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY —

Perley H. Jaquith,

270 Main Street;

Norwich, Conn.



# THE REPORTER.

Vol. 1,

DECEMBER;

No. 5.

## In A Country Postoffice.

THE post-driver stood about seven feet in his boots, with a handsome face, all mud bespattered. Many voices beset him:

"Say, Will, did ye bring me down my morlasses?" "Say, Will, did ye match that ribbon f'r me?" "Say, Will" etc

"You bet I did every time," he answered, jovially, showing his white teeth. Interest in the post was comparatively moribund; a general parcel distributing and hand-shaking followed, untill we were startled by a cry from the postmistress.

"Look a' this, Will Hunson!" said she, "look a' this, will ye? A whole lot o' strawberry jam

soaked right plump inter middle of the United States government!" It was only too true.

The pile of letters and papers which she had emptied on the table were red and glowing as the summer rose. "I didn' mean to," said Will.

"Did'n't mean to!" cried the postmistress. "Didn't mean to lived in a leanto.

Blasted by terror and sarcasm we all hung our heads.

"There's got to be somethin' done," cried Lunette, the postmistress. "Folks got to learn 't the United States government is a awful, an' a solemn, an' a turruble thing.

What ef it sh'd be told we hadn't more respect for her down her than to soak her through with strawberry jam

au' moirret! These her ructions have been goin' on too long in this here postoffice.

"I'm a goin' to fill out a blank an' send it to Washington."

Snipe, the dog, howled.

Lively apprehension, none the less poignant for being vague, sat on every pale brow.

"Here," continued the postmistress, "his major's business letters, lookin' as though they'd been a-sitting in the dentist's chair, havin' all the old stump extracted for a whole set of uppers and unders."

The postmistress' comparison though tragic, was not inapt.

"Here"—blind terror yielded to curiosity on many features—here is Jennie Cossey's letter from her beau, down to New London, with a cardboard dagger in it.

Yes, said the postmistress, manipulating the envelope curiously and holding it to the light. "I knew 't the next thing he'd be sending his pict-

ure! How'd you feel, Will Hunson, if you was standing in his shoes, and had gone and combed yer hair till yer arm ached, and stuck the end of yer handkercher oute yer pocket, and had yer picture took, and then set down and wrote a line of sweetness to wrap around it—and when she took it out have it look like Injuns ayelling on the war-path! Will Hunson, don't ye ride no more strawberry jam and morlasses down here in the middle of the middle of the United States government agin, will ye?"

### Items.

—Roumania is the highest taxed country in the world.

—Japanese children are taught to write with both hands.

—The present issue of U. S. affords many more varieties than any other.

Supplement to the December No. of 7

# THE REPORTER.

## THE NEW STAMPS.

### The Washington Face to Give Place to Columbus Sketches.

THE "DISCOVERY OF AMERICA" WILL SOON  
EMBELISH THE TWO CENTERS.

Washington, Sept. 29. — From and after the first of January next the familiar face of George Washington will in all probability disappear from the two-cent postage stamp and some illustrative pictures of Columbus and his discovery of America will take its place.

Postmaster General Wanamaker yesterday signed a contract with the American Bank Company of New York for the production of the new Columbian series of postage

stamps.

Several of the illustrations have been already decided upon. These are the "Discovery of America by Columbus—First sight of land;" "Columbus fleet at Sea." from Revista De La Marina; "Landing of Columbus." after the Van Der Lyn picture in the United States Capital; "The San a Maria," Columbus's flagship, after Alfred HARRISSE; "Columbus Asking Aid of Queen Isabella;" "Columbus reciting the story

of his discovery to Ferdinand and Isabella on his return from his first voyage."

On one of the denominations will appear a portrait of Columbus. It is expected that the net revenue to the Government from the sale of these stamps will be very large, and that their sale to collectors will largely exceed any previous issue.

It is also believed this issue will greatly stimulate interest in the Exposition both abroad and at home.

#### THE NEW STAMPS.

The American Bank Note Company of New York is preparing for the government what will probably be the finest set of postage stamps ever issued. The set will contain stamps of 15 different values and will commemorate the 400th anniversary of the

discovery of America by Columbus. The stamps will be on sale by Jan 1 and will be kept on sale one year. As a source of revenue to be very successful on account of the purchases of the stamp collectors. NER

#### Stamps for Money.

Trenton, Dec. 7.— Frank P. Magee, ex-Postmaster of Holmdel, Monmouth Co., was sentenced by Judge Green in the Federal Court this morning to the Essex County penitentiary for one year.

Magee's method of operation was to open letters and extract money and substitute postage stamps. The letters were then closed and delivered. No money was stolen, as sufficient numbers of postage stamps was always enclosed in the letters. The purpose of Magee was to increase the percentage coming to him by the sale of stamps, and as the letters opened were generally those of friends, he thought himself safe. But one of his friends made complaint. He pleaded guilty and the Judge imposed the lowest sentence allowed by the law. 8

# THE REPORTER.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL  
FOR COLLECTORS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.  
UNITED STATES & CAN.  
10C per year

Other Countries, 25 Cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

10 Cents per inch

8 inches 25 Cents.

1 Page 80 Cents. Silver.

Address:—

Perley H. Jaquith, 270 Main St  
Norwich, Conn. U. S. A.

## EDITORIAL.

We are here to stay,

o o o o

A Merry Christmas and A  
Happy New Year to every  
Philatelist in the land.

o o o o

Subscribe!!!!

o o o o

A year's subscription—10C—  
will help us along.

o o o o

Mekels Weekly Stamps  
News has an rival,—The Week-  
ly Philatelist.

" o o o o  
We don't admire the cover  
of the November number of  
"One Dime," Brother Peugh.

o o o o  
Advertise!!!!

FROM THE COVER NO. 10  
We have the cheapest adver-  
tising Rates of any paper pub-  
lished so take advantage of  
them while they are low,

o o o o  
We are late this month and  
in order to be out on time with  
our next number our January  
and February numbers will be  
together, Advertisers will re-  
ceive double space.

o o o o  
There is to be a Stamp Pa-  
per from Borton, a long felt  
want; we are unable to get the  
publishers address.

o o o o  
Buffalo is to have a stamp  
society. Good Luck.

---

## 8 CENTS.

---

The Post Office Department has issued an order reducing the fee for registering mail matter from 10 Cents to 8 Cents. This change to take effect January 1, 1893.

---

### An Extract

FROM THE NOVEMBER NO. OF THE INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIST.

SOME of our American contemporaries are issuing sage

advice to the amateur collector not to start a stamp paper.

It is a warning given to none to soon at the tremendous influx of trashy, poorly printed attempts at papers is getting somewhat alarming.

If these ambitious youths would set their brains to work and study up some really good philatelic subject and then write an article on it, it would be better. Good NSS is in demand at all times, and there are plenty of papers now to publish it.

---

The Engraved Universal Approval Sheet.  
Beautiful Design. Fine Paper. Place  
for Dealers Name. 50 CENTS PER  
Hundred, Post-paid.

---

A NO. 1 STAMPS ON APPROVAL.

---

EDWARD LORING.

273 Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

---

— A FEW GOOD WHOLESALE LOTS. —

---



## Stole 1000 Letters.

Halifax, N. S.: Nov. 17.—Chas J. Mitchell, a messenger boy in the Charlottetown (P. E. I.) Post Office, has confessed to stealing about 1,000 letters, each one containing money, during the past year. The letters were largely from the U. S. and contained money sent to parents by children who are working in the United States.

## NOTES.

When Gabriel blows his trumpet, there'll be lots of folks too busy making money to respond.

Some rich folks go through the world imagining they can bribe St. Peter.

There would be more happy homes if there was less cheap literatuae.

**SUBSCRIBE!!**

## THE DOUBLE POSTAL CARDS.

As some trouble has been caused by a few unfamiliar with the rules about the new double postal cards the following information from the postal authorities is given: The object of the cards is to enable the person using the message part to furnish his correspondent a paid card for an answer. The two cards must be connected when mailed by the original sender. The reply part only must be used when returning an answer. If the message card is not detached the reply card is unmailable as a postal card, but will be subject to letter postage. If the message card is used without the reply card attached it will be subject to letter postage. The sender of a double card may write or print his name and address on the face side of the reply card.

## Review.

**THE** New Jersey Philatelist for November comes to the front with Volume 1, Number 1. Very good, come again.

**THE** Philatelic Journal of America—is hard to beat.

**THE** Nebraska Stamp—let us hear from you again

**THE** November number of American Philatelist for November gives good articles on "Chilian Envelopes"—Chronicle of new issues, etc. etc.

**OUR** esteemed comtemtory The Golden Star, that hails from "Brother Kirby's office" is always late. What's the matter? We think an early date would be better.

**THE** International Philatelist for November comes to hand. Glad to see you, come every month.

**THE** Chicago Stamp News is mailed free to all stamp collect

ors. Published monthly by the S. B. Bradt Company, Chicago Ill.

## Items.

**AN** interesting item in the International Philatelist is the Births, Deaths, and Marriages of Philatelic Papers. Look out!

It now is under penalty of law to forge stamps in Germany.

There were 64,925,000 Canada 3c stamps issued in 1889.

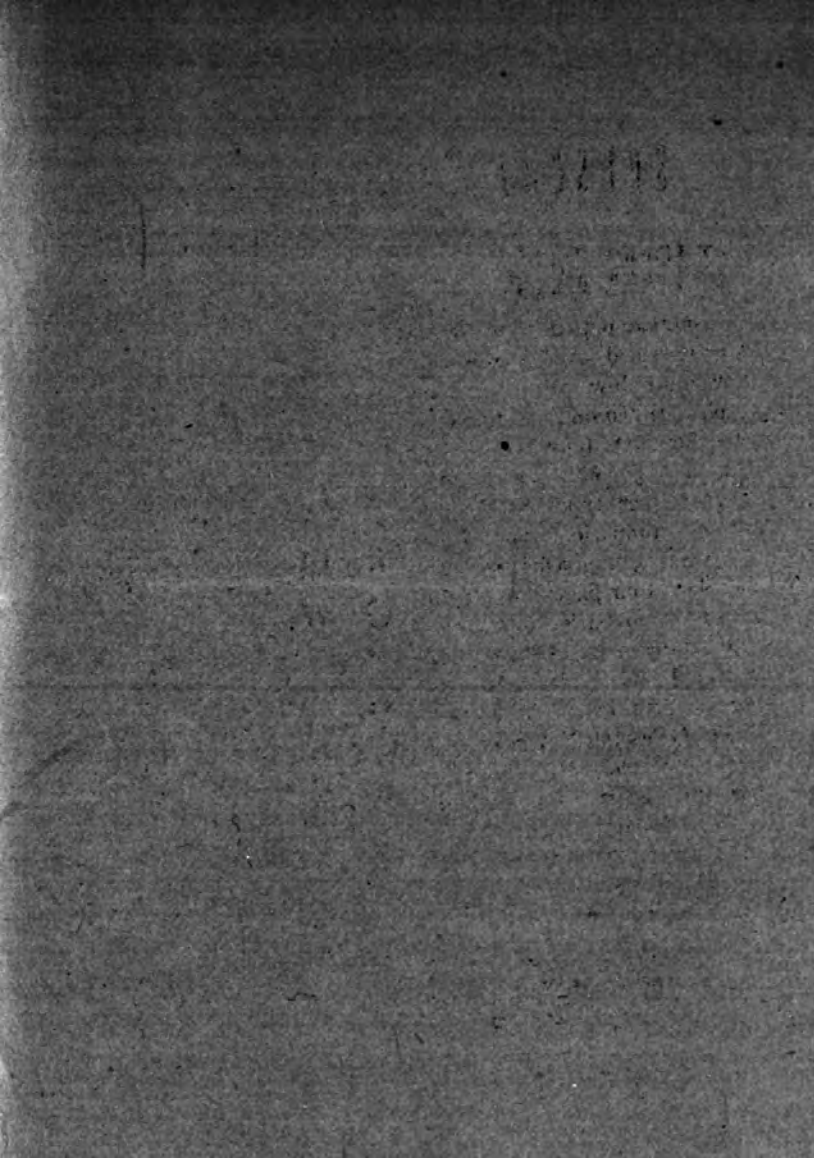
400,000,000 U. S. postal card were used in 1888.

The rarest United States Revue match stamp is the Jock Wildner 1c red unperforated.

It takes a new broom to make a clean sweep.

Young alligators were sent through the mails recently. They came from Egypt.

**SUBSCRIBE!!!!**



## SUBSCRIBE!

### AMATEUR BUTTORS, LOOK!

Amateur papers printed and sent postpaid at the following extremely low prices: - for 500 copies printed on good tinted paper. Size 5x9. four pages, long primer type. \$2.25; eight pages long primer type. \$4.25; four pages. nonpariel type. \$3.50. eight pages, nonpariel, \$6.50. Size 4x6. four pages, long primer, \$1.75; nonpariel. \$2.25; eight pages. long primer, \$3.00; nonpariel, \$4.00. Size 8x12. four pages. long primer. \$4.50; nonpariel, \$7.50 100 Noteheads, 100 Envelopes and 100 Business Cards printed and sent postpaid for one dollar. All kinds of printing very cheap. Send for pricelist and samples free.

**Harris, The Printer;**

419 KANSAS, AVE.,  
TOPEKA KANSAS.

## SHOW LIFE.

All the rage a Weekly Theatrical Journal, advertising rates, 5 cents a line. \$2 per year. 5C a copy.

### SHOW LIFE.

Parkesville, Ken.

## WANTED.

*I want the following numbers of the*

*Golden Star, Vol. 1*

*Nos. 1 2 3 4 6.*

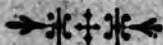
*Vol. 2 No. 4. Vol.*

*3, 2 or 3 1/4 ro .15*

LOOK OVER WHAT  
YOU HAVE.

*P. H. Jaquith,  
Norwich, Ct.*

Vol 1, February & March, 1893. Nos. 6 & 7

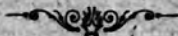


# THE REPORTER.



*A monthly journal devoted  
to stamps and coins.*

— 10 Cents Per Year. —



— PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY —  
Perley H. Jaquith,  
270 Main St., - - Norwich, Conn.

U. S. A.

---

Walter G. MULLEN has a fine  
**STOCK of STAMPS.**

Send for a selection of U. S. or Foreign

## STAMPS.

20 pc off Scotts on U. S., 33 $\frac{1}{2}$  off Foreign &  
U. S. Revenues.

**SEND TO-DAY**

—SO YOU CAN BECOME ONE OF THE—

**1000**

AGENTS. I AM GOING TO GET.

IF YOU HAVE ANY U. S. TO SELL IT WILL PAY  
YOU TO CORRESPOND WITH ME. I WANT  
THE PRESENT ISSUE 6c. 15c. 30c. & 90c.  
FOR WHICH I WILL GIVE CASH OR  
FINE EXCHANGE.

*Walter G. Mullen,*

*Madelia,*

*Minn.*

---

# THE REPORTER.

Vol. 1, Norwich, Conn. Nos. 6 & 7.

## The New Columbian Stamps.

TO BE OF HANDSOME DESIGN AND TO BE ISSUED  
ONLY DURING THE YEAR 1893.

The coining of half dollars to commemorate the Columbus anniversary suggested to First Assistant Postmaster Gayler of this city the idea that scenes in the life of Columbus would look well on postage stamps, and he planned a set of Columbus stamps to be issued only during the year 1893. This idea was accepted, and the new Columbus stamps, consisting of a set of fifteen different values, ranging from one cent to five dollars, have been issued.

They are the work of the American Bank Note Company, and the designs are taken from paintings, engravings and sculp-

tures. On two kinds are of the same color. They are about twice as large as those now in use. This the description of them:-

ONE CENT-"Columbus in Sight of Land," after the painting by William H. Powell. On the left is an Indian woman with her child, and on the right an Indian man, with headdress and feather. The figures are in a sitting posture. Color Antwerp blue.

TWO CENT-"Landing of Columbus," after the painting by Vanderlyn in the rotunda of the Capital at Washington. Color, purple maroon.

**THREE CENT,** "Flagship of Columbus," the Santa Maria in mid ocean, from a Spanish engraving. Color, medium shade of green.

**FOUR CENT** "Fleet of Columbus," the three caravels, Santa Maria, Pinta, Nina, in mid ocean, from a Spanish engraving. Color, ultramarine blue.

**FIVE CENT,** "Columbus Soliciting Aid from Isabella," after the painting by Brozik in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Color, chocolate brown.

**SIX CENT,** "Columbus Welcomed at Barcelona," from one of the panels in the bronze doors in the Capital at Washington, by Raddolph Rogers. On each side is a niche, in one of which is a statue of Ferdinand and in the other is a statue of Bobadilla. Color, royal purple.

**TEN CENT,** "Columbus Presenting Natives," after the painting by Luigi Gregori at the University of Notre Dame South Bend, Ind. Color, Van-dyke brown.

**FIFTEEN CENT,** "Columbus

Announcing His Discovery," after the painting by R. Balae-row in Madrid. Color, dark green.

**THIRTY CENT,** "Columbus La Rabida," after the painting by R. Manso. Color, sienna brown.

**FIFTY CENT,** "Recall of Columbus," after the painting by A. G. Henton, now in the Capital at Washington. Color, carbon blue.

**ONE DOLLAR,** "Isabella Pledging Her Jewels," after the painting by Munoz Degrales now in Madrid. Color, rose salmon.

**TWO DOLLAR,** "Columbus Chains," after the painting by Lentze, now in Providence, R. I. Color, mineral red.

**THREE DOLLAR,** "Columbus Describing His Third Voyage," after the painting by Francisco Joyer. Color, light yellow green.

**FOUR DOLLAR,** Portraits in circles of Isabella and Columbus.

**CONTINUED ON PAGE 11.**



There is a new West End Philatelic Society in Chicago with a few and wonderfully interested members.

The C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Company, of St. Louis Mo., have just issued another Catalogue. The cover is printed in red black ink, and on the back is an illustration of the new Mekeel Building, to be erected South West Corner of Tenth and Locust Streets. St. The catalogue contains 28 pages and cover and is well printed. They will be sent free to all who ask for one.

Every Dealer should use The Engraved Universal Approval Sheet. It is the best! For sale by Edward Loring, 273 Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Printing in raised characters for the blind was invented in

British India has 410,71 licensed for the sale of opium. They supply a population of 28,000,000.

The Sons of Philatelia for practical intert and good fellowship are dangerous rivals to the elder orgaizations.

The Worlds Fair City is to have a new paper, if it appears.

Some one in Canada had the nerve to think of not printing the Queen's head on all Stamps He was at once conected and shown the useless of the attempt. "God save the Queen."

Italy claims to have or created the first postage stamp in 1818.

Worlds Fair SEE!

The recent Ecuador flood makes their 53rd mention sick.

Kirby has a new safe-it is to be hoped that ne has SOMETHING to put in it.

SUBSCRIBE!!!!!!

ADVERTISE!!!!!!

## Subscribers TAKE NOTICE!

We can not give away any gold watch or \$5.00 Albums to every fifth subscriber or do we wish any subscriber to count the words in any book, the peas in a pod, read an old puzzle or guess an easy riddle, to take our paper, all that is required is 10 cents and your address, we do the rest. We treat all alike first and last get the Reporter and no more. We do not deal in prize packages or premiums. We have noted that it is a poor pound of tea which goes with the gift of a fancy plate or jug, and that wher one patron gets more for 25cents than his fellow, his fellow paid partly for that more, and that were there in it an element of chance one can find in it only the gamblers device. Like a church fair which raffler a foot rest at 10 cents a vote- There is not value received for all, and they are guilty of breaking the laws they

should uphold. Therefore this will be 10 cents and for the paper only, and no gum or corner lots will go with it to the lucky one thousand and first purchaser.

FROM Dec. PUZZLEDOM.

"One Dime" arrived this month containing only auction saler and poetry(?). We think its editor must have "auction sales" on the brain.

## War on the Columbian

POSTAGE STAMPS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20— Mr. Wolcott [Rep., Col.], introduced a joint resolution in the Senate yesterday directing the Postmaster General to discontinue the sale of the so-called Columbian postage stamps, except where specifically called for. He asked that the resolution be immediately acted upon, and said that he knew of nothing more ridiculous than those posters covering half an envelope. The resolution went over until to-morrow.

# THE REPORTER.

A MONTHLY FOR COLLECTORS

10 Cents per year.

## ADVERTISING RATES

1 in. 1 month 10 Cents.

3 in. 1 month 25 Cents.

6 in. 1 month 50 Cents.

1 page 1 month 80. Cents.

Other rates on application.

P. H. Jaquith, Publisher.  
Norwich, Conn.

## EDITORIAL.

Don't you think we are worth  
10 cents a year.

When answering "ads" men-  
tion the REPORTER.

Mekeels Weekly Stamp News  
is now published Thursday in-  
stead of Wednesday.

If the Hawaii Islands are an-  
nexed to the United States will  
she issue her own postage  
stamps.

The Philatelic Journal of A-  
merica is always up to the Stan-  
ard.

Guy W. Green's Philatelic  
Reporter has a rival—The Spy  
from Rochester, Ind.

The contract for printing the  
new reply cards has been a-  
warded to Al. Daggett. A  
trial of 12,000,000 has been or-  
dered.

## ADVERTISE!!!

The government has ordered  
3,000,000,000 Of Columbian  
postage stamps to be delivered  
this coming year.

The Chinese postal service  
which is and crude is controlled  
by many private companys.

10 cents a year ONLY.

Postmaster General Wanama-  
ker has given notice that the  
color of the special delivery  
stamp will be light orange here  
after instead of dark blue, the  
design being the same.

This change is made necessary  
to distinguish it from the one  
cent Columbian stamp, which  
has puzzled post office clerks so  
much. The present supply  
must be exhausted before the  
stamps are sent.

## Review.

The December number of the **SOUTHERN PHILATELIST**, is as social a friend as one would care to meet. The January number is not less happy, It's ever welcome.

The **GOLDEN STAR**, has a very learned article on the very minute distinctions which lines at times shape in the envelope stamp. For fine points the **STAR** shineth, and no one would say of its interesting reading—"Silenc in Golden."

The **AMERICAN PHILATELIC MAGAZINE** of Omaha opens the battle strong—we predict its victory.

The **WASHINGTON PHILATELIST** is good authority on any subject it tackles.

The **PHILATELIC TRIBUNE** is small, and of less consequence. If the English should cease to review which would of course would be much to every ones sorrow.

We still have the **ERA**, it is

quite English in its reviews.

The **F. F. F.** does not stand as one might think for anything non philatelic or foolish but for the best of western publications,

The **POST OFFICE** is always reliable and readable.

The **TIMBROFIUL** contains very little reading matter.

The land of flowers has led a bud we hear. SEE!

The **EASTERN PHILATELIST** rises proudly and deservedly the highest place in the opinion of many.

The Stamp Collectors Union is growing see **YANKEE PHILATELIST**. Very Good.

The **OTTAWA PHILATELIST** Good cover, cheap paper, but loose. Paste is dear in the better land.

The December number of the **INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIST** comes out in good shape pages and cover, also a portrait of W. H. Brouse, as a supplement, It also has twice as much reading matter as last number.

## The New Stamps.

CONTINUED FROM 2nd  
PAGE.

the portrait of Isabella  
er the well-known painting  
Madried and that of Colum-  
s after the Lotto painting.  
lor, carmine.

FIVE LLAR, Profile of the  
ad of Columbus, after a cast  
ovided by the Treasury De-  
tment for the souvenir ty  
at piece. The profile is a  
cle, on the right of whi h is  
figure of Am rica, represen-  
d by a fe ale Indian with a  
own of feather, and on the  
t by a figure of Liberty.  
th figures are in a sittig po-  
re- Color, black.

he e stamps will be withdrawn  
the end of 1893, and already  
er has been a great demand  
r them by collectors.

On of the first applications  
ed at the Post Office was that  
the nine year old Queen of  
olland. She is a enthusia-  
ic collector of stamps, and she

put in an application through  
the Dutch Counsel for a com-  
plete set.

## NOTES.

If possible secure a 3c  
pink 1861 for your collection  
the post mark of hich has  
the date 1861 or 1862 on it.

The 3c rose did not appear un-  
til 1863 so a 3c with the date  
1861 or 1862 is unquestionably  
the 3c pink.

THE demand for United  
States revenues is increasing  
and dealers are unable to fill  
orders for the better class of  
stamps. Beware of clipped  
perforated revenues sold as un-  
perforated.

ONE million dollars of gold  
coin weight 3.689 pounds avoird-  
upois; of silver coin, 58,920.9

PENSION payments in the  
United States average \$500,000  
per day.

## EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

---

P. H. Jaquith, 270 Main St.,  
Norwich, Conn., I will ex-  
change five volumes of story  
papers for stamps.

A years subscription to this  
paper and a one inch advertis-  
ment inserted therein for only  
15 Cents. Silver or Stamps.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!

I will give the best exchange  
for the stamps, 3-C-15 present  
issue; also good exchange for  
72 issue. 7-12-24 30-90c. Ad  
dress the publisher this paper

---

## NOTES.

---

THE postal service in the U-  
nited States was first established  
in a small way in the fall o

---

The British museum has  
thirty-two miles of shelves fill-  
ed with books.

---

We have one paper to every  
1,000 inhabitants.

## MAILS IN EARLY DAYS.

---

Boston's first newspaper, the  
NEW-LETTER, contains the fo-  
llowing advertisement, which  
an exact copy of the origi is  
ling, capitalization, etc.:

"By order of the Post-Master  
General of North America: There  
are to give Notice. That on Mo-  
day night, the Sixth of this In-  
stant, December, the Western  
Post, Between Boston and New  
York, sets out at once a For-  
night the Three Winter Months  
of December, January and Feb-  
ruary, and to go Alternate  
from Boston to Saybrook and  
Hartford to Exchange the  
Mayles of letters with the New  
York Ryder on Saturday night  
the 11th Currant.

And the second tern He set o-  
at Boston on Monday the 20  
Currant to Exchange Mayles.  
And all persons that send Let-  
ters from Boston to Connectic-  
from and after the 13th Insta-  
are Hereby Notified to first pay  
Post-rates on the same."

# THE DANDY.

---

A FOUR PAGE MONTHLY  
*FOR EVERY BODY*

— Advertising Rates. —

25 Cents per Inch, \$1.25 per Column.

— Subscription Rates. —

15 Cents per year.

TO BE PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST OF  
MARCH WITHOUT FAIL. SEND IN YOUR  
SUBSCRIPTION AT ONCE AND RE-  
CEIVE A LARGE BUNDLE OF PA-  
PERS CIRCULARS AND SAM-  
PLES. FREE.

THE DANDY PUB. CO.

138 EAST 22 ST., NEW YORK CITY.

---

EDWARD LORING, - 273 PARK AVE.,  
CHICAGO; ILL.

---

**A NO. 1 STAMPS ON APPROVAL.**

---

*The Engraved Universal*  
**APPROVAL SHEET.**

*Beautiful Design. Fine*  
*Paper. Place for Dealers*  
*Name.*

---

—A FEW GOOD WHOLESALÉ LOTS.—

---

*Worlds Fair Approval Sheets.*

---

**EDWARD LORING.**

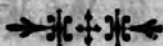
*273 Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.*



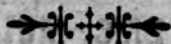
Vol. I.

APRIL,

No. 8.

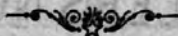


# THE REPORTER.



*A Monthly Journal devoted  
to Stamps and Coins.*

— 10 Cents per Year. —



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

Perley H. Jaquith,

270 Main St., - - Norwich, Conn.

U. S. A.

*Entered as 2nd Class Matter*

# STAMPS

on approval, U. S. postage  
revenue &c. Send for a sel-  
ection at once.

**WALTER C. MULLEN,**  
MADÉLIA, - MINN.

---

## →\* COLLECTORS AND \*← DEALERS NOTICE.

Send for my reduced rates on advertisements and  
Subscriptions; and save money, time, and  
trouble by putting your contracts with me.

AGENT FOR THIS PAPER.

P. S. of C. 219. P. S. of 607.

**L. S. GRAHAM.**

PHILATELIC AD. & SUB. AGENT,  
ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO, CANADA.

# THE REPORTER.

Vol. I.

Norwich, Conn.

No. 8.

## PHILATELIC PAPERS *AND THEIR OBJECT.*

FROM THE NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER NUMBER  
OF THE PENTUCKET PHILATELIST.

**W**E have before us at the present day, a large and varied assortment; some large, some small, some containing good and interesting philatelic reading, and others little else than mere advertising sheets. It is not my object to criticise the reading, but it is undoubtedly true that a great many unphilatelic articles are permitted in our magazines.

Nothing else can so lower the standard as such things which are not interesting and beneficial to the average collector.

Some of the so-called philatelic fiction, trips of some dealer to another country long and tedious descriptive catalogues which to collectors, excepting the most advanced, are tiresome; something from which they derive no benefit

Of late a good deal of philatelic fiction is published, some of which is very good and some of which is very foolish.

Then controversies between rival philatelists which are aired in some paper is exceedingly philatelic—if you think so.

## 2. THE REORDER.

But I think it is the opinion of all real philatelist that stamp collecting has become such a pursuit, that it needs not philatelic (?) fiction to keep it where it should be.

Another object of philatelic papers should be to instruct all classes of collectors, both the tyro and advanced. The matter published should be such as would interest and be understood by collectors in general.

It is my opinion that many interesting notes, which would benefit and enlighten collectors are not printed because the publisher and his friends know them and imagine that every body else does.

For instance the difference between Hartford and Philadelphia dies of the U. S. Centennial Envelopes is known by a great number of collectors; yet at the same time there are twice as many who know of the variety, but could not tell the difference.

If it was published in some philatelic journal, as it has lately been the case they would have added a fact worth knowing to their store of philatelic knowledge.

It is therefore, or should be the object of every reliable stamp journal, to furnish its readers with good interesting articles pertaining to philately alone, and thereby be of benefit to all classes of the stamp collecting fraternity.

### Notes.

C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Company are as solid and enterprising as formerly.

Palatine Ill. will give birth to the Illinois Philatelist, April 1874. G. W. Smith, Editor.—April Fool.

There is to be soon published in Texas a "Philatetical Puck."

ADVERTISE!!!

SUBSCRIBE!!!

Written for the Reporter.

## PHILATEICAL EXTREMES.

The slang of Canadenis and the verse melody of Roy F. Green, In the first there is neatness truth wit or wisdom.

In the second there is a grace beauty thought and pure diction the first would do well to imitate. That so fine a Journal as the Quaker City should give the peace of honor, to modern house fun slang, and open one of its last years numbers with the "Patent Wit Swindler" would not have believed if not seen.

Spare the reading, but one must need to read it else how will they know how little pleased they are with it. The January number for '93 this man of slang still rattles on. First of all he says we can't use your postal notes in Canada, next he will be telling us they do not talk French in China.

Later he and two of unknown parties call the Editors of the Era an ass, a great big ass. The author known as "Canadenis is a gentleman of education and his humor is only excelled by his bad taste in giving it expression, and we predict that neither the wit slang anger jealousy or the so-called flagging of Canadenis being the Editor of the Era, and that if perchance he should make an ass of himself he will at least not pose as such before the public under his own signature as does his — in the Quaker City of January. What was the matter any?

Oh! the Era dared to publish some news from Canada by another writer, who it is said was not any correct.

A well told lie would be as interesting as some of the late slang from Canada.

But I think it is the opinion of all real philatelist that stamp collecting has become such a pursuit, that it needs not philatelic (?) fiction to keep it where it should be.

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Oh! the Era dared to publish some news from Canada by another writer, who it is said was not any correct.

A well told lie would be as interesting as some of the late slang from Canada.

### The New Quilt.

"We are short of bedclothes,"  
the landlord began,  
"And the nights are cold and  
damp."

"I'll tell you my plan," said a  
traveling man,

"I carry a Columbian Stamp"

#### CLEAR PROOF.

My sister is a singular ingen-  
ous girl remarked a brother col-  
lector. Indeed said his friend

with a languid effort at interest  
Indeed! I assume you it was  
only yesterday she found a new  
place to hide my stamp album.

#### HIS AMBITION.

Sister,— What are you going  
to do when you grow up?  
Little Brother— I'm going to  
be a stamp collectyr. "You?  
Why, you run away from a  
licking now."

"Yes, but then I'll do the  
licking myself see?"

### Millions of Columbian Stamps.

The arrangements made the issue of Columbian stamps call  
for a total of 3,000,000,000. The number issued up to  
February 1 is a little over 356,000,000, and Connecticut, as  
will be seen from the following figures, has called from its full  
quota of Columbians: in one month's time (from January 1 to  
February 1, 1893,) the Hartford post office sold stamps of the  
Columbian issue to the amount of \$9,753 84; the New Haven  
office, in the same time, sold to the value of \$9,491.80; the Brid-  
geport office reports sales amounting to \$4,475; the Waterbury  
office has sold Columbian stamps—value not given—but to the  
number of 90,617; Willimantic reports number sold 3,400; Mer-  
iden reports number sold, 104,620.



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**THE REPORTER.**

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A MONTHLY FOR COLLECTORS.

10 Cents per year.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 in. 1 month 10 Cents

3 in. 1 month 25 Cents.

6 in. 1 month 50 Cents.

1 page 1 month 80. Cents.

Other rates on application.

P. H. Jaquith, Publisher.

Norwich. Conn.

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**EDITORIAL.**

— — —  
Advertise in the Reporter.

— — —  
Subscribe to the Reporter

— — —  
Where has the Nebraska  
Stamp gone.

— — —  
The C. H. Mekeel Stamp  
and Publishing Co., have re-  
sumed business.

---

We will be glad to receive notes and items of interest from anybody, but they must remember we are not diction arys.

We may not publish any paper for May but will probably enlarge with the June number. Subscribe and advertise while the rates are low.

---

A lady bought some Columbian stamps of Postmaster Scranton. Seeing her hesitate Mr. Scranton asked her if the count was not correct. "Yes," she said, "but is there not a paste brush to go with them?"

---

We mixed our review of the Era with that of the Philatelic Tribune last month much to the later's confusion who wishes us to explain. So we reproduce the line intended for the Tribune which explains itself. The Philatelic Tribune is small and of lease consequence.

---

## CANADA NOTES.

BY "LEAF."

There is talk of forming a New Canada Society but by what use here, it is not likely to be found.

We have established an agency at St Catharines, Ont., Mr. L. S. Graham will look after same.

Mr. Hooper, President P. S. of C. has expressed his desire resigning that office.

I have received a card from Mr. Labourin stating that the "Ottawa Philatelist" will be discontinued for a few months reason, want of time.

Branch No. 13. of P. S. of C. at St. Catharines are getting sick of it, they ought to be between the alorders and the Official Organ in the United States.

Quite a complient the writer was paid in 110 of Mekeel Weekly Stamp News, but "Candensis" struck the wrong non-de-plum of the writer.

Guess it brother H.

Mr. L. S. Graham, of St. Catharines, Ont., has of the finest libarys in Canada, as he has purchased two very fine ones, and with his own, puts his among the first.

## THOSE STAMPS AGAIN.

"I never saw a portrait of a f c: like that before." Neither did I. It must be a picture of Columbus.

MISSING SILVER  
DOLLARS.

According to the records of the mint 19,570 silver dollars were coined in the year 1804. Of this number but eight are known, and they are valued at from \$500 to \$2,000 each.

What became of the 19,562 is one of the greatest numismatical mysteries.

Icebergs sometimes ast for 200.

## BUYING A STAMP.

FROM HARPERS BAZAR.

"How many stamps do you sell for a quarter?" she said to the stamp clerk at the post-office.

"Twenty five one cent ones, or twelve two cent ones, ma'am." "Dont you give back the odd cent change?"

"Certainly." "Are they the Columbian stamps or the old kind?" "I can give you either." "Don't the old-style ones come a little cheaper now?" "No ma'am." "I thought they would. There out of style, you know." "The government receive them the same as the new ones in payment for postage, and many people prefer them." "But their color doesn't match some styles of envelopes." "I cant help that."

"Couldn't you sell me a dozen of the old two-cent ones for fifteen cents?" "No ma'am." "Couldn't you on Friday?"

"No ma'am." "But that is bargain day in the stores."

"Possibly, but not at the post office." "When is your bargain day?" "We don't have any." "Not have any bargain day! Well I never! And my husband told me the post office was run on business principles. Why, you don't know the first principles of business. I don't patronize such an establishment."

"I'll go across the street and buy a stamp at the drug store."

Which she did.

WILLIAM HENRY SIVITER.

The Stamp and the Post Office of New York, are as bright attractive and welcome as one could desire.

The Southern Philatelist's list of paying advertising is quite valuable.

# OUR BLACK LIST.

These names we have picked out of Philatelic papers, which say they are frauds. These names will be published until further notice.

Charlie Coalfleet Handsport  
N S. Walter Reichenyach  
405 S G St Tacoma Wash.

Maurice McFaddon 121 Mosher St Baltimore Md. J J  
Murphy 880 Lincoln Ave St  
Paul Minn. Robert Hamond  
Houlton Maine. Henry Ge-  
yer 90 East 5th St Cincinnati O.

C R Wilmott 369 Dovercourt  
Rd Toronto Ont. Fred W

Crone Mo roe Mich. John  
C Perry Helron N S. Emil  
Kroessmann Tell City Ind.

E Rodgers Handsport N S.  
G H McGregor New Glasg S  
M Woodbury care W Wood  
White Atlanta Ga. J A Wy-  
nkoop 226 Ransom St Grand  
Rapids Mich. James McKay  
9 1-2 Adelaide St East Toronto  
Can. Thos Watson Room 7  
Traders Bank B'l'd'g Toronto.

# ADVERTISE!

# SUBSCRIBE!!!

---

# THE DANDY.

---

A FOUR PAGE MONTHLY FOR EVERYBODY.

---

Advertising Rates; 25 Cents per inch, \$1.25 per column.

To be published on the first of March without fail. Send in your subscription at once and receive a large bundle of papers circulars and samples FREE.

THE DANDY PUB. Co., 138 East 22ND Street. N. Y.

---

---

A NO 1. STAMPS ON APPROVAL.

---

*The Engraved Universal*

⇒ **APPROVAL SHEET.** ⇐

*Beautiful Design. Fine*

*Paper. Place for Dealers*

*Name.*

-50 Per Hundred Post-paid.-

---

— A FEW GOOD WHOLESALE LOTS —

---

*World's Fair Approval Sheets.*

---

**EDWARD LORING,**

*273 Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.*



A NO 1. STAMPS ON APPROVAL.

*The Engraved Universal*

⇒ **APPROVAL SHEET.** ⇐

*Beautiful Design. Fine  
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Name.*

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*273 Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.*



Vol. I.

MAY.

No. 9.

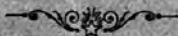


**THE  
REPORTER.**



*A Monthly Journal devoted  
to Stamps and Coins.*

**10 CENTS PER YEAR.**



— PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY —

**P. H. JAQUITH,**

**P. O. Box 1178,**

**NORWICH, - - CONN.**

**ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.**

---

# DEALERS DIRECTORY.

---

For a two or three line advertisement in this Dept. 50 Cents  
for twelve insertions, payable in advance

**JAQUITH, P. H.,** COLLECTOR OF UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN STAMPS.  
P. O. BOX 1178, NORWICH, CONN. U. S. A.

**LORING, EDWARD,** WORLD'S FAIR APPROVAL SHEETS.  
278 PARK AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

---

## \*COLLECTORS AND DEALERS\* **NOTICE.**

*Send for my reduced rates on Advertisements and Subscription Rates, and save money, time, and trouble by putting your contracts with me.*

—AGENT FOR THIS PAPER.—

CANADIAN COLLECTORS send for my fine Approval Sheets at 35 pc commission. BEST to be had. Give me a trial.

—P. S. of C. 174 S of P. 607.—

**L. S. GRAHAM,**  
St. Catharines, Ont.

# THE REPORTER.

Vol. I.

Norwich, Conn:

No. 9.

## AN ELECTRIC MAIL CAR.

An experiment has been made in St. Louis which promises great improvements in city and suburban mail delivery. A regularly equipped postal car has been placed on one of the electric street car routes there.

But it is shaded like an express or postal car, with doors on the side. In side are mail boxes and hooks for mail pouches. There are also two postal clerks busy in sorting, stamping and distributing mail precisely as the postal clerks on the long railroad routes do. The car starts out with mail for suburban delivery. There are stations along the road where carriers are waiting for mail designed for their routes, and at the same time they have collected the mail on their routes,

and they give it to the clerks in the car.

The clerks sort and stamp it. That delivery at stations along the car route is at once, after stamping, handed out again at the proper station.

It will be seen that by means of this post-office car letters intended for city delivery will not go through the routine of being first taken to the general office, stamped and then sent out again by carrier.

City letters can be delivered in half an hour, and all letters can be speeded to their destination with a saving of some hours.

### THESE NEW STAMPS.

Papa. "What are you crying for, Frank?" Frank. "My-my stamp album's so-s-o small that I can't get all this new stamps on one page."



# THE REPORTER.

Vol. I.

Norwich, Conn;

No. 9.

## AN ELECTRIC MAIL CAR.

An experiment has been made in St. Louis which promises great improvements in city and suburban mail delivery. A regularly equipped postal car has been placed on one of the electric street car routes there.

But it is shaded like an express or postal car, with doors on the side. In side are mail boxes and hooks for mail pouches. There are also two postal clerks busy in sorting, stamping and distributing mail precisely as the postal clerks on the long railroad routes do. The car starts out with mail for suburban delivery. There are stations along the road where carriers are waiting for mail designed for their routes, at the same time they have collected the mail on their routes,

and they give it to the clerks in the car.

The carrier sorts and stamps it. That delivery at stations along the car route is at once, after stamping, handed out again at the proper station.

It will be seen that by means of this postoffice car letters intended for city delivery will not go through the routine of being first taken to the general office, stamped and then sent out again by carrier.

City letters can be delivered in half an hour, and all letters can be speeded to their destination with a saving of some hours.

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10 CENTS PER YEAR.

ADVERTISING RATES.

10-Cents per inch. 3 inches 25 Cents.

P. H. Jaquith, Publisher.

P. O. Box 1178, Norwich, Ct.

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## EDITORIAL.

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A postage stamp licker is a late invention.

A clever constructed little machine has been designed that stamps from 4,000 to 5,000 letters an hour and registers every letter so treated.

The six cent Columbian issue is selling for five cents used.

Subscribe for the Reporter if you want reliable philatelic reading.

Dealers, an advertisement in the Reporter will surely pay you, why not try it.

We will endeavor to supply our readers with all the latest news from Canada by a special correspondent.

Where is the Golden Star? We have not seen it since October 1892.

Our subscription rates will soon be advanced. Subscribe while the rates are low.

There seems to be two distinct shades of the one cent Columbian stamp; we have seen them in a light blue and others are a very dark shade. While slight shades exist in some of the other values, the difference is not so great as with the one cent.

Our readers will confer a favor on us, if, when writing to our advertisers, they will always mention that they have seen their advertisement in the Reporter.

A boy at Palmyra, Wis., has began to collect his second million of postage stamps.

It is a fact that stamps are worth much more than they were last year. The ninety cent justice was catalogued May 1892, at \$6 50; it is now worth \$12 00. Quite a change. The three and six cent values of the 1890 issue are also going up in price.

"Columbus Restored to Favor" is the picture on the new

3 cent stamp.

## A Philatelist.

**D**URING a recent gathering of a Stamp Collectors Club a very fleshy member from an adjacent town was in attendance and took a room for a few days with a landlady who knew little of stamp collecting. Our worthy fat friend received a collector when he was not in and the landlady answered the door. The collector could not remember the name of his fat friend he tried to think of it but in vain could not so he to the landlady; "Is there a great Philatelist staying here?" "I dunno about a Philatelist, but there is a fleshy old gentleman just come, a day back but he

is not in now.

---

IF YOU HAVE ANY  
STAMPS TO EXCHANGE  
SEND SHEETS TO  
P. H. JAQUITH, NORWICH  
CONNECTICUT

---

-Are you looking for  
**FUN?**

IF SO Join the Golden Hours  
Excelsior Corresponding Club,  
Number 10, of Worcester Mass  
Address the Sec'y, A. Jos, San  
gunet, 386 Park Ave, Wrccester,  
Mass.

**W**e will give a years subscription to this paper for every copy of the Reporter of numbers 6 & 7 or 8.

---

## OUR NEXT ISSUE

*Will consist of 16 PAGES. No free sample copies will be sent after the issue is mailed. So if you want a copy send yor name and address at once.*

## SONS OF PHILATELIA.

The March number of the Collector says that there 734 members and 98 applications.

### A NEW STORE.

The J. W. Scott Co., Ltd., will move into there new store 40 John Street about May 1st.

# ADVERTISE.

# SUBSCRIBE.

THIS PAPER ONE  
YEAR 10 CENTS

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Excelsior Corresponding Club,  
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386 Park Ave, Worcester,  
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## CLIPPINGS.

Nearly all the gold coin that is sent abroad from New York is packed in kegs made by James Shay. He has been a cooper for thirty-six years. Each keg holds \$50,000, in ten bags holding \$5,000 each.

The folding envelope was first issued in 1839

In England the duty on a pack of playing cards is 3d.

There is said to be fully \$100,000,000 of counterfeit silver money in circulation.

An extract from an advertisement—order at once and fill the vacant spaces in your album.

A good article on "Surcharged Postage Stamps of Various Countries in Africa", appears in the March number of the Hoosier Stamp.

If you have \$16.26 to throw away' buy a set of the so-called COLUMBIAN STAMPS

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**STAMPS,** 30 RARE AND A NICE ALBUM 10 cents  
VAR 25c, 25 VAR 3c, 50 VAR 5c, 100 VAR 10c 150  
10 DIFFERENT STAMP PAPERS 5c. APP-  
ROVAL SHEETS AT 50 pc COMMISSION.

50 STAMP PAPERS. CIRCULARS. &c. YOUR NAME IN  
COLLECTORS WORLD FOR ONLY 5 CENTS.

**W. E. BILLINGS,**  
*North Leominster,*  
*Mass.*

---

**WANTED:**

**United States Revenues.**

I will give good exchange from my A No 1 approval sheets for all kinds of United States Revenues, either single stamps or in quantity. Send me your duplicates and I will send sheets by return mail. I will allow more than catalogue price for the rarer varieties and give a good assortment to select from.

I send sheets of United States Revenues on approval to all who send reference.

**CHAS. C. LEWIS,**  
**Northampton, Mass.**

---

The Engraved Universal

• APPROVAL SHEET •

Beautiful Design. Fine  
Paper. Place for Dealers  
Name.

50 Cents per Hundred Post-paid.

— A few good Wholesale Lots. —

— WORLD'S FAIR APPROVAL SHEETS. —

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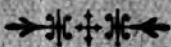
273 PARK AVE.,

CHICAGO - - ILL.

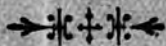
Vol. I.

JUNE.

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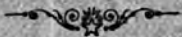


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# WANTED.

**UNITED STATES REVENUES**  
*Good Exchange given for all kinds of U. S. Revenues. Rarities especially desired. I will send sheets of good Foreign in exchange and allow good prices.*

Send me what duplicates you have and I will send sheets by return mail.

**-I OFFER THE FOLLOWING BARGAINS IN PACKETS.-**

PACKET B. 100 Selected Foreign Stamps. 8 cents post-paid.

PACKET C. 100 United States Revenues. 35 var. 40 cts.

I will send 1000 good U. S. Revenues not less than 10 varieties for \$1.00

**CHAS. C. LEWIS,**  
Northampton, Mass

# THE REPORTER.

Vol. I.

Norwich. Cont:

No. 10.

## MR. STEIN'S STAMP ROBBERS.

BY N. P. MAYEL. FOR THE REPORTER.

PART ONE.

"WELL sir", said Mr. Barnes of the criminal investigation department, to Mr. Stein, the well known stamp merchant, if you are nervous about the safety of your valuables the best thing you can do is to act upon the following advice: as to the strong room at your office keep on your key-ring a bunch of dummy keys—as to speak and deposit the true keys at your bankers every afternoon, put a good safe in your study at home, but any stamps that you may take to that house may be kept in dummy champagne bottles in your cellar there; get a secret alarm push designed at your private residence, and another at your office, both communication with the nearest

police station, and lastly never on any account take a revolver along with you, or you are a dead man before you get it out further than the flap of your pocket.

Mr. Stein thanked the detective, and promised to act upon his advice and left the office.

The circumstances which gave rise to this conversation were these:—Mr. Stein, a stamp merchant of high standing was expecting a large parcel of valuable stamps from Amsterdam.

He had been warned several times by his friends and even by the authorities of Scotland Yard that his precaution against being robbed was inadequate.

No man of his senses would allow it to become notorious that he often carried parcels of





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valuables on his person and sometimes merely locked them up in a trumpery little old fashioned safe in the study of his villa at Norwood,—a house standing alone in its own grounds and a considerable distance from the nearest police-stations—a home shared by him by a lonely old house-keeper.

He concluded that these remonstrances were not altogether idle, and consulted a good authority upon the subject—namely — Inspector Burns whose advice opens this story.

CONTINUED IN NEXT  
ISSUE.

## REVIEW.

**THE** Chicago Philatelist will soon be the best paper in the West, it is nearly so now.

The Weekly Philatelist is a close written well conducted paper,

The Stamp has gulped down The Missouri Philatelist and

its surface is smooth and handsome as if it had not swallowed anything. The Stamp understands the swallowing act, all right.

Mexico Postal contains all the late news.

The Detroit Philatelist is full of good things.

The cover of the Yankee Philatelist is very handsome the inside will get lost if the Editor don't find some more matter for it. Help!

The International Philatelist is nicely printed and well plotted and is full of stale things most Canada magazines.

Arkansas has a Philatelist which has found its way out north this month but it meets with a warm reception. The Editor claims to be acquainted with "old Sol" we trust he reads him a right.

Are you collecting the shades of the 1890 issue? You should do so by all means, as they are very easy to obtain and if you do not want them yourself, perhaps some of your friends would like them.

## THE REPORTER.

10 CENTS PER YEAR.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

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P. H. Jaquith, EDITOR,

C. F. Noyes, Ass. EDITOR.

Address THE REPORTER,  
P. O. Box 1178, Norwich, Ct.

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## EDITORIAL.

---

Try an advertisement in the Reporter.

Has the Nebraska Stamp gone under?

Our advertising rates will be raised with our next issue.

Five cent nickels were first coined in 1866.

Subscribe for the Reporter.

Two cent pieces were first made in 1864.

57,511 letters are written in London every day, requiring 30 gallons of ink,

Love, Sunshine & Co., is the name of a Johnstown, Penn.

firm.

Georgia ranks first in the production of water-melons.

With our next number we will advance the advertising rates to 15 cents per inch, 3 in. 40 cents, etc. So send in your advertisements while the rates are low.

A "raised" post-office order caused the arrest of the forger in Buffalo, N. Y. At the time of the trial the prisoner snatched the order from the Judge's desk and hurriedly swallowed it. This destroyed proof of the crime.

In the April number of One Dime in Notes and Comments, by E. H. Wilkinson. What does he mean by saying that "the 30 cent and 90 cent due stamps promise soon to become scarce, and they are seldom used. We do not no of any U. S. 90c Due stamp or does any one else.

A collector asks how to get the higher values of the Columbian Stamps.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 8.

## CANADA NOTES.

BY LEAP.

I see by the Stamp that the members of the P. S. of C. are requested to use their former numbers instead of the number given them by other members being expelled.

Mr L. S. Graham of St. Catharines, has disposed of his stock of stamps and will devote his time to his Philatelic and Subscription Agency. Send him your want list.

The Garden City Philatelic Club, was formed in St. Catharines, Ont., with the following officers, Pres. Wm. A. Beatty, Vice Pres. A. McGuire, Sec. & Treas. L. S. Graham, Lib. H. P. Hewson. Ex. Supt. F. Hemple, Ex Com L S Graham Wm A Beatty, H Hewson.

The Ottawa Philatelist is dead for ever!!!!

Another twelve pence Canada, this time Mr J S Wilson of Toronto was the lucky one but who disposed of it to Mr. W H Brouse who now has five in

his possession.

Thomas Q Pardoe the fraud, late of Ingersoll Ontario, is now at work under the name of the Toronto Stamp concern of Yorkville, Ontario. Look out for him.

Mr E Y Parker of Toronto is at Montreal. when he left for there he had rare stamps to the value of \$7000 which he expects to dispose of to the collectors of that place.

Mr A M Scott a collector of Woodstock was on a visit to London recently.

There has been a new Local Philatelic Club formed in Montreal, name not yet known.

Mr J S Clark of Bellville, is going on a trip to England shortly.

Why don't the Exchange Supt of the P S of C make a report once in a while? I think that because that the P S of C is no good and they have nothing to report.

The St Catharines Branch of the P S of C has busted on account of the P S of C being

no good now for a local.

The Philatel Journalic of Canada, has again appeared, better than ever before with J S Robertson and H S Dickson at the helm.

There are two more papers announced from Toronto, The Canadian Journal of Philately and The Queen City Philatelist,

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## CLIPPINGS.

---

No collector should become in the least discouraged because he cannot acquire so large or so valuable a collection as some one else. The very commonest stamps have as much philatelic value for all practical purpose as the unat-

tainables.

Next to the 90c U S the sixc stamp is the least used, there being but 158,800 of the later issued during the year June 30, 1886. During the period there were issued 1,147,906,400 2c stamps. Of the 90c stamped envelopes only 1300 were issued.

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## ADVERTISE.

---

IF YOU HAVE ANY  
STAMPS TO EXCHANGE  
SEND SHEETS TO  
P. H. JAQUITH, NORWICH  
CONNECTICUT.

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We will give a years subscription to this paper for every copy of the Reporter of numbers 6 & 7 or 8.

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## SUBSCRIBE.

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Packet of 25 U. S. and foreign stamps 5c.

To all send

log for my fine Approval Sheets at 40 pc commission will receive free a good stamp.

W. TUCKER, 820 Central Ave.,

Newport Ky.

## EDITORIAL.

CONTINUED.

Mr Robert A. Smyth is the "Reviewer" of the Southern Philatelist.

What is now called the Philatelic Era, was called the Philatelic Herald in 1884.

The New Jersey Philatelist is the worst we have seen yet. One half of it is not there and if the remaining half had been left out it would had been well for all concern. The Editor is short of type and ideas and space. He should print circus posters for a living and he

would become famous. If num was not dead he would want him to set display for coming Junco.

The authorities of Honduras and Ceylon have taken measures to stop the speculative charges of these countries.

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P. H. JAQUITH, NORWICH,  
CONNECTICUT.

We will give a year's subscription to this paper every copy of the Report numbers 6 & 7 or 8.

## SPECIAL.

*We are sorry to admit that cannot get this issue out on time we have 16 pages. But, we will give our readers a grand treat in the near future.*

Respectfully Yours,

**THE PUBLISHER**

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A PAPER THAT WILL  
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H. A. PETERS, 199 College  
Street, Toronto, Canada. de-  
sires to exchange stamps with  
dealers and collectors of the  
whole world.

## WANTED.

**COLUMBIAN STAMPS.**

*I will pay the highest cash price  
for used Columbian Stamps.*

1 and two cent issue,	10 cents per Hundred.
3 and 4 cent issue,	20 cents per Hundred.
10 cent issue,	35 cents per Hundred.
6 and 16 cent issue,	45 cents per Hundred.

Collectors should not fail to send for my  
price-list and approval sheets.

**Charles F. Noyes & Co.,**  
**44 WASHINGTON ST.**  
**NORWICH, CONN.**

**A PAPER THAT WILL PLEASE YOU** - Sample free. Corona News-Letter. Has brouck Heights, New Jersey.

H. A. PETERS, 199 Collage Street, Toronto, Canada. desires to exchange stamps with dealers and collectors of the whole world.

-Are you looking for-

**FUN?**

IF SO, Join the Golden Hours Excelsior Corresponding Club, Number 10, of Worcester Mass Address the Sec'y, A. Jos, San guinet, 386 Park Ave, Worces ter, Mass.

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We will give a years subscription to this paper for every copy of the Reporter of numbers 6 & 7 or 8.

**FOREIGN** Stamps sent on approval at 60 per cent discount.

JAY C. JAY, LaHoyt, Iowa

**SPECIAL.**

**ONLY**

**15**

**CENTS.**

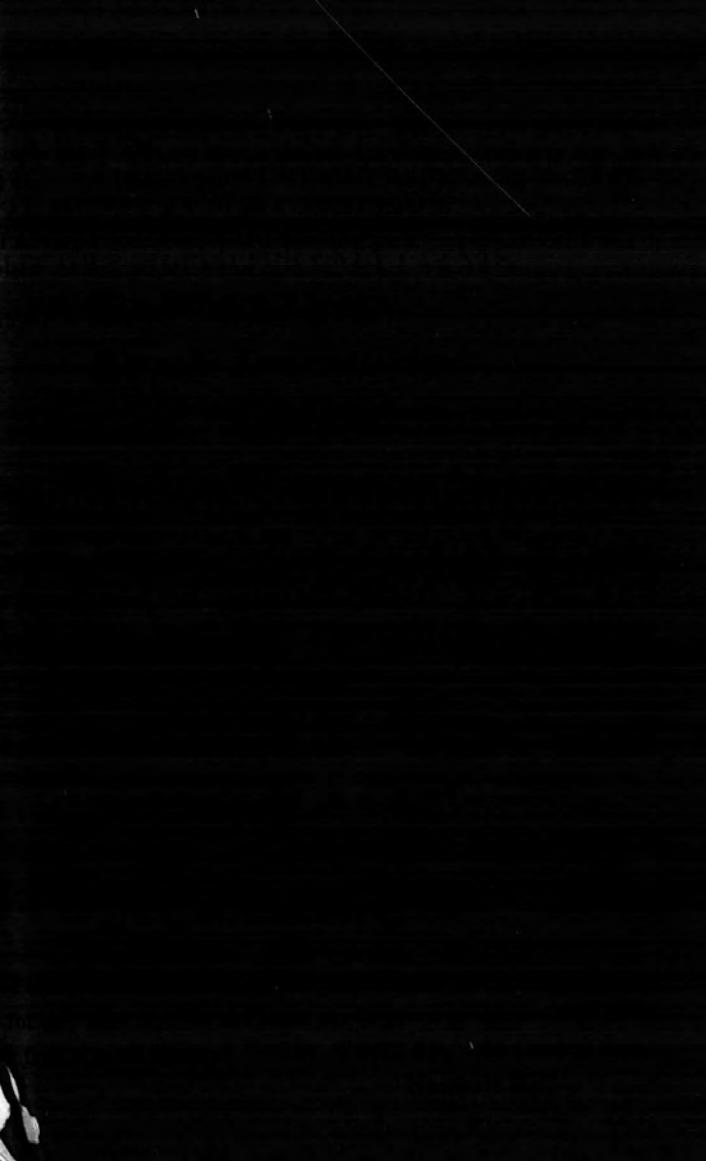
For the next 30 days I will mail, post-paid an unused 17 ct. New Brunswick postage stamp for only 15 cts.

**H. S. HART,**

698 St. Urbain Street,

**MONTREAL,  
CANADA.**





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**STAMPS**, 300 RARE AND A NICE ALBUM 10 cents  
VAR 25c, 25 VAR 3c, 50 VAR 1c, 100 VAR 10c, 15  
VAR 25c, 10 DIFFERENT STAMP PAPERS 5c. APP-  
ROVAL SHEETS AT 50 pc COMMISSION.  
10 STAMP PAPERS, CIRCULARS, &c. YOUR NAME IN  
COLLECTORS WORLD FOR ONLY 5 CENTS.

**W. E. BILLINGS,**  
*North Leominster,*  
*Mass.*

**COLLECTORS AND DEALERS:**

Send for my reduced rates on Adver-  
tisements and Subscription Rates, and  
save money, time, and trouble by putting  
your contracts with me.

— AGENT FOR THIS PAPER. —

Agencies wanted for anything in the stamp line. Send sam-  
ple and rates.

— P. S. of C. 219 S. of P. 607. —

**L. S. GRAHAM,**  
*St. Catharines, Ont.*

Packet of 25 U. S. and foreign stamps 5c. To all send  
for my fine Approval Sheets at 40 pc commission will re-  
turn free a good stamp. W. TUCKER, 820 Central Ave.,  
Newport Ky.

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*The Engraved Universal*

*\* APPROVAL SHEET \**

*Beautiful Design. Fine  
Paper. Place for Dealers  
Name.*

*50 Cents per Hundred. Post-paid.*

*— A few good Wholesale Lots. —*

*— WORLD'S FAIR APPROVAL SHEETS. —*

**EDWARD LORING,  
273 PARK AVE.,**

**CHICAGO, - - ILL.**

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*A No. 1 Stamps on Approval.*

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# THE REPORTER.



VOL. I. JULY, 1893. NO. II.



10 CENTS PER YEAR.

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Send me what duplicates you have and I will send sheets by return mail.

### I OFFER THE FOLLOWING DOMAINS TO PACKETS.

PACKET B. 100 Special Revenue Stamps of value \$1.00.

PACKET C. 100 United States Revenues of value \$1.00.

I will send 1000 good U. S. Revenues not less than 10 varieties for \$1.00.

CHAS. C. LEWIS  
Northampton, Mass.

# THE REPORTER.

Vol. 1.

Norw.ch. Conn.

No. 11.

## MR. STEIN'S STAMP ROBBERS.

BY N. H. MAYER.

FOR THE REPORTER.

### PART TWO.

"IF you make a sound I'll shoot." Such was the pleasant invitation that fell on Mr. Stein's ears as he awoke from his healthy sleep one night. It was a stormy night and the rain beat against the window pane. Mr. Stein might have shouted himself hoarse and no one could have possibly him. His housekeeper was away to some friend for the night. He could see very little around him but he was soon aware that the word was that of a masked man, leaning over him, revolver in hand.

A second man was examining the room rapidly with the aid of a bull's eye dark lantern.

"We've got you fairly at last old Stein!" What do you want? inquired the stamp merchant nervously. "What do

we want?" Now look here, when you left your office at Hadorn you went to the post-office and asked for a registered packet and the clerk handed you a fat parcel of stamps and you came straight home with them, so those stamps are here yet, for you was not away after that. So much for your little business.

"How on earth do you know all this," gasped Mr. Stein.

"That's our business, now where are the stamps?"

"Gentlemen," replied Mr. Stein, you have caught me very cleverly. You insist upon having my stamps or my life. I have not a particular wish to die yet, and resistance would be entirely useless.

I will engage to put in your possession of them, because





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they are carefully hidden, upon one condition. "Well what is it." It is that you promise not to take away a portrait hanging in my safe.

It is that of my grandmother. "Oh that you can keep."

Thank you, then here are the keys to my safe.

Surely you won't find anything there, except the picture.

"Well you come along, we'll see what's in the safe."

Remember the first sign of presence, and I'll shoot as sure as my name is —.

The key was soon applied in the lock which secured the safe in the study. There was nothing else in it than the picture of Stein's grandmother.

CONTINUED IN NEXT  
ISSUE.

---

### A Testimonial.

---

Northampton, Mass.

May 8, 1893.

The Reporter.—Yours of May 1st at hand and copy used.

Although your paper is small I consider it well gotten up and am well pleased with my advertisement. I send copy for next issue and will take one page.

Yours Very Truly,  
C. C. LEWIS.

---

IF YOU HAVE ANY  
STAMPS TO EXCHANGE  
SEND SHEETS TO  
P. H. JAQUITH, NORWICH  
CONNECTICUT.

---

I HAVE A PACKAGE OF 12 U.  
S. STAMPS CAT, AT \$1.65  
which I will sell for \$1.30.

POSTAL NOTE.

P. H. Jaquith, Norwich, Conn.

---

WE will give a years subscription to this paper for every copy of the **R**EPORTER of numbers 6 & 7 or 8.

Address the publishers.

---

**A** New York man has made a collection of postal cards to send to the Exposition. There are one hundred and fourteen in all, embracing those of all countries. Some of the rare ones are worth fifty-dollars each.

---

**T**he Postal Card Society of America has eighty-eight members. It was organized two years ago, and its object is to collect postal cards.

---

**J**ohn R. Hooper makes an exhibit of three frames of stamps at the World's Fair.

---

**T**he collection of duty on Stamps is now almost a dead letter.

---

**T**he Illinois Philatelist for April makes some bright points.

---

**C**omplete set of Columbian Envelopes can be purchased in Chicago for \$1.35.

## PRIZES.

*We will give 5 PRIZES to the first five persons who correctly solve the following puzzle.*

**\$1.00 WORTH OF STAMPS.**

Twice as many two's as one's and the balance in threes

1st prize—Ecuador 50C green 1881 Cat 60 cents

2nd prize—U S 30C puce bro'n 1888 Cat 30 cents

3rd prize—U S 10C green 1855 Cat 25 cents

4th prize British Guiana 1c on 1d green and black Cat 15 cts.

5th prize—U S Agriculture 3C straw Cat 10 cents.

**SEND YOUR ANSWER WITH 10 CENTS FOR A YEARS SUBSCRIPTION TO THE REPORTER POLLS CLOSE JULY 15.**

Address THE REPORTER,  
P. O. Box 1178, Norwich, Ct.

## ADVERTISE...

## U. S. Stamps of 1869.

CHARLESTON PHILATELIST.

Much wonder has been expressed among collectors as to why the stamps of 1869 were not in use longer.

They certainly were the prettiest stamps issued by any Government. Some papers objected because they were too small, others because the gum was bad, and others because they had a very un-American look.

The comic papers exhibited caricatures in which the people were looking for their stamps in their pocket-books with powerful microscopes. One paper says: "The greater part of the stamps sold at the Post-office in this city are worthless and have not sufficient gum to make them stick to letters.

One and that of late, things philatelically speaking, are also assuming a complicated state of affairs in San Francisco.

The fact is, we both dealers and collectors—are in an embarrassing situation, hav-

ing considerable trouble with the U. S. Customhouse officials in securing our foreign mail, upon which they are demanding duty.

The law stating that stamps are dutiable, I believe is an old one, but it seems has never been enforced. In 1876, when in business at St. Louis, I had all my bulky mail matter from foreign countries seized by the St. Louis authorities, and for a long time I was obliged to pay 25 pc duty *an valorem*.

Through strenuous efforts on the part of my esteemed friend Mr. John K. Tiffany, and myself, we finally succeeded, after considerable delay and trouble, in securing our foreign mail matter without further difficulty.

One great objection I found at the time was, that Eastern dealers were not obliged to pay any duties, as the law was not generally enforced by their P. O. officials. Had I therefore been obliged to continue paying duty much longer, I

---

would never have been able to compete with my rivals.

---

## A Pretty Surprise.

---

A beautifully Illustrated and charmingly bound edition of Longfellow's "Evangeline" recently published, is a pretty surprise for book-lovers. It is in good type, with 45 illustrations by Birket Foster and other eminent artists, is printed on very fine and heavy paper, gilt edges, remarkably handsome cloth binding, combining the delicate colors, blue and white and silver and gold.

No illustrated edition has ever before been published at less cost than \$1.50, and that is about what you might "guess" the price of this to be, but it isn't it sells for only 19 cents! plus 6 cents for postage, if by mail.

This covers only about the actual cost of manufacture by the 100,000 the publisher's object being, not profit, but to get a sample of his book-mak-

ing into the hands of the book-loving millions.

Every home in the land ought to have a copy of this *Evangeline*, so charmingly beautiful, as a poem, as a collection of artistic illustrations and as a product of the book-making art. Address John B. Alden, Publisher 57 Rose St., New York City, New York.

---

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## The Columbian Stamps.

### THE CRITICS AT FAULT.

THOSE smart people who think they show their superiority by finding fault with every kind of public work have not yet got done sharpening their wits on the Columbian Postage stamps.

They have had great fun over the fact that the face of Columbus is not the same on all the stamps, being evidently ignorant that the engravings are made by different artists and that there is equal authority for representing Columbus with or without a beard.

The most surprising doing of all is that any body should be unfamiliar with Vanderlyn's picture of the landing on San Salvador, which is engraved on the two cent stamp.

The original hangs in the rotunda of the Capitol, and the engraving on the back of the five dollar national bank notes has made it one of the best known of American paintings.

There are some kinds of government work in which we do not get the most artistic result—the engraving done for treasury department and most of that done for the post office is unexcelled, and the wise-aces who are making merry over the new stamps simply display their own ignorance.

---

So simple when you know it—The Dude.

The International Philatelist continues to be full of interest representing many good firms, and containing each month much worth, while reading.

Cloth of Gold—The Gamblers table.

Under the rose—The Scratch ing Hen.

The late Eastern Philatelist comes around as usual the contents are like most eastern journals of value and worth to the Philatelic fraternity.

## SUBSCRIBE,,,

## THE REPORTER.

10 CENTS PER YEAR.

ADVERTISEING ATES.

15 Cents per inch. 3 inches 40 Cents.

P. H. Jaquith, EDITOR,

C. F. Noyes, Ass. EDITOR.

Address. THE REPORTER,  
P. O. Box 1178, Norwich, Ct.

## EDITORIAL.

Postage stamps first came in-  
to use in England in the year  
1840; in the United States in  
1847.

We will have to omit Canada  
Notes this month for want of  
space.

Don't fail to send in your X  
notice for our next issue, free  
to everybody, by July 5.

We shall be pleased to make  
contracts with reliable dealers  
on favorable terms for contin-  
ued advertisements.

The best government is not  
that which renders man the  
happiest, but that which rea-

ders the Greatest number happy

An advertisement in the Re-  
porter will surely pay you.

The May number of the Phil-  
atelic Argosy has arrived and  
we notice that brother Hoyt  
says; adieu till August. — He  
says that he is interested in a  
new enterprise and cannot find  
time to get the Argosy out on  
time, and, has decided to issue  
it quarterly instead of monthly  
We will miss the Argosy very  
much as it was a very enter-  
prising sheet.

The Stamp Collector a neat  
20 page paper from London E  
C containing all the latest for-  
eign news has reached our of-  
fice.

Subscribe to and advertise in  
the Reporter.

## A Blotter.

We are in receipt of a fancy  
ornamentle blotter from Mr. J.  
S. Dunn Cumberland Maine.  
We wish Mr. Dunn a happy  
success in business.

## -COLUMBIAN GIVEN-

in exchange for Canada  
da  $\frac{1}{2}$  1 & 3c. I will  
give 10 1 and 2c Col.  
for every 20 Canada.

NO LESS THAN 100  
TAKEN AT ONE  
TIME.

### WANTED.

3c Green 10c 1872.

3 4 5 6 10 15 30  
1390, 3c 1868.

ANY QUANTITY  
taken in exchange for 1 & 2C  
COLUMBIAN.

TRY ME.

**N. H. MAYER,**  
**902 5th Street,**  
**MILWAUKEE, WIS.**

IF YOU HAVE ANY  
STAMPS TO EXCHANGE  
SEND SHEETS TO  
P. H. JAQUITH, NORWICH  
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Send your exchange  
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Send for my reduced rates on Advertisements and Subscription Rates, and save money, time, and trouble by putting your contracts with me.

— SENT FOR THIS PAPER —

— D O L L A R S —

**E. S. CRISTMAN.**

*St. Catharines, Ont.*

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WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS

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100 PAIR 20 cents 50 PAIR 10 cents 100 PAIR 10 cents 10  
PAIR 25 cents 10 DIFFERENT STAMP PAPERS 50 APP-  
ROVAL SHEETS AT 10 per CENT COMMISSION  
10 STAMP PAPERS, CIRCULARS, 50. YOUR NAME IN  
COLLECTORS WORLD FOR ONLY 5 CENTS.

**W. E. BILLINGS,**

*North Leominster,  
Mass.*

---

*The Engraved Universal*

*\* APPROVAL SHEET \**

*Beautiful Design. Fine  
Paper. Place for Dealers  
Name.*

*50 Cents per Hundred Post-paid*

*— A Few Good Wholesale Lots, —*

*— WORLD'S FAIR APPROVAL SHEETS —*

**EDWARD LORING,**

**273 PARK AVENUE,**

**CHICAGO — — ST. LOUIS.**

# THE REPORTER.



VOL. I. AUGUST, 1893. NO. 12.



10 CENTS PER YEAR.

A Monthly Devoted to Stamps and Coins.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF

The Standard Philatelic Society.



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE REPORTER PUB. CO.,

P. O. Box 1173,

NORWICH, - - CONN.

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SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

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Available papers for sale or will exchange for others in my library, large stock, lowest prices. Send want and duplicate list.

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L. S. GRAHAM,  
MERRITTON, ONT.

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Send for MY Approval  
Sheets.

Charles F. Noyes & Co.,

44 WASHINGTON STREET, NORWICH, CONN.

# THE REPORTER

Vol. 1.

Norwich, Conn.

No. 12.

## MR. STEIN'S STAMP ROBBERS.

BY N. H. MAYER.

FOR THE REPORTER.

### PART THREE.

**I** told you so! said Mr. Stein reproachfully. The two robbers cursed and swore.

Bill took the miniature off the peg it occupied in the safe and placed it in his pocket.

Steins should not have it before he kept his promise, to present them with his whole stock of the rarest stamps.

I am quite ready to keep my promise. Follow me and I will show you where the principle qualities are, said Mr. Stein quistically.

Mr. Stein's mind and head were in a whirl, he knew that the electric design in the safe had did its part of the work.

He did not know how to detain the robbers in his house until it was surrounded with honest help. Holding a candle before him he led the way to

the cellar. The cellar door was opened and all entered.

"Don't seen any stamps here said the chief villain."

"Out with them and look smart about it, too."

The merchant reached out his hand back of a bin and drew out apparently a bottle of Magum of Chaad imperial sea,

Here you are gentlemen, he said uncrowing the neck of the false bottle, and he disclosed to their astonishment a packet of high values within.

"Didn't I not promise." Good buisness that my boy, you're a trump.

All the others are champagne I suppose inquired the chief villian.

Except these three all the rest are genuine champagne, replied Mr. Stein.





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## REVIEW.

But you may bring up several bottles and drink to your health. The men agreed and the men took several glasses out of the pantry on their way up.

"Havn't you a friend in the garden outside," inquired Mr. Stein laughing. Call him in we may as all drink together, and he opened a bottle and filled the glasses. Billed went to the front door and passed a signal to the watch outside who promptly joined them and took his glass as invited. All three wore masks, they were safe from recognition.

The bottle of champagne was soon disposed of and Mr. Stein generously offered to stand another, but was andnously refused. "No Stein, my boys say that little game won't do, we like your fiz but we like your stamps better.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Got the drop—The recent murderer.

The Philatelic Fraud Reporter is not what it used to be.

The Illinoian is a four page paper from Carlondale, Ill.

The American Stamp is always late; the March number received.

The Stamp for May contains an interesting sketch of R. R. Bogert's career.

The Hard Times is a six page paper from Allegan Mich.

The City Stamp would be much better if printed on better paper.

The Hasbrouck Heights News-Letter reaches us regular every week

The Washington Philatelist is the first paper for June we received.

The Golden Star will not be suspended. Mr L. H. Benton will look after that well known journal.

The Stamp Collector's Herald for may contains good articles on "Fakes and Fakers,"

Continuen on page 9.

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## \$3700 REWARD.

**LOST,** A small boy about the size of a man, barefooted with his father's shoes on; an empty bag on his back containing two railroad tunnels, and a bag of bug-holes. He wore a mutton chop coat with a bean soup lining, was cross eyed in the back of his neck and had his hair cut curly. When last seen he was shoveling fog off the sound to earn enough money to subscribe for the Reporter. 15 cts. per year.

---

### COMIC JOKES.

As old as the hills—The Valleys.

No slough—A silk hat.

A water butt—St John.

A foot pad—The cork sole.

#### A SUBSTITUTE.

Brer Johnsing—How much you say dat plaster done cos'?

Drug Clerk—Twenty five cents

Brer Johnsing—Gimme one of dem ne w stamps, boss. I

ain't no millynnair.

---

### THE OLD RELIABLE SUBJECT.

Specialism versus generalism is a subject nearly by threadfare from much use.

We add a straw even if it break some ones back.

Collect what you enjoy, and what you can afford, and reject nothing that comes in your way that can be listed under these heads, and if you wish to specialise, do it by classification of your philatelic treasures, and there you are.

---

**A** LARGE proportion of the 1200 to 1500 letters a day received by the president are marked **PRIVATE** and **PERSONAL**, are from total strangers who want some private advantage entirely personal to themselves or their friends.

These epistles are always referred to the departments.

A minor singer—The baby.

In 1863 a uniform three cent letter postage was fixed by the United States.

## Why Was He Angry?

THE MAYFLOWER.

“WILL you mail this parcel for Elwin?” asked Aunt Mary.

“He don't know how,” said Big Brother. If you want to get it there, you had better send me.”

Edwin felt this keenly. He said earnestly that he did know how; all there was to it was “to put it through the window, and ask him”—

“Ask who?” Big Brother's tone was not kind. “The post-office man of course!” said Edwin. “Think I would ask the fish man or the butcher?”

Aunt Mary laughed; Big Brother's face grew red.

Edwin went on:— “after he says how much, you buy the stamps, lap 'em, stick 'em on, and drop the bundle in the right hole. Isn't that the way auntie?”

She said yes, and that Edwin might do the errand. The boy went off with a hoop of delight. He dashed into the office, jostling a man who was writing a

postal at a side desk, thrust the parcel under the postmaster's nose and asked breathlessly

How much will that be?

Thirty-five cents. Edwin took back the package and retired to a corner, where he could safely open his purse

It took him some time to count out the money. Then he bought thirty-five one-cent stamps, and retired again to the corner to put them on the bundle.

This took time, the being so many to lap, and they looked somewhat smooched after Edwin had thoroughly rubbed them on. The package was almost covered with them.

“Seems to me that it looks queer, so many all round the name!” said Edwin as he mailed it. The next morning, when Big Brother came home from the office he sank into a chair in front of Edwin, put his hands to his sides as if they ached with mirth and began to laugh.

“Now what's the matter?” feeling that he was in the joke

We don't see anything to smile at! The postmaster did not either, gasped Big Brother. If you go on like this, they'll have to get a special clerk to stamp your mail. Thirty five one-cent stamps—oh my!

Edwin looked at him with his large serious eyes.

Big Brother advised him to keep away from the postmaster for the present. So Edwin has not mailed anything since, but he wonders as he hastens by the building what the postmaster is angry about.

---

## NEWS.

---

The stamps of the New York Postmaster were issued to the public on July 14 1845.

Nearly 6 500 000 postal cards were sold at the Brooklyn postoffice in 1890.

The United States Mail service covers 405 000 of mail routes,

There twelve daily deliveries in London.

The one cent [1870] is to be found in three shades—dark, light and sleight blue.

It is estimated that one half of the stamps used in the world are made in N. w York.

We have been lucky enough to obtain number seventy of P J of A that contains a History of the Revenue stamps of Mexico.

Low Tide—The Summer shoe.

The home guard—The Bulldog

The figure—Four Trap 4-11-44

Up in arms—The Remington.

The Meriden Ball—A Beer.

A Fish Ball—Cod Liver Oil.

The two cent 1890 are much more common than the one cent.

On The Trail - The Vine.

We hope to have a new serial story soon.

---

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## EDITORIAL.

There is to be a new stamp society in London.

High prices are being paid for the dollar issues of Columbian stamps.

Subscribe for the Reporter.

If Mr. Guy W. Green would stop writing, for a while, for the Philatelic Press and devoted his time to his Fraud Reporter, we think that he would do something.

Tailor (meeting friend on the street). "I thought you said you'd mail me that \$5 bill that you owe me."

Creditor. "I did mean to, but when I went to the post-office to mail it I found that

placard on the walls, 'Post no bills' "

## POSTAGE STAMP MACHINE

A Company has been formed in Hartford, Conn., to have the Agency in Connecticut and Rhode Island of a unique nickel-in-the-slot machine. The capital is \$55 000 and all the stockholders are Hartford men except a few who live in Windsor. The company has not been legally formed yet but soon will be. Fifty-two machines will be placed in Hartford, or one for each 1 000 inhabitants. The machine, by dropping in a nickel, gives packages with two two cent stamps and a coupon. The coupon has an advertisement on it and can be redeemed for one cent each. The company has a right to put out the machines for seventeen years, the patent will then run out.

The machines are very successful in New York, Boston and Washington and have the approval of the post office department.

"Confession of a Stamp Forger," and "How to detect Forgeries"

The Philatelic Monthly and World is from the Bogert and Durbin, published in the interest of their business.

The Town Crier, of New York City is at hand, it is a well gotten up journal, but we would like to see the pages stuck together.

The Post Office improves with every issue, the June number is before us containing good articles on the "The Philatelic Society as it is." A Great Machine, etc.

The Washington Philatelist says: The Philatelic Fraud Reporter is the biggest fraud, as philatelic paper that it has never been our misfortune to

gize upon. It contains absolutely nothing. What is the matter Brother Green?

**T**HE design of the three cent stamp issued in 1881 for Siberra bears quite a resemblance to the current Canada three cent. The color being black however.

### New Postal Cards.

Washington, July 13 1893.

Postmaster General Bissell gave out today that he had decided to abandon the three sizes of postal cards. He will substitute one size for both the single and reply cards.

A red setter—The sun.

## THE STANARD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Tres. L. S. Graham, Merriton, Ont. Vice Pres. C. F. Noyes  
Norwich, Conn. Sec'y & Tres. P. H. Jaquith, Norwich, Ct.

This Society will be in full running order  
by August first.

Send for some of my fine  
Approval Sheets.

CHARLES F. NOYES & CO.  
44 Washington Street,  
Norwich, Conn.

---

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# U. S. REVENUES WANTED,

I will pay cash for  
United States Rev-  
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Send me what you  
have.

1000 good United States  
Revenues \$1.00.

**CHARLES  
C.  
LEWIS.**

Northampton,

Mass.





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I will pay cash for  
United States Re-  
venues.

Send me what you  
have.

1000 good United States  
Revenues \$1.00.

**CHARLES  
C.  
LEWIS.**

Northampton,  
Mass.

# WE WILL SEND THE STAMP COLLECTOR'S YEAR-BOOK

Post free, for three months, on receipt  
of name and address.

*!!! To Advertisers!!!*

*An Advertisement in the above  
will most certainly pay you as  
thousands of dealers and collectors  
are bound to take advantage of  
this-*

**STARTLING OFFER.  
RATES.**

### DISPLAY

Whole Page	2/6
One Half Page	1/6
One Quarter	6/5
One Eighth	3/4
One Inch	1/6

**- EXCHANGE COLUMN -**  
12 words or less 5d and 1d  
for every additional word.

## WM. CORNISH & CO.,

{ STAMP IMPORTERS & PHILATELIC PUBLISHERS }

### 60 HOE STREET

*Walthamston, : : England.*

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The Engraved Universal

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Beautiful Design. Fine  
Paper. Place for Dealers  
Name.

50 Cents per Hundred Post-paid.

— A Few Good Wholesale Lots. —

— WORLD'S FAIR APPROVAL SHEETS —

EDWARD LORING,

273 PARK AVENUE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

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AGENT FOR THIS PAPER

P. 5010 BY S. O. P. 50

L. S. GRAHAM,  
MERRITTON, ONT.

---

ALWAYS MENTION THE REPORTER  
WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS

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# THE REPORTER.

ESTABLISHED AT THE NORWICH, CONN. POST OFFICE AS  
SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

Vol. II.

Norwich, Conn.

No. 1.

MR. STEIN'S STAMP ROBBERS.

BY N. H. MAYER. FOR THE REPORTER.

*This story will be continued  
next month.*

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## PHILATELIC TERMS IN COMMON USE.

**Counter Stamps.**— Stamps made for the sole purpose of deceiving and of which no originals ever existed.

**Counterfeits.**— Stamps made in imitation of the genuine article for the purpose of misleading and defrauding collectors.

**Fac-similes.**— Reproductions of stamps in close imitation of the genuine. Same as counterfeits except that they are not made with the intention to deceive.

**Government Counterfeits.**— This is a somewhat analogous term, but is necessary.





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**Government Counterfeits.** — This is a somewhat analogous term, but is necessary.

Reproductions of stamps of which the original dies or plates have been destroyed. The so-called Government Reprints of the U. S. 1847 issue and the Alsace and Lorraine stamps are of this class.

Government Reprints.—Stamps reprinted by Governments, sold by them at face value, and available for postal purposes.

Originals.—Used to designate the original stamps of a government issued for postal purposes.

Reminders.—Original stamps remaining on hand at the time an issue goes out of use.

These are identical with Originals, but are sometimes sold below face value by Governments (such as many of the old German states) who have ceased issuing stamps.

Reprints.—Stamps printed from original plates after the issue has gone out of use.

Watermark.—A device woven into the fabric of the paper when manufactured. The watermark is often difficult to distinguish. It may be found by holding the stamp up to the light or by wetting the stamp and laying it face down on a white surface.

## -CANADA NOTES.-

### "BY LEAP."

Mr. L. S. Graham formerly of St. Catharines is now located at Merriton, Ontario.

Mr. J S Hamley of Port-Hope, Ont., was in Petersborough a short time ago to see the stamp boys.

The Ottawa Philatelist which was thought dead, again appeared, but it is now dead forever so Mr. Sabourin says,

The cause, he having had some trouble with the Postal Authorities about it going through the mails.

Regers Blue Book is at last out. It is a dandy! There is but one thing about the book that displeases him he was one year younger, having passed a birthday during its preparation and no doubt many others have done the same.

Number three of L. M. Staebble's Philatelic Hand Books has appeared with a bright red cover, entitled; The Stamp Collectors Companion, containing

information for both the advanced and young collector.

Mr. S. took a trip to Chicago recently and had a good time.

There is talk of amalgamation between the C P A and P S of C which we hope will be pushed to success as one large one is better than two small ones.

Mr. H. S. Dickson of London Ont, has sold the Philatelic Journal of Canada to Mr. Geo. A. Lowe of Toronto, publisher of the International Philatelist Mr T S Clark will leave May 15 for a three months visit to the Old Country, he will be accompanied by Mrs Clark;

The President of the C P A has sent a petition on behalf of the association to the Hon., the Comptroller of Her Majesty's Customs for the removal of duty on stamps. Oh! how we will wait for the answer.

Mr. W. H. Bruce of Toronto attended the De Coppett sale in New York and secured a superb cancelled specimen (the only known) of the British Columbian and Vancouver Island 2½ pink unperforated for \$111, and other fine B. N. As.

# THE MEMPHIS LOCALS.

## WHAT BECAME OF THE PLATES FROM WHICH THEY WERE PRINTED.

**O**F all the stamps which are of interest to the collector who is willing to study his stamps, the Confederate locals issued buy the different Southern Cities during the first years of the late war are the most interesting, and among these are the five stamps issued by Memphis during the time that Mr. M. C. Galloway was Postmaster.

I was told by a collector of this city that the stamps had a history and he advised me to see Mr. Galloway, who still lives here. So acting on his advice I visited Mr. Galloway at his home.

He kindly consented to tell me what he knew concerning the stamps, which he said was very little. Mr. Galloway himself had the designing of the stamps, which were engraved on copper as our stamps were on steel, and printed by Mr.

Hutton, a printer of this city.

The adhesives are of two values, printed one hundred to the sheet and unperforated.

The values are, 2 cent blue, 5 cent red and 5 cent red on an envelope.

Mr. Wormley had the first two on both white and brown paper, making five varieties in all. When the thousands of spectators who crowded the bluff anxiously awaiting the outcome of the battle raging below them saw the Confederate gunboats turn slowly sway and leave the Federals in possession of the city they were thunderstruck.

People began to leave in great numbers. Mr. Galloway closed the office and left the plates in it. But before the soldiers entered the city, Mr. Hutton, the printer, entered the postoffice

[Continued on page 7.]

and took away the plates.

They were carried to Zimmerman's bathhouses and hid in an old cistern until they should be needed.

But the plates were never needed as the war was soon over and the stamps were not then valuable enough to be worth reprinting.

Fortunately for the collector who don't believe in reprints the cistern was filled up and plates covered.

There they have been for the last twenty-five years, and there they are likely to stay, as they are probably rendered useless by corrosion. [Memphis Stamp News.

Proprietor—Now, Patrick you may go for the mail.

New Office Boy—Yis, sor; an what kind of male wud ye be havin', sor,—Indian male or oat male.

On January 10th, 1840, penny postage was established in England.

**W** E WILL  
GIVE 20 C  
WORTH  
of Stamps  
FROM  
OUR APP  
SHEETS  
TO ALL  
THAT  
SEND 15 CENTS FOR A  
YEARS SUB. TO THIS paper

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3. P. H. Jaquith, Norwich, Connecticut.

4. F. C. Myers, Albany N Y.

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## — | OUR LIBRARY. | —

Having assumed the duties of Librarian in the Stanard Philatelic Society, I desire to petition every member to de-

nate to this department any duplicate copies of papers which they may have. All papers sent to me will be noted in the Official Organ. Hoping to receive the liberal support of all members. I remain

Yours in Philately,

W. B. Tyrrell. Albany, N. Y.

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P. H. Jaquith, EDITOR,  
Address. THE REPORTER,  
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## EDITORIAL.

Mr. Francis P. Donahue, has presented us with a copy of the "Morning News," dated at New London, Conn., August 18, 1864:

**NEXT MONTH WE ARE TO EN—**  
large to double the present size the subscription price will be 15 cents per year and the ad rates will be 10 cents per inch.

The Reporter will be printed on better paper, twice as many pages, better reading, and improved in every respect. Send in your subscription before the rates are raised! Dealers will do well to make contracts, for with Vol. II No.

3. we will raise the rates to 25 cents per inch.

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their name on this list  
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ONE DIME.

The Laurel Hill Eagle.

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I desire to purchase  
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Stamps, and will pay  
cash for same. I also  
want all kinds of U. S

Columbians wanted  
especially  
Send selections, it will  
be to your advantage.

Address:

W. B. TYRRELL,  
199 Jay Street,  
ALBANY, - - N. Y.

MY correspondence is weally  
getting so great," said Reg  
gie, "that I shall have to get  
a p w i v a t e secwetaway. I  
weally had to write two postal-  
cards last week.

GERMANY has one post-  
office every 1774 inhabitants  
In proportion to the population  
the United States has twice as  
many.

Subscribe! !! !!! !!!! !!!!!

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WE will give a years  
subscription to this  
paper for every copy  
of the **R**EPORTER of  
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P. H. Jaquith, Norwich, Conn

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Subscribe! 11 111 1111 1111

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LE WORLD'S FAIR APPROVAL SHEETS. 41

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# THE REPORTER.



VOL. II.      SEPTEMBER.      NO. 2.



15 CENTS PER YEAR.

A Monthly Devoted to Stamps and Coins.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF

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*Vol. II. OCTOBER, 1893. No. 2.*

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A MONTHLY DEVOTED TO STAMPS AND COINS.

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*An unused U. S. stamp catalogued at 25 Cents for any of the following Columbians; 3 3c, 4 4c, 4 5c, 2 6c, 3 8c, 4 10c, 1 15c, or 2 for a 30c.*

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Stamps to exchange for others not in my collection. Send sheets. Illustrated Papers for stamp. F. L. Smith, Amsterdam, New York.

IF YOU HAVE ANY  
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### EUREKA!

For the small sum of 25 cents we will send you an eight page paper one year, one dozen calling cards with your name on, smallest blotter in the world, generous package of reading matter and print your name in Mail List from which you receive large quantities of

EWING PRINTING

Decatur, — — — Ill,

# -THE REPORTER.-

VOL. II. NORWICH, CONN., No. 2.

## STAMPS OF GUATEMALA.

Guatemala is a republic of South America, and is governed by a president, J. J. Rodriguez who was elected in 1890.

The area of the republic is estimated at 46,774 sq. miles. The inhabitants number about, one million and a half.

Capital Guatemala with about sixty thousand. The first issue which were perforated appeared in 1871, the values of which were 5, 10, 15, 20, these stamps are not very scarce.

In 1872 the 1 cent black, 1p green and the 4r blue, revenues were used for postage two new stamps were also issued the same year, 1p orange and the 4r maroon, these last two are quite rare.

In 1875 their appeared a new set, four in number consisting of 1-4r black  $\frac{1}{2}$ p green 1r blue and 2r carmine

The fourth stamp issued of this country in 1875 consisted of four values, and in 1879 two more stamps appeared of a different type.

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This a very interesting country and the stamps are within reach of all, only two stamps are somewhat high, the one peso and the four reales mauve of the 1872 issue.

During 1881 five values were issued, and five also appeared in 1882.

In 1886 another issue appeared consisted of seventeen values, these stamps were lithographed, the next year the one cent blue two cent light brown, five cent purple, and the ten cent yellow were engraved.

In 1882 another stamp was issued, the five cent carmine and in 1890 the ten cent

yellow.

Major Albanis.

—Over 8,000 varieties of postal cards have been issued in the world within 35 years.

—Two post-offices in North Carolina are respectively named "Joy" and "Worry."

—A letter mailed in London April 7, and remailed in Hongkong made the circuit of the world in the fastest time of 62 days.

—The post office department costs \$66,000,000 a year and has a revenue of \$61,000,000.

—The use of Official Stamps was discontinued under an act passed July 5, 1884.

# WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

AS TOLD BY A VISITOR.

The A. P. A. exhibit is situated in the Government building in the gallery is still incomplete attracts but few visitors.

The A. P. A. members themselves do not stay at the exhibit to any extent.

A number of prominent dealers are represented by fairly interesting displays.

The best part of the display is hung out of sight.

The place itself is at one side of the Government exhibit on the second floor and nicely away from the sun.

The Columbian

Guard on duty nearest the exhibit never heard of the A. P. A. from which we inferred visitors were not numerous. Another Columbian Guard was on duty in the A. P. A. space eating lunch with his best girl and they enjoyed the report, undisturbed by the philatelist for none came.

There is a good display of Confederate envelopes.

A. W. Durming shows Steamship stamps for which he asks such large prices.

V. Gurdyi, Texas; A. R. Rogers, New York;

# WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

AS TOLD BY A VISITOR.

Emil. J. Roll, Savannah, Ga.; H. E. Deats, Flemington, N. J.; make creditable displays.

Henry L. Calman and partner display the envelopes of the world.

Stanley Gibbons & Co., have a display in the British Section.

The Belgium exhibit is the place for bargains.

There is a booth of some stamp firm in the Streets of Cairo and a very pleasant young man in attendance. There is no name over it that we could discover.

They are getting rich who ever they are.

The A. P. A. exhibit contains seven double and one single cases, wall frames, etc.

The Post Office Department granted the A. P. A. a liberal space in the gallery of the Government Building.

Visitors are not numerous; it is rather out of the line of travel.

A Columbian guard on the first floor directly underneath was unable to inform us where the A. P. A. was.

Scarcely any good

[Continued on page 9.]



**NOTES.**

The State of North Carolina has mined nearly \$11, 000, 000 worth of gold since 1874.

A nugget of gold ore containing twenty one ounces of gold, worth \$400, was picked up in a creek near Grant's Pass, a few days ago.

**CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.**

Visitor-Why do you have that dog sitting on your writing desk?

Clerk-I have mislaid mysponge so I am getting him to lick my postage stamps for me.

The first United States postal cards were issued in May 1873, and during the first two months of their existance 31,000 were used.

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STAMPS TO EXCHANGE  
SEND SHEETS TO  
P. H. JAQUITH, NORWICH  
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EXCHANGES  
WANTED  
for the "Moon." It is handsomely illustrated amateur paper issued every month. Address T. P. Scott, 1930 Park Ave., New York.

## MR. STEIN'S STAMP ROBBERS.

BY N. H. MAYER      FOR THE REPORTER.

### PART FOUR.

BESIDES we must tie you up! interposed Bill. Tie me up? What for! Just a little precaution, only a bit of rope around your wrists and another bit around your ankles and a handkerchief over your mouth. We are sorry to inconvenience you but business is business, and they proceeded accordingly. Having tied and gagged the unfortunate merchant they bid him goodnight, and wished him luck in the future. They were on the point of departing, when they observed that the victim was greatly distressed about something.

Why hang it all if we weren't going to take off his grandmother after all! "Bill you thief put it back." Bill did so and Mr. Stein's distress came to an end. "Good by Mr. Stein they waved to him and went out.

Mr. Stein lay quiet on the

floor of his study and strained his ears. He heard the thieves open the front door and pass out. In another instant there was a cry and a scuffle. Before a minute had elapsed the three thieves were back into the room handcuffed in charge of a strong body of police.

The photograph of Stein's grandmother had hung on a switch of an electric bell.

When removed this switch was released and instantly gave an alarm in the police-station half a mile away.

Mr. Stein had successfully detained the thieves till the police surrounded the house.

That was all!

THE END.

AN American half dollar of the issue of 1796 is worth 60 times its original value to collectors.

## THE REPORTER.

### -CANADA NOTES.-

"BY LEAP."

Wm. A. Beatty of St. Catharines, and L. S. Graham of Merritton took a run over to Toronto Sept. 15, in connection with "The Canadian Philatelic Journal" which they intend to publish Nov. 1.

Mr. T. S. Clark of Belleville has returned from his European trip.

It is said that the new 8 cent stamp (Canada) has appeared, but I have not seen it.

At the Sixth Annual Convention of the Canadian Philatelic Association held in Quebec August 23d the following officers were elected for the ensuing year; President Ernest F. Wurtele, Quebec; Vice President W. K. Hall, Peterboro Ontario; Sec'y-Treasurer T. S. Clark Belleville Ont; Exchange Superintendent C. C. Morency, Quebec; Librarian A. C. Labelle, Montreal; Counterfeit Detector, Henry Ades Fowler Toronto; Trustees Dr C. E. Cameron; J. E. Schultze and William Patterson all of Montreal; Official Organ The Canadian Journal of Philately.

The P. S. of C. Convention meets the last of September in Montreal.

Messrs E. Y. Parker, H. A. Fowler of Toronto and W. K. Hall, of Petersburg attended the A. P. A. Convention in Chicago. They report a good time.

Reprints of the Canada 5 and 10 cent Envelopes are being circulated among collectors. They should be on the look out for them. The Reprints are on Wave paper; the genuine is on Laid paper.

Mr. L. S. Graham, has purchased the Library of George A. Lowe, Toronto; with this addition Mr. Graham's is one of the best if not the best Library in Canada.

Harry Drysdale, a Postal Clerk in the St. Catharines Post Office was to-day sentenced to 3 years hard labor in Kingston Penitentiary for stealing letters from the Post Office containing money and other valuables.

---The United States mints are at Philadelphia, San Francisco, New Orleans, and Carson City Nev. Also a branch mint at Denver, Col.

Half-dollars of 1794 are worth \$1.75 each; those of 1795-60 cents.

There is an indication of the extent to which a philatelist's enthusiasm can go in the recent sale of two postage stamps in London for £600, or about \$3340. These valuable bits of printed paper were the one-penny red and the two-penny blue of Mauritius of the 1847 issue.

Twenty millions of articles of mail matter pass through U. S. post offices each day, and 500,000 letters are received annually at the dead letter office.

*Our Exchange Column is  
FREE to everybody.*

THE REPORTER

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—•—  
\*THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC\*  
\*JOURNAL\*—•—

*Will appear promptly on November 1st. Advertising rates, 50 cts per inch. Subscription rates, 15 cents a year. Circulation 1000 Copies monthly. DEALERS: an "AD" will surely pay YOU.*

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L. S. GRAHAM,



**Merritton, - Ont.**

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Merritton, Ont., Sept. 15, 1893.

To the Members of **THE STANARD PHILATELIC SOCIETY**: Greeting:

With this my message I extend my thanks to you for the Honor conferred upon me by choosing me as your President! By accepting the responsibility of this office, I shall endeavor to build up to a higher standard the principles of the **STANARD PHILATELIC SOCIETY**. But I shall need the assistance of every Officer and Member to assist me in these efforts. Although all our offices are not yet filled I will call for Nominations and a mail vote to fill these vacancies as soon as we have a sufficient number of members to choose from. But now every member should secure new ones. When it will not be far distant before our Society will be second to no other in America. Trusting you will give me your support, I remain, Yours Fraternally,  
L. S. GRAHAM, President.

---

Please excuse the fact that the pages of this issue are numbered wrong. [20 Pages.]

## THE STANARD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Pres. L. S. Graham, Merritton, Ont. Vice Pres. C. F. Noyes, Norwich, Conn. Sec'y & Tres. P. H. Jaquith, Norwich, Ct. EX Supt. F. C. Myers, Albany N. Y. Librarian: W. B. Tyrrell, Albany New York. Official Organ The Reporter.

All the departments are in running Order. Applications should be made to Secretary Admission fee 10 cents: Dues 25C per year in advance. Any collector in GOOD standing can join by sending Dues and Admission fees to Secretary for Application Blank. Every member receives the Official Organ free.

### EDITORIAL.

HOW'S this a two inch advertisement in this paper three months for only 50 cents

OUR November number will be mailed about Oct, 20; & will contain 8 pages only, the reason for this small number is that we are going to enlarge to the same size as "The Post Office" with our December issue and will contain 20-24 pages: send in your advertisement before the rates are raised.

Mr. W. L. Fletcher, Mailing Clerk in the Norwich P O also a popular stamp collector is the proud possessor of a baby boy. (14 pounds.)

### — | MEMBERS. | —

1. L. S. Graham, Merritton, Ontario, Canada.
2. C. F. Noyes, Norwich Ct.
3. P. H. Jaquith, Norwich, Connecticut.
4. F. C. Myers, Albany N Y.
5. W. B. Tyrrell Albany N Y.
6. Wm. A. Beatty, St. Catharines. Ont.

Officers are requested to send yearly dues to the Secretary!

*The Presidents address will be found on another page.*

# -THE REPORTER-

ENTERED AT THE NORWICH, CONN. POST OFFICE AS  
SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

## ADVERTISEING RATES.

	1 Inch.	3 Inches.	6 Inches.	1 Page.
One month,	.15	.35	.70	1.25
3 Months,	.35	.95	1.95	3.95
6 Months,	.70	1.95	3.95	7.75

Address: **THE REPORTER; Norwich, Conn.**

### EDITORIAL.

**H**OW'S this a two inch advertisement in this paper three months for only 50 cents

The A. P. A. officers are as follows: President, John K. Tiffany; vice President, H. E. Deats; Sec'y, Alvah Davison; Treasurer, N. W. Chandler; Nat. Sec'y, E. Doeblin; Literary Board, Samuel Leland, W. C. Stone; Collecting Agent, J. A. Wainwright; Counterfeit-Dector, E. A. Holton; Librarian; W. H. Bodine; Auction Agents, S. B. Bradt Chicago, W. E. Loy San Francisco; Superintendent of Literary Ex

change, Dr. George N. Campbell; Superintendent Purchasing, Sales and Exchange Dept George D. Meko.

Alvah Davison is once more Editor of that well known Journal, The Post Office.

Those not familiar with the post office have but little idea of the number of letters daily deposited without being stamped.

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## WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

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AS TOLD BY A VISITOR.

---

in or up into the A. P. A. display 1100 sheets can be displayed, a gross to a case.

The cases are from Yale, Towne and Co; are oak and plate glass will protect them from the sun, thief fire, and are nearly full with exceedingly interesting exhibits, and improve from day to day and will no doubt be complete soon.

G. H. Watson shows his postal cards. They are nicely arranged.

But for beauty of display the Government exhibit is far ahead of all others.

The pictures of the

Staton Island Society can be seen in the A. P. A. space nicely framed.

S. C. Stein displays some interesting specimens.

In the Belgian exhibit, in the Siberaal Arts Building; their is stamps for sale by a Belgian dealer who has quite a lively trade and sold his goods at a figure rather lower than the catalogue.

There are said to be other displays, etc. of stamps about the World's Fair Grounds but these are the principle ones.

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**WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.**


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I am informed that no catalogue of the grounds gives the location of the A. P. A.

The last few days a greater number of visitors have examined the A. P. A. exhibit since the cases are becoming full, and the public are getting acquainted with the fair.

The chief interest in stamps is centered down town among the old dealers who have been for years at the same stand.

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**NOTES.**


---

The British Museum has recently acquired a Chinese bank note dating back to the last

years of the 14th century. It is the oldest bank note known.

It is estimated that 119,000,000 copper pennies have been lost to circulation in the century since the United States began to coin money.

The smallest Roman coin was the *leruncius* worth not quite 2-5 of a cent. The *sestertium* which is the coin most often mentioned, was worth a little less than 4 cents; a *denarius* was 15 1-2 cents.

A Carpet which has been used for seven years on the floor of the coining-room in the San Francisco mint was recently burned to ashes and the residue yielded \$5,500 worth of Gold.

## Hints For Collectors.

**I**f collectors would follow these rules, it would save dealers much trouble and annoyance: Always send return postage for orders under 25 cts

Always send your full name and address every time you send an order.

Always return approval sheets within ten days.

Always pay cash for stamps; if you have not the cash, wait until you get it; stamps never spoil by age.

All amounts over 50 cents may be sent by postal note, under 50 cents in unused stamps of lowest denomina-

tions.

Never buy a stamp from a person who once sold you a counterfeit. Counterfeits are a disgrace to any album, also to its owner.

### NOTES.

—As high a price as \$100 was paid in London not long ago for a Canadian twelve penny stamp.

—Postmaster-General Bissell announces that letter-carriers for second-class offices will not be dismissed for political reasons.

—A Ton of pure gold is worth \$602,799.21—a ton of silver \$37,704.84.

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## ADVERTISE, ..

### Making postage stamps.

It takes eight men and women to make a postage stamp. First the white paper is cut into sheets, each large enough for a hundred stamps.

The stamps on each are counted twenty-six times to make sure the number is correct.

The printer counts and passes the sheet to the gummer, the gummer gums the back, and having counted, gives it to the perforator, who divides the stamps by rows of little holes, not forgetting to count.

It is surprising how quickly and accurately the hands can work.

Seven hundred mil-

lions of postage stamps are made every year in the United States.

New York City uses 8,500,000 a month.

—The May number [1891] of the Rhode Island Philatelist contained the largest dealers Directory we have yet seen in a paper—74 names.

The following papers have *died a natural death*:

The Florida Philatelist, from Thonotossa, (whew) Florida.

The Philatelic Puck, from San Antonio, Texas.

The Illinois Philatelist, from Palatine, Ill.

THE REPORTER

---

COLLECTORS AND DEALERS

Send for my reduced rates on Advertisements and Subscription Rates, and save money, time, and trouble by putting your contracts with me.

Philatelic papers for sale or will exchange for others not in my library, large stock, lowest prices. Send want and duplicate list.

— AGENT FOR THIS PAPER —

— P. S. of C. 219 S. of P. 607. —

L. S. GRAHAM,  
MERRITTON, ONT.

---

ALWAYS MENTION THE REPORTER  
WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS.

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ADVERTISE  
SUBSCRIBE.

A paper that will please you,  
Sample free. Haintrouck  
Heights News-Letter, Haintrouck  
Heights, N. J.

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THE REPORTER

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A paper that will please you,  
Sample free. Harbrouck  
Heights News-Letter, Harbrouck  
Heights, N. J.

*The Engraved Universal*  
**APPROVAL SHEET**  
*Beautiful Design. Fine*  
*Paper. Place for Dealers*  
*Name.* \_\_\_\_\_

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—A Few Good Wholesale Lots.—

—World's Fair Approval Sheets.—

 The Engraved Globe Approval Sheets.

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**Edward Loring,**

**273 PARK AVENUE,**

**CHICAGO, ILL.**

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*Vol. II. November, 1893. No. 3.*

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A MONTHLY DEVOTED TO STAMPS AND COINS.

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PERLEY H. JAQUITH,  
Post Office Box 1178,  
NORWICH, CONN.

**THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC**  
**JOURNAL**

*Will appear promptly on November 1st. Advertising rates, 50 cts per inch. Subscription rates, 15 cents a year. Circulation 1000 Copies monthly. DEALERS: an "AD" will surely pay YOU.*

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**— The Excelsior Printing Company; —**

**N. B. SEND STAMP FOR  
 SAMPLES AND PRICES.**

**Winchester, Ind.**

# THE REPORTER.-

VOL. II. NORWICH, CONN. No. 3.

## \* JOTTINGS. \*

—Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News says: The crushing defeat of the Kissinger fraction of the Sons of Philatelia is looked upon here as being a most fortunate thing for the welfare of that society in particular and philately in general. Kissinger's campaign methods are viewed here as those of an unmannerly, uncultured and unprincipled youngster, had no one was at all surprised at the result of the election.

—The "Philatelic Era" is the best semi-monthly publish! SUCCESS to you.

—"The Stamp" has deminished in size.

—Roy F. Greene in the "Philatelic Era," says: I believe the Sons of Philatelia is doomed to an early and tragic death. Though of course its ringleaders will try to brace it up as long as possible. Whew!

—Canada will probably have a new set of stamps in 1893.

—The Mekeels controlled the A. P. A. con-

# THE CHANDIAN PHILIPINES

→\*JOURNAL\*←

Will appear promptly on November 1st. Advertising rates, 50 cents per inch. Subscription rates, 15 cents a year. Circulation 1000 Copies monthly. DEALERS: an "AD" will surely pay YOU.

ADDRESS:



L. S. BRHAM,



Merrittton, - Ort.

**For the Finest And  
CHEAPEST**

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— The Excelsior Printing Company; —

N. B. SEND STAMP FOR WINCHESTER, IND.  
34 MAPLES AND PRICES.

# THE REPORTER.

VOL. II. NORWICH, CONN. No. 3.

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trolled the A. P. A. convention and run things to sui their own interests.

—The September 14th issue of "Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News," contains an interesting account of Lewis Biskop, publisher of The Philatelist,. It says that he is that well known Lewis Bishop, alias John J. Morgan, alias A. B. Quinley, alias Horace C. Jones.

—A room in London is entirely papered with about 60,000 canceled postage stamps.

—The finest specimen of native gold ever found in a Ural nagge, gave nearly 99 p c of gold, the balance being silver and copper.

—The demand for currency is bringing out the old fractional crisp, government and other, issued during the war, which has for years been in collections or been forgotten. The city of Albany last week redeemed \$30 of this crisp issued in 1863, at the time postage stamps were used for change.

—A new issue of postage stamps for France is being talked about. The present stamps are the creation of Leon Say, and date from the time when he was Minister of France.

—Do not fail to get a copy of our Christmas Number.



**THE REPORTER.-**

ENTERED AT THE NORWICH, CONN. POST OFFICE AS  
SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

**ADVERTISEING RATES.**

	1 Inch	3 Inches.	6 Inches.	1 Page.
One month,	.15	.35	.70	1.25
3 Months,	.35	.95	1.95	3.95
6 Months,	.70	1.95	3.95	7.75

Address: **THE REPORTER; Norwich, Conn.**

**ONLY A FEW OF 'EM.**

I consider "The Reporter" one of best advertising mediums in the Country. C. F. Noyes, Manager, C. F. Noyes & Co.

Your October number is A NO. 1. Edw  
oring.

The disappearing Demonds \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$.

The pen is mighty, and some peresnt car-  
around suggestions of the one they live in  
wherever they may go.

## EXCHANGE COLUMN.

—This Department is  
**FREE** to every one.

Stamps to exchange for others not in my collection. Send sheets. Illustrated Papers for stamps. F. L. Smith, Amsterdam, New York.

**IF YOU HAVE ANY  
STAMPS TO EXCHANGE  
SEND SHEETS TO  
P. H. JAQUITH, NORWICH  
CONNECTICUT.**

25 varieties of foreign stamps for every stamp catalogued at 5 cents. C. Krymer, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

W. Tucker, 820 Central Ave Newport, Ky; has Philatelic papers to exchange for good Foreign or U. S. stamps.

**COMFORT**, a monthly Journal devoted to Art, Science, &c. 25 C a year. Address this office.

Send for our Approval Sheets of Postage Stamps at 50 p c discount. Gunder Stamp Co., 355 Degraw St; Brooklyn, N. Y.

**A** paper that will please you, Sample free. Harbrouck Heights News-Letter, Hsbrouck Heights, N. J.

## EUREKA!

For the small sum of 25 cents we will send you an eight page paper one year, one dozen calling cards with your name on, smallest blotter in the world, generous package of reading matter and print your name in Mail List from which you will receive large quantities of mail.

**EWING PRINTING Co.,**  
Decatur, — — — Ill.

## EXCHANGES WANTED

for the "Moon." It is handsomely illustrated amateur paper issued every month. Address T. P. Scott, 1930 Park Ave., New York.

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## \* SELLING OUT. \*

Having decided to discontinue business C. F. Noyes & Co., wish to sell out, at prices NEVER before heard of. Having a large amount of stamps which go in value from 1 to 20 cents each, they have decided to sell them in packets of 25 STAMPS for 10 *cts.*

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

**C. F. Noyes & Co.,**

44 Washington St., Norwich, Conn.

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*The Engraved Universal*

# APPROVAL SHEET

*Beautiful Design. Fine*

*Paper. Place for Dealer*

*Name.*

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—50 Cents Per Hundred Post-Paid.—

—A Few Good Wholesale Lots.—

—World's Fair Approval Sheets.—

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# THE REPORTER.

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A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR  
STAMP AND COIN COLLECTORS.

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SUBSCRIPTION:

*25 Cents a Year to all Countries.*

**Single Copies 5 Cents.**

(—)

**Perley H. Jaquith, Editor.**

[—]

PUBLISHED BY.

**PERLEY H. JAQUITH,**

**270 MAIN STREET, - NORWICH, CONN**

ENTERED AT THE NORWICH, CONN. POST OFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

# EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

This Department is **FREE**  
to everybody.

W. Tucker, 820 Central Ave., Newport, Ky., has Philatelic papers and stamps to exchange for good Foreign or U S.

25 var. of Foreign stamps for every stamp cat. at 5 cents C. Krymer, Kalamazoo, Mich. Philatelic papers to exchange for same, or anything in the stamp line, send me your want list and what you have to exchange. L. S. Graham, Merritton, Ont.

## SPECIAL.

1898 issue. 1c 2c 3c 4c 5c and 10c post-paid for 25 CENTS.

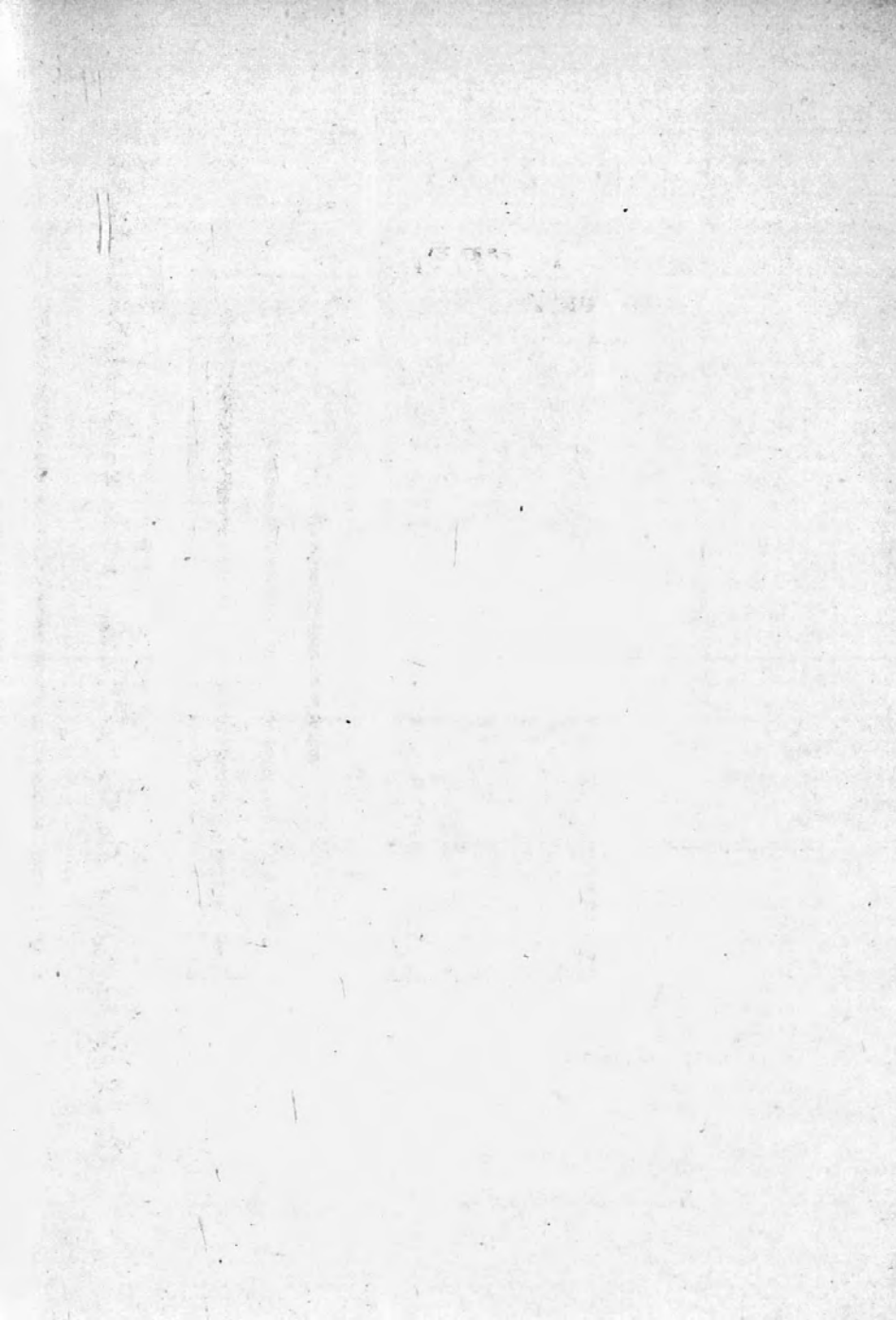
## FOR SALE, CHEAP.

VOLS! 1 2 3 4 5 of Good News for \$3.00 EXPRESS-PAID.

VOLS. 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 of Golden Hours for \$4.00 EXPRESS PAID.

**P. H. Jaquith,**  
**Norwich Conn.**

**ADVERTISE IN THE REPORTER.**







# THE REPORTER.

VOL. II. NORWICH CT., DECEMBER, 1893. NO. 4.

## The Recollections Of A Traveler.

—BY WAY OF PREFACE.—

Much has been said in our Journals to discourage the composition of fiction intended for our press. The principal objection published, is that more than one author has used the same plot, and the public has become fatigued with the old story.

The second, that fiction has no place among us—maybe a sound position for a poet to maintain—but it is a poor one for the writer of fiction. So I am bound to see as much interest and use, education and growth, arising from the realm of fiction as that found in the poetry with which we are afflicted at the present age. Then again it is objected by the P. J. A. contributor who has little hope for excellence in the attainment of literary fame for any of us, himself included.

That "Philatelic fiction and poetry so-called are all sundries." This may be so, the author gives no instant however, and that little I have seen of that he so seriously condemns. It is as full of interesting points, fair, useful, read, known, and remembered ideas as is likely to be true in his composition. His attempt to appear learned is tortured, dry, and full of needless conceit. He is too young to pass judgment, even on the "Baby Stage," of

literature.

### —INTRODUCTION.—

THESE are a few short chapters relating what has taken place in my past life which I am in hopes prove of interest for a reader of a stamp collector's journal. They are not very exciting or exceedingly learned in the love of stamp science. They are however truthfully related and are facts from a traveler's life.

### "XMAS."

THE next morn was Christmas, and being far away from home, and friends, I was not thinking of the day as a happy one. I had traveled in many climes and it had been years since the Christmas chimes had awakened my slumbers under the roof of my old home.

But to-night—this Christmas Eve—I was going backward in memory to the scenes of my youth, and the days of Christmas time, of long ago, and wishing that once again I could gather gifts from loved

ones long since departed to a better land.

Gladly would I have made anyone a gift being wealthy, after years of labor, but I was alone, a stranger in a strange land and had no immediate acquaintance or friend, one I could vesture a gift with profirety.

So I sat silent, and alone in an upper chamber of an ancient Inn in a far away land, when I was aroused by a knock at my sitting-room door, to which I responded: come in!

A small girl of a few summers, with golden curls, and sunlit eyes of blue said in the sweet tones of childhood, "It's me."

To which idenification, and introduction I inquired: What does me want?

Mamma said, "May you was lonesome and I should call and bring my stampalbum and as you had been most everywhere, maybe you would like to see the stamps, which had come from most everywhere."

I acquired and was soon deep in the mysteries of philatelic love, being inguiled by

my companion which of her treasurers it were worth while to examine approvingly.

When we had reached the end of the volume I discovered we had not reached the end of the call, and there were other motives in which prompted my companion to keep me company besides the disire to relieve my loneliness by her presence, which poet was developed by her subsequently remarking in the most approved style of juvenile innocence,

"That of ten travelers who had staid at her good mamma's Inn looked over the old letters they happened to have, and gave her the stamps of them, and that was how she obtained most of her treasures."

On this hint did I act, and being burdened with a trunk full of letters from many lands, the hours flew by, while the collection grew apparent until the thoughtful mother suggested the completing of the matter on Christmas morning.

So a large portion of Christmas day was devoted to making the little maiden happy by completing the trunk, accompan-

ed by an exclamation and exclamation of delight at some rich find from some comparatively unknown district.

I found myself much interested in the matter and Xmas less dull than I anticipated, and received such expressions of gratituded from my companion which left little doubt in my mind as to their genuiness and departing from the Inn and leaving my companion of Christmas.

I resolved and have since remembered to save all my stamps, and as "I traveled on," if I find any one who desires them, I give them cheerfully.

I attached no value to them myself, but finding many who do, I keep them ready.

Many a happy hour and pleasant friendship have I made by being able to bestow a few rare specsmens in a welcome place.

No matter how distant I may be from "Mamma's Inn," she always has her Xmas packet of stamps.

In the years to come I mean to go to the "old inn," and see how the collection has grown.

**TO BE CONTINUED.**

## Notcs and Comments.

THE "Chicago Philatelist" has changed hands, try the Oakley Publishing Co., 88 N. Clark Street, Chicago, Ill., for a copy.

THOSE not familiar with the post-office have but little idea of the number of letters daily deposited without being stamped.

IF a bill must be sent through the mail unregistered, fold it neatly around a rather long visiting card, and it will escape, it is said, the most careful search of a postal-thief.

COLLECTORS do not have to go to a riding school to learn how to ride their hobby.

A daily paper, remarking on the fact that a rare stamp sold recently for \$300.00, observes that that must have been the much wanted "Stamp on approval."

THE "Phila'elic Tribune" has appeared, after having a vacation of five months (from our office,) it is published monthly.

## The Reporter.

### —ADVERTISING RATES.—

1 INCH ONE MONTH 25 CENTS.

3 " " " 50 " "

1 COL " " \$1.00

1 PAGE " " \$2.25

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: 25 Cents per year to all countries. Sample Copy Free.

Address: THE REPORTER, Norwich, Conn.

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## EDITORIAL NOTES.

---

Any items of news our readers may at time see fit to favor us with will be thankfully received.

How many numbers did the "Philatelist" survive?

We would like to see a copy of the "International Philatelist."

Our January issue will be a good one for our readers, for advertisers, and for ourselves. Our motto is to make it pay our supporters, and by doing so pay ourselves. Advertise now!

Lewis Bishop was a member of the Philatelic Society of Canada.

The "Canadian Philatelist" was published quarterly in 1891.

Dealers. Now is the time to boom your business by advertising.

Where, oh where, is the "Yankee Philatelist" gone?

You should join the Standard Philatelist Society, only 35 cents per year.

Mr. William L. Fletcher, of this city, recently had the good luck to purchase, for a small sum, a quantity of the old U. S. issue, and in that lot was an 1847, 10 cent black, used, catalogued at \$2.50; a Swart's

City Despatch, green, used, an 1853, 3 ct red on buff envelope; Die 5 catalogued at \$15.00, and a great many others all used and on entire envelopes. Luck!

We have enlarged our paper, "The Reporter," as the constant reader can observe. We shall continue to improve and avoid retrogression. Our paper will be graced with the best articles we can procure.

We shall be the homelike, reliable and official friend of the Standard Philatelic Society. We trust to be of general interest to all, and are thankful for patronage; rejoice in new subscriptions. We are on a permanent paying basis, and trust to be worthy and deserving of success. We are aware that in the fair field of philatelic thought there are many blossoms and perfect flowers of rare beauty and glorious tint. We tread slowly and with care, we should not mar the garden by untimely seed sowing or bud gathering. We desire in our humble way to shine, and trust when the just sunlight of Heaven streams anew across the Philatelic garden of thought in spring flowers of progress in taste, beauty, worth, refinement and culture. That our small bed where "The Reporter" blooms will be treasured and admired, for the purity its justice, its honesty and its good will.

Charles P. Potter, a Norwich "stamp fiend," has returned from the World's Fair.

We have received a catalogue of the 15th sale R. F. Albrecht & Company, to take place on November 2nd and 3rd 1893.

Will the person that sent "the stamps of Cape of Good Hope," kindly send us his name and address so we can pay him.

To pronounce the word "Philatelic" correctly, accent the third syllable—philatelic.

## DEAD LETTERS.

VERY QUEER THINGS ARE OFTEN FOUND  
WITHIN THEM.

THE dead letter office is a department of the government which does much more work than most people are aware of. About 400,000 letters and packages wrongly and illegally addressed reach the office annually, and in the same length of time 120,000 more find their way to the same destination for lack of sufficient postage. Every 12 months 17,000 pieces of matter are mailed without any addresses whatever while 500,000 are never called for at the postoffices to which they are sent, and 150,000 in addition are forwarded to Washington by hotel keepers because the intended recipients have gone away without leaving any information as to their prospective whereabouts.

Ninety-five per cent. of the letters received at the dead letter office are delivered eventually to the persons for whom they are intended.

The queer and out-of-the-way articles found in dead letters and packages are without

number. In fact, one of the most interesting of the exhibits of Postoffice Department at the World's Fair in Chicago is composed of these oddities.

Included in the assortment are false teeth, gold-headed canes, harmonicons, banjos, tambourines, horns, carpenters' tools, boxes of cartridges, percussion caps, kitchen utensils, corn-husking gloves, fire-crackers, torpedoes, bottled specimens of mineral formations thrown up by the Charleston earthquake of a few years ago; also opium pipes, packages of refined opium, wedding cake 50 years old, \$100 worth of gold nuggets in a box, a damaged plug hat, star fishes, petrified frogs, stuffed gophers, Tolec idols, silk worm and other cocoons, a human ear, the scalp of an Indian woman with

THE REPORTER ONE YEAR  
AND A ONE INCH "AD" FOR

**35 CENTS,**

-O POSTAL NOTE. O-



long black hair, a skull on which a Philadelphia physician refused to pay letter rates and gloves from the steamer Oregon, which were in the water 114 days.

Among other curiosities which have reached the dead letter office in this way is a letter from the assassin Guiteau inclosing a lock of his hair and asking a lady, who never received the epistle, for \$1,000 to help his defense. There is six-shooter with every chamber loaded and set at full cock, which was addressed to a lady in Springfield, O. Perhaps, fortunately for her, she was never found and the pistol remained undelivered. Another relic was a female hand cut off at the wrist, evidently that of a lady with plump flesh and fingers long and tapering.

Such a grewsome object was it that Capt. Liebhardt, the last superintendent, had it destroyed.

But the queerest of all things which are captured in the mails are the living animals which people send by post.

In one package not long ago came 17 live snakes—one

of them a rattler eight feet long with nine rattles. In the excitement of opening the parcel one of the serpents, a speckled yellow adder, three feet in length, got away unobserved. Three weeks later it made its appearance under the desk of one of the clerks, to the dismay of the office.

It is now preserved in a bottle of alcohol. Live centipedes, tarantulas, horned toads, Gila monsters and young alligators from Florida are also discovered from time to time.

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### The Columbian Stamp.

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The Columbian postage stamp has not proved to be the success that was expected when it was first issued. The demand for them now is very small as their size renders them unpopular. Not only do they require an extra amount of "licking" to make them stick properly, but they take up too much space on the envelope, more especially on business envelopes. These stamps have been issued for this year only, but it will take longer than that to get rid of the supply on hand. A large quantity of these stamps have been sold to collectors who believe that in time to come they will prove to be rare additions to their collections. But for general use and convenience sake the small two cent red issue cannot be improved upon!

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Mr. Gladstone has kept 60,000 old letters.

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## Weight of an Eagle in Dollar Bills.

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S AID Mr. C. K. Stout, of the Treasury office, as he sat before the scales, \$8000 or \$10,000 in double eagles at his elbow: "How many \$1 bills do you think it would take to weigh as much as one of these coins?"

The reporter considered a moment and made a guess.

"It takes just twenty-seven, unless the bills are trimmed close. Twenty-eight new \$1 bills weigh a little more than a double-eagle. Don't you believe it? Just wait."

He disappeared in the vault for a few minutes, and presently emerged with a package of bran-new dollar bills in his hand. Then he counted out twenty-seven of them, and said to the reporter: "Choose any coin you will."

The reporter chose a coin, which Mr. Stout put on one of the scale pans. Then he put the the twenty-seven dollar bills on the other pan.

The long needle that moves on the index showed that the

beam was almost level. The man of money added another bill to the twenty-seven, and the coin went up. Then the reporter offered to treat, for guess has been shy just 973 dollar bill.

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## STAMPED CHILDREN.

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### *Old Stamps on Youthful Faces Create a Sensation.*

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#### PROVIDENCE LAWYER A GAINER.

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Three prattling children p'ayed around the door of a lawyer's office not many days ago, with old postage stamps on their little foreheads and rosy cheeks, and their mirth brough the lawyer \$3000. Its a queer story, but all true.

Away back in the 40s the postmaster of Providence was Welcome B. Sayles, a bright, progressive lineal decendent of one of the first Rhode Island families.

He was made postmaster because he was a good business man, and for the reason that he was supported with large political influence.

The United States had no postal system as it has nowadays. There was not a general postage stamp in use, and for this reason Postmaster Sayles of Providence considered the idea of a stamp for the Providence postoffice an excellent one.

He went to work upon the new scheme, and in a very short time a copper plate

was produced.

It was an excellent engraving, and, although the plate was not large its surface would print 11 stamps, 10 5-centers and one 10-cent stamp. This was the proportion of high and low stamps used in those days. The Stamps were a great novelty when they appeared, and they were the finest issued in this country from any post office.

Soon after St. Louis, Baltimore, New-York and Brattleboro fell into line and issued their own postage stamps. The stamp looked an ordinary steel engraving was printed on strong fibered paper and held its adhesive powers much better than do the stamps of the present day. The groundwork was black, with the words:

" Providence postoffice, Five-cent stamp. " showing in white.

Although these stamps were used back in the 40's were long ago discarded for the general United States postage stamps, they were the cause of all the jollity amongst the little children at play. Lawyer Lycurgus Sayles, whose office is on College hill spied the children about the door, and being fond of little ones he called them into the office and began to hunt in the dusty pigeonholes of his big desk for something to amuse them.

Finally he pulled out a roll of the ancient stamps, the stamps being good and complete. He took his shears from the office table and cut off stamp after stamp from the roll. One by one the stamps were moistened and plastered onto the foreheads, cheeks and chins of the children, and then they thanked the lawyer and ran out to play.

The lawyer then went out to learn the news, leaving the children playing about the doorway, all in the greatest glee over

the fashion in which they were "Stamped Up." He had had been gone but a few moments when a gentleman, named Bliven walked down College Hill, and in a moment of curiosity stopped to see what all the frolic among the children was about.

Bliven looked at the black spots on the children's faces, and he stood amazed.

He was a stamp collector and an authority on such matters, and a close examination revealed to him that the stamps so recklessly stuck all over the faces of those children had a regular value of from \$10 to \$25 apiece.

The children informed Bliven where they secured the stamps, and, while Bliven was knocking at the door of the absent lawyer the children with the stamps skinned away, becoming alarmed over the evident excitement and agitation of Bliven.

The stamp collector hunted up the lawyer and excitedly asked: "How about those stamps? Have you got any more?" Lawyer Sayles of course asked for an explanation, and Bliven went on to tell in detail the very singular occurrence of his trip down town; how he found out from the little ones who decorated them with valuable stamp souvenirs, and how to his great sorrow the children had fled while he was trying to gain access to Lawyer Sayles' door.

The relation of the story in a most exciting way by Bliven aroused Lawyer Sayles completely, and the lawyer, before the story was quite finished, wanted to know what all the excitement was about. "Those postage stamps are very valuable, worth many hundred times their weight in gold," said Bliven.



## STAMPED CHILDREN.

### Old Stamps on Youthful Faces Create a Sensation.

PROVIDENCE LAWYER A GAINER.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

"Didn't you know that?" "Why, they are worth \$10 and \$25 apiece and I have one which cost me \$25."

"I have a lot of them," said Lawyer Sayles, whole sheets of them, and they are as good as new. And, come to think of it, I have the original

#### PLATE WHICH PRINTED THOSE STAMPS:

Bliven was perceptibly excited—more so than a speculator who had just turned a few thousand dollars on a sharp turn in the stock market. He wanted to buy Lawyer Sayles' ancient stamp supply—plate and all for a good round figure, and for a starter offered \$250 for everything the lawyer had in that line. Sayles was not in a great hurry to accept, and he said he would look the matter over.

Bliven wired to a Philadelphia collector his great discovery and soon that worthy appeared upon the scene, with the result that after some bidding and dickering the lawyer received \$3000 in cash and the plate any stamps went to the Quaker city.

Sayles received the valuable stamps and plate from the old postmaster nearly 30 years ago and their preservation adds handsomely to his bank account.

## China's Postal System.

Although many efforts have been made in China for the organization of an imperial postal system the matter of mail transmission in the Flowery Kingdom is still in the hands of private parties. The system is much like that of the "pony express" which was operated on our own western plains before the Union Pacific Railroad was built. Chinese "letter companies" have offices in all the large towns.

No stamps are used but the letters are sealed with the company's seal, which is a guarantee of its safe transmission.

Rates are regulated by weight, distance and value, running accounts being kept with the merchants, who settle monthly. Donkeys are employed in the transmission of letters and five miles an hour is considered good time.

Letter stations are about two hours apart.

Dangers of robbery are avoided by the company paying an annual tribute to the organized band of robbers along their route.

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Imperial dispatches and edicts are carried across the country by relays of mounted carriers. The wonderful speed of 250 miles a day has been attained by these carriers in an emergency!

The first woman represented on a coin was that of Pulchena, The Empress of the Eastern Empire.

A Coat of Mail—The postman's uniform.

“Here's a letter I received from the Dead Letter Office.” Humph! it looks as if it had been stamped to death.”

The most valuable metal in the world is said to be gallium, quoted at \$3,250 an ounce.

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### The “M” on the Silver Dollar.

There is a popular idea that the minute letter M to be seen at the base of Liberty on the face of the silver dollar stands for Mint, and is an evidence of the genuineness of the coin bearing it.

This is a mistake the M stands for Morgan—George T. Mor-

gan—who is the originator of the design. Upon the same side there is another M, also the initial of the designer.

This is to be found in the waving locks of the fair goddess and is so cleverly concealed in the lines of the design that it can only be seen after a long scrutiny.

A prominent Mint official, in speaking of this other initial, said that he had it shown to him scores of times, but could never find it unassisted.

If the dollar is held in a certain way, in the hair of the goddess there can be seen what looks like the head and mane of a lion. Mr. Morgan was an Englishman, and some people argue that he did this designedly, so as to glorify the British Lion. As with the initial spoken of above, however, there are few people who have never been able to find the king of beasts themselves. They have only seen it after it has been shown to them.

Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, and the usual mixture, are forbidden from entering New Zealand by parcel post.

The earliest coinage in Connecticut was a private issued by John Higley, made of copper found on his farm.

—THE—  
**STANDARD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.**

PRESIDENT: L. S. Graham, Merritton, Ont.  
Vice PRESIDENT: Joseph Hartley, Norwich, Conn.  
SECRETARY & TREASURER: P. H. Jaquith, Norwich, Conn.  
Exchange Supt. F. C. Meyers, Albany, N. Y.  
LIBRARIAN: W. B. Tyrrell, Albany, N. Y.  
Official Organ: THE REPORTER.

Any collector in GOOD Standing can join by sending Dues and Admission fees to the Secretary. Admission Fee 10 cents. DUES 25 cents a year. Application blanks may be had of any of the officers.

— | MEMBERS. | —

1. L. S. Graham, Merritton, Ont.
2. Joseph Hartley, Norwich, Conn.
3. P. H. Jaquith, Norwich, Conn.
4. F. C. Meyers, Albany, New York.
5. W. B. Tyrrell, Albany, New York
6. Wm. A. Beatty, St. Catharines, Ont.

Members Nos. 146 will kindly send 35 cents, fees and dues, to the Secretary, and blanks will be sent.

— | Exchange Supt. Report. | —

As Exchange Supt. of the S. P. S. I beg to inform the members of the Society that I am now prepared to receive sheets of stamps for this Dept. Blank exchange sheets may be had at the rate of 3 for 5 cents and 10 p. c. will be charged on all sales. I hope many will send a request for sheets in order that this important ben-

efit of the Society will get in fine running order.

Respectfully,  
**F. C. MEYERS,**  
Exchange Superintendent.

— | Librarian's Report. | —

Since my request I have received thirty (30) philatelic papers, but cannot credit them to anybody, as no name accompanied them, I wish all members would look up their old papers, you have no doubt a number of duplicates. Send them on, in any number, whether one or one hundred.

Respectfully,  
**W. B. TYRRELL.**  
Librarian.

THE REPORTER ONE YEAR

—  
AND A ONE INCH "AD" FOR

**35 CENTS,**

—  
— O POSTAL NOTE. O —

OR DESIGN.

When one receives a letter marked "Due 2" it is due to the other fellow's carelessness.

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# CANADA NOTES.

BY "LEAP."

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Mr. L. M. Staebler of London, Ont., was in Toronto recently.

The Canadian Journal of Philately has suspended publication.

The P. S. of C. Convention has so far not taken place yet and no prospects of it doing so. Now for a new society.

The Canadian Philatelic Journal announced by L. S. Graham of Merriton, Ont., will appear promptly on January 1st 1894. We are promised something good.

The Philatelic Society of Canada's Official Journal has not published anything pertaining to the Society in the last two months.

A number of Canadian collectors are in mourning the loss of their tock in the "Philatelist," which was published at Denver, Colo., by A. B. Quigley, alias Lewis Bishop.

The International Philatelist, second series, [Vol. 1, No. 1.] has appeared under the new management and represents a creditable number being larger than formerly and containing eight pages and cover.

John R. Hooper, the President of the Philatelic Society of Canada, is at present lying in Dabourgh, Ont., Jail charged with the crime of murdering his wife.

The facts briefly are as follows: Mrs. Hooper had been confined in the Insane Asylum

at Kingston, Ont., for two years and on September 8th Hooper had her removed and taken to the home of her parents at St. Ambrose de Kilhare.

He then went to Montreal and spent some days returning for Mrs. Hooper on the 18th stating that he intended placing her in an Asylum in Montreal.

He left with her by C. V. R. train and when near Montreal Mrs. Hooper suddenly died

The circumstances surrounding the case being suspicious a detective was put on the case with the observed result.

It seems that Hooper was engaged to an Ottawa girl.

That on Sept. 17 he got from Dr. C. E. Cameron of Montreal a permit to get some prussic acid to poison a dog. The poison was given him by a Montreal druggist and it is supposed

that he administered some to Mrs. Hooper causing her death.

He is at present awaiting trial and has appealed to Mr. Pinkham publisher of the Eastern Philatelist for aid from Philatelist that he might secure a fair trial.

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# FICTION.

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THE Philatelic Journal of America is one of the best magazines we have seen.

Its contents are interesting, instructive and free from fault in style or type.

There is one article however in the September issue, which includes ideas, which we beg to examine.

I refer to the article on Philatelic Literature.

This is well written, shows a master hand, but it is extreme.

It is not in our opinion just. "Philatelic fiction and poetry, so called, are absurdities, why should our hobby of all others be afflicted with such?"

"There is no necessity for these things and they make us ridiculous in the eyes of the general public.

A well conceived parody on a few verses of rhyme having wit and point are certainly to be commended as relieving the monotony of other things we object.

Would not a poem of pathos of sentiment relieve the monotony of other things as

well.

History, art, nations, science and individuals have been worthily introduced into fiction and the world has approved.

Why should Philatelic literature become ridiculous therefore because of fiction.

A tale, a poem, an essay may be ridiculous absurd a vain retelling of what has once been as poorly told, but it is rather the fault of the author than of the style of literature he attempted. Fiction may not appear as learned, as wordy, as valuable as a paper editorial or essay, but if good it may interest amuse and teach a few philatelic facts with as much success as the learned dry catalogue style.

Why forever discourage the youthful fanciful happy attempt of the fiction writer!

Would it not be more to the point to find something to commend in all than to become so learned so serious, so cast, so literary, so wise in fact that no good can be found in anything unless given in the purest English logical manner devoid of the indicat of fiction



the romance of song and the conceit of youth "The crudities of the baby stage," alas we are all young in thought even the baby stage in literature may provoke an interesting inquiry cause a smile or tear, add a fact of worth or pleasant thought some of the best I have read are in the fiction of youthful press so deplored by our contributor.

We admire all departments of literature and a magazine is meant to contain a little of each, that they are not always as learned as clear on as nujust as our contributors excellent essay none can deny.

Or that the truest, purest and noblest literature is not to be found in the philatelic press we admit.

But discourgement of fiction poems, romance song, incidents or tales.

Will not advance on the way to the ultimate, for good literature he so much admires are of these things he so seriously condemns as an affliction.

I feel so certain that much may be taught pleasantly and correctly through fiction as well as essay or editorial that

I will venture a test and offer a trial.

Take a subject like this:

"What is the true philosophy of philatelic thought."

Let our friendly contributor write his best essay on that subject for P. J. of A., and on the same subject. I will reply by a story [short] and will leave to the readers editors and our friendly contributor if I do not succeed in being as interesting as clear and teach as much as he in his essay.

I will even agree to weave in the much abused incident of how some one fell in love with and married a great heirers through his knowledge of philatelic love, he our essayist so much despises without detracting from the interest and worth of the fiction as a teacher of thoughts worthy of remembrance in the midst of wise philatelic reader and author.

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OF the issue of 3,000,000,000 of Columbian postage stamps 1,200,000,000 remain unsold.

A SPECK of gold weighing a millionth part of a grain may be easily seen by the naked eye.

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## Facts About Postal Cards.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

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There is a postal card society of America which has already 100 members.

It seems almost incredible that there should be 8,000 varieties of postal cards, but this is the extent claimed for the "Watson Collection," says the "Collector." These, however, include various issues of the same nation and denomination, and also cards issued for special occasions. Postal Cards have been in circulation less than 24 years.

The United States was rather backward in adopting the postal-card system, and did not use them until 1873.

The first issue printed was of a reddish color with a head of Liberty in the upper right-hand corner as a rule, Uncle Sam's cards have been inferior to those of other countries in excellence of engraving.

The designs also have not been very artistic. The blue card bearing the portrait of "General Grant" is the finest specimen of art work issued by the United States Government.

With this issue we open an Exchange Department in the "Reporter," free to every one merely subject to such rules and regulations as will be found printed on the heading of the first exchange in this issue.

We want all our friends to make good use of this opportunity, and full expect that this department will grow to be in time one of the most interesting features of our magazine.

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Many people think that an envelope stamp when detached is just as good as when it is a part of the envelope. A few days ago a gentleman mailed a newspaper to a friend and having no separate stamp at hand cut the stamp from a two-cent stamped envelope and placed it on the wrapper. A day or two later the paper was returned to him with the stamp affixed. He called at the post office for an explanation and was told that an envelope stamp was good only for the envelope.

This paper one year and an inch advertisement only 35 cts

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## Postal Card Passe.

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The postal scrip will soon take the place of the postal note now in use. The postal note costs three cents and carries any amount up to \$5, while a scrip, a sheet calling for amounts from one cent to \$3, has been prepared from which, on payment of one cent, the amount of money to be sent by mail to any part of the United States may be torn off, the same as an express' order.

There will be no writing on it of any kind by the postmaster, the sender indorsing the check draft. The government guarantees its safe transportation.

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### A BIG CONTRACT.

---

**A VERMONT PAPER MILL TO MAKE  
600,000,000 POSTAL CARDS.**

The contract that was let to a paper mill located at Castleton, N Y., a few days ago for the manufacture of United States postal cards for the next four years was a large one. It calls for 11,000 tons, or 600,000,000 postal cards.

The cards will be manufactured in two sizes, 3.2x5.2 in-

ches, and the double postal cards, 5.2x7 inches. The paper used for the cards is made into long sheets of a given width, which are run on reels,

From these reels the paper is run through machinery which prints, cuts, packs and bands the cards, and drops them out ready for delivery to the postoffice authorities to be sold to the people.

Government officers are detailed to look after the cards at the mill and see that they are shipped to their proper destination. The machine counts automatically every card, and the government officers and contractors are bound by this count and must render account accordingly. With the delivery of the cards to the postoffice officials at the mill the responsibility of the contractor ends.

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### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

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LESS than fifty years ago there was no postal system in this country. Previous to 1847 the mails were carried by private firms, and rates varied according to distance.

The rei of Brazil is an imaginary coin, no piece of that denomination being coined. Ten thousand reis equal five dollars and forty five cents.



## The Office Boy's Revenge.

---

"The officers of the French men-of-war now in port have about exhausted our supply of Columbian stamps," said one of the genial salesmen of stamps at the Boston Post-Office to a "Journal" man the other day.

"They have bought every kind, from the one cent Columbians to the five dollar Columbians. They like them because they are really the only official souvenir of the World's Fair year that has been issued by the United States, with the exception of the coins."

"No, we don't have much call for Columbians, We sell more of the old-style stamps than of the new pattern."

"I had rather a funny incident here the other day. A boy came in and asked for a sheet of 'twos,' and I handed him out 100 of the little red stamps."

"Oh, gee, I don't want them he said; 'gimme some of der Columbians, I want to git even wid der typewriter.'"

"I laughed and gave him

the Columbians. I thought he said what he did just for the sake of talking, but on the following evening a gentleman came in and asked for a sheet of two-cent stamps, saying: 'Every time I send my office boy for stamps he gets the Columbians, and the typewriter makes a kick about it, as two or three times she has lost her regular train, because of the extra time it took to get the mail ready.'" [Boston Journal.

---

There is a premium offered on Columbian postage stamps in Europe.

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There are seventy lines of Mail Steamers.

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After reading a long Congressional debate on the silver bill, a man in Duxbury, Mass., coughed up a dime which he had swallowed some months before. He evidently favors silver as a circulation medium.

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Join the Standard Philatelic Society only thirty-five cents a year.

# EXTRA!

## MURDERED!

JOHN R. HOOPER ACCUSED OF  
POISONING HIS WIFE.

Special to The REPORTER.

Just as we go to press, we we learn that John R. Hooper President of the Philatelic Society of Canada, has been arrested on the charge of poisoning his wife. It is said that he gave his wife a drink which contained prussic acid.

Further particulars later.

### Notes and Comments.

BY "JAKE"

—Undoubtly the 20c Canada Bill stamp on ribbed paper is the rarest of Canada revenues. [Only one known.]

Mail dropped in a box in Paris, in delivered in Berlin within an hour and a half, and oft times less. It is sent by means of pneumatic tubes.

The excelent postal service of this country has something to learn from the systems of Europe.

There were 14,300,000 1d. stamps of New South Wales issued in 1886.

The famous Mulready envelopes were issued in England in 1840.

The United States patent lined envelopes were used but two years.

The largest "Greenback" in existence is a \$10,000 one and has no counterpart.

The L'annonce Timbrologique for August contains a good cut of the \$1 Columbian Stamp.

### Not a Hosptial.

Stranger (in front of the Government Building)—"S'pose that's a hospital?"

City Man—"Naw! What makes you think that?"

Stranger—"Why, look at them thin, consumptive-looking convalescents in dirty hospital clothes a-comin' and a-goin'."

City Man—"Come off, old man! That's the city Post Office, and those men are letter carriers. The warm weather trains 'em down to skin and bones."

WHAT is apparently more useless than canceled postage stamps? And yet there is a store on Michigan avenue where they seem to be in demand.

One of the windows is entirely heaped up with present day United States stamps, mostly of the two cent denomination.

There must be thousands of them, and the observer can only wonder what in the world can be their value.

They cannot possess any particular interest to the stamp collector, for they are neither rare or valuable. To the ordinary person the canceled two cent postage stamp seems a worthless thing indeed. Prices paid for such stamps, however, are 10 cents per 1,000, \$1 per 10,000, and \$12 per 100,000. Many an industrious lad will probably be moved by this offer (as the appearance of the window indeed testifies), and yet the immense labor of collecting 100,000 stamps can be appreciated.

Yet during the Centennial, stamps were bought in the same manner, and those who purchased them are to-day reaping a handsome profit, for the Centennial postage stamp has increased wonderfully in value, in a canceled condition during the past few years.

As time goes on stamps increase greatly in value, especially stamps issued for one year, only on a special occasion like the Centennial or fair.

To show how valuable a stamp may become, the writer of this may mention the fact that eight years ago he purchased a first issue English envelope stamp in London for \$7.50, and it was at that time worth a great deal more in this country. Now it has probably increased still more. [Detroit Free Press.]

### Sure Proof.

WIFE.—“Why, Charles, what do you mean by burning our old love letters?”

HUSBAND.—“I have been reading them, my dear, and it occurred to me that after I died some one who wished to break my will might get hold of them and use them to prove I was insane.

People as a rule hear better with their right than with their left ear.

## Notes and Comments.

**F**RANCE is soon to adopt an interesting invocation in the postal-card system. The cards will be issued in the form of check-books, with stubs.

The sender of the postal-card can make memoranda of its contents on the stub, and can have this stamped at the post-office before the card is detached, so that a verified record of the correspondence can be kept.

**A** GREAT many stamps are to be seen at World's Fair besides the exhibits previously mentioned. You are likely to run across a Street of some countries' stamps in any booth you visit. In Japan those of Japan, in Prussia, e c, but the chief places where they are for sale. I have listed, and up to date they have not been increased. The others are simply exhibits. Thousands of Collectors from all parts of the world have visited Chicago.

**T**HE worth of the World's Fair Stamp Collectors appreciate the World's Fair. They understand collecting.

Subscribe and Advertise!!

00000000000000000000000000000000

I'M "O. K."

NOTICE THIS

**-GREAT BARGAIN!-**

*In order to close out my stock of U. S. duplicates I will give the young collector a bargain. Here it is:*

*10 U. S. stamps guaranteed to cat. by Scotts 53d Ed at not less than \$2.50 for only a 40c postal-note, or 22 unused 2c Columbians, or will except 30 used 3c or 20 6c Columbians.*

STAMPS GUARANTEED GENUINE  
OR MONEY REFUNDED.

**O. E. KLAPP,**  
P. O. Box 259,  
ST. PARIS, - - - - OHIO.

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# THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC JOURNAL.

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Will appear promptly on Jan. 1, 1894.

Advertising Rates;

50 CENTS PER INCH. FOR THE FIRST NO. I WILL ACCEPT ADS AT 40 C

CIRCULATION 1000 Copies Monthly

\*\*\*\*\*—An "Ad" will surely pay you.—\*\*\*\*\*

**L. S. GRAHAM,**

-o MERRITTON, — — — — ONTARIO, o-

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## SPECIAL.

1893 issue, 1c 2c 3c 4c 5c and 10c post-  
paid for 25 CENTS.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

VOLS! 1 2 3 4 5 of Good News for  
\$3.00 EXPRESS-PAID.

VOLS. 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 of Golden Hours  
for \$4.00 EXPRESS PAID.

*P. H. Jaquith,*

*Norwich, Conn.*

---

15 Philatelic Papers, .10

15 larger Philatelic Papers .10

A U. S. 10c "x" in corners  
for 25c, cat. unused at \$1.50.

**G. KRYMER,**

**KALAMAZOO, MICH.**

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*One Pomeroy Letter  
Express, used, and one  
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Co., black unused. The  
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ope, side by side.*

**FINE ORIGINALS-**

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**273 Park Avenue,**

**CHICAGO, ILLIONIS.**



VOL. II.

JANUARY, 1894.

NO. 5.

NEW YEAR'S NUMBER.

# THE REPORTER.

THIRTY TWO PAGES

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR  
STAMP AND COIN COLLECTORS.

Joseph E. Hartley, Editor.

25 CENTS A YEAR | SINGLE COPIES  
TO ALL COUNTRIES | 5 CENTS.

PUBLISHED BY;

**THE REPORTER PUBLISHING CO.,**

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NORWICH, CONN.

U. S. A.





# THE REPORTER.

VOL. II: NORWICH, CT. JANUARY: 1894. NO. 5:

## The World's Postal Union.

ON the 15th of September 1874, the delegates at Bern assembled for an international postal congress, to embody an idea, which from the furthest meaning of the intercourse deserves to be counted as the grandest acquisitions of the present date.

The birth of the Postal Union was an unbloody victory of which all civilized nations take part and was not obtained by blood-shed but by a friendly incorporation. It overtakes us mournfully when in the history of Cologne, Frankfurt and Nurnburg we meet with perpetual quarrel between the postmasters and citizens including Kings and Emperors when we consider that every merchant had his own mail-carrier. Later on we had some improvements, and in this century the Postal service became

true to its character and use, became foremost in the interest of the public, to cause trade and communication.

The idea to cause a postal service was strictly considered by an Englishman named Roland Hill who recommended the penny-post system, which proved excellent to improve the postal union and spread it out more enveloped and spiring in the hearts of the public for a more earnest consideration. Another man was the General Post Master, Henry Stephen, who consulted and approved that the cheaper the postal taxes were on letters and parcels, the more letters would be written.

The Postal Union was organized July 1st 1875 then including Germany, Austria, England, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, North America, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Netherland, Portugal



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Sweden, Roumania, Russia, Turkey, Servia, and Switzerland. January 17th 1876 at the Congress held at Burn, France and its colonies and the East Indies were added.

Previous to this in 1863 a meeting of delegates of the different countries, induced by the Government of the United States held a consultation in Paris, to make rules which should govern the postal union and the several relations of the different postal managements.

The most important clauses which were made by this Congress were as follows: The unity of the taxes, of the districts of the union, <sup>2</sup>the discontinuation of settling accounts between the single districts, <sup>3</sup>the freedom of transit and the moderation of the referring tribute, <sup>4</sup>at a certain time resuming revisions of the main agreement. The grand work was ended Oct. 9, 1874 and the Postal Union comprised at

that time (according to Henry Stephen at the Imperial diet) without the French Republic and colonies, a territory of 700,000 square miles inhabited by 300,000,000 civilized people. When we consider that Germany alone transported 1,190,000 letters and printed matter daily, then we can imagine what immense work is done daily on the whole grounds at the present day.

So we can enjoy good postal service without the war-cry: If you want peace make war, but have done according to the words: If you want peace make harmony! [N. H. Mayer]

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#### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

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The Swiss post office conveys anything from a postal card to barrels of wine, scythes and bundles of old iron.

"I've come out of this tight squeeze in pretty good shape," said the new half-dollar fresh from the stamping machine.

While looking over a number of the two cent brown. 1872, I came across no less than five distinct shades, some of them being very dark. The change of color was caused by a break in the dye.

-Subscribe for the Reporter.-

# THE POSTAL SYSTEM.

## Postmaster General Bissell Discusses Its Needs.

STATE INSPECTORS RECOMMEND—  
ED—REID AND BURROWS  
RIVALS—REPUBLICAN  
EXPECTATION.

Washington, Dec. 8.—  
Special.]—Postmaster General  
Bissell, in conversation with  
our correspondent today, called  
attention to a remarkable  
fact in connection with the postal  
service. "I have been amazed  
to discover," said the post-  
master general, "that we have  
the greatest postal system in  
the world, comprising 69,000  
postoffices, with no provision  
made for inspection of these  
offices except in cases of speci-  
fic charges or complaints being  
made. We have a staff of post-  
office inspectors, it is true, but  
they are kept constantly busy  
looking up mail depredations,  
robberies, frauds on the people

or the service, and such matters.

They have absolutely no time  
left for general inspection of  
postoffices. If they go to a  
postoffice, it is because some ir-  
regularity has called them there.

There is no such thing as a  
regular inspection for the pur-  
pose of preventing irregulari-  
ties or for improvement of the  
service. One cannot imagine  
a great business concern with  
69,000 branch offices which  
would permit this vast system  
to run on practically without  
supervision. No railroad, in-  
surance or other large concern  
would think of doing such a  
thing. They would have their  
division superintendents, their  
district inspectors and other a-  
gencies of careful and constant  
supervision. They would not  
permit station or local agents  
to report directly to the presi-  
dent of the road, as our post-  
masters all report to a common  
center. In my judgment the  
government cannot afford to  
continue its present system.



We should have a system of inspection that will permit us to visit every office in the United States at stated intervals, the larger offices once a month or once a quarter, and the smaller offices as often as possible.

#### STATE INSPECTORS FAVORED.

"To do this," continued the postmaster general, "I recommend the division of the country by states and the appointment of an inspector in each state. This official we can appoint right out of the service.

There will be no politics whatever in it. The inspector will be an expert postal man—one who has worked his way up through the ranks.

He will know every branch of the service. If he goes to a postoffice and notes any bad methods, he has the authority and the knowledge with which to correct them. If there are any old mailbags lying around, he orders them sent to the proper place. At the present time we have enough mailbags lying

in the postoffices to run the whole machine, but they are not sent in because it is no one's business to attend to them.

If a new postmaster has been appointed, the inspector installs him in office, shows him how to do things, gives him pointers on the best methods, how to avoid mistakes, etc. We can get first class men for this work for \$3,000 a year, and such a system of inspectorship would cost the government only \$132,000 a year. That is a bagatelle.

The cost is not worth considering. I venture the prediction that with such a system as this we can improve the postal service fully 5 per cent, and that is worth millions instead of thousands to the people.

The postal service comes nearer to the people than any other operation of the government. The people demand as near perfection in the operations of this system as skill, ingenuity, care and money will provide. They have the right

to demand it. When a man has business to transact with his postoffice, he wants to be sure the best methods are employed there. If he mails a letter, he wants to feel confident it will go right. I am urging congress to supply this deficiency in our organization and am not without hope that it may be done within the next few months."

#### WITH JEALOUS EYES.

Nowadays Congressmen Reid and Burrows are watching each other with the jealous eyes. They are on friendly terms, so far as outward appearances go, but it is an open secret that they are rivals for leadership of the Republican side. Though this may be news in the country, it is a fact that in Washington the Republicans are counting upon having a majority in the next house.

They maybe counting their chickens before they are hatch

ed, but their hopes have been raised so high that already Messrs. Reid and Burrows are scheming for the next speakership. Each has a strong following, and both are keen in debate and artful in parliamentary tactics. The speakership is a long ways off.

The present point of interest is not so much in that as in the maneuvering for advantage between these two rivals as the work of the session goes on.

#### A REMARKABLE CAREER.

Many members of the house are interested in the efforts which David R. Paige is making to reach a settlement with his creditors. Paige used to be a congressman from Ohio and was very popular. After leaving Washington he entered into contracting in New York and carried on large operations on the Croton aqueduct.

A construction inspector attempted to blackmail him out of \$600, and Paige refused to

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A construction inspector attempted to blackmail him out of \$600, and Paige refused to

be bled. In revenge the inspector reported that the work on Paige's contract had not been properly done, and the sum of \$800,000 was tied up in the courts. This reverse nearly bankrupted the contractor.

Other troubles came upon him at the same time. Millionaire Huntington of Cleveland, who had loaned Page (his brother-in-law) large sums of money, repudiated his signature to certain notes. After an unsuccessful effort to induce Huntington to acknowledge his signature, Paige had to flee to South America to await a turn in the tide. There he has lived for several years and has made a little money in the cattle exporting business. About the time of his flight a brother, who was cashier of a bank in Ohio, was convicted of irregularities and sent to the penitentiary, where he now is.

The court of appeals of New York is about to render a decision which, it is believed will be in Paige's favor and award him judgement for about \$1,100,000. This will enable him to settle with all his creditors and still be a well to do man.

His friends here are hopeful he will soon be on his feet again and able to return to his own country. A friend of the Paiges who knows the facts says all the troubles of the family had their origin in the attempt of the aqueduct inspector to blackmail the contractor.

—THE—

## STANARD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT: L. S. Graham, Merritton, Ont. Vice PRESIDENT: Joseph Hartley, Norwich, Conn. SECRETARY & TREASURER: P. H. Jaquith, Norwich, Conn. Ex. Supt. F. C. Meyers, Albany, N. Y. LIBRARIAN: W. B. Tyrrell, Albany, N. Y. Official Organ: THE REPORTER.

Any collector in GOOD Standing can join by sending Dues and Admission fees to the Secretary. Admission Fee 10 cents. DUES 25 cents a year. Application blanks may be had of any of the officers.

— MEMBERS. —

1. L. S. Graham, Merritton, Ont.
2. Joseph Hartley, Norwich, Conn.
3. P. H. Jaquith, Norwich, Conn.
4. F. C. Meyers, Albany, New York.
5. W. B. Tyrrell, Albany, New York.
6. Wm. A. Beatty, St. Catharines, Ont.

Members Nos. 1 4 6 will kindly send 35 cents, fees and dues, to the Secretary, and blanks will be sent.

## Applications.

Clifford W. Kissinger, Reading, Penna.  
Ref's. W. B. Tyrrell, Harry F. Kautner.  
If no objections are received the above member will be received Jan. 1, 1894.

## Some Canadian Postal History.

THE HALIFAX PHILATELIST.

THE presentation on Saturday to Mr. W. H. Griffin, the late Deputy Postmaster General of Canada, was an occurrence of more than passing interest. Mr. Griffin is probably the oldest official the Dominion has. He entered the public service as long ago as 1831, and has occupied the position of Deputy Minister, or actual head of the postal department, since June 12, 1857—thirty-seven years. It has fallen to the lot of few men to point to so long and to so honorable a record as that attaching to Mr. Griffin's name.

The changes Mr. Griffin has witnessed since 1831, when he began his official career, have been numerous and sweeping.

In the year mentioned and for twenty years afterwards the people of Canada were not bothered with postal concerns.

The Imperial Government

managed the post-office and gave us all the facilities it deemed desirable or necessary for the exchange of communications.

The first official to regulate the postal business in what is now Canada was no less important a person than Benjamin Franklin, whose jurisdiction as Deputy Postmaster-General extended from Pennsylvania northward.

Franklyn had at Quebec a postmaster named Hugh Finlay. After the declaration of independence Mr. Finlay received the appointment of Deputy Postmaster-General for all Canada. He had in 1791 eleven post offices under his management, one as far west as Mackinaw and one as far east as the Baie des Chaleurs. He gave a weekly mail between Quebec and Montreal, and a monthly mail for his Western Country. In 1800 Mr. George Heriot succeeded to the post.

He gave Canada twenty-six post offices. Seventeen years later, under Mr. Daniel

Sutherland, the number was increased and the mails were multiplied. A daily mail was established between Quebec and Montreal and a weekly mail between Montreal and Toronto. Mr. Stayner, his successor, brought the number of post offices in 1831, the year in which Mr. Griffin entered the service, up to 151.

During all this time the carrying of the letters was a profitable business.

There was, for example, a profit of \$21,000 in 1824 and of \$47,000 in 1831, all which sums were duly remitted to England to swell the Imperial revenue. The rates, however were exceedingly high.

It cost eighteen cents to send a letter from Toronto to Kingston, and thirty cents to send one to Montreal. The charge for sending a weekly paper through the mails was a dollar a year, as much as the paper now costs, and the postage on a daily was over two dollars a

year. When in 1851 Canada took charge, all the postal service reforms were inaugurated.

The postage on all letters to all destinations in Canada was reduced to six cents per half ounce, and the cost of the ocean postage from Toronto was brought down to sixteen cents.

Under Mr. Griffin the rates on letters have been brought down from six cents to five cents, and, in 1868, from five cents to three cents. A one-cent rate has also been adopted for city deliveries; one cent postcards have been introduced; and newspapers have been given the freedom of the mails.

Post offices to the number of 7,534 have been established and a perfect system of communication to all points, including reciprocal postal relations with other countries, has been created.

The post office savings bank the postal money order, and the system of registration have been given in addition during

Mr. Griffin's regime. All that is wanted now is a two-cent in the place of the three-cent postage. One obstruction stands in the way of this reform.

It is the deficit in the working expenses, which last year amounted to \$854,845.

Mr. Griffin probably could not advise the Ministers under whom he served to take the responsibility of a further reduction in the revenue. But he has done a good work without that, and deserves, as a result, to be remembered by the public as a worthy official.—Mail.

---

“Mack” a large Newfoundland dog meets the mail train at Watson, Ind., every day, and getting the mail bag, carries it to the post office, several squares distant.

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The Northwest is away behind Father time. September number received on Nov. 9.

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The first newspaper advertisement appeared in 1652.

## To Stamp Collectors.

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### POST OFFICE GUIDE.

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The Post Office Department does not buy or deal in cancelled stamps, or those that have been used.

No specimen stamps, either domestic or foreign, are sold or given away by the Department.

Postal Cards are not redeemable. This rule applies to those spoiled in printing or useless on account of printing no longer available to the owner as well as all others.

Postage Stamps are neither redeemable from purchasers nor exchangeable for those of other denominations or any other stamped paper.

Stamps cut, or otherwise severed, from embossed stamped envelopes, letter sheets, newspaper wrappers, or from postal cards are not redeemable or good for postage.

Newspaper and periodical stamps, either perfect or cancelled, are not permitted to pass beyond the custody of post officials. On no pretext are they sold to anyone.

### DON'T'S.

DON'T mail any letter until you are sure that it is completely and properly addressed.

DON'T place the address so that there will be no room for the postmark.

DON'T fail, in the hurry of business, to write the name of the State you intend and not your own—a very common error.

DON'T fail to give the street and house-number of the person for whom mail-matter is intended in addressing it to a city or large town.

DON'T mail any letter until you are sure that it is properly stamped.



---

**DON'T** fail to place the stamp in the upper right hand corner.

**DON'T** fail to notify your postmaster of any change in your address.

**AS TO PARCELS.**

**DON'T** mail a parcel without previously weighing it to ascertain proper amount of postage.

**DON'T** seal or wrap a package in such a manner that the contents may not easily be examined.

**DON'T** mail parcels to foreign countries without special inquiry concerning the regulations governing foreign addressed mail-matter.

**DON'T** fail to put the address of the sender on every parcel before mailing. This to facilitate a return to the sender in the event of non-delivery.

**DON'T** attempt to send merchandise to foreign countries other than Canada and Mexico, in execution of an order or as a gift, unless the postage is prepaid at five cents per half ounce.

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**The Columbian Stamps Not in Popular Demand.**

---

No one, we imagine, says The New York Tribune, will mourn over the report that the Postmaster General has cut off 33½ per cent of the issue of Columbian postage stamps. This means a reduction in the contract of about one billion stamps. The Columbian is-

sue has not been a great success; at least as respects the stamps most in use. Many people have decided preference for the red two-cent stamp, and insist on having it when they go to the post office or any other place where stamps are sold. In some post offices, in fact, it is now impossible to buy any other but red stamps. The Columbian stamps were attractive for a time because of their novelty, but this soon wore off. It is hard to improve upon the red stamp, and if the postal authorities are wise they will not undertake it.

This is a good case in which to leave well enough alone.

---

The Stamp Collectors Weekly is announced by C. W. Kissinger to appear on the 1st of January. Good luck to you Bro. Kissinger.

Under its new management, the "Eagle Philatelist" is rapidly coming to the front. It is one of the best papers received this month.

## About Postal Cards.

There is a postal card society of America which has already a hundred members.

It seems almost incredible that there should be 8,000 varieties of postal cards, but this is the extent claimed for the Watson collection.

These, however, include various issues of the same nation and denomination, and also cards issued for special occasions. Postal cards have been in circulation a little less than twenty-four years. The idea originated with Dr. Emanuel Hermann, a professor of national economy at the Imperial Academy of Wiener, in Nedstadt, Lower Austria.

His ideas, under the head of "New Means of Correspondence by Post," were published and attracted the attention of the Government officials. The Director-General of the Posts took up the idea and succeeded in having an issue of postal cards

put in circulation in 1869.

The original name given to the postal card was the "correspondence carte," and this has been retained ever since.

This new move on the part of Austria quickly excited other countries to adopt a similar method of correspondence, and before the close of 1870 nearly all the European countries were using cards.

Germany was really the second country to use them, says the collector, and a special series was issued to the soldiers engaged in the Franco-German war. These were called the field post correspondence cards, and were sold unstamped to the soldiers at the rate of about five for one cent. The soldiers had the privilege of using them without paying postage. Another series was issued for civilians. These had a place left for a stamp, and the writer had to affix a German postage stamp to the card before posting. Another

card of equal rarity, and also a reminder of the same war, is the balloon postal card, issued by France during the siege of Paris. The cards were sent up from Paris in balloons, and the mail bags were thrown off into the surrounding country, where there was the least possible opportunity of their capture by the enemy. They were smaller than the postal-card now in use, and were covered with warlike expressions, as "Paris defies the enemy!" "Glory and conquest signify crimes, defeat signifies hate and a desire for vengeance." "Only one war is just and right—that for independence."

The United States was rather backward in adopting the postal card system, and did not use them until 1873.

The first issue printed were of a reddish color, with a head of liberty in the upper right hand corner.

As a rule Uncle Sam's cards have been inferior to those of

other countries in excellence of engraving. The designs, also, have not been very artistic. The blue card bearing the portrait of General Grant is the finest specimen of art work issued by the United States Government.

---

Mr. F. S. Fox of the "Pennsylvania Philatelist" gives a very thrilling account of his adventures with "Louis Bishop" in the November number of the above mentioned paper.

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Every stamp-collector should join the Standard Philatelic Society. Let every member and officer see how many members they can obtain. Application blanks can be obtained from the Editor of this paper.

---

There are 36,880 \$10,000 bills, 14,805 \$5,000 bills and 47,354 \$1,000 bills in circulation in the United States.

---

*We will publish a new serial story next month*



The Washington Philatelist says:— All hail! to "Gus" of the Southern and his five hundred new subscribers in one month. We are glad to hear that our gossip friend is so successful in his journalistic enterprise; and we congratulate him upon his able corps of assistants, especially upon the peculiar fitness of his superintendent of circulation.

We, also, have a talented circulation liar of whom we are proud. He has just informed us that he has received over seven thousand new subscriptions since the first of this month, and that others are still coming in. Incidentally, he remarked that he had raised his own salary to \$5,000 a year, and had besides engaged twelve assistants at \$3,600 each per annum!!! May we not also be proud of our circulation liar?

---

The world now uses 13,000 kinds of postage stamps.

A white penny of 1857, if in good condition, is worth \$1.

## The Bumble Bee Philatelic Society.

"GENTLEMENS," began Mr. Prince Tyson as he took his stand on a barrel in the barn. "Gentlemens, we am jined here fer de purpose of forming a Philatelic society, same as our white Brethren hab, de object am de study of Postage Stamps, de passing of resolutions, favorable and unfavorable, to der leading topics of ther day, an any oder business pertinent to dis club. We shall elect er President and er Secretary. In conclusion I desire to call de attention ob de members to de glory waiting you wen we hab mastered de rubiments of Stamp collection; our fame will be placed on de topmost pinnacle, and de June bug shall weep for joy wen dey see us sons of a benighted race advancing de cause ob civilization, as we plaster a piece ob paper made by ignorant Hotentot in our gilt edge album.

Yes, Broders, de cause am glorious, it am a science which all spire to, but few kin reach, brethren, hit remains fer us to bring de cause out ob de mire, which sart in parties am want to drag it by calling it 'Child's play' and de lixe. Wen our names am connected wid dis glorious institution, oders will take hold an reduce de mysteries which am agitating de Philatelist brains to a pulp:

We will proceed wid de election, fust we want a President, which office I will be pleased to fill, den dar is Mathew Thigpen ober dar who would make a good Secretary Mr. Platsy Platt will pass around de hat fer de members ter put ther ballots in hit."

Members write on paper and put it in der hat: After order is restored Mr. Tyson

continues: "De result ob de election am dat I is de President an Mr. Thigpen am de Secretary.

I appoint Mr. Sam Gatling, Chas. Dodge and John Golden, a committee to draw de Constitution and de By-Laws to report at de next meetin'." Now dat de organnization am perfected de fust step am to pass de resolutions fo deside who first invented de postage stamps.

Dere am two candidates in der field, de fust, Sir Rowland Hill, and de second Mr. Chalmers. Now de circumstances of de case am dis; Mr. Chalmers thought and thought how to invent stamps, den all of a sudden hit struck him dat a postage stamp was wat de long afflicted Public wanted.

So he got everything ready and was jest gwine to took out a patent on de invention wen Sir Hill, he comes along an he hears all about de stamps. Sir Hill, he goes to see Mr. Chalmers; den he puts on a long face, gives a whistle and tells Mr. Chalmers not to ray nothing about hit as hit were agin de law to invent stamps.

Den he pulls out a long piper and reads; 'Dat any pusion, be whosoever, dat shall invent stamps, will be sent to Siberia for life. Den Mr. Chalmers he gets scared and begs Sir Hill not to tell on him. Den Sir Hill he goes back to London, puts on his Prince Albert coat and goes to see de queen.

Den he tells how he has been er thinking to benifit de public, and at last had thought ob a postage stamp den, he shows her how to work it.

She thanks him draws up a ckeck for \$5,000 and presents hit to him, and den Mr. Hill goes on his way rejoycing.

Wen Mr. Chalmers finds out dat he had done been duped knowbody would believe him. Now Gentlemens, I ask, ar we

gwine to stand dis imposition? Ar we gwine to see Mr. Chalmers eat corn bread and bacon while Mr. Hill has beef-steak fer breakfast every day and kin smoke a 5c cigar at 11 P. M."

Cries of "No, down him," and great confusion. The club pass resolutions favorable to Chalmers, after which the President continues.

"De Secretary am instructed to notify Mr. Chalmers dat resolutions am passed favorable to his claim, and dat a set of Jubilee stamps would come in moughty handy."

"De meetin' am 'jined Sine die till two weeks from today, wen de Constitution an By-Laws will be brought before dis ar club."

---

The assessed valuation of this country in 1890 was \$24,249,585,804.

The Italia, of the Italian navy, is the largest warship in the world.

Uncle Sam has gold coin and bullion to the amount of \$162,367,373 on hand.

The largest library is in Paris. It has 1,400,000 volumes, 175,000 manuscripts 300 000 maps and 150 000 coins.

Mainemakes wooden bottles.

Germany has 238 000 union men.

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The "Dominion Philatelist" is our authority for the statement that the "Canadian Journal of Philately" has suspended after publishing one number. Thus ended the scene; and "one by one the roses fall." To call in "apt alliteration's aid" this ambitious journalistic feat might well be styled foolish Fowler's folly. [Washington Philatelist.

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### A LETTER.

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We published in our December in Canada Notes that the Canadian Journal of Philately had suspended publication, but we have received a letter from Mr. Fowler, stating that it has not suspended publication.

29, Shannon St.,  
Toronto., Can.  
Nov. 22nd, 1893.

P. H. Jaquith,

DEAR SIR,

You will please correct the statement made under Canada Notes by "Leap"

that the "Canadian Journal of Philately" has suspended publication, for such is not the case.

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### After You've Mailed It.

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YOU WILL FIND IT A HARD MATTER  
TO RECALL A LETTER.

---

To recall a letter once mailed is almost as difficult a task as to take back an assertion once uttered. The sender must appear at the postoffice and is handed a blank to fill out.

In this he must state when and where he mailed the letter, how it was addressed, must describe the envelope, state the amount of postage prepaid and testify "that the above mentioned letter, was written by me or by my authority and I desire to recall it for the following reason"—and then state the reason, which is usually, "mailed by mistake."

He must sign his name, so that the hand writing may be compared with that on the let-

ter, and sign a receipt. If the address cannot be shown to be in his handwriting, or is printed or typewritten, he must describe some peculiarities of the envelope sufficient to identify it. If he is unable to do this the letter is refused, unless the postmaster knows the applicant and is satisfied concerning his good intentions. If he is satisfied, he asks for a statement concerning the contents, and the applicant is then obliged to open the letter and read portions of it in the postmaster's presence to prove that it is the one he described.

But if the letter has been sent away the process of recalling it is still more difficult.

A similar blank has to be filled out, and a minute description telegraphed at the sender's expense to the postmaster at the office of its destination.

If discovered in time the letter is then intercepted and sent to the department at Washington with a statement of the case.

## Satisfying a Grudge.

"Any letters here fur Absalon Jacobson?" asked the tall, loosed-jointed man with yellow hair, and a tuft of faded whiskers on the extreme southern frontier of his pointed chin. The village postmaster got up from his chair and looked through the J box.

"None," he replied.

"Ary papers?"

The postmaster examined the contents of another pigeon hole.

"No papers for Jacobson."

"Letters 'r papers fur Alabena Dulseena Reeta Haycraft

"I don't think there are."

"Wish ye'd look an' see."

The postmater looked through the H boxes.

"None."

"Anything fur Barker Eals?"

"No."

"Guess ye'd better look."

The official inspected the boxes again.

"Just as I told you. Noth-

ng for "Eals."

"Sime Polhemus?"

Another weary search through stuffed pigeon-holes.

"Nothing for Polhemus."

The persistent man at the window kept it up till the postmaster had ascertained by personal investigation that there was neither letter nor paper in the office for Giles Ruggles, Emery Wheelhouse, Barney Stedman, Hickory Twyman, Nelson McPelt, Jarvis Kingsberry, or Homer Bearce, and then made way reluctantly for an impatient agriculturist from the Bainbridge neighborhood who had been waiting five minutes and was becoming threatening and dangerous.

"What made you ask for all those folks' mail?" inquired an acquaintance, as the man with the faded chin-whiskers stepped outside the building. "Do they live out in your section?"

"No. They don't live anywhere, 's I know of."

"Then what did you mean

by making the postmaster go to all that trouble for nothing?"

"I've been askin' fur mail at this awfus fur mighty near seven months, an' never got a blamed thing," replied the other, with a vindictive chuckle, "an' I'm a-gettin' even with the Guv'ment, b'gosh! That's all. [Good News.]

---

Two thousand varieties of apples are raised in the United States.

The farmer in Japan who has ten acres of land is looked upon as a monopolist.

The longest telephone line in the world is the one between New York and Chicago. It is 950 miles long.

It is said that more than one-half of the letters of the world's postal service are now written and read by English speaking people.

Light travels 188,000 miles in a second.



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## RECORDS OF A TRAVELER.

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### CHAPTER II.

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**Y**EARS passed by and in many lands I have laid in silent slumber from weary toil. In the light of day I could count my gathered treasures with pride and gratification. Among the souvenirs of time and place I had collected with care, was nearly complete sets of all the stamps issued by the nations which I had visited since my first philatelic Christmas.

The face form and genial interest of my young maid teacher, of the beauties of a well filled album, would return in pleasant gilded memory.

I had honored my recollection of her enlightening friendship, each advent of the natal day of the Star and Cross. I had remained through out the trials of travel, the roar of cannon, and the burst of shell, the toil of march, with unquench-

ed thirst, and the shattered missiles of diplomatic thought, my memory of this little maid, and a fine collection to entertain her with, should fortune ever bring us again together, beneath the shadows of that old English Inn.

\* \* \* \*

My journey finished, my mission abroad ended I turned again toward the Inn of my remembrance. It was near Christmas Day.

The old Inn sign swung as before from it's pole and creaked and squeaked as of yore.

Years had turned the painted walls from yellow to gray and in places the old stones were stained with the tears of time. At the window as I drew near I beheld my little maid, philatelic friend and face of pleasant Christmas memory, a smiling sprite as before. While my brow was memory marked, my limbs long tired with age and dessert traveling she had remained at her Mama's Inn and retained her fairy grace and

form. It was toward Christmas. I had traveled too far, lived too long on earth to be surprised at any event. I entered the parlor of the Inn and called my friend of long ago by name. She responded as of yore with care and ease.

"I do not remember you" she said.

"Do you not collect stamps?" said I. "Yes" she replied.

"Do you not get a package from a friend every Christmas?" I asked. "Yes she again replied

"I am the friend who sent them". "Then I must give you a kiss and thank you well.

My mamma and grandmamma will be pleased you have come again. You see I do not remember you, because I guess I am not old enough, but mamma will. She told me about you. I have the collection now. I will show it to you after tea"

"Thanks little friend and here is papa?" I asked.

"Oh! he is in the room across the hall playing checkers." she

replied. "Was you in the war?" she asked. "Yes," I replied.

Fate settles in her course, the rivers of the fortunes of men, and while one fights another enjoys.

I now remember two Christmas days in two different generations on both these memorable occasions.

I was loved for the philatelic treasures I had owned and given freely.

I had remembered our beautiful little fairy hoping to find it in "her mamma's Inn" still, but alas! It now his of the thirty-two squares—her papa's Inn.

One finds time will not arrested await a haterers return.

One disliked to be kindly regarded even in age, for their treasures alone.

So to the philatelic sylph I said "I have lost my great collection, and trunks of stamps by a city fire, and it now makes me sad." She brought me hers three generations of travelers

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---

have contributed to make.

"Let me give you mine, Uncle dear" said she.

if one can be neither brother, love, or father a make believe Uncle were worth a bottle or two. I replied and replied

"Weap not my philatelic friend,—'Twas only a dream." Here are the Departments complete. "T is Christmas morn kiss me and be gone."

She jumped so gladly in her delightful glee, that papa's checkers danced also.

"You make me think myself young again." said mamma.

We are still collecting Uncle, and neice. But my real travels are over.

THE END.

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Lewis Bishop Again.

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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC MAGAZINE.

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On Monday morning, November 16, 1893. between 1 and 5 a. m., the stamp emporium of W. H. Hollis, a prom-

inent dealer here, was broken into and \$1500 worth of valuable stock stolen. It seems that the burglar knew the lay of the ground, as several shelves containing continental and other common stamps remained intact, while his Columbians, revenues and other choice stock were cleaned out. About 8 a. m., Wednesday morning, a young man, claiming to be an "eastern tourist," called at the store of Makins & Co., (having on a previous visit stated he expected a lot of stamps in a few days) and disposed of some high value Columbians and other good stamps to the senior member of the firm, J. H. Makins, Sr. On this sale he realized about \$10. He left the store and crossing over to Oakland, a city six miles by water from San Francisco, called at the Oakland store of Makins & Co., in charge of J. H. Makins Jr., and again brought forth his stock and tried to dispose of



t. Mr. Makins, recognizing the stock as belonging to Mr. Hollis, informed the young man that he had an appointment in a few minutes and asked him to call at 4.p.m.

He promised to do so, whereupon he left and Mr. Makins immediately telephoned to San Francisco asking Mr. Hollis if he had been robbed.

The answer came in the person of Mr. Hollis, who explained his loss and also reported same to the Oakland chief of police, who detailed officers to watch for the coming of the man at the appointed time. He did not show up as promised, and the police returned to the station: but at 5:30 p. m. he entered the store, stating he had been delayed. Miss Makins entertained the young man while her brother again notified the police, who, arriving on the scene arrested their man.

The burglar is a young man of about 25 years fair and well built, with moustache, height

about 6 feet. When arrested he gave the name of George Williams, and turned over to the police a receipt from Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express for one package which he had forwarded to J. Arthur, Chicago, Ill., valuing same at \$50, while in reality contained over \$1200 worth of rare old stamps; the balance, it is supposed, he was trying to realize enough on to carry him east.

It is also believed that he and Arthur are one and the same, and from reports received later that he is the notorious Lewis Bishop, alias Quigley, wanted at Denver, Colo., and other points, The police believe they have made a good catch. The package sent east was telegraphed for and will be returned, thanks to the presence of mind of the Makins family. Local philatelists have called at the Oakland jail to get a glimpse of that notorious young man, Lewis Bishop as there is no doubt from the description it is he.

O. L. BLACKMAN.

# NORWICH NEWS.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAL CARDS.

**THE LARGER CARDS ARE SUBJECT TO  
LETTER RATES.**

Postmaster Caruthers has received a ruling of the post office department that the large size one cent postal cards exceed the maximum size permissible for postal cards in international mails and cannot be dispatched to a foreign country (with the exception of Canada and Mexico) except as a letter, subject to the rate of postage applicable to letters for the country to which they are addressed. So that while the smaller cards can go to Europe for one cent, the larger ones require five cents' postage.

## Colchester Post Office Robbed.

The Colchester post office was broken into Monday night, Nov. 27, 1891, and robbed of about \$10 worth of stamps. Entrance was made through a window which had been left unfastened. No clew to the thieves has been discovered, but it is believed that the work was done by local talent.

## Congratulations!!

Capt. Thomas B. Linton, the well known letter carrier, was presented with an elegant sideboard by the employes of the post office, Wednesday, November 29, 1893:  
— Postmaster Caruthers made the speech and the captain was pleased with the gift.

His recent marriage prompted his fellow workers to give him a lift in the house-furnishing line.

## A Stamp Exhibition.

To a person interested in postage stamps, the exhibit at All Saints parish, Meriden, Tuesday evening, Nov. 28 1891 was a treat, for there were about 6,000 stamps on exhibit there. The exhibitors were Frank I. Camp, Charles W. Parker, Russell Ives, and H. P. Viberts.

H. P. Vibert's collection was in a book, and, being the oldest was probably the most valuable of the lot, as it contained some old ones that are now out of date and hard to get. An instant of the increase in value is shown by a set of twenty from Shanghai for which he paid \$2. They are now worth \$25 if not more. He began away back in the seventies, and has 1,612.

His collection is probably worth to a collector some \$700 or \$800. Any one of the other sets would probably bring \$200 at the least, from parties interested.

The stamps vary in size from the ordinary two-cent stamp to three or four inches square. Their colors would put the rainbow to shame, for there are to be seen all from the giddy light frivolous one to the almost black. [Morning Bulletin.]

*The Reporter is for  
sale at Cranston & Co.  
158 Main St., and at  
Ferd. Nowatzky, 160  
Main Street.*

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## REPRINTS.

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The question is repeatedly asked "what are reprints?" The answer in brief is: "Stamps made from the original plate, after the issue has gone out of use. The principle dislike of collectors for unused stamps is their fear of reprints. They look upon every unused stamp as a reprint. It is an error however to think that cancellation is a protection against a reprint, because a great many of them are cancelled by post office officials at the request of a friend.

They are generally made by the government, but are sometimes made by parties, who have obtained the plates from the government.

The difference between a counterfeit and a reprint is that the former is made to deceive and the latter is not.

Collector's who are unable to purchase the originals, will, I think, find reprints a good substitute. To collectors who

collect unused stamps reprints are unvaluable, but to those collect only used stamps have no use for reprints, they should however be very careful as a great many reprints are cancelled to order.

There is a great deal of difference between a reprint and the original, being that they are generally much finer than the original, the paper in the reprint is generally of a lighter color, when the originals have a watermarke they are nearly always omitted, and the gum on the back is not so good, they may be also detected by their perforations, which are very poor. Very few persons collect reprints, for the reason that they are scarce and not as many in use as supposed, by the majority of collectors.

Major Albanis.

---

Ducats were originally duke's money, first made in the duchy of Apulia in 1140.

The first letter of which we have any record is that written by David to Joab, directing him to place Uriah in the front of the battle. A bad beginning surely! Cicero wrote a letter, as he did everything, with ease and elegance. Herodotus tells of a cruel practice resorted to, to convey secret intelligence with safety. The head of a trusty messenger was shaved, and the writing was impressed on his skull. This was not a rapid method of transmitting news, for the poor fellow's hair must grow long enough to conceal the writing, and on arriving at his destination he must again be shaved.

Rather barber-ous, that!

Today, the cheap postage makes letters valueless as literary productions. But in the old times, when one felt it his duty to make his epistle worth twenty-five cents, the letters were not only long and newsy,

but worth keeping, and the letter of the past, published for our delight, from one of the most charming branches of our lighter literature.

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## "BLANKET STAMPS" AGAIN.

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*Only Columbians Can  
be Bought in Boston  
Office.*

---

**No Fresh Supply Will be Received  
Until Jan. 1.**

---

There are many expressions of surprise and disgust to be heard at the stamp window at the post office today. The reason is that only the Columbian style of postage stamps, the "blanket sheets," as they are sometimes called, are to be obtained at the postoffice. The sale of the smaller and older style is discontinued for the present.

"O dear!" exclaimed a pretty young woman after receiving \$5 worth of the "blankets," while a young man who was unable to obtain the older style received the Columbians with an expression less mild, but more to the point.

Nearly every purchaser of stamps, with scarcely an exception; at the wholesale window asked for the old style of stamp, either at the time of ordering or after the big ones had been handed out, but all were given the same answer: "Our supply of the old kind is exhausted."

When the authorities sent on to the department at Washington for their usual supply of stamps, the smaller size was asked for, but when the supply was received it was found that they were all of the larger size, while a letter stated that no more of the smaller size could be obtained before Jan. 1, 1894.

The success of the Columbian stamp has not been what the late Postmaster General Wanamker believed it would be. Not within thousands of dollars of the number at first contracted for have been used.

During the first couple of months the sale was up to expectations, but as soon as the novelty of them wore off the public repudiated them. In many postoffices in the larger cities of the country the sale of them was practically stopped, and instead of selling them as the rule, they were sold as the exception.

Another big factor in decreasing the sale of the Columbian stamp, and of all stamps, in fact, was the business depression all over the country. It had been calculated that if the same ratio of increase in sales of stamps was kept up during the years 1893-4, as in past years, the postoffice department would be self-supporting at the end of that time. But the sales diminished to such an extent that the department shows a deficit of \$5,000,000.

At the Boston postoffice the daily sales during November last year were nearly \$8000, while during last month the sales had shrunk to a little more than \$7000 per day.

As the year progressed it was evident that the government would not be able to consume near as many stamps as had been contracted for, and so a compromise was made, and the number cut down.

The present rules by which only Columbians are furnished to postmasters is an effort to use up the number contracted for under the compromised.

When the stamps were put on sale the first of the new year it was the intention to allow their sale only during the Columbian year, but it is now the opinion of the Boston postoffice authorities that the sale may be continued until the middle of February in order to use up the supply now on hand.

There is one thing that does help the sale of Columbians, however, and that is the great demand among stamp collectors for them. Many people have this month bought the whole series of stamps, the cost of which is \$16.34.

Then a good many speculators are investing largely in the stamps. In some circles it is said that a complete series of the stamps will be worth \$100 in five years, while the most conservative stamp dealers place the figures at double their face value. [Boston Globe

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There are 2,750 languages.

America was discovered in 1492.

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The flying eagle cents of 1856, in good condition, are worth \$5.



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Previous to 1845 the rates for letter postage varied greatly. Half an ounce was the standard weight, and rates varied with the distance.

In 1845 the rates were fixed at five cents a half ounce for distances not exceeding three hundred miles, and ten cents for greater distances. In 1846 the rates were three cents and ten cents respectively. In 1851 the rates were three cents for distances under thousand miles, and ten cents for greater distances. In 1863 a uniform rate of postage was fixed, three cents a half ounce, and this lasted for twenty years, until on Oct. 1, 1883, the rate was two cents a half ounce. On March 3, 1885 the rate was reduced one half; that is, the weight limit was increased from half an ounce to an ounce. Postage is cheaper in this country than in any other civilized country.

---

The first newspaper was published in England in 1588.

## Rare Postage Stamps.

---

Collectors of rare stamps are very much interested in the Afghanistan stamps.

The Ameer Abdur Rahman has only had three issues of stamps since he came to the throne. The first was a round red stamp, the second an oblong black one, and the last a red oblong stamp bearing the figure of a mosque.

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The Washington Philatelist for November comes promptly at hand. It is filling subscriptions for the Long Island Philatelist.

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Henry L. Deck now publishes the People's Argosy, formerly the Philatelic Argosy published by Frank R. Hoyt.

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The present national colors of the United States were not adopted by Congress until 1777.

## The Reporter.

Will exchange with all papers.

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EDITOR; Joseph E. Hartley.  
BUSI-MANAGER, Perley H. Jaquith.

The Reporter Publishing Company, Box 178, Norwich, Conn.

Entered as Second Class Matter.

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# JANUARY, 1894.

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## EDITORIAL.

THE Sons of Philatelia appear to be on the toboggan as in the last Official Organ but 11 applications are reported whereas from reliable sources we learn that over 30 resignations have been sent in and more are to follow.

The Columbian stamp has become a bur-n. Let it be remembered to his credit at Columbus did not discover it.

Gold is washed in Africa by the same means employed by the California '49-ers.

The Bank of England destroys about three hundred and fifty thousand of its notes every week, to replace them with freshly printed ones. One evening in each week is set apart for the making of this expensive bonfire.

The largest check ever drawn was for the sum of £5,333,650. It was accepted as payment for the Kimberly diamond mines, and was drawn on the Bank of England.

The foreign money order business at the local post office is only about one-half of what it was last December. Generally a large amount of money is sent to Europe from this town during the last month of the year.

People who send packages through the mail at this season should bear in mind that a bundle well wrapped in paper is sure to reach its destination, while a flimsy package is liable to get stranded on the way and will finally reach the dead letter office.

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to every philatelist in the land.

Every honest philatelist should join the Stanard Philatelic Society. Initiation fee 10 cents, Dues 25 cents per year. Application blanks may be had of the editor of this paper, for a two cent stamp.

## *Letter Carriers in England.*

## **EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.**

A good philatelic paper for every 3, 6 or 8 cent Columbian stamp. Two given for every 15 cent. Not less than 5 taken. W. B. Tyrrell, 199 Jay Street, Albany, N. Y.

Philatelic papers exchanged, send want and duplicate lists and I will do same. Magazines and old illustrated papers for stamps. Philatelic papers for stamps, ad. space or printing. Write me. J. S. Dunn Cumberland, Maine.

The letter carrier in England never has to buy any uniform—even the overcoat, stormcoat and boots are furnished by the government. When sick, he gets full pay and has physician and medicine gratis.

He receives double pay for overtime work and is pensioned after 25 years of service.

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A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR  
STAMP AND COIN COLLECTORS.

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Have you any to sell? If so, send list of  
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# THE REPORTER.

VOL. II. NORWICH, CT., FEBRUARY, 1894. NO. 6.

## Mail Service to the World's End.

From the "Argosy."

If you have a friend in the heart of Africa, and wish to send a letter to him, you need pay no more for a stamp than you would if he lived in London. And yet the difficulties of delivery are multiplied a hundred fold in the one case over the other. But the International Postal Union has stepped in to equalize things, and this is the organization you have to thank that you are not obliged to pay in proportion to the difficulty of delivery. This Postal Union was formed at a convention held in Berne, Switzerland, in 1874, and some interesting facts in regard to its workings are furnished in an article in the Philadelphia "Times."

This vast extension of the world's mail service is not now, and will not be for years to come, upon a self supporting basis. It is merely one of the agencies which the civilized world has adopted for facilitating progress in the great regions which it is trying to develop. A five cent stamp will take one of our big Sunday newspapers from this country to the white stations on the far upper Congo.

The probability is that the actual cost of delivering one of these newspapers at Stanley Falls, for instance, is twice or three times the amount of postage charged. It is carried over the ocean about 7,000 miles before it enters Africa. It is trans-shipped three times before, at Matadi, ninety miles from the sea, it is at last placed on the back of the mail carrier who is to transport it 235 miles



around the cataracts of the lower Congo before it is placed on one of the steamers of the upper river and the carriage becomes reasonably cheap again.

Every pound of mail that goes to the upper Congo is incased in waterproof wrappings, and for more than two weeks it is carried up hill and down, under the scorching sun and through the tropical rains, on the backs of porters, and when it finally reaches Stanley Pool the mail is sorted for shipment by one or another of the little steamboats that drop the mail packages at the government stations or the commercial posts, as they thread their way among the islands, for a thousand miles up the great Kassai and San-kuru tributaries of the South, or for five hundred miles up the Mobangi affluent of the north.

All these upper Congo stations, some seventy-five in number, isolated as they are from the rest of the world, have most of the conveniences of the modern postal service. When white men among the cannibals and dwarfs write to their friends at home they

have the neat postage stamp of the Congo Free State to affix to the envelopes. If they wish to send money home, they may procure money orders at any of the stations of the State, where, also, the orders they receive abroad are cashed.

The only respect in which the service is deficient is that the mails are irregular, for the white pioneers often wait for days and even weeks for the arrival of the mail steamer, which is not only to bring them tidings from home, but also the stores which they need in carrying on their work.

Some countries require at least a part of their colonies to bear the cost of the service, and as some of these colonies are not willing to assume this they do not have the cheap postage privileges of the Postal Union. Natal and Cape Colony, for instance, are not willing to make up, out of the public treasury, the considerable deficit which the cheap rates of the Postal Union would involve. We, therefore, see the anomaly of postage rates to the towns of Natal and Cape Colony two or three times as great as those to the neighboring parts of Portuguese East Africa.

The South African Republic has chosen to enter the Postal Union. Most of the Boers receive very few letters from

abroad and the theory of the government that thousands of Europeans who have come to their gold mines can pay extra postage, and so it happens that though one railroad from the sea has reached Pretoria, the capital, and two others are approaching that town, it costs about three times as much to send a letter there as to the lake region of Central Africa. Most of the inhabited world, except China and Corea, now enjoy the benefits of the Postal Union. China declines to come in, and the thousands of letters passing monthly between her sons in foreign lands and the friends at home are handled in most dilatory fashion and at high postage rates. The only large area in Africa not included in the Union is the Sahara Desert and the fanatical Soudan. To be sure the "King of Kings" who rules over Abyssinia has not yet applied for admission, but he has recently waked up to the importance of postal facilities and steamers touching at any of the four coast towns that are connected with the king's capital by caravan routes never fail to

find nowadays a royal valise all ready for the king's mail.

Within the memory of men still young Burton landed on the coast of Somali Land disguised as an Arab merchant, taking his life in his hand in order that he might tell the world something about one of the holy cities of Mohammedism. He reached Harrar in safety and remained there nine days. The people who gave him a most kind reception never dreamed that he was other than he represented himself to be or he would never have left their city alive.

The city was not seen again by a white explorer until after all that region came into the possession of Egypt in 1875. Today it has regular mail communication with the rest of the world. For a long time the mails were confided to caravans when they left the coast, but this method did not give satisfaction because it was irregular, and so mail carriers were finally engaged, and now at stated intervals after the arrival of steamers on the coast a camel driver with a small escort starts over the sand wasts, and in five days the mails are distributed to the officials, the Greek merchants, the other white men and the educated natives who live in Har-

rar. No white man dare, to-day, risk his life in Mecca, unless he is able to assume an impenetrable disguise. But the Postal Union is there through the instrumentality of the Sultan's government. Anybody may send letters to Mecca at the regular Postal Union rates and they will reach their destination. Of course, Mecca has practically no communication by mail with the Western world, but the mail bags are often plethoric with letters from all parts of the Mohammedan world. Probably no agency will be more helpful in long run in breaking down the barriers that remain than the postal service.

---

### Sunday Stamps.

---

A good deal of prominence was given to the Sunday question last summer in connection with the World's Fair. Although in the case of the Columbian Exposition the example set by Belgium could not be followed, the course pursued in that country by one of its prominent officials, establishes a precedent of a very interesting nature—especially to stamp collectors. We quote from *The Voice*: The present minister of railways, telegraphs, posts, of Belgium has scruples about the delivery of

mail matter on Sunday, and is doing all he can to check it, though he cannot entirely stop it under the laws of the country.

He has lately adopted an unique device by which those entertaining the same ideas on the subject as himself may prevent their letters being delivered on the Lord's Day, while those who have no scruples in the matter may avail themselves of the usual Sunday deliveries. The device is a little tag attached to the usual stamp, directing in two languages—French and Dutch—that the letter bearing it is not to be delivered on Sunday. The French inscription reads, *Ne pas livrer le Dimanche*, and the Dutch, *Niet bestellen op Zondag*. If those using these stamps have no objection to their letters being delivered on Sunday, they need only tare off the tag containing the order, and place the upper portion of the stamp upon the envelope.

These stamps have just been issued, and only a few of them, mostly of the 10 centime variety, have as yet been received in this country. The complete series contains nine varieties, valued at 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 centimes, and 1 and 2 francs. All of them bear the same design, but the colors are different. The profile on the stamp is that of King Leopold I I.

---

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## Notes on the Philatelic Times.

This closing year of 1893 has been one of hustle, bustle and excitement. First the year of '93 was ushered in by a philatelic birth that has indeed been the cause of more or less of the hustle and bustle of every collector.

Not only has the fever for Columbians been exceedingly catching over all the territory of America but reaching across the ocean has caused our foreign philatelic brethren to put on a new kind of "bustle" of totally America manufacture. Even then their pocket-books have had to be used largely to obtain those prized Columbians.

Then came the Fair with its stamp collection, and if perchance you are an adherent of postal card collecting. I fear I shall be criticised should I leave out mention of the Columbian souvenir cards issued during the World's Fair.

Then follows the detection of Bishop, formally Morgan, Quigly, Stone &c. and later by the misfortune of our ardent

fellow philatelist John Hooper

But minor events have also held a foremost part in causing this activity among our collectors during the past year.

We have, by the aid of the "Post-Office" been placed on our guard concerning the "Germania Society?" and its management. We have seen our societies rising into prominence, our papers increasing in value and our collectors and friends becoming daily further advanced into the pleasures and learning Philately.

When frauds have sprung up, that hustle and bustle of our collectors, have during the past year, more thoroughly exposed them than ever before, and to crown this victory against the "dead-beats" in our hobby the editor of the "Eastern Philatelist" now proposes that a much needed organization is a philatelic press association, and last but not least let us remember that the vast army of "piebes" who have entered our ranks during the year of '93 and who propose by their hustle, bustle and activity to promote still further the study of Philately in the

year of '94.

WM. H. REID.

### Columbian Stamps Not Wanted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30. 1893

—Many complaints have been received at the postoffice department from postmasters throughout the country against the arbitrary sending of supplies of Columbian stamps to the offices. Some of the postmasters have returned the supplies.

### Stamps of New Brunswick.

BY MAJOR ALBANIS.

New Brunswick is a British Colony in North America.

Its area is estimated at 27,174 square miles. The inhabitants number about, three hundred and fifty thousand.

The currency is the same as that of Canada. First issue of stamps which were imperforated, appeared during August 1851. They were engraved on wove paper. The design was

a crown surrounded by Roses, Shamrock and Thistle, value in numerals, in the corners, value in words on the lower side and name on the upper.

They consisted of the 3 pence, red; 6 pence yellow, and 1s yellow.

During May, 1860, appeared the second issue of this country, which were perforated on wove paper. They consisted of various designs, 1c brown a train, portrait of Queen Victoria on the 5c green and 10c vermilion, and a portrait of the Prince of Wales on the 17c black. In the year 1861 appeared the famous "Connell" stamp. This stamp is a 5c brown with the portrait of Mr. Connell in oval, and is very rare. It is supposed by the authorities to have been in use for only one day. This stamp is perforated and on the same kind of paper as the other issue of stamps. The unperforated specimens are met with more frequently than the perforated, but they are supposed to be reprints.

In 1863 another stamp was issued the two cent orange with portrait of Queen Victoria in

an oval, and value in circle in each corner.

In 1867 the issueing of stamps from New Brunswick was discontinued and the stamps of the Dominion of Canada were used instead.

This is a very interesting country, and the stamps but a few are very rare. I would therefore advise all collectors to complete as much of this country as possible, before the advance of prices. which may be expected in the next catalogue.

---

### Philately as a Science.

---

Stamp collecting is a pursuit that has exercised its charm over many persons of both sexes since its start in 1863.

Now that a time has come when persons travel hundreds of miles to attend an auction sale. Philately does not only mean to collect all the stamps of the different countries but it implies a careful and sharp study of the stamps you collect, as to their different shades, places and varieties by which you would be led to some of

the following conclusions.

You will probably collect and place in your album a first issued New Zealand on blue paper; but they never look after any of the following issues

The next on thick paper the succeeding one pelure.

I myself when I start, pasted a 1c blue 1872 in my album and then I came across one having been discolored by some accident which I also pasted in — the ignorance.

---

A square mile contains 640 acres.

---

Telescopes were invented in 1590.

---

A barrel of rice weighs 600 pounds.

---

A barrel of flour weighs 196 pounds.

---

A hand (horse measure) is four inches.

---

A barrel of pork weighs 200 pounds.

## Some Pleasures of Stamp Collecting.

---

We have heard a great deal about our hobby. This time I desire to call your attention to some singular department of the subject and will please call the attention and interest of all philatelists. Well, first and foremost of all pleasures of collecting, is that we buy stamps at low cost and hold them several years then sell them at advanced cost.

Then the strife between you and your collecting friends to have the best collection, and who has the rarer varieties discussing them looking them over at all sides, and then place them at a safe place that they will not get away. Benefits are derived through pleasure when you meet a collector advanced in philately who has stamps of many countries relating to you the history and geography of some of the countries. Next look at the engravings there, you find rulers and emblems coat of arms wonders of the world and other emblems. Does it not make pleasures to

look at some of the stamps critically distinguishing the different works executed on some of the stamps.

Then the language of the different countries, values being on the stamp; cannot this arouse in some collectors the pleasures of studying certain languages. Why many pleasures are they in philately which cannot even be expressed in print. Then you can see on some stamps designs of volcanoes, landscapes, and of natures, may not those same stamps arouse the pleasures of studying national history and improve us in the drawing of landscapes or even to learn the art of engraving. Why brother now is the time when the nights are cold, secure your collection book and look over the different stamps, some of them will surely arouse the fancy of study to your taste the time you look through it.

---

### ALBANY NOTES.

BY PHIL LATELY.

---

A branch of the S. of P. contemplated here. There are

about a dozen active collectors who are members of the S of P. and there is no reason why it will not be a success as two of Albany's most ardent philatelists will call a meeting in a week or two, when all preliminary work is finished.

The Empire Philatelic Association which was lately founded in Albany is meeting with great success having a membership of over thirty, among whom may be found some of the well known collectors of the state. Its future has a bright outlook and is destined to become one of "the societies". The benefits of the society are a feature which few organizations possess.

Mr. James P. Eaton is about to dispose of his fine collection of foreign stamps, having nearly 7000 varieties some of which are as scarce as "hen's teeth". He will make a specialty of United States.

I think Albany can boast of having the "Columbian Stamp Prince." A philatelist here has over 300,000 of those big "blankets", and they are not all 1 and 2c either. He show-

ed me 6,000 3c; 4,000 6c; 5,000 8c; and 500 15 and 30c, and four complete used sets. Who can beat this?

Mr. Wm. B. Tyrrell is sick in bed with the "la grippe." His worker sorts out stamps, fills out approval sheets, and answers all letters just the same.

"Don't touch de animals! See?" is the look you get when you enter the World's Fair Stamp and Coin Co. since the late robbery.

The portraits of Isabella and Columbus on the \$4 Columbian postage stamps, are after the famous painting of Queen Isabella, in Madrid, and of Columbus after the well-known Lotto painting.

The Bank of England annually receives \$247,000 from the Government for managing the public debt, paying the dividends, etc.

Its private deposits range from £20,000,000 to £30,000,000.



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Entered as Second Class Matter.

**FEBRUARY, 1894.**

\* \* \* EDITORIAL. \* \* \*

The net profit to the United States government on the Columbian issue is placed \$1 000 000.

O O O

Charges have been filed with the board of Trustees of the S of P against C W. Kissinger F S Fox and R W Ashcroft.

## Authors as Philatelists.

**M**ANY Philatelists are unaware of the fact that most of the great American Authors are and were stamp collectors. To begin with I will speak of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. When he was a young boy he became very much interested in stamps by seeing a man on the corner of one of the principle streets, in a city he was visiting, called Boston Well, however, when little Henry saw this man on the corner of Washington Street he noticed the man had a board on which were a lot of postage stamps, with the prices marked under each stamp.

Now Henry was very much delighted with the stamps, and, having some money purchased some. He was very much pleased with his treasures.

For several years he was very much interested in stamps for he had some two hundred and fifty varieties, and, as this was much more than most boys had in those days he thought he had all anybody

would want and he gave up collecting and started in with birds. When he became a young man of twenty, he went to Europe and there his old interest in stamps was again awakened and he became an active collector. When he was an old man he gave most of his stamps away.

"Well, this beats hell and Chicago," exclaimed the book agent as he entered heaven.

First Man—I see by the paper that fewer Irishmen came to this country last year than ever before;

Second Man—Yes. That's because most of them are over here already.

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Vol. II. March, 1894. No. 7.

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# 'THE REPORTER.'

VOL. II. NORWICH CT., MARCH, 1894.

NO: 7.

## The Evils of Philately.

Every study, science or hobby has a bright and a dark side.

This well known fact above may be applied to philately, which has a very bright side, enjoyed by thousands, and still a dark side hated by more.

This article may, to a great number of philatelists, seem old and threadbare, yes, quite so, to the one with the "guilt" on his conscience, which may be made, to make himself disagreeable after reading and reflecting.

It may not be threadbare when, but, if it is threadbare and old, its branches cover such a large area that they can well stand another trimming.

As I said, its bright side every true philatelist knows and more or less knows its dark

side, but I am sorry to say some have a cast iron conscience which the evils in philately do not bother, because they indulge in them.

One of the worst of the evils is the one when a person openly steals a firm's approval sheets of stamps. His will power being too weak to withstand the temptation of stealing a good selection. This philatelist is the draw-back or sinker of our well known societies which is their rendezvous for reference until they get hold of a good selection of stamps worth stealing. Can this or will this be tolerated by any stamp firm because the thief is a member of a good society, let the reader decide. The thief may say that he returned the stamps and that they may have been lost in transit, but that is too



old a story. If stamps sent are registered no loss is incurred by either party.

Another evil in philately is "the good for nothing substitutor". He is the meanest sneak of the worst water. This is just as bad as stealing, only the stamps are not stolen.

The old saying that "even exchange is no robbery," does not apply in this case.

For any other person who sends out approval sheets wants their own stamps returned, if not sold.

A bad evil is the person who cannot control himself. He spends more money for stamps than for what he eats and wears. This is a common mistake among the boys.

This is what condemns philately in the eyes of so many parents. A person who does this, quickly loses his interests, and away goes his collection for about half what it cost him. At this his parents are grieved and this philatelic

crank who may be affectionately attached to his mother and father completes an organ which sings. "Philately is a waste of money and time."

I have had the pleasure of knowing a crank of this sort and am only speaking from what I saw in the space of a very short time.

And still another is the person who performs a jugglery such as the famous freak of late. An all around thief, advertises to have stamps sent to him on approval and when securing a large amount, moves out of town and changes his name.

Scores of other ways of obtaining stamps dishonestly could be described in about eight-pages, so I will end by saying, that whoever steals, substitutes or mis-represents articles of philately should be rejected, from our societies.

It happens that this line of pleasure, "Philately," wants to float in the air of advancement

instead of having these evil sinkers to down it. It might be just as bad to light on an innocent person.

The next question may be "how can they be restrained from becoming a member of a good society? In answer I can only say in one way. They should be looked up, at any rate, no difference who applies for membership.

The "Fraud Reporter" was an instrument which should not have fallen under any circumstances. But while it did last the publisher deserved universal praise for holding up the philatelic sinkers on a long string.

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### Envelopes Only.

---

It has been the policy of the U.S. Post Office Department to encourage the use of stamped envelopes to the exclusion of adhesives, and the former are growing more and more popular. Several years ago

the Postmaster General recommended to Congress that their use be made obligatory.

There is much that may be said in favor of the envelopes, one argument being that their use would avoid the liability of an accidental omission to affix the necessary stamp and would also prevent the loss to the postal revenues which occurs through the washing and reuse of adhesives. It is also contended that the watermark in the paper of which the stamped envelopes is made is a protection against counterfeiting. But on the other hand it must be taken into consideration the greater ease with which adhesives can be carried and the much larger number of places where ordinary envelopes can be secured than where stamped ones are sold and it will readily be acknowledged that it would be a hardship to abolish the adhesive.

The penny postage was almost lost to the world by the

clumsy Mulreadies and was only saved by the adhesives.

---

### The 2c Reay and Plimtons.

---

The following will enable a classification of these difficult to comprehend dies:

The periods are square in both the Reay die and in Plimton B, C and D, but round in Plimton A. Therefore look futher, and in 2-cent Reay you will find the centre of the O of Postage a plain, long and narrow oval, the O of two similar in shape is crossed by a diagonal line, the figures at the sides are broad and in circles, the head is small and the network even, while the 2c Plimton A, besides the distinguishing mark of round periods badly made, the net work is uneven and the centres of the o's are round and both show the crossed lines.

2-cent Plimpton B. Easily distinguished from these by the figures being large and broad

in ovals, a very large head with a big projection on the front of the bust, the network uneven, particularly at the bottom, and the round centre of the O of postage showing the crossed lines, while that of the O of one is either plain or shows the crossed lines also, distinguishing it from 2-cent Plimpton C, which is the common die, and is printed in red as well as brown. The centres of both O's are very small, but oval, no lines or dots in them. The figures in the side ovals are smaller than in B. 2-cent Plimpton G is a very rare die, also, printed in red, has a diagonal line across the small oval centre of "postage," crossed lines in the O of one. The head is entirely unlike any of the others, and the lower back line of the bust is very much curved inward, in fact is nearly the quarter of a circle.

---

Until 1776 cotton spinning was performed by the hand-spinning wheel.



## LOVE MAKING A SCIENCE.

YOUNG SWEETHEARTS HIDE THEIR  
SENTIMENTS UNDER COLUMBIAN  
POSTAGE STAMPS.

People sometimes hear odd things on the streets cars, observes the Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

The other day a sweet young thing in seal furs said to a sweet young thing in dark green:—

“Alice, is it true that the Columbian stamps will not be used after this year?”

“That is what I understand,” replied the young sweet thing in dark green.

“I’m so sorry.”

“Why?”

“You know Frank Simsen, don’t you?”

“Of course. He went away to college last September.”

“Well, we correspond with each other. Did you know that?”

“No; is’t that nice?”

“Yes, but mama permitted the correspondence only on condition that she read the

letters. We are so young, you know, and she is dreadfully afraid we’ll write love letters to each other.”

“What have the Columbian stamps to do with it?”

“Just this. We write our love messages on the envelopes, and paste the stamps over them.

The stamps are easily soaked off, you know. You’d be surprised how much we can put under a Columbia stamp, when we write a real small hand.”

## As good as they make 'em.

The eagle is a tough bird, but when it is put on the back of a dollar it is a legal tender.

There is no crookedness about one country at least, and that is Strait Settlement.

Some things are most valuable when they are upside down. A figure 6, for instance.

You would naturally expect that postoffice clerks would be greatly stuck up—they handle so many stamps during the day.

Singular, but when money is close it is all the harder to get at it.

What sort of ties do philatelists prefer? Rara-ties.

Expensive Sandwiches—The first issue Honolulu stamps.

A fishy country—Finland.

A "chestnut" song just now is "The Letter That He Longed For Never Came." The person who sent it probably put an immediate-delivery stamp on it.

Which stamps are the most ancient? Antigua.

The counterfeiter no matter where he goes, is seldom well lodged. At least it is believed that wherever he is, he has bad quarters.

Two boys were in a post-office together. One of them, pointing to a small sign, said: "That's what I do when my mother boxes my ears-LETTER BOX!"

A "Silver King"—The "Mighty Dollar."

CONTINUED ON PAGE 7

## The First Stamps of the United States and Early Postmasters.

The first stamp issued in the U. S. was in New York in 1842. These stamps were issued by order of the government at expense of postmaster.

Previous to the issuing of this stamp and up to the more recent date of 1863 the rates of postage were based upon the distance which the mails were conveyed.

In 1846, these rates were, not exceeding 300 miles, three cents, exceeding 300 miles 10 cents.

In 1857 the rates were reduced to three for distances not exceeding 3000 miles.

The use of postage stamps was first authorized by an Act of Congress approved on the 3d of March, 1847, and the use of stamps for the pre-payment of postage was made compulsory on June 1, 1856.

In 1833 a rate of postage was established which was fixed at three cents without regard to distances, and in 1883 the government being satisfied with the surplus income from the postal revenues reduced the rate to two cents. Owing to its liberality the U. S. government lost in the 1884 the sum of \$5, 204,484.12.

But by the cheapened rates it ought soon owing to the stimulus to correspondence by reducing the rates, to make up this deficiency in a few years.

In the English Colonies which subsequently became the U. S. a postal system was projected as early as 1692 but owing to the thinness of the population it was not organized until 1710, 18 years later.

By Act of Parliament of that year, the Post Master General of the colonies was "to keep his chief letter office at New York and other chief offices at some convenient place or places in other of her majesty's provinces or colonies in America."

The revenue for some years was very small. In 1753 Benjamin Franklin was appointed deputy postmaster general for the colonies and was guaranteed the sum of £600 per annum for the salary of himself and assistant.

He remodelled and extended the operations of the office and in a few years greatly increased its revenues.

He startled the people of the colonies in 1760 by proposing to run a stage wagon to carry mail from Philadelphia to Boston once a week, starting from each city on Monday morning and reaching its destination Saturday night. He was removed by the home department in 1774 while in England. On July 26, 1775, the American Congress having assumed control of the direction of the Post Offices, re-appointed Franklin to his former post:

Stamps that are never peaceable—The Wars.

A temperance locality—Sobre Port, New Grenada.

What bonds do not represent any value? Vaga-bonds

The cheekiest stamps are, no doubt, the Alsace. (All sass.)

A place that does not leave off swearing. Mecklen-Schwerin.

“Are the timbre stamps pressed on lumber?” a junevile storn asked.

What stamp-issuing country has the largest appetite? Hungary.

Why is a fine woman like a locomotive? Because she

draws a train after her, scatters the sparks, transports the mails (males), and makes us forget time and space.

When dates are too old, fruit venders generally cast them off; a coin dealer never throws his away, as his dates are never too old for him. The more ancient, the better.

“I do not collect stamps now,” remarked Nelie, but Barber does.

Russia wants Kanje, in Coos Bay, to use as a naval station. The question now is: Kanje do it?

Among the dearest children in the world are some of the little ones up in the north-western part of Africa—They are Morocco kids.

Clara—“Oh, John, what lovely flowers! They look as if they had just been gathered. Why, there’s a little dew upon them!”

John (somewhat embarrassed)—“Dew upon them! Not a cent, Clara, I assure you—

not a cent!"

Old lady [sharply to boy] in drug store—"I've been waiting for some time to be waited on, boy."

Boy [meekly]—"Yes'um, wot kin I do for ye?"

Old lady—"I want a two-cent stamp."

Boy [anxious to please]—"Yes'um. Will you have it licked?"

Proprietor (of grocery store to boy)—"Well, James, did you make any sales while I was out?"

Boy (proudly)—"I sold 25 two cent postage stamps."

Proprietor (hopefully)—"Oh, well, fifty cents is not so bad. Did you put the money in the drawer?"

Boy—"No, sir; the lady had 'em charged."

The Transcontinental Philatelist is a new one hailing from Waukegan Ill. Vol 1 No 1 is dated Dec, 1893. It consists of eighteen pages and cover,

with E. S. Lawson as editor,

Oh! they are wise

Who advertise

In winter, spring

And fall;

But wiser yet

Are they, you bet

Who never let up

At all.

Collector's have already begun to unload their hoard of Columbians, we may look for a big drop of the prices in the near future.

Albany, N. Y. will soon come to the front with a philatelic Monthly.

Collector's should hold onto all the 90cent 1890 issue they can obtain, as they are very hard to get, especially in good condition.

The change in prices of certain stamps as catalogued by Scott's 54th edition was a great surprise to many.

£5,200, or \$26,000, is the exact amount paid for the entire remainders of the Leeward Islands stamps—just \$1,500 above face value.

## THE COLUMBIAN STAMPS.

The beauty and unique character of the Columbian Stamps have caused their sale in large quantities, simply for use in collections and not only are they purchased in single or partial sets by collectors, but in view of the limited time in which they are issued, they will be accumulated in great quantities by dealers in postage stamps and others to meet future demands.

Post Master Wanamaker ordered three thousand million of these big, fine stamps to be made by the American Bank Note Co. of New York at a cost of 17 cents per thousand and he predicted that the introduction of the new stamps would prove to be a revenue measure of the highest importance to the public service.

The net profits to be derived from their issue, that is, the extra amount beyond the ordinary revenue that would have

resulted from the sale and use of ordinary stamps may be fairly placed at \$2,500,000.

The Columbian stamps have not been as great a financial as an artistic success. Up to this time about twenty hundred millions of this famous issue have been given out, or about 165,000,000 per month at which rate makes a total that will not consume the amount ordered.

A compromise with the American Bank Note Co has been made, by Post Master Gen. Bissell, that will save the department about \$200,000.

As it is, there is a large amount of the Columbians on hand, and their sale will be continued until completely sold.

I do not think that the Columbians were issued entirely for revenue. The United States is one of the strongest nations of the world, does not have to resort to the issuing of stamps for the purpose of filling the



treasury. It might do for some small, weak country.

The stamps were issued in the light of patriotism, in honor of the man whose name has been upon the mind of every true American during the past glorious months of the World's Columbian Exposition. They have been a great success as far as philately is concerned, but on account of their large dimensions most business houses preferred the small stamps, and they being on sale during the year, naturally made the success of the Columbians less towering. The 1890 issue should have been set aside.

A great many people however are patriotic enough to lick a large stamp in honor of Columbus than one of the small, homliest sets of stamps, except for the faces upon them, I ever saw.

If ex-post master Wanamaker issued the stamps with both ends in view, patriotism and revenue, he did exactly right,

"for it is a poor rule that don't work two ways."

What a storm of slurs are cast upon this finest issue of stamps that were ever turned out of a press, and the pride of every philatelist's collection.

"Don't forget to put the envelope on the stamp when mailing a Columbian." Write your letter on the stamp and send that.—"Good Chest protectors"—"Make first class wall-paper."—"Sudden growth of whiskers on Columbus o' "COLUMBUS." "Who can lick one all at once?" etc, etc.

If they were made of gold you would hear just as many remarks.

This issue has brought in our ranks many new stamp collectors, they have also honored the United States with the honorable title of: "The finest stamp makers."

Most every collector hoarded the Columbians thinking he will "strike oil" in some future time, but too many!

that object in view, consequently when the stamps have reached a certain price which suits the possessors of large hoards they will gradually overflow the market and the price will drop to a very low figure. My advice is to wait a few years and you can pick up Columbians cheap, exactly the way possessors of the famous 869 issue did. It is only in the past three or four years that they have commanded the price which they do.

Notwithstanding the great noise made by people, who are not interested in stamp-collecting, about the Columbians, the majority of collectors have rejoiced. People disliked the 90 set and when they got a better one what jokes have been made. I hope the next one will be made of gold and studded with diamonds, each stamp accompanied by a colored waiter to lick it and put in the envelope, carry it to the post office and mail it, for

those cranks who want the earth for two cents.

The above statement may seem rather absurd, but I have noticed that all the persons I have met, who cast slurs upon the Columbians, are in favor of the lately proposed "reduction of postage."

Here we live in the New World and it gives, to each and every one of us a living, but we should not forget to honor the man who discovered it for us, if it is a little more trouble to lick a memorial Columbian.

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### Delay of the Males.

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Shrill Feminine voice—  
"What is the cause of the delay of the mails, Mr. Stamps?"

Postmaster(absently)-"Your age, I suppose, same as usual, Miss Sophronia."

---

Why is a woman's character like a postage? Because one black mark ruins it.



# THE NORWICH POST OFFICE.

A GOOD SHOWING FOR THE YEAR 1893.

Postmaster Caruthers on Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1894, completed his annual report of business for the year 1893 in the Norwich office. While there has been a falling off in the receipts for the sale of stamps there has been an increase of about \$50,000 in the money order department. Following is an abstract of the report;

The following statement shows the business of the postoffice during the year ending December 31, 1893;

## RECEIPTS-POSTAL ACCOUNT.

|                              |                    |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| Stamps, envelopes, &c., sold | \$32,202.44        |
| Box Rents                    | 1,395.50           |
| Waste paper                  | 6.92               |
| On account light             | 6.49               |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>\$33,611.25</b> |

## DISBURSEMENTS.

|                                    |                    |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Salaries, postmaster and clerks    | \$6,900.00         |
| Rent, light, fuel and men expenses | 2,421.13           |
| Special delivery messenger         | 233.60             |
| Free delivery [carriers, &c.]      | 9,060.04           |
| Transferred to money order account | 300.00             |
| Deposited with assistant treasurer |                    |
| United States, New York            | 14,692.40          |
| On account light                   | 4.18               |
|                                    | <b>\$33,611.35</b> |

## MONEY ORDER ACCOUNT.

|                                            |                     |
|--------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Balance on hand January 1, 1893            | \$122.22            |
| Received for domestic orders and fees      | 51,178.93           |
| Received for foreign orders and fees       | 9,996.88            |
| Received for postal notes, orders and fees | 3,592.88            |
| Deposits from postmasters                  | 38,996.52           |
| Drafts on postmaster New York              | 4,000.00            |
| Transfers from postal account              | 300.00              |
|                                            | <b>\$108,136.93</b> |

|                                                             |             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Domestic orders paid                                        | \$44,929.05 |
| Foreign orders paid                                         | 7,083.54    |
| Postal notes orders paid                                    | 3,415.34    |
| Domestic & foreign orders repaid                            | 105.43      |
| Deposited with treasurer United States and postmaster N. Y. | 50,767.00   |
| Balance on hand close of business                           |             |
| December 31, 1893.                                          | 1,856.54    |

|                                    |                     |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Receipts from postal account       | \$108,136.93        |
| Receipts from money orders account | \$33,611.35         |
|                                    | 108,136.93          |
| <b>Total</b>                       | <b>\$141,798.23</b> |

## CANADA NOTES.

By "Leap."

The New Canadian Weekly has appeared at last entitled "The Canadian Philatelic Weekly." With a few more notes it will be even with Mekeel's.

It contains a good likeness of Mr T. S. Clark of Belleville Ont. and many other good articles.

The Canadian Philatelic Journal has appeared and I think it is the best monthly published in Canada the present day.

Wm. S. Weatherston former publisher of the Internatoinal

Philatelist announces a new Canadian monthly to appear this month. Success to you.

A new society for Canadian collectors, only, is about to be formed. All those concerned write th L.S. Graham, Merriton; or Alex Murhead 228 Hollis St. Halifax, N. S.

I would also like to know what has become of the Canadian Philatelist as I have not seen or heard of it since last August.

Mr George A. Lowe of Toronto has opened out an office opposite the Post-office devoted to Stamps and Coins.

John R. Hooper's trial has commenced, but no new evidence has been given yet, outside of what was published in December number of this paper. I will keep the readers of this paper informed of what ever takes place at his trial in our next number.

What has become of the P. of C.

Where, Oh Where is the Canadian Journal of Philately and the International Philatelist? Both published by H. Ades Fowler of Toronto, Ont. In the January issue of THE REPORTER Mr. Fowler denied that the first named journal had suspended publication.

If that is the case why don't he publish it. There has been but two numbers issued, June and July 1893. We clip the following from the "Eastern Philatelist: We notice that "Mekeels Weekly Stamp News shows up Henry Ades Fowler of Toronto and his schemes. This Fowler has been owing us \$19.00 for advertising for some time and we can get no satisfaction from him. No issue of the "Canadian Journal of Philately" has appeared since last summer, and the "Weekly" says he has written them that it suspended publication Dec. 1, 1893. Notwithstanding this, he is advertising that a special edition was to appear Jan. 12, and has written us that it has NOT suspend

ed. Collectors can draw their own inferences, but we should advise them to beware of Henry Ades.

The Toronto Philatelic Club have chosen the Dominion Philatelist for their office organ.

The C. P. A. have also chosen the above named paper again as official organ for that association on account of the none appearance of the Canadian Journal of Philately.

Mr L. S. Graham, Merriton, Ont. was in Buffalo, N. Y. lately, but owing to other business could not call on any stamp collectors. Mr Graham says he may be a Buffalo boy in the spring having had an offer to go in a large dry goods store there.

The Lincoln Philatelic Club of St. Catharines, Ont. held there regular meeting in the City Hall Jan. 11th with a good attendance. An auction sale followed, in which good prices were realized for B. N.

A. stamps.

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### NOTES.

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The post-office department at Washington has under advisement a recommendation that postage-stamps be numbered. The frequency with which post-office robberies have occurred lately has revived the idea of numbering the stamps as treasury notes and government bills are numbered.

Post-office Inspector Stuart tell the Chicago Herald:

"There is absolutely no way of identifying stamps when they are stolen. Thieves can dispose of stamps with little danger. It would cost the government less than it loses annually through robberies, to number stamps so as to make identifications easy."

The rarest U. S. revenue match stamp is the Jock and Wildner. It was used in the town of Rock Island, Ill. and is thought to be the first en

graved U. S. match stamp issued from the Internal Revenue Bureau in 1862.

The stamp is a one cent red, imperforated and is catalogued by Scott's 54th at \$.

What has become of the S. C. U? Is it dead or only sleeping?

We beg leave to call your attention to the Stanard Philatelic Society, which we advise you to join. Application blanks may be obtained from the Secretary.

Fifteen cent used Columbians, in good condition, are selling at fifteen cents apiece

The Eagle Philatelist has been purchased by C. W. Kissinger and will be consolidated with the Penn. Philatelist.

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### He Looked Embarrassed.

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"Did you mail that letter I gave you the other day, John?" asked the wife.

"Why-er-of course, certainly," answered John; but it was no-

ticeable that he grew very red in the face and hesitated somewhat in his speech.

"Then I must have written two," said the wife, sweetly, "for I found one that I gave you in your pocket this morning. However, I will send this one also, in case the one you mailed should not reach its destination."

John wore a very embarrassed look as he kissed his wife goodby.

---

Packages containing 50,000 ordinary stamps weigh over five pounds each.

A Philadelphia man spent six years in collecting a million stamps. Not all different though, by any means.

Why can't the postage stamp learn the alphabet? Because it's always getting "stuck" on a letter.

Miss Langham—You Americans use the name of George Washington very frequently, do you not?

Mr. de Yank—Yes, indeed. Why, "George Washington" has been on every one's tongue since postage stamps were invented.

Money orders can now be paid to a stranger without identification, provided the sender instructs the postmaster to "waive examination."

### POSTAL ODDITIES.

In the development of half a century of postal service, we have also developed, especially in high civilized countries, some of the most remarkable and nonsensical ideas and notions that it is possible to conceive of. Of course the comity of nations has had a great deal to do with the many oddities civilized people are guilty of, as, for instance, the curious postal rates which now prevail in different parts of the world.

Why should sensible people arrange such a system as is now in vogue between the United

States and Fiji Islands? It costs only 5 cents for a letter to reach Levuka, and 12 cents to carry the same missive to Sydney, selecting in both instances the United States as an initial point, yet all letters for Fiji, according to the present arrangement, must go via Sydney. As the former is more difficult to reach than the latter, the rate should, in consequence, be higher, but common (non)sense has for the present ordained otherwise.

Another case in point is the curious system of old Mexico, which country will probably always, as long as the world stands, remain a decade or two behind time. Under the latest U. P. U. ruling, a letter can be sent from the northernmost corner of Maine to the southernmost limit of old Mexico, for the trifle of a 2-cent stamp; but vice-versa from the land of the Aztecs, the rate is 5 cents or thereabouts. A resident of the latter sunburnt clime can-



not communicate with his nearest neighbor in his own country without paying more than twice as much as to write to New England. The local rate is 5 cents, beyond the border into the United States it is 5 cents, and back again only 2 cents.

What an absurdity! Even fools would soon find a way of the difficulty, and those Mexicans who can, though by no means members of this class, are taking advantage of their geographical situation to nullify the unjust postal laws of their own country. Among the borderlyng cities of the Rio Grande, on the south side, are many prosperous merchants who have heavy business transactions with inner and remote Mexico. Postage correspondence foots up a good round sum at the end of a twelvemonth, and where one can save a hundred and fifty per cent., more or less, by a little ingenuity and common sense, I think he is decidedly wise in doing so.

Business men of Paso-del-Norte, Pedro Nebras, Neuvo Laredo, Matamoras, and other towns, each morning when their mail bags are full of unposted letters and packages, either for the United States or Mexico, step across the river to El Paso, Eagle Pass, Laredo, Brownsville and other adjacent American cities, patronize our post offices quite heavily, and send their own mail back into their own country, or abroad into ours, ornamented with profiles of Washington, Jefferson and other popular ex-citizens of this great and glorious Republic. This matter, however, is bound to regulate itself sooner later.

In far away Montana, while scouting over the boundless snow-covered prairie, in a hostile land and many miles distant from civilized humans, I have seen a mere black speck on the horizon outlined against the spotless snow which proved to be—a prairie post office.

The post office was for everybody and the postmaster was nobody. This unique and lonesome thing, mounted on a pole beyond the reach of wild animals, was the receptacle for communications deposited by travelers who trusted more to luck than to the isolated box for the missive to reach its ultimate destination. Strange as it may seem, as a rule, these prairie post offices were a great deal more reliable than some regularly commissioned offices I could name. A scout or hunter, or half breed crossing the plains, and desiring to send some word to a party or friends, hundreds of miles distant and probably at right angles to the course he was pursuing, or perhaps back in the States, would simply address a note and drop it into the box; and if no ill luck befel or no unforeseen event happened, the news, or whatever the communication was, might be in the hands of the parties addressed at least

six months or a year later, if not longer. You could not count on speed, but you might surely expect accuracy and good faith. On the same principle, the traveler would look into the box and if there were any letters he would expedite, these he would take charge of and carry them as far as he could, entrusting them finally to some other box or person going the right way.

One of the queerest post offices on earth, was that around Fort Benton, Montana, in the early days. This frontier fort, located close to the British boundary line, was the resort of Indians, half-breeds, buffalo hunters, scalp hunters, trappers in short by the roughest, dirtiest, most uncivilized and yet most hospitable conglomeration of humanity it is possible to realize. The postmaster was a white man; his wife an Indian squaw, and of course all his progeny were half-breeds of a copperish-whitish hue. I rode



o one day with a scouting party to see if there were any spatches, and was told the mail had not been in for three weeks, but was expected that day. The postmaster was sitting in his only room with his feet on a stove, spitting sheets of tobacco juice at that useful and unoffending article of furniture, discussing the fur trade with some of his neighbors, who were likewise deluging the poor stove. A seven-year-old boy was swearing in Canadian French at his five-year-sister, while a greasy baby of two years was rolling in a bread trough on the floor and sucking her chubby fists. The postmistress was outside, chopping wood in the snow. Just when the courier arrived on dayuse back, saddle bags on each side loaded, and these he flung on the ground outside the door. The postmaster picked up the sacks, carried them inside, and dumped their contents on an old greasy table

covered with dirty dishes, frying pans in need of a bath, peices of loud-smelling rusty bacon, black dish cloths, and the Lord knows what else.

The half-breeds, Indians, hunters, etc., crowded into the room, whereupon the postmaster exclaimed: "Step up, boys, an' help yourselves; the mails arriv' an' no snakes." The pile was hauled and mauled a dozen times over by each individual, who selected what he wanted, and this thing was kept up for perhaps a week by new and old comers, until all the batch was exhausted. Of all the post offices I ever saw or heard of, this one was entitled, by a large majority, to all the nudding, including the dish and the spoon.

Probably the smallest and most unique mail station on earth, however, is the Magellan office, which adorns the outermost rock of those famous straits, and directly opposite the Land of Fire. If the re-

port of this be true, the Mag-  
ellan station tops the world.—  
The Young Collector.

**The Reporter.**

Will exchange with all papers.

—ADVERTISING RATES.—

|          | 1 MO.  | 3 MOS. | 6 MOS. |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 Inch   | \$0 25 | 60     | \$1 00 |
| 3 Inches | 60     | 1 58   | 3 15   |
| 1 Column | 1 00   | 2 50   | 4 80   |
| 1 Page   | 2 65   | 7 00   | 15 00  |

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year to all countries. Sample Copy Free.

EDITOR; Joseph E. Hartley.  
BUSI-MANAGER, Perley H.  
Jaquith.

The Reporter Publishing Company, Box  
1178, Norwich, Conn.

Entered as Second-Class Matter.

**EDITORIAL NOTES.**

We want a correspondent in San Fran-  
cisco, Boston, Chicago and New York.  
Write to us for terms.

O O O

The American Philatelic Magazine reach  
es us promptly every month.

O O O

Is Henry Ades Fowler going to be  
Lewis Bishop (?) No. 2? According to  
the Eastern Philatelist.

O O O

The United States leads the world in  
the use of postage stamps.

On April 1, 1868, Scot's American Jour-  
nal of Philately issued its first number, and  
on February 1, 1870, Durbin's Philatelic  
Monthly appeared for the first time.

O O O

The Christmas number of the Philatelic  
Era, says:

The WHOLE story regarding the find-  
ing of the Providence plate, etc., has not  
been made public.

Will C. W. Small kindly read our part  
of the story.

O O O

The Columbian Era, hailing from Huie-  
dale, Ill., is the best amateur paper we  
have received yet.

O O O

We congratulate Mr. William Caruthers  
on his report of the Norwich Post office.

O O O

Persons answering adver-  
tisements in the REPORTER will  
confer a favor by mentioning  
the REPORTER.

O O O

You may expect to see us in a new dress  
next month as we have purchased seven  
fonts of new type.

*We will give a Scott's  
54th Edition catalogue  
The "Reporter" 1 year  
and a one inch adver-  
tisement, a total value  
of \$1. for only 65 cents  
Postal note ONLY.*

## President's Message.

To the members of the Standard Philatelic Society:

I desire to announce to the members that I have discovered a great Era in our name instead of "Stanard" it should read "Standard" and I might say that we are growing slowly but surely but what are the officers doing to secure members. "Why Nothing" but we should get shoulder to shoulder now before it is too late and get to work if we intend to have a society that can be called together about next August for a convention, also we have not a constitution drawn up yet. The most important thing of the Society members should also remember that we have our Exchange Office and Library are in running order and in good hands.

Which should be patronized. There are also several offices yet to be made, but cannot be filled until we have members to fill them with. Hoping members will roll in, Respectfully, L. S. Graham, Pres.

## BUFFALO HAPPENINGS.

BY TIMBROLO.

The 22nd regular meeting of the Buffalo Philatelic Society was held Tuesday, Jan. 16, '94, at our new room in the American block. Mr. Hoyt in the chair and 9 members present.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were not read. The Treasurer's report after having been read was adopted. The Librarian's report was read by Mr. Comstock, Mr. Becker being absent. He reported that several volumes of papers were being bound, and cash spent \$1.35. Mr. Comstock then offered 3 amendments to the constitution. 1st The consolidation of Secretary and Treas. This was lost after considerable discussion. 2nd The Governing Com. to consist of officers and 5 other members. After considerable discussion, a compromise was offered by Mr. Hubbard, saying that the Governing Committee should consist of officers and one outsider.

This was carried. 3rd That the office of Auction Manager should be dropped; each mem-

ber should sell his own stamps and the President to appoint a clerk at each meeting to keep account. Election of officers for next term followed. Following elected, Pres. A. L. Becker; V. Pres. Rob't. Ashcroft Jr.; Sec. I. M. Cohn; Treas. I. M. Cohn; Libr. D. Comstock; Gov. Com. F. R. Hoyt, R. Hubbell. Mr. Shew then said that too much money was being spent for binding. This led to a discussion of what to do in case the society should disband.

After considerable discussion, Messrs. I. M. Cohn, J. L. Cohn, F. R. Hoyt and R. Hubbell, it was decided that a Committee of three, the Pres't. and any two whom he shall appoint should take charge. Mr. Hoyt spoke of the possible revival of the old Buffalo Philatelic Society. It was decided not to act until they should appear before us. An Auction sale followed. Meeting adjourned at a late hour.

The Ellicott Stamp Co, composed of Messrs W. P. Bender, J. L. Cohn and J. C. Shew has dissolved. Mr. J. C. Shew will continue the business under his own name.

The Buffalo Philatelic Society is increasing step by step. From two-three visitors being proposed for membership at each meeting.

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### PHIL LATELY'S ALBANY NOTES.

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Mr. Fipton, who possesses one of the finest collections of stamps in this part of the state, will sell it at auction some time this spring. He has the U. S. complete and over 8,000 varieties of foreign. "Albany has some fine collections boys!" You seldom here about them, but there are heard just the same.

Mr. J. P. Eaton, who recently sold his fine collection of foreign stamps, netted about \$4,500, and has yet many to dispose of. F. C. Myers purchased a large portion of his collection and stock.

The American Exchange Club, a new organization of stamp collectors, was founded in Galesburg, Ill. by E. Wagoner and O. O. Ingersoll. It is the finest society of its kind in America. The sole purpose is for exchange and it is conducted on a cash basis. It deserves unlimited success, and every collector who is wise, will have his name upon the membership list. Albany philatelists seem to know a good thing when they see it and all the well known collectors of this city have joined. There is nothing like it.

Mr. F. Brown has gone to Saranac Lake for his health. I hope he will not forget to go on a philatelic hauf, in some of the old country houses and bring home some "Brattleboros"!!! and "New Haven's"!!!! "No tin cans."!!!!

A well known philatelist here made over \$300 on the Corbett-Mitchell fight. I'll bet he will buy some fine stamps, now

F. C. Myers recently purchased the \$5, \$5, \$10 and \$20 State Cept. also a com-

plete set of U. S. periodical stamps. He now has, by late extensive purchases, some of the finest stamps to be seen in Albany.

The Empire Philatelic Ass'n founded in Albany is fast becoming one of The Societies. Friends, keep one of your eyes on it and watch it come to the front.

I have noticed many remarks about our town being slow "philatelicall." Not so, friend, not so, I admit it is a little slow in a commercial sence, but the capitol is here and that is quite a lively little town in itsself. We find lots of \$1 Columbians there. Further more Albany can show some fine stamps, in almost any form. The U. S. are complete in four or five collections and 5,000 to 10,000 variety foreign are numerous. We are minus a philatelic journal, but it will be only a matter of time, yes "time," before we have one. It will be a dandy. So you see, with all our fine "qualities" [hum!] as philatelist we quite glide along in the same old quiet "Dutch way."

Well, the bell has just rung for dinner, so here's to your health and may your "families" live long and prosper—"Oh! I mean your collections!!"

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— THE —

## STANDARD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

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President, L. S. GRAHAM, Merritton, Ont. Vice President, JOSEPH HARTLEY, Norwich, Conn. Secretary and Treasurer, P. H. JAQUITH, Norwich, Conn. Exchange Superintendent, F. C. MYERS, Albany, N. Y. Librarian, W. B. TYRRELL, Albany, N. Y. Official Organ, The REPORTER Any collector in GOOD standing can join by sending 10 cents to the Secretary for application blank

— | MEMBERS. | —

1. L. S. Graham, Merritton, Ont.
2. Joseph Hartley, Norwich, Conn.

3. P. H. Jaquith, Norwich, Conn.

4. F. C. Myers, Albany, N. Y.

5. W. B. Tyrrell, Albany, New York.

6. Wm. A. Beatty, St. Catharines, Ont.

7. Clifford W. Kissinger, Reading, Penn.

Member Nos. 1 6 and 7 will kindly send 35 cents, fees and dues, to the Secretary, and Membership Cards will be sent.

P. H. JAQUITH,  
Secretary.

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### Exchange Supt.'s Report.

---

I beg to inform the members of the society to the effect that I have prepared a number of blank exchange sheets at a cost of 3 for 5 cents, and hope to have a number of calls for same. All stamps must be marked at a reasonable percentage below Scott's Catalogue and 10p. c. will be charged on all sales. Let me hear from all the members "at once." in order that this important hand of the Society may prove itself to be a "father" and not a name as it now is. "Who will be the



first one to send for some about to fill out?"

"Who?" "You?"

Please hurry then.

F. C. MYERS, Exchange Supt.

The Presidents message will be found on another page.

NORWICH ADVERTISEMENTS,

FRANKLIN H. BROWN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

—45 MAIN ST.—

WEAR

— W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.00 SHOE —

— FOR SALE AT —

**HERREN'S**  
96 MAIN STREET

— SHADE FRAMES. —

— IN A —

VARIETY OF SIZES & SHAPES.

— o AT o —

**SMITH BROS.?**

F. C. MYERS,

**S. OF P. 929.**

Desires to purchase good U. S. stamps in any quantity! Send selections on approval, stating price desired and if satisfactory will remit by return mail.

**COLUMBIANS ESPECIALLY  
DESIRED.**

50c. \$1 and \$5 WANTED ONLY.

Exchange wanted with collectors. Send good United States sheets and receive mine. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address: 207 Jay St., ALBANY, N. Y.

*We will give a Scott's 54th Edition catalogue The "Reporter" 1 year and a one inch advertisement, a total value of \$1. for only 65 cents Postal note ONLY.*

OUR EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT WAS OMITTED FOR WANT OF SPACE, ALSO SOME MSS.

# HARD TIME BARGAINS.

— FOR SALE BY —

C. KRYMER, KALAMAZOO, MICH.

|                                            |   |   |           |
|--------------------------------------------|---|---|-----------|
| 400 Var. U. S and Foreign Stamps,          | — | — | \$1 Bill. |
| 10 Var. Philatelic Papers. Post-paid,      | — | — | 10 Cts.   |
| 50 Var. Philatelic Papers. Post-paid,      | — | — | 60 Cts.   |
| 1890 issue. 90 cent used, Post-paid,       | — | — | 17 Cts.   |
| 1898 issue. 30 cent Puce Brown, Post-paid, | — | — | 15 Cts.   |

*Send me your list of wants with references and I will send stamps at lowest prices. Philatelic Papers wanted. Collections bought for cash.*

*A 1c. Interior Dept. unused to the first 5 persons answering this advertisement.*

## BARGAINS!!

|                       |         |
|-----------------------|---------|
| 25 Var. U. S.         | 12 cts. |
| 20 Var. British Col.  | 10 cts. |
| 100 U. S. and Foreign | 25 cts. |
| 1000 Stamp Hinges     | 10 cts. |

*Agents send for my fine approval sheets at 50 p o commission. Every 15th person answering this ad. gets a \$1 Columbian stamp free.*

W. B. TYRRELL, 199 JAY ST, ALBANY, N. Y.



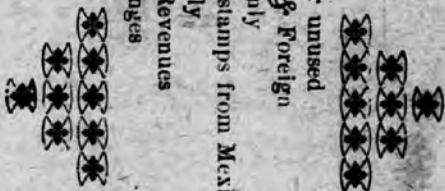
# SPECIAL



# BARGAINS.



7 var Ecuador unused  
 150 var U. S. & Foreign  
 50 var U. S. only  
 59 extra good stamps from Mexico  
 Cuba etc only  
 15 var U. S. Revenues  
 1000 Stamp Hinges



10 cents.  
 50 cents.  
 50 cents.  
 39 cents.  
 20 cents.  
 10 cents.

† \*\* †

†\* I desire to purchase for spot cash, collections and lots of stamps. Columbians wanted especially. Send on what you have and I will quote prices. I also desire to correspond with persons having 5 or 10 cent 1847 issue for sale or exchange.

**TO every fifteenth person answering this ad. and sending for my fine approval sheets at 50 pc commission, I will give a \$1. Columbian stamp FREE.**

W. B. TYRRELL, 199 JAY ST, ALBANY, N. Y.

VOL. II.

APRIL, 1894.

No. 8.

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# THE REPORTER.

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A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR COLLECTORS.

→\*JOSEPH E. HARTLEY, EDITOR.\*←

— 25 CENTS PER YEAR TO ALL COUNTRIES. —


*The Reporter Publishing Company,*

*Post Office Box 1178,*


NORWICH, - - - CONN.

**SPECIAL** +\*+  


**BARGAINS.** +\*+  

|                                  |           |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| 7 var Ecuador unused             | 10 cents. |
| 150 var U. S. & Foreign          | 50 cents. |
| 50 var U. S. only                | 50 cents. |
| 59 extra good stamps from Mexico |           |
| Cuba etc only                    | 39 cents. |
| 15 var U. S. Revenues            | 20 cents. |
| 1000 Stamp Hinges                | 10 cents. |



† † †

I desire to purchase for spot cash, collections and lots of stamps. Columbians wanted especially. Send on what you have and I will quote prices. I also desire to correspond with persons having 5 or 10 cent 1847 issue for sale or exchange.

*To every fifteenth person answering this ad. and sending for my fine approval sheets at 50 cc commission, I will give a \$1. Columbian stamp FREE.*

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UNITED STATES.  
BRITISH  
COLONIES.

U. S. AT 20 pc DISCOUNT.

BRITISH COLONIALS AT 33 1-3 DIS.

FINELY ASSORTED AT 25 pc "

If you want to buy fine stamps  
and not merely look at and  
*handle them, please*  
*let us hear from you.*

**PENN STAMP CO.,**  
48 PINGKNEY ST.,  
**Boston, - Mass.**

R. J. VAN DEUSEN,  
210 JEFFERSON St., ALBANY, N. Y.

Desires to receive sample copies of Stamp  
Papers, with a view to subscribing. He  
also desires to give Columbians in ex-  
change for good U. S. Send sheets.

**500 BOOKS, &c., FREE!**

SEND 10 CTS. and we PRINT your full address  
on 1000 (3 color) GUMMED LABELS, 500 post-  
paid to you to stick on your letters, papers, etc.,  
and 500 postpaid to 500 agency firms, publishers,  
and manufacturers, who will mail you 500 sample  
books, novelties, pictures, magazines, papers,  
etc., Free with your printed address on each.

G. F. CURRIE, of St. Willington, Ct. writes as follows:  
"The FREE sample books, papers, etc., I received from the  
Big Mail Co. Am delighted." Big Mail Co.

Frankford and Girard Ave., Phila., Pa.



**ATTENTION!**  
**NEW YORK**  
**STATE**  
**COLLECTORS!!!!!!**

YOU WILL FIND IT TO YOUR  
INTEREST TO BECOME A MEM-  
BER OF THE

**EMPIRE PHILATELIC ASS'N**  
*Its benefits are a fea-  
ture which few organ-  
izations possess.*

The "Stamp," a well print-  
ed, able edited, first class  
philatelic monthly, is the  
"Official Organ."

*Dues 50c per year.*  
*Initiation fee 10c.*

If you wish to become a mem-  
ber of THE society of New  
York State, send 10c amount  
of initiation fee to the Secre-  
tary and receive, by return  
mail, application blanks and  
full particulars. Write at  
once, to

**P. C. MYERS,** SECRETARY,  
207 JAY STREET,  
ALBANY, - N. Y.

# THE REPORTER.

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## THE COLUMBIANS STAMPS, AND WHERE THEY WILL BE SOLD IN 1894.

Many of the younger collectors will be pleased at the plan of the Post-Office Department to place the Columbian stamps on sale during 1894. By this means they will be able to complete their sets of this series which proved too big for their pocket books in 1893. To these readers the list of places where the full set of Columbians may be purchased in 1894, may be of. It is as follows: Montgomery, Ala., Little Rock, Ark., San Francisco and Los Angeles, Cal., Denver and Trinidad, Col., Hartford, Conn., Wilmington, Del., Washington, D. C., Jacksonville and Tampa, Fla., Atlanta and Savannah, Ga., Boise City, Idaho, Chicago and Springfield, Ill., Indianapolis and Evansville, Ind., Des Moines, Iowa, Wichita and Topeka, Kans., Lexington and Louisville, Ky., New Orleans and Shreveport, La., Augusta, Me., Baltimore, Md., Boston, Worcester, Springfield and New Bedford, Mass., Detroit and Grand Rapids, Mich., St. Paul and Duluth, Minn., Vicksburg, Miss., Kansas City and St. Louis, Mo., Helena, Mont., Lincoln and Omaha, Nebr., Manchester, N. H., Jersey City and Trenton, N. J., Albany, Buffalo, Binghamton and New York City, N. Y., Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield and Toledo, Ohio; Portland and Oreg., Erie, Harrison, Philadelphia,

Pittsburg and Scranton, Penn., Providence and Newport, R. I., Charleston, S. C., Knoxville and Nashville, Tenn., Austin and Galveston, Texas, Salt Lake City, Utah; Burlington, Vt., Richmond, Va., and Seattle, Wash.

Postage stamp plates and tables made of broken china are all the rage among the ladies who have plenty of patience and like to work.

The cancellation of stamps by electricity is being adopted by the Post Office Department of the United States, recently patented stamping machines being used for that purpose and also for the postmarking of letters.

Slack: Here's one for you; Slack, what did they do before postage stamps were invented.

Slack: Give it up.

Slack: (moving off) Children were flicked and put in the corner, instead!

I do not care for postage stamps;

But I have just begun

Collecting them, because I think

That swapping's lots of fun.

The Mespel catalogue will be out about March 1.

An English stamp paper wants to know who will issue the first philatelic daily? Who indeed?

Among the great varieties of Canada are to be numbered the three and five cent third issue bill on watermarked paper.



UNITED STATES.  
BRITISH  
COLONIES.

U. S. AT 20 pc DISCOUNT,  
BRITISH COLONIALS AT 33 1/3 DIS.  
FINELY ASSORTED AT 25 pc "

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Desires to receive sample copies of Stamp  
Papers, with a view to subscribing. He  
also desires to give Columbians in ex-  
change for good U. S. Send sheets.

**500 BOOKS, &c., FREE!**

SEND 10 CTS. and we PRINT your full address  
on 1000 (2 color) GUMMED LABELS, 500 post-  
paid to you to stick on your letters, papers, &c.,  
and 500 postpaid to 500 agency firms, publishers  
and manufacturers, who will mail you 500 sample  
books, novelties, pictures, magazines, papers,  
&c. Free with your printed address on each.

G. P. CURTIS, of No. Willington, Ct., writes as follows:  
"The FREE sample books, papers, &c., I received from the  
500 firms mentioned, if bought would cost me \$25 to \$40.  
Am delighted."

Big Mail Co.  
Frankford and Girard Aves., Phila., Pa.



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*Dues 50c per year.*  
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ber of THE society of New  
York State, send 10c amount  
of initiation fee to the Secre-  
tary and receive, by return  
mail, application blanks and  
full particulars. Write at  
once, to

**P. C. MYERS,** SECRETARY,  
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Slack: (moving off) Children were licked and put in the corner, instead!

I do not care for postage stamps;  
But I have just begun  
Collecting them, because I think  
That swapping's lots of fun.

The Mekeel catalogue will be out about March 1.

An English stamp paper wants to know who will issue the first philatelic daily? Who indeed?

Among the great varieties of Canada are to be numbered the three and five cent third issue bill on watermarked paper.

## Some Gems of Philately.

BY PHIL ATELY.

Sir Rowland Hill was a great man. He began the reform which resulted in the first issue of postage stamps (adhesive) in the year of 1840.

There were but two stamps, the one one penny black and two penny blue, both unperforated. That year also witnessed the issuing of the famous Mulready envelopes and wrappers, which represented an allegorical design of Great Britain sending letters to all parts of the world the design covering the entire face of the envelope except a space for the address.

There were so many sarcastic comments on the Mulready envelopes that they were withdrawn in a short time and such as remained unsold were destroyed.

In 1843 Brazil and Zurich also issued stamps and they

were followed by Geneva in 1844. From this time on postage stamps have been adopted by all civilized countries.

Postage stamps form a pictorial history of the world that is not only instructive but very beautiful. Some of them are printed in two colors and in many instances three.

Take the stamps issued by the U. S. in 1869. This set consisted of eleven, all of a different design. The 15, 24, 30 and 90cent stamps were each printed in two colors, and formed the handsomest set ever issued by any country. The dies used in printing the last named values consisted of the frame and the medallion or center. In printing them, the frame was printed first and the center afterward, but by some mistake the medallions of the 15, 24 and 30cent values were inverted. Quite a number of these stamps were struck off before the mistake was discovered. These stamps to-day

are worth from \$200 to \$400 each. The stamps known as the newspaper periodical stamps are also among the handsomest issued in this or any other country, for the n Post Office Department.

They are not supposed to get out of the Postoffice, but in some misterious way, a few, now and then, find their way to a dealer or collector. The high values 9,12, 24. 36, 48, and \$60. bring a price from \$12 to \$40 each. A rumor was lately floating about that the Postoffice Department were to sell them to the public, marked "Specimen", at face value.

This greatly frightened collectors who had put money in these stamps. They had no reason to be frightened as the lower values are the only ones that would have declined in value. Again they might not, as the "Speciman" can not bring the price that the originally used, one will bring.

Furthermore the 24, 36, 48 and \$60 "specimen", would cost the collector their face

value, but they can be bought for at least 20p. c. below the catalogue value which is 20. 25, 30 and \$40 respectively.

If they were sold to the public marked "specimen" I think it would raise the value of the originals.

The provisional issues also form a very interesting group of themselves and most of them are very rare. especially the Brattleboro and the New Haven also the St. Louis local.

These stamps were issued by the different offices before the adoption of a regular stamps by the government.

Very few of these stamps were used, consequently they are very rare, being worth from \$100 to \$1200.

Confederate locals are also very rare, and a good specimen on original envelope will bring a very high price. These stamps were issued by the Postmasters throughout the South during the late war. and are worth to-day from five cents, for the common, to eight or

nine hundred dollars for a Livingston Ala.

Of foreign stamps the chances are that those of the old German States are about the most rare of any. These were issued prior to 1866 by the various minor states which now comprise the "Empire of Germany." Wurtenburg and Bavaria are the only ones of these States that now use their own stamps, the balance using the regular stamps of the German Empire.

Next in value comes the stamps of our own Western Hemisphere, of the British West Indies especially the earlier issues, being more than rare at present. and in the course of the next ten years will be a great deal more than the average collector will care to pay. The famous De Coppel collection which was lately sold in New York contained nearly 3,000 lots of various stamps of the Western Hemisphere. The entire lot, was valued at about \$150,000.

This collection contained the first stamp issued by British Guiana. This is a 2 cent circular, printed on rose paper, and was issued in 1850. Its estimated value is \$1,200.

There are but six copies of this stamp known, three are in the hands of private collectors, the other three are in the British Museum.

The stamps of India (native States) also form an interesting group. These are of native print. and resemble anything you might call them.

The inscription is in native type, and presents a very queer appearance. They are printed on various kinds of paper, from very thin to very thick. Some are very rare, but most are comparatively cheap being worth from 1 cent to \$25. or more, and can be had by almost any collector.

The stamps of various South American countries are quite common. These countries have a contract with Mr. Sebeck of New York, who sup-



plies them with a new set of stamps each year. The designs are very fine and the coloring also, but that is all they are good for. Mr. Seebeck makes the dies, prints the stamps, and delivers them to the different countries free of charge each year. At the expiration of the year the Postmaster General returns the unsold stamps to Seebeck, and he gets his money back a hundred fold, by selling these remainders to collectors. These are "GEMS" (?)

Until about two years ago the British West Indies had each a different stamp. Now the larger portion of them are bunched under the name of Leeward Is. and the stamps formerly used by them are obsolete. The stamps left on hand were sold to an English dealer, who is holding the entire stock, asking for them what he pleases, he paid enough for them to pay for the engraving of the dies for the new issue. He will make a

fortune on them and for him they are quite a philatelic gem.

A late issue of Barbados (1892) is as handsome a design as the British India ever had.

They represent Neptune in his chariot driving his sea horses. This design is a radical departure from the policy of Gt. Britian, in issuing stamps, as nine out of ten stamps issued by her for the use of the home office or of the colonies has a picture of Victoria in some position. Some of the earlier issues of the colonies, also have different designs. "These are gems of their cause." The stamps of Barbados are very attractive and almost every collector prizes them highly.

They are a stamp which sell almost at sight and their reasonable price (which is entirely too low) enables all to have a good page in their albums

The stamps issued by New South Wales in 1850 and better known as the Sidney views, were of different values but all contained a view of Sidney

harbor. They sell at a price far into the \$.

The first issue of Virgin Island shows a full length portrait of the Virgin. These stamps, like those of Barbados, are very desirable, and in many instances bring a price beyond catalogue prices. These early issues were counterfeited extensively which made their value decline, as the bogus stamps were very difficult to detect.

One of the most bothersome things in philately are the surcharges, and watermarks, watermarks especially, to the young collector, who often has almost given away a stamp worth many dollars, on account of his ignorance as to watermarks etc. All stamps issued by England for her own use and for the colonies are watermarked to prevent counterfeiting, but, pray, tell me, when a stamp is pasted to a letter how is the watermark to be seen and furthermore, postoffice Officials do not have time to scrutinize every stamp that

comes through the mails in order to ascertain its genuiness. In proof of this the writer has sent a "Kissinger's Philatelic Postal Card," which does not look anymore like the genuine one, than a cow, through the mail and it was duly cancelled and delivered as a postal card. If that was not discovered tell me how a watermark on a stamp can be discovered.

I think that this watermark business is all "bosh" as far as preventing counterfeiting is concerned, but watermarks make many a common stamp a "gem" to the sharp eyed philatelist who sometimes finds one inverted, etc.

As for surcharges they are a—well! I don't know what. They are counterfeited, and cancelled to order, and a score of other things, to deceive the public.

The Colonies of Great Britain are noted among the philatelists for a great habit they have in surcharging stamps.

If they are out of, say, five

penny stamps they will take some of the stamps they have the most of, put a bar across the value, and print the value they want across the face of the stamp, thus creating a new issue to bother the collector, and enrich their own coffers at the same time.

England also has a cheap method of providing stamps for any new territory, by taking a set of stamps issued for use in one of the colonies and surcharging it with the name of the new country. The first stamps used at Gibraltar are a good example. These were intended for Bermuda, but in 1886, England took the full set and printed the name of Gibraltar across the name of Bermuda, thus creating a new issue and at the same time saving the cost of a new set of dies.

But the colonies of France are away ahead of those of England in the matter of surcharging. If a person had all the stamps that have been surcharged by France for use in

the French colonies, he would have enough to cover a good sized house outside and in.

These stamps can properly be called by philatelists as the "gems for nuisance."

The stamps of the Hawaiian Islands have lately received a great deal more attention than heretofore. The first issue of stamps by the Hawaiians was in 1851, and consisted of three values, two, five and thirteen cents, printed in blue, on thin paper. Today they are worth \$1,500 per set. The later issues show the portrait of the different rulers up to the present time, and form a very handsome series. The stamped envelopes are very pretty, giving as they do a fair sized picture of Honolulu. In 1893 the whole issue of same were surcharged. (More gems?) I wish to say something about the gems of our own country. Look at the catalogue of four or five years ago. What do you say? I know what you say. You say the same as I



i. e., Oh! mammal I wish I just invested all my spare money in such stamps as the 10c 18-47, 5c '57, the three 5c stamps of 1856&'57, 24c, 30c and 90c 1860, the to 5c stamps of '61 and '62, 1868—3c grilled all over, 24c, 30c and 90c of 1869 the last eight of 1870 issue.

The Newspaper Periodicals 10c to 30c Agriculture Dept., set of Executive, Justice, Navy, State and 24c Treasury.

The above mentioned stamps could be bought for a mere song, a few years ago, when compared with the prices they command now. If you have any of the above stamps HANG ON TO THEM, do not sell them unless "you are in need of a meal and bed." Mark my words, these stamps ten years from now will be worth their weight in silver dollars and their owner on the scales with them.

Philately is coming to such a pass that an immense trust will sooner or later be formed by all the leading dealers of

the world and a price will be set to suit themselves. Get rid of your load of Columbians as soon as possible, at the very high prices now offered for them, as nearly all or that 2½ billion are about to close in on the market, just as soon as the prices get a few cents higher, and then prices will fall like a brick. This applies only to 1c to 50c stamps. Save all your \$1—\$5. (?) Make a note of my prediction and just for fun see how near I come to hitting the nail on the head.

PHIL LATELY.

The mania for collecting rare postage stamps lead to almost incredible expenditures. Two stamps of 1847 of the island of Mauritius, of one and two pennies, were sold for \$3,400 by a London postage stamp firm. There are but fourteen such stamps known to be in existence and these are in possession of the British museum, Baron Rothschild, Count Ferrat, and Duke Galliera. An English is said to have traveled from Australia to France and purchased an entire collection for \$150,000, in order to secure two of these stamps. The collection of Duke Galliera is valued at \$750,000, and he spends thousands of dollars annually in making additions to it. The emperor of Russia is also said to be an enthusiastic collector.

## Cleaning Stamps.

FOR THE REPORTER.

### *My Contribution.*

Probably every collector has been annoyed at his inability to procure clean specimens of certain stamps. If he is at all fastidious he objects to having the beauty of his album marred by having a "very muchly" cancelled specimen beside an unused or lightly cancelled one. In most cases however there is a remedy, which with care, may clean the face of the obnoxious specimen.

The necessary apparatus consists of a fine paint brush and some white unprinted blotting paper and in a few cases a little soap, for which purpose Castile is best.

Lay the stamp on a smooth piece of wood or marble and commence brushing the surface with cold water. If after repeated applications this has no effect, try the soap.

After washing lay the stamp between two sheets of white [colored or printed is apt to stain the stamp] blotting paper and shake gently a few times, then allow it to remain under a heavy weight for a couple of hours to smooth out the wrinkles. Never employ acids or alkalies.

Embossed stamps are next to impossible to clean, but if they are quite rare and very dirty pulverize a little chalk or procure some plaster of paris and fill up the embossed design on the back and clean by lightly using an eraser. The Russian or Cashmere stamps cannot be cleaned.

With care and a little practice stamps as black aspoor lamp-black and grease can make them can be turned out fairly clean specimens.

Stamps! All I can think of at the present time. I find them more inviting every day.

Having recently read the "spicy" articles by Phil Lately whom I personally know to be a large collector and a fine fellow, I am more in love with stamps than ever. Lately I have been introduced to the two very large collectors in Albany, F. C. Myers and W. B. Tyrrell the representative stamp dealers of Albany, and I can't begin to describe the fine rare stamps that I saw in their collections, and it set me to work in earnest making bargains with them. I got about 740 good stamps, but I have no doubt that they got a good price, but who can blame an old collector for roasting a starter but never mind, I will make it up I guess. I was taken greatly with F. C. Myer's complete United States (excepting about 7 I think) which I would like to steal. I have learned

The daily total weight of mails received and despatched at the New York post-office last year was 386 tons.

through a good authority that W. B. Tyrrell has concluded to sell at auction his entire collection of foreign stamps and collect United States.

The "Albany Notes" by Phil Lately are good in my opinion, just the thing I like to see sometimes for it does some people good to have their fur pushed the wrong way. Am I right?

A. NEWMAN.

---

### Rare British American Stamps.

---

Few stamps of North America are more to be desired by collectors than those of Van Couver Islands and British Columbia.

The island of Van Couver is on the Western coast of British America and it contains about 14,000 sq. miles.

British Columbia is East of Van Couver Island and contains about 200,000 sp. miles.

In 1861 a postage stamp was issued for the joint use of the two colonies, it was a 2½ d. of rose color

When the separate organization of British Columbia was affected, Van Couver Island in 1865 issued stamps of a distinct design. they were issue unperforated and soon after perfoarted. The issue consisted of a 5 cent rose and a 10 cent blue.

In 1865 British Columbia issued a single value 3 d. blue.

In 1868 a full series was issued of the foregoing values made by surcharging the value in different colors on stamps as follows: 2 cent black surcharged on brown, 5 cent black on red, 10 cent black on rose, 55 cent violet on yellow, 50 cent red on violet, and one dollar green on green.

These stamps are among the rarest there are.

---

If you have any interesting oddity don't fail to send a description. We wish all collectors of U. S. stamps to feel that our columns are open to them at all times.

TO THE STANARD PHILATELIC SOCIETY:

I have the honor to apply for membership in the Stanard Philatelic Society and annex hereto the information necessary in support of my application.

*Name,* \_\_\_\_\_

*Address,* \_\_\_\_\_

*Age, . . . . Occupation.* \_\_\_\_\_

REFERENCES.

It is necessary that two references be given in their own hand-writing

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

DUES. The dues of the Society shall be 25 cents per year, payable in advance. Initiation 10 cents.

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\_\_\_\_\_

**DUES.** The dues of the Society shall be 25 cents per year, payable in advance. Initiation 10 cents.



**Are you a member of any existing Philatelic Societies? If so, name them:**

.....  
.....

**Were you ever refused admittance to any Philatelic Society? If so, name it:**

.....

**When did you begin to collect stamps?**

\_\_\_\_\_

**How many varieties have you in your collection.**

\_\_\_\_\_

**Have you a specialty? If so, name it:**

\_\_\_\_\_



**APPLICATION OF**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE**

**STANARD PHILATELIC  
- SOCIETY. -**

**Received** \_\_\_\_\_

**Remarks** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Secretary.**

## The Reporter.

Will exchange with all papers.

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BUSI. MANAGER, Parley H. Jaquith.

The Reporter Publishing Company, Box 1178, Norwich Conn.

Entered as Second Class Matter.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Dealers advertise in the Reporter because they get good results.

Join the Standard Philatelic Society.

## THE STANDARD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT, L S Graham, Merrittton Ont. Vice PRESIDENT, Joseph E Hartley, Norwich Conn. SEC. & TREAS., P H Joquith, Norwich Conn. EX. SUPT., F C Myers, Albany N Y. LIBRARIAN, W B Tyrrell, Albany N Y. OFFICIAL ORGAN, The "Reporter." Any collector in good standing can join by sending 10 cents to the secretary for application blank and full information.

### MEMBERS.

- 1 L S Graham, Merrittton Ont.
- 2 Joseph E Hartley, Norwich Conn.

- 3 P H Joquith, Norwich Conn.
- 4 F C Myers, Albany N Y.
- 5 W B Tyrrell, Albany N Y.
- 6 Wm A Beatty, St Catharines Ont.
- 7 Clifford W Kisinger, Reading Penn.

### APPLICATIONS.

Julius L. Cohn, 11 North Division Buffalo, N. Y.

G. I. La Mont, 213 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Frank R. Lawrenceason, Canton, Mass.

The above members will be admitted April 1st, 1894, if no objections are received.

P. H. Joquith, Secy.

United States revenues and general issues wanted for cash.

## Old Collections Wanted

Sheets for beginners at 50 pc commission.

Stamp mounts 25c per 3000.

Albums for beginners, 20c each, post-paid.

Blank approval sheets 10c a dozen.

Envelopes for packets 10c per 20; 25c per 100.

G. I. LA MONT,

213 PARK PLACE,

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

**Are you a member of any existing Philatelic Societies? If so, name them:**

.....

.....

**Were you ever refused admittance to any Philatelic Society? If so, name it:**

.....

**When did you begin to collect stamps?**

\_\_\_\_\_

**How many varieties have you in your collection.**

\_\_\_\_\_

**Have you a specialty? If so, name it:**

\_\_\_\_\_

APPLICATION OF

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**FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE**  
STANARD PHILATELIC  
-SOCIETY.-

Received \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks \_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_  
Secretary.

**The Reporter.**

Will exchange with all papers.

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P. H. Jaquith, Sec'y

United States revenues and general issues wanted for cash.

**Old Collections Wanted*****Sheets for beginners at 50 pc commission.******Stamp mounts 25c per 3000.******Albums for beginners 30c each, post-paid.******Blank approval sheets 10c a dozen.******Envelopes for packets 10c per 20; 25c per 100.*****G. I. LA MONT,**

212 PARK PLACE,

**BROOKLYN, - NEW YORK.**

Just as we go to press, we learn the following particulars:

St. Louis, March 14.—Post Office inspectors have unearthed a Columbian stamp fraud. Warrants have been issued for three men. One of them, H. L. Scot, is under arrest. The second man is Chas. H. McKeel of the Mekeel S. and Printing Company, 1,007 Locust street, who is in New York. The Federal authorities refuse to divulge the name of the third man, but he is believed to be a Postmaster of a small Illinois town.

McKeel is a dealer in rare stamps. He is said to do an extensive business with stamp collectors. The larger denominations of Columbian stamps, of which only a limited number were issued, are very rare, the \$5 ones being particular so.

Cancelled stamps of this denomination are more desirable than the unused ones and command premium with foreign collectors. These facts, together with the system the Government has of compensating Postmasters of the fourth class, is said to have suggested the scheme.

An arrangement was made

with some fourth class Postmaster to cancel Columbian stamps of large denominations.

It is much to the Postmaster's advantage to cancel as many stamps as he can, since his salary is based, in part, upon the value of the stamps cancelled by his office. A bargain was made with the Postmaster, whereby the conspirators received a part of his percentage on condition that they sent stamps to a large amount through his office. The stamps were affixed to packages heavy enough to warrant the use of a stamp of the value desired.

The packages were mailed at the Post Office in question, the stamps were neatly cancelled, and reached the conspirators more valuable from a collector's point of view than they were originally.

An inspector has started for Illinois to arrest the Postmaster. McKeel is Scott's employer.

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### Albany's Characteristics.

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Mr. James P. Eaton of this city is a bright and active collector. Being engaged in the

Insurance and Law business, his special attention has naturally been turned to the collecting of revenues, of which he has a fine collection.

Mr. Rich the proprietor of the Albany Stamp Co., has a very fine general collection, which contains many an interesting rarity obtained from the large stock of his company.

Mr. John Cooley is an interesting and bright young dealer. He revels in a countless number of foreign exchanges in every corner of the globe. By this means he is constantly adding many rare and desirable stamps to his well filled stock.

A bright contributor to many of our philatelic magazines is Mr. F. C. Myers. Not only is he a prominent philatelist and rarity seeker among his circle of Albany friends, but many well known collectors all over the United States can claim the pleasure of his correspondence and exchange.

He is Secretary of the Empire Philatelic Ass., Exchange Supt. of the Standard Philatelic Soc. and possesses a fine collection

of United States stamps.

Mr. W. B. Tyrrell is a man of stamp. He comes from an old Albany family and inherits the custom of speculating deeply into stamps and stamp collecting.

He enters somewhat into the collection of philatelic literature and has many interesting and curious philatelic papers to show you from the days of yore.

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It is said that the first list of postage stamps ever issued was published in 1862 by a London dealer named Brown.

The mails were first carried on railways in the United States in 1837, while regular cars for the assorting of letters in transit were introduced in 1868.

Free delivery was introduced in 1825, registry in 1854, money orders in 1861.

The first stamp dealers and collectors in the United States arose in 1861. The first hand book appeared in 1863, the first philatelic paper in 1865, and the first album in 1863.



**Exchange Department****Free to anybody.**

I have over 1,000 Philatelic Papers to exchange for those not in my Library, send Duplicate and Want List and I will do the same. L. S. Graham Merritton, Ont.

Scotts International Album, as good as new, and books by Dickens Cooper etc., to exchange for good foreign or U. S. stamps. W. D. Reed, 173 Lancaster St., Albany, N. Y.

I have Columbians to exchange for a 10 cent black 1847 issue. If you have any to exchange write to me. W. Bell, Tyrrell, 199 Jay Street., Albany, N. Y.

I will give 1,000 fine mixed stamps for five 15c; three 30c; two 50c, or one \$1. J. Cooley 390 Washington Ave., Albany New York.

I will send the names and addresses of 10 Collectors in Asia, Africa, South America and Europe who are reliable and desire exchange with U. S. collectors for 25c. A Bargain Write at once. W. D. Reed.

173 Lancaster St., Albany, N. Y.

A \$5. International stamp album, containing 1200 fine stamps for a good banjo or guitar and music. C. Krymer. Kalamazoo, Mich.

Silver hunting case watch in good running order for rare U. S. stamps. F. L. Smith, Amsterdam, New York.

I want several numbers of the Reporter, also of the Golden Star, if you have any please state which numbers and what you want for them in exchange. 3, 4 and 5cent Columbian stamps wanted J. S. Dunn, Cumberland, Maine.

!!!SUBSCRIBE!!!

NORWICH ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES

-FOR-

†Easter Gifts†

-AT-

SMITH & BROTHERS.

Franklin H. Brown,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

-o- 45 Main St. -o-

## PHIL LATELY'S ALBANY NOTES.

"Who has a Brattleboro?" Not I; but there is one in Albany!

John Cooley, the well known collector, has raised his SIGN as a dealer in stamps. Keep it up, John, and dont let the boys throw snowballs at it.

Mr. W. B. Rich, who is proprietor of the "Albany Stamp Co.," has just imported 1,000,000 stamps from Europe. He has found many rarities among them.

W. B. Tyrrell, Albany's representative stamp dealer, enjoys a very fine local trade. The students of the Albany High School and the Boys Academy, may be seen, at odd times, with an envelope full of his sheets. He has more than he can do to supply requests and contemplates hiring a clerk. He has a very fine stock and many rare U. S. and foreign stamps, some of which are as rare as "hen's teeth." He recently bought from F. C. Myers, 100 completely filled sheets of stamps.

W. D. Reid, tells us he will soon embark for New York, to fall in line and fall in line and wrestle for a living in the commercial world. He also says he will work the stamp business at odd times. Good luck to you Wm.

Mr. Albert Schiff, of New York, recently made me a visit. I was very much pleased to see him, and succeeded in making a good purchase from him. Columbians being his "fort." He showed me over 200,000, all values. He an immense stock of dollar values, having over \$1,200 worth. He was on his way to Canada, where he expects to unload his stock.

If the readers of the REPORTER, who reside in New York State, desire to become a member of a society that will be a benefit to them, I would advise them to become a member of the "Empire Philatelic Association." It is only a matter of little time before it will be "The" greatest of state organizations, in existence. The official organ is the "Stamp," and its officers are well known, competent philatelists. All who are wise will join. You will get more benefits from this organization, than receiving a membership card and the official organ once a month, which is all you ever get from most societies.

The Columbians are beginning to get quite low at our postoffice, the 1c, 2c, 3c, 5c, 15c and 30c adhesives, and envelopes, are all sold. Quite a number of dollar values except the \$1 are on hand.

Foreign stamps are fast becoming a cast-away with our collectors. It seems as if everybody in town collected only U. S. If all towns possessed collections such as ours, there would not be enough U. S. to supply the demand.

A banquet was held at the residence of F. C. Myers, Wednesday evening, Feb 28. All the well known local collectors were present and had a jolly good time. After discussing important philatelic topics of the day refreshments were served after which an auction sale was held. The following are some of the prices realized; U. S. only:

|      |                   |         |
|------|-------------------|---------|
| 1847 | 10c               | \$2 35  |
| 1851 | 5c brown          | \$4.90  |
| 1860 | 24c lilac         | \$2 35  |
| 1860 | 30c orange        | \$4.10  |
| 1860 | 90c blue          | \$14.00 |
| 1861 | 5c yellow         | \$4.40  |
| 1868 | 3c grill all over | \$14.50 |

|                               |                      |         |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|---------|
| 1868                          | 90c blue, fine       | \$19.00 |
| 1869                          | 24c                  | \$7.40  |
| 1869                          | 30c                  | \$8.20  |
| 1869                          | 90c, fine            | \$12.25 |
| 1870                          | 6c                   | 3.20    |
| 1870                          | 10c                  | 7.25    |
| 1870                          | 15c                  | 4.80    |
| 1870                          | 30c                  | 9.20    |
| 1870                          | 90c, fine            | 6.05    |
| 1888                          | 9c, 10 copies        | 7.00    |
| 1890                          | 90c, 25 copies       | 9.40    |
| 1893                          | \$1, \$2, \$3 & \$4. | 14 90   |
| 1893                          | \$5, pair            | 11.60   |
| Agriculture Dept. complete    |                      | 16 40   |
| Executive [except 6c]         |                      | 16 50   |
| Interior complete,            |                      | 2.05    |
| Justice (except 24c & 90c     |                      | 13.25   |
| Navy 90c                      |                      | 4.20    |
| Postoffice complete           |                      | 2.90    |
| Treasury complete             |                      | 5 85    |
| War Dept. complete            |                      | 2.20    |
| State Dept. [except \$ values |                      | 16.45   |

It was a great success in every particular and many valuable, rare stamps changed hands to the mutual benefit of all. It took nearly four hours to acciton off the stamps. Over thirty-five philatelists may have been seen trodding to-ward home about 4 A. M.

A first class philatelic monthly is announced to appear from Albany on or about the first of July. The editor and publisher is a well known philatelist and has plenty of money and other repuirements which go to make up a mixture which is needed to successfully publish a first class journal. Good luck to you brother, and may your paper live long and prosper.

Well good bye until next month:

PHIL LATELY.

## STAMP COLLECTORS.

THERE ARE 5,000,000 OF  
THEM, ONE WITH A  
COLLECTION WORTH  
\$500,000.

Five millions of postage-stamp collectors, among whom are Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of York and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, have caused philately to advance in popular favor by leaps and bounds, says the London Telegraph. So great is the competition for rare issues that £340 has been paid for a single specimen. Postage-stamp collecting is no longer a mere pastime or hobby, it is a science as philatelist say, and, at all events, they make of it a very serious pursuit.

They are still people who hold to the belief that the passion for preserving postage stamps is nothing but a mania.

Excusable during boyhood, for it is supposed to be useful in teaching lads geography



and the extent of the British Empire, but when men devote their time to collecting foreign, colonial or English issues they are frequently looked upon as harmless lunatics, to whom the old adage may be appropriately applied: "Fools and their money are soon parted."

Philatelists, however, are possessed of considerable common sense, and much method underlies their madness. In truth, stamp collecting has developed an important feature, for as a correspondent points out, it has become the recognized medium of investment on the part of thousands of professional and business men, who are content to forego immediate dividends upon their capital in order to realize compound interest at a high rate. Members of the Stock Exchange—from a love of speculation—barristers, doctors, army officers very largely, and the clergy to some extent are to be round gravely and systematically collecting stamps

to day. Many of them possess collections numbering tens of thousands of specimens, and some of these are of great value, and are duly insured at Lloyd's. It is probable, however that no British philatelist can vie with Von Ferrary, of Paris, whose treasures are said to be worth £100,000. Important collections have been made in Australia, and it is stated that during the late bank crisis more than one house of business saved its mercantile credit by raising money on rare postage stamps which were held by the partners.

How very extensive the interests of stamp collectors have become in London is demonstrated by the fact that there are nearly forty firms engaged as dealers in the City and West End. Last season two auctioneers in the metropolis turned over nearly £15,000, and a third firm is supposed to have dealt with stamps to the value of about £10,000 more at public sales. These figures



are significant when it is recollected that stamp auction sales are comparatively of recent introduction, and that they are entirely supplementary to the methods of distribution and exchange which have been in operation since stamp collecting first became a fashionable hobby in 1861.

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### BUFFALO NOTES.

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The 24th regular meeting of the Buffalo Philatic Society was held Feb. 1, at our new room in the American Block, 404 Main Street: President Becker in the chair and 6 members present. Owing to the small number present, the meeting was adjourned after the small auction sale at 9 P. M.

The 25th regular meeting of the B. P. S. was held Feb. 14 '94 in the American Block. President Becker in the chair and 11 members present. The minutes of the preceding were read. After the old and new business, an auction sale followed. The meeting was ad-

joined at 9.30 P. M.

The 26th regular meeting was held at the American Block, 404 Main Street., Feb. 27 '94, President Becker in the chair and 10 members present. Meeting was called to order at 7.45 P. M. The minutes of the preceding meeting were then read. After all business was over, auction sale followed. The meeting was adjourned at 9.45 P. M.

A few collectors in this city will receive free advertising space in this paper if they dont settle up.

---

### Can't be Made Smaller.

---

GOVERNMENT CANNOT CHANGE  
THE SIZE OF POSTAL  
CARDS.

---

Postmaster Coveney wrote to the postoffice department at Washington a few days ago, inclosing a recommendation from a number of leading bankers of this city, asking that the new postal card be

reduced about a quarter of an inch in width, so that it could be inclosed in a No. 6 commercial envelope, which is extensively used by banking and business houses.

It was further suggested that an envelope similar in size to the "P" and "Q" Columbian envelopes be issued, with the regular stamp printed thereon, and in this way overcome the objection which might be made by the general public, as envelopes of these sizes will easily admit the new postal card.

The third assistant postmaster-general has replied to the postmaster's letter, and states that he has been in consultation with the postmaster-general regarding the matter, with the result that he is directed to say that the department cannot make any reduction in the size of the new postal card until the current contract has expired, which will not be until Oct. 1897. Neither can it authorize any mutilation of postal cards so as to reduce them in

size after they have been sold.

Under the postal regulations, any such mutilated card would, if mailed, be subject to letter postage.

As to the suggestion regarding the "P" and "Q" envelopes the department will have them included in the next contract, which will probably go into effect Oct. 1. 1894.

As a measure of relief for the situation, the Boston office made requisition for a million of the "B" postal cards, and the department has advised the postmaster by telegram that the same will be forthcoming. The "B" postal is the medium size of three sizes "A." "B." and "C." issued under contracts made by ex-Postmaster-General Wanamaker.

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### EXTRAORDINARY POST OFFICE SWINDLING.

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Mr. Frederick W. Peer, a post-office inspector, tells the St. Louis Globe-Democrat that the most interesting and extra-

ordinary case of fraud that he ever had to investigate was that of Barrett, in South Carolina. It was generally regarded as a scheme by which to order goods from dealers and escape payment or detection, but that was only an incident in the conspiracy. Inspector Peer says:

"Barrett is a man of considerable ability, and at one time possessed large influence throughout South Carolina.

He was a lawyer in good practice at Spartanburg and of considerable power. The first scheme was simply the securing of appointments by means of his influence at a given price.

Encouraged by his success, he enlarged his plan of operations to the establishment of new postoffices, forgoing names to petitions and appointing members of the conspiracy to positions as postmasters.

Then, by shrewd manipulation of postage stamps, he gave them enough business to justify the department in mak-

ing money order offices out of them. Then the most important work of the conspirators commenced, the making of fraudulent money orders and postal notes, the extent of which will never be known, as some money orders fail to be turned in any way, even when legitimately issued. It is true that postmasters ordered goods on the strength of their position, and this fraud ran up into thousands of dollars, but the number of fraudulent postal notes and money orders cashed throughout the country will be much more serious."

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### BOSTON NOTES.

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The Reserve Sale of B. L' Drew, of Cambridge, takes place March 15th, and will prove a great success, no doubt. The number of rarities is not so large, but there are many stamps of medium prices in fine condition that collectors want. The terms of sale are very liberal.

What is the reason for so much cheap mystery surrounding the contents of the packets of stamps advertised so widely by dealers both here and abroad? Buying a packet nowadays is a sight unseen transaction and the suspicion is unavoidable on the part of the purchaser that he may be cheated. What just reason can be given for refusing to advertise the contents of



the packet in full? If the stamps are good and salable, the packet had better be known in full. If they are of that order generally obtained on 60 p. c. sheets, the buyer ought to know it in advance. The time is coming when packets must be outlined in full.

Within the past three months several new stamp dealers have been generated hearabouts, though most of them have existed in embryo as extensive collectors and even now denominate themselves collectors afterwards. We now have, first and most conspicuous among these, The Electric Stamp Co., of Lyn, Mass., whose proprietor was at one time extensively advertised as a director of the New England Stamp Co., but, when asked to take his quota of stock in the corporation, sought from such importunity in Lynn. This "Co." has a very fine stock of Leeward Is. especially Nevis, United States, and British North America, especially New Foundland. The New England Stamp Co. has been a force in Boston stamp matters now for nearly a year, and it does not properly come under the head of new concerns. The Boston Stamp Co. does its business wholly by mail as also does the Penn Stamp Co., so that these are hardly to be considered protent elements in the same sense as the others. The Annual Auction of the Boston Philatelic Society was held in Lower Elks Hall on Wednesday February 21, at 8 P. M. This hall is in the first story of the building counting four from the top and is therefor "Lower." Everybody of any consequence philatelically in and around Boston was present. The prices realized were extremely high on the whole and bargains were very few. Mr. H. E. Woodward conducted the sale and did it well. But much of the success of the meeting was due to the Secretary and Cat-

aloguer Mr. H. K. Sanderson to whose lot fell most of the work of the Auction. The sale was a great success amounting nearly to \$800.00 and was limited to 101 lots. We quote a few prices:

|                                                                                           |         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| New York 5c on or, envelope,                                                              | \$5.00  |
| Providence 5c fine, pair, wide mar.                                                       | \$4.50  |
| " 10c fine                                                                                | \$19.75 |
| 1847 Provisional $\frac{1}{2}$ of 10c cut vertically & used as 5c on fine original letter | \$21.00 |
| 1868 pair 5c brown full gum                                                               | \$14.00 |
| Agriculture 12c unused fine                                                               | \$5.00  |
| Justice 30c and 90c "Specimen."                                                           | \$11.50 |
| 50c Proprietary. unused, gum,                                                             | \$12.00 |
| Same used, fine,                                                                          | \$9.00  |
| Cape of Good Hope 1d wood-block fine used                                                 | \$11.10 |
| Nevis 4d rose yellow paper, fine,                                                         | \$8.75  |
| Sweedeen 24sk C red used very fine                                                        | \$6.25  |
| Trinidad 1852 1d blue lith on org.                                                        | \$13.00 |
| W Australia 1857 6d bronze used beautiful copy                                            | \$14.00 |
| Umbria.                                                                                   |         |

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## FROM ST. NICHOLAS.

---

The Czar of Russia, who possesses one of the largest and finest collections of stamps in the world, secured the Australian portion of the famous Stroehlin collection, paying for it about \$9,000.

Foreign collectors often become much interested in United States stamps, and, because they have special facilities for obtaining our stamps of high denominations and are mor

likely to secure "blocks" of stamps sent abroad upon mail matter, they secure very fine collections.

Envelope stamps are of little value if not square, because few care for them when cut to shape. Cutting square preserves the condition of the stamp, and spaces provided in albums are always of this shape.

The United States has issued more postage stamps than any other country.

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### SOME STAMP PICTURES.

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As I pass through my stamp album, driving dull care away by Philatelia's Charms, the originality, novelty and beauty of my thousands of stamp pictures create, I dare say, more pleasant sensations and thoughts of former days than the average man has passed through.

Brought up far from the noise and hurry of city life, no picture is more vivid in my mind than that of the mail car-

rier riding upon horse back through the country town of my early life, bearing the weekly mail for father, elder brother and neighbors.

This indelable photograph of my early life is ever renewed in my mind as I turn over the pages of my U. S. collection to the beautiful issue of 1869.

You no doubt have already guessed what stamp I refer to. Next to it, the 3c blue, performs another office in linking together the chain of memory of former days.

The first locomotive that steamed through the town of my birth, with whistling and tolling of bells is to-day polished in my memory by the sight of the 3c blue of the 1869 issue. The 10c and 30c of this same beautiful issue recalls the "Union of our States" whose flags and standards thereon represented, drape the graves of so many of our brave heroes who fought in defence of the country, who claims as her Father "Washington," her

Philosopher Franklin and her Abolitionist Lincoln.

These immortal men are all represented upon the 1869, issued, they with many of our other great generals and statesmen pictured upon our stamps are the heroes of our country and the thought of them cause us to aim to a higher and loftier standard in our own lives.

And therefore dear reader, were you to ask me, Why am I a Philatelist? I would give answer "The memories and inspirations ever arising in me from my stamp pictures make them worth to me more than their weight in gold. Therefore I am forever a loyal American citizen and a Philatelist.

FRANK LINN.

### New York and Brooklyn Notes.

It is estimated that there are 20 dealers in New York with a capital of over \$10,000

Among them are Messrs. E. T. Parker of 30 East 23 St; Scott Stamp and Coin Co., of 18 East 23 St; Columbian Stamp Co., of 106 East 23 St; Henry Gremmel, of 85 Nassau St; George F. Crane, of 90 Nassau St; R. F. Albrecht, of 90 Nassau St.

All of the above have large offices and enjoy the confidence of their customers.

Mr. Parker is probably the favorite among collectors because he always welcomes collectors. Mr. Parker and C. H. Mekeel are partners in the New York house. I have received a neat catalogue of their first Auction sale which takes place on March 9.

The 30c 1868 grided all over, at the Brock sale brought \$217.00, the highest price realized for one. The writer has a 30c black 1872 grided all over which he has refused \$120 for. One torn, at the Brock sale, brought \$110. My specimen cost me three cents.

Mr. La Mont, the Business Manager of The Brooklyn Stamp, informed me that the reason for the late appearance of The Brooklyn Stamp was that his printer had to move suddenly as the Building Department decided that the floors were not strong enough to stand the weight of the presses. However The Brooklyn Stamp makes up for its late appearance by its increase in size (from 16 to 20 pages) and its contents consists of articles from the pens of Messrs L. G. Quackenbush, Roy F. Greene, Guy W. Green, and others.

Scott's Albums, etc. can be had in almost every stationery store in Brooklyn.

Mr. La Mont is organizing a branch of the P. S. of America in Brooklyn, N. Y.

### Chicago Notes.

BY CHRIS PETERSON.

THE COLUMBIAN SWINDLE.

No doubt a good many readers have heard of George J. Byrne ere this, this party has been flooding the country with circular letters and Postal-cards offering complete sets of Columbians Stamps for 4 dollars per set and others at unheard of cheap prices. For the benefit of the of this Paper, I herewith furnish you with a duplicate copy of the letters sent out.

Chicago, Ill; January 27, 1894.

Dear Sir;

If you intend to purchase Columbians [U. S.] I can lay before you the chance of a lifetime, I have a large stock I wish to dispose of at unheard of prices.

My Columbians are in sets of from 1c to 50c inclusive, lightly cancelled, perforated on four sides, soaked off of paper, and not torn. Now I am in the city where they are, more easily obtained than any place on the globe, so I will sell a set for 15c or two—2— sets for 25c. I respectfully decline all orders for less 25c. Write soon as they are going fast. I have a few hundred of the larger denominations which I will sell as follows. \$1.00 for 30c; \$2.00 for 60c; \$3.00 for 90c; \$4.00 for \$1.25 \$5.00 for \$1.50; or complete sets, 1c to \$5.00, for \$4.00, and will refund money when not O. K. My terms are strictly cash with order, stamps taken none on approval. I also have foreign stamps, of higher grades, for advanced collectors at prices which are the lowest of the low. Address:

GEO. J. Byrne.

269 West Kinzie St.

Chicago, Ill.

This letter has been sent all over the U. S. and several parties have been swindled out of small sums. Complaint was received by Post-office Inspector Fleming on Feb. 8 from F. N. Massoth, who had been beat out of a small sum, and nearly every day following other complaints have been received, and the mail to Byrne was stopped, at least anything supposed to have money in it. It is also understood that Byrne receives consignments of stamps in exchange for Columbians which he disposes of at any price he can get for them, he never fills an order but pockets all the cash. I have received several letters and postal cards written by Byrne which have been received by parties that have been beat. I have turned all such letters and other evidence over to Inspector Fleming.

The Inspector informs me that the accused party was under close surveillance but received part of his mail to divert suspicion, the party will however soon be placed under arrest now and be tried on several charges. All other information or evidence against



said party, will be thankfully received by Chris Peterson 193 S. Clark St., Chicago Ill., who makes a specialty of looking up all fraud cases, and also collects bad debts.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

The Columbian Postage Stamps. are now more sought after than ever before, nearly all the Post-offices have sold out all the unused Columbians, and complete sets are already having a ready sale at \$20.00 per set in this city, the 3, 4, 6, 8 and all the higher values are especially having a large sale, the used specimens bring full face value and unused brings a premium, it will only be a short time now when prices will be double, contrary to some of the sayings of other papers.

Chicago branch No. 1. P. S. of A. promises to be the leading local Society in this city.

The first auction sale of the branch will take place on the evening of April 4th. Mr. E. R. Ferris was elected auctioneer at last meeting. All the members are showing interest in the Society, and are getting

new members, great care is taken to let no dead beats or approval sheet frauds in. All such persons are given the cold shoulder by the board of Trustees. The P. S. of A. will be the coming Society, for the collector and dealer alike, branches are being started in all the principle cities, and a State branch will be started in Illinois in a few weeks.

A new Post office has been granted for Chicago, and a new site is being looked up, it will probably be built further south.

Postmaster Hesing met with an accident the other day and broke his arm. Mr. Hesing is a veteran stamp collector of this city and has a very large collection. We wish Mr. Hesing a speedy recovery.

The new issue of Postage Stamps from British North Borneo, Siberia and Hawaiian Islands, are on sale by Chicago dealers. They are about the most attractive stamp ever issued.

Mr. E. B. Powers who is quite prominent in Philatelic circles, leaves on the Steamer

City of Paris about the first of April, for a few months sojourn in England. Mr. Power expects to find several Hair Trunks and other finds while in Europe. Well so long friend.

Mr. S. B. Bradt has taken new quarters at 262 Clark St., this gives stamp town another dealer, as Clark St. is now the Stamp center, all the larger dealers are located there.

A syndicate in New York have sent bids to this city for all the unused Columbian Stamps, also to all other cities somebody is going to make money.

The firm of Pierce & Peterson have handled over half a million of Columbian Postage Stamps. They are now nearly sold out, but have buying agents in all parts of the city, and other cities.

Mr. C. E. Severn who is one of the foremost of Philatelic writers, having taken first and second prizes in Mekeel's Weekly, is now a professional newspaper writer. Mr. Severn writes to the Evening Journal, and received 6 dollars for his last article, well as our

esteemed Bro's is soon to unite in marriage to one of society's Belles. We wish you continued success.

Join the Philatelic Sons of America, and derive all the benefits, from Exchange auction and purchasing department it is now in first class running order, plenty of room for ladies also.

The Officers of branch No. 1 P. S. of A. will give a Spread on the evening of April 4th after the auction sale. There will be lots of imported Ginger Ale and other kinds of drinks and eatables. A generally good time is expected. "and won't go home til morning."

Philatelists from many parts of the world were present at the last philatelic meeting, at St. Louis. The following is a partial list: Ladies.—Miss Ann Gola, Miss Belle Jim, Miss Sal Vador, Miss Mag Duzena, Miss Victoria Bolivar, Miss Stella Land. Gentlemen Mr. Phil Atezy, Mr. Tim Ore, Mr. Dan Ube, Mr. Martin Ique, Mr. Pierre Miquelon, Mr. Fernando Po, Mr. Nick Aragua, Mr. Phil Ippine, Mr. Lew Beck.

\*\*\*\*\*  
 ✻\*STAMPS.\*✻

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|-----------|-----|
| 50 VAR.   | .08 |
| 25 VAR.   | .05 |
| 100 Mixed | .05 |
| 200 Mixed | .12 |

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It contains stamps of Japan, New Zealand, Ceylon, New Foundland, Trinidad and many others equally as good, also a fine lot of U. S. The catalogue value of the lot is about \$5.00.

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United States revenues and general issue wanted in any quantities.

Collections and stamps in small quantities bought.

Collections sold, write enclosing stamp for particulars. Address [Using when possible a Columbian envelope]

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P. S. OF A. 256.

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| 500 " " INC. COL;                 | 22 "    |
| 100 Covered stamp papers, only,   | 1.00    |
| 200 Uncovered Stamp papers, only, | 1.00    |

All papers will be sent by Express. I am selling out my stock of Philatelic papers. **FIRST COME FIRST SERVED.**

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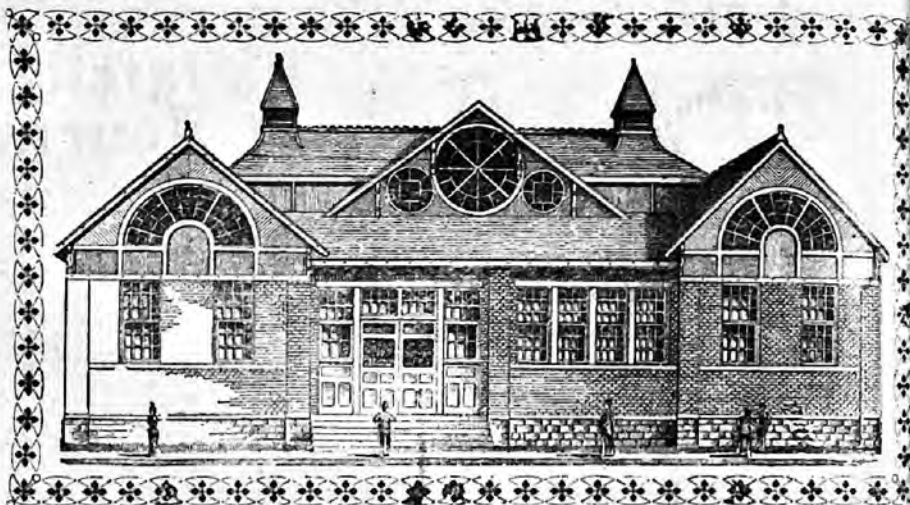
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VOL. II.

MAY, 1894.

No. 9.

# THE REPORTER.

A MONTHLY FOR COLLECTORS.

JOSEPH E. HARTLEY, EDITOR.

15 CENTS PER YEAR.

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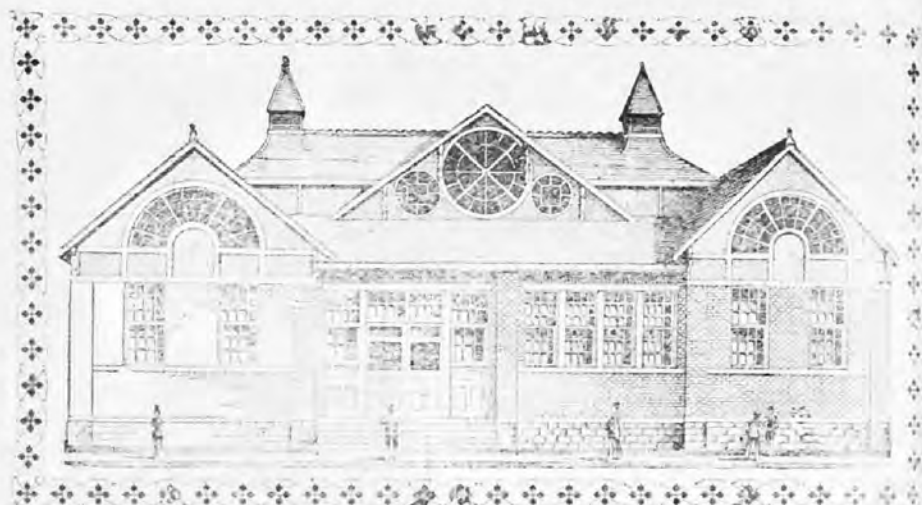
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# THE REPORTER.

VOL. II. NORWICH, CONN., MAY, 1894. No. 9.

FOR THE REPORTER.

## THE POST OFFICE.

BY PHIL LATELY.

**N**O doubt this article may, to a great many stamp collectors, seem out of place and not interesting, scientifically, in regard to stamps.

But when we speak of "Philately" as a science, every genuine Philatelist should be well versed and be able to talk about and describe every identical object in connection with stamps. One of the most essential of things to know, in regard to philately, is the Post Office, its full history and everything pertaining to it, which is the real foundation of our science.

Therefore, for the benefit of those who are ignorant in regard to this subject, and to freshen same, in the minds of those who know something about it, I will give the full history of the Post Office, briefly, from the beginning to the present day. This work occupied much time and required no small amount of study to ascertain. Any comments or corrections will be

gladly received by the publishers in regard to the following.

The gem of the modern postal systems of the world is to be looked for, obviously, in the earliest organized establishment of a staff of government couriers. When or under what precise circumstances, such an establishment was first made available by a state for the carriage of the letters of private persons there is no satisfactory evidence to show.

That there must have been, even in early times, a connection more or less authorized, between the transmission of public and of private correspondence is highly probable.

Even financial reasons would soon dictate a formal permission to government couriers to carry letters for individuals.

In the postal system of Spain and the German Empire there is express record of such a permission in the month of April 1544; and within fifteen or sixteen years that permission had grown into a legalized

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# ATTENTION!!

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**A** LONG FELT WANT will be filled by the "EMPIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION'S" Standard Catalogue of United States, adhesive postage, Department, envelope, revenue and Provisional issues.

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It will be bound in paper and cloth.

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It will consist of seventy-five to eighty pages.

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**F. C. MYERS & Co., Pub.**  
**108 N. 3rd St., ALBANY, N. Y.**



# THE REPORTER.

VOL. II. NORWICH, CONN., MAY, 1894. No. 9.

FOR THE REPORTER.

## THE POST OFFICE.

BY PHIL LATELY.

**N**O doubt this article may, to a great many stamp collectors, seem out of place and not interesting, scientifically, in regard to stamps.

But when we speak of "Philately" as a science, every genuine Philatelist should be well versed and be able to talk about and describe every identical object in connection with stamps. One of the most essential of things to know, in regard to philately, is the Post Office, its full history and everything pertaining to it, which is the real foundation of our science.

Therefore, for the benefit of those who are ignorant in regard to this subject, and to freshen same, in the minds of those who know something about it, I will give the full history of the Post Office, briefly, from the beginning to the present day. This work occupied much time and required no small amount of study to ascertain. Any comments or corrections will be

gladly received by the publishers in regard to the following.

The gem of the modern postal systems of the world is to be looked for, obviously, in the earliest organized establishment of a staff of government couriers. When or under what precise circumstances, such an establishment was first made available by a state for the carriage of the letters of private persons there is no satisfactory evidence to show.

That there must have been, even in early times, a connection more or less authorized, between the transmission of public and of private correspondence is highly probable.

Even financial reasons would soon dictate a formal permission to government couriers to carry letters for individuals.

In the postal system of Spain and the German Empire there is express record of such a permission in the month of April 1544; and within fifteen or sixteen years that permission had grown into a legalized

and regulated monopoly, whence the country of Taxis drew part of their profits as postmasters-general. For the purpose of this article, however, it is enough to note that in Great Britain existing private letters of the fifteenth century some, perhaps, of the fourteenth-bear indorsements which show that they were conveyed by relays of men and horses, maintained under the control of the government, and primarily intended for its special service.

In several continental states the universities had inland postal establishments of a rudimentary sort at an early date. The university of Paris, for example, organized a postal service almost at the beginning of the thirteenth century, and it lasted in a measure until the year of 1719. As early as the middle of the thirteenth century entries occur in the wardrobe, accounts of the kings of England of payments to royal messengers for the conveyance of letters to various parts of the country.

In the supervision of these royal messengers lies the gem

of the office of "postmaster general." The first English postmaster of whom a distinct account can be given, is Sir Brian Tuke, who is described in the records as, "Magister Nunciorum, Cursorum, sive Postarum," "both in England and in other parts of the king's dominions beyond the seas."

The accession of James I to the English throne, by necessitating a more frequent communication between London and Scotland, led to improvements in the postal service.

In 1607 the king granted to James Stanhope, first Lord Stanhope of Harrington, and to his son Chas. Stanhope.

Afterward second Lord Stanhope.

Jointly and to the survivor of them the postmastership of England under the title of "Master of the ports and messengers," with a fee of 100 marks per year, together with "avails and profits," belonging to the office.

In 1619 a separate office of "Postmaster general of England for foreign parts" was created, by new letters

patent in favor of Matthew de Quester and Matthew de Quester the younger, and in 1626 by an order in council liberty was granted to all companies of merchants, including the Merchants Adventures, to send their letters and dispatches by messengers of their own choosing.

A year afterward this liberty was revoked, except for the Company of Merchants Adventures.

Lord Stanhope however, continued to carry letters abroad by his agents and obtained a warrant prohibiting De Quester from interfering.

The English Post Office system continued upon conditions similar to those stated for many years.

Measures of partial but valuable were improvised and adopted from time to time, which improved the service and paved the way for the complete and comprehensive system, which such service has since become in all portions of the world.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

### Is Stamp Collecting Advantageous to Youth.

The general complaint of the parents of young stamp collectors is "Stamp collecting occupies time which should be devoted to their school duties."

While a certain period of time should be devoted to school duties a young boy, if reasonably bright, always has a few spare minutes during the day. To what better use could he put them than to stamp collecting, providing, of course, that he pursues it in an intelligent way.

Stamp collecting could be pursued in connection with history and geography and thus be made a medium for a more thorough knowledge of the history and geography of this and other countries.

For example, if your son is a stamp collector, show a little interest in his collection.

Select a foreign stamp!

Ask him where it comes from! If he replies Honduras, ask him where Honduras is.

If he does not know and is a



boy of any spirit at all, he will take pains to locate Honduras so that the next time you question him he will be able to answer you.

If you select a stamp with the impression of a head on it, ask him where the stamp came from, whose head it is, why that head should be selected, and where he came from.

By asking him whose head it is, why that man's head was selected, and where he came from, you test his knowledge of history and every time he takes up that stamp or one like it he will have a forcible reminder of your conversation and the information you were able to give him and the knowledge gained in his research.

If you select a revenue stamp ask him for what purpose a revenue stamp is used, when they were first circulated, and for what purpose they were used.

By such leading questions as these you will impress facts upon his mind in a few minutes that it would cost his teacher weeks of hard labor to

make even a temporary impression of.

For older collectors, stamp collecting is of use to call up locations and men that if allowed to rest would soon be forgotten.

BROOKLYN.

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### *Buffalo Notes.*

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**T**HE 27th regular meeting of the Buffalo Philatelic Society was held at the America block, 404 Main St. March 13, 1894. President Becker in the chair and nine members present. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and adopted. It was moved and seconded that at each meeting hereafter, the president shall appoint any member whom he chooses to write and read some article pertaining to philately. President Becker appointed Mr. Comstock to read an article at the 28th. meeting. It was also moved and seconded that a fine be imposed upon the member who fails to read an article when appointed to do so. Mr. R. W. Ashcroft proposed Mr. L. Leuger for membership. He was unanimously

elected member and told to pay his fees and dues to the Treasurer.

A small but good auction sale followed. The meeting was adjourned at 9.30 P. M.

The 28th regular meeting of the Buffalo Philatelic Society, was held at the American Block, 404 Main Street, March 27 '94.

The meeting was called to order by President Becker at 8 P. M., 10 members responding to the roll call.

Mr. Comtock who was appointed by the Pres. to read an article at this meeting, failed to appear. He was find according to the movement made at the last meeting.

Mr. Hubbell proposed Mr. L. Williams for membership.

After all new buisness, auction sale followed, comprising a good lot of U. S. also Hawaiian provisionals.

"I got some of 'em." The meeting was ajourned at 10 P. M.

The entire edition of Scott's Catalogue, large size, has been sold out and no more of that

size will be printed.

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## POSTAL CARDS.

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**T**HE first postal card appeared in Austria in 1870, and since that time have been adopted by nearly every stamp issuing country.

They have become popular everywhere when introduced, and the consumption in the United States has run up into the millions annually.

The advantage derived from the postal card is the convenience of writing a note wherever one may be, and dropping it into the first letter box, without the trouble attendant of writing a letter, when in a hurry, or when all the materials necessary are not at hand.

The double, or "reply-paid" card, which consists of two cards joined together—one to be torn off, the answer to be written on it; and to be returned by the same postman if desired, of our own government will soon be issued, and that it will prove of practical benefit is conceded by all.

Since introduced postal cards

have been put to various usage.

During the Franco Prussian war, the German army had what was known as "the field postal card."

The soldiers carried them in their knapsacks, or pockets, and after a battle, even before they had left the field, they could write the glad tidings that they had safely passed through the affray.

The "postal wagon" would soon pass along, and long before the soldiers could get into camp their postal cards were being hurried to anxious wives mothers, fathers and sweet-hearts.

The collecting of postal cards is now second only to stamp collecting, and many devotees of Philately have added postal cards to their collections. To such an extent has the collecting of postal cards advanced during the past few years, that an album especially for them will soon be issued by an enterprising New York collector.

It is desirable, in some of the foreign cards, at least, to show the back as well as the front of the cards, and a good

way for mounting them would be to take heavy sheets of card board, cut to uniform size.

Cut out a space the size of the card, leaving a little projection in each of the corners.

Split this projection, and insert the corners of the card.

The entire card, if mounted in this way, can be seen, excepting the little space under the projection.

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### PHILATELY'S ALBANY NOTES.

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It seems that every thing pertaining to philately, which originates in old Albany, reaches the height of success.

The "Empire Philatelic Association" was founded here in the year of A. D. 1893. by F. C. Myers. and Wm. B. Tyrrell.

It is about to undertake a task which no other society of its age, or size ever undertook.

It will publish a "Standard" catalogue of the U. S. adhesive postage. Depts., envelopes, revenues and provisional issues. "complete" which will

appear June 1st or perhaps a little later, but not later than July 1st 1894.

It will fill a long looked for genuine "want," as there are so many philatelists who collect only United States stamps. It will be of a very convenient size, (4x6inches) which can be easily carried in the pocket. One of the most useful ways in which a first class philatelic article of this sort, can be put to use is to have it for a pocket memoranda.

Every stamp that the collector has can be "checked," thus you may know at a glance the stamps which you want. As a reference it will be invaluable to every collector. It will give the price of "every" stamp issued by the U. S. government, both used and unused, up to date of going to press.

It will be bound in paper and cloth covers, and will cost the very small, "in reach of all," price, of 15c for paper binding, and 25c for cloth.

It will consist of seventy five to eighty pages.

The publishers, F. C. Myers

and Co. will surely make a grand success of it. The cat. will be extensively advertized and 2,000 copies will be printed.

Every member of the Empire Philatelic Association receives a cloth bound cat. free. All who are wise will join the E. P. A.

There is no society of its kind on the face of the earth.

Note adv. on another page of this paper. "A word to the wise is sufficient." "JOIN"!!

The following are the mottoes or "sayings" of the well known Albany Philatelists:

If you meet one of our lively boys, you are liable to be greeted by them, something like this:

**REED:** What have you got to "swap?"

**TYRRELL:** Come, let's go to the show to-night.

**MYERS:** "Got any good U. S. to sell?"

**ALLEN;** "Got any good foreigners?"

**GOODWIN;** Want to buy any "Grills?"

**EATON;** Pay me that V you owe me. **SEE!**



BRETT; "I'm broke."

VAN DEUSEN: "What will you give me for these Columbians?"

AUFSESSER: "Vy don't you let me dake zum approvil gheets ot (95p c) nindy vive piszent discount."

BIGGS: "You dont want much, do you?"

RICH; "What you got new to-day?"

BOTHWELL; Sell me some 6c Columbians, will you?

BROWN: ("Greaser") I feel sick to-day, but do you want to buy an engine? I'll sell it "dirt cheap." I need the money.

SKINNER: (upon showing him a 90c 1869) "I'll give you a \$1. for it?" A \$1. for every-thing.

PECK. [lazy] "Take this exchange book, up to Myers will you?" or whoever it happens to be for.

COOLEY; [the boy who always scratches his head and asks questions, Say! John. !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! [Gee! wizz!!!]

TIPTON. "I think your a fraud.

MILLS. [who is always very sleepy and can't talk straight.]

"I guess I'll buy that 1000 packet and "deal." 25c p 1000

PABST.—the boy with the little head and big ears--

"What discount on a cents worth." eh! agt. None. Keep em.

MERRIMAN;—the little kid with the big head who always gets sheets for 60pc dis.

Want to buy some stamps, Im agent now —for Mills.

MINKIN.—who always wears a sweater—Ill meet you at the show to-night A row up in the roost hight and dry.

OLDFIELD.—when he jabbers and laughs with My—One demeritt from the Pultz of New Yor.k De Stamps!

## BOSTON NOTES.

**S**PECULATION in postage stamps is now enger and frequent hereabouts. During the last six weeks all the Newfoundland 6 penny and one shilling remainders were bought up by a citizen of Salem, Mass., as were also the 1887 3c vermilion remaining in the Bangor Postoffice. There were some 30,000 of the latter and the buyer therefore has confidence in their value.

William M. Snow, of Cambridge, Mass., is also of a speculative turn of mind philatelically and has a "farcy" especially for unused blocks in U. S. and good East Indies. There can be little doubt that his holdings in 1869 reprints and Leeward Island indjcate in investments of several thousand dollars.

The Boston Philatelic Society meet in the office of the President for the monthly Auction and other business on the 21 st. of March. The auction of course is the principle business of these meetings and the most conspicuous feature of the latter on this occasion was the sale of a complete used set of 1869 U. S [magnificent 90c] for \$16.75 barely more than the worth of the 90c alone! As this organization ought really to be called the Boston Stamp Dealers' Auction Club from the number of dealers it harbors, this sale seemed "unusually unusual."

The Columbus set has disappeared from this office but the envelopes are still to be had in plenty. As well as some odd lots of obsolete Kellogg envelopes and others of 1874 issue. Very high prices are now being paid here for the high valued Columbian stamps by parties "hurrying to shelter" after the supply was exhausted

It is said that: The 90c orange, used, is coming down in price. That the 80c and 90c 1890 are to be withdrawn in July. The fawn and blue papers are to be used no more for U. S. envelopes. The 8c Sherman, used, is a good thing to buy. The Federation for postal purposes of the Windward Islands is only a question of a few months.

Um Bria.

A gold weighing machine in the Bank of England is so sensitive that a postage stamp dropped on the scale will turn the index on the dial a distance of six inches.

The following quotation is from a recent letter of a Washington correspondent, and is self-explanatory.

He writes: "I asked the 3d.

Asst. P. M. G. point blank yesterday (March 19th) whether we were to have a new issue in July and he said No. He said they might during the year issue a new set, but they had not been decided upon and would not come in July at all events.

Mr. Kelly, the Chief of the Stamp Bureau, confirmed this, and said that it was doubtful whether we would have a higher value either."—Era.

## CANADA NOTES.

BY LEAP.

I know of some Canadian Collectors who are saving all there spare cash instead of spending it on stamps for the purpose of defraying there expenses to the A. P. A. and S. of P. conventions at Niagara Falls next August. "Rather early."

J. R. Hooper's preliminary examination on the charge of having attempted to drown his wife was commenced at Three Rivers, Que. on Jan. 30th last.

The ½, 10, 20 and 50 cent stamps cannot be secured here (Merritton, Ont.) and if I wish any of such I have to go to St. Catharines which is 3 miles from here. "A nice little walk."

H. F. Moores of Kingston, Ont., informs me that the P. S. of C. is defunct.

R. P. Spooner says he was not fully settled with for the services of The Stamp as Official Organ.

There is talk of a semi-monthly to appear from here. Particulars later.

I have heard that the Toronto Phil. Journal, published by Wm S. Weatherston, 13 Peter St., Toronto Ont., has appeared and is a good number. Hope you get 2nd class rates, Brother "Wm."

Mr. Wm. A. Beatty of St. Catharines is branching out as a Dealer in B. N. A. stamps only. "Success to you "Wm."

Mr. G. Wesley Price of Plymouth, Mich, was in St. Catharines a short time ago as usual. He had a fine lot of B. N. A. and U. S. stamps with him.

Mr. Edgar Nelton the well known Canadian Philatelist was in Ottawa recently and had a very fine assortment of stamps which was exhibited in the window of a large and popular drug store of that place. Mr. Nelton is traveling with the famous "Zera Lemon Co.," which appeared at the Grand Opera House at Ottawa. Join the S. P. S.

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## NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN NOTES.

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The 30 and 50 cent Columbian stamps are on sale at the N. Y. P. O. All of the other high values were gobbled up by a syndicate of New York collectors which holds a large majority of them for over a year.

The stamp trade is better now than at any other time during the last year. All of the dealers say that their trade is almost doubled.

Brooklyn has a new stamp company with \$10,000 capital. (The Empire Stamp Company) of 149 Division Street. Mr.



C. Bender is Business Manager.

Mr. La mont has sold the Brooklyn Stamp to Mr. Arthur Ekland of 422 Dean Street, Brooklyn, by whom all advertisement contracts and unexpired subscriptions will be filled.

Mr. W. F. Gregory of 11 Park Row, New York City recently bought two fine collections, one of 5000 varieties, the other of 4,000 varieties, he now has one show case on the Ann Street entrance, and is shortly to have another on Park Row.

Mr. Gerald I. La mont of 212 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. has started a new local society, his intention at first was to start a branch of the P. S. of A. but it was decided not to do so. The meeting was called to order by Mr. La mont chairman and Messers W. F. Gregory and W. S. Dunbar were nominated for President. Mr. Gregory was elected, and took the chair. Messers Dunbar and Sherwood were nominated for Vice Pres., Sherwood elected. Messers Ek-

land and Perry were nominated for Sec., Ekland elected.

Messers Dunbar and Perry nominated for Treasurer, Perry elected. Messers Dunbar, Knoll and La Mont were appointed a committee of three, with Mr. Gregory as chairman to draw up a constitution.

Messers La Mont and Ekland were appointed a committee on rooms to meet in. Mr. La Mont refused to run for any office. It was decided to call the new society the Brooklyn Philatelic Society. Meetings are to be held every second Monday. All Brooklyn collectors wishing to join should communicate with Mr. Arthur Ekland, Sec. 422 Dean St.

There are already fourteen members to the Brooklyn Philatelic Society and it is expected that fully ten more will join at the next meeting.

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*Reporter's Notes.*

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**P**ostmaster General Bissell, when the bids for stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers were opened and James Purchell of Hudson was report-

ed as being, by over \$115,000 the lowest bidder, was reported as saying that he would investigate Mr. Purchell and find out who he was and whether he was a bonafide bidder.

Purchell is the present clerk of Columbia county (N. Y.)

He held the position of government clerk at the postal card factory at Castleton and when the manufacture of these cards was carried on at Birmingham, Conn, under a new contract, Mr. Purchall became identified with the plant and it is there he intends to manufacture envelopes and wrappers if he gets the big government contract.

A new set of adhesives is expected by collectors.

Whether this new contract will bring forward a similar change in envelopes and wrappers, is uncertain.

The new issue of the Hawaiian Islands is out and collectors are greeting the new stamps with exclamations, that are well worthy one of the finest sets of the philatelic times.

"Yours truly" received his

first lot of these new and beautiful stamps by the steamer that left Honolulu, March 2nd, and he believes that he was the first dealer in the United States to receive any of them. The only defect in them is the nonappearance of the denomination of the 5c value. Get hold of this stamp. "It will be rare," is the prophecy of your reporter.

FRANK LINN.

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## A FEW HINTS ABOUT ADVERTISING.

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Often a Stamp Dealer enters a complaint to the publishers of a Philatelic Paper, that he received no answer.

But why did not this dealer study the paper and the advertisement he inserted before he wrote the copy, well, I dont know but I will give you a few hints by which you will get more answers to your advertisements(?).

First: Procure a complete volume (or as many numbers as possible) of the paper which you intend to patronize, begin at the first number you have and examine the adver-

tisements, then take some of the following numbers and compare the advertisements, see which ones continue, those are the ones that paid most likely.

If you see an inch advertisement in one issue and in the next the same person has more space, you can depend upon it that his advertisements pays.

Second: After you have examined the length of the advertisements, see what is mostly advertised, if approval sheets are said much about, think up some good display for the beginning to attract the eye of the reader, as some common ones I give the following. "To arrest." "Don't send to Hell—igoland.

"Valuable premiums" etc.

I would not advise my readers to use the above, as they are commoner than two cent carmine of 1890. Think up something new. It is not good policy to put the same advertisement in all the papers you advertise in as the majority of Philatelic Readers read the same paper or at least most of the good ones and all

good Philatelist like a change.

I recently inserted the same advertisement in six good Philatelic Papers and I received about 200 answers.

At another time I inserted the same size advertisement only of different substance, in the same six papers and I received 353 answers on an average of three answers from each person.

It is not necessary that your name be printed in large type; instead display some of your prices.

And now after you have read what I have to say, take my advice the next time you advertise.

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## **F R A U D .**

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**MANUFACTURING U. S. GRILLS.**

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**A NEW SCHEMER BROUGHT TO  
LIGHT BY W. D.  
REED, OF ALBA-  
NY, N. Y.**

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**J**ust as we go to press we have received the following valuable information from Mr. W. D. Reed the promi-



ent stamp dealer of Albany, N. Y.

Mr. F. E. Goodwin who for the past six months has been advertising rare U. S. stamps in the columns of the Eastern Philatelists, has by the efforts of Mr. Reed and a number of Albany's prominent collectors been proven to be a fraud of the first water.

It seems that F. E. Goodwin has been selling a large number of grilles of the 1870 and other issues to collectors at very low prices.

This aroused Mr. Reed's suspicions, and he soon found that all of the grilles that were being sold by Mr. Goodwin were undoubted counterfeits.

By some further clever detective work he has unearthed other startling discoveries.

For the past 8 months Mr. F. E. Goodwin has been manufacturing large quantities of these rare stamps and has been selling them to advanced collectors. Not only this, but he has even introduced new varieties. The same varieties he explained in the columns of the Eastern Philatelist of a

late date. After this article appeared, which showed so clearly the plans of the clever schemer to those who knew of him, Mr. Reed called upon Mr. Goodwin and asked to be allowed to examine the particular varieties mentioned.

His request however was refused.

From other evidence obtained by Mr. Reed, all Albany collectors propose to band together and publish F. E. Goodwin in all philatelic papers as a manufacturer of these counterfeit and bogus grilles. It is said that Mr. Goodwin has even disposed of many of his grilles to certain dealers, among whom is mentioned a prominent dealer of United States stamps, in Hartford, Ct. Among those who have aided Mr. Reed in this piece of detective work are F. C. Myers and W. B. Tyrrell of Albany and Rev. J. K. Mendenhall of Saratoga Springs, all honorable and advanced collectors.

Notice advertisement of F. C. Myers & Co., on second page of cover. \*\*\*

## EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

*Free to Everybody.*

We will give a 3 inch adv. in the REPORTER for \$1 worth of foreign stamps or a 4½ inch adv. for \$1 worth of U. S. stamps. Address this office.

One thousand and one books and papers to exchange for stamps of all kinds; Curios or coins. W. D. Reed, 7 Leonard Place, Albany, N. N.

Columbians for cash, also 50 4c. red on white envelope to exchange. Send 50c postal note for 60 different U. S. envelopes. R. Botham, Putnam, Conn.

Will exchange the following 50 good varieties foreign for every 50 1c. Columbians; 40 varieties foreign for every 50 2c. Columbians; 100 varieties foreign for every 15 Columbians over 2c. Any quantity taken. George E. Cleaver, 11 32 Perkiomer Ave., Reading, Pa. P. S. of A. 434.

A collection of 2000 varieties U. S. and foreign stamps, 86 varieties bird's eggs, 400

philatelic papers 1884-92, cloth and paper bound books for a self-inking printing press with or without outfit. W. T. Smith, York, Penn.

I would like to exchange with collectors. Send sheets and want list. State what you have and what you want 3c. 6c. and 8c. Columbians to exchange for \$1 one. Chas. E. H. Webster, Box 103, Meriden, Conn. A. P. A. 391; S. of P. 379.

Good exchange given for 90c. 1888 and 90c. 1890. Exchange desired with collectors. Send sheets of U. S. and receive mine. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. B. Tyrrell, 199 Jay St., Albany, N. Y.

## THE RED CENT.

**T**HE old cent which has now passed out of use, was first proposed by Robert Morris, the great financier of the Revolution, and was named by Jefferson two years after. It began to make its appearance from the mint in 1792. It bore the head of Washington on one side, and thirteen links

on the other.

The French Revolution soon created a rage for French ideas in America, which put on the cent instead of the head of Washington, the head of the Goddess of Liberty, a French Liberty with flowing locks. The chain on the reverse side was replaced by the olive wreath of peace. But the French Liberty was short lived, and so was her portrait on our cent.

The next head or figure succeeding this—the staid classic dame, with a fillet around her hair—came into fashion some sixty years ago, and her finely chisled Grecian features have been but slightly changed in the lapse of time.

**N**EWFOUNDLAND exhibits much originality in its stamp designs. It has on various issues a seal, a cod-fish, a Newfoundland dog's head, Queen Victoria in a widow's cap, the Prince of Wales in uniform, and a whaler in full sail.

**E**X-Postmaster General Wanamaker says the one

cent Columbian stamp will be considered a bargain in a few years at 25 cents.

**S**UBSCRIBE and Advertise.

### The Reporter.

Will exchange with all papers.

—ADVERTISING RATES.—

|           |      |           |       |
|-----------|------|-----------|-------|
| 1 Inch    | .25  | 3 Inche   | .75   |
| 6 Inches  | 1.50 | 15 Inches | 3.75  |
| 25 Inches | 6.25 | 50 Inches | 12.50 |

25 per cent discount on above rates.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: 15 Cents per year to all countries; Sample Copy Free.

—EDITOR.—

JOSEPH E. HARTLEY.

BUSINESS MANAGER.

PERLEY H. JAQUITH.

The Reporter Publishing Company, Box 1178, Norwich Conn.

Entered as Second Class Matter.

### —EDITORIAL NOTES.—

Dealers advertise in the Reporter because they get good results.

Join the Standard Philatelic Society.

In sending subscriptions to this paper, send silver, or one and two cent stamps. We have but little use for higher values.

Kindly mention the "Reporter" when answering advertisements in this paper, as dealers like to hear direct from their advertisement.

The "Youth's Herald" is responsible for the following:

The U. S. will not issue a new set of stamps. After Columbians are sold 1890 issue will be used.

## The Reporter.

UNIQUE IN ITS STORIES.....  
CRISP IN ITS EDITORIALS.....  
CHARMING IN APPEARANCE....

The "Columbian Era" is sure to please you. It is an 8 to 16 page Magazine, for Young People. Issued monthly. 20cts. per year. Send for sample copy.  
The COLUMBIAN ERA, Hinsdale, Ill.

We will give an unused stamp catalogued at 60 cents, to all who send for our "Excelsior Packet" containing 100 var. U. S. and foreign stamps, many rare, only \$.27 Post Paid.

We also send fine stamps on approval to all who send reference or society no.

No Postals Noticed  
See our adv. in April No.

**JULIUS L. COHN,**  
11 North Division St.,  
BUFFALO, - - N. Y.

### 500 BOOKS, &c., FREE!

SEND 10 CTS. and we PRINT your full address on 1000 (3 color) GUMMED LABELS, 500 post-paid to you to stick on your letters, papers, &c., and 500 postpaid to 500 agency firms, publishers and manufacturers, who will mail you 500 sample books, novelties, pictures, magazines, papers, &c., free with your printed address on each.

G. P. Curran, of So. Willington, Ct., writes as follows: "The FREE sample books, papers, &c., I received from the &c. firm mentioned, if bought would cost me \$25 to \$40. An excellent."  
**Big Mail Co.,**  
Frankford and Girard Aves., Phila., Pa.



**THE** Reliable Stamp and Coin Guide gives all particulars—with prices—pictures, etc., and the addresses of honest firms who buy and sell coins and stamps for spot cash. Do not send your coins and stamps to us but get the book. It tells you all you wish to know, and is worth a fortune to every collector. Price only 25c. 5 for one dollar. Catalogue for stamp. James L. Dolbear Novelty Co., Norwich, Conn.

UNITED STATES. \_\_\_\_\_  
BRITISH COLONIALS. \_\_\_\_\_

No Great Rarities!

No Cheap Reprints.

No Pretty Seebecks!

No Fancy Surcharges!

But good honest stamps of medium price in good condition on clean sheets.

Customers wishing to buy fine stamps or Agents wishing to sell them would do well to write us a letter.

**PENN STAMP CO.,**  
48 PINCKNEY ST.,  
**BOSTON, MASS.**

**AGENTS! AGENTS! AGENTS!**

Wanted for my fine approval sheets at 40 and 50 per cent discount, references required:

— Old collections bought. —

United States revenues wanted, also foreign stamps.

— Collections sold on commission. —

Albums for beginners, 30c each post-paid.

— Blank approval sheets, 10c per dozen. —

Envelopes for packets, 10c per 20; 25 cents per Hundred.

**Gerald I. LaMont,**  
- 212 Park Place, -  
**Brooklyn, N. Y.**



Under the new parcels post system agreed upon between the United States and Newfoundland, which, as Postmaster Carr has been advised, took effect on April 1, articles of merchandise and mail matter may be forwarded—except letters, post cards and written matter—of all kinds that are admitted under any conditions to the domestic mails of the country of origin, except that a packet may not exceed eleven pounds nor certain dimensions.

Every extension of this system is a gain to civilization, and especially a gain to commerce; and it is safe to assume that the present arrangement will so speedily demonstrate its usefulness that, while technically terminable at any time by mutual agreement, it may practically prove to be perpetual.

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— THE —

## STANDARD PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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PRESIDENT, L S Graham, Merritton Ont. Vice PRESIDENT, Joseph E Hartley, Norwich Conn. SEC. & TREAS., P H Jaquith, Norwich Conn. EX. SU-

PP., F C Myers, Albany N Y. LIBRARIAN, W B Tyrrell, Albany N Y. OFFICIAL ORGAN, The "Reporter." Any collector in good standing can join by sending 10 cents to the secretary for application blank and full information.

— | MEMBERS. | —

- 1 L S Graham, Merritton Ont.
- 2 Joseph E Hartley, Norwich Conn.
- 3 P H Jaquith, Norwich Conn.
- 4 F C Myers, Albany N Y,
- 5 W B Tyrrell, Albany N Y.
- 6 Wm A Beatty, St Catharines Ont.
- 7 Clifford W Kissinger, Reading Penn.
- 8 Julius L. Cohn, 11 North Division St. Buffalo, N. Y.

— | APPLICATIONS. | —

- G. I. La Mont, 212 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Frank R. Lawrenceson, Canton, Mo.  
 W D Reed, 7 Leonard Place, Albany, N Y  
 C E H Webster, Box 103, Meriden, Conn.

The above members will be admitted on April 1st, 1894, if no objections are received.  
 P. H. Jaquith, Sec'y

## EX. SUPT. REPORT

---

I beg to ask the members of the "Standard Philatelic Society," if they will kindly send for some blank Exchange sheets, to fill out in order to keep this important benefit, of the organization, in good running order.

It is not receiving the support which it deserves.

I have sent out one book on circuit and hope to have enough sheets in by the 1st of May to make up another first

class book which will be the postage to send it on.

Hoping to hear from all the members this month I am your most obedient servant.

F. C. MYERS.,  
Exchange Supt.,  
S. P. S.

---

**ONLY A FEW**

Albany., N. Y.  
March 28, 1894.

The Reporter.

Allow me to congratulate you on the appearance of the REPORTER this month, it is actually the best I have received this year.

F. C. Myers.

Putnam, Ct.  
April 7, '94

Sirs;-

Received a copy of REPORTER and I can say that it is equal to many papers that cost 35 and 50cents per year.

R. Botham.

April 1st 1894.

Reporter.

Your April number was a success. I enjoyed reading it very much.

M. Jewett,  
Norwich, Ct.

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**3 THE BIG 3.**

THE PENNSYLVANIA PHILATELIST  
MONTHLY. 25c. A YEAR.

THE STAMP COLLECTOR'S WEEKLY.  
EVERY TUESDAY. 35c. A YEAR.

PHILATELIC POSTAL CARD,  
MONTHLY. 25c. A YEAR.

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KISSINGER,  
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**READING, - PA.**

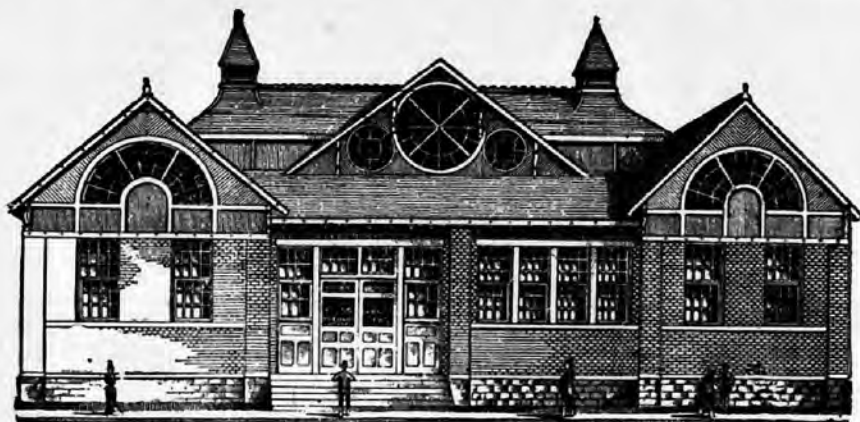
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—TAKE THE "PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA."—

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**C. H. MEKEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO., STATION C., ST. LOUIS, MO.**

*The Reporter.*

∴ **COLEOKSOLUKELANE STAMPS** ∴

can now be supplied by me at the exceedingly low price of 25 var. for 10c. Write at once before the supply becomes exhausted.

**WM. D. REED, STAMP BROKER,**

7 Leonard Place,

Albany, N. Y.

+ **FREE! FREE!** +

1000 var. in Standard Album FREE to the agent making largest returns by Sept. 15. Send for sheets at 33 1-3. Collections bought for cash. **C. L. RIVERS, 101 BROAD ST.; NEW ORLEANS, LA.**

1000 Carter's Special Hinges. 10c. U. S. 1869 12c fine. 42c.  
1c & 2c Periodical pair. 20c. 100 var. Foreign Stamps, 12c.  
Fine stamps on approval. Bargain list free. N. E. CARTER, Delvan, Wis.

**FREE**

**50** → \*DIFFERENT STAMPS.\* ← **50**

To all sending for my **UNEQUALLED** approval sheets.

**DISCOUNTS.**

- Class A—For the average collector at 50 per cent Discount.
- Class B—For the more advanced collector at 33 1-3 per cent Discount.
- Class C—Specially Prepared sheets of selected countries and filling of Want Lists at 25pc
- Class D—U. S. Stamps at 25 per cent Discount.
- Class E—U. S. Stamps containing scarce specimens at 15 per cent Discount.

**DIXIE.**

The above is the name of my now famous Packet, which contains

**399**

Different Stamps from all quarters of the World. — This is the Greatest Packet ever put up for the price, many of the Stamps being unused. A Triangular Cape Good Hope given to every 5th purchaser. Price, Post Paid, only **ONE DOLLAR.**

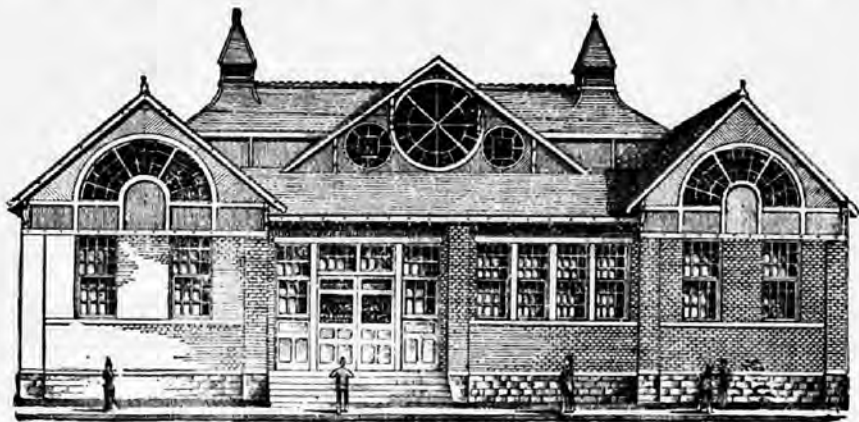
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All Our Mail Orders Are Filled,  
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If you want a Stamp Newspaper  
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**-PRICE LIST OF ALBUMS, PACKETS, SETS, ETC., FREE.-**

**C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO., STATION C., ST. LOUIS, MO.**

## The Reporter.

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|                               |                    |                            |      |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|------|
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| 1c & 2c Periodical, pair.     | 20c.               | 100 var. Foreign Stamps,   | 12c. |
| Fine stamps on approval.      | Bargain list free. | N. E. CARTER, Delvan, Wis. |      |

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## A. M. RARESHIDE,

189 Eight Street,

New Orleans, La.



# SPECIAL BARGAINS.

|                                 |     |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| 150 Extra fine U. S. & Foreign, | 65c |
| 50 var. U. S. only,             | 50c |
| 29 ex. good Mexico,             | 39c |
| 15 var. Revenues,               | 10c |
| 23 fine Cuba, Heligoland, etc.  | 49c |

||| I desire to purchase for spot cash, collections and lots of stamps. Send on what you have and I will quote prices. I also desire to correspond with persons having 5 or 10 cent 1847 issue for sale or exchange. Highest cash prices paid for Columbians.



*TO every fifteenth person answering this ad. and sending for my fine approval sheets at 50 p. c. commission, I will give a \$1.00 Columbian stamp FREE.*

**W. B. TYRRELL,**

**199 JAY STREET,**

**ALBANY, N. Y.**

VOL. II.

JUNE, 1894.

No. 10.

— 0 —

# THE REPORTER

\* A MONTHLY FOR COLLECTORS. \*

— ) 15 CENTS PER YEAR. ( —

JOSEPH E. HARTLEY, EDITOR.

WATCH FOR OUR SEPTEMBER NUMBER.

The Reporter Publishing Co.,

*Post Office Box 1178,*

Norwich,

CONN.

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# REMOVAL.

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**D**OWING to a large increase in my stamp brokerage business and approval sheet trade I have been obliged to seek more commodious quarters. The new building is large and favorably situated. Special attention will be given to the mailing department and all orders will be promptly filled.

All collectors are requested to note the following "GRAND REMOVAL PACKETS"

- No. 1. \$8 worth from my stock of foreign & U. S. \$1  
No. 2. \$5 " " " U. S. only, \$1.10  
No. 3. 240 imported American stamps, .99  
No. 4. Specials, fine, .84  
No. 5. 3333 European and Australian stamps, .50

*To the first twenty-six persons purchasing one of the above packets, I will send a premium valued at not less than twenty-five cents.*

- THIS OFFER GUARANTEED, WRITE AT ONCE. -

**W. D. REED,** STAMP  
BROKER.

**7 LEONARD PLACE,**

**ALBANY, : : : N. Y.**

# THE REPORTER.

VOL. II. NORWICH, CONN., JUNE, 1894. No. 10.

## STAMP CATALOGUES.

**T**HE novice in stamp collecting seldom possesses a catalogue of any kind. He is generally found plodding along the paths of stamp collecting unaided in any by the many advantages usually possessed by the more advanced collector. The catalogue he says, he cannot afford; the millimetre scale he spurns; the magnifying glass, well for that he will use one of the glasses in his specks. Of these three essentials to any kind of educational collecting, the stamp catalogue is the most needed.

Almost to the very birth of stamp collecting, do we trace the origin of our stamp catalogues.

Today we find them forming a department in our stamp firms almost as great as the sale of the stamps themselves.

To review the large number of improvements, that have continually been added to our catalogues would take up too much space.

When illustrations were first put into the catalogues, philately was thought to have gained a mighty point, as was indeed true.

At the present time we have the fac-simile, in design, of almost all our foreign stamps directly before us. Even the "wicked" stamps of the Indian states have been reproduced by the enterprising publisher.

By a through study of the present catalogue, the ardent philatelist can pursue a most useful course in Philatelic Education, which will carry him far above the average collector in philatelic tactics.

The study of the colors listed in our catalogues furnishes a most useful branch. How many of my readers can give fair definitions of the colors of



the stamps of Spain, that are listed in the 54th. Scott's catalogue or who even knows what they are? The novice will find, after an examination of a catalogue, that there are other colors, in this world of ours, besides red, white and blue.

Other useful departments for study, are those relating to watermarks, perforations, reprints, etc., Each year we find more space being set aside in our catalogues for these varieties.

The reprints have received special attention in the last edition of Scott's catalogue and we now know the commercial value of all reprints.

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The reprints have received especial attention in the last edition of the Scott Co's cat. and we now know the commercial value of almost all reprints. This has been a good move on the part of the cataloguers and the young collector will now find himself safer from the attacks of unscrupulous dealers.

The catalogues best and bright side to the person who possesses a good collection, is the annual rise in price of the stamps of his specialty.

This is one of the best gifts that the catalogue offers to the collector, for it not only annually increases the listed value of his collection, but it also increases his interest.

When there's anything in it, he'll certainly stick to it.

The annual rise in price of the stamps of certain countries in each new catalogue, gives the collector his surest cue for selecting his specialty.

Take for instance the stamps of the United States and British Colonies. By a careful examination of the last two or three catalogues, you will find that these stamps have advanced from 50 to 75pc.

Many collectors with better filled pockets than the majority of us, spurn the idea of centering their thought on the increase and decrease in the mercantile value of their stamps. This may be all right for them, but I would say to the young collector, let him keep his eyes on the stamps

that are constantly rising in price in his catalogue, and not only will his bank account be increased, but also his collection in general. Now a word for the stamps that are falling in value. A search through the European countries will quickly bring them out, and and just such fall's our catalogues will continue to list, until catalogues cease to exist. What does all this mean?

Simply that the collector who does not own and make use of a standard catalogue, will in time, find that he has been plodding over a long and dusty road towards Philately, much to his own loss, rather than pay a small sum and take the much shorter railroad journey, offered by the stamp catalogue.

*Wm. D. Beed.*

## BUFFALO NOTES.

BY TIMBROLO.

THE 29th regular meeting of the Buffalo Philatelic Society was held April 13th 1894, at the American Block, 405 Main St. The meeting was called to order by President Becker, at 7.45 P. M., eleven members responding to roll call. No objections having been received against Mr. Williams, he was elected a member. After

old and new business was over, an Auction sale followed. The meeting adjourned at 9.30 P. M.

Mr. Howard Bissell, nephew of Postmaster General Bissell, has a fine general collection of stamps.

The 30th regular meeting of the Buffalo Philatelic Society, was held April 24th at the American Block, 404 Main St. Meeting was called to order by President Becker at 8 P. M. with nine members present. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and adopted. A good lot of foreign stamps were put up at Auction. Meeting adjourned at 9.45 P. M.

I visited Mr. R. Hubbell and he showed me a fine lot of United States. He also has a book filled with used Special Delivery stamps, about 2000 in number.

FOR THE REPORTER.

## THE POST OFFICE.

AMONG those instituted was that of John Hill, who undertook the conveyance of letters, packages etc, from York to London at half the rates previously charged, the establishment of the penny post of London by Robert Muny, and Wm. Dockwra who located sorting and distributing offices, made collections and distributions at regular intervals and otherwise furnished a precedent for the system now in vogue. At this period the postal service of Scotland, though distinct from that of England, was similar in its operations, while that of



the colonies was even more rudimentary. In fact it may be said that the postal communication of the British Empire and her dependencies was of the most primitive character, inconspicuous, uncertain and poorly conducted.

Reforms, however, continue to be made, and in the reign of Queen Anne the various systems were consolidated into one establishment, which as to organization remained the great charter of the Post Office until the date of the important reforms of 1838-50, mainly introduced by energy and skill, and characteristic pertinacity of "Sir Rowland Hill."

In 1837 he issued a pamphlet (Post Office Reform\*) citing facts and figures to support his claim that while the postal revenue for the previous twenty years had shown an actual diminution, it ought to have shown a positive increase in order to have kept pace with the growth of the population and the most derived from the duties imposed upon stage-coaches.

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\*This book is in S. P. S. library.

According to the estimates made by Hill, predicted upon dates obtained from reliable sources of information, he argued that the expense incurred in the receipt, transit and delivery of a letter between post-towns should be made uniform, and the charge precisely the same for every packet of moderate weight, without reference to the number of its inclosures. At this time the rate of postage imposed, varied from 8 to 40 cents for a single letter, which meant a single piece of paper not exceeding an ounce in weight. A second piece of paper however small, constituted a double letter, and if a single sheet of paper weighed over an ounce, it was charged with four-fold postage.

He proposed to enact that the charge for primary, should be at the uniform rate of one penny for each half ounce, heavier packets to any convenient limit, being charged an additional half ounce. He also proposed the sale of stamped envelopes to the public, and the removal of other embargoes upon the service.

His plans were received with favor by the trading public, but denounced as ruinous and ridiculed as visionary by the Post Office functionaries. In 1838 a committee of the House of Commons reported in favor of the plan. The measure was carried in the House of Commons by a majority of 100, and became a law on August 17th. 1839, and was a great success from the start: The system of cheap postal service having been universally adopted.

The money-order branch of the Post Office was for forty years the private enterprise, of three Post Office clerks known as "Stow and Co."

It was commenced in 1792, with the special object of facilitating the safe conveyance of small sums to soldiers and sailors, but was soon extended to all classes of small remitters.

The Post-Master General sanctioned the scheme without interposing in the management. On Dec. 6 1838, the office was converted into an official department under the Postmaster General, where it has since remained, with annually increased results advantageous to the public and

service.

The establishment of the Post Office Savings bank was practically in the year of 1860 by Mr. Charles Wm. Sykes of Huddersfield, whose suggestion was cordially received by Mr. Gladstone, then the chancellor of the exchequer, to whose conspicuous exertion in parliament the effectual working out of the measure and also many and great improvements in its details are substantially and unquestionably due.

*Phil Lately.*

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## SEBECKS STAMPS.

**T**HE Seebeck issues are becoming so unpopular that dealers no longer handle them in large quantities. A dealer recently told the writer that he sold one set whereas a year ago he sold ten. This shows that they are not being collected by a majority of collectors, who used to collect them.

Mr. R. S. Perry last August in his paper the Brooklyn Stamp tried to start a society to prevent collectors from buying Seebeck stamps. In his article Mr. Perry says surely if

is about time that such a society should be organized or the selling of Seebeck stamps will eventually ruin Philately. It is to be hoped that all true Philatelists will unite hands and try to get as many stamp collectors as possible not to buy these worthless stamps, by doing this the large dealers will see that their sale is so small that they will not bother to keep them in stock.

The above is a step in the right direction. All Philatelic editors should do their utmost to persuade collectors from buying them.

The dues were to be nothing so that all was needed to join it was one cent for a postal card. Mr. Perry never issued another number of the B. S. so the society was never organized. To show what harm they do to philately the writer will tell of one case he knows of, two collectors who were very much taken with stamps, bought a set of 1881 Ecuador unused last year for fifty cents which was more than 50pc discount as the set was then catalogued by Scott in his 53d catalogue for one dollar and

sixteen cents, and rejoiced over their bargain, and on receiving the 54th catalogue immediately turned to Ecuador to see how much their purchase had advanced in price on looking they found that instead of advancing 40 or 50 pc as they had expected, that the price had gone down to eighteen cents for the set, the fifty cent green having gone from sixty cents to five cents or that it was catalogued at one twelfth of its former price. They immediately sold their collections and now are the worse enemies of philately.

If, some publisher would take hold where Mr. Perry left off and organize such a society he surely would deserve the support of all true philatelists.

For the benefit of my readers who do not know what the Seebeck issues are I will explain, Mr. Seebeck president of the Hamilton Bank Note Co of New York City, having been a collector of stamps though of this plan to make money—he surely has accomplished his purpose.

He wrote to the presidents

of Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and other South and Central American Republics offering to furnish, free, them countries with stamps providing they would have a new issue every year and would turn over all remainders, every year, to him and that he was to have the privilege of manufacturing as many as he wished at the end of the year, they accepted his offer and he immediately made arrangements to dispose of all remainders to certain New York dealers, the larger majority of these stamps have never been outside of the United States, and in the writer's opinion are nothing better than labels.

Moral: Never put a "Seebeck" in your stamp album unless USED.

## PHILATELY'S ALBANY NOTES.

**A** RECEPTION was held at the residence of Mr. H. A. Allen Jr., the well known and popular Albany collector. Many philatelists were among those minus their hats, and after refreshments were served, we had a most delightful time talk-over philatelic subjects, and exchanging stamps. Mr. H. C. Bothwell passed around the cigars[?] (6 for 10 cents.), whew!!!!!!! I'll never forget them. They were daisies. Well, of course to be courteous I accepted one. After puffing on it for about eight or ten minutes my

head began to swim and I saw a "few"(?) stars. I do not know how the rest were effected but I had senses enough left to perceive the fact, that they were in favor of departing for home. I managed to reach home after great exertion and when I reached my room, I felt as if I had been put through a "wringer," well! you can imagine the rest.

Mr. J. Benton Tipton, of this city, has sold his immense collection of U. S. and Foreign postage stamps to Mr. John Skinner of 44 North Pearl St., the well known book-dealer, who takes quite an interest in philately and deals in stamps to a great extent. The special feature of this fine collection is its completeness and that every stamp is genuine and used. It consists of over 7,500 varieties and is valued at about \$18,000. It has over one hundred countries which are complete, and the remaining ones are as near so as can possibly be with out paying hundreds of dollars each for the varieties which are lacking.

The collection which Mr. Skinner had previous to pur-



chasing this one, was worth over \$3,000 and he has now combined the two, which no doubt makes the finest and most complete collection of stamps to be seen in Albany and in this vicinity for many miles around. He intends to make this his permanent collection and it is needless to say that it will steadily increase in size and value as its owner has the best of facilities for adding to it and making it one of the rarest and finest collections to be found.

Many of our collectors have a wrong suspicion as to who the person was that took a complete set of counterfeit Newspaper Periodical stamps to the Albany Postmaster and asked him if they were any good. It was an unknown, to me, news-loy, who sent to Germany for a complete set, which cost him about seventy-five cents. The Post Office authorities took them away from him and warned him, that if he was caught a second time with such stamps he would suffer penalty of the law.

The writer had the luck to purchase a complete set of un-

used Columbians for \$16.00, last week. How's that!

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## MEXICO AND HER STAMPS.

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**N**EXT to Central America on the north, is Mexico.

At present, Mexico is a confederate republic of twenty-seven states, one territory, and one federal district, with a form of government modeled after that of United States. The railroads, telegraph, improved methods of communication, are the actual evidence of the regeneration of Mexico. The first series of stamps appeared in 1856. Alvarez was then president, and the "Constitution Congress" met February, 1856. The first stamps bore a portrait of the priest, Hidalgo, who with three other leaders, tried to rid Mexico of her Spanish oppressors. But in August 1811, 45 years before the stamps appeared, he and his three friends were beheaded.

Their heads were carried to Guanajuata and placed upon the four corners of the Castle Grenaditas. Next came the series of 1864. Only two of this issue can be considered rare, the three centavos brown,

and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  reals brown, they bear the Arms of Mexico, an eagle on a cactus killing a snake.

After the Emperor Maximilian arrived, (June 12) his portrait appeared on the stamps.

After the French power, which had been established in Mexico, was overthrown, old designs appeared again. About this time the state of Guadalupe, needing stamps, made something that can hardly be considered a stamp. It was like a common post-mark, and indeed it most certainly looked like one. This was in 1867.

The provisional government which followed had the 1 real blue, one and a half real gray, one and a half real brown, 8 real green, and 8 real gray.

Then came the series of 1869 and 1872, the were of five varieties, 6, 12, 25, 50 and 100 centavos. The 50 centavos blue error is now valued at \$5.00. In 1774-78 there was a series of stamped envelopes, 4 centavos, pale red, 10 centavos green and 25 centavos blue.

In 1879-82 we have the 100 centavos black, 85 centavos purple, 50 centavos green, 25 centavos rose, 10 centavos

brown, and the 2 centavos slate.

Some of the above stamps are very rare. In 1884-88, the 10 peso blue, the 5 peso, 2 peso, 1 peso and the 5 centavos.

Those of 1888 are from 1 centavos to 10 centavos. And now collectors, should you want my advice, I would say obtain all the Mexican stamps you can, even if you should have to pay a good price for them. They are sure to increase in value and form a complete and historic series. American collectors should pay great attention to the Mexican and Canadian stamps, as they are our next neighbors, M.

**L**ADY asked a San Francisco editor:—"Do you think a women's pen equal to her tongue?" This was his rude reply: "Not for licking a postage stamp, my dear. For making a fool of herself, it is infinitely superior."

**T**RAVELER:—"A ticket to Solz, please." Booking clerk:—"Very sorry, sir, there is no train; the line is snowed up." Traveler:—"What? Then, let me have a postal card, so that I may inform my wife."



## A FRAUD EXPOSED

**L**AST month we published an account of the exposing of F. E. Goodwin, of Albany, N. Y., the manufacturer of counterfeit grills on United States stamps, and credit(?) was given to Mr. W. D. Reed.

We learn the following story from "a popular Albany philatelist," viz:—"He says that he knew Mr. Goodwin to be what he is long before Mr. Reed ever knew him, and actually, was full aware that he manufactured the United States grills, having seen numerous specimens in his stock, which I told him were "rank counterfeits." Many times after that I noticed that his stock kept increasing with these "bogus" stamps, and I personally gave warning to all my philatelic friends to beware of this man's stamps. Reed was one of those who got an invoice of my advice, but he thought he knew more about stamps than I did, and when Mr. Goodwin, called on Reed and offered him some of his "slick" counterfeits, which I may say, were well executed, and hard to detect

from the genuine, Reed doubted my word and allowed himself to be swindle. He bought some 30 or \$40 worth. He showed them to me after the trade, and in an instant I recognized that they were counterfeit stamps. Mr. Reed laughed and said I was "off."

I then told him I knew where he got them, and he showed no little surprise when I told him that he got them of Mr. Goodwin. He then sent them to: Rev. J. K. Mendenhall, R. T. Albrect, J. W. Scott, Chas. W. Grevning, Henry Gremmel and other reliable philatelists, and they came back each time labeled a "rank counterfeit."

Mr. Reed then began to think I knew a little more about stamps than he did, or thought I did. Time after time I plodded over to Goodwins to try and get him to settle, (this occurred some 6 or 7 months ago) but I could never find him at home. This fraud Goodwin has defrauded many other local collectors but Mr. Reed got the worst dose.

Goodwin has been writing articles on United States grills, in many of the well known philatelic papers, and I am surprised to see that such ob-

sured "stuff" was accepted by these respective editors, which shows how much they know about stamps or they would not have published them.

Among them were the "Eastern Philatelist, which Goodwin's "non de plume" was "E. G. Kaurf," I answered several of them and when I told Reed I was going to expose Goodwin to the philatelic public, he goes to work and writes that article which in the May REPORTER, and places himself as the person to whom credit is due for the finding out of the counterfeiting of Goodwin, and worst of all he has "BRASS" enough to insinuate that I was his "assistant" in finding out the matter. Now who deserves credit, circumstances revealed in the foregoing lines are enough to determine that, and I can prove every word.

## BOSTON NOTES.

**T**HERE has been a great deal of quite speculation in the Columbian issue here at the Hub and that too among business men whose knowledge of stamps amounts to almost

nothing. A leading wholesale clothier invested \$2,000 in the dollar values and is now very slowly unloading on the basis of 25 pc advance. The thirty-cent value is certainly over valued almost everywhere. There is no doubt that its sale has generally been greater than that of the fifteen-cent for purposes of paying postage. Just now the former is the only Columbian on sale at this office and the supply of these is limited.

The excitement caused by the sudden reappearance of our slippery philatelic friend Lewis Bishop in the person of the elegant George Warren, has not yet subided. Warren has "touched" two of the large but honest dealers of Boston rather heavily. In one case the amount was some thing over \$50.00. He was a systematic swindler but like many such, over stepped the mark in sending out a want list so exclusively fine. Most stamp dealers transact business for the profits they may care not for their health and we venture the belief that if Warren's Want list had been just a little

less comprehensive, he would have escaped detection in advance much longer.

The auctions of the Boston Philatelic Society are becoming better and better both in point of quality and prices realized.

The last auction held on the twenty-fifth inst was a great success and the lots all brought good prices. The early part of the evening witnessed the discussion caused by the proposed expulsion of a member for dishonest dealings. If any of the facts may be published, we shall give them in full here.

It shall be understood in Boston at least, that membership in the Philatelic Society means respectable dealings.

Now here comes the promised variety of the 2c carmine 1890. What a conspicuous variety it is! A cap on the lower left hand 2 so small as almost to defy detection without a glass

"The mountain labored and brought forth a mouse"!

### The Reporter.

Will exchange with all papers.

#### —ADVERTISING RATES.—

|           |      |           |       |
|-----------|------|-----------|-------|
| 1 Inch    | .25  | 3 Inches  | .75   |
| 6 Inches  | 1.50 | 15 Inches | 3.75  |
| 25 Inches | 6.25 | 50 Inches | 12.50 |

25 per cent discount on above rates.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: 15 Cents per year to all countries. Sample Copy Free.

—EDITOR.—

JOSEPH E. HARTLEY.

—BUSINESS MANAGER.—

PERLEY H. JAQUITH.

The Reporter Publishing Company, Box 1178, Norwich Conn.

Entered as Second Class Matter.

### —EDITORIAL NOTES.—

Dealers advertise in the Reporter because they get good results.

Join the Standard Philatelic Society.

In sending subscriptions to this paper, send silver, or one and two cent stamps. We have but little use for higher values.

Kindly mention the "Reporter" when answering advertisements in this paper, as dealers like to hear direct from their advertisement.

### —THE— STANDARD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT, L S Graham, Merritton Ont. Vice PRESIDENT, Joseph E Hartley, Norwich Conn. SEC. & TREAS., P H Jaquith, Norwich Conn. EX. SUP'T., F C Myers, Albany N Y. LIBRARIAN, W B Tyrrell, Albany N Y. OFFICIAL ORGAN, The "Reporter." Any collector in good standing can join by sending 10 cents to the secretary for application blank and full information.

DEALERS ADVERTISE IN THE  
REPORTER BECAUSE THEY  
GET RESULTS.

— | MEMBERS. | —

- 1 L S Graham, Merritton Ont.
- 2 Joseph E Hartley, Norwich Conn.
- 3 P H Jaquith, Norwich Conn
- 4 F C Myers, Albany N Y,
- 5 W B Tyrrell, Albany N Y.
- 6 Wm A Beatty, St Catharines Ont.
- 7 Clifford W Kissinger, Reading Penn.
- 8 Julius L. Cohn, 11 North Division St:  
Buffalo, N. Y.
- 9 Frank R. Lawrenceson, Canton, Mo.
- 10 W D Reed, 7 Leonard Place. Albany,  
N Y
- 11 C E H Webster, Box 103, Meriden,Ct

— | APPLICATIONS. | —

G. I. La Mont, 213 Park Place, Brook-  
lyn, N. Y.

The above members will be admitted on  
April 1st, 1894, if no objections are receiv-  
ed. P. H. Jaquith, Sec'y

---

## EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

---

### COLLECTORS!

I will give 25 fine foreign  
stamps for each number of  
"REPORTER" sent to me. I  
will also give 25 foreign stamps  
for each 10 Columbians, over  
2c sent me. Julius L. Cohn.,  
11 No. Division Street.  
S. P. S. 8 Buffalo, New York.

Good exchange given for  
90c 1888 and 90c 1890.

Exchange desired with col-  
lector. Send sheets of U. S.  
and receive mine. W. B. Tyr-  
rell., 199 Jay St., Albany, N. Y.

Type writers, magic lanterns,  
slides, brackets, and fountain  
pens, coins, columbian half dol-  
lar, gold ring, scarf pin, and  
ladies jewelry, revolver, many  
others for stamps not in my  
collection of 3000. Terms and  
lists on application. A. M.  
Barden., N. Attleboro, Mass.

---

## 3c Outer Line

|                               |     |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| On original cover,            | 30c |
| Faunces local, [genuine],     | 25c |
| 6c on white envelope, entire, | 40c |
| Half pound stamp papers,      | 10c |

E. R. ALDRICH,  
Benson, - - - Minn.

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## THE GREAT OHIOAN!

This packet contains 50 all diff. stamps.  
No trash. Will list over two dollars. Our  
price only **ONE DOLLAR.**

S. H. BRAINARD,  
Box 361,  
MEDINA, - † - OHIO.

---

**PACKET A.** contains Old Chinese Coins  
Ancient and Modern Japanese Coins.  
Alaska Arrow head and 25 all different  
foreign postage stamps, all packed in a  
curios Japanese Jinko Basket, only 25c.

**"OUR PACKET H."** contains 10 diff.  
Japanese articles, all of them novel  
and anique, rarely seen outside of Japan,  
and could not be bought in any Curio shop  
for less than \$3 00, for only \$1.00. postage  
15c. This our "famous packet" we are  
sending out to advertise our business.

---

## D. M. Averill & Co,

386 Morrison Street,  
**PORTLAND, - Ore.**



## Sense & Cents!

IF you possess the above you would send reference or society no. for my approval sheets.

No Postals Noticed.

### →\*+BARGAINS!\*+\*←

1000 die cut hinges only \$.10  
50 fine foreign stamps \$.06  
Stamp albums \$.10  
7 var. unused Ecuador \$.10

All of the above only \$.27  
Post-free.

*Julius L. Cohn,*

11 N. DIVISION ST.,

**BUFFALO, - N. Y.**

UNITED STATES!!!

BRITISH COLONIALS!!

No Great Rarities!

No Cheap Reprints!

No Pretty Seebecks!

No Fancy Surcharges!

But good honest stamps of medium price in good condition on clean sheets.

Customers wishing to buy fine stamps or Agents wishing to sell them would do well to write us a letter.

**PENN STAMP CO.,**

48 Pinckney Street,

**BOSTON, MASS.**

## =THE PENNSY.=

With which is consolidated the Eagle Philatelist, Philately, and the Philatelic Postal Card.

The greatest publication of its kind on earth.

Bright, Newsy, Prompt and Neat. Send in your subscription, only 25 cents per year, sample free.

*Clifford W. Kissinger,*

1030 PENN ST.,

READING, PENN.

FREE!

FREE!!

1000 var. in Standard Album FREE to the agent making largest returns by Sept. 15.

Send for sheets at 33 1-3.

Collections bought for cash.

*G. L. RIVERS,*

**161 Broad St.,**

NEW ORLEANS, - LA.

1000 Carter's Spec'l Hinges .10

1c & 2c Periodical, pair. .20

U. S. 1869 12c fine, .42

100 var. foreign Stamps, .12

Fine stamps on approval.

Bargain list EREE.

**N. E. CARTER,**

DELVAN,

WIS.

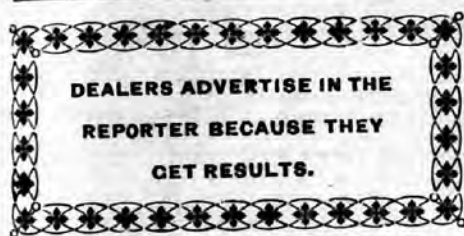
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\$10.00 worth of U. S. and Foreign stamps (including U. S. Departments, grilles, etc.) for only \$1.00 for a few days to close out a large consignment. Choice approval sheets at 50 pc discount.

**COOLEY STAMP Co.,**

399 Washington Ave.,

ALBANY, - - - N. Y.



UNIQUE IN ITS STORIES\*\*\*\*\*  
 CRISP IN ITS EDITORIALS\*\*\*\*\*  
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The "Columbian Era" is sure to please you. It is an 8 to 16 page Magazine, for Young People. Issued monthly. 20cts. per year. Send for sample copy. The COLUMBIAN ERA, Hinsdale, Ill.

**DID YOU KNOW**

That I send out United States at 33 1/2 pc commission? FINE Sheets. Low Prices. BEST sheets in the world for beginners at 33 1-3 pc commission.

**HERMAN BOYD,**

BOX 393,

THORNTOWN, - - IND.

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NEW YORK  
 STATE  
 COLLECTORS!!!

You will find it to your interest to become a member of the

**EMPIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION**

*Its benefits are a feature which few organizations possess.*

The "Stamp," a well printed, able edited, first-class philatelic monthly, is the "Official Organ"

DUES 50c per year.  
 Initiation fee 10c.

If you wish to become a member of THE society of New York State, send 10cents, amount of initiation fee to the Secretary and receive, by return mail, application blanks and full particulars. Write at once, to

**F. C. MYERS**

SECRETARY,

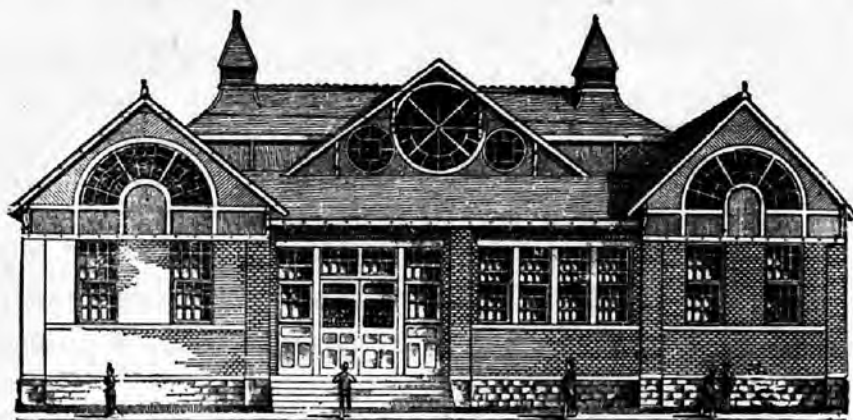
207 JAY STREET,

ALBANY, - - N. Y.



*It is from this building that all our  
mail orders are filled.*

**\* 7000 SQUARE FEET OF FLOOR SPACE.\***



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*A large force of clerks are employed to attend to our  
immense correspondence and we have so carefully system-  
ized our business that we can fill your orders the day of  
receipt.*

If you want a Stamp Album,

—BUY MELEEL'S POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM OF THE WORLD.—

If you want to subscribe to a Philatelic Magazine

—TAKE THE "PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA."—

If you want a Stamp Newspaper,

—SUBSCRIBE FOR "MEKEEL'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS."—

*If you want courteous treatment and prompt  
attention send us your orders.*

-PRICE LIST OF ALBUMS, PACKETS, SETS, ETC., FREE.-

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO., STATION C., ST. LOUIS, MO.

# ATTENTION.

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**A** LONG FELT WANT will be filled by the "EMPIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION'S Standard Catalogue of United States, adhesive postage Department, envelope, revenue and Provisionals issue.

It will give the price, used and unused, of every stamp ever issued by the United States Government. It will be a very convenient size: 4x6 inches which can be easily carried in a pocket.

It will be bound in paper and cloth.

— *PRICE, Post-Free.* —

*15 Cents for Paper Binding.*

*25 Cent for Cloth Binding.*

It will consist of seventy-five to eighty pages.

EVERY COLLECTOR SHOULD HAVE ONE.

*Send in your order early. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. WE ARE RELIABLE!!*

**F. C. MYERS & Co., Pub.,  
216 JAY ST., ALBANY, N. Y.**

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| 88 var. Cuba, Heligoland, etc.                                       | 57c |
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| Packet A. 99 var. U. S. & foreign,                                   | 99c |
| Best packet ever offered for the money.                              |     |
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| Paper Binding,                                                       | 15c |
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I DESIRE to purchase, for spot cash, collections and lots of stamps. Highest cash prices paid for Columbians. Send on what you have and I will quote prices. I also desire to correspond with persons having 5" or 10c 1847 issue for sale or exchange. Remember I pay highest cash prices for stamps in any quantity.

*To every 20th. person answering this advertisement I will give a used \$1.00 Columbian stamp FREE.*

**W. B. TYRRELL,**  
**199 JAY STREET,**  
**ALBANY, NEW YORK.**

VOL. II.

JULY & AUGUST, 1894.

No. 11 & 12.

# THE REPORTER

\* A MONTHLY FOR COLLECTORS. \*

( 15 CENTS PER YEAR. )

JOSEPH E. HARTLEY, EDITOR.

WATCH FOR OUR SEPTEMBER NUMBER.

The Reporter Publishing Co.,

Post Office Box 1178,

Norwich,

"

"

Conn.



**Sample Prices.**

|                                   |     |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| U. S. 1861, 5c brown,             | 20c |
| 12c black,                        | 20c |
| 24c lilac.                        | 20c |
| 1872, 12c purple,                 | 15c |
| 24c purple,                       | 60c |
| 90c carmine,                      | 20c |
| 1888, 30c brown,                  | 26c |
| 90c purple,                       | 60c |
| 1873, Interior, 30c verm.         | 20c |
| *State, 6c green,                 | 38c |
| 1879, Postage Due, 30c brown red, | 22c |
| Austria, 1859-1891 Set of 20,     | 12c |
| 1894, Postage Due, 1. 3. 5kr [8]  | 09c |
| Hungary, 1888, 3fl. lilac gold,   | 15c |
| Bosnia, 1876, 25n violet,         | 06c |
| *Mauritius, 1893, 1c on 2c. mauve | 03c |
| Greece, 1886, 1dr gray,           | 07c |
| 1890, 1dr gray,                   | 05c |
| Switzerland, 1890, 3fc red brown, | 06c |

\*Means unused.

Approval Sheets at 25-50 p c dis

-REFERENCES REQUIRED.-

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**204 E. 32nd. St.,**

NEW YORK, - N. Y.

WE WILL GIVE A YEARS SUB-  
SCRIPTION TO THIS PAPER  
AND A 20 DEPT. INTERIOR  
UNUSED FOR 15 CENTS.

— FREE, GRATIS. —

**25** GOOD STAMPS, not common con-  
tinental, to all sending for our X  
L approval sheets and promising to retain  
at least 15c worth and to return the re-  
mainder, with cash for those taken, in 10  
days. Reference positively required. We  
are a straight business firm and only ask a  
fair trial. For square dealing address,

THE HALIFAX STAMP CO.,

ROOM 16, 30 HALLIS ST., HALIFAX, N. S.

**—THE PENNSY.—**

With which is consolidated  
the Eagle Philatelist, Philately,  
and the Philatelic Postal Card.

The greatest publication  
of its kind on earth.

Bright, Newsy, Prompt, and  
Neat. Send in your subscrip-  
tion, only 25 cents per year,  
sample free.

**Clifford W. Kissinger,**

1030 PENN ST.,

READING, PENN.

FREE! FREE!!

1000 var. in Standard Album  
FREE to the agent making  
the largest returns by Sept. 15.

Send for sheets at 33¢. Collections bought for cash.

**G. L. RIVERS,**

**161 Broad St.,**

NEW ORLEAN, - LA.

|                              |     |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 1000 Carter's Spec'l Hinges, | .10 |
| 1c & 2c Periodical, pair,    | .20 |
| U. S. 1869, 12c, fine,       | .42 |
| 100 var. foreign stamps,     | .12 |

Fine Stamps on Approval.

BARGAIN LIST FREE.

**N. E. CARTER,**

DELVAN, - WIS.

# THE REPORTER

VOL. II. NORWICH, CONN., JULY-AUGUST, 1894. NO. 11-12.

## CANADA NOTES. BY "PUCK."

**T**HE Canadian Philatelic Weekly has been refused second-class rates and has discontinued after issuing but 8 numbers. Losing this valuable publication, Canada loses one of its Philatelic lights, it's the way of the world.

"The Toronto Philatelic Journal" (second series) was also refused second-class rates. It is now published as a small 4-page sheet of which nearly two pages are devoted to the publishers' advertisements. Bro. Weatherston you had better discontinue!

Stamps are now admitted into Canada free of duty, something long looked for by the Philatelic public. The U. S. dealer's trade will now swell a little.

Mr. Fred Wood of St. Catharines has sold his fine collec-

tion but will not drop Philately altogether.

Mr. H. P. Hewson has branched out as a dealer and enjoys a good local trade, and with Mr. Beatty, another large dealer, St. Catharines is forcing its way to the front as one of the leading Philatelic centers of Canada.

There will be about ten collectors from St. Catharines attend the A. P. A., S. of P. and P. S. of A.' conventions at the "Falls" in August. The fare is only thirty cents; who would n't go?

A 12d. Canada brought £23 at a recent sale in London, Eng., also an unused 10 penny blue for \$13.00.

A. B. Quigley, alias, Lewis Bishop appears again, this time at 4 Clarence Sq. Toronto, as George Warren. This fellow will never quit his fraudulent business until he is behind the bars and if he is not careful in



Canada he will soon be there.

Canada has another fraud one H. S. Dickson, of London, Canada, former publisher of the "Philatelic Journal of Canada," beware of him, also of one Geo. McNicol, of Ottawa.

Beware of the green "Canada Bill," 5c Register and the 2c Postage, as a certain party is chemically changing them to blue and are worthless.

Are you a member of the Standard Philatelic Society? If not, why not!

Mr. L. S. Graham, of Merriton, Ont., has started a Philatelic Mercantile Agency, something that has been long looked for by the Philatelic public of Canada. Although only a month old he is kept busy filling orders, but will find time to take a trip to Toronto and make a few parties settle up, or take the consequences.

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### The Canadian Watermarked Stamps of 1868.

---

**S**EVERAL articles have appeared of late relating to the watermarked stamps of 1868, and as I am the one that

called the attention of the collecting world to the fact that they existed I hereby submit what proof I have of their existence: First, I will ask those who have in your Philatelic libraries "The Philatelist" (an English publication) for 1870, to take a look at the February number of the same and therein an article on the stamps of "British North America," by W. Dudgey Attee, you will find the following: "Issue for Confederation, April, 1868, Three Cent vermilion, carmine, vermilion and brownish red.

Note.—There is also in the last series of adhesives a Three Cent printed on paper "watermarked" with maker's name; these were most probably issued after the thin paper and before the usual stout paper emissions."

You will notice that the extract copied above speaks only of the three cent being on watermarked paper, but the one cent red also appears on same paper, as I have two specimens of each in my possession. Also the official list of paper used in printing these stamps is as follows: One cent, red, and

three cent red, on the following papers: Thin wove paper, thick wove paper, laid paper and paper water-marked with maker's name.

Now I think the above proof is sufficient to satisfy any one who wants to be satisfied that that they are a distinct issue and one just as worthy of being classed as separate varieties as Mexican stamps on ruled paper, or U. S. stamps with embossing on back.

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### New York City Dispatch Post.

---

**T**HE necessity of a medium of communication by letter from one part of the city to another, being universally admitted, and the Penny Post, lately existing, having been relinquished, the opportunity has been embraced to reorganize it under an entirely new proprietor and management and upon a much more comprehensive basis, by which Dispatch, Punctuality, and Security those essential elements of success, may at once be obtained, and the inconvenience now experienced be entirely removed.

The proprietors of the "City Dispatch" enter upon the undertaking with an earnest impression of its responsibilities, and with a full determination so to preform the required duties as to merit the confidence and support of their fellow citizens.

They have engaged the most efficient and trustworthy assistants and Letter Carriers, and no expense will be spared to bring the whole advantage of a well considered system into active operation. The following is a brief outline of the plan:

Letter boxes are placed throughout every part of the city in conspicuous places, and all letters desposited therein not exceeding two ounces in weight, will be punctally delivered, three times a day at nine, one and four o'clock, at three cents each; option being given to free the letter in the manner shown in the following, or leave the postage to be collected of the party to whom the letter is addressed. Letters which the writer desire to send free, must have a free stamp affixed to them.

An ornamented stamp has been prepared for this purpose and may be procured at the Principle office, the address of which I gave above, or at those stores which will be advertised in the daily papers as having authority to sell them.

The will be 36 cent per dozen or \$2 50 per hundred, the reduction of the price for the larger quantities being made with the view to the accommodation of those parties sending out a considerable number of circulars, accounts, etc. Parcels not exceeding one pound in weight will be charged a proportional rate.

All letters intended to be sent forward to the General Post Office for the inland mails, must have a free stamps affixed to them.

Letters and newspapers addressed to the Public press will be delivered free.

Letters not having a free stamp will be charged three cents payable by the party to whom they are addressed on delivery.

A registry will be kept for letters which it may be wished

to place under special charge.

Free stamps must be affixed to such letters for the ordinary postage, and three cents additional be paid (or an additional free stamp be affixed) for the registration, but all such letters must be specially deposited at the principle office.

A special despatch will be expedited with any Letter or Packet not exceeding one pound in weight (to any address within the limits) at 12½¢ per mile, upon application at the principle office.

The advantages offered by this undertaking are first, the secure and prompt transmission of all Registered Letters containing any special notice or matter by which means legal evidence may be obtained of the due delivery of the same, and the immediate dispatch of any letters or small package requiring instant delivery.

Second:—The certain and expedition delivery of Mercantile Letters and circulars of invitations and replies (either under free stamps or unpaid.) and every description of commercial, professional and social correspondence, thus bringing the most distant parts of the

city in effect to near each other, and providing the means of constant intercourse at a moderate charge.

The plan or outline which I have written will doubtless be of interest to the readers.

About twenty years ago the same subject was talked of but finally give up.—AL. BANY.

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## THE POST OFFICE.

---

### THIRD PAPER.

---

BY PHIL LATELY.

---

**I**N May 1861 the latter introduced a bill providing for the establishment of postal banks for the deposit of small savings, upon which interest was to be paid, and the payment thereof secured by the government. The bill became a law in September following. The act was extended to Scotland and Ireland in 1862 and at present all the money order offices of the United Kingdom are savings banks.

The benefits derived are reciprocal, the laboring classes being afforded a reliable de-

pository for their earnings, and the government the use of an immense sum upon which only a nominal interest is paid. The deposits at present have reached more than £60,000,000 (\$300,000,000).

To the chamber of commerce of Edinburgh belongs the honor of effectually originating that public demand for the transfer of the telegraphic service of the United Kingdom from commercial companies to the state which led to the passing of the Acts of Parliament of 1868 and 1869.

The telegraphic (electric) Act of 1868 authorized the post master general, with consent of the treasury, to purchase for the purposes of the act, the whole or such parts as he should think fit; of any telegraphic Company.

The act of 1869, entitled, "An Act to alter and 'Amend' the Telegraphic act of, 1869," gives to the postoffice the exclusive privilege of transmission—withheld in the previous act—empowers the purchase of the telegraphic undertakings other than those included in that act, and enables certain



companies to require the post master general to make such a purchase.

It also directs the raising by the treasury of a sum of \$35,000,000 for the purposes of the acts.

The act of 1870 extended the postoffice telegraphic system to the Channel Islands and to the Isle of Man; and that of 1871 authorized the raising of an additional million dollars. These sums collectively proved to be quite insufficient, and eventually the capital sum so raised exceeded \$50,000,000.

From the beginning the work of improving the system has been pursued continually and indefatigably.

The number of miles of road and railway wires have been increased, as also have the number of offices, while the superintendence and management have contributed substantially to its present superior condition. During 1889 the system produced \$10,649,800 and cost \$10,211,970 in addition to about \$1,632,085, interest on original cost. In conclusion it may be said that the postoffice is the most desirable and sat-

isfactory of all the money producing items in the kingdom.

The result of one year's work, ending January 1st. 1890, showed a gross income of \$45,500,000. The number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom aggregated 1,558,100,000 in addition to 151,900,000 newspapers, 412,000,000 book packets 201,400,000 postal cards and 39,590,000 parcels.

"BENJAMIN FRANKLIN" was removed by the home department from his office of post master general in America in 1774. On July 26, 1775 the American Congress assumed direction of the postoffices re-appointing Franklin to his former post. Shortly afterward, when Franklin was sent as an ambassador to France, his son-in-law, Richard Bache, was made post master general in November 1776.

In 1789 the number of post-offices was 75; in 1875, 35,734; in 1784, 50,017 and in 1889, 58,999. In 1789 the gross revenues of the postal service were \$30,000 in 1800 \$280,804. In 1860 the gross revenues had increased to \$8,518,-

067, and in 1875 to \$26,671,-218. In 1884, they amounted to \$43,338,127.50, in 1889 to \$56,175,611. In 1860 their was a deficit in the postal income of \$10,652,542.59 occasioned through lavish expenditure and then existing abuses.

Annual deficiencies had occurred for nine years previous to 1860, and continued for twenty one years thereafter.

In 1882 a surplus of \$1,394,-388 was shown, and in 1883 a profit of \$1,001,281.83.

Since the later date annual deficiencies have occurred, that of 1889 being over \$5,000,000.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

### BUFFALO NOTES.

**T**HE 31st regular meeting of the Buffalo Philatelic Society was held Tuesday, May 3, 1894, at the American Block 404 Main Street. The meeting was called to order by President Becker, at 7:45 P. M; 5 members responding to roll call. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, notwithstanding that one member objected to the shortness of the minutes, but

he was pacified when told to prepare the minutes himself. The report of the treasurer was then read. After discussing old and new business a small auction sale followed. The meeting adjourned at 9:15 P. M.

The P. S. of A. collectors in this city are attempting to form a Buffalo Branch. Information may be had by calling or addressing J. L. Cohn, 11 North Division Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer of Chicago has made a branch in this city at 577 Main Street. The show-window is decorated with albums, packets, hinges, catalogues and sheet music. He said trade is fairly well. He expects to return to Chicago about the 1st of June. However I wish him "Good Luck."

The 32nd regular meeting of the B.P. S. was held May 17, 1894 at the American Block 404 Main Street. President Becker called meeting to order at 7:45 P. M, 8 members responding to roll call. The minutes of the previous meeting were then read. The reports of secretary and treasurer were next read and approved.



All old and new business having been discussed the meeting was adjourned at 9.30 P. M.

The variety of the 1890 two cent carmine having been discovered, the collectors of this city are scouring all they have with the hopes of finding "one or two hundred." I have only found 8 of the variety in a package of 500.

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### PHIL LATELY'S ALBANY NOTES.

---

Mr. Wm. B. Tyrrell has sold his immense stock and fine collection to several of the large New York dealers. He has realized a very large sum from the sale and he expects to go to Europe early this summer for his health.

The second annual convention of the "Empire Philatelic Association" will be held in Albany N. Y., September 9th and 10th. A large number are expected to be present. This association is fast becoming the "King" of state societies. Note ad on another page of this paper.

Mr. H. C. Bethwell has put

his fine collection of stamps with his stock. He has a very fine local trade and the result is he is "rolling in wealth."

(Why don't you buy good cigars?)

"Coleoksolukelane!!"

"Now would you gaze upon that!!!" Whew!! what a name.

Its the name of a certain kind of stamps too!!! What are they? Where do they come from? Who owns them? Ah! I know. Speaker(?) Reed owns them!!! (More Albany Enterprise!)

Mr. F. E. Goodwin, late of this town, has met his Waterloo! as most of the philatelic frauds do. There are too many philatelists, philatelic societies and magazines, watching our interests, for any such defrauding philatelist to make much headway. I say subscribe to as many philatelic papers as you can possibly afford. Become a member of several of our first class National and state societies! You will never regret it.

Whoever first exposed Bishop etc. etc. should have a gold medal. The "Reporter" deserves a gold medal studded with diamonds[?] for it was the

first paper to expose a fraud that would have been a worse "fraud" to philately than his "Royal Nibbs," Warren, etc.

All visitors to Albany, who are philatelists, should not fail to call on "Buster" the man whose house is entirely composed of trap doors. If you get out of his place alive you will have an endless tale of horror to relate to your friends.

Admission free—\$10.00 to get out.

Mr. Frazer Brown has gone to Hartford, Conn. He will return with about 10 trunks(?) of stamps I suppose, as he did the last time. [I wonder if he gets them from Bruce.]

Columbians are all sold out here. F. C. Myers, of this city will sell a complete set for \$25.00 cash.

Business is rather slow this month with the Albany dealers [so they say] but I doubt it.

At least I did not find it so. I have sold over \$140.00 worth of stamps this month so far. People from other districts claim business to be very brisk. Philately in general is not affected by any of the commercial stringences. Especially the one of late.

I wish to say a word about an ideal exchange club. Have you ever heard of the "American Exchange Club?" Well! it is the finest organization of its kind in the world. It does not need any further "puffing."

If you do not believe it why just send 15cents to F. C. Myers of this city and you will quickly be convinced. All collectors residing in New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania should write to the above name as he is the Manager of the eastern department composed of those states. If you are wise you will join at once.

Collectors residing in New York State should become a member of the "Empire Philatelic Association." Get a hustle on, and get into the ranks early. You will never regret joining this association.

The number of applications is increasing every month.

**LOOK HERE!!!!**

Wait until next month and I will tell you all about it.

***Vote for F. C. Myers,  
for Librarian in S of P.***

### A Word For The New Issues.

**M**UCH has been said, lately, through the philatelic press against the new issues that appear so frequently. Now the writer is an inveterate foe to all Seebecks and other speculative issues but still he must confess that he likes to see a new legitimated emission, provided always, that they do not come too frequently.

A new set of stamps aids materially in holding a collector's interest and keeps him getting tired of the pursuit through sameness. "Variety is the spice of life"—a good old proverb says and though written or spoken years and years ago it is none the less true in these hale you modern days.

Many collectors would hail with delight the ardent of a universal postage stamp and in the distance desery the philatelic "mirage lifted isles of peace."

But, say, would it not be rather dry collecting only old and obselete stamps? Dont you think we would miss the new issue, giving as it variety to

our album. Not many people, save those who are born antiquarians, take a great deal of interest in archæology or kindred dry musty sciences.

Now if the new issues were stopped, philately would be in the fix and no be nearly an active, lively pastime as it now is. Friend collectors, consider the above well, before you condemn the ardent of new stamps and should your opinion be against the arguments contained therein the writer bows to your opinion but begs respectfully to differ.

PHILATELISTIEUS.

*Vote for F. C. Myers,  
for Librarian in S of P.*

**Indian Money Lender.**

The Indian money lender al most everywhere is a thorough Shylock. Rajah Brooke tells me that in Sarawak, where land may be sold for debt, unless as a penalty for swindling, and where a limit is put on the interest that his courts will enforce, the Indian money lender has been found as hard and merciless as the Chinamen and

Malay are fair and reasonable.

With men like these, says the National Review, and an ignorant peasantry, one would have thought that English judges would have done their best so to administer the law between the two as to give the debtor a fair chance, while allowing the creditor what was justly due. But they are so hide-bound, such slaves to the letter of the law and to English precedents, that not a helping hand can the debtor get, and the courts are mere machines which the money lender sets in motion or directs at his pleasure.

I remember a case in which a Mohammedan lady, one who never appeared in public, and the owner of a valuable village, was sued for something like fifty thousand rupees, the money advanced being, so far as I could ascertain, not more than two thousand rupees at the outside. The court of first instance, a native subordinate judge, appointed a committee to examine the creditor's accounts, which reported them as very suspicious. Still, a bond for the amount sued for

had been given, and, in face of rulings by the high court, the sub-judge had no alternative but to give a decree for the full sum. And an appeal to the high court of Bombay, which was prosecuted by the lady's friends, met with no success. However much the lady might have been defrauded, they decided the bond was in order and the village must go.

---

*Vote for F. C. Myers,  
for Librarian in S of P.*

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## EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

---

Free to everybody.

---

Coins to exchange for stamps.

Have several old ones. Approval sheets at 60pc disc., off foreign and 50pc off United States. Reference required.

Want to exchange 50 different U. S. for 50 different of any other country. 100 different U. S. only \$1. post free.

Enterprise Stamp Company,  
3643 Cook Ave., St. Louis.

**COLLECTORS!**

I will give 25 fine foreign



**Vote for F. C. Myers,  
for Librarian in S of P.**

stamps for each number of REPORTER sent to me. I will also give 25 foreign stamps for each 10 Columbians, over 2c sent me. Julius L. Cohn., 11 No. Divison Street., Buffalo, New York.

Exchange desired with collectors. Send sheets of U. S. adhesives and departments and receive mine. Satisfaction guarranteed. W. B. Tyrrell, 199 Jay Street, Albany, N. Y.

I will give 75 varieties fine foreign stamps for every 10 Columbians over 2cents sent me. I also desire to exchange good foreign for other U. S. Wm. M. McCutchen, Plainfield, New Jersey.

Exchange desired with collectors. My collection is 1500. Have some good duplicates. Send sheets and I will send mine. Herbert F. Atwater, 149 North Clinton Street, East Orange, New Jersey.

I will give \$2 worth of good stamps from sheets for latest edition Scott's Album (other editions desired.) J. Cooley,

Albany, New York.

I will send the names of 25 collectors in Asia, Africa, South America and Europe who are reliable and desire exchange with U. S. collectors for 50 cents worth of stamps from sheets. J. Cooley, Albany, New York.

**The Reporter.**

Will exchange with all papers.

—ADVERTISING RATES.—

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|--------------------------------------|------|-----------|-------|
| 1 Inch                               | .25  | 3 Inches  | .75   |
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| 25 Inches                            | 6.25 | 50 Inches | 12.50 |
| 25 per cent discount on above rates. |      |           |       |

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: 15 Cents per year to all countries. Sample Copy Free.

—EDITOR.—

JOSEPH E. HARTLEY.

—BUSINESS MANAGER.—

PERLEY H. JAQUITH.

The Reporter Publishing Company, Box 1178, Norwich Conn.

Entered as Second Class Matter.

**-EDITORIAL NOTES.-**

Dealers advertise in the Reporter because they get good results.

Join the Standard Philatelic Society.

In sending subscriptions to this paper, send silver, or one and two cent stamps. We have but little use for higher values.

Kindly mention the "Reporter" when answering advertisements in this paper, as dealers like to hear direct from their advertisement.

Don't fail to look over our advertisements, you may find some bargains that

you will not see again.

If you are not already a subscriber to this paper, you should become one at once.

The "Eastern Philatelist" says: "A bill is before Congress to increase the postage on second-class matter from one to eight cents per pound. If the bill passes we fear it will be a death blow to some of the philatelic magazines.

### *Vote for F. C. Myers, for Librarian in S of P.*

In answering A. Paimann's advertisement, on second page of cover, besure and send return postage on all orders under 75 cents.

Every new fraud that comes up is supposed to be Lewis Bishop.

The "Canadian Philatelic Magazine" is a good one hailing from Halifax, N. S.

We haven't seen the "Collector" since May, 1893.

The "Southern Philatelist" has combined the April and May numbers to catch up with Farther Time.

The "Metropolitan Philatelist" for May contains many good articles.

The farewell number of the "Recorder" is something extra fine.

Our next number will be a "daisy" and will contain about 150 page. As every philatelic magazine issues a large[?] Xmas number—well, we are independent. But will issue a large Xmas number nevertheless. No free sample copies of the September number will be sent out, price 10c each. In order to get one we would advise YOU TO SUBSCRIBE. Advertisements received up to August 1st, 1894. Oh! wont it be a daisy!!

## — THE — STANDARD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT, L S Graham, Merritton Ont. Vice PRESIDENT, Joseph E Hartley, Norwich Conn. SEC. & TREAS., P H Jaquith, Norwich Conn. EX. SUPP., F C Myers, Albany N Y. LIBRARIAN, W B Tyrrell, Albany N Y: OFFICIAL ORGAN, The "Reporter." Any collector in good standing can join by sending 10 cents to the secretary for application blank and full information.

### — | MEMBERS. | —

- 1 L S Graham, Merritton Ont.
- 2 Joseph E Hartley, Norwich Conn.
- 3 P H Jaquith, Norwich Conn.
- 4 F C Myers, Albany N Y,
- 5 W B Tyrrell, Albany N Y.
- 6 Wm A Beatty, St Catharines Ont.
- 7 Clifford W Kissinger, Reading Penn.
- 8 Julius L. Cohn, 11 North Division St; Buffalo, N. Y.
- 9 Frank R. Lawerenceson, Canton, Mo.
- 10 W D Reed, 7 Leonard Place. Albany, N Y
- 11 C E H Webstr, Box 103, Meriden, Ct

### — | APPLICATIONS. | —

G. I. La Mont, 212 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Albert W. Brown, 33 Dodge St., Providence, R. I.

John N. Deglmann, Mankato, Minn.

The above members will be admitted on July 1st, 1894, if no objections are received.  
P. H. Jaquith, Sec'y

## MEMBERS OF THE S. OF P.

**A**S the date of the convention draws near, we desire to say something in regard to



the election of officers.

We deem it our duty to inform our readers, who are members of the Sons of Philatelia, that the man for LIBRARIAN is MR. F. C. MYERS of Albany, New York.

We eastern members want the library a little nearer to us, and when the members at large are aware of the fact that Mr. Myers has been nominated for the office, that is sufficient.

All agree that he should be our next librarian. He is well liked by all who have had the pleasure of his correspondence and that he will be elected, goes without saying, as he has too many friends all over the country.

He is too well known and needs no further remarks as to his ABILITY, POPULARITY etc. He holds many positions of honor. He founded the EMPIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION and is secretary of same.

He is a member of all of the national philatelic societies, of any account. Too much cannot be said of his CONTRIBUTIONS to the philatelic press, and that the library will see a

decided improvement under his supervision, is only a matter of his being elected.

He is the man!! vote for him!! Get your friends to give him, their support!! He is an honor to the Philatelic world and it will be for the good of the S. of P. to have his name among the officers.

Dont forget Mr. Myers is **THE MAN!!**

Be sure and to give him **YOUR VOTE!!!!**

*Vote for F. C. Myers,  
for Librarian in S of P.*

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11 N. Division St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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If you desire to Subscribe or Advertise do so through this Agency, it saves you money, time and trouble.

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**Collectors!**

**I WANT** TO BUY U. S. STAMPS

(no foreign) in any quantity and am willing to pay good prices for them. Collectors send me your duplicates, and dealers send me consignments and receive cash. Send your stamps, name the price wanted, and receive cash (if price is reasonable) by return mail.

**W. B. TYRRELL,**

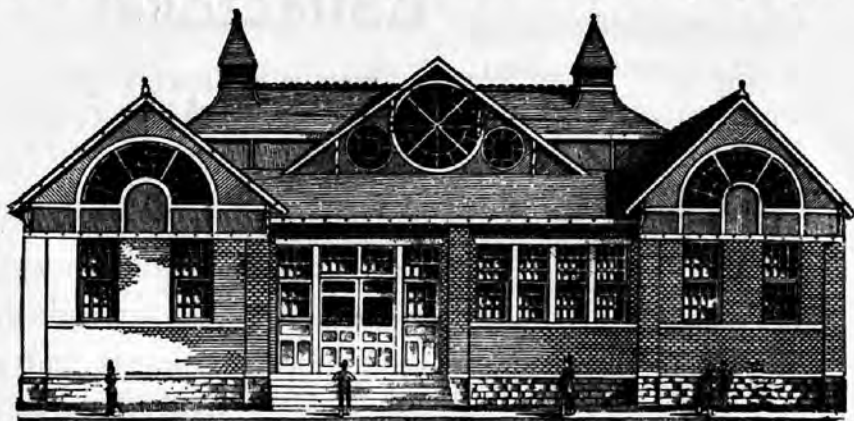
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—TAKE THE "PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA."—

If you want a Stamp Newspaper,

—SUBSCRIBE FOR "MEKEEL'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS."—

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attention send us your orders.*

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COLLECTORS!!!

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*Its benefits are a feature which few organizations possess.*

The "Stamp," a well printed, able edited, first-class philatelic monthly, is the "Official Organ."

DUES 50c per year.  
Initiation fee 10c.

If you wish to become a member of THE SOCIETY of New York State, send 10cents, amount of initiation fee to the Secretary and receive, by return mail, application blanks and full particulars. Write at once, to

**F. C. MYERS,**

SECRETARY,

207 Jay Street,

ALBANY, N. Y.

OUT JUNE 15TH. 1894.

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—AND—BOOK OF USEFUL INFORMATION  
FOR "PHILATELISTS,"

including a

STAMP COLLECTOR'S DIRECTORY.

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Send now and receive approval sheets from which 5cents worth may be taken free, if you wish to act as our agent.

33½ to 50pc commission.

Our new list will be issued shortly and sent free upon application.

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**500 BOOKS, &c., FREE!**

SEND 10 CTS. and we PRINT your full address on 1000 (2 color) GUMMED LABELS, 500 post-paid to you to stick on your letters, papers, &c., and 500 postpaid to 500 agency firms, publishers and manufacturers, who will mail you 500 sample books, novelties, pictures, magazines, papers, &c., Free with your printed address on each.

G. P. CURTIS, of So. Willington, Ct., writes as follows: "The FREE sample books, papers, &c., I received from the 500 firms mentioned, if bought would cost me \$25 to \$40. Am delighted." **Big Mail Co.**  
Frankford and Girard Aves., Phila., Pa.





# ATTENTION.

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**A** LONG FELT WANT will be filled by the "Empire Philatelic Association's Standard Catalogue of United States adhesive postage, Department, envelope, revenue and Provisional issues.

It will give the price, used and unused, of every stamp ever issued by the United States Government. It will be a very convenient size: 4x6 inches which can be easily carried in a pocket.

—IT WILL BE BOUND IN PAPER AND CLOTH.—

-o- *Price, Post-Free.* -o-

15C FOR PAPER BINDING.

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EVERY COLLECTOR SHOULD HAVE ONE.

*Send in your order early. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. WE ARE RELIABLE!*

**F. C. MYERS & Co., Pub.,**  
216 Jay St., ALBANY, N. Y.







VOL. III.

SEPTEMBER, 1894.

No. 1.

# THE REPORTER

A MONTHLY FOR COLLECTORS.

✻ JOSEPH E. HARTLEY, EDITOR. ✻

15 Cents Per Year.

**The Reporter Publishing Co.,**

*POST OFFICE BOX 1178,*

*Norwich, " " Conn.*

THE REPORTER.

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*FROM*

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**TIMBUKTEE.**

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*Pays for three shares of stock---Dividends  
paid annually. Price of stock will advance  
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HON. STEPHEN H. HALL.  
POSTMASTER.

# THE REPORTER

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VOL. III. NORWICH, CONN., SEPTEMBER, 1894. No. 1.

---

## THE TRAVELING POST OFFICE.

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**T**HE roving breezes come and go, the reedbeds sweep and sway;

The sleepy river murmurs low, and loiters on its way.  
It is the land of lots of time along the Castlereagh.

\* \* \* \* \*

The old man's son had left the farm, he found it dull and slow;  
He drifted to the great northwest, where all the rovers go.  
"He's gone so long," the old man said, "he's dropped right of mind,

And if you'd write a line to him, I'd take it very kind.  
He's shearing here and fencing there, a kind of waif and stray;  
He's droving now with Conroy's sheep along the Castlereagh.

"The sheep are traveling for the grass, and traveling very slow.

They may be at Munderoran now, or past the Overflow,  
Or tramping through the blacksoil flats across by Waddiwong;  
But all those little country towns would send the letter wrong,  
The mailman, if he's extra full, would pass them in his sleep;

It's safer to address the note to 'care of Conroy's sheep.'  
For five and twenty thousand head can scarcely go astray.  
You write to 'care of Conroy's sheep along the Castlereagh.'

\* \* \* \* \*

By rock and ridge and riverside the western mail has gone,  
Across the great Blue mountain range to take the letters on.  
A moment on the topmost grade, while open fire-doors glare.  
She pauses like a human thing, to breathe mountain air,  
Then launches down the other side, across the plains away,  
To bear that note to "Conroy's sheep, along the Castlereagh"



And now by coach and mailman's bag it goes from town to town,

And Conroy's Gap and Conroy's Creek have marked it  
"further down."

Beneath a sky of deapest blue, where never cloud abides;

A speck upon the waist of plain the lonely mailman rides.

When fierce hot winds have set the pine and myall boughs  
asweep,

He hails the shearers passing by for news of Conroy's sheep.  
By big lagoons where wild fowl play and crested pigeons flock,  
By watch fires where the drovers ride around their restless stock,

And past the teamster toiling down to fetch the wool away,  
My letter chases Conroy's sheep along the Castlereagh.

## THE LOST LETTERS.

*The Troubles of a Post-  
master---How the  
Mails are Pil-  
fered.*

### A DROOPING STOCKING.

THE LIFE OF AN INSPECTOR-DE-  
TECTIVE—THE MISSING TEN  
DOLLAR BILL—THE DECOY  
LETTER—A MYSTERI-  
OUS DISAPPEAR-  
ANCE—A RASCAL  
LY FATHER—  
THE DAUGHTER'S  
CRIME.

**T**HERE is, after all, much of  
romance, of strange advent-  
ture, odd incidents, in which  
the humorous and the pathetic  
are mingled, connected with

the official life and work of the  
employees in the Postoffice De-  
partment. More especially is  
this the case with those who  
are members of the secret de-  
tective force under the direc-  
tion of the inspectors, whose  
special mission it is to travel,  
as they may be ordered, from  
one town or city to another,  
and investigate the conduct and  
condition of the various post-  
offices throughout the country.

Marshal Cushing, who was  
the secretary of Postmaster-  
General Wanamaker, tells some  
interesting stories connected  
with this department of the  
public service, and few have a  
more effective tact in giving  
point and force to a narrative

than he.

One of the commonest abuses of the mails and the most difficult to detect is the claim to have not received articles alleged to have been mailed.

At Colorado Springs a complaint was entered by the postmaster at Kearney, Neb., that a small box mailed shortly before at the Springs, accompanied by a letter stating that the box contained a gold watch, was received empty at Kearney. The sender and the addressee were cousins, and presumably no fraud was intended.

The inspector telegraphed to Kearney for the box, which he received the next day. He put his own watch into it (an ordinary gold one), and upon weighing it found that the postage was deficient. This was good evidence that the box was mailed empty, and especially so as the package was registered, because postmasters must use extra care to see that registered packages are fully prepaid. The sender of the package strongly protested that he had enclosed the watch and his wife declared she saw him do it.

The inspector then said that the postage was just enough to cover the mailing of the empty box. "That may be," replied the sender, "but some of the stamps fell off on the way. I remember well of putting on more stamps." When asked to what amount, he answered, after figuring mentally a moment: "Seventeen cents"

"Yes," added his wife, "I remember Charley put on 17 cents, because he came home and told me that the postmaster gave him 8 cents change from a quarter. I got the quarter out of my bureau-see, in there—and I've got the 8 cents now somewhere. If you want to see 'em, I'll get 'em for you." "Was your watch very heavy, extra thick, silver-case watch, such as railroad men carry, or like mine?" asked the postal Vidocq.

"Oh, thinner than yours—a light Swiss watch,"

"But the box and mine would only take 14 cents, and yours would have taken more postage.

"Oh, that's all right, because, now I come to think of it, I had a long talk with the clerk and told him to put on three

cents extra so it would go all right. That's the way it was."

"Well, then, come with me and we'll see the clerk about it," said the inspector.

The man held off awhile, but finally went. None of the clerks was the "right one." The inspector intended handing the man over to the District-Attorney to prosecute for fraudulent use of the mails, but thought he would give him a little time, and when he returned to his hotel late that evening for dinner there was "Charley" anxiously awaiting him, watch in hand, which was duly forwarded to the owner at Kearney. Some of the experiences of inspectors are best told by themselves. Here is one that occurred on a route running out of Salisbury, N. C.

"There had been many thefts of money from registered letters in this district and the department and people alike were impatient to catch the thief.

I was assigned the job of bringing the culprit to justice. There were about a dozen postmasters on the route, and their general reputation was excellent. They were all respectable, well-to-do people.

The last one to be thought of would naturally have been the postmistress at Bilesville.

She had been a school teacher, was of a good family and had not only the respect but the confidence and sympathy of the people, because her husband was a worthless fellow who was serving a term in prison for larceny.

"On my first trip I rode over the route as a book agent. I sat in the old stage, conspicuously holding in my hand a flashily bound book when we reached her office, and she came to the door and looked at me, her delicate, sad face bespeaking anything but criminality. I was watching her closely, however, and noticed that when she turned to go into the office she threw a quick look back at me and spoke in a low voice to the carrier, who was coming out with the mail-sacks. Half an hour later I said to the driver:

"I believe I made a good impression on that pretty postmistress at Bilesville. Wish I had shown her my book."

"Yes," he said, "and she asked me if you warn't a post-

office inspector.'

"What is that?" I asked.

"Oh, one of them fellows that go around catchin' up with the lame ducks. There's been a lot o' stealin' on this road, and I wish they'd do somethin' about it. I'm gettin' blamed for it myself."

"My assistant and I decided at once that unless the driver was a good deal smarter than he looked and acted he was not to be suspected, and, from the quick suspicion of the postmistress that I was an officer, that she was to be looked out for, and we decided to test the school ma'am's office first. We laid our lines in the usual way, by sending letters through the office at Bilesville, and they came out to my hands so clean and neat that we thought it impossible that they could have been tampered with. We opened them at once, and were astonished to find that all four letters had been rifled. Returning to the office we found the stolen bills in the young woman's purse, and through her unusually sad face was lighted up a little with the success of her day's

work, the thoughtful expression returned to it when we explained our business. But she maintained perfect composure. She died wretchedly a short time afterward, and upon her deathbed confessed to having stolen the money for which her husband was imprisoned.

This woman was undoubtedly insane."

An inspector had a queer experience some time ago in a pretty little town in Maryland. As his train neared the village he walked into the mail car, asked for the mail clerk, showed his commission and put a letter in the pouch addressed to James Lancaster.

The letter contained a \$10 bill. The inspector stood upon the platform of the mail car when the train stopped and the pouch was thrown off. A boy took the pouch over his shoulder and started up the village street. There was a crowd of people inside the post office, who swarmed toward the little desk, and the inspector waited until they had all gone, after getting their mail, when he entered the place.



A handsome girl, about 17 years of age, dressed in an old-fashioned bodice and skirt, sat behind the wire grating in a rocking chair, sewing.

"Is there a letter here for James Lancaster?" he asked.

"No," she said, after sorting some letters in a case marked "L." "It's not here."

"Are you the postmaster?"

"No; I am the assistant. My father is the postmaster."

"Who opened the pouch that came in by the last train?"

"I did."

"No one to help you?"

"No, sir."

"May be it's stuck in the pouch. I have heard of such things. Won't you look?"

She took the pouch, turned it upside down, shook it and looked inside. No letter.

"Won't you let me come in and help you look for it?"

"No. No one is allowed in here."

The inspector drew out his commission.

"May I come in now?" he asked. "Yes," blushing; "I beg your pardon."

"I mailed a letter myself to James Lancaster," said the in-

spector. "It's a fictitious name. The letter was put in that pouch by the mail clerk on the train, who took a memorandum of it and locked the pouch in my presence. When that pouch was put off at the station I followed it and kept it in sight until it was taken into the postoffice. Now, you say you opened it alone; that one touched it. Where is my letter?"

"I never saw it, sir. If you doubt me you can search me."

The inspector began to pace the floor in deep thought.

The girl, more beautiful than ever in her excitement, sat down in the chair, crossed her legs and began to rock herself to and fro.

"Call your mother, and she can search you in my presence."

"My mother is dead."

Again the inspector paced the floor. As he walk back and forth he noticed the swinging feet of the postmaster's daughter. One of her stockings had fallen a little, and under it was the shape of an envelope!

"Your stocking has dropped," he said.

The girl turned scarlet and then white, and stopped rocking. She caught her breath and almost fainted. Then she recovered herself, took the letter from its hiding place, handed it to the inspector and burst into a flood of tears.

She had admired, as was natural; her father was miserly, not giving her even what was needed for a piece of bright ribbon, and never a new dress. She had been tempted to take money from the mails for bits of finery. The inspector bitterly accused the old man of being the one to blame.

"I suppose you will arrest her?" he said.

"Will you make restitution of the sum stolen?" It was handed over.

"Will you arrest her?"

"If I did, what would be her future? No; unless you or she tells, this will never be known."

The girl a year later married a well-known lawyer of this town, and is now a happy and honored little woman.

Just after her marriage her miser of a father died, leaving all his carefully hoarded and

partly stolen wealth to her?

Not a bit of it. By his will he left it to be used in the erection of a church. This was piety, and deathbed repentance with a vengeance.—N.Y.D.

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### Articles Not Allowed to be Sent By Post in Canada.

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1. **I**T is forbidden to forward by post any indecent or obscene print, painting, photograph, lithograph, engraving, book or card, or any other indecent or obscene article, or any letter, newspaper, publication, packet or card having thereon any words, marks or designs of an indecent, obscene, libellous or grossly offensive character. Anything posted contrary to this prohibition will be stopped and sent to the Postmaster-General Ottawa.

2. Postmasters are instructed not to receive any letters which there is good reason to believe contains anything likely to injure the contents of the mail bag, or to do bodily harm to any officer of the Post Office. If such a packet be posted without the Postmaster's knowl-



edge, or if at any time before its despatch he should discover any such packet, he is directed not to forward it, but to report the case, with the address of the packet, to the Postmaster-General. The following are examples of the articles referred to:

A glass bottle or glass in any form; leeches; game, fish, meat, fruit, or vegetables; bladders or other vessels containing liquids; gunpowder, lucifer matches, or anything which is explosive or liable to sudden combustion.

Besides the prohibited articles enumerated above, no letter or packet containing coin, jewellery, precious articles, or anything liable to Customs duties, may be sent through the post to any country of the Postal Union (except such articles as may be sent by Parcel Post to the United Kingdom). The laws of Costa Rica also forbid the transmission by the post within that country of letters or other packets containing coin, watches, jewellery, or other articles of value which are liable to Custom duties; and any such packets, if forwarded, are liable to confisca-

tion. Also the laws of Italy authorize the confiscation of any precious article, or anything liable to Customs duties, or any letter relating to foreign lotteries. Packets containing jewellery or other articles of value for the Cape of Good Hope, or Queensland are liable to be detained and not delivered to the addresses until the custom duties have been paid, and letters or packets containing jewellery (which is subject to custom duties) sent through the post to Victoria (Australia) are liable, with their contents to be forfeited.

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#### From My Notebook.

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**I**N all probability those interesting stamps, Canada Bill stamps, will be noted and priced in Scott's catalogue in the very near future. Already the Standard Stamp Co., and other enterprising firms are laying in a large stock. The third series, 1879, surcharged N. S. are very scarce being in use only a few years and used exclusively in Nova Scotia.

Prince Edward Island remainders fraudulently cancelled are floating around by the dozen. They should be promptly

destroyed so as to keep them out of circulation as many collectors cannot tell the difference from a genuine cancelled specimen.

I see that a lot of dealers have petitioned the Government to reprint the \$1 Columbian stamp. [The Government has refused to do so. ED.]

I see by last month's REPORTER that L. S. Graham, of Merritton, Ont., has started a philatelic mercantile agency. This thing has been started before but so far it has not yet been successful. My best wishes, Bro. G. but I'm afraid it wont be a profitable undertaking.

Both the Canadian and Dominion Philatelists have been squelshed by the P. O. Dept. The "Nova Scotia Philatelist" has also discontinued. It is rumored that W. S. Weathers-ton is trying to get the Canadian Philatelic Magazine, of Halifax N. S.

Not many papers are as prompt as THE REPORTER. Perhaps some day it may have "Philatelic" pre-fixed to its name. It would be appropriate, anyway, as it is more a stamp paper than many claiming greater things.

A correspondent in New Orleans writes that he will start the "New Orleans Philatelist" in October. Several more papers are coming out, too.

PHILATELISTICUS.

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### NEW BRUNSWICK And Her Stamps.

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**N**EW BRUNSWICK is a province of Canada, in British North America. It was settled in the first place by the French in July 1604, and with Nova Scotia, belonged to that part of New France called Acadia, until 1713, when it passed into the hands of England.

A dispute arose between the two powers concerning the precise limits of Acadia, and the question remained a vexed one until the treaty of Paris in 1763 when the whole domain was finally ceded to Great Britian.

In 1764 a body of Scottish farmers and laborers arrived in the country and took up their homes in the Miramichi and other districts.

The year 1783 is memorable as the date when the Loyalists

landed from the U. S. and settled in the colony.

In the following year Nova Scotia and New Brunswick separated and they remained distinct provinces until 1867 when they were united with Quebec and Ontario to form the Dominion of Canada. A large proportion of the population is composed of emigrants from Great Britain and their descendants. The capital is Fredericton and St. John is the chief commercial city.

In shape it is very compact, resembling an irregular quadrangle. Its area is 27,177 square miles.

The whole of New Brunswick is well watered, rivers, bays and lakes are numerous and several are navigable for vessels of large tonnage. The principal rivers are St. John, Miramichi, Restigonche, St. Croix, Petitcodica, Richibucto and Nepisiguit.

The coast line is indented with numerous fine bays and harbors. There are a few islands. The climate somewhat similar to that of the more southern parts of Quebec. It is subject to pronounced ex-

treme of heat and cold.

Ship-building, which was prosecuted on an extensive scale some twelve or fifteen years ago has fallen off considerably of late, owing principally to the fact that iron ships and steamers have taken the place of the wooden craft in the carrying trade.

The stamps of New Brunswick are very handsome and interesting.

The first issue of stamps which were unperforated appeared in August 1851. They were engraved on bluish, wove paper, and consisted of three denominations, the 3 pence red, 6 pence yellow and 1 sh violet. The design was a crown, surrounded by Roses, Shamrock and Thistle, value in numerals, in the corners, value in words on the lower left side, and name on the two upper sides. All three appear to have been cut in half and used as 1½ pence, 3 pence and 6 pence, respectively.

The second issue which were perforated 12 were engraved on white wove paper, appeared in May 1860. They consisted of various designs 1 cent brown violet a train, portrait of Queen Victoria on the 5 cent green

and 10 cent vermillion.

Steamship on the 12 and a half cent deep blue, and a portrait of the Prince of Wales on the 17 cent black.

In Dec. 1863 another stamp was issued, the 2 cent orange with portrait of Queen Victoria, in an oval, and value in a circle in each corner.

In the year 1861 appeared the famous "Connell" stamp. This stamp is a 5 cent brown with the portrait of Mr. Connell in an oval, and is very rare. The opinion of the best authorities is that this stamp was in use for only one day. This stamp is perforated on the same kind of paper as the other issue of stamps.

The imperforated specimens are met with more frequently than the perforated, but are supposed to be proofs or reprints. Scott, catalogues this stamp in an unused condition only, at \$100.00

In the year 1867 the issuing of stamps from New Brunswick was discontinued, and the stamps from the Dominion of Canada used instead

The stamps of this country are very interesting and are very rare, it is therefore to the

benefit of collectors to complete as much of this country as possible, as the prices are advancing very rapidly in each catalogue.—WILLE GETTIT.

## HOLYOKE WILL LOSE MUCH MONEY

By the Change in the Holders of the Government Contract.

THE paper manufacturers of Holyoke will lose something when the new government envelope contracts go into effect. For four years the bulk at least of the paper used for the stamped envelopes has been made in Holyoke, and a daily product of six or seven tons is used for the contract. This paper has been made under contract with the envelope makers, on prices decided on four years ago. At that time paper stock was somewhat higher than the present, and paper sold for considerably more than now, with a good demand for the output. Since the contracts were made, however, there has been a decline in the price of stock as well as in paper, so that, except during embargo on the envelope contracts.

A part of the paper has been



furnished by the Whiting paper company and a part by the Parsons company, but Purcell is likely to ask for proposals from other mills when he gets ready to make envelopes. The price for paper will undoubtedly be scaled down, but, considering the uncertain conditions under which the manufactures find the business, it is not likely that a great reduction can be made. But, considering the immense number of envelopes required for the use of offices, it will require only a slight shading of the price to give Mr. Purcell a profit, even at the reduction of \$100,000 a year in the contract price. The six or seven tons of paper a day that will be required does not make a great item when compared with the immense output of fine paper made by Holyoke every day, but it is a contract worth having, as it insures work for one or more machines all the time. If Mr. Purcell is able to get bids on the paper at the present ruling prices, and holds the manufacturer to the contract for four years, he would be in a fair way to make a small profit.

But the probability is that the paper-makers will not care to fix on present prices for a long-time contract. The chances are against a continuance of such favorable circumstances for Mr. Purcell. It is reported that Mr. Purcell will build an envelope mill at Saugerties, N. Y., and that he has not secured the machinery required. He is under bonds of \$200,000 to furnish the envelopes, and it is not expected that he has gone into the matter blindly. But besides the expence of labor and cost of paper there is to be considered the items of interest on the plant and probable breakage of machinery. A disabled envelope machine means a reduction in the output and an expence for repairs.

To properly carry out contract Mr. Purcell will require as large a factory as any envelope mill in the country, and it will take a force of experienced employes to get the most out of the plant. The Holyoke envelope shop can turn over 2,000,000 a day, which is about the quantity required by the government.

Every sheet of paper made

must be so watermarked that a mark will come in each envelope after it is made and a large force of inspectors is employed to see that all the other requirements as to weight and quality of paper are carried out. The contracts also provide that government inspectors may be detailed to watch the manufacture of the paper, and the makers are obliged to furnish these inspectors with suitable office accommodations if it is desired. It requires over 100 envelope machines to turn out the quantity contracted for, and there are 15 different sizes of varying quality and weight of paper. There are of three colors, white, amber and manilla, and all denominations from one cent to 90 cents are printed. The bulk of the orders are for the two-cent envelopes. About 300 people are employed in the manufacture of the envelopes alone, beside the large number needed to make the paper required.—  
A. S.

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### Lum Smith, the Swindler.

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“Since your ‘free ad’ to Lum

Smith, I have received two parcels of gummed addresses from him. So the power of the press over men who do carelessly is again demonstrated” writes Rev. T. J. Brown of Wampum, Wis.

Brother Brown was one of the many who answered Smith's ad in “O. P. L.,” and after months of waiting and frequent letters to Smith complained to us. Not less than 100 other complaints came in, all of which were the same nature. We wrote Smith several times and warned him that unless he made good his promises we would expose him. He paid no attention to our letters and we kept our work. By sending the names on gummed paper as promised Smith keeps only one-half of his contract. He guaranteed to put each name in a directory from which he guaranteed “thousands of books, samples of papers and magazines etc.” This promise Lum Smith has not kept, nor has he paid us one cent for the ad. We charge him nothing for the “ads” we run for him recently and give this notice as a free puff trusting our readers will profit by it if he does not.—  
Our Prison Light.



FOR THE REPORTER.

### Varieties of the Columbians

[ADHESIVE AND ENVELOPES.]

**I**F the next issue of the Standard Catalogue will kindly publish the few(?) varieties of the envelopes (Columbian).

This article may be of use, but if not, do not bother with them, as it will not pay you for the trouble. Every variety which I will describe, with a few exceptions, should have space in the catalogue. They are distinct and genuine varieties, few of which are very scarce, only several being found among many thousand.

The 1 cent adhesive, made its debut early last year by coming out with "Colum'r'us". I have a block of ten, unused, of this variety, which are the finest copies of this stamp I have seen. It is an error, pure and simple, and the "r" in "Colum'r'us" can be seen to be such, at a distance with the naked eye.

In the size, there is a very distinct variety. They are found to measure  $25 \times 38\frac{1}{2}$  mm and  $24$  and a half by  $37$  mm.

These two sizes run as far as

the 50 cent value inclusive, I have not found any different sizes in the \$ values.

In the three cent value, the clouds are found to be extinct in some. There being no clouds whatever above the ship. This is a rare variety.

The four cent value, a variety is found to exist in the title at the bottom, before and after "of" the period is missing. I have only two of this variety.

In the 5 cent, the word "soliciting" is spelled "Boliciting" and the most distinct of the shades, is the "red brown."

The 6 cent, there are two distinct colors. Royal purple and "dark blue." The specimen I have of the blue I know to be genuine and not a changeling. A variety better than the color variety, is a stamp I possess in which, the "flag stick" is entirely absent at the side of the man on the right side of the stamp.

The 8cent gives a good variety. In the picture which is on the wall in the back-ground of the scene, looks like a map. On some, the features are clear and distinct while on others nothing can be seen, especially

the projection under the word "eight".

Of the 10cent value I have one almost white and one which is as near black as can be.

These are all I have found in the adhesives which amount to anything. Shades are numerous and a fine page can be had by arranging the different shades, almost in any position.

I have found them to be printed on four varieties of paper, very thin and thick, hard and soft. The hard paper is in weight between the thin and thick and has a brittle sound when snapped with the finger. It also cracks very easily. The soft paper is the most common, being of a "woolly" nature. Minute hairs can be seen, if examined closely, around the edges of the stamps.

The varieties of the envelopes are numerous, and so far I have found over ten distinct varieties, among the four values.

In the one cent they are as follows. With and without the period after America and cents. The long and short star, at each side with and without

meridian line at the back of the head of Columbians, and the dot in center of the star on both sides.

In the two cent value all the above varieties are found together with the following.

There are four sizes of the star at side, 5, 4 1-2, 4 and 3 mm. in length. The complete set gives twenty-two varieties in the sizes of the envelopes.

I have some which are watermarked four times.

All the above varieties are found in the 5 and 10 cent values, with a few exceptions.

The greatest of all the varieties I possess of the Columbians is a 2cent entire Columbian envelope "Alburo". I have not heard of a second one, so I think it is a good thing.

If any other philatelist has discovered more varieties in the Columbians, let us hear from him.—PHIL LATELY.

### War Time Envelopes.

**T**HERE are few things which emphasize the advance in the art of the present day over that of thirty years ago like a comparison of the illustrated papers and the occasional uses

of picture work of the two periods. In the latter category were the illustrated envelopes, which all remember as among the expressions of patriotism during the war. There is a remarkable collection of these in the Long Island Historical Society library, filling a huge scrape book which is lodged in one of the alcoves. When the idea was new everybody used these envelopes, and the path of the postman fairly gleamed with red, white and blue, in which the designs were almost invariably executed,

Predominant among the designs used was of course the American flag; and on the various envelopes the star spangled banner waved in all possible forms—single flags and crossed flags, flags only and flags with long streamers, bearing patriotic mottoes, like "Long May It Wave," &c.

Other national emblems were shields, eagles, clasped hands, signifying union, and figures of Columbia and the Goddess of Liberty. To many of these were appended stirring legends, sometimes of general application and sometime special sentiments that were popular at the time, such as General Dix's warrant of death by shooting on the spot for the man who attempted to haul down the

American flag, and the like.

Very popular among the patriotic were the envelopes bearing the portraits of heroes. At the beginning the aged General Scott, who was expected to end the war in a few weeks, was the subject of most of them—Scott alone, Scott with Washington, Scott with the rebellion in his fist ready to crush it, and Scott at the head of his troops, mostly uniformed for the period of the Mexican war. General Patterson, too, came in for a share of the glory that was prophesied in the early issues of these envelopes. Then followed Anderson of Fort Sumter, the martyred Ellsworth and his avenger, Sergeant Brownell, the once popular Governor Sprague of Rhode Island, Generals Mansfield, Wool, Fremont, Lyon, Banks, Sigel, Colonel Corcoran and others heroes of 1861 and 1862. Ellsworth and Joseph Warren were medallioned together in one design as the first martyrs of the rebellion of 1861 and of the Revolution of 1776. Besides these there were McClellan, Butler, Blair, Stringham and others, not o-

mitting old Parson Brownlow.

Before the Presidential campaign of 1860 was forgotten we had Lincoln and the fence of split rails (the glorification of a taunt which was originally due to a Brooklynite, Postmaster George B. Lincoln), Lincoln and his saying, "They can afford to do a wrong; I cannot," and Lincoln with every conceivable ascription of honor.

Of this early time, also, was a mourning envelope in memory of Stephen A. Douglass, "True to the Union to the last."

The touch of humor and sarcasm was not wanting to the designs, which were not all of a serious nature. There was the new Quaker bonnet, with hood made of red, white and blue stripes, and the bag of a bestarred unionjack; three men in a tube attacking a seventy-four frigate represented Jeff Davis privateering under difficulties. Virginia voting on the question of secession showed a smiling inspector at the "Yes" window and an armed bushwhacker pointing his pistol out of the "No" window.

Jeff Davis at the peep show was treated to a dissolving view of the White House. A

darkey's prophecy of abolition was illustrated in his interview with a brother slave, to whom he said, "I'se sorry your ole massa is for secession; you used to be as good a 'leben hundred dollar nigga as ebber I saw, but now you is'nt wuff one cent." The ball opened in Virginia—a bursting shell. A dancing Jim Crow turns the tables as he comes into Ben Butler's contraband camp, saying, "I'se just seceshed from my ole massa." Two designs represent Jeff Davis' arrival in Washington (under guard) and his departure therefrom for a warmer clime (in the shadow of the gallows.)

P. T. Barnum rose to his advertising opportunity and sent out envelopes representing the original Gen. Tom Thumb as an American sailor. The fable of the fox and the grapes, with Washington as the sour grapes and the rebel army as the fox, was too obvious a touch to be omitted in such a series. John Bull and Nap watch the fire test of two safes, labeled North and South. Nap thinks the North is coming out ahead, but John says he will wait to



see which stands fire the best. Jeff Davis on the gallows is a portrait "Taken from Life."

"The Jeff Davis Necktie" is a well made hempen noose,

"Jeff's Knave-y" is the humorous caption to several designs, some naval and some personal. "Jeff Takes Washington"—at a distance, with a camera.—A. S.

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FOR THE REPORTER.

## THE POST OFFICE.

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FOURTH PAPER.

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BY PHIL LATELY.

**U**NTIL 1863 the rates of postage were based upon the distances over which the mails were conveyed. In 1846 these rates were—not exceeding 300 miles 3 cents, exceeding 300 miles 10 cents. In 1851 the rates were reduced to 3 cents for distances not exceeding 3,000 miles, and 10 cents for distances not exceeding 3,000 miles. The use of adhesive postage stamps was first authorized by Act of Congress, approved March 3d 1847 and on June 1st 1856 prepayment by

stamps was made compulsory. In 1863 a uniform rate of postage with out regard to distance was fixed at 3 cents and on October 1883, excepting however, lottery matter, coins, jewelery merchandise, etc; the rate was further reduced to 2 cents. The equivalent of the British penny postage. The franking privilege, which had grown to be an intolerable abuse, was finally abolished in 1873, and the Post Office now carried free under official "penalty" labels or envelopes nothing but matter which is of a strictly official character, with the single exception of newspapers circulated within the county of publication. As late as 1860 the mails nothing but written and printed matter. They now admit nearly every known substance which does not exceed 4lbs. in weight, and which from its nature is not liable to injure the mails or the persons of postal employers.

The railway mail service, including the "fast mail" was inaugurated in 1864, after a successful experiment upon a few of the large railroad lines with

important termini. The service was re organized in 1874 with eight territorial divisions, each in charge of a superintendent at the seat of government. This service was one of the earliest exponents of a classified civil service in the more recent acception of that term in the United States, appointment of railway postal clerks having always been made for a probationary period, permanent appointment conditioned upon satisfactory conduct and service and removal based upon good cause only. The service has been steadily increased from year to year, now consisting of eleven divisions, employing thousands of persons, and operated on nearly every railroad in the country.

The Penny Post existed in a number of cities in the Union in 1862. The carriers remunerating themselves by a collection of a voluntary fee of from one to two cents on each piece of mail delivered. A uniform free delivery system was first authorized by law on March 3 1863, and was established on the succeeding 1st of July in forty-nine cities.

June 30, 1888 the total

number of free delivery offices was 358, the number of carriers 6,349 and the number of pieces for the year ending on that date 2,630,860,000.

The registry system in which improvements have been made within the last few years did not attain any degree of excellence until after the year 1860; and the money order system was first established in 1864. The aggregate number of money orders, domestic and foreign issued during the fiscal year of 1888 was 13,677,160. Postal notes for small sums, payable to bearer, and resembling the British postal orders, except in that they are not drawn for fixed amounts, were first issued to the public in September 1883, and the moneyorders are exchanged, in persuance of postal conventions for the purpose, with most of the important countries of the world which have money-order system of their own.

The total staff of the Post Office in 1888 numbered 94,790 of whom 54,770 were Postmasters.

Very many vast improvements have been perfected within the past 10 years, in the postal service, besides those



mentioned, and many equally important, not to say indispensable, are in contemplation. Among these are the organization of telegraph and postal savings departments, the reduction of expenses now incurred in several branches of the service, the extension of the civil service to every department, the extension of the free delivery system, adoption of the pneumatic tube system, for the special delivery of letters in large cities, together with other reforms that other nations have adopted and successfully conducted.

The regulation of the international postal intercourse is reached through the Universal Postal Union, an association proposed by the United States in August 1862 and organized at Paris in May 1863. In September 1874, another convention assembled at Berne, Switzerland, when the defects in the agreement entered into at Paris were remedied, and provision made for the continuance of the same for a period of not less than three years. Conventions have since been held at Paris in May 1878 and in Lis-

bon in February 1885 and the fourth will be convened at Vienna during the current year. At present the Union is composed of Argentine Republic, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Boliva, Brazil, British India, Bulgaria, Canada, Chili, Columbia, The indepenent state of Congo, Costa Rica, Denmark and Danish Colonies, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt and France, French Colonies, Germany, Great Britian and British Colonies, Greece, Guatamala, Hayti, Hawaiian Island Honduras, Italy, Japan, Siberia, Luxemburg, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands and Netherland Colonies, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Portugal and Portuguese Colonies, Roumania, Russia, Salvador, Servia, Siam, Southwest Africa, Spain and Spanish Colonies, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis, Turkey, Uruguay and Venezuela.

[THE END.]

FOR THE REPORTER.

From My Notebook.

**W**HY is it that the western franks are so neglected by the average collector, while the

eastern locals are so eagerly sought for?

Not long since a card board 2c. Columbian regularly (or rather irregularly) used and cancelled came into my possession, and will grace my oddity page.

It is not generally known that the T. Kensett stamp which is usually catalogued under the head of medicine stamps was really used to pay a tax on canned fruit but such was the case.

Among the rarest known errors can be numbered the \$10 British North Borneo with the value spelt DOLLAPS.

Whether the six cent Columbian is a Chemical changeling or is a bona fide error is a question which is agitating the advanced specialist, and like the green 2c. Navy will probably always continue too.

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### ARABIAN CURRENCY.

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**I**N Arabia, at the present time, mostly the Persian, Turkish, East India and some European coins are current, but their prices constantly fluctuate, they are much higher during the Monsoon than after it, as there

is less want of specie when all the foreign ships are gone. The Turkish coins however have a fixed value, through the American and foreign merchants, in their dealings with strangers, will generally rate them something above their legal value. The coins coined now are: 1, Commassies, which contain but little silver, and generally pass at 6c. for a Spanish Dollar, but their value varies often, so that sometimes 80, sometimes no more than 40 of them are given for a dollar. 2, The Carat, a small coin the seventh part of a Commassie. In Bussoran, near the Persian Gulf, accounts are kept in Mamoodis of 10 Danims, or 100 Flouches, 100 Mamoodis make one Toman of Persia or \$5.85, United States Gold. It must be borne in mind, however, that there are the real and imaginary Toman and Mamoodi, the latter being about three-fourths value of the former.

In Mocha accounts are kept in Piasters of eighty Caveers. This Piaster is also an imaginary coin, but most payments are now made in Spanish Dollars, 100 of which pass for 12½

Arabian Piasters, which gives the value of the imaginary Piaster equal to 92 cents, United States Gold. Large payments are often made in gold and silver ingots, an ore weighed by the Cheki of 100 Miscals, or 150 drams; a Miscal weighs 72 grains Troy. A Miscal of the finest gold is worth about 22½ Momoodis, gold less fine in proportion. A Cheki of 100 Miscals, or 150 drams of fine silver, is worth 180 Mamoodis; hence, the Mamoodis equal 3 1-5 grains of fine gold or forty grains of fine silver, or about 10 cents United States value.

In Mocha they often use the old standard for weighing the gold and silver ingots, namely, by the Vakia weight of 10 Coffatas, or 160 Carats, 24 Carats make a Miscal, and one and a half Vakia a Beak. 100 Spanish Dollars weigh 87 Vakias; thus the Vakia weighs one ounce Troy weight nearly.

In former years the "Larin" was used as currency, this was a silver wire, about an inch in length, doubled up and flattened on the inner side to receive the impression of some Arabic characters; It has of

late become very scarce as circulating medium, but is still used as money of account.

The Dutch Rijksdaoler of 1813 is called by the Arabs "a bukesb," and is much current among them; the impression of the lion being so very bad, that they take it for a dog, and so call it a bukesb, being dog in their language.

Payments in wheat and barley is considered current, and eagerly accepted; but if in Tainbak, an inferior kind of tobacco, much satisfaction is expressed. In the interior the trade is carried on chiefly in barter, and at the seaports and the principal cities by cash payments. Credit is obtained with difficulty, hence no Arabian merchant can contract debts which he is unable to pay, and consequently there are no mercantile failures in speculations such as daily occur among other nations. The old Arabian coins are devoid of effigies, and bear only inscriptions in Taleek.

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#### PHIL LATELY'S ALBANY NOTES.

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**A**S far as I can see only one philatelist from this city

will attend the conventions at Niagara Falls this summer. That does not look very well for Albany, in that respect, but the old Dutch Fort Orange, "bobs up serenely" when you ask us to show fine collections and rare stamps. Our phil. think more of a few good additions to their collections, rather than have the pleasure and honor of attending the conventions. When you give this weighty consideration, I think all will agree that it is the truth, and should be the spirit of all philatelists. A philatelist is one who collects stamps. Therefore those who do not possess overflowing wealth, let them first acquire "the stamps" then attend to all secondary considerations with that which is left.

We will soon be represented in the "Philatelic World" by a very large stamp firm, which will be established this fall. There are several minor concerns here but this one will eclipse them all. The capital will be many thousand dollars. The proprietor has already accumulated a large stock. He will import a very large amount of stamps and will purchase many very large collections in the meantime. One of the special features of this firm will

the approval sheet system. Watch for their advertisements, in all the philatelic papers of any account in America, they will begin to appear the middle of September or October 1 1894.

The phil. here come to the conclusion that the Mekeel's could make a decided improvement in their "Weekly Stamp News," in, at least, one respect. The fact is, that it is printed on a quality of paper that does not stand the least wear. After being folded the paper cracks and falls apart, thus making rather poor specimens for preservation in a philatelic library. Isn't that right?

The annual convention of the "Empire Philatelic Association" will be held in Albany, N. Y., September 8th. and 10th. A large number of members will be present. Among those who will attend are: Mr. Chas. W. Grevning of New York, Mr. R. P. Spooner of Fordham, N. Y., Messrs E. L. Hickok, Kelland, & Montgomery of Auburn, N. Y. and many others from all quarters of the state. All philatelists who reside in New York State will find it to their mutual benefit and interest to become a member of "the" society of New York State. The dues



are in reach of all being only 50cents per year, 10cents initiation fee. You should make application at once. Get in the ranks early and you will never regret it. (Note ad. of E. P. A. on another page).

The "American Exchange Club" has grown to such an extent that the territory has been divided up into several districts. The Eastern Department composed of the New England States, has become famous the world over, and has a very large membership roll. During the past six months the sales amounted to an immense sum, fare into the thousands. Every collector should join this ideal club—at once. You can afford 15c. which amounts to only a "flea bite" when you consider the benefits derived therefrom. This fee is charged mainly to pay for the membership cards and other similar expenses. It is not a concern from which the coffers of the Managers are enriched. It is for the benefit of the members at large, and that this is a positive fact is proven by the steady and rapid increase of the membership list. "Stamps"

(not trash) are sent on circuit, and it has never been known to occur to have a book returned, without at least, being more than three-quarters sold out. You had better join at once! Application blanks and full particulars will be supplied by F. C. Myers, Eastern M'gr. Albany, N. Y. to all who reside in the above mentioned states.

Yours truly, the writer, will be at the S. of P., P. S. of A. and A. P. A. conventions at Niagara Falls this summer, and will give the readers of the REPORTER the benefit of having all the news, direct and on the minute. Watch for Phil Lately's "Conventionites."

I will also visit other cities between New York and Chicago and I will not forget you. I'll give you the best of the news from everywhere.

How much sorrow there now, among the "slow" collectors who did not buy the Columbians. Just think of it, the \$1. denomination brings over \$4. at this early period. What will it bring in 1900? "More sorrow"! (among the slow ones who don't get them at \$4). as

well as a big price.

BUT—

Just wait until Hon. Wm. B. Tyrrell returns from Europe. He will be "short" around the "Ought" to be fat region.

Therefore he will quietly unload his great big, over-grown, immense hoard of \$1. Columbians. He will then travel until he dies, I suppose, but the price on the \$1. Columbian will naturally drop, when Mr. T. unloads. There is a New York dealer who imagines he has a "dead" corner on them, but he, like many others in this world, will find that there are others who are just as smart, and was not sleeping while he was blowing. I tell you boy's Albany collectors "saw wood" and "cut ice" on the silent "Q. T." while others seem to be, but they don't.

The Albany members of the "Empire Philatelic Association" contemplate forming a "Philatelic Museum. Good enough! Push it forth! It will be a success no doubt. The only and first one in a America!

I might suggest that other things might be exhibited outside of stamps etc.

I will donate a selection of approval sheets (15 sheets in all) which were returned from a substitutor a few days ago. They were valued at \$29.41 when I sent them, and when they came back there was \$8. worth sold and a most horrible lot of worthless continentals adorned the spaces which were occupied by valuable stamps. It's a regular sight! I will always keep them and now that there is to be a Museum, I think them worthy of exhibition, in the most conspicuous show case of the institution. "There a sight!"

Why don't some of those "would be" enterprising dealers in New York City open up a good branch in this city, like Wolsieffer has done in Buffalo. There is lots of money to be made here, and why is it not done? A good lively dealer could make a fortune here.

"Thattleds!"

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### THE CHINA STAMP.

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**W**E reprint from the Granite State Philatelist, of February, 1884, the following article from the pen of L. W.



Durbin:

"In these days there is no reason why the character of any stamp should not be thoroughly known. The difficulty is, too many collectors will not take the trouble to read and investigate. There are no Government post-offices in China, nor any imperial postage stamps. The mails are carried by private companies, similar to those local posts which existed in our own country from 1843 to about 1860, such as Blood's of Philadelphia, Boyd's of New York, Hale's of Boston, and so on. These companies, it is said, cover the entire empire and carry the mails with safety and speed. China, as is well known, is not as a whole an open country to foreigners, though there are number of them in and about certain parts of the seaports.

Haykay contains a larger number than any other, and is in fact an English city.

Haykay has its post office and issues its own stamps, as every collector knows. Haykay is in China, but no questions the fact that the stamps come from there are genuine

in every way. Shanghai possesses a local post office also, controlled by and in the interest of foreign population. The curious stamps they issue, with the horrid looking dragon on them are well-known and much sought after. Is any one prepared to argue that the Shanghai stamps are humbugs?

There are other ports in China than these two named which contain large numbers of foreigners, and there is an English company which carries the mails between these cities. It is from this company that the China stamps emanate. They are not issued by the imperial government of China, and no one, to our knowledge, has assumed that they were. But the company which does issue them is protected by the Chinese government, and its stamps are without a doubt fully entitled to a place in the album. There are plenty of used specimens of the China stamps to be had. We have received them for correspondents on the Pacific coast, in Japan and other localities, and have been doing so ever since their appearance in 1878. It would seem as though stamps which have been in use for five years and more, ought by this time to have made

good their claim for recognition.

But there are some people who, if they once get an idea in their head can never get it out or suffer it to change. The China stamps came out about August, 1878. They are three in number, one candarian green, three candarian red, and five candarian yellow. In the center in a square frame is the Chinese dragon. "China is at the top, the value at the bottom. At the sides and on the upper corners are inscriptions in Chinese characters. The usual mode of cancellation is by an oval with crossed bars and Chinese characters in the center, but many come with a circular postmark, dated in the center, with "customs" at the top and the name "Pekin," "Chefoo," "Newchwang," and so on below, and others again with "Post Office instead of "Customs."

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### Stamp Collecting.

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**W**E often hear people say: "What sense is there in people spending time and money in collecting a lot of dirty pieces of paper?" We sometimes feel angry at this reference to our favorite pastime,

but on mature reflection we come to the conclusion that they do not know any better, and are consequently to be pitied rather than blamed.

Frequently when showing our collection to some friend or acquaintance, we hear the remark: "that they don't see any beauty or value in postage stamps," and after glancing over its pages, invariably close the book with the question: "what are they good for?"

Now there is a vast amount of useful information to be learned by the study of a well arranged collection of postage stamps; there is scarcely a civilized country in the world that has not adopted the method of pre paying of postage and issuing stamps of various denominations for that purpose.

Then how can the study of these little labels fail to be interesting and instructive, combining as they do a reference to the Geography, History and Currency of the various governments which have an existence? The minor details, such as the various modes of engraving and coloring, the varieties of perforation, and the water-

marks, may also be found of great interest if carefully studied, and so, almost before he is aware of the fact, the philatelist has gained more knowledge concerning the various nations of the globe, from the study of their stamps, than he would have obtained by hard study and careful reading of histories, and all the time it has been a pastime instead of a study.

Such my unbelieving friends are some of the advantages to be gained from the study of philately, but if you would require further to its benefits, you must join the increasing ranks. Become one of us and you will no longer exclaim: "What are they good for?"—  
"Monthly Visitor."

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### PRIVATE REVENUE STAMPS.

SOMETHING ABOUT RARE REVENUES WHICH HAVE BEEN REBK-  
LESSLY RUINED.—WHY  
MATCH AND MEDICINE  
STAMPS SHOULD BE  
REGUARDED AS  
A BRANCH OF  
PHILATELY.—  
A PLAYING CARD  
STAMP THAT WILL  
BRING THREE THOU-  
SAND TIMES ITS FACE VALUE.

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**I**T is a well known fact, that while Private Revenue

stamps were in issue, there was not sufficient interest manifested, by stamp collectors, to justify them in saving any specimens; hence nearly all, especially those issued in the early part of their existence, are now exceedingly difficult to obtain.

And even the limited number of specimens, that a few, sagacious stamp-collecting individuals took the trouble to save in the "sixties," could have been purchased at the time, at prices, which now would be eagerly snapped up, at ten times the amount asked then.

We remember clearly, when the Bousefield & Pool 1c lilac, could have been purchased at ten cents each; and even at that low rate, could not find a market, for as a rule, no collector wanted them at any figure. A Chicago gentleman, with whom we were acquainted, and who was at one time employed in a wholesale grocery establishment of that city, informed us that his firm handled hundreds of Pierce's and Chicago Match Company's goods. When we showed him one of each specimen, he instantly recognized them, as the familiar little trade-mark, of which thousands





F. C. MYERS.

passed through his hands; but alas! this unlucky individual never thought of saving such "worthless things," as Match stamps, as many chose to term them.

Likewise, we distinctly recall an incident, where a young St. Louis, stamp collector actually consumed by fire, a well-filled, collar box, comprising Match, Medicine and Document stamps, amongst which he had numerous Thomas Allen's quantities of August Eichle's, and dozens of the now, almost extinct, green, *Ætna* Match Co.'s stamps (or better known as Ziseman, Griesheim & Co.), which at present readily command the snug little sum of ten dollars each; and all of which, our innocent young friend recklessly allowed to go to waste. What a golden price, he now would have in his possession, had he not unwisely cast them to the destructive flames. Another amateur informed us, that he could have readily obtained all the D. Burhans & Co., he could wish for; but labored under the impression, that in securing one single specimen, that he was amply repaid; this

young gentleman at least displayed a disposition in being easily satisfied; so contrary to the qualities of the collector of the present time.

Even our estimable President of the American Philatelic Association, once informed us, that while he was traveling in one of the western States, he incidentally purchased, during the brief period the train was stopping at one of the stations, a box of Ives' Lucifer Matches, having attached to it, one of the obsolete eight cents blue, and he was also content in removing a single specimen; when perhaps he might have had several hundred just as easily as one. He certainly did not want the earth, with a fence around it; which so many stamp collectors of to day expect to obtain for nothing.

From this, it is apparent that, while postage stamp collecting at this period, was commencing to become popular all over the country, our beautiful private revenue treasures, which unquestionably, assisted to lessen the burden of the Nation's war debt, were being sadly neglected, as no one displayed suffi-



cient interest in collecting them.

At present philatelic matters in this line are assuming a different aspect, for these interesting labels are now eagerly sought for, and we have good reasons to believe that the height of enthusiasm has not yet been reached. Most of the Match and Medicine stamps have indeed a very handsome appearance, particularly the Match stamps, which are finished with artistic taste, and with a far better impression than many of our postage stamps.

In no branch of philately, can the collector find a better chance for investment; and in order to verify this statement, we will cite one, of many instances:

In 1870, one of the highest priced Revenues was the three cent green, Rock Island Match Stamp. The rarity of this stamp can better be imagined, when we state, that even at that time, it was already out of use; and perhaps, but half a dozen specimens were known to exist. An Illinois dealer, who had one or two specimens, sold them for one dollar each.

Seven years later we disposed of a similar stamp at St. Louis, to an Eastern philatelist for \$15. At present, it is regarded cheap at \$30, to any specialist, of United States Proprietaries.

Another good reason, why they should be collected is: since to the best of our knowledge and belief, not a single reprint, or counterfeit are known to exist. Connoisseurs can thus have the assurance, that every specimen obtained, is strictly an original; and amateurs can gather them with absolute safety.

During our seventeen years' experience, we have handled every known variety, with the exception of seven kinds. The list is as follows: Match Stamps—American Match Co., Eagle 1c green. (We have not listed this stamp, as not a single specimen to our knowledge, is known to exist). Jock & Wilder 1c red. Medicine Stamps—Marsden, T. W. 2c blue, Moreheads Neurodyne 4c black, Swain, James, 6c orange Wilson, Thomas E., 4c black, and the 5c brown playing card stamp. of Caterson, Brontz &

Co. The latter, without doubt, is the rarest of all private revenues; although it was the last stamp issued by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, at Washington.

They were intended for a Philadelphia Playing Card Manufacturing Company, who suggested as a design, their trade-mark, which was forwarded to Washington. The Government engravers outlined and submitted to C., B. & Co. a design, conforming to their suggestion, and they being satisfied with the sketch, at once adopted it; and in due time the dies were prepared. Meanwhile Congress was discussing the proposition of completely annulling the Proprietary Act of 1862.

It was abolished in February, 1883; but not before thousands of C., B. & Co's stamps had been executed, and were stored in vaults, awaiting payment, previous to being surrendered to the Philadelphia firm. The tax on playing cards having been removed, Messrs. C., B. & Co., who had already deposited the sum of three hundred dollars at the Treasury for the engraving of their die, declined

to receive the stamps. In consequence thereof, the complete stock on hand, at the Government offices, was ordered by the officials to be destroyed. An attachee of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, authorized to perform this duty, detached and retained two of these stamps, simply out of curiosity.

They afterwards fell into the hands of New England collectors and are undoubtedly the only two specimens extant. One hundred and fifty dollars, or three thousand times the face value, is considered cheap for one of these rarities; and it is questionable, if the fortunate owner will part with them at any price.

Messrs. C., B. & Co. themselves never saw the stamps completed.

The most common Proprietary Stamps are the Match Stamps of James L. Clark, Barber, Swift, Courtney & Beecher Co., and Star; while the Allcock's Porous Plaster, last issue, and A. Vogeler & Co., are the most abundant of Patent Medicine stamps; but even these are now fast vanish-

ing from view, and with every year are becoming scarcer. So much interest has of late been evinced, by collectors in gathering these mementoes, that we deem it advisable to issue a price list, of the various Match, Medicine and Document stamps, which will prove profitable to all interested parties.—E. F. G. in C. P.

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## MILLIONS OF MONEY ORDERS.

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### *Canceled Paper Which Uncle Sam Doesn't Know How to Dispose Of.*

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SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE POSTAL SERVICE  
—TRICKS OF DISHON-  
EST POSTMASTERS.

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**W**HAT is Uncle Sam going to do with all the old money orders? They have been accumulating on his hands for than thirty years, and not one of them has he ever destroyed. More than \$2,000,000,000 worth of them, in value originally represented, are now stored away in the various buildings belonging to the Post Office

Department at Washington, occupying thousands of cubic feet of precious space.

To hold them all would require several ordinary-sized houses; and still they continue to pile up. It is the same way with many million dollars' worth of postal notes. Inasmuch as they are vouchers for money paid out, it would hardly do to burn them. The Government, in relation to the money order system, acts as a sort of trust company. Citizens place their cash in its hands, and the canceled orders and the evidence of the fulfilment of the trust. Besides things are constantly happening which render it necessary to refer to the back-number orders. A man writes to the department saying: "I am the administrator of the estate of John Jones. Among his private papers I have found certain money orders dated some years back. Please send duplicates, in order that I may cash them." Now, it frequently happens that the orders discovered in such ways are from ten to twenty years old. By turning to the files it can be ascertained in a moment whether

these securities have been redeemed or not.

Or perhaps William Smith will write: "Two years ago James Robinson, of Podunk, sent me a money order for \$50. I did not receive it. Kindly furnish me with a duplicate." The order referred to is looked up and found in the files canceled, bearing William Smith's signature to the receipt. Smith on being informed of this fact declares the signature a forgery. A post office detective is then put on the case and investigate it. Maybe he decides that Smith's claim is good; but since the money order system was founded in 1865 there have not been more than 200 cases of forgery of this description.

#### EASY TO GET A DUPLICATE.

When a money order is missing a duplicate can always be obtained. Three hundred such duplicates are issued by the department at Washington every day on an average. The originals disappear in all sorts of curious ways. Farmers, through mistake, frequently keep them as receipts instead of forwarding them through the mail.

After a while the unsophisticated agriculturist is dunned for

payment by the keeper of a store in a neighboring town. "Why," he says, "I sent you the money by post some time ago, and here is the receipt in my pocket." With that he exhibits the money order.

But it often happens that the payee, learning that cash awaits him at the post office, applies for a duplicate. Railway postal clerks sometimes steal letters, and find money orders in them. To get rid of them they burn them. Then the owners ask for duplicates.

In the history of the money order system only two instances of the counterfeiting of these securities have been recorded. The first and more remarkable case in 1873. John W. Young, who had been employed in the money order division of the Chicago Post Office, thought he had discovered a way to get rich easily. His scheme, being without precedent, might have been fairly successful if he had worked it skillfully, but he carried it out very clumsily indeed. For \$30 he hired a drunken printer to set up type for an imitation of the regular money order blank. This was not difficult, inasmuch as the kind of blank used by the de-



partment has always been severely simple. However, the typesetting was so badly done as to call attention almost immediately to the fraud.

Nevertheless, the swindler managed to obtain cash for a number of his orders. They were for \$50 each—the maximum allowed at that time. All of them bore the stamp of Oshkosh, Wis. They were to be paid to fictitious names in Indianapolis, Springfield, Ill., and other cities. Young managed to steal a number of official envelopes and “advice blanks” to help out his game, but he had none of the regular post office stamps, and so was obliged to employ ordinary postage stamps for mailing his letters of advice to postmasters. This was calculated to excite attention.

The rogue applied for the money at the different post offices under the fictitious names which he employed. He would have been caught in Cincinnati, but the postmaster, who had been warned in advance from Washington, stupidly let him get away when he presented bogus orders, telling him to

call again. Of course, he did not come back. Finally, he was caught in Florida. On his way North, he jumped from the train, but was subsequently recaptured and eventually landed in the Penitentiary. The docket of papers embracing the history of this case at the Post Office Department here includes a letter from his wife, which is one of the most pathetic bits of writing imaginable. She is evidently a lady, though united in marriage to this scoundrel whom she has tried her best to make something out of. Her future is hopeless, but still she clings to him.

#### DISHONEST POSTMASTERS.

Among the 62,000 postmaster in the United States there are a good many dishonest ones, of course. Such men are continually trying to beat the money order system. As a rule, each one imagines he has hit upon a new trick which is not likely to be discovered.

Perhaps the most common swindle attempted is to falsify the accounts. For example, a postmaster will sell an order for \$96. In his memorandum of the transaction, included in

the reckoning which he sends to the department at Washington, he sets down the amount at \$6. This leaves him \$90 ahead, and some time may elapse before the falsification is discovered. However, it is sure to be found out when the original order for \$96 is compared with the item of \$6 put down in his account, and he is called on immediately to rectify the discrepancy.

Postmasters frequently get into trouble over their money order accounts without any dishonest intention. Most of them are poor men and are likely to be pecuniarily strapped at times. For instance, the functionary in control of the mails at Snoopstown, Ohio, who keeps a country store, owes a bill of \$500 for goods to a concern in New York City. The firm in question, having failed to get its money by dunning letters, threatens to swoop down upon the delinquent with a suit at law. The situation being desperate, the debtor quits his impatient creditor by simply forwarding a money order for the amount due. This plan, though productive of temporary repose, is rather hazardous. The post

office inspector may happen in at anytime and, if the deficit has not been made up, trouble follows.

The most clever and successful scheme for cheating the money order system was practiced in 1887 by a postmaster in Idaho. He took his book of blank money orders, and, having chosen a fictitious name, drew orders under that name in favor of various banks in adjacent states and territories. His advices corresponding to these orders were signed with his real name as postmaster. Then he wrote a letter to each bank, signed with his false name, saying that he had drawn orders in their favor because he had expected to be traveling through their towns and to be able to collect the cash thus deposited. Would the banks be kind enough to collect the money and remit it by registered letter to a certain post office—mentioning a post office not far from his own, which received all of its registered mail through his own office. The plan, down to the last detail, was carried out with artistic completeness. To make it perfect he appended in each case to the fictitious letter his



own certificate as postmaster that the bogus person was the genuine remitter. The banks, not suspecting anything wrong, collected the money and forwarded it to the address given. As the letters passed through his post office the postmaster gobbled them, making the fraud complete and apparently leaving no trace of the transaction. Of course, the swindle was sure to be discovered eventually at Washington. But in the meanwhile he secured about \$20,000 and fled to Canada. He was extradited on a charge of technical forgery and got five years in the penitentiary.

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### New York and Brooklyn Notes.

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**N**OW that summer is here and the larger percent of collectors have cleared the town, the dealers have time to fair themselves.

The Brooklyn Philatelic Society has adjourned until fall at the last meeting. Mr. W. S. Dunbar was elected exchange manager and Mr. Gerald I. La Mont librarian.

All Philatelic papers are

requested to send La Mont sample copies and club rates.

Mr. E. T. Parker has built up one of the best trades in New York City; this is accounted for by Mr. Parker's always welcoming all, and by his stock which is unsurpassed in U. S. Department and Revenues.

The ten cent orange special delivery has grown popular with dealers and collectors since it has been given out that they are to be withdrawn as soon as the present stock gives out.

Mr. W. F. Gregory of 11 Park Row has of late been busy fixing up the interior of his office and adding a counter.

A great many frauds have been reported during the past season probably more than ever before.

Members of the P. S. of A. will do well to vote for Mr. Raymond L. Perry for Auction Manager, Mr. Perry is experienced and undoubtedly will do full justice to whatever he undertakes. Mr. Kissinger has appointed him auction agent in

place of Mr. Beecher Odgen resigned, this proves that Mr. Perry is up to the mark.

Mr. Gerald I. La Mont of 212 Park Place, Brooklyn is also in the field for purchasing agent, he also is a man with experience and has done much for our cause. Vote yourselves and get your friends to vote for the above members.

In the Brooklyn Post Office there are 10 active collectors with collections averagging 4,000 varieties.

Mr. Aurthur Ekland has experienced more trouble than Messrs La Mont and Post with the Brooklyn Stamp but has last fixed things so that a grand August number is under way.

The Bogert and Durbin Co., of New York, have opened an office on the ground floor of the Tribune Building. At night when the business men are on their way to the bridge it is not uncommon to see as many as 100 people looking in their window, Mr. Bogert evidently knew what he was doing.

Postmaster Dayton gave notice to the public on June 24

in the New York Tribune that all the Columbian stamps but the 3c and dollar values would be placed on sale and disposed of at once. This caused such a rush that no Columbians are on hand now of any denomination.

Mr. Wm. J. Coleman of 160 Hoyt St., Brooklyn has organized a branch of the P. S. of A. The Brookly Philatelic will not allow any one to become under 16 years so this makes room for all Brooklyn Collectors from one day up.

99 in the shade so I must put away my ink slinger and take a bath to refresh my self.

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### ORIGIN OF THE \$ MARK.

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**Half a dozen theories each having A reason behind it.**

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**N**OT less than a score of theories have advanced as to the origin of the dollar mark (\$). Of these the St. Louis "Republic" believes the following to be the most plausible:

First—That it is a combination of the "U. S.," the initials of the United States.

Second—That it is a modification of the figure 8, the dol-

lar being formerly called a "peice of eight."

Third—That it is derived from a representation of the pillars of Hercules, consisting of two needle-like towers or pillars connected with a scroll. The old Spanish coins marked with the pillar device were frequently referred to as "pillar dollars."

Fourth—That it is a combination of "H. S.," the ancient Roman mark of money unit.

Fifth—That it is a combination of P. and S., from "peso duro," signifying "hard dollar."

In Spanish accounts peso is contracted by writing the S. over the P. and placing it after the sun.

The editor of the "London Whitehall Review," a very able writer, in giving his opinion of "Reason No. 3," as given above, says: "The American symbol for dollar is taken from the Spanish dollar, and the origin of the sign, of course, must be looked for in associations of Spanish coins. On the reverse side of the Spanish dollar is a representation of the pillars of Hercules, and around each pillar is a scroll with the inscrip-

tion, 'Plus ultra.' This device in course of time has degenerated into the sign which at present stands for American as well as Spanish dollars—'\$.' The scroll around the pillars represents the two serpents sent by Juno to destroy Hercules in his cradle."

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### LOST MONEY.

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**I**T is estimated that one per cent of the money issued by the United States Government is lost or destroyed by accident. Pigs, cows and goates swallow a considerable amount of money during a course of a year.

Mice are particularly fond of chewing it up and making their nests with it. Babies are addicted to eating it. With them the case is more hopeless than with the goat or cow, because it is not practiceable to cut the infant open and recover the sum swallowed. Intoxicated men often light their cigars with five or ten dollar notes for no other purpose than to exhibit their indifference to wealth. Subsequently they try to get the remains redeemed, if there be any. Cash in this shape is

oftimes buried under the cellar floor, where it rots away.

However, the most effective agent for the destruction of small hordes of money is the parlor stove. Many people who have no faith in banks consider their cash secure when it is stowed away in this household appurtenance for the summer. Autumn comes, the fire is lighted, and up goes the family wad in smoke. Just about a hundred such cases are reported to the United States Treasury every fall by victims of this peculiar form of imprudence. Usually they have nothing to show for the amount lost but a few ashes. Much of the paper money destroyed is burned during transmission by rail. Fire almost invariably follows a collision; the express car is involved in the conflagration, and the safe which it carries suffers. Express safes are commonly of the portable kind and not fire-proof. Under such circumstances they are sent unopened to Washington, where their contents are examined. Accidents of this sort occur almost every day. As a rule, but a small portion of the charred massed can be identified re-

deemed. Copper coins are lost in such enormous numbers that the government is obliged to keep on coining cents at the rate of several millions of them every month. They change hands so often as to be subject to a multitude of accidents, and owing to their value, they are not taken care of.

Many are no doubt in the hands of numismatists. All lost money, whether metal or paper, enters importantly into the financial calculations of the government. A few years ago it was reckoned by a congressional committee that of the unredeemed fractional currency outstanding, eight million dollars worth have been lost or destroyed. It is now believed by Treasury experts that not more than eighth part of that amount has permanently disappeared. The balance is in the hands of people who hold the notes as curiosities. Many are owned by collectors but there are hundreds of thousands of individuals who have retained "specimens just for fun." However, only a few dollars' worth of them are handed into the Treasury every year, and Uncle Sam will doubtless remain just so far ahead.



## Postal Matters of the Formerly Kingdom of Hanover.

BY PH. HEINSBERGER.

**T**HE formerly Kingdom of Hanover (now a Prussian province) formerly belonged to Great Britain, and the King of England was also King of Hanover, and mostly resided in the capital of the name, "Hanover" in Germany. The ducal family of Hanover and Brunswick was the reigning family in Great Britain (Guelf-Helfen Family). But in the 18th century, Hanover was declared an "independent" Kingdom under the Guelf family (german "Welfen"). The first postage stamps was issued in the year 1850, and the denomination is 1 Guten Groschen gray blue color. In the centre, inside a shield, is the numeral 1 with the inside inscription "Gutengr," to left in a scroll, the word "Franco", to right in a scroll 1 GGR, at the bottom in each corner the numeral 1 in small type and between both numerals is the word "Hanover." On top are royal arms of Hanover in an oval shield, on the left side held

by an crowned lion, on the right side held by an unicorn, just below the arms in a scroll, is the inscription in very small types "Suscipeve et finive" (to undertake and to finish). To prevent any imitation of this stamp, a watermark in a lined square was impressed. This stamp was only cancelled with a die, black color letters, great size in a square, and round, some with and some without day and month, and some only with name of a city and some cancelled only with the date.

In the year 1851, this same denomination 1 Guten Grochen was changed in a gray-green color, and beside this 3 other denominations were issued 1-30, 1-15, 1 10 Thaler, same type as 1850 issue. But these latter denominations have in the center on a black colored shield, the value, and on the right side the the word "Ein SGS [mean "Silbergroschen"] and the 1-15 Thaler, has below, in both corners, the numeral 2, and the 1-10 Thaler stamps has below the numerals 3 [as one Thaler had 30 Silbergröschchen]. The colors were: 1-30 Thaler crimson and also flesh-red, 1-15 Thaler

steelblue, 1-10 Thaler orange yellow. The watermark on these 3 stamps was a square frame, amid which was two oak leaves and a wreath. The cancellation was also changed in a blue color. In the year 1853 was issued a stamp 3 Pfennige watermarked with network red-rose on white paper. Amid, in an perpendicular lined (oval) is the royal crown of Hanover, below the crown is the word "Hanover," below this in large letters the numeral 3 and Pfennige. Above the crown on top is the inscription in small types "Ein Drittell Silbergroshen. This stamp was used for 'printed matters.'"

In January 1826 the 3 Pfennige value was surcharged with an horizontal network, and was without watermark. The other values, as 1 Silber Groschen received a network surcharge in clair green color, 1-30 Thaler rose, 1-15 Thaler blue, 1-10 Thaler orange-yellow network surcharge. In 1858 the values 2 Pfennige and 1-10 Thaler received a much smaller network surcharge [as in 1856]. The year 1859 Hanover accepted the "Saxon" money

"Groshen" [1 Groshen had 10 Pfennige, while 1 Silber Groshen was 12 Pfennige and 1 Gutegroshen was 15 Pfennige].

Issued in 1859 were the values: 1 Groshen rose-red and violet-red, 2 Groshen blue, 3 Groshen orange-yellow. In the center is the portrait of King George, on top is the word Groshen, and on the bottom "Hanover," both in scroll on lined ground. In 1860 was issued the value  $\frac{1}{2}$  Groshen black on white paper, in the center a Posthorn, surrounded by a crown, on the top Hanover and the bottom  $\frac{1}{2}$  Groshen. In 1861, March, was issued the value 10 Groshen dark green and olive green, same type as the 1859 issue. The only difference in this value is that the numeral 10 is of a much larger size as on the 1, 2, 3 Groshen. This 10 Groshen stamp was used for registered letters and letters to foreign countries. In December 1861 the color of the 3 Groshen stamp was changed to dark brown. The reason for this change was because the orange-yellow color formerly used for this stamp was "too dear" and secondly because the



Kingdom of Prussia also in 1861 had changed the same stamp 3 Silbergrochen in brown color. 1863, December, was also the color of the 3 Pfennige rose stamp, changed to green, and the inscription 3 Pfennige was "Drei Zehntel Silbergrochen. In July 1864 the values 3 Pfennige,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 3 Grochen whose whole sheet were simply cut with a scissors, were now perforated to facilitate the cutting of the sheet, but the color of the stamps of this 1864 issue is much paler:  $\frac{1}{2}$  pale black, 1 pale rose, 2 pale blue and 3 Grochen pale brown.

In the year 1866 as Prussia began war against Austria, the "blind King George V of Hanover" sided with Austria, and as a consequence of this act, the Prussian army marched into Hanover, and in the battle of Langensalza, the brave, but small army of Hanover was defeated, and Hanover was annexed by Prussia (July 1866). The postage stamps of Hanover circulated up to October 1st 1866, after which date the Prussian postage stamps superseded them. Up to the year 1866 and since 1871 the postage

stamps of the German Empire circulated in Hanover. Up to 1866 the Kingdom of Hanover had own Postoffices in the Free City of Hamburg and Breiten-Breinerhafen, and all letters at those places mailed by the Hanover Postoffice to places within the Kingdom of Hanover, must be prepaid with postage stamps of Hanover, therefore stamp collectors may remember this fact if they happen to get stamps of Hanover cancelled "Hamburg or Breiten." The postage stamps of Hanover were "gummed" with fast adhesive stuff of "red color," very difficult to remove from the stamp. After the year 1860 the gum was made of white color. In 1864 the values 3 Pfennige red, 1 Guten Groschen, 1-30, 1-15 and 1-10 Thaler (with network 1856 issue) were "Reprinted for Stamps Collectors" by the government of Hanover, and gummed with "white color" mucilage stuff and on account of this white color gum, these "Reprints" can be distinguished from "Originals," but they are genuine stamps!

Now a word about the "Rar-

ties" of Hanover stamps. The gem of rarities is the value 10 Groschen green 1861, further  $\frac{1}{2}$  Groschen black 1894 with "red" color gum, and same value "Reprint" white gum, 3 Pfennige red 1853 watermarked with network, 3 Pfennige green 1863, December (3-10 Silber Groschen). further  $\frac{1}{2}$  Groschen black 1860 red gum on back and same value Reprint but white color gum 1864, 1-10 Thaler orange yellow, small network 1858, and 1 Gute Groschen gray-blue 1850. Hanover has issued also "Envelope Stamps" via:—1857 values; 1 Gute Groschen, 1 Silber Groschen rose, 2 Silber Groschen blue and 3 Silber Groschen yellow. Amid is the portrait of King George, on top in a scroll "Hanover" and below in a scroll "Guten Groschen". In 1858 were issued the values: 1 Groschen rose, 2 Groschen blue, 3 Groschen yellow and 3 Groschen brown. Amid is the King's portrait, on top Hanover in a scroll, on both sides the numeral 1 and below in a scroll "Groschen" and numeral in letters. On all these stamps is the inscription

to left.

In 1861 were issued the values 1 Grochen rose, 2 Grochen blue, 3 Grochen brown (same description but with the inscription to the right). Further were issued for the capitol, Hanover, "Envelopes" 1850: 3 Pfennige blue, and 3 Pfennig blue, yellow paper, [seldom seen]. Description: Inside a circle are the words Bestellgeld Free, amid of which is a post-horn. The value 4 Pfennig blue, yellow paper is doubtful. In 1858 were issued the values:  $\frac{1}{2}$  Grochen green. Inside a circle "Bestellgeld Free" in a scroll, amid a Tressil and below a post-horn. In 1861 appeared  $\frac{1}{2}$  Grochen green, same inscription but amid is a Springing Horse. In conclusion I may yet say that that the Postage Stamps [genuine] of Hanover are scarce.

**I**T is said that Public Printer Benedict has decided to cut down the force at the Government Printing Office, and to that end will discharge something like 400 employees.

There are undoubtedly many sinecures connected with the Government printing business.

Mr. Benedict says that the building is not large enough to accommodate the people on the pay roll and leave room for doing the work properly and expeditiously. It seems to us that a good deal of Government printing might also be dispensed with. Quantities of the stuff ground out in the various bureaus, printed at Government expense and overburdening the mails, finds its way back to the paper mills in pretty much the same condition as it left the Government Printing Office.

### Brigg's Dispatch.

**I**n the year 1848 there lived in Philadelphia a real estate agent by the name of G. W. Briggs. This man seeing the popularity of Blood's local post, became an enthusiast on the subject of local posts and induced a Mr. Shipps to unite with him in the formation of a local delivery Co. The new firm local itself at 61 South Eight St. which, while in the very heart of the business centre to-day, was then much too far up town. It was in 1848 to-

ward the latter end, that the only stamp of this company was issued. It now command a premium of five dollars, the new firm meeting with no success in July 1849 they dissolved. Mr. Briggs returning to his renting and selling of real estate.—Ex.

**F**IRST Woman: "I got a letter from you yesterday but do you know, it is dated next week Wednesday."

Second Woman: "Pshaw! John must have posted it the very day I gave it to him.

**H**ERE Madam," called the Drug clerk, "don't go."

"You don't expect me to stay here all day, do you?" asked Mrs. Fussy. "I came in here half an hour ago, and—"

"Oh, no madam, not so long as that."

"Well, I've been standing around here at least fifteen minutes waiting. Nice way to do business, sir."

"Very sorry, madam, but there was a little rush of trade just before you came in."

"Why don't you have more clerks here to attend to customers? Somebody might want

to buy one thousand dollars worth of medicine, and it would'nt make any difference.

“Well, madam, I don't think it will occur again. What is it you wish?” “Give me three two cent stamps.”—[Waverly Magazine.]

**T**HE Springfield Envelope Company, of Springfield, Mass., has been awarded the contract for supplying the House of Representatives at Washington with envelopes for the ensuing year.

**A**CTING Secretary Sims, of the Interior Department, has awarded the contract for furnishing envelopes for the use of the department for the ensuing year to the Morgan Envelope Company at its bid of \$13,625. The other bidders for the contract were Springfield Envelope Company, W. H. Eaton, P. P. Kellogg & Co., Holyoke Envelope Company, White, Corbin & Co., and the W. H. Hill Envelope Company.

**O**N Friday, May 11, Secretary Carlisle awarded the con-

tract for furnishing \$60,000 worth of distinctive paper for Treasury use in printing bank notes and checks to Crane & Co., of Dalton, Mass., the present contractors, at the same figures as last year, 43½ cents per pound for bank note paper and 38½ cents per pound for check paper. There were no bids in opposition to Crane & Co.

**T**HE formerly executed contract of James Purcell, of Hudson, N. Y., to whom Postmaster-General Bissell recently awarded the contract for furnishing stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, has been filed at the Post Office Department. All of the sureties are New York men. The principal one is Samuel J. Tilden, Jr., for \$200,000, and the others, whose amounts of surety aggregate another \$200,000, are W. A. Harder, Jr., Michael Purcell, Henry J. Kearney, Martin L. Hanes, Mathew Kenny, Mathew Connor, Denis H. Kennedy. The contract amounts to \$690,000 a year.

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## BUFFALO NOTES.

**T**HE REPORTER says, "We have not seen the 'Collector' since May 1893." Well, I have not seen any number since January 1893, although I am a S. of P. member.

Dealers and collectors should steer clear of one Fred Weese, of Lindsay, Ont. It is said he is obtaining sheets of stamps from dealers under a few (?) aliases, viz:— Weese, Bartholemew, etc. My advice is: "keep out of his road."

Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer who has a branch in this city enjoys a good trade. P. M. W. is now in Chicago but has an attendant here. It is said he has established his branch here permanently. Well, he knows a good "thing," when he "has a hold on it."

The 33rd. regular monthly meeting of the Buffalo Philatelic Society was held on Thursday Eve., May 31, 1894 at the American Block, 404 Main St. The meeting was called to order at 7:30 P. M. by President Becker. Nine members responded to roll call. The min-

utes of the previous meeting were read and approved as was also the treasurers report. The Librarian claimed that not enough interest was shown in his department. Mr. Hubbell there said that he was willing to keep the papers at his house and the members could come at any time and examine them. One of the members then moved that the society accept Mr. Hubbell's offer. This was seconded by Mr. Deane. After trying to give a name to Mr. Hubbell's department, the society decided that a name was not necessary. Mr. Hubbell then proposed a Mr. Hahn for membership. It was seconded by Mr. Deane. He was unanimously elected and became a member on receipt of dues. By special request Mr. Hahn gave a very interesting account of his collecting career. The society adjourned after a good auction sale at 10 P. M.

### The Story of a Rifled Letter.

**I**T was in the month of March, 1842, that I was called to Jackson, Miss., having been re-

tained in the interest of a young man who had been accused of robbing the mail. I arrived early in the morning and at once sought my client and had a long conference with him. The rifled mail-bag had been recovered and the letters from which money had been extracted were given me by the prosecuting attorney for examination. After satisfying myself with their contents so far as the interests of my client demanded I returned them and as I had nothing special to do during the afternoon I went into court for the purpose of getting a little insight into the methods of a Mississippi tribunal. The first case on the docket was one of theft and the prisoner against whom this charge had been filed was a young girl—not over 17—named Katherine Hunter.

She was exceedingly pretty and looked like one who had been tenderly reared. There was something very attractive about her—something so pure and innocent that it at once convinced me that she was not guilty of the crime catalogued

against her. The complainant set forth in a positive way that the prisoner had stolen \$100 from her mistress, the wealthy Mrs. Morgan, and although the poor girl protested her innocence in the wildest terms, the circumstances were all against her and her chance to escape conviction seemed very slight indeed.

The \$100 was in bank-notes and had been taken from Mrs. Morgan's trunk, which occupied a little closet off her sleeping-room and to which no one had access except this maid—Katherine Hunter. While Mrs. Morgan was giving her testimony I felt some one clutch my arm tightly and glancing round quickly encountered the tearful eyes of a young man fixed pleadingly upon me. He was a fine looking youth, with much intelligence in his face, and in a hoarse whisper said:

"I see you are interested in the case in progress, and has I have been informed that you are a first-class lawyer I wish you would do me the to undertake the young lady's de'ense."

"Has she no counsel?" I inquired.



"None worth speaking of," was the answer, "and she is innocent—as innocent as the angels in heaven. Save her and all I possess shall be yours."

"Is she your sister?" I asked.

"No, sir," he replied, "but—but—I am interested in her and she must be saved at any cost."

I was interested in the prisoner simply because I thought she was innocent, but not knowing the history of the case I feared I could not do her justice, and this I confided to the youth who, I was now fully persuaded was her lover—perhaps her affianced husband.

He continued to urge me to take the case, as the counsel employed was wholly unfit to manage it. I am not sure that I should have granted his petition even then had not I at that moment caught the prisoner's eye, and in that glance read a whole volume of humble entreaty. That look decided me at once and informing the young man that I was at his service he conducted me at once to the girl, who very gladly consented to give me the whole charge of her case.

I then informed the court

that I was ready to undertake the defense, and asked for a few minutes' cessation in the examination of witnesses that I might have an opportunity of speaking to my client. Retiring to a private room, in a few words as possible she repeated the story of the theft.

Her mistress first missed the money when she went up to her room—just after dinner—and in a quiet way inquired of her if any one had been in the room during her absence, but she did not intimate that she mistrusted her until after Rachel Ross, the chambermaid had been questioned. This girl's story was that sometime in the forenoon, while passing her mistress' door, she detected a slight noise, and peeping through the keyhole had seen the lady's maid rumaging her trunk.

Katherine said she denied the charge indignantly and raised no objections when they proposed examining her trunk.

Judge of her surprise, then, when \$25 of the missing money was found in the tray near the top, as if hastily stowed away.

She had always thought Rachel

honest, though she had never taken kindly to her, principally, she thought, because the girl had always shown a dislike for her. The person she pointed out to me as Rachel Ross, was a bold-faced, impudent-looking specimen, scarcely up to the average of her class in intelligence, and it required but the look of intense hatred which I saw in her little gray eyes when she turned them on the prisoner to convince me that the rogue was before me.

"Rachel Ross! Rachel Ross!" I repeated, a new light breaking upon me as something in the letters I had examined in the morning came back to me with peculiar force. I went to the prosecuting attorney and requested the loan of the rifled letters again. Selecting the one I wanted I returned the others and hurried back to my seat in the court-room.

Mrs. Morgan then resumed her testimony, which did not differ materially from the statement given me by my client.

She identified the bills, two tens and a five, found in the prisoner's trunk, and swore positively that no one else except

herself had access to the closet where the trunk was kept. I asked her a few questions regarding the prisoner's former character and was assured that that up to the date of the theft she had never given her the least occasion to mistrust her. Rachel Ross was then put on the stand and in a bold way told how in passing Mrs. Morgan's room she had heard a suppressed noise which aroused her suspicions and how in stooping down to look through the keyhole she had discovered the maid, Katherine, in the trunk-room beyond, tossing through the little hair-trunk which stood back from the door, in direct range with the keyhole through which she was stealthily peeping. Finally she discovered the package of money in the girl's hands, which was immediately thrust into her pocket, a proceeding that so horrified her that she ran away without waiting to confront the culprit, as she should have done. When she sat down, flushed with conceited triumph, I asked to have Mrs. Morgan recalled, and when she had again taken the stand I inquired if it were possible for

this chambermaid to enter the trunk-room. "Certainly not, sir; the door was never locked between it and my chamber," was the answer. "What I ment was no one except my maid had any right there."

"Do you think she could have any knowledge concerning the money in the trunk?" I asked.

"She might, for I have frequently gone to the trunk in her presence for money to pay her wages," she replied somewhat reluctantly.

"Have you known of the prisoner having used more money than was her custom since the money was stoled?" I questioned, watching her closely.

"No sir, I think not; I am sure she has not," returned Mrs. Morgan, decidedly.

Rachel Ross was then recalled and I asked her why she had not informed her mistress of her discovery before she had been compelled to do so and her answer was that she did not like to expose the poor girl, who seemed friendless.

"How long have you been with Mrs. Morgan?" I asked, disgusted with her pretensions to friendship.

"Not quite a year, sir," she

answered promptly.

"How much does she pay you?"

"A dollar and seventy-five cents a week."

"Have you been using your money as you earned it since you have been in her employ?"

"Certainly, sir, what I needed of it."

"How much, do you suppose?" I urged.

"I don't know I am sure. How should I, spending it along as it is necessary, thinking it was nobody's business since I earned it myself?" she replied, defiantly, glancing around the court-room to see if her sarcasm was appreciated.

"Then you have not laid by any considerable sum since you have been working for your present mistress?" I insisted.

"No, sir," she retorted, sharply.

"And you had no money when you came here?" I insisted.

"No, sir," disdainfully.

"If you had really wished to injure the prisoner you could not have raised \$25, of your own to put in her trunk, then?" I questioned.

"Indeed I could not. I never had that much money at one

time in my life, and I would not have been fool enough to throw it away in that fashion, even if I had," she answered flippantly. "Besides the money found in the girl's trunk was identified by Mrs. Morgan, a fact you might have remembered if you had paid attention to her testimony."

I said quietly: "Will you tell me if your home is in this state?"

"It is, sir."

"Please name the town in which you reside?" I continued. She hesitated and the defiant look passed from her bold face, but finally she replied: "I live in Lawrence on the Mississippi."

"Do you take receipts from your servants when you pay them?" I inquired, turning to Mrs. Morgan.

"Always," she responded; "the girl has told you the truth about the payments."

"I don't doubt it in the least," I replied, "but as particular proof is the thing that the court demands I would be under obligation if you would procure some bearing Miss Ross' signature, madam."

The lady went out somewhat

reluctantly I fancied, but in a few minutes returned with four receipts which she had taken from the witness. The signature in each was the same—written in an odd irregular hand hard to counterfeit.

"Now, Rachel Ross," I exclaimed in a quick startling tone, at the same time looking her sternly in the eye. "Be kind enough to inform the court where you got that \$75 which you sent your sister at Lawrence."

The witness turned pale to the lips and trembled so violently that I was sure she was going to faint, but she did not, and after a brief interval, to give the jury time to witness her emotions, I repeated the question.

"I—never—sent any," she gasped, holding to the railing to prevent falling.

"You did, and you know it," I thundered, for I was beginning to get excited too. She made me no answer, and turning to the court, I said: "May it please your honor and gentlemen of the jury, I came here to defend a man charged with robbing the mail, and in the



course of my preliminary examination I had access to the letters that had been rifled. When I entered upon the case and heard the name of the witness pronounced I went out and got this letter, which I hold, for I remembered of having seen one bearing the signature of Rachel Ross. This letter was taken from the mail pouch and contained \$75, and by examining the postmark you will see that it was mailed from this place on the day of the robbery."

With your permission I will read it to you." The court nodded and I read aloud:

"Dear Sister Ruth, I enclose seventy-five dollars, which I want you to keep fer me til I cum home, don't say one word about it to no one as I don't want folks to know I've got so much money, now don't mention it to a livin' sole. I'm gettin' along all right and enjoyin' myself, only I don't like that gude fer nothin' Kate Hunter that is here, but never mind she'll have to go one of these days or I miss my gess, your sister till deth. RACHEL ROSS."

Passing the letter and receipts obtained from Mrs. Mor-

gan to the judge, I said:

"You will observe that one hand wrote the letter and signed the receipts. It is quite evident that the balance of the \$100—the \$25 found in the prisoner's trunk—was put there with the design of criminating her.

"Without another word I leave my client's case in your hands, assured that you will do her justice." The jury had heard the witness testify that she had no money, and after satisfying themselves that she had written the letter they could do nothing but bring in a verdict of "not guilty."

The applause in the court-room showed in what channel the sympathies of the people ran, and while Rachel Ross was marched away to answer to the charge of theft Katherine Hunter walked on the arm of her lover triumphantly from the court-room.

The same evening a prominent citizen called and presented me with a purse containing \$100, which he informed me was raised by the young girl's friends in return for what I had done for her.

Consequently, when at a later hour the young man came to me with his earnings I told him I had been recompensed and suggested that he use the amount tendered in setting up a little home of his own. He took my advice and before I left town I had the pleasure of attending a quite wedding in which he officiated as groom and my fair client was the happy bride.

### Stamp Agency Seals.

S. of P. 410.

**T**HE Philatelic public has been so much afflicted by the "typographed" black on white official seals of no philatelic value that there has been a growing inclination to throw overboard all seals of every kind.

A marked indication of this feeling is well illustrated by the new Mekeel catalogue where, when listing the green registration and the brown seal stamps, the compiler says "these stamps are in no sense "postage" stamps being used to close packages found open in the mails."

As is well known these labels have long been considered col-

lectable by philatelists and spaces provided in the various album, but while these have been so honored, there are three other varieties just as collectable, but which, on account of their more limited use, are but little known. This latter class were used only by the postage stamp agency in sealing the packages of stamps sent out to the postmasters and the two earlier series are nearly if not quite as hard to obtain as their more fortunate brother, the aristocratic "Post Obitum."

The first of this series was prepared in 1885 and measures 102x52 mm. The design is a large rectangle, bearing in the centre the monogram U. S. in large colorless letters in an oval of engine turned work surrounded by a ground work of underlaced geometrical lines.

In each corner a clover leaf. Above in a frame 'U. S. Postage Stamp Agency,' across the whole in black is printed in eight lines.

Postmasters receiving this package will please

note its contents

If showing signs of having been tampered with, report the same and return this package to 3d Ass't P. M. General at Washington, D. C. This package should be opened at the end. E. W. Barber 3d Ass't P. M.



The design is all, except the eight line inscription in buff-brown on white wove paper.

The second of the series is the same as the first except the fac-simile signature of the 3d assistant is that of A. D. Hazen in place of E. W. Barber.

The third is similar except the design is in pink and the inscription in red, while the signature is that of H. R. Harris.

The first of this issue may be placed on a par in variety with the Post-obitum, making its market value not far from \$4, while the second could hardly be supplied at less than .50 while owing to the supply which could be obtained the last would probably be worth not over .25. Yet all would be hard to pick up.

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### PROVISIONALS.

BY C. L. J.

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**T**HE question concerning the collection of these must of necessity arise sooner or later in the mind of every collector. You cannot, if you collect in the usual way, get together 400 or 500 varieties of postage stamps without running across a greater

or less number of provisionals. There upon sight of such rises (as before said) the question, "Shall I, or shall I not collect provisional postage stamps."

I immediately answer "Yes" to any such question, "provided the stamps are provisionals in the right sense of the term.

It must be seen that a stamp issued for the purpose of defraying postage, is the most legitimist and collectable stamp in the world, and on account of this one fact alone, I collect provisionals, and affirm that all, unless specialists, should do so, if they desire a general collection.

Oftentimes in some dependent possession the supply of stamps from the mother country falls short of the demand in some particular value, and the only way to supply such a call during the interval before the arrival of more stamps is by surcharging some of the higher values. The stamps of low denominations are rarely made more costly by surcharging, for such chances to make money as would be put forth by such an action are rarely lost by unscrupulous persons.

To be more explicit, it would be an easy thing for a person to buy some of the original, low value stamps and surcharge them in exact imitation of the government surcharge, of the higher value and then sell them as genuine governmental provisionals making by the operation a large profit. From the fact that this class of provisionals (genuine of course) are issued as postage stamps and for postage stamps they are collectible.

But many stamps what are called provisionals are not such at all, but merely government speculations. Some of them have absolutely no right to be called provisionals unless, for the reason that they provide new stamps for collectors.

Most of the pretty governments are aware of the large number of collectors, and of the large number of collectors, and of their foolishness in collecting whatever comes in their way, and they do not scruple to take advantage of such knowledge, in the least degree. In conclusion I will say "Collect provisionals, if they are provisionals, in reality, and let the

so 'called' provisionals alone." —To be continued in some future number.

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### A Long-Lost Love-Letter.

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**I**T is reported that several mislaid newspapers have been discovered in the course of the alterations at the general post office, which, after twenty-seven years of accidental detention, have been sent to their destinations.

Missives delayed by mischance for long periods have been occasional experiences in the history of the post office.

A story of a lost letter, which went its rounds about forty years ago, was an apt illustration of the ancient adage that truth is stranger than fiction.

A man who had fought at Waterloo bought his discharge immediately after the conclusion of the war, started business in London, and wrote to his sweetheart asking her to come at once and marry him.

The letter was forced between the defective masonry and the woodwork of a postal-box.

The woman, putting a false construction on her lover's silence, married somebody else,

and the man, thinking he was jilted, remained single.

In the middle of the fifties, the box referred to was removed, the letter was found, and sent to its destination.

Its recipient was alive and hearty, and had been a widow for years.

She replied, and her long-lost sweetheart, who had never changed his address, was started to thus receive news from the love of his youth.

Marriage between the long-separated pair fitly concluded this romance of a lost letter.

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### 75,000 Miles of Postage Stamps.

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**L**AST year's issue of postage stamps was, in round figures, four thousand million. If these had all been of the Columbian size they would have been sufficient to make a ribbon long enough to encircle the earth three times, with something of a remainder.

The postal cards used during the same period, if placed end to end, would put a paper girdle around the earth more than a dozed times.

It may not be generally

known that Uncle Sam prints one postage stamp that is not for sale, i. e., this second-class matter stamp. This stamp, new or canceled, never passes out of the hands of the post-office officials. Postage on periodicals is prepaid by the pound, in cash, and the receiving clerk cancels these special stamps to the value of the postage stamps to the department as vouchers. —Blue and Gray.

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### CHEAP POSTAGE STAMPS.

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**A** GOOD many boys have wondered why it is that they are able to buy complete sets of uncanceled stamps, issued by South American governments, for such low prices, sometimes ever less than they can be had in the country that issues them. There is a very simple explanation. Almost all of the Central and South American governments have their stamps engraved in this country. The engraving companies make arrangements with the government, by which they furnish them, almost for nothing, as many stamps as they want, on condition that, as soon as the issue is retired, the engravers

shall have the privilege of printing as many more stamps as they choose to sell to dealers. These stamps are therefore genuine in every respect being printed from the same plates, the only difference being that they never saw the country they purport from. This is why many collectors of stamps prefer canceled stamps for their albums.  
—Golden Days.

**Scarce Autographs.**

**C**OLLECTORS of autographs say that letters and documents of the first six colonial governors of Connecticut are seldom found. One of them, John Haynes, was governor of both Massachusetts and Connecticut, and his autograph in any form is eagerly and vainly sought by collectors but the Massachusetts Historical Society is said to have several letters and documents bearing his signature. Of course, being there, there they repose, to the envy of owners of private collections.  
—Ex.

**SUBSCRIBE!**  
and  
**ADVERTISE!**

**PUZZLES.**

**CHARADES.**

I.

- In name not in title.
- In earn not in make.
- In world not in earth.
- In yolk not in harness.
- In owe not in debt.
- In serpent not in snake.
- In elk not in deer.
- My whole issued celebrated locals.

II.

- I am composed of six letters.
- My 1, 6, 5 is an inhabitant of earth.
- My 2, 3, 4 is a poem.

III.

- My first is my parent, and so is my second, my whole is a former stamp issuing country.

**TRANSPOSITIONS.**

Inscriptions on stamps.

1. Aadeklmnoopprrstt.
2. Adeghiiiklllnnorrssstu.
3. Aabdeemmnoprsttt.

**DOUBLE ACROSTICS.**

Two stamp issuing countries.

1. Contentment.
2. A reverberation.



3. To mend.
4. To look over carefully.
5. A thought.
6. That which permits us to successful cope with the world:

## II.

Two British stamp issuing colonies.

1. A German City.
2. A part of a fraction.
3. A royal seat.
4. A hotel.
5. A Stamp issuing Country.
6. A German hussar.
7. A Continent.

Answers on editorial page.

## OUR EXCHANGES.

**T**HE "Invincible," "land sakes what a name," for July is at hand. A better name for this paper would be "The Non-sensible." This paper seems to be a "bi-monthly," but we receive it only once in 'steen months. It says:—

"We ask fellow journalists not to criticize our remarks to harshly, for we realize the roughness and unpolished manner of their appearance," but when to consider that they are nearly all written in the Composing-Stick, we are not looking for anything

very flowery.

We do not mean to "insinuate" by this that ye editors are capable of writing polished and thoughtful editorials, far from it, but we do feel that had we the necessary time to devote to writing, correcting and revising our editorials, we would be able to make them appear more grammatical and sensible.

Hereafter the Invincible will be mailed only to subscribers, exchanges and other amateurs "active or fossilized," who "appreciate" the paper enough to acknowledge its receipt.

Please bear this in mind friends."

We would like to ask you, Messrs. Pratt Bro's. why do you publish a paper if you do not wish publishers to criticise it? We would also like to ask the 2cent editor why he accepts a position as "Editor," if he cant "correct" and "revise" the editorials. We advise him to go to the grammer school and learn to correct and revise. We would also wish to inform the publisher that we acknowledge the receipt of no paper, except through the review column.

The above paper contains a-

bout a page more of the "blamed stuff" but we think we have said enough to make him sea-sick. Dont send us any future numbers Mr. "Publisher" for we fear we will become sea-sick after reading your editorials.

**PUBLISHERS**, please take notice! We have secured the services of Mr. Julius L. Cohn, of Buffalo, N. Y., to act as "Review Editor" of this paper. Hereafter all papers will be reviewed. Send one copy of your paper to the editor of this column at his address, 11 North Division St., and one copy to the publishers.

The first paper we received was the "Pennsylvania Philatelist." It starts the sixth volume with the June number, and is a special ladies' number. Too much praise cannot be said of the Pennsy, as its excellency is well known. The most interesting part of the paper is the "Editorial," which we enjoy reading very much. "Give us more of it, C. W. K."

The "Philatelic Kaleidoscope" for April is now before me. Editor Randall offers a reward of \$5.00 (Whew!) to any one receiving two copies of any one number of P. K. Thus guaranteeing his circulation. A pretty good offer! In general it is

very interesting and is well worth the small subscription price of 24 cents per year.

The July number of the "Dixie Philatelist" is at hand. It contains a good article on "Our Country's Stamps." We notice that the Southern Philatelic Association is booming considering the number of members and applications this month. All the notes are good and interesting, Brother Russell.

The May-June number of the "Collector" is at hand. It hardly contains anything but S. of P. matter. However, as Brother Lang takes the Editorial "chair" with the next number we hope for better results.

What a surprise! The well-known magazine, the "Detroit Philatelist" is "cracked" and consolidated with the "American Philatelic Magazine" with the June number. Is this a natural death?

It is rumored that the "Dominion Philatelist" has been refused second-class rates on the



ground that it was the publisher's advertising medium. We sincerely hope that you will again secure second-class rates Brother Ketcheson as the "Dominion" is a too good a magazine to "go up."

The current number of the "Era" is at hand. It is quite a small number on account of Brother Jewett's absence from home. We hope to see you semi-monthly W. W. J.

We have received both wholesale and retail price lists from Mr. L. M. Stæbler, publisher of the "Canadian Philatelist." He informs us that the "Canadian" will be out soon and hopes that we will pardon delay, but gives no reason for "delay." "Hope to see you soon though."

The "Southern Weekly Philatelist" is O. K.

The June number of the "Post Office" has been received. It is one of the best we receive. It describes a few minor varieties of U. S. stamps. "By the way," Brother Gremmel is among the first, if not the first,

to discover these varieties. The advertisements in the P. O. are very interesting.

It is hard to find a dry line of reading matter in any number of the "Washington Philatelist."

For that tired feeling, "after reading a few of our philatelic papers," read the "Evergreen State Philatelist, twelve doses for fifteen cents. The June number is now before me. It really relieves that tired feeling. Brother French has at last, after issuing five numbers, secured second-class rates.

The May number of the "Philatelic Californian" is at hand. The P. C. is one of the most instructive magazines we receive. The description of the "Columbian Varieties" is especially fine.

We receive "Our Santum," published at Carbondale, Ill., every month, although it is published every two weeks.

The promptness of the "Philatelic Monthly and World" is a

leading feature of that well-known magazine.

With the July number the "Quaker Philatelist" retires from the sea of journalism. It is no fun to publish a philatelic magazine. Its unexpired subscriptions will be filled by the "Philatelic Monthly and World."

Editor Pinkham informs us that the August number of the "Eastern Philatelist" will be a trifle late. Such an able editor need a little recreation.

We have received a copy of that new magazine, the "Stamp Fiend." Although number two is all right we haven't seen number one yet, it must be out of sight. Most likely.

"Stray Thoughts" is a small one published by Joe A. Spooner, North East, Pa. It is devoted to the rising generation.

The "Ashland Advertiser" is devoted to local happenings. Published at Ashland, Ore.

The contents of the July num-

ber of the "American Philatelic Magazine" is hard to excel. By the way didn't Messrs. Parmelee & Brown get expelled from the P. S. of A., and wasn't there some talk about it, didn't Messrs. Parmelee & Brown come out at the top of the heap? If the P. S. of A. doesn't look out it will go where "Kissingea's Philatelic Postal Card" went to. To —.

The "Stage Coach" has also suspended publication.

The "Cycle" is a welcome visitor.

The "Youth's Herald" has adopted THE REPORTER'S style of binding.

To much cannot be said of the "Columbian Era," as it is first-class in every respect.

Papers not reviewed this month have either arrived too late for insertion or have not arrived at all.

PUBLISHERS ! ! ! ! !

Read t' e notice at the head of this column and be sure to send copy for next number.

## THE NEW ISSUE OF STAMPS.

### Changes Shown in the Proofs-- Proposed International A- greement on Colors.

**T**HE bureau of engraving and printing has furnished the post office department with its first proofs of the new stamp issue. The proofs show fine work and a good color. Thus far only the one, two and five cent dies have been run through the press. There are enough stamps now on hand, bought under the old contract, to supply the needs of the department till the first of October, at least, so that there is no need of haste in turning out the finished work.

The new stamps differ from the old ones in design in only one particular. In the old stamps the corners above the medallion are plain; in the new stamps these corners will contain a little triangular decoration. This throws the upper parts of the stamp into bolder relief, instead of giving it the effect of receding, as the the present design does. The triangles are intended, also,

as a means of identifying the issue of the government presses from that of the American Bank Note company.

**T**HE "PHILATELIC ERA" says that the following list of Columbian Stamps is not guaranteed to be correct:

|       |               |
|-------|---------------|
| 1c    | 493,253,350   |
| 2c    | 1,461,290,750 |
| 3c    | 11,228,850    |
| 4c    | 19,027,600    |
| 5c    | 35,248,050    |
| 6c    | 4,330,250     |
| 8c    | 10,650,650    |
| 10c   | 16,485,260    |
| 15c   | 1,547,790     |
| 30c   | 600,300       |
| 50c   | 200,710       |
| \$1   | 55,520        |
| \$2   | 24,079        |
| \$3   | 19,331        |
| \$4   | 18,475        |
| \$5   | 19,035        |
| Total | 2,000,000,000 |

**I** THOUGHT you advertised that you were selling out at cost." growled the costomer, throwing down the required twenty-five cents for a small package of note-paper.

"Yes, sir." replied the sta-

tioner, briskly, "That's right. "We referred to our postage stamps. Want any?"

## MYSTERY'S POST OFFICE.

### The Private Letter Boxes of Drug Stores.

HOW MISSIVES OF LOVE AND INTRIGUE ARE RECEIVED—  
TYPES OF PATRONS.

**T**HE drug store has become the established bureau of private correspondence.

Consequently the up-to-date man or woman who has need of secrecy rents a letter box and key, and thus provided, secures immunity from prying eyes. All along Third, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth and other avenues one catches a glimpse of the announcement, placed conspicuously among jars of tinted chemical:

#### PRIVATE LETTER BOXES.

Any one unacquainted with the system might suppose these to be branch divisions of the General Post Office Department, but the drug store man and his patrons know better.

A staid and respectable married man, who has a drug shop on Sixth avenue, and who entertains pronounced ideas of



#### A LONG-TIME PATRON OF PRIVATE LETTER BOXES.

morality, astonished me recently by displaying in his window the cabalistic card.

"What!" I exclaimed. "Is it possible you are going over to the Philistines?" Then he told me that trade was dull.

Something had to be done to brace it up, and,—Presto!— he fell in line with the letter-box landlords.

While I stood drinking an orange phosphate, the postman



arrived and tossed a score of letters on the counter. They lay face upward, and out of curiosity I threw a glance at the superscriptions.

There were "Miss Dasies," "Lillies," "Violets," and "Roses" in profusion. All this floral display was thrust into the letter-boxes by the proprietor, who endeavored to appear serious, as he assured me that nearly all the small dealers in drugs now ran a post office. "You see, it brings trade," he said. "People come for the their mail, and incidentally buy something—seltzer, or soap, or perfumery. Really, I was opposed to it for a long time, but I am sorry now I didn't put in the boxes before."

"Well, you are in the heart of the Tenderloin, and ought to succeed." I replied.

He nodded, half puzzled at the remark, and wondering whether I meant to joke with him. I finally settled myself in a cool corner and sat down to observe the letter boxes and their patrons.

#### THOSE WHO RENT BOXES.

"You don't object," I said to

my studying types?" "Not in the least," he responded, and at that moment a young girl came in. She hurried over to the post office; then, as if reconsidering, stepped to the soda fountain and bought a drink of sarsaparilla. She glanced from side to side to make sure that she had not been observed by an acquaintance, then returned to the letter box, slipped her key into the lock and hastily withdrew a letter, which she thrust into her hand-bag. All was done in the twinkling of an eye, and the girl, with flushed cheeks and averted eyes, darted into the street.

It was probably her first love letter, the involved secrecy only rendering it more precious. I began to consider the efficacy of a chaperone herself. Her face was painted and her hair dyed an indescribably dingy shade of brown. Her dress was loud, and, in addition, she sported a "sunburst" brooch of gigantic dimensions. The proprietor was busy compounding a prescription, so when the flashy female has disappeared I struck up a conversation with his clerk, a bald-headed and

blase young man, given to innuendoes and the making of puns.

"I'll tell you who that was," said he, knowingly. "She makes her income out of such correspondence, and all her replies come here. She's dead fly, that one," he added, as he seized a siphon of seltzer and sprayed a strange cat that had strayed in from the street.

"Maybe I don't catch on to her game! Well, I guess yes!" and the slangy youth turned to serve a customer, who proved to be a young woman attired in deep mourning. She made some trifling purchases, including postage stamps and a powder puff, then went over to the letter boxes. She was very deliberate, yet I noticed her agitation. She appeared extremely nervous. Her hand trembled as she produced a monogrammed card-case and took from it the little flat key to her letter box. Suddenly the knowing youth threw several hair brushes out upon the counter before her, and began in a boisterous manner to extol their quality glancing toward the door as he did so.

### A DOUBLE CATCH.

The woman in mourning followed his gaze and grew pale, for an instant; then quickly regaining her self-possession, advanced to meet the middle-aged man who had just come in.

"Why, my dear, how did you happen uptown now?" she exclaimed. "I thought you were at the exchange."

"Yes; and I thought you were home in bed."

"I fancied the air might do me good," she replied, smilingly. Then both advanced to the soda fountain. "Have a soda with me?" he asked, with an attempt at playfulness.

They drank the effervescent beverage and went away together.

Meantime, the knowing youth went through an amazing series of contortions that threatened to terminate in dislocation.

"Gad! what a joke!" he chuckled. "Husband and wife—each got a box—each got a key. Went away, see? Left their letters. Glad to meet each other—"I don't think!" and the irrepressible dispenser of soft, cold drinks smiled a hard cold smile.



Truly, the private letter-box is a lifesaver of the proprietries.

"How about the majority of your letter box patrons?" I asked. "Are they men or women?"

"Oh! women are in the majority, because men have other places where they can go for mail—barrooms, poolrooms and restaurants—but women have got to stick to the drug stores, for these are the only safe places. No one thinks anything about a woman going to a drug store.

She can always buy a stamp or some powder if she's noticed."

The young man's logic was invincible, and not wishing to create comment by too lengthy a visit I took my leave.

Further uptown I came across another sign in a window. I went in, and, pleading fatigue, asked to remain a while. It was a dingy little shop, and bore a neglected appearance. The labels on the bottles were thick with dust, and from the top shelves cobwebs depended. There were faded circulars of proprietary medicines strewn upon the show-case, with a lot of almanacs. I bought a glass

of soda, and then sat down opposite the letter boxes.

#### ANOTHER HAUNT OF INTRIGUE.

"What sort of people patronize these?" I asked, after a few moments. The man stared at me, gesticulated, and shook his head in negation. I repeated the question, and he went back into the dispensary and shouted: "Here, Billy!"

"Billy" appeared, with an explanation that the proprietor could not speak English.

After an apology, I ventured to reiterate my inquiry.

"Billy" proved very affable. He mopped his forehead with his handkerchief, and seemed glad at the opportunity to talk to some one. "Times are dull," he exclaimed, with the air of a man who had made an important discovery. Then he said: "We make a little profit on the letters. We charge fifty cents a week, and rent our boxes like hot cakes. Who uses them? Why, everybody. Just see for yourself."

Presently a tall, angular woman entered and stalked in a determined manner to the post office. She unlocked a

box with a vicious twist of the key and looked for a letter.

Her search was vain. The box was empty, and she strode out without a word.

"She don't waste any money on us, except for the box rent," said Billy. I speculated vaguely as to the possibilities of her having an "affair of the heart" at that age. Then I fell to analyzing the apparent affinity existing between drug shops in general and love letters in particular.

This time a more engaging specimen of femininity made her appearance, followed by her maid. She fluttered in, leaving a trail of perfume on the air; a peculiar and pungent odor, suggestive of top-boots, Havana cigars and cypress. She walked slowly towards the boxes, and, inserting a key, reluctantly drew out a square envelope with a green seal.

"No billet doux about that," I thought, as I watched her tear open the envelope and unfold the letter. As she did so, her face assumed a decided frown.

"Look here, Newbold," she said to the maid, "the audacity

of that Mme. Cornell to charge one hundred and eighty-five dollars for the muslin gown!

"It's outrageous! I won't pay, so she can wait!" announced the young woman, angrily, as she left the shop. The society belle dared not allow her parents to know her extravagance, and meanwhile the letter box told no tales.

#### A MOTHER'S HEART-BREAK.

Following the angry exit of the belle there entered a matronly woman of about fifty.

Lines of care upon her face told of a life of burdened with sorrow and prematurely aged by a secret grief. She went to the boxes, an intense anxiety manifest in every movement.

I wondered what need this woman had of secrecy; yet it was simple enough as detailed by "Billy."

"She gets letters from her son in Australia," he explained, "and the father has forbidden her to correspond with him."

It was pitiful to note the mother's disappointment as she failed to find the long-looked-for letter. She walked away with bowed head.

"Aren't these a little out of your line?" I asked, indicating a lot of curling-tongs displayed in the show case.

"Yes; but we get a call for them Sunday mornings from girls who have been out racketing, and want to straighten up before going home. Those girls are great on letter boxes. They move so often they don't have any address but our drug store. Then it's handier for them, too."

As he said this, one of the class referred to—a nomad of the sidewalk—came in and went to her letter box. She extracted a handful of letters and asked the clerk for a cord. With this she made them into a parcel; then she bought a box of rouge and went out.

"Oh! we've got all kinds of customers," said "Billy," looking after the girl as she crossed the street. "Then there's a man comes in twice a week, and acts as though he were afraid of being watched. He sneaks in and sneaks out. I suppose he's some kind of a crook, for he always gets a big lot of letters from all over the country."

The drug clerk then left me

to serve root beer to a couple of newsboys. The latter purchased one glass, which they divided between them.

At this juncture two pretty girls came in. They made haste to the post office department and proceeded to read their letters.

#### A BIGAMOUS EPISTLER.

"Oh, Maud! isn't that sweet of him!" said one, as she exhibited her treasured love letter to her friend.

The other girl gasped, opened wide her eyes, and exclaimed: "Is it possible!"

"What do you mean, Maudie, dear," insisted the other.

"Look!" exclaimed her companion; "the hand writing's the same!"

"Impossible!" was the retort. Then the girls began to compare letters. Both were identical even to the signature, and the disgusted young women left shop.

Two dapper-looking youths then made their appearance at the soda fountain, where they called for ginger ale. They were conversing in whispers and simpering in an affected manner. Both had rosy cheeks,

suggestive of make up, and eye-lashes darkened with cosmetics. After sipping their drinks leisurely they went to the post office, where they took out half a dozen letters. Then these fin de siecle seraphs strolled out.

The drug clerk laughed, and shouted: "Day day!" to which they made no response, as they stood outside reading their correspondence.

A nursery maid came in hurriedly, dragging a pug dog after her. She lost no time in opening her letter box, and as she did so, a fashionably-dressed woman, who had entered unobserved, touched her upon the shoulder. The girl flushed scarlet as the lady began to upbraid her roundly.

"So this is what takes you out on all occasions!" she said. The girl began to cry, as the inexorable mistress continued to scold her.

"Come along, now," she said to the girl, who, with an attempt at an apology, humbly followed her mistress to the carriage, drawn up at the curb. Mistress and maid had evidently surprised each other on the same errand.

Again the postman entered and left his batch of letters, which the drug clerk sorted and assigned to the various boxes. Indeed, it seemed as though his entire trade depended upon persons who wrote or received secret missives. All these people had something to conceal—an intrigue, a love affair, or some other compromising correspondence.

The days of the carrier-dove and the post-chase are ended. :

We live now in an era of private letter-boxes and public investigations.

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### The New Money Order System.

---

**T**HE postal notes which have been so convenient in making remittances by mail have been called in by the post office department, and beginning July 1, the new postal money order system will be used in sending money by mail.

The advantage of the change is that the postal note did not increase the safety of carriage of small amounts of money by letter and was every where accepted as currency, while the money order system requires a



knowledge as to whom the remittance is made and the ability to not only name the sender but to write the name of the party to whom the money is sent. While it is no more of a tax to go to the post office and get a money order than it is a postal note, the mail robber cannot get money orders cashed as he could postal notes, because of the protective regulations concerning their payment imposed by the government.

This new postal money order law which goes into effect today reduces the minimum charge for money orders to three cents. Under the old system the lowest charge was five cents, and it cost forty-five cents for a \$100 order, while the new rate is thirty cents.

If the money order is stolen, lost or accidentally destroyed in transit, by a regular process a duplicate order may be procured of the post office department and forwarded to the person for whom the original order was intended; and upon it the money is paid. Or, upon proof of the loss of the original order, the money may be returned to the sender.

No device is known more convenient or more safe than the money order for the safe transmission by mail of small amounts of money, and the reduction of rates and abandonment of the postal note, it is believed, will increase the money order order business.

### The Reporter.

Will exchange with all papers.

#### —ADVERTISING RATES.—

|                                      |      |           |       |
|--------------------------------------|------|-----------|-------|
| 1 Inch                               | 25   | 3 Inches  | .75   |
| 6 Inches                             | 1.50 | 15 Inches | 3.75  |
| 25 Inches                            | 6.25 | 50 Inches | 12.50 |
| 25 per cent discount on above rates. |      |           |       |

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: 15 Cents per year to all countries. Sample Copy Free.

—EDITOR.—

JOSEPH E. HARTLEY.

—BUSINESS MANAGER.—

PERLEY H. JAQUITH.

The Reporter Publishing Company, Box 1178, Norwich, Conn.

Entered as Second Class Matter.

### —EDITORIAL NOTES.—

**U**NITED STATES stamps bring higher prices in England than here.

The United States leads the world in the use of postage stamps.

The first trolley cars to be fitted and used to carry the

United States mails are those which run from Brooklyn to Coney Island.

The double "return" postal card is said at the post office department to be a failure, but it wouldn't be if the post office department would advertise.

The great majority of people don't know that anything of the kind exists.

There were 530,505,606 postal cards used in the United States last year. It is evident enough that the postmistresses of the country have a good deal to do.

A West Philadelphia girl has her room papered with correspondence. The dado is made entirely of love letters.

Nearly \$3,750,000 a year is paid by the British Government for the carriage mails.

Why is it that some collectors spend 6 or 8 dollars a year sending for sample copies when the same amount would pay for subscriptions to so many good papers?

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

CHARADES.

1. New York.
2. Modena.
3. Pa(r)mr.

TRANSPOSITIONS.

1. Land Poste Porto Marko.
2. Turks Island, one shilling.
3. Stadt Post, amt. Bremen.

DOUBLE ACROSTICS.

|   |   |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S | a | t  | i | s | f | a | c | t | i | o | N |
| E |   | ch |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | O |   |
| R | e | p  | a | i |   |   |   |   |   | R |   |
| V |   | ie |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | W |   |
| I |   | de |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | A |   |
| A |   | b  | i | l | i | t |   |   |   | Y |   |

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | u | g | s | b | u | r | G |
| N | u | m | e | r | a | t | R |
| T | h | r | o | n | e |   | E |
| I |   | n |   |   |   |   | N |
| G | u | i | n | e |   |   | A |
| U | h | l | a | u |   |   | D |
| A |   | s | i |   |   |   | A |

The Souvenir Edition.

**A**FTER two months' of hard work we present the



'Souvenir Edition' of the **REPORTER** to the Philatelic public. As you can see we are a little late, but, does **THE REPORTER** come up to your expectations? We hope so, anyway. We thank the advertisers and others who have assisted in making the "Souvenir Edition" of **THE REPORTER** a grand success. Our October number will be mailed about October 5th., but we will soon catch up with **Father Time**. A good reason for not being out on time:— The halftones did not arrive until September 1st.

Yours in Philately,  
**THE PUBLISHERS.**

## ROBBED BY EMPLOYEES.

**SCOTT STAMP AND COIN COMPANY LOSE \$50,000  
 IN STAMPS.**

### MISS M'DERMOTT ARRESTED.

SHE WAS A TRUSTED EMPLOYEE,  
 BUT CONFESSED HER GUILT.

**L**IZZIE McDermott of No. 514 West Fiftyfirst street

was charged in the Jefferson Market Court with being concerned in the theft of \$40,000 or \$50,000 worth of foreign and rare stamps from the Scott Stamp and Coin Company\* of No. 18 West Twentythird street. The specific charge is the theft of a sheet of stamps valued at \$25. She was held in default of \$300 bail.

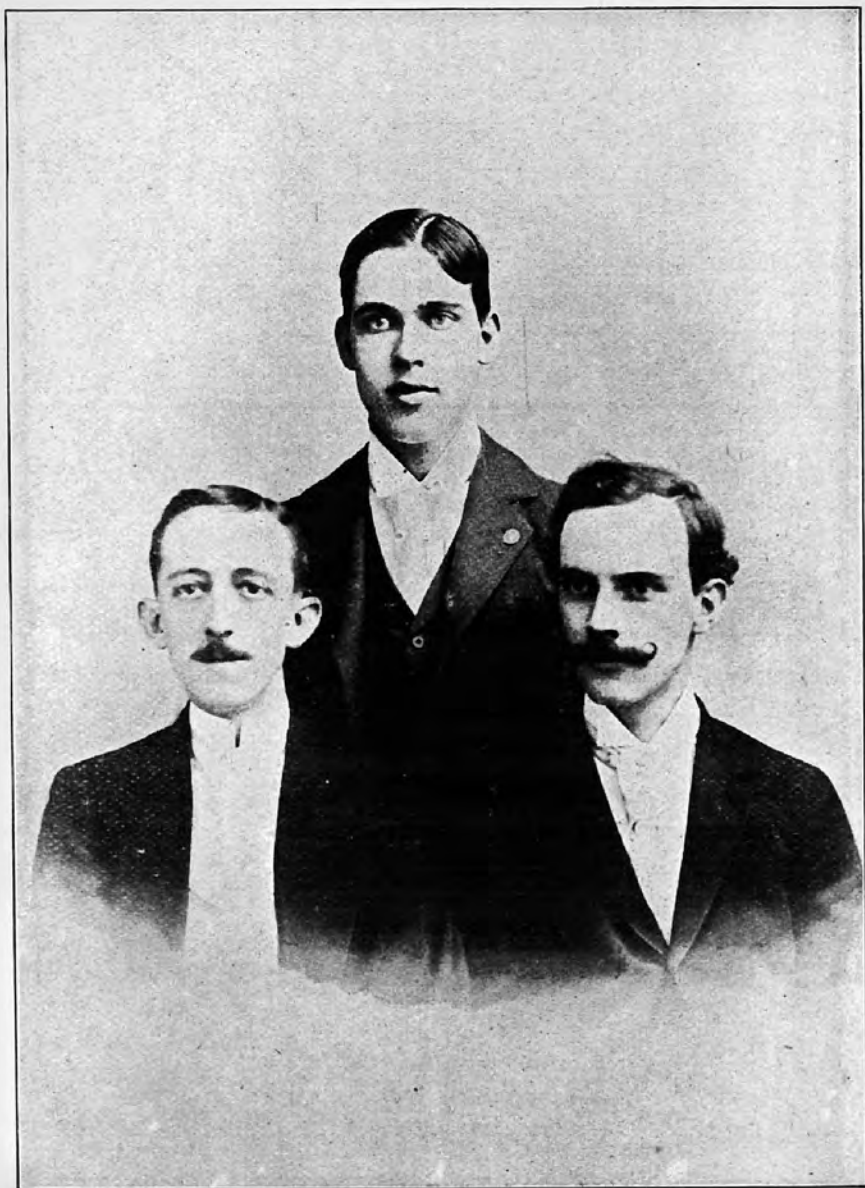
Lizzie was an employee of the Scott Stamp and Coin Company. She was not suspected of being concerned in the heavy losses which the company has sustained during the past year. Several months ago the company put private detectives at work, but finally they gave up all hopes of finding who the culprits were.

A week ago Mr. Gustave Coleman, vice president of the company, received a letter signed "L. J. Savage" which inclosed a sheet of stamps and asked what the company would give for it.

Mr. Colman discovered that the stamps were stolen from his stock and also that the letter had been misdirected to him instead of M. J. Scott of the Scott Stamp Company of John



NEW ORLEANS' BIG THREE.



RARESHIDE, PILIE AND RIVERS.

Street, another concern altogether. Mr. Colman put this evidence in the hands of Ex-Chief of the Secret Service Drummond, who worked up the case.

Mr. Drummond found that a mass of stamps had been stolen from the Scott Stamp and Coin Company and sold to the John street Company of similar name. An employee of the company turned State's evidence. When Miss McDermott was accused yesterday of the larceny she confessed at her desk. When a warrant was served upon her the prisoner fainted.

Mr. Drummond expects that there will be other arrests and complications in the case.

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## The N. O. Big 3

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### I.

**M**R. A. M. RARESHIDE, of Houston, Texas, formerly of New Orleans, La., has been collecting for the past fifteen years and has, during that time, amassed four collections which have been broken up, etc., and now specializes in United States only.

Mr. Rareshide has the repu-

tation of being the largest dealer in the South. Of course, he carries a very large stock of stamps, among which can be found many bargains.

The "Southern Weekly Philatelist" is a new philatelic weekly Mr. Rareshide has just started, which has been received with open arms by collectors all over the world. Mr. Rareshide is a member of the A. P. A.; S. of P.; A. P. D. & C. A.; A. C. P. S.; S. P. S.; P. S. of A. and Chairman Board of Trustees for the Southern Philatelic Association. Mr. A. M. Rareshide has lately removed to Houston, Texas, where he has the best wishes for a prosperous business.

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### II.

**W**HEN Mr. EDGAR PILIE, JR., of 83 Orleans, St., when asked for a short sketch of his philatelic life said: "I don't like to go into details but the facts, in brief are as follows: I started collecting about five years ago, while at school, and have been the possessor of 3 good collections since I began. I sold my first one three years ago, and started anew in 1891, my second was burned on the

22nd of July 1893. It was a fine collection, containing about 6,500 varieties. My third is now in progress, specialize in United States only and have about 300 from that country. I started only a few months ago as a dealer and am meeting with much success. Am Auction Manager of the S. P. Association and Vice President of S. of P. for State of La.

I am a member of the A. P. A.; S. P. A.; P. S. of A.; A. C. P. S.; A. E. C.; W. S. P. S.; A. P. D. & C. A.

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### III.

**G**AYLE L. RIVERS, was born in New Orleans, La., July —, 1879. While he was at college at the University of South, Sewaner, Tenn., in 1887 became interested in stamp collecting. Upon leaving college he sold his entire collection, which was very strong in U. S., containing the departments nearly complete.

After leaving philately for nearly two years he commenced recollecting in 1890 and continued until last winter, when he branched out as a dealer.

He lost his entire stock of stamps in the fire of the St.

Charles Hotel last May, but was not daunted, so purchased a new stock from all directions and continued business. Possesses a good general collection, especially Egypt.

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### THE NEW POST OFFICE.

PLANS PREPARED AND WORK  
WILL BE COMMENCED AT  
ONCE.

NORWICH, CONN., Sept. 1.—Arnold & Hiscox have received from the Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company of Stamford the plan for the new post office on Shetucket street and the local firm will begin work immediately. The Stamford firm makes a business of furnishing post offices and the Norwich office will be of the latest design.

A new plate glass front is to be placed in the building and the main entrance will be about where the door was to the Adams Express Company's office. The partition that now divides the room is to be removed and an iron girder will take its place and the two stores will thus be made one. At the southern end of the office there



is to be an entrance for the use of carriers and the reception and dispatching of mail bags.

The main door will open into a lobby 18x26 feet. Surrounding this will be the lock boxes and all the various windows for the purchase of stamps, etc.

The postmaster will have a private office in the front of the building on the right of the lobby. In size it will be 10x12 feet. It will have an open fireplace and other conveniences for comfort. Behind this will be the private apartment for the money order clerk. It will be about 5x7 feet and will have all needed desk room.

In the lobby there will be four boxes for the reception of mail. There will be a separate box for city letters. When the office is closed mail matter can be placed in letter boxes from the outside. The rear of the office will be arranged for the carriers and the sorting of mail. The chief clerk will have a convenient apartment.

The entire office will be about 40x50 feet, and as it is almost square, all the room can be well utilized. There is to be plenty of closet room. A

well ventilated cellar is located under the whole office, and will be reached by a pair of stairs from the inside.

The expenses of fitting up the apartment will amount to several thousand dollars, and according to the plans the people will be pleased with the new office.

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## NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.

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CHANGES THAT WILL TEND TO  
CURTAIL THE NUMBER OF  
DENOMINATIONS.

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**G**ENERAL changes in the postage stamp issues have been ordered by the post office department. Many of the stamps which have been issued for years have been ordered discontinued, and a number of new denominations in the several issues will hereafter be put into general use. The object is to reduce the number of denominations, and to get rid of some of the old stamps. The changes took effect Tuesday. The present stock of old stamps will last about two months, and the postal officials expect to place the new series on sale



throughout the country on November 1.

In the ordinary series the 30 and 90 cent denominations will be discontinued, and the new denominations to be issued are 50cents, \$1, \$2 and \$5. In the newspaper series the omitted denominations are 4, 6, 9, 12, 24, 36, 48 and 96 cents, and 1 92, 3, 6, 12, 24, 36, 48 and 60 dollars. The new series will have added the denominations of 25 and 50cents, and \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100.

The full issue of the two series, as amended, to be hereafter generally used, is as follows: Ordinary, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15 and 50 cents, and \$1, 2 and \$5. Newspaper and periodical, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents, and 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 dollars.

### **TROLLEY POSTAL CARS.**

WILL BE PRACTICALLY TESTED  
AT BROOKLYN, SUCCESS IS  
EXPECTED.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The two new trolley postal cars, which have been constructed for the Atlantic Avenue Rail-

road Company of Brooklyn, have been finished and are ready to be put into operation. The cars will be practically tested tomorrow, when the experiment of assorting and distributing mails while in transit on a trolley car will be held for the first time.

There is no reason to doubt its successful operation. The cars are fitted up after the manner of the postal cars which run on regular railroads, and it is intended to have all mails carried by them ready for forwarding to New York and other points almost immediately after reaching the general post-office.

The new cars are different in appearance from any hitherto constructed. Half of each car is devoted to postal work.

The postal department is fitted with sorting tables, pouch holders and other paraphernalia necessary for the rapid handling of mail matter. Postal clerks will be on board and have charge of the work of distributing the mails.

It is predicted that so much time will be saved by the mails being assorted while in transi-

that the new system will be extended to other parts of the city.

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### CANNOT SELZ CARDS NOW.

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EVERY PACK THAT GOES OUT  
MAY COST THE DEALER \$50.

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**S**OCIETY people as well as gamblers, the sporting fraternity, and others who use playing cards, as well as the dealers who sell them are in danger of going without cards for some time, and it looks as if cards would be as scarce as hens' teeth for maybe a month on account of the remissness of the government.

The new law requiring dealers to affix a revenue stamp to all playing cards in their possession went into effect yesterday, the required ten days having passed since the bill was signed. From now on all dealers who sell cards without the stamp affixed will be liable to a fine of \$50 for each offense, or in other words every 10 cent pack of cards they sell without the stamp will cost them \$50 in fines to the government.

The new law makes no dis-

inction in the value of the cards, whether they cost \$1 or 10 cents, they must have a 2 cent stamp affixed.

Collector Hirsch began yesterday morning to visit all the places where playing cards are sold and inventory the stock on hand, which is sworn to by the dealer. Cigar, stationery, drug, grocery and dry goods stores were visited and the stocks noted.

Now each dealer is in a quandary as to what he shall do if a customer wishes to purchase a pack of cards. By law he cannot sell them without a stamp and the government has no stamp ready.

So the dealers, rather than take chances on a \$50 fine, will have to refuse to sell, so that lovers of card playing and superstitious gamblers will have to use old cards until the government furnishes the stamps. How soon the stamps will be ready is not know. It may be a month before the dealers get them here.

When the stamps are ready for delivery the collector will come around and each dealer will have to purchase the num-

ber requisite for the number of packs found in his store at the inventory.

It will not do to sell the cards and then destroy the stamps when they arrive, as a special detective is apt to come around at any time and ask to see the stock. If a pack is gone it will cost the accommodating dealer \$50.

After the card now in the dealers' possession all over the country have been stamped the manufactures will affix the stamp. It is hard, but it looks as if we would have to give up poker, whist, old maid and monte for a while.

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Men of Letters—Postmen.

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Lewis Bishop(?) was at one time known as F. Stahl, Jr.

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## THE WILD WEST PONY EXPRESS.

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Showing Adventures of Buffalo Bill as a Boy Mail Carrier.

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**Y**OU know what the pony express was?" began Buffalo Bill. "No? Well, then, I'll tell you. By the year 1859 the telergaph system extended

from the Atlantic seaboard as far west as St. Joseph, and from San Erancisco as far east as Sacramento. But between Sacramento and St. Joseph intervened 1.982 miles of desert.

An overland mail coach system was established in 1859, which accomplished the distance in about three weeks.

Senator Gwinn of California saw what an immense advantage it would be to the entire country, and especially to his own State, if this time could be reduced.

He suggested to the Overland Stage Company that a pony express, consisting of successive relays of ponies, that should be changed at stations along the route, would carry telegraphs and mails in less than half the time it took the lumbering stages.

The company was quick to take the hint. Hence the pony express. The schedule time was ten days, and though the rider had to pass through a desert country infested by hostile savages and frequently swept by storms and blizzards, though they had to clamber over precipitous mountains, wade through streams and riv-

ers, and make difficult headway through trackless wastes of sand and sagebush, they were rarely even so much as an hour behind the schedule time. "The pony express was established on April 9, 1860. Sixty riders and 420 ponies were secured. The stations were from twelve to fifteen miles apart.

Each pony made only one station, each rider was required to make three, but he had the option of doing double duty.

The keepers of the stations had the ponies ready saddled bridled, the rider merely jumping from the back of one to another, or where the rider was changed his pouch was unbuckled and handed to his already mounted successor, who started at a gallop as soon as his hand clutched the bag.

"Almost with the very establishment of the pony express I had become a rider. I was only 15, but I soon made a reputation as a thoroughly reliable rider. But my mother wanted me at home, and at her urgent entreaty I resigned after two months' service. Still, the fever had entered my blood.

I looked back yearningly on

those two months of active, adventurous life. At last I could stand it no longer. That Fall I told my mother I had made up my mind to return to the pony express. She gave a reluctant consent.

"I sought out the famous Capt. Slade, who was then stage agent for the division extending from Julesburg to Rocky Ridge. " 'Why, my boy,' said Slade, when I explained my errand, 'you're too young for a pony express rider. It takes men, and good men, for that business.' " 'Well,' I replied, a little hotly, perhaps, 'I rode two months last year on Bill Trotter's division, and I think I am a better man now than I was then.'

" 'What!' said Slade; 'you're that boy, are you, the youngest rider on the rode whom I've heard them speak of?'

" 'Yes, I am,' I replied.

" 'Good; I'll engage you.'

"I was assigned to duty on the road from Red Buttes, on the North Platte, to the Three Crossings of the Sweetwater—a distance of seventy-six miles. It was a long distance, but I soon showed that I equal to more than this, for one day,



when I had come to the end of my route, I found that my successor was dead drunk. His route was eighty-five miles long. What did I care? I at once mounted his pony and dashed off. I made every relay station on time and accomplished the round trip of 322 miles back to Red Buttes without an hour's rest. I believe this is the longest ride in the records of the Pony Express Company.

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### WHY THEY FAIL.

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**E**VERY three or four weeks the reading (a great many have their albums but not their first class monthlies to help and instruct them,) philatelic world is informed that the Green Cloud Philatelic Monthly will make its appearance on —10th '94, the would be publishers send letters to all the dealers whose names he can get announcing that his greatest philatelic magazine ever published, with a guaranteed circulation of 5,000 copies each issue (500 ordered of printer) will appear on —10th '94, and in order to introduce it and prove to all dealers that it is

the greatest advertising medium in existence. He will let you have one inch space for 30 or 40 cents, regular price 75 cents, perhaps the dealer will swallow all this [only the green, green amateur] and insert a one, two or three inch advertisement with a heading like this: Columbus Discovered America or the old, old chestnut. Free, Free, Free, 100 varieties of United States and foreign to all applying for my approval sheets, this is well enough if you want only the kid trade and the advertisement is inserted in one of the old established papers which has every age and class of collectors on its subscription list, but not so with the new magazine with the large circulation of 500 copies, and a amateur editor who does not know where to find the 450 [of course at least 50 must be kept on fill] names which are necessary in order to send out his papers and consequently is almost sure to pick out the names of the oldest collectors on the list which he probably borrows from some friendly publisher, consequently the dealer is lucky if he re-

ceives one answer, while the editor and publisher sits at their desks waiting at first expecting two hundred subscriptions the first week [how many have that many at the end of the first year] but alas only one has arrived, when he writes his four or five advertising patrons soliciting a renewal of their patronage and receives such an answer as this:

Mulberry, N. Y.

M—

Your letter received soliciting a renewal of my advertising patronage, will say that I received one answer and that good for nothing. If you desire to fill up space you may insert my advertisement and take up as much space as you please, providing you will do so free of charge. Wishing you success, I am,

Respt. Yours,

Tom Brown.

Thus are the publishers hopes shattered and Vol 1, No 1, of the Green Cloud Philatelic Monthly is all that ever appears. Moral: Unless you have at least \$200, plenty of time, a little literary talent and good articles for your proposed mag-

azine in sight do not embark on the stormy sea traversed by every philatelic publisher before his magazine pays for its self and possibly a little over.

— THE —

## STANDARD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT, L S Graham, Merritton Ont. Vice PRESIDENT, Joseph E Hartley, Norwich Conn. SEC. & TREAS. P H Jaquith, Norwich Conn. EX. SUPT., F C Myers, Albany N Y. LIBRARIAN, W B Tyrrell, Albany N Y: OFFICIAL ORGAN, The "Reporter." Any collector in good standing can join by sending 10 cents to the secretary for application blank and full information.

— | MEMBERS. | —

- 6 Wm A Beatty, St Catharines Ont.
- 7 Clifford W Kissinger, Reading Penn.
- 8 Julius L. Cohn, 11 North Division St; Buffalo, N. Y.
- 9 Frank R. Lawrence, Canton, Mo.
- 10 W D Reed, 7 Leonard Place. Albany, N Y
- 11 C E H Webster, Box 103, Meriden, Ct
- 12 G. I. La Mont, 212 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 13 Albert W. Brown, 23 Dodge St; Providence, R. I.
- 14 John N. Deglmann, Mankato, Minn.

— | APPLICATIONS. | —

- D E Hazen, Thonotosassa, Fla.  
 Theo. S Kinn, 4019 N Clark St; Chicago Ill.  
 F D Sawyer, Otisfield Gore, Me.  
 H A Kandle, 7 Fern St; Worcester, Mass.

The above members will be admitted on Oct. 1st. 1894, if no objections are received. Members 13 and 14 will please send dues—25c—and receive membership card. Numbers 6 and 12 will send fees and dues.  
 P. H. Jaquith, Sec'y.



**President's Message.**

Merritton, Ont.

Sept. 1, 1894.

To the Members of the S. P. S:

**I**t is with great pride that we should look upon our slow but steady growing membership list. In numbers there is strength. Keep it up and we will soon be one of THE societies in but a short time.

Have you sent any of your duplicate papers to the Librarian? If not, do so, as they will be made good use of.

Help Mr. Myers, the Exchange Supt., out of his trouble. This department is not receiving the support it deserves, it is in good hands and members should give him their assistance. Next month I will appoint one or more officers (protem) to fill offices badly needed. Keep the "Ball-a-rolling" so that we can have a good Membership roll before Jan. 1, '95.

Respectfully,  
L. S. Graham, Pres.

**Librarian's Report.**

**I** AM very sorry that members do not take any interest in

this department. They do not help in giving papers, neither do they make any use of it. The Library contains only 32 papers that have been contributed by Mr. P. H. Jaquith.

Members are invited to make use of this department. All it will cost you is the postage on the papers.

Yours for the S. P. S.  
W. Bell Tyrrell, Lib.

**Secretary's Report.**

|               |        |
|---------------|--------|
| Fees received | \$1.10 |
| Dues received | \$1.00 |
|               | \$2.10 |

**EXPENSES.**

|                   |        |
|-------------------|--------|
| Balance due Sec'y | \$ .22 |
| Postage           | .18    |
| Subs. to REPORTER | \$1.05 |
| P't'g Mem. Cards  | \$1.25 |
|                   | \$2.70 |
| Cash on hand      | \$2.10 |
|                   | \$ .60 |



READING'S [P.A.] BIG THREE.



KANTNER, KISSINGER AND FOX.

## EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

Free to everybody.

I will give a set of stamps worth \$1.25 by Scott's cat. for  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch advertisement or a years subscription to any philatelic paper, will exchange stamps for philatelic supplies of all kinds. F. D. Sawyer, Otisfield Gore, Maine.

Standard stamp coupons, U. S., Foreign and Confederate States stamps taken in exchange for advertising space in the "Mankato Philatelist." C. Sudermann, 610 Byron St., Mankato, Minn.

Will exchange 50 fine varieties foreign stamps, unused and cat. @ 5c. each for 5 6c or 8c Columbian stamps, or 4 5c. or 10c Columbian envelopes, entire preferred. Geo. E. Cleaver, 1132 Perkiomen Ave., Reading, Penn.

Exchange desired with collectors. Send sheets of U. S. adhesives and departments and receive mine. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. B. Tyrrell, 199 Jay St., Albany, N. Y.

I will give the following prices in stamps to be selected from my sheets for unused Columbians, 3c, 10c each; 4c, 10c each; 5c, 12c each; 6c, 20c each; 8c, 20c each; 10c, 25c each; 15c, 40c each; 30c, 75c each; 50c, \$1.75 each; \$1, \$4.50 each; \$2, \$5 each; \$3, \$7.50 each.  $\frac{1}{2}$  above prices if used. I will give \$10 worth of stamps cat. by Scott's 54th at over \$30. for a unused \$1 Columbian stamp. F. D. Sawyer, Otisfield, Gore, Me.

I have a newcopy of "Roger's Blue Book" never been used for best offer of stamps—U. S. preferred. Exchange desired collectors, send sheets of good stamps. Julius L. Cohn, 11 N. Division St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Have a lot of match and medicine stamps cataloguing \$12, will give lot for 5 dollars worth general issue. J. Walter Smith, Noble, Ill.

Will exchange a beautiful block of six 90c purple, lightly canceled and evenly centered, for fine specimen 5c brown, '51 F. J. Stillman, West Union, Ia.

### Reading's Big Three.

**W**HOMAS has not heard of that famous trio, the Reading Big Three? The cut which appears in this number of the REPORTER contains fairly accurate likenesses of these dauntless triumvirs, those of Kantner and Kissinger being especially meritorious. The picture is published for the second time at the solicitations of numerous philatelists.

### STEPHEN H. HALL. POSTMASTER.

**T**HE appointment of Hon. Stephen H. Hall to the office of postmaster of Norwich in March last has insured a careful, conscientious and businesslike handling of the mail service in this city. Mr. Hall was born January 3, 1849, at Waterford, Saratoga county, New York, but has for several years been a resident of Norwich. He is one who may be justly termed a hardworking, self-made man. Coming to this city in 1873, he entered the employ of Hopkins and Allen Manufacturing Company,

where he remained for 12 years. About five years ago he accepted the position of manager of the local branch of the Shoninger Piano Company, which he filled with manifest ability. This position he resigned upon his appointment to the postmastership in order to give his whole time to the duties of the office.

Mr. Hall has for some years been an active worker and prominent figure in politics. He represented Norwich in the state senate in 1887-8, and when elected his popularity was significantly shown, he being the only democrat chosen from this city in a number of years. In 1888 he was honored by his party as its strongest candidate for congress, and although defeated his popularity throughout the district was demonstrated to a marked degree.

His vote was the largest received by a democrat since 1852 and lacked but a few of electing him to the house of representatives at Washington. Mr. Hall has always identified himself with the interests of

[Continued on Page 86.]



1000 Carters' Spec'l Hinges, .10  
 1c & 2c Periodical, pair, .20  
 U. S. 1869, 12c, fine, .42  
 100 var. foreign stamps, .12

Fine Stamps on Approval.

BARGAIN LIST FREE.

**N. E. CARTER,**

DELVAN, WIS.



**—THE PENNSY.—**

With which is consolidated the Eagle Philatelist, Philately, and the Philatelic Postal Card.

The greatest publication of its kind on earth.

Bright, Newsy, Prompt, and Neat. Send in your subscription, only 25 cents per year, sample free.

**Clifford W. Kissinger,**  
 1030 PENN ST.,  
 READING, PENN.



**F. Trifet** - 36 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

Estab. in 1906. Rare Stamps and Collections bought for spot cash. Consignments solicited, and quick returns guaranteed. If a long and honorable career of 22 years as a stamp dealer in Boston deserves the patronage of collectors, I respectfully ask for a share. Will be pleased to have all Philatelists call when in Boston, and will treat all alike - one price and same discount to one and all.

Latest catalogue, 550 pages, 50 cents. 50 varieties, 10 cts.; 100 for 20 cts.; 200 for 50 cts.; 500 for \$2.00. Stamps on approval only to those giving first-class references. Columbian stamps, all values, on hand and bought.



**1869, 90c** CARMINE & BLACK

I have none but want them.

Complete set of Columbian World's Fair Tickets, 90c

Approval sheets at 40 and 50pc discount. Ref. required.

U. S. Revenues wanted in any quantities.

Collections bought.

Blank approval sheets 10c a dozen.

54th ed. catalogues at .45

**G. I. La Mont.**

212 PARK PLACE,

**Brooklyn, N. Y.**



community and has taken an active part in the handling of local affairs.

He is at the present time a member of the town board of school visitors, upon which he has served some years. He is also prominent in secret and fraternal organizations. In the Odd Fellows he is a captain on the staff of Col. Tracy in the Connecticut Patriarchs Militant. He is also enrolled in the Knights of Pythias, Improved Order of Red Men, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Foresters. He is also a member of the Veteran Firemen's Association of this city and is interested in various social organizations.

Postmaster Hall has conducted the office well. He has followed out the intent of the civil service rules by promoting old employes, thus maintaining the efficiency of the office to a gratifying degree.

From postmaster down they are courteous and accommodating. Everything that can be done for the good of the office is demanded of the employes, and the postal service of Norwich is first-class, and will remain so during Mr. Hall's term, as it has in the past.

## G. L. RIVERS,

—DEALER IN—

### Postage Stamps.

POST OFFICE BOX 804.

New Orleans, - - - - La.

- September Barains. -

Postage extra on amount under 25 cents. Make payments by Postal Money Order.

|                              |        |
|------------------------------|--------|
| U. S. '57, 3c red, o l,      | \$ .23 |
| U. S. '61, 1c blue,          | .03    |
| U. S. '61, 3c rose,          | .01    |
| U. S. '61, 12c black,        | .21    |
| U. S. '66, 15c black,        | .23    |
| U. S. '68, 2c black,         | .08    |
| U. S. '69, 3c blue, do.gr,   | .05    |
| U. S. '70, 3c green grilled, | .02    |
| *U. S. '72, 3c green,        | .06    |
| U. S. '72, 30c black,        | .07    |
| *U. S. '88, 4c carmine,      | .07    |
| U. S. '90, 90c Orange,       | .35    |
| *U. S. Interior Dept., 1c,   | .14    |
| *U. S. Interior Dept., 2c,   | .06    |
| *U. S. Interior Dept., 3c,   | .04    |
| *U. S. Interior Dept. 6c,    | .06    |
| U. S. Interior Dept. 10c     | .19    |
| U. S. Interior Dept. 12c     | .21    |
| U. S. War Department 6c,     | .03    |
| U. S. Post Office Dept. 3c,  | .01    |

.....\*Means unused.....  
Send for sheets @ 33½.

**G. L. RIVERS.**

**REMOVAL.**

*A. M. Rareshide*  
 Has removed to  
**Houston, Texas.**

And, having a fine stock of stamps on hand will continue to supply collectors at PRICES that will DEFY competition.

**FREE.\***

50 DIFFERENT STAMPS  
 to all sending for my

**UNEQUALED APPROVAL SHEETS**

—AT—

**50 P. C. COMMISSION.**

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

Address

**A. M. RARESHIDE,**  
**HOUSTON,**  
**TEXAS.**

**Other Dealers**

Will send out approval sheets, but if you want the most stamps for the least money, send for my sheets at 50 pc discount. Every fifth one sending gets a rare stamp FREE. All others get a present.

W. T. DIMM,  
 DIMMSVILLE, - - PA.

**40 CENTS**

for each of the following Argentine Sets:

'73-'78; 25, 50, 80c. '88; 30, 40, 50c.  
 '89-'91; 1-4 TO 20c. '90, 40, 50, 60c.

Every 10th. purchaser, beginning with the 1st, may choose another set. Every 10th., beginning with the 5th., receives an Argentine Columbian.

**JOS. W. RAYMOND,**  
 WEST RANDOLPH, - VT.

**HOW MUCH?**

WILL YOU GIVE FOR—

1. U. S. 1851 3c used at Columbian S. C., May 11 1861, after the date of secession, on original illuminated cover showing Confederate flag in color. Unique and rare.

2. Wells Fargo & Co., franks on 15c yellow on white entire.

3. Unsevered strip of four unperforate 25c. Entry of goods.

Best bids by September 25th takes each lot.

**MINNESOTA STAMP CO.**  
 Benson, - Minn.

*It is from this building that all our  
mail orders are filled.*

**7000 SQUARE FEET OF FLOOR SPACE.**



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ALL PHILATELISTS HAVING ANY GOOD U. S. ENVELOPE STAMPS TO SELL, WILL DO WELL BY WRITING TO ME.

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To all sending 25c. for my *Excelsior Packet*, containing 100 fine foreign stamps, no two alike, and many rare, I will give a fine album free. No fake. To fifth purchasers, this packet will be mailed in a 5c. Columbian envelope, to tenth purchasers, in a 10c. Columbian envelope. Stamps on approval against reference or deposit.

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At low prices for cash, or exchange for U. S. and Foreign postage stamps. New price list of single stamps,

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All kinds of stamps cheaper than elsewhere.



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**OTISFIELD GORE, MAINE.**

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CRIP IN ITS EDITORIALS  
CHARMING IN APPEARANCE.

The "Columbian Era" is sure to please you. It is an 8 to 16 page Magazine, for Young People. Issued monthly. 20cts. per year. Send for sample copy.

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1000 var. in Standard Album  
FREE to the Agent making  
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10 var. FREE if you mention  
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COLLECTIONS BOUGHT  
FOR CASH.

Send for monthly bargain list.

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DOCUMENT and PROPRIETARY  
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U. S. on the original envelopes  
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COLLECTIONS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED AT 40  
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in NEW YORK CITY pur-  
chased for a small COMMIS-  
SION.

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WE WILL MAIL

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**N. E. MEDICAL & NOVELTY CO.,**

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---

**M**R. F. C. MYERS, of Albany, N. Y. was born in Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1873. He has been a collector of stamps since 1887 and has at this date a very fine general collection of over 8500 varieties

Entering the dealers ranks early in 1892, Mr. Myers has accumulated a large stock of stamps and enjoys an immense trade, such as no other Albany dealer can claim.

Mr. Myers is a member of the A. P. A., S. of P., P. S. of A. and all other societies of any account. He is founder and Secretary of the Empire Philatelic Association. He also holds positions of high honor in the outside world.

Too much cannot be said of his contributions to the Philatelic Press under his numerous Non-de-Plumes. and as a royal philatelist he is second to none other for the advancement of our cause.

---

**NOTES.**


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**D**AHEIM," a monthly magazine, published in New

York, gives an unused foreign stamp with every issue of the paper.

---

The "Argosy" is the latest magazine to open a Philatelic Department.

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---

**Professional Instinct.**


---

She was engaged in conducting a department for a magazine, and her mind was very much with her work.

"Did you not receive my letter?" he asked.

"Yes."

"The one asking you to be mine?"

"Yes."

"Then," he said most fiercely, why did you not answer it?"

"Why, William," and there was both surprise and reproach in her voice, "you know you forgot to send a stamp for reply."

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OF  
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SHEETS OF FOREIGN STAMPS SENT ON APPRO-  
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I SEND OUT NO **TRASH.** **DEAD BEATS**  
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THE REPORTER.

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VOL. III.

OCTOBER, 1894.

NO. 2.

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A MONTHLY FOR COLLECTORS.

→\*JOSEPH E. HARTLEY, EDITOR.\*←

15 Cents Per Year.

The Reporter Publishing Co.,

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Norwich, " " Conn.



TRIMBRO COMPANY

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FROM

→\*→\* **TIMBUKTEE.** \*←\*←\*

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of postage stamps, each packet put up in a rare, entired, unused Guatemala envelope, a bargain for dealers as well as collectors. SEND AT ONCE TO

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8 8 FOR COIN BOOK, giving prices we pay for old coins and stamps. It may be worth DOLLARS to you if you have any COINS dated before 1875. WE WILL MAIL your CIRCULARS with ours to AGENTS and CASH BUYERS at 10 cents yer hundred.

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**R. A. WILLS,**  
**BLOOMINGTON,**  
**ILLINOIS.**

# THE REPORTER.

VOL. III. NORWICH, CONN., OCTOBER, 1894. No. 2.

## THE POSTAGE STAMP FAD.

*It Began as a Harmless Amusement and Became a Mania.*

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS ARE LOCKED UP IN BITS OF PAPER THAT HAVE NO REAL VALUE—SOME OF THE RARE SPECIMENS FOR WHICH FABULOUS PRICES ARE ASKED AND GIVEN.

THE postage stamp mania is one of the most human fads, remarks a New York writer. A collection of coins is worth the weight of metal. Not so a collection of stamps. The fashion may go out as it came in, and then the stamps will be only so much waste paper.

The fad broke out in 1861 in the form of a few sporadic cases among school boys and maiden ladies. It was not only a harmless fad, but in the case of the schoolboys it was even an educative one. It proved the easiest, the pleasantest and the most efficacious way of

driving knowledge of geography into the adolescent mind.

But now that these first few sporadic attacks have developed into something alarmingly like an epidemic one begins to speculate whether the craze of the philatelist is not a distinct bar to human progress, inasmuch as it consumes a large amount of brain force and vital energy that might better be turned into other and more useful channels of activity.

In the United States alone there is an organization called the American Philatelic Association, which numbers 1,000 members. But this represents only a small fraction of the philatelists actually in the country. The greatest and most famous of living philatelists—considered merely from the philatelists point of view—is M. Philippe de Ferrari, a dignified, courteous and white haired old gentleman who lives in Paris. He is a son of the late Duches de Galliera, who was also a passionate lover of stamps.

His collection is valued at \$500,000. He has been known

to pay \$500 for an album which contained only a single stamp that he coveted. For more valuable collections he has never limited his expenditures.

Next to the Ferrari collection comes that of Baron Arther de Rothschild, which is so valuable that its owner, with the true jealousy of the collector, reserves the pages containing his rarest treasures for the delectation only of himself and his most intimate friends.

Now, what constitutes the enormous value of these collections? It is not the number of the specimens. There are more than 6,000 different varieties of stamps now actually in existence. A certain number can be obtained at comparatively light expense.

But the rarer ones command large prices. Never mind whether the rarity was created by age or accident.

The MacMahon stamp in France is the blue rose, the unattainable ideal of the collector. When the marshal was president of France, his wife was anxious to see his image set in stamps.

Designs were accordingly prepared, but the postal commis-

sioner rejected them and adopted another design. Nevertheless there is a legend that some of these MacMahon stamps got into circulation. If a single specimen ever turns up, it will be priceless.

Another lost pleiad is a postage stamp issued by the government of British Guiana in 1856. It has disappeared from the market, and specimens held in the hands of private collectors are valued at \$250.

A set of four 1850 stamps also issued in British Guiana bring anywhere from \$400 to \$500, and a set of four 1852 Hawaiian stamps are valued at \$1,500.

The 15 and 30 cent reunion stamps bring \$500. The New Brunswick 5cent stamp, with the head of O'Connell, is rarely parted with under \$150.

Rare is also the black Canadian 12 penny stamp, valued at \$125.

But the collector does not stop at legitimate issues of stamps. He gives fancy prices for varieties of shades, for perforations, errors and watermarks. At a recent stamp exhibition in Vienna an enthusiastic collector named Giwelb displayed with pride the "error" of France—a



stamp of 25 centimes printed in blue instead of black, the "error" of Afghanistan and a stamp with a missing ornament in a corner.

Dr. Mallmann of Vienna had even more wondrous delights to unfold, for he was the proud possessor of the two rare "error" of the Cape of Good Hope, stamps of 1 penny and 4 pence respectively, which are blue instead of red and red instead of blue.

Such "errors" fetch a very high price, kept down only by the uneasiness of creating new "values" by wanting misprinting.

No article on philately could be complete without some notice of the 1,000,000 postage stamps myth. This still survives in vague and uncertain forms in the rural districts, where it is believed that some vast benefit, financial or other, will accrue to any one who collect 1,000,000 stamps and forwards them to the proper address. But the proper address is never known.

## POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

**T**HE British post office savings banks which were instituted several years ago, showed last year a decided increase in the number of deposits and the amount deposited, the former increasing from 8,941,431 to 9,478,339, and the latter from £21,334,903 to £22,845,031, the total sum remaining (after withdrawals) to the credit of depositors at the end of the year being £75,853,079, an increase of more than £4,000,000 sterling over the total at the end of the preceding year. No less than 3,300 penny banks were opened in connection with the post office savings banks in the United Kingdom between September, 1891, and December 31, 1892—a period of sixteen months. As to the penny banks and stamp deposit schemes, the postmaster general's report says:

"As an alternative to the penny bank books, which have for a long time been supplied to the managers of the penny banks gratuitously for the use of their depositors, the department now offer cards of a special pattern, and there promises to be a considerable de-

WHY DONT  
YOU  
SUBSCRIBE?

mand for such cards, upwards of 30,000 having been applied for in a little more than two months. \* \* \* Among many letters which have been received from school managers and others acknowledging the aid rendered by the department, one may be mentioned from the clerk of the school board in an important town in Wales, where the stamp deposit system is in operation, containing the remarkable statement that the sum of £1,000 had been saved by the scholars the past year. \* \* \* To meet the call of schools situated in remote districts arrangements have been made for the deposits to be forwarded to the nearest post office savings bank by means of a system of free registered letters, for which special envelopes were provided by the department.

"Judging from the regular flow or renewed applications for the stamp forms the scheme seems to be thoroughly established, and it is obvious that it must be a great advantage thus to familiarize children with the facilities for thrift offered by the Government."

These various saving schemes have been recommended for

use in this country, but no serious attention has yet been given to the matter by Congress.

---

### BURNING BAD MONEY.

---

UNCLE SAM'S CREMATORY FOR DESTROYING THE "QUEER."

---

**A** FORTUNE in counterfeit cash, which has been floating around the country in the arteries of trade and commerce as good money and finally gathered in by the watchful servants of the Secret Service, was destroyed by the Treasury Department in Washington on Wednesday. It consisted of a lump sum of about \$50,000 in bills of all denomination, from 10-cent shinplasters, for which there is a considerable demand at present in certain sections of the land, up to \$20 and \$100 bills. This sum, which would have been sufficient to pay the President's salary for a year if it had been genuine, was supplemented by a large number of silk and satin hatbands stripped from the most fashionable chapeaux of the season and condemned because of representations of certain coins which they bore.

The work was accomplished



under the supervision of the three trusty employees of the Treasury, of which Mr. Lee W. Funk is chairman and Dr. G. B. Young and Mr. S. J. Millard the two remaining members.

For several days this committee has been engaged in taking an inventory of counterfeit materials of every description that have been collected during the last eighteen months.

They are required to certify that every shred of these are safely and surely destroyed.

The money was taken from under the locks and keys of the Secret Service officials, where it had been carefully treasured and treated exactly as if it had been worn-out or mutilated currency. It was wrapped in large packages, just as it had been forwarded to Washington by express from the different points where it was found, and first placed under a paper cutter in the basement, where the old bills are punched after retirement from circulation.

The big drawful of over a bushel, which was carefully carried down the stairs by a laborer, who was enjoined to look out lest the bottom should fall out and watched by the committee of three so that no

one could extract a number of bills in any way—for it was said that they would make excellent money with which to play the races—was chopped up fine enough for scent for a hare and hounds race. The pieces were then gathered again into a box and placed in the macerator, where it was churned into pulp, to be sold to paper makers or perhaps to the manufacturers of million-dollar Washington monuments.

There were several interesting specimens of false currency in the big collection. One of these was the remnants of a valuable collection of counterfeit notes which was confiscated some time ago by secret service detectives from a gold-bug bank in the effete East. This financial institution did not have the notes in its possession with any evil intention, but as specimens from which its officials could more easily detect questionable paper that might be presented over its counter. The collection was preserved in a large book, to the pages of which the notes were pasted. These were of all denominations and issues, and could have been gathered only by several years of watchfulness. The covers of the

book were stripped off by the committee, and its contents ruthlessly placed under the blade.

In this batch of counterfeits which was thus guillotined was also a very beautiful collection of United States bonds of several denominations and issues.

They were printed from the Government plates by special permission some time ago, and were as perfect specimens of the engravers' art as the bureau of money making on 14th street could easily produce. The colors were as exquisite in variety and tone as spank-fired new Government bills, and they ranged in the dollar mark on their margins from \$25 up to \$10,000. It was said that these were made as samples for a Boston publisher, who desired some years ago to print a book for the instruction and guidance of bankers, and these bonds, which were fac-similies of the genuine ones, were intended and some were actually used as plates for this book.

A recent law stringently forbidding all kinds of representations of Government currency and other valuable Government paper brought the e within the pale, and those which

could be obtained were confiscated. There were several copies, it is understood, in the possession of private bankers throughout the country, who will probably not be molested. Along with the counterfeit money there was a large mass of rubbish, which the committee consigned to the furnace with the same care and circumspection which marked their disposal of the more dangerous articles. Some of these were rare mementos of the counterfeiter's trade, including pocket-books and memoranda which had been stripped from his person when the detectives fell upon him and his unholy calling. Several old-fashion leather wallets, such as farmers use, and which were probably captured chock-full of bad money, graced the collection and were incinerated. The green goods profession was also represented, for out of the boxes full of confiscated materials were several boodle packages, undoubtedly intended for some innocent "guy" whom a New York or Chicago "steerer" had led into the mazes.—Washington Post.



## A WONDERFUL SYSTEM.

IS THAT BY WHICH UNCLE SAM  
SPOTS AND CATCHES MAIL  
ROBBERS.

**T**HE system employed by the United States post-office department in tracing thefts from the mail is so perfect that it is utterly impossible for any one to rob the mail many times without being detected," said a man well posted in the workings of Uncle Sam's big postal system. "Every now and then you read of this or that person being arrested by the postoffice inspectors, but do you know the system they use to trace the theft?"

"Well, suppose you report that you sent a letter or a package to New York which never reached its destination. The first thing done is to find out just what time you mailed the matter, and from that the inspector can tell what train it was sent out on. When mail matter leaves an office, it is accompanied by the card of the one who handled it, and it is the same with each messenger on the trains.

"A list is made of every man whose hands the mail passed

through or would have passed through in reaching its destination, and a dot is placed opposite their names. Before long another complaint will be made, and the same process will be gone through. Before the mail disappeared maybe it passed through the hands of four or five of the same men as the first one, and two dots go down opposite their names. The system is kept up, and pretty soon, if the thief is not caught before that, five or six dots appear opposite one or two men's names.

"Detectives are at once put to work shadowing the suspected men, and, after becoming reasonably sure of who is the guilty one, decoy letters come in play, and the work of gathering convicting evidence is carried on until the inevitable climax of arrest follows.

"To accomplish this work it requires a complete system of keeping tab upon each and every piece of mail matter. A railway messenger is allowed 30 mistakes a month, or one each day. If he makes more, he has to explain, and if he makes 60 off goes his head.

"Sometimes one man does not report another. If he does

not and no mistakes are reported against a railway messenger, then the men in charge of that department begin to investigate. They know the man must make mistakes, and they thus force each man to report another, for one who sees a mistake and does not report it is as guilty as the one who made it."—N. Y. A.

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### BUFFALO NOTES.

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**T**HE MEMBERS of the "Buffalo Society" have had quite a rest, have had no philatelic meetings for over a month and a half, as quite a few of the members have gone abroad.

The meetings will be resumed in the early part of September. All philatelists, both "used and unused" are cordially invited to attend its' meetings when in this city.

Since writing the above, the 34th and 35th regular meetings have been held on September 6 and 20 respectively. Both were rousing meetings.

Speeches were given by the principal members of the society and visitors. All come to the next meeting.

I have seen the "Imitations of the Columbian Stamps."

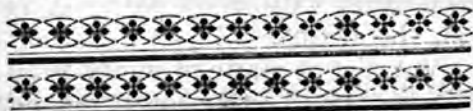
They have the word Imitation surcharged near the upper part of the stamps. They are a little larger than the originals, and the colors are also way off. They are selling in this city at 50 cents (16 varieties.)

Owing to other business, I did not attend the conventions at Niagara Falls. I understand from good authority, that the A. P. A. and P. S. of A. held good conventions, while that of the S. of P. was merely a fizzle, having had no ballots and consequently no election of officers.

Mr. Frederick S. Fox our Honorable Secretary of the P. S. of A. called unexpectedly on the 27th of August. Owing to lack of time he stayed only a few minutes. Call again Mr. F. S. F.

Look out for an approval sheet fraud in Pittsburgh, Pa., also one in Hopkinsville, Ky. Full information will be given later.

Why not join the Standard Philatelic society. Application blanks can be secured from the publishers.





## REVIEW COLUMN.

**P**UBLISHERS, please take notice! We have secured the services of Mr. Julius L. Cohn, of Buffalo, N. Y., to act as "Review Editor" of this paper. Hereafter all papers will be reviewed. Send one copy of your paper to the editor of this column at his address, 11 North Division St., and one copy to the publishers.

**T**HE "Collector" for July is at hand. We hardly recognized our old friend at first on account of the sudden change in appearance and contents, the latter "especially."

We wish the publishers unlimited success.—"The Collector," Baltimore, Md.

The "Post Office" for August describes quite a few varieties of foreign stamps which is very interesting.—"The Post Office," New York City.

We have only received the first three numbers of the "Southern Weekly Philatelist," although we understand it has already issued 8 or 9 numbers at the present time of writing. We do not mind the "pink paper" as long as the contents are O. K.—A. M. Rareshide, Houston, Texas.

We have received July and August numbers of the "American Philatelic Magazine." These two numbers are more interest

ing than previous numbers owing to the omission of "Puritan Notes." We notice "Puritan's" advertisement nevertheless.—Parmalee and Brown, Omaha, Neb.

The August number of the "Eastern Philatelist" is excellent. The Eastern is one of our papers whose advertisements are always "fresh."—F. H. Pinkham, New Market, N. H.

The "Bristol County Stamp News" and "Minnesota Philatelist" have suspended publication. The former was refused second-class rates and the latter did not have sufficient time.

The "Philatelic Tribune," for September 30, is at hand. Enlarge Brother Stanton.—F. J. Stanton, Smyrna, N. Y.

The "Pennsylvania Philatelist" for August is at hand. The articles in this number deserve special merit as they are fine in every sense of the word.—C. W. Kissinger, Reading, Penn.

The "Washington Philatelist" for August is at hand. We think we would enjoy reading the W. P. if the type was a little larger, otherwise it is O. K.—The "Washington Philatel-

st, Washington, D. C.

The "Canadian Philatelist" has resumed publication with the March number which is now at hand. It contains good portraits of Dawson Vindin and Whitfield King.—L. M. Stæbler, London, Can.

The "Philatelic Sun" is a new one hailing from Taunton, Mass. This is the fourth paper that endeavors to "try it's luck" from the above city. We hope you will succeed.

The "Philatelic Review of Reviews" is another new one hailing from Osage, Iowa. Its contents are excellent. Hope you get second-class rates, Brothers.

The "Dominion Philatelist" has resumed publication. The August number is now at hand, and is a good number.—H. F. Ketcheson, Bellville, Ont.

We have also received price lists from McClain Brothers of Bellaire, Ohio, and Kaw Stamp Company of Kansas City, Kansas. Accept are thanks for same.

Other papers received are: "Weekly Philatelist," for August; "Illustrated Companion"

## BANK OF ENGLAND CURIOSITIES.

**A**MONG the curiosities which are occasionally shown to favored visitors are some specimens of ancient notes, a number of them of denominations no longer in vogue, such as £1, £15 and £25. There is also carefully preserved the oldest surviving note, one of the year 1699, the amount being written with ink, says the Pall Mall Budget. Another curiosity is a note for £1,000,000, which was required for some transaction between the bank and the Government, but in this case, too, the amount is written with the pen. The longest time during which a note has remained outside the banks is 111 years. It was for £25, and it is computed that the compound interest during that long period amounted to no less than £6,000.

There is quite a labyrinth of vaults where the disused notes are stored until they have reached the necessary maturity of five years. They are estimated to weigh ninety-one tons and number about 77,745,000, filling 13,400 boxes, and were of the original value of £1,750,-



626.600. The Bank of England note is a legal tender for any amount in excess of its face value, but not for less. Thus a person might refuse to take a £5 note in payment of a debt of £4 19s. 6d., though as a matter of fact nobody would be so foolish as to do so. It must be remembered that bank notes are only legal tender as between members of the public, so long as the bank pays in gold on demand. If such an unlikely thing were to happen as the bank being unable to redeem its promises to pay, then its notes would cease to be legal tender. Even as it is their legal tender quality does not extend to Ireland or Scotland.

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### The Reporter.

Will exchange with all papers.

#### —ADVERTISING RATES.—

|           |      |           |       |
|-----------|------|-----------|-------|
| 1 Inch    | .25  | 3 Inches  | .75   |
| 6 Inches  | 1.50 | 15 Inches | 8.75  |
| 25 Inches | 6.25 | 50 Inches | 12.50 |

25 per cent discount on above rates.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: 15 Cents per year to all countries. Sample Copy Free.

—EDITOR.—

JOSEPH E. HARTLEY.

—BUSINESS MANAGER.—

PERLEY H. JAQUITH.

The Reporter Publishing Company, Box 8, Norwich, Conn.

Entered as Second Class Matter.

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### —EDITORIAL NOTES.—

**W**E will have an article on the new "Norwich Post Office," in our next issue.

ADVERTISE!!!!!!

SUBSCRIBE!!!!!!

"Good work, Mr. Gremmel!"  
Keep it up!

Please notice the change in the number of our Post Office Box—8.

A limited number of the September number of the REPORTER can be had at 25 cents each.

We will insert a limited number of page advertisements at \$1.50 per page. Postal Money Order with advertisement.

Subscriptions have been pouring in at the rate of two and three a day for the past three weeks.—Our September number did it.

Congratulations are coming in fast!—"The September number of the REPORTER is a Hard One to beat," is what a good many say.

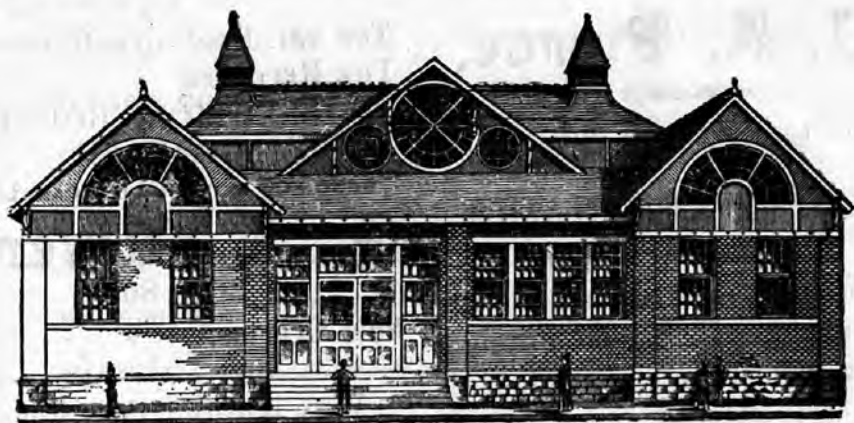
We will give to every new subscriber, 25 different philatelic papers if they will send 10 cents to pay postage.

Avail yourself of this offer.



*It is from this building that all our  
mail orders are filled.*

**7000 SQUARE FEET OF FLOOR SPACE.**



**MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT OF THE C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING COMPANY.**

—◆◆◆—  
A large force of clerks are employed to attend to our immense correspondence and we have so carefully systemized our business that we can fill your order the day of receipt.

—◆◆◆—  
If you want a Stamp Album,

—BUY MEKEEL'S POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM OF THE WORLD.—

If you want to subscribe to a Philatelic Magazine

—TAKE THE "PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA."—

If you want a Stamp Newspaper,

—SUBSCRIBE FOR "MEKEEL'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS."—

—◆◆◆—  
*If you want courteous treatment and prompt  
attention send us your orders.*

—◆◆◆—  
PRICE LIST OF ALBUMS, PACKETS, SETS, ETC., FREE.

**C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.,**  
**STATION C, - ST. LOUIS, MO.**

**COLUMBIAN POSTAGE STAMPS,**

USED AND UNUSED.

**BOUGHT & SOLD**

.. IN LOTS, SINGLY OR IN SETS..

**J. A. Pierce,**

....ROOM 7,....

191 CLARK ST., - CHICAGO, ILL.

**U. S. REVENUE STAMPS,**

Match and Medicine,

At low prices for cash, or exchange for U. S. and Foreign postage stamps. New price list of single stamps,

**PACKETS AND SETS**

sent free. Also wholesale list of Columbians and other U. S. to dealers.

Set of 8 COLUMBIANS 1c to 10c for 35c, 10 sets for \$3. or 100 sets for \$25.

**COLLECTIONS BOUGHT FOR CASH**

or sold on COMMISSION.


**ALL KINDS OF U. S. WANTED.**

We will BUY, SELL or EXCHANGE.

**J. A. Pierce,**

....ROOM 7,....

191 CLARK ST., - CHICAGO, ILL.

 *That's Nice.*

1000 var. in Standard Album FREE to the Agent making largest returns by Nov. 15. Send for sheets @ 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Ten var. free if you mention THE REPORTER.

**COLLECTIONS BOUGHT FOR CASH.**

SEND FOR MONTHLY BARGAIN LIST.

**G. L. Rivers,**

BOX 804,

New Orleans, - - La.

Why not join the Standard Philatelic society. Application blanks can be secured from the publishers.

**Department  
Stamps  
Wanted.**

*We will give advertising space in this paper for stamps not in our collections. Send Sheets on approval.*

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# THE BEST YET.

100 VARIETIES U. S. POSTAGE STAMPS, - - \$2.50

This packet is the best packet ever offered before for less than \$5.00 as some of the packets contain stamps worth \$5.00 This is a part of the values found in one packet by chance: 1 stamp worth \$5, 1 stamp worth \$1, 3 stamps worth .25, 4 stamps worth .20 by Our Catalogue. As a *special inducement* I shall give every 5th purchaser of this packet \$2.50 worth of stamps from my sheets free:

Dealers and collectors in foreign countries will please send ten to one thousand stamps from your country and receive same from America,

*I send out the best approval sheets at 50pc discount from Scott's 54th.*

ADDRESS:-

---

F. D. SAWYER,

OTISFIELD GORE, ME.



**THE SOUTHERN WEEKLY PHILATELIST,**  
THE  
**LEADING WEEKLY OF THE COUNTRY.**

THE  
**BRIGHTEST, NEWSIEST AND CRISPIEST OF THEM ALL.**

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, **75C PER YEAR.**

**Send For Sample Copy.**

**Approval Sheets.**

- CLASS A. For the average collector at 50pc discount.  
CLASS B. For the more advanced collector at 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ pc discount.  
CLASS C. Specially prepared sheets and filling of want lists  
at 25pc discount.  
CLASS D. U. S. stamps at 25pc discount.  
CLASS E. U. S. stamps, scarce specimens, at 15pc discount.

*The Finest Variety Stock in the Country.*

*Rarities always on hand at rock bottom prices.*

*Wholesale selections on approval.*

*Price list free.*

---

**A. M. RARESHIDE,**

**2612 Milam St.,**

**HOUSTON, TEXAS.**



VOL. III.

NOVEMBER, 1894.

NO. 3.

# THE REPORTER



*A Monthly Devoted to Philately.*

JOSEPH E. HARTLEY, EDITOR.

‡15 CENTS PER YEAR.‡

**The Reporter Publishing Co.,**

POST OFFICE BOX 8,

Norwich,

Conn.

**SELECTIONS OF STAMPS**

Will be sent on approval to responsible persons upon request.

**DISCOUNT 50 P. C.**

**F. B. GUENTHER,**

119 East Parade Ave., BUFFALO, N. Y.

.....  
**F. Trifet** - 26 Bromfield Street,  
 Boston, Mass.

Established in 1906. Rare Stamps and Collections bought for spot cash. Assignments solicited, and quick returns guaranteed. If a long and honorable career of 22 years as a stamp dealer in Boston deserves the patronage of collectors, I respectfully ask for a share. Will be pleased to have all Philatelists call when in Boston, and will treat all alike - one price and same discount to one and all. Latest catalogue, 550 pages, 50 cents. 50 varieties, 10 cts.; 100 for 20 cts.; 200 for 50 cts.; 500 for \$2.00. Stamps on approval only to those giving first-class references. Columbia stamps, all values, on hand and bought.

**APPROVAL SHEETS**

at 33 1/2, 40 and 50pc discount.

REFERENCES REQUIRED.

**JOSEPH W. RAYMOND,**

West Randolph, - Vt.

**6 CENTS**

Will bring you the complete file of the

"PHILATELIC ADVERTISER," and also my price lists and circulars. . . .

→\***R. A. WILLS**,\*←  
 BLOOMINGTON,  
 ILLINOIS.

Why not join the Standard Philatelic Society. Application blanks can be secured from the publishers.

**ADVERTISING SPACE**

for Dept. Stamps not in our col. Send sheets. THIS OFFICE,

000 **THE PENNSY.** 000

With which is consolidated the Eagle Philatelist, Philately, and the Philatelic Postal Card.

The greatest publication of its kind on earth.

Bright, Newsy, Prompt and Neat. Send in your subscription, only 25 cents per year sample free.

**G. W. KISSINGER,**

1030 PENN ST.,

READING - - PA.

**A MISTAKE!**

- To Substitute!
- To Specialize!
- To think a fraud will rest in peace!
- To think you get the best of the dealer who offers you 75 to 90 per cent!

Not to join the Southern Philatelic Association, **SEND FOR APPLICATION BLANK.**

Not to subscribe to the Southern Weekly Philatelist.

Not to patronize,

**G. L. Rivers,**

BOX 804,

New Orleans, - - La.

Are you a member of any  
existing Philatelic Societies?

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In what year did you com-  
mence to collect stamps?

---

Are you a Dealer or Collector?

---

Have you a Specialty? If so,  
name it.

---

APPLICATION OF

.....  
.....  
.....

FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE  
STANDARD PHILATELIC  
——— SOCIETY, ———

RECEIVED \_\_\_\_\_

ADMITTED .....

REMARKS \_\_\_\_\_

..... SEC. & TREAS.

TO THE STANDARD PHILATELIC SOCIETY:

I have the honor to apply for membership in the Standard Philatelic Society and annex hereto the information necessary in support of my application.

NAME, \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS, \_\_\_\_\_

AGE, .....

OCCUPATION, \_\_\_\_\_

REFERENCES.

IT IS NECESSARY THAT 2 REFERENCES BE GIVEN IN THEIR OWN HAND-WRITING.

DUES. The dues of the Society shall be 25c per year, payable in advance. Initiation fee, 10c to be sent with this blank to P. H. Jaquith, Sec'y, Box 8, Norwich, Conn.

# THE REPORTER.

VOL. III. NORWICH, CT., NOVEMBER, 1894. NO. 3.

## THE OLD PONY EXPRESS.

### *Buffalo Bill Tells Some More of His Excit- ing Adventures as a Mail Carrier.*

**Y**ES, those were exciting times," sighed Col. William F. Cody, as he sat in his tent after the matinee performance, "but I have not nearly exhausted the subject of the pony express. Let me tell you a couple more anecdotes. "The first will be about Indians, and of a time when the redskin depredations in the neighborhood of several express stations grew to be so bad that for a period the pony express had to suspend business, and even the stages were run only occasionally.

"These occasional trips were full of danger. It rarely happened that the stage escaped without at least an attack. At last came a day when several hundred Sioux fell upon a coach

between Split Rock and Three Crossings, killed the driver and two passengers, badly wounded the assistant division agent, Lew Flowers, and made away with all the valuables they could find.

"Then we express drivers swore revenge. We banded together to hunt the murderous Sioux out of the neighborhood.

"Wild Bull, the famous Indian fighter, took charge of the expedition. We soon found the trail of the Sioux and followed stealthily until we came in view of the camp where they had temporarily halted on the other side of Cedar Creek, a tributary of Powder River. They outnumbered us three to one. In the fancied security of numbers and strategic position they had omitted to post any scouts outside the camp to give warning of the approach of an enemy.

"By advice of Wild Bull we determined to wait until nearly dark. Then we crept up as close as possible, and at a given signal jumped to our feet, made



a sudden dash into the very centre of the camp, opened a general fire and stampeded the horses. The Indians, taken by surprise, scattered in all directions, and did not rally until we had succeeded in making off with all their horses, including those they had stolen, and the larger share of the booty they had stolen from the overland stage.

"More to the purpose, we left the camp strewn with dead and wounded. "But it wasn't Indians we had most to fear. It was white men, 'road agents,' as they were humerously styled, who were our greatest enemies.

"On one occasion I was intrusted with a valuable package containing a large sum of money. By some means it became known to the road agents that this money was in transit. I reached the end of my route in safety. But when I got there I found that the man who was to succeed me had been killed in his tracks. He had evidently been taken to be the bearer of the package. There was nothing for me to do but continue the ride myself. I knew it might mean death.

"Before I went I decided on a stratagem.

I secured a second pair of saddle pouches. These I stuffed with papers and hung them in full view from the saddle girths. The valuable package I folded up in my saddle blanket in such a way that it was out of sight. Then I rode off.

"In a lonesome spot I was halted. Two men sprang out from behind an ambush and covered me with their rifles.

" 'Come Pony Express Bill, we know you, and what you carry. Give up the saddle pouches.'

" 'Don't you know it's hanging if you touch me?' I replied. " 'We don't want you, Bill. Give us what you carry and we'll let you go.'

" 'But I carry nothing valuable.'

" 'Well we'll be the judges of that. Now, quick, or you're a dead man.'

So I began to unfasten the pouches.

" 'Mind my words,' I repeated, 'you'll hang for this.'

" 'All right! We'll take our chances,' was the mocking response.

"By this time the pouches were unfastened. Taking them in one hand, and pretending to be wild with anger, I flung them at the head of one of the men.

"'There, take them!' I cried. The man dodged just in time to save his head. Then he stooped to pick the bags up. As he did so I fired at the other man with a revolver held in my left hand. The bullet shattered his arm. Instantly I drove my horse over the stooping figure, knocking him under the horse's heels as I did so, and then was off in a gallup.

"The man rose to his feet with a curse, made a grab for his rifle and sent a bullet after me. But I was already out of reach.

"My prediction as to the fate which awaited these men came true in the end, though not exactly in the way I had anticipated. Many years later I heard they were hanged for horse stealing."

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### EXCHANGE COLUMN.

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Will exchange Philatelic and other papers for Columbian Stamps of higher value than

the 2cent. No less than three varieties. Satisfaction Guaranteed. H. G. Hoffmann, New No. 1908 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, La.

---

100 var. stamps, magazines and auction catalogues for 1.75 in stamps my selection. 50 different papers for vol 1 no 1 of Cumberland Collector. E. B. Jones., Ruthven, Iowa.

---

Exchange desired with collector's. Send sheets of United States adhesives and departments and receive mine. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. Bell Tyrrell, 199 Jay St., Albany, N. Y.

---

"Harpers," Century and other magazines, also old and rare books for Philatelic papers and stamps not in my collection. Please send list. A. W. Brown 23 Dodge St., Providence, R. I. A. P. A. 628.

---

100 U. S. stamps, 5 to 8 varieties, given for every two copies of covered Philatelic Journals sent me. Vacancies in Philatelic Libraries filled for Columbian stamps, Philatelic Journals and 1890, 90c, orange

wanted make offers. Write by letter for Lists, etc; L. H. Houlton, Maine.

Why not join the Standard Philatelic society. Application blanks can be secured from the publishers.

Little Gril (to her mamma):  
 "What is a dead letter, please?"  
 Mamma: "One that has been given to your farther to post."

"Drop me a line," yelled the drowning man.

"What's the use?" said the humorist on the dock.

"There's no post office where you are going."

Postmaster—This letter is too heavy, it wants another stamp. Mrs. Jones (slightly bewildered)—Why, that will make it still heavier!

In 1892 the new postoffice of Purgatory, was established in Virginia, with George Godbethe as postmaster.

A treasury expert declares that there is enough of silver now held by the government to make a column 1 foot square and 6½ miles high.

## - The Reporter. -

Will exchange with all papers.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

|          |        |           |         |
|----------|--------|-----------|---------|
| 1 Inch   | .25    | 15 Inches | \$3.75  |
| 3 Inches | .75    | 25 Inches | \$6.25  |
| 6 Inches | \$1.50 | 50 Inches | \$12.50 |

Subscriptions, 15c per year.

—EDITOR.—

JOSEPH E. HARTLEY.

—BUSINESS MANAGER.—

PERLEY H. JAQUITH.

The Reporter Publishing Co., Box 8, Norwich, Conn.

Entered at the Norwich P. O. as Second Matter.

## CHAT CHAT.

**J**JOIN the Standard Philatelic Society, application blanks can be secured from the publishers.

Advertise your "Xmas Bargains" in our Holiday Issues—November, December and January.

Why dont you subscribe!

Boston uses about 100,000 six-cent stamps every month, excepting in December, when the number is increased.

On account of increase of business, the postmaster at Lowell, Mass., has asked for an increase of force. Acting Postmaster General Jones has complied with the request, and ordered the appointment of 10 new carriers, to begin service Nov. 1st 1894.

Our September number was a grand success.

The September number of THE REPORTER can not be supplied to anyone. Sorry.

Do not forget that our exchange column is free to everyone.

Our subscription list is steadily growing. Why?—Because our September number was our best advertisement.

We have dropped about five papers off of our exchange list for not exchanging.—Take warning!

Why not join the Standard Philatelic society. Application blanks can be secured from the publishers.

### BUFFALO NOTES.

THE approval sheet fraud mentioned last month in Pittsburgh, Pa., is R. W. Mansir, Box 537. A few of our recent letters to him have been returned to us as unclaimed. Therefore all who have been victimized by this fellow, send full particulars to the publishers of this paper, and it will be handed over to the post office Inspectors.

The new postage stamps are for sale at this office. They are about the same size as the 1890 issue, also of the same color. The only difference between the two upper corners, where two small ornaments, the shape of a triangle, one on each side.

Attempts are being made to organize an A. P. A. branch in this city. Full information will be given next month, also other interesting notes. "Watch for them!"

### A STAMP SAVING BANK.

BY WALTER VILES.

THE Associated Charities Savings Bank of Newtonville, Mass., first issued saving bank stamps April, —, 1891.

They were used for depositing small sums of money, and especially issued for the poorer class such as "mill help," who only could put in a few cents at a time. When they got enough deposited they could start a regular bank account. These stamps issued by the Associated Charities were oblong, measuring  $1\frac{7}{16}$  long by  $1\frac{1}{8}$  wide. In the center is a circle measuring  $\frac{3}{4}$  in diameter.

It contains the word 'penn7



savings," and the value in numerals. The letters measures  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm high and the figures measure 10mm in height. Above the circle is the word "received" and below is the word "cent" or "cents." The background is a network of lines.

There is also a double line around the circle, one broad and the other a narrow line. These stamps are printed in sheets of ten each, in two horizontal rows. They are perforated 12. There is an error which exists in all but the one center. This error is a short dash after the word "penny" in the circle. It is a trifle less than one mm in length. There are two position of the "cent" in the one cent value. The one center is also printed in two colors: yellow green, which was the first issued, and then it was changed to a very dark green, in which it now appears. The dash varieties are found in either the second or fourth stamp in each row. It is the neatest bank stamp I have seen; there is nothing fancy about it, but is plain and neat. There are six values: 1, 3, 5, 10, 25 50cent making a total of 14 distinct varieties. There will be a

great demand for these stamps as soon as the public learns of them, and it would be a very good idea for the dealer to buy up a stock of these stamps; it would be money in his pocket by so doing, or for even a collector who has a chance to get them. But before you do this, just think over all those collecting United State stamps and the chance you have to dispose of them.

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### REVIEW COLUMN.

---

Edited by JULIUS L. COHN, 11 NORTH DIVISION ST., BUFFALO, N. Y., to whom one copy should be sent, and one to the publishers.

---

**W**E have received Vol. II., No. 1, of the "Canadian Philatelic Magazine," under the new management of Brother Weatherstone. It is neatly printed, ably edited and is up-to-date in other respects. By the way, Brother Weatherston makes a good editor.

The September number of the "Philatelic Facts and Fallacies" is at hand. It is the authority of the following:— "The accidental discovery in Paris, about

six weeks ago, of a regular factory of spurious old French and foreign postage stamps by the police has struck terror in the ranks of collectors. The forger is not only known but arrested, and further disclosures are likely to follow."

The "Collector" came into our office the other day, looking as well as ever. According to Mr. Lang, the "Collector" is still the Official Organ of the S. of P. contrary to the statement in the American Philatelic Magazine. "What is the matter anyway?"

We have received a copy of the "Star", of Dahinda, Ill. It contains very little interesting matter.

"Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News" for Oct. 25, is at hand. From it we clip the following: Far greater losses are sustained through substitutions, than actual thefts, many hardly realizing that it is quite as criminal.

The October "American Phil. and Collector" is at hand. Bro. Estabrook should give us a little more interesting matter.

The "Dixie Phil." for October is before us. Bro. Russell has a fair share of advertising pat-

ronage.

The "Weekly Phil. Era," for Sept. 29, is at hand. From it we clip the following:—Among the very rare U. S. stamps and among those that are nearly unknown to the average collector must be remembered the 4c blue Ayer medicine stamp cut to octagon shape, instead of usual star pointed shape. It has been found in this condition on old paper only.

The "Recreation Echo" for Oct. 15 '94 is before us. It contains very interesting stamp news.

The "Philatelic Californian," for Sept. is at hand. From it we clip the following:—Speculators in the five cent denomination of the Columbian, stand an excellent chance of doubling their purchase money inside of the present year. It has been found that this value is not seen in such large quantities, as one would naturally suppose, and dealers taking advantage of a good demand, have gradually been raising their asking price. From present appearance it bids fair to equal if not to exceed in value the three and six cent denominations.



The "Eastern Phil." for Sept. is before us. According to the "Eastern," the funeral of the "Philatelic Sun," will be in December (about Christmas Time!)

The "Pennsylvania Philatelist," for October is at hand. It is the authority of the following: Died.—At Niagara Falls, Aug. 23 '94, The Sons of Philatelia from the effects of a wound inflicted at Chicago, Aug. 19, '93. No Flowers. Papers in the vicinity of Omaha and San Francisco, please copy.—C. W. Kissinger, Reading, Pa.

The September number of the "Evergreen State Philatelist" is very interesting. We would like to have more of it, Bro. French.—Enlarge.

The September number of the "American Philatelic Magazine" is very newsy. Among the news it informs us that it has been selected as official organ of the S. of P., contrary to statements in the "Collector."

Number 10 of the "Southern Weekly Philatelist" has been received. We have not yet seen numbers 4 to 9 inclusive. We would like to have them, brother A. M.

Vol. 1. No 2, of "Philatelic Review of Reviews," was found in our sanctum the other day. The P. R. of R. has made a good selection in choosing Mr. L. G. Quackenbush as editor. Success to you.

Readers of this paper, who, when writing to any of the above, kindly mention THE REPORTER, and your favor will be greatly appreciated.

---

### EXCHANGE COLUMN.-CON.

---

Complete set 22 varieties of Columbian envelopes unused and entire to exchange for other U. S. envelopes. Send your list of U. S. entires for exchange. F. E. Ellis, Santa Barbara, Cal.

We have "Golden Hours" and "Good News" to exchange for Department Stamps not in our collection. Address this office.

Collectors in foreign lands (no Europe) send 50 or 100 Stamps used and Var. of Post Cards unused, and receive same of U. S. Columbians and other U. S. Good exchange for nice stamps, no trash. Address, M. J. Joyce, North Tonawanda, New York, U. S. A.

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ORGANIZED AUGUST 1, 1893.

|                                      |                                          |
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| PRES, L. S. Graham, Merrittton, Ont. | VICE-PRES. J. E. Hurlley, Norwich, Conn. |
| SEC, P. H. Jaquith, Norwich, Conn.   | TREASURER. P. H. Jaquith.                |
| EX. SUPT. F. C. Myers, Albany, N.Y.  | LIBRARIAN, W. B. Tyrrell, Albany, N. Y.  |

Any collector in good standing can join by sending 10 cents to the Secretary for application blanks and full information.

OFFICIAL ORGAN, "The Reporter."

***Librarian's Report.***

Since my last report I have received 60 pieces for the Library:— From F. D. Saywer, Otisfield Gore, Me., 40 pieces; and from L. S. Graham, Merrittton, Ont., 20 pieces. Members who have duplicate stamp papers should send them to the Library, where they will be put to a good use.

Yours for the S. P. S.

W. Bell Tyrrell, Lib.

All members who have not received their membership card to the Standard Philatelic Society will please notify the Secretary.

A full report of this society will be published in our next number.

Why not join the Standard Philatelic Society. Application blanks can be secured from the publishers.

**\*GENTLEMEN!\***

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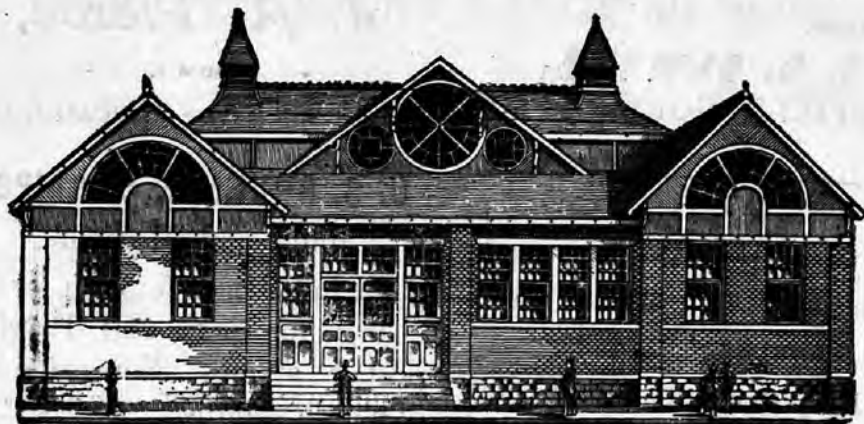
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VOL. III.

DECEMBER, 1894.

NO 4.

# THE REPORTER

*A Monthly Devoted to Philately.*

JOSEPH E. HARTLEY, EDITOR.

→ \*15 CENTS PER YEAR.\* ←

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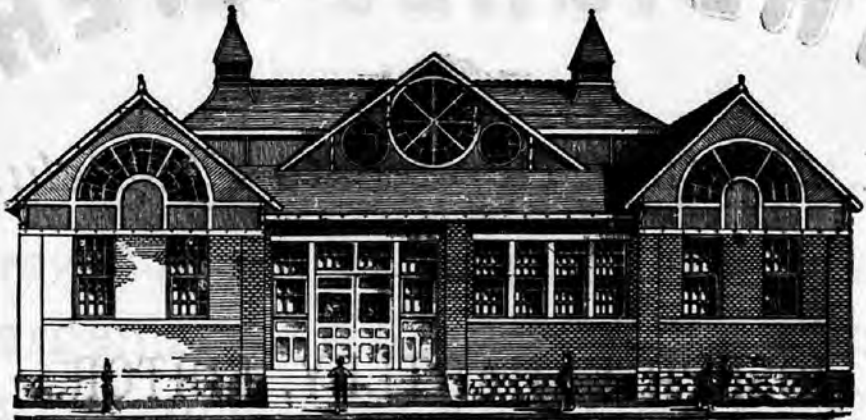
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# THE REPORTER

VOL. III. NORWICH, CONN., DECEMBER, 1894, NO. 4.

## NOTES.

### CLIPPED AND ORIGINAL.

An 1830 copper cent commands no premium value.

P. M. Wolsieffer has opened a branch store in Buffalo, N. Y.

The New York post office uses 4,000,000 postal cards a month.

The "Weekly Philatelist" of New Chester, Pa., has suspended publication.

George Godbether is the name of the new postmaster of Purgatory, Va.

Carrier pigeons have been used for carrying letters, etc., from the most ancient time.

A silver half-dollar of 1836, with a milled edge, in good condition is worth one dollar.

At the last report the total membership of the American Philatelic Association was 780.

The Austrian mail steamers pay £100 a day fine for every day beyond the contract limit.

The Weekly Philatelic Era is without doubt the best weekly stamp paper in existence.

The Scott Stamp and Coin Company announce the 55th edition of their catalogue to appear in January 1895.

Irving E. Patterson, the popular dealer, of Wyandotte, Mich., will issue the "Michigan Philatelist" in January '95.

In Persia the women of fashion ornament their faces by painting upon them fac smiles of postage stamps and various ornaments.

Although the stamps of Congo bear the words "Independent States of Congo," that country is nothing more than a colony of Belgium.

A little undivied effort on the part of our brother members will materially increase the membership in the Standard Philatelic Society.

We owe the color of the 5ct 1882 stamp to Mrs. Garfield, who selected it by request of

the Government at the time of her husband's death.

Now that the heated season is over there is no reason why the members should neglect to use the various departments of the Standard Philatelic Society. It is the duty of every member to strive to increase the roll.

Now that stamps have been placed on the free list since the passage of the new tariff bill, dealers and collectors will no longer be annoyed by the custom house officers when receiving packages of stamps from abroad.

The death of President Carnot of France was the occasion of special notice by the post-office department of that country. On the day of his funeral the 5c envelope on buff paper was issued with a black border and the portrait of the Martyr President graced the upper left hand corner.

There is just one way to get along in this world and that way is to "push." If you want to do business, you have got to "push" and the way to "push" is to tell the people what you have to sell. In other words, advertise and advertise so all

will know. THE REPORTER will let all know what you have.

The Seebeck nuisance has been discussed for some time, and now we have a remedy. It is an Anti-Seebeck Society each member of which, must pledge himself to boycott the Seebeck issues. There are no dues, and every collector is requested to send to E. L. Shrove, Unionville, N. Y., for a blank pledge.

In the controversy between Mr. Frank Brown, of the "American Philatelic Magazine," and Mr. Henry Gremmel, the former seems to hold a pretty tenable position. At any rate, the practice of sending out approval sheets is a positive nuisance and should be severely condemned by all the philatelic papers. Let us have no more of it.—A. P. & C.

Postal cards of 1875 are of three kinds. They are all printed in black ink. The watermarks one, measuring 53 x35 millimetres in size with the inscription "Write the address," etc., is worth ten dollars; unwatermarked two cents. With the Inscription "Nothing but the address," etc., is worth one cent. There was no new type



of postal cards issued in 1874.

Postmaster Dayton has received numerous complaints that the gumming on the new issue of 2-cent stamps is not of sufficient strength to keep the stamps on letters. A second batch of the new issue was received recently at the Post Office and that objectionable feature of the first lot was overcome. The sale of the defective stamps, however, continued. Last Friday Postmaster Dayton of New York, ordered the sale of the first lot to be stopped, and yesterday he received authority to return the stamps to Washington.

**O**NE of the latest fads is the organization of a postal card society for the collection of postal cards. The society numbers over one hundred members, scattered in all parts of the world. It seems almost incredible that, although postal cards have only been in use since 1869, there are 8,000 varieties, and there is only one collection known to be complete. Germany first used postal cards; during the Franco-Prussian war, and they were sold to the soldiers at the rate of five for a halfpenny. These

are now very rare, the used ones being more scarce than the unused ones. In the same war, France used balloon postal card during the siege of Paris. The cards were sent up from Paris in balloons, and the mail bags were thrown off into the surrounding country. These are also very rare. The United States did not adopt postal cards until 1873.

**I**MPORTANT changes in the denominations of postage stamps are contemplated by the Post Office Department. The principal ones are in the newspaper and periodical series, but the regular series is also to be altered. Of the later the ones, twos, threes, fours, fives, sixes, eights, tens and fifteens, which are now in use, will be continued. The present thirty and ninety cent ordinary stamps probably will be discontinued, and fifty cent, one dollar, two dollar and five dollar stamps will be added to the series. It is intended to reduce the number of denominations of the newspaper and periodical stamps from twenty-four to twelve or thirteen. The dollar stamp, now printed for the first time by the Bureau of Engrav-



ing and Printing, is the doubtful one, but its use will probably be decided on. The new denominations of the series, either now printed by the Bureau for the first time or to be issued later, are five, twenty-five and fifty cents, and one dollar, two dollar, five dollar, ten dollar, twenty dollar, fifty dollar and one hundred dollar. Those to be dropped out of use are three, four, six, eight, twelve, twenty four, thirty-six, forty-eight, sixty, seventy-two, eighty-four and ninety six cents, and one dollar, two dollar, three dollar, six dollar, nine dollar, twelve dollar, twenty-four dollar, thirty-six dollar, forty-eight dollar and sixty dollar. The postage due stamps have been re-engraved under the present contract and slightly reduced in size from the former output of the contractor.

### CANADA NOTES.

BY "PUCK."

There may be a new paper in Canada before many months. Particulars later.

The "Stamp Collector" of St. Catharines, Ont., will reor-

ganize, for the winter about November 20th.

Mr. I. E. Weldon, formerly of Lindsay, Ont., has removed to 147 Portland St., Toronto. Lindsay's loss is Toronto's gain.

"Canadian Philatelic Magazine" is to be published monthly hereafter and subscription reduced to 25cts per year. This paper is filling a long felt want in Canada.

Are you a member of the "Standard Philatelic Society" If not, you should send for application blanks and further information to the publishers of this paper.

Mr. L. S. Graham of Merriton, Ont., has discontinued his "Mercantile Agency" to devote his time to his Ad. and Sub. Agency which is rushing.

Publishers note his Ad on another page.

Up to date I have not seen the "Canadian Philatelist," which Mr. Stæbler promised us last September; also, what is the matter with the "Dominion Philatelist" as it has not appeared in the last two or three months.

The "Dominion Philatelic Association" for which the a-

bove named paper is "Official Organ," is booming. 20 members and 20 applications in one month is not bad. Initiation fee 10c, dues 25c per year. For further information and application blanks, address to L. S. Graham, Merritton, Ont.

The "Toronto Philatelic Club" held their third annual general meeting on October 17th. The following officers were elected for the insuring year:—Pres. W. H. Brouse; Vice-Pres. H. Walker; Sec'y and Treas. A. G. Allison; Ex. and Auction Supt. W. McMahon; Lib. W. S. Weatherston; Executive Com. E. Y. Parker, J. M. McKenzie, G. A. Lowe, R. K. Sproule, F. A. Fleming, W. J. Wells and W. McLean Howard.

Are you a member of the "Standard Philatelic Society" If not, you should send for application blanks and further information to the publishers of this paper.

Confederate 20c stamps on envelopes with forged cancellations have become quite common. They come principally from Florida.

Advertise!!

## DEFECTIVE POSTAGE STAMPS.

*Millions of Them Rejected by the Postal Department.*

BAD WORK TURNED OUT BY THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING — INFERIOR PAPER AND MUCILAGE USED IN THEIR MANUFACTURE — COMPLAINTS SENT TO WASHINGTON FROM ALL OVER THE COUNTRY — ORDERS TO RETURN THE DEFECTIVE STAMPS TO WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13,—  
**W**The prospect of having 200,000,000 or more defective postage stamps returned to them, with the accompanying notice that the country will not use them, is causing the Chief of the Bureau of Engraving & Printing and his aids much vexations of spirit. In the last two days the Post Office Department has authorized Postmasters who have complained of defective stamps to return all such stamps to the Department.

As nearly every Postmaster in the country has made such a complaint, it is expected that the mails for the next few days

will be loaded with specimens of the Bureau's unsuccessful attempts at stampmaking.

These stamps, of course will have to be destroyed. The country has heard a good deal in the last fortnight of the light pink postage stamps which will not stick, but it is doubtful if much knowledge exists outside of Washington regarding the causes of the defects which are now being so generally complained of. A few months ago the Bureau of Engraving and Printing received the contract from the Postmaster General for Printing Government stamps. The American Bank Note Company had for years held the contract, and had established a reputation for artistic work. When Claude M. Johnson of Kentucky became chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing he conceived the idea that the Bureau might print the stamps and effect a great saving to the Government.

At the proper time he submitted a bid, which was so much lower than that of the American Bank Note Company that the Postmaster General, after satisfying himself that the Bureau was properly equipped

to do the work, awarded it the contract at the uniform rate of 5 cents per thousand stamps.

Mr. Johnson made the necessary arrangements, and some time ago the contract went into operation. Several experts, who had been employed by the American Bank Note Company, were brought to Washington to work on the stamp contract, and the Government ordered its Stamp Inspector, Dr. Wesley Davis, to make his headquarters at the bureau and inspect the work. It is said that Dr. Davis soon found that the bureau chiefs thought they knew all about the art of producing stamps, and displayed a decided disinclination to accept any advice. Thomas J. Sullivan, who is Mr. Johnson's chief assistant, appears to have had control of the new work.

"From the very first," said to-day one who is thoroughly acquainted with the facts, "the bureau people seemed unwilling to profit by the experience of the American Bank Note Company, which was largely at their disposal. They assumed that no particular skill was required to produce just as good stamps as the Government had ever used, and seemed to resent the

effects of the Government Inspector to have the work carried along well-established lines. At first they patronized the papermaker who had furnished paper to the Bank Note Company. Years of experience had shown that a peculiar grade of paper was required for the manufacture of postage stamps, one that would not absorb too much mucilage or ink.

This quality of paper was furnished for some time, but eventually the bureau people concluded that it was too expensive, and they used a cheaper grade, with the result that the stamps showed a tendency to curl when subjected to a high temperature.

"The Bank Note Company, after much experimenting, had selected a superior quality of mucilage. It came in the form of crystals. These crystals were employed by the bureau at first, but with an eye to economy a cheaper grade was substituted.

"About this time the troubles of the bureau began. The ink was 'off color,' the stamps would curl, the mucilage would not stick. Although the report of the chief would indicate that the affairs of the bureau had

progressed smoothly, it is a fact that since it began work on the postage stamp contract it has been almost continually in hot water, and has made some very serious blunders. It is gratifying to the department to know that these blunders have served to make the Bureau people more tolerant of suggestions, and that the future output of stamps will probably be up to the requirements.

The fact that about 23,000,000 defective stamps may be returned to the Post Office Department under the order of the Postmaster General suggest the extent of the blunders committed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. At 5c a thousand the cost of the stamps now subject to return is between \$11,000 and \$12,000. Owing to the recent extensive thefts of postage stamps by employees of the Bureau and Post Office Department since the contract went into effect, it is said at the department to-day that when the accounts were finally exchanged the department would probably refuse to pay for the spoiled stamps.

The Government, of course, will have to stand the loss. It is not expected that all of the



defective stamps will be returned, for the reason that many persons will prefer to keep those they now have and apply mucilage to them, rather than go to the trouble of taking them back to the Post Offices.

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### THE POSTMAN'S WHISTLE.

---

**T**HE mail carriers of New York draw the line at the second floor, says the Herald of that city, except when there is an elevator. No self-respecting mail carrier will deliver mail above the second story of any office building that is not provided with the modern appliances of elevation.

To assist him in performing his functions of delivery the mail carrier is provided with a whistle and a pair of lungs. When he arrives at the limit prescribed and happens to have any mail for the office tenants above he blows the whistle and inflates the lungs. The janitor, or janitor's wife, or collateral relations, are supposed to amble down to meet the letter carrier half way, so the speak, and receive and complete the delivery of the United States mail.

Sometimes they do and some-

times they don't perform this feat. In the latter case the mail carrier whistles some more and works his lungs some more, with varying impatience. Or he sits down on the bottom step and swears gently but audibly to himself. From the bulletin board at the entrance of the building he knows to whom the mail is directed are on the next floor, but it is a matter of principle with him, not of convenience of celerity. And you know what some men will suffer for principle.

---

A collection of Australian stamps has just been bought by a London dealer for \$50,000, the largest price ever paid for a stamp collection. The collection was begun in 1872, and includes stamped envelopes, postal cards and wrappers.

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Are you a member of the "Standard Philatelic Society"? If not, you should send for application blanks and further information to the publishers of this paper.

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ADVERTISE  
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## THE CATAMARAN POST- MAN, IN AFRICA.

(ENGLISH.)

**H**AVING rounded the Cape of Good Hope in safety, the Indian voyager, accustomed to look upon this portion of his voyage as the turning-point, finds that hopes, anticipations, and curious conjectures respecting the country he is proceeding to crowd upon his mind, supplanting for awhile the more endearing thoughts of home which hitherto have almost exclusively occupied it. Time rolls on, and the captain's reckoning at length announces that the ship must be within a few miles of her destination, and accordingly passengers' eyes are strained in the direction of the land, not yet in sight.

The interest is getting more intense every minute, when a small, dark object is descried amongst the distant waves. Now it dips, now rises, now battles with the waves, and now it disappears entirely beneath a huge roller, only, however, to reappear on this side. Soon it becomes evident that the novel object is a specimen of the na-

tives of the land ahead. He is kneeling on a small float, or solid piece of wood, shaped something like a canoe, but not hollowed, possessing just sufficient buoyancy to keep the occupant from sinking. The rapidity with which the vessel is going now becomes apparent, for the strange boatman has shot past, vociferating "Ope, ope, ope!" with all his might; and, long before the many curious eyes directed towards him have had any chance of gratifying their curiosity, he is seen far away over the stern, making vigorous effects with his paddle to keep up sufficient way to enable him to grasp the rope which the sailors have thrown to him in compliance with his strangely-sounding request.

The interest increases as you watch with straining eyes his chances of gaining what appears to be deliverance from certain peril. Whilst you are thus engaged another rope has been thrown with a more dexterous hand, and this he has clutched and made fast to his tiny bark; in another instant the dark stranger has "shinned" up the side, via the chains, on to the deck, and "Catamaran Jack"



(as the sailors familiarly term him,) with his conical cap of basket-work, his only attire, saving scanty drawers of calico, stands confessed; the briny element runs down his body in small streams, forming little pools on the deck where he is standing, and the passengers gaze at him with eager curiosity. He is not, however, abashed at this; but forthwith proceeds to untie the string of his cap, from the waxcloth lining of which he produces a letter wrapped in a small piece of calico.

The letter he hands to the captain, and the calico is replaced in his helmet for future service.

These adventurous postmen paddle forth in all weathers, and when the sea is very rough they are frequently washed off their seats. Being excellent swimmers, however, they think nothing of such accidents, but regain their catamarans with astonishing activity.

With all his activity, Jack's calling is a dangerous one.

Sharks swarm on the Coromandel coast, and Jack has frequently to do battle with them. In these encounters the paddle

is the means of defence, and is used with a desperation equal to the emergency. Although for the most part victorious, many of these boatmen fall victims to the voracity of the shark — the most deadly enemy to swimmers in tropical seas.

These vessels, which, like the catamaran, will live in almost any sea, are constructed of thin planks sewed together with coarse rop and caulked; they are, consequently, very flexible, and give way to the force of the surf, which is always running high on this coast, and which is strong enough to stave in the stoutest boat built on the European plan.

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Are you a member of the "Standard Philatelic Society" If not, you should send for application blanks and further information to the publishers of this paper.

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### BUILD CHURCHES WITH STAMPS.

---

**C**ERTAINLY no more old and unique way to raise money for the church has ever been inaugurated than that now in vogue with the Ham-

monton missions in New Jersey. It consists in the offering of inducements for the collection of cancelled postage stamps.

It is not the first time the scheme has been tried, by any means.

During the past twenty-five years more than one church in Europe has been built by means of cancelled postage stamps.

The idea if a million stamps were collected some great reward would come to the collector every now and then breaks out afresh in rural communities, especially without bringing forth any information as to where the reward is to come from so that the average man when he hears the statement says "Bosh!"

There is some foundation to it, however. It is this:

In order to satisfy lawful curiosity, it is well to explain that the rare and antique stamps are sold at various prices, according to their value, to antiquarians and amateurs of collections, whence they find their way into public and private museums, scrap-books and albums; and the common sort of stamps are sold, few cents a thousand, according to quality

and variety, and employed to make various kinds of mosaics and pictures for ornamentation of drawing rooms and parlors.

That's the only known way of getting money from used stamps. There is no limit to the number that may be disposed of. The supply does not meet the demand. Of course, the few thousand stamps gathered by one person would be of no value by themselves.

It is only when they are augmented by the gatherings of many thousands of other collectors that they are salable.

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### BROOKLYN NOTES.

**T**HE Brooklyn Philatelic Society is again holding regular meetings. All persons wishing to join should address, A. H. Eckland, 42 Dean St., Secretary.

During the summer months, G. I. La Mont, scraped together over 75,000 marked United States on the east end of Long Island, which he now offers at 25 cents per 1000. La Mont is coming out in full blast as a dealer this fall and winter.

Raymond L. Perry is coming out as quite an author. Keep

it up Ray old boy and some day you will be a star in our ranks.

By the way Perry and La Mont had some sour grapes to swallow last August at the P. S. of A. convention.

Look out for quite an exposé of a prominent philatelist in our next issue.

Collectors are waking up and we Brooklyn boys intend to give more than one pointer, to our brother cranks this fall.

Are you a member of the "Standard Philatelic Society" If not, you should send for application blanks and further information to the publishers of this paper.

### NEBRASKA NOTES.

**T**HE Nebraska collectors are coming to the front, as a special election of the Nebraska Philatelic Society is called for this month. The nominations are as follows: President, E. H. Wilkinson, of Lincoln, and R. W. McGinnis, of York; Vice President, Miss Adda Whaley, of Callonway, and F. Brown, of Omaha; Secretary and Treasur-

er, W. B. Hopson, of Omaha, and L. T. Brodstone, of Superior; Exchange Superintendent, E. L. Platz, of Omaha, and R. E. Wright, of Broken Bow; Auction Manager, W. B. Hopson, of Omaha, and Dr. J. S. McAllister, of Columbus; Purchasing Agent, J. A. Anderson, of Smithfield, and Dr. J. S. McAllister, of Columbus; Counterfeit Detector, Rev. A. Whitmer, of Osceola, and W. A. King, of Grand Island; Attorney, Guy W. Green, of Stromsburg, and A. A. Abbott, Jr., of Grand Island; Librarian, E. R. Monison, of Lincoln, and D. Platt, of Lincoln; Trustees, G. Eddy, W. Hopson and W. Hendichs, of Omaha. W. King, G. Broge, and A. A. Abbott, of Grand Island. S. H. Hoyr, G. B. Mair and S. D. O'Neil, of Calloway. This society has over ninety members and will have over one hundred by the first of the year. Every collector in the state should join.

L. Micheal, the N. P. S's. President, has moved to Cali.

E. R. Holmes, of Kearney, Ex-President, has just returned from a two years tour in Europe.

The Nebraska Philatelic Society is the only strictly state society known today and is the largest, oldest and cheapest ever joined. Fee being only 10cents and dues 25cents a year. This pays for Organ and use of all departments. Has close to 100 members and is rapidly increasing. If you are a stamp collector and live in Nebraska, it will pay you to join this society. Be pleased to give any information or application blanks by writing to the Secretary, L. Brodstone, Box 116, Superior, Nebrasker.

The election of the Nebraska Philatelic Society, comes off this month. Let the best men win.

Dr. J. S. Mc Allister is the only man I know of in the U. S. that has 3,000,000 United State stamps. He has also, over 1 dozen sets of Columbians.

President Michael of the Society, has moved to California, where 3 o Nebraska's leading collectors, or namely, F. E. Ellis of Santa Barbara, California and G. Miller of Cotati. California gains and Nebraska losses.

Nebraska has 3 local societies,

with promises of many more.

There are a number of collectors attending the State University.

Lincoln and Omaha have local Societies.

Two new societies in the west this year. The National Society composed of Iowa officers and Queen City composed of Denver collectors and are both growing. The National has its meeting at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, December 27, and a large number have promised to be in attendance.

## EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

For every 100 United State stamps sent me, (any kind) I will give 50 foreign. Cut round envelopes and torn stamps not accepted. E. L. Shove, Unionville, New York.

For the September number of REPORTER will give 25 cents worth of stamps from my sheets, N. G. Wilson, 1224 N. 17th Street, St. Joseph, Mo.

I wish to exchange coins, stamps, entire postal cards and stamped envelopes. Philatelic papers for any thing in the philatelic line. Write what you



have and wish with stamps. Also exchange photographs. Correspondence solicited. L. L. Brodstone, Box 116, Superior, Nebraska.

We will give advertising space in this paper for Department Stamps. Sheets must be sent

to this office.

Will exchange Philatelic and other papers for Columbian stamps of higher value than the 2c. No less than three varieties. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. G. Hoffmann, New No. 1908 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, La.

## THE STANDARD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED AUGUST 1, 1893.

|                                        |                                          |
|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| PRES. L. S. Graham, Merritton, Ont.    | VICE-PRES. J. E. Hartley, Norwich, Conn. |
| SEC. P. H. Jaquith, Norwich, Conn.     | TREASURER. P. H. Jaquith.                |
| EX SUPT. F. C. Myers, Albany, N.Y.     | LIBRARIAN, W. B. Tyrrell, Albany, N. Y.  |
| Auct M'gr F. D. Sawyer, Otisfield, Me. | ATTN'Y Frank R. Lawrence, Canton, Mo.    |

Any collector in good standing can join by sending 10 cents to the Secretary for application blanks and full information.

OFFICIAL ORGAN, "The Reporter."

### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

**K**EEP the "ball a rolling" and work hard for the S. P. S., and we will have a Society to be proud of in a short time, but this remains for you to do, so do your best. I have appointed: Frank R. Lawrenson, Canton, Mo., for Attorney, and F. D. Sawyer, Otisfield Gore, Me., for Auction Manager, to fill these offices until an Election is held. They being very badly needed and with such Gentlemen at their head, further comments is unnecessary.

The Constitution will be published in a month or two.

Yours for the S. P. S.

L. S. Graham, President

— | MEMBERS. | —

10 W. D. Reid, 7 Leonard

Place, Albany, N. Y.

11 C. E. H. Webster, Box 103, Meriden, Conn.

12 G. I. La Mont, 212 Park Place Brooklyn, N. Y.

13 Albert W. Brown, 23 Dodge St., Providence, R. I.

14 John N. Deglmann, Mankato, Minn.

15 D. E. Hazen, Thonotosassa, Fla.

16 Theo. S. Kinn, 4019 N. Clark St; Chicago Ill.

17 F. D. Sawyer, Otisfield Gore, Me.

18 H. A. Kandle, 7 Fern St; Worcester, Mass.

— | APPLICATIONS. — |

G. L. Rivers, 161 Broad St., New Orleans, La.

Lewis M. Lang, 513 Mc Mechen St., Baltimore, Md.

H. R. Ward, 53 Clinton St., Newark, Ohio.

Nelson Newell, Still River, Mass.

The above persons will be admitted to this society on Dec. 5th. 1894, if no objections are received. They are requested to forward Dues (25c) on that day. Member, numbers 6, 12, 13, 14 and 16 are still in arrears for dues, please send 25c (Dues) and membership cards will be sent. All members are requested to patronize all the departments.

Respectfully Yours,  
P. H. Jaquith, Sec. and Treas.

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JOSEPH E. HARTLEY:

—BUSINESS MANAGER.—

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AGENTS.

L. S. Graham, Merritton, Ont.

EDITOR'S NOTES.

What is the trouble with the S. of P.?

What is the matter with the

S. P. S.?? There all right!!

A Chicago correspondent is wanted for this paper.

"Ditto"—for Boston.

Mr. L. S. Graham, Merritton, Ont., is our Canadian agent.

The "Southern Philatelist" has not been received in our office for over two months.

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**\*GENTLEMEN!\***

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**TRIMBRO STAMP COMPANY,**

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VOL. III.

JANUARY, 1895.

NO 5.

# THE REPORTER

*A Monthly Devoted to Philately.*

JOSEPH E. HARTLEY, EDITOR.

→\*15 CENTS PER YEAR.\*←

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HOULTON, ME.

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APPROVAL SHEETS AT 50 per cent discount. If you are a general collector it will pay you to try them.

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# THE REPORTER

VOL. III. NORWICH, CONN., JANUARY, 1895. NO. 5.

## UNCLE SAM AND HIS MONEY.

**M**R. Maurice L. Muhleman, cashier of the sub-treasury, is an expert on Uncle Sam and his money matters. Mr. Muhleman has been the chief, next below the assistant treasurer, in New York for years, and a Sun reporter asked him the other day for an interview as to all the wrinkles as to how our money is made, how much has been issued in a given time, and all of the details of the money making machine of the United States government. Mr. Muhleman replied:

“I observé an article going the rounds of the papers relative to the issue and redemption of Bank of England notes.

The number of notes cancelled daily is given at 50,000 and it is regarded as quite a large figure. But Uncle Sam in the management of his paper money, cancels a good many more notes daily. It is quite probable that the number of

notes destroyed daily has reached 200,000 since the average during 1893 was over 190,000, estimating 300 working days to the year. Our office here in New York alone has sent to Washington as high as 170,000 notes in one day. Of course these notes are replaced by a like or larger number, and so the issue department handles an equal volume of notes.

“During the fiscal year 1894, the number of notes of all kinds issued amounted to over 56,000,000 of an aggregate value of \$441,000,000. To accomplish this tremendous issue of paper and its redemption when it has done its work among the people requires the labor of many hands and the exercise of great care. First the paper, like that of the Bank of England note, is of a special kind, and made only for the government at the mills of Crane & Co, Pittsfield, Mass. Only clean linen rags are used, and the distinctive fiber is put in as it is made. For a while this fiber was not

used, but it was found advisable to have it restored. A government representative is stationed at the mill, and sees that no paper of this kind is made except for the United States; to do this he has, of course, full supervision. The paper is turned out in sheets of a size to permit the printing of four notes on each. About 14,000,000 sheets were, therefore, required in the past fiscal year. These are forwarded after count from the mill to the Treasury Department, where they are counted and from time to time delivered to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where the notes are printed from plates kept in the vaults.

"The Treasurer of the United States estimates from time to time what denominations and amounts of notes he needs, and the Comptroller of the Currency does the same for the notes of national banks. The paper is then issued to the printers, who receipt for the number of sheets and the plates they are to use. "From this point onward the sheet begins to be treated somewhat as if it were actual money. The printing press contains an automatic numerical register re-

ording the number of notes printed. A strict count is kept as the sheets pass through the various stages of wetting down, back printing, drying, face printing, pressing, numbering and delivery to the treasurer's office, where finally the seal of the treasury is placed upon notes, and the four notes are separated, arranged numerically and put up in packages of 100 notes, these in bundles of 1,000, and shipping packages of 4,000 notes.

"A general record by the numbers of the notes is kept, showing to which treasury office or bank they are first issued; but no record of redemptions by numbers is kept, excepting in the case of redemption of fragments.

"The Bureau of Engraving and Printing employs about 1,350 people, but a large part of this force is employed on the work of printing internal revenue stamps. It is estimated that the cost of printing notes and stamps is \$25 per 1,000 sheets—say, two and one-half cents a sheet; for notes the expence is considerably above this, as stamps are printed on only one side. Probably notes

cost from four to five cents a sheet, or about one cent apiece.

"The national bank notes are delivered to the comptroller of the currency, who turns them over to the banks for signature by the officers and issue. The government notes when shipped to a sub-treasury are paid out in exchange for larger ones or for government payments; and when they have become defaced or torn they generally find their way into banks, from which the great bulk of old notes are received for redemption.

"As might be inferred, the handling of such a large volume of money is circumscribed by a great many checks and safeguards. The notes, when finished, are packed and placed in a large vault and held in 'reserve;' each kind and denomination being stored separately and packages properly labeled according to the numbers of the notes. It is desirable that the notes be 'seasoned' six or eight weeks to permit the ink to dry thoroughly. Well-seasoned notes last longer under the same amount of wear and tear as those issued at once. Of course an accurate record is

continually kept of the stock on hand. The daily deliveries by the printing bureau and the withdrawals for issue are supervised by the officers representing the several offices interested. The register of the treasury; whose name appears on the notes, is as much interested as is the treasurer to see that not more than the proper number of notes is issued; and the secretary of the treasury is equally interested to see that the laws limiting the issues are properly observed.

"To illustrate this especially, the law provides that there shall be no more than \$346,681,016 of United States notes (or greenbacks) outstanding, so that the officers are permitted to issue daily only the exact amount which is cancelled and destroyed each day. Therefore the same officers must be satisfied as to the amount redeemed daily. When the treasurer's force of counters has concluded the count and assortment of a day's receipts of notes, these are cut in half longitudinally—after cancellation—one-half going to the office of the secretary, the other half to office of the register, where the



notes are recounted; then a proper certificate is made out by representatives of the several offices, and destruction follows and is again certified to.

Notes are now destroyed by being macerated or ground into pulp with certain chemicals."—S. & P.

Are you a member of the "Standard Philatelic Society" If not, you should send for application blanks and further information to the publishers of this paper.

### CHEAPER STAMPED ENVELOPES.

**T**HIRD Assistant Postmaster General Craig returned last week to Washington from Holyoke, where he inspected the mill where the stamped envelopes are being made. Mr. Craig announces that on January 1 a reduction will be made in the price of stamped envelopes, because they are now made more cheaply than formerly. The contract price is now \$200,000 a year less than under the old contract.

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## Advertise!

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### MAY BE SELF-SUPPORTING.

#### *Postmaster General Bissell's Annual Report.*

**Pays Special Attention to the Second Class of Mail Matter.**

**HAS SOME SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE SERVICE.**

**W**ASHINGTON, Nov 25—Postmaster General Bissell's annual report contains a number of novel suggestions and recommendations, associated with practical ideas and plans that render them of more than ordinary value. Mr. Bissell outlines the policy he favors as follows:

"In general I would recommend that the first and most important thing to be done is to revise the law as to second-class mail matter, so as to place the postoffice department immediately upon a self-sustaining basis.

2. "Avoid expensive experiments, like the postal telegraph, rural free delivery, etc.

3. "Develop the postal



service on existing lines of administration, viz: (a) Extend free delivery in cities that now enjoy it; (b) according to towns already entitled to it under the law; (c) quicken railroad transportation.

4. "Revise and reclassify the organization of the railway mail service and reclassify clerks in postoffices.

5. "Provide for district supervision of all postal affairs by appointment of expert postal officials from the classified service."

The report states that the deficiency in postal revenues for the year ended June 30, 1894, was \$9,243,935. The total revenue derived was \$75,080,479 and the expenditures \$84,324,414. For the current fiscal year Mr. Bissell estimates that the expenditures will amount to \$90,399,485, leaving an estimated deficiency of \$5,971,736, and his estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, place expenditures at \$91,059,283 and the deficiency at only \$4,151,876.

Mr. Bissell shows that the deficiency for the lost fiscal year would have been much larger if the department had

not curtailed expenses to the extent of \$16,619,000. This was accomplished, however, without detriment to the postal service. The receipts of ordinary postal revenue were actually less by 1 percent than for the preceding year.

Mr. Bissell ascribes the falling off in revenue to the business depression. He believes the postal service should be self-sustaining, and he holds that the annual deficiency is caused by the undue amount of mail matter transmitted at the second class rates of one cent a pound. Mr. Bissell states that advertisers, book publishers and others have taken advantage of the broad construction of what constitutes matter of the second class by sending out their advertisements and publications under the technical disguise of newspapers and periodicals, and have thus secured the benefit of lower rate of postage.

It now costs the government eight times as much to carry second class matter as the revenue derived from it. The volume of second class business grew from 143,000,000 pounds in 1888 to 256,000,000 in 1893.

It is estimated that during

the last fiscal year out of about 451,000,000 pounds of mail matter of all classes carried, 229,000,000, or nearly two-thirds, went under the second class rates, leaving a net loss to the government on its transportation of \$16,973,000.

This calculation applies to transportation alone. The separate cost of distribution and delivery Mr. Bissell does not attempt to estimate.

The report says that the most conspicuous class of the pretended periodicals which improperly enjoy low postage rates are serial paper covered books, which are given some such designation as "Fireside series" or "Detective library."

To call these publications periodicals, Mr. Bissell declares, is an utter absurdity. He says they are admitted to the mails as second-class matter on the strength of an opinion given years ago by the attorney general of the United States.

Another class of publications which Mr. Bissell would exclude from the benefits of second class rates are the "house organs," papers or pamphlets, devoted mainly to advertising some mercantile, manufactur-

ing or other establishment, but purporting to be devoted to trade.

Still another objectionable publication is the "bogus trade paper," consisting of a lot of advertising circulars, "with a little worthless literary matter thrown in."

In the liberal privilege accorded in the mailing of sample copies as second-class matter, Mr. Bissell finds an additional abuse. Sample copies are transmitted free through the mails. The report states that about 85 percent of the periodicals entered through the department are ephemeral, and it is reasonable to assume that their circulation, when in existence, consists mainly of sample copies.

There is also reason to believe that some of them developed into "house organs."

Mr. Bissell says that, so far as the publications of fraternal, scientific, educational, trade, professional, literary and historical organizations, admitted to the privileges of second-class matter, under the act of July 16, 1894 are concerned, they are almost wholly of a mere advertising character, and are, therefore, not of the class to

which any exceptional privileges should be given.

Mr. Bissell suggests that if it be the policy of congress to continue the privileges of second class rates to benevolent or fraternal societies then there should be an amendment of the law limiting this rate to them and to legitimate newspapers and legitimate periodical magazines. He says:

"I believe that one year's experience under such limitations, with the frauds and abuses checked, would demonstrate that we have already reached this time and conditions when all such legitimate newspapers and periodical magazines may be transmitted through our mails from publishers into the hands of subscribers free of all cost."

Mr. Bissell makes a strong argument for civil service reform in the postoffice department. He contends that it should be extended wherever practicable; that unprecedented efficiency has been attained through its workings, and that it is a stimulus to the best work. He suggests that the lower grades, the fourth class, of postmasters might be included

within the benefit of the civil service law.

The postmaster general's attention is to much engrossed by appointments, says Mr. Bissell, and he maintains that the improvement in postal facilities is retarded under the present spoils system.

He leaves no doubt that he will favor the suggested popular vote as the means out of the difficulty in cases where there is more than one candidate for postmaster.

Mr. Bissell presents an argument to show that the scheme of a postal telegraph is impracticable at the time and would add enormously to the deficit.

Legislation is urged to punish interference with mail trains, and attention is called to the handicap which the department suffered in transmitting the mails during the recent strikes.

There has been an alarming increase in postoffice burglaries, and in robberies of mail trains and stages, and Mr. Bissell recommends that \$25,000 be appropriated for rewards for the arrest and conviction of mail depredators.

Efforts made to exclude ob-

scene and green goods literature from the mails have not been entirely successful, and Mr. Bissell wants more stringent statutes bearing on these subjects.

The report also shows that the warface on lottery schemes has been continued with satisfactory results.

On the subject of the boycotting of postoffices by disappointed applicants for postmasterships and others, Mr. Bissell suggests that such a conspiracy might properly be made a crime, and he says the practice should be suppressed — Boston Globe.

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Are you a member of the "Standard Philatelic Society"? If not, you should send for application blanks and further information to the publishers of this paper.

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### A COIN CASE.

**T**HIS is an English invention designed to meet the want for a secure and handy method of transmitting cash by mail, so as to save the trouble of packing, and the great inconvenience caused by the use of postal orders, etc. It is specially constructed to meet the re-

quirements of both private and commercial use.

In a few words, the coin case consists of two cards and a strong linen binding. The lower card is attached to the upper, which is supplied at the top and sides with gummed flaps. The top card, the size of a postcard, is for correspondence, and saves the trouble of enclosing a separate letter. The lower card is covered with white muslin, divided into four compartments by the use of strong glue; these compartments are devised to hold coins of different sizes, from half a crown downwards. A strong binding overlaps at the sides and bottom so as to make everything secure.

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### WOMEN MAIL CARRIERS.

THERE ARE "NEW WOMEN" EVEN IN SLEEPY OLD ACCOMAC.

**A** prominent travelling salesman of Baltimore told an American reporter yesterday about the existence of two female mail carriers in Accomac County, Va., whom he met last week. He believes they are the only mail carriers of their gender in the country; at least



they are the only ones he has ever heard of. "I'm in a hurry now," said he, "but I'll jot down a few words at the store, and send the matter down to you." Here it is:

"Sleepy old Accomac, the upper of the two Eastern shore counties of Virginia, over on the Peninsula, still following in the footsteps of her forefathers, and thoroughly wedded to her customs and manners of a century past—poor, old, poky, unambitious Accomac—startles the world and makes a wonderful stride in the path of progress when she can boast of two United States female mail carriers, thus laying in the shade other than pretentious and progressive sections. Indeed, it is hardly probable that in any other portion of the United States will you find the mails carried by women. For several years past Miss Coleburn, of Oak Hall, has been carrying the mails from that village to the railroad station of the same name on the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad twice a day, the distance being one and a half miles. Regardless of weather, the young lady, in her dog-cart, regularly ap-

pears with her mail-pouch, delivering and receiving the mails."

Mrs. M. H. Evans, of Watts-ville, in the same county, whose husband is living, has been carrying the mails from that village to Temperanceville, via Assawoman, a distance of eighteen miles to and fro, for the last six years. These are the only instances known of woman mail carriers in this part of the country, and it is left for antediluvian Accomac to furnish them.

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### SOME EXPENSIVE STAMPS.

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ONE IS ON SALE IN LONDON NOW  
AT THE MODEST PRICE OF  
\$12,500.

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THE Philatelic world has been fluttered by a recent important event, for it is announced that the vice president of the London Philatelic Society has sold all his stamps. The affair certainly becomes interesting when we learn the price commanded by the few thousand little bits of paper.

A firm which deals in these light and airy trifles secured the vice president's entire collection, and gave no less than \$50,000 for it.



This, we understand, is the largest price ever paid for a collection of stamps, though it is said that the treasures in this sort recently bequeathed by a member of parliament to the British museum would have fetched a higher figure if put up to public auction.

A London establishment is just now advertising a single stamp, valued at \$12,500, but whether any intending purchaser will be found willing to receive it in exchange for that sum remains to be seen. The duke of York, already known as a keen connoisseur, is said to be anxious to purchase this great stamp.

Experts declare that there is no better investment for money nowadays than stamps. If that be so they will become an object of fascination to many who at present take little delight in them.—Black & White.

## THE MAKING OF STAMPS.

HOW UNCLE SAM LOOKS AFTER  
THE LITTLE STICKERS.

W. D. REED.

**I** AM the first newspaper man to whom has been granted

the privilege of witnessing the process by which Uncle Sam is beginning to print his own postage stamps at the bureau of engraving and printing.

The wheels have started and before many days the machines will be turning out the parallelograms of red, blue and green paper at a rate to supply the postoffice department with the required 40,000,000 sheets per annum. Each sheet, as furnished to the government, will consist of 100 stamps.

The printing is done on queer looking presses, each of which produces 1,600 stamps per minute, or about 100,000 an hour. Each press has an endless chain that carries four plates, on which the designs of the stamps are engraved. On each plate 400 stamps are represented. The sheets printed from these plates are intended to be cut into quarters eventually, in which shape they will be sold by the postoffice department.

Each plate is carried by the endless chain first under an ink roller, from which it receives a coating of ink of the proper color. Then it passes beneath a pad of canvas, which oscillates

so as to rub the ink in. Next it pauses for a moment under the hands of a man who polishes the plate.

Finely a sheet of white paper is laid upon the plate, both pass under a roller, and the sheet comes out on the other side 400 printed postage stamps. The plates revolve in a circle, as it were—more accurately speaking, they move around the four sides of a square in a horizontal plane.

While one is being linked another is being rubbed by the canvas, another is being polished, and the fourth is passing under the printing roller. The circuit takes about a minute, during which four sheets of 400 stamps each are printed.

The most important part of the work, requiring the greatest skill, is the polishing. It is done with the bare hands, no other method being equally efficient. The object is to leave exactly enough ink for a good impression, and no more. One girl lays the white paper sheets upon the plates, while another young woman removes them as fast as they are printed and stacks them up in a pile.

This process gives the results

of hand press work. Half a dozen pressers working together, each turning out 100,000 stamps an hour, can produce a good many millions in a day. Three hands are required for each press—the printer, who does the polishing, and two girls.

The printer must account for every sheet of blank paper that he received. These sheets are counted in the wetting division before they are delivered to him. After they are printed they are counted before they are sent to the examining division, where they are counted again.

Spoiled sheets are counted as carefully as perfect ones, because they represent money. If lost or stolen, they could be used. On each sheet appears the special mark of the printer who turned it out. An allowance of one half per cent is made to him for spoilage.

If he exceeds the allowance, he must pay for the extra loss at the actual cost of paper, ink and labor represented. If a sheet is lost, it must be handled, and that individual will be required to pay face value for the stamps represented. If

the person responsible cannot be found, the division which last handled the sheet must pay.

No loophole is left for the loss of a single one-cent stamp. After being examined, the sheets are counted again and are put up between straw boards under an hydraulic press to make them lie flat. Thus they are counted more easily, and can be made up into smaller bundles.

After undergoing this process they are counted once more and are sent down stairs to be gummed and perforated. For these purposes the bureau of engraving has purchased entirely new machinery, and the means employed are more than ordinarily interesting. The method of gumming is a novelty, being wholly different from that utilized hitherto in such work.

It is much more rapid and efficient, and before long will doubtless supersede the old plan, which is even now applied to the gumming of cigarette stamps for the internal revenue. The paste is applied to the cigarette stamp by hand with brushes. As fast as they are

gummed they are laid sheets by sheet on slatted frames, which are plied in stacks.

The stacks are wheeled on trucks into a room where they are placed in front of electric fans, so that the cool air may dry them. Hot air would accomplish the purpose more quickly, but it would be hard on the workwoman. For this reason the slower process is adopted. The new method, to be applied to the postage stamps, will be an immense improvement in every way.

The machines for this purpose have just been set up. There are two of them, exactly alike, and one will do for description. Imagine a wooden box nearly sixty feet long, four feet high and three feet wide. From end to end runs what might be taken for the skeleton of a trough

This skeleton projects from the box for a few feet at either extremity. The box is traversed by two endless chains, running side by side, two feet apart, into one end the sheets of printed stamps are fed one by one. As it is fed into the machine each sheet passes under a roller like the roller of a print-

ing press, to which a gum made of dextrine is slowly applied.

The sheet takes up a coat of this mucilage on its lower chain through the long box. This box is a hot air box, being heated by steam pipes. At the other end of it the sheets are delivered at the rate of eighteen a minute. Just one minute is required for a sheet to pass through the box, and it is delivered perfectly dry.

The gummed sheets thus delivered are passed over a long table, where girls pick them up in pairs, and placing the gummed sides together, put them between layers of straw boards. Arranged in this way they are placed under a steam press to flatten them, the mucilage having caused them to curl somewhat.

On coming out of the press they are counted again, and now they go to the perforating machine that make the pinholes by which it is rendered easy to tear the stamps apart. The perforating machine is an arrangement of little wheels revolving parralled to each other and just far enough apart to make the perforations as one sees them in a sheet of finished

stamps fresh bought at the post office. After the perforations have been made across the sheet one way by one machine the sheet must pass through a second machine for the cross perforations.

In the middle of each machine is a knife, which cuts the sheet in two, so that the sheet of 400 comes out of the machine No. 1 in two sheets of 200 each, and these are divided into four sheets of 100 each by the second perforating machine. The stamps are now done, and only remain to be gone over, inspected, counted and tagged in packages of 100 sheets before being sent out. Each package of 100 sheets holds 10,000 stamps, of course.

But stay! There are one or two more preliminaries yet. After receiving the perforations the sheets of 100 are put under a press to remove the "burrs" around the little holes, otherwise these would greatly increase the thickness of a package. Then they are counted and placed in a steel-clad vault, from which they are drawn as the postoffice department may want them.

In response to orders re-



ceived from the postoffice department it will put the stamps up in packages, address them to postmasters who require them and deliver them at the postoffice in Washington for mailing.

The postoffice department now has an agency at the bureau of engraving. When a postmaster wants stamps he makes out a requisition upon the department. The latter will communicate with its agent in the bureau, who will draw upon the bureau every day for as many stamps as he requires to fill the orders thus transmitted to him.

All this business used to be done in New York City, where the stamp agent received the stamps from the American Bank Note company in bulk, his business being to put them up in packages and send them off by mail. The inks used for printing them stamps are manufactured at the bureau of engraving and printing. The materials are bought in the shape of dry colors and linseed oil.

The colors come in the shape of powders.

Ultramarine is not very expensive, but it is too "strong," in the printers' phrase—that is

to say, too dark. It used to be the costliest of colors, of colors, being made from the precious lapis lazuli. But in recent years chemists, having analyzed the lapis lazuli, have produced in the laboratory a successful imitation of the color-stuff.

For making the ink the color powder is combined with linseed oil and ground between rollers. Each printer receives every morning his allowance of ink, and sharp account is kept of every bit used. Uncle Sam will save about \$50,000 a year by printing his own postage stamps.

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### A COLLECTOR OF COINS.

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**B**ERANGER, while walking along one of the boulevards one afternoon, encountered a very miserable beggar, to whom he gave two sous, and passed on. A wealthy Parisian hastened up to the beggar and said,—

"Here, my man, I'll give you five francs for those two sous that gentleman just dropped in your hand."

"What's that for, sir?" asked the astonished beggar.

"I want them for my collection; the man who gave them to you is Beranger, the poet."

"What—him?" asked the



beggar, pointing toward the receding figure of the donor.

"Yes. That's Beranger."

"That being the case," returned the beggar, "I think I will keep the coins. I'm a collector myself."

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### THE PURCELL ENVELOPE CONTRACT.

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**T**HE Purcell envelope company managers express entire confidence in their ability to fulfil the terms of their government envelope contract.

They are employing 300 hands at Holyoke, and although no shipments have yet been made, envelopes are being manufactured in quantities and stored. The company is making and storing under instructions from the government a full line of six kinds and colors of paper made into 14 different sizes of envelopes which have stamps in denominations of one, two, four and five cents. The supply of the department at present is being filled from the supplementary order given to the old contractor. The government will, it is expected, soon order from this accumulated stock of the Purcell company.

The Purcell managers say that the reduction of force at Holyoke is only temporary, and due to the fact that the printing and embossing machines have exceeded expectations and turned out so much work that the folding department could not keep up. The third assistant postmaster general recently inspected the plant at Holyoke and expressed himself as entirely satisfied with the progress made. The roof will be put on to the new building this week.

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### THE "COLLECTOR'S COMPANION."

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**T**HERE is a little book that is yet to come for philatelists, or at least I have not seen it yet, particularly for the beginner, or "boy collector," a book that will help him and tell him all he wants to know. There are several books or booklets launched upon the philatelic sea of journalism at the present time, sailing under such titles as the "Beginner's Friend," the "Stamp Collector's Companion," etc., etc. The price of these little booklets is generally ten or fifteen cents,

"post-paid," (i. e., one cent), they usually tell what embossing is, what a re-engraved stamp is and a few other valuable notes to the beginner also a "Stamp Dealer's Directory" containing so many names, also where you can get the "unexcelled approval sheets," "world-wide hinges" and where the "cheap packets" can be bought and similar valuable(?) hints that "ye publisher" has kindly(?) put there to aid his friend, the beginner, so that he may grow wise in philately.

But enough of this let us get to the point as soon as possible.

What the beginner or boy collector wants is a "Stamp Collector's Companion" [rightly named] that will tell him all he wants to know about philately and her puzzeling "terms." It should tell him, as I said, everything that he wants to such as grills, watermarks, reprints, government remainders, the die varieties of the U. S. envelopes, Seebecks, inverted net work, re-engraved, what the best hinges are, the best album for a general collection, about specialism and hundred of other things to numerous to

mention. Now let our friend pick up a stamp magazine and read the following advertisement:—

Stamps, 1870 issue, U. S. grill 8x11½mm also 24c grilled all over, 1851 unperforated, "at any office," special delivery by ten and one hundreds to exchange for unperforated U. S. Int. Revs. Match and Medicine, playing cards, '82 issue 6c re-engraved, and others, want list free.

Now this is worse than Chinese to the average boy collector and the more he puzzles his brain over it the worse off he is, till at last he gives up in despair, throws the paper in the fire, and longs for something that will tell him what he wants to know, if he takes a good stamp paper or so, he will learn a good deal but not all or anywhere near all.

"The Stamp Collectors Companion," that is to come, is the book that the boy collector wants and when it comes, (and of course it will come sooner or later,) it will have a great sale and the collector who gets it will find his money well invested.

The price of this book should

not be over fifty cents at the most so as to be in the reach of all the boys. It ought to contain a number of pages and should be written by some one that knows what he his talking about and is capable of doing it. The question now is, when will it come?

### PHILATELIC CRITICISM.

**I**F there be one thing which has been overdone of late, that one thing is Philatelic criticism. It would perhaps be worse than it is today, were it not for the fact that there are not enough articles to criticise. Yet, I can safely say that a true critic is a very scarce personage.

A youth has high literary ambitions. He contributes many articles to some Philatelic Editor's Waste-basket. Finally, in desperation, he gives up, and decides to become a critic. He argues:

"If I can't write, I don't let anyone else do in in peace." So he turns a critic(?) There are many like him.

Whenever a writer has the audacity to turn somewhat from the worn path, he becomes a

subject for the merciless critic. If he has the courage to speak his thoughts he is curried severely for it. Why is it?

Some editors will accept criticisms very easily, and especially is this the case, if the criticised is an enemy. Probably the article is accepted, and may happen to be strengthened by the Editor, yet, this article should have been tendered a wide berth in the waste-basket. Let us cite the instance of Mr. Lewis G. Quackenbush's article (I know you will pardon me for being personal) on "Philatelic Pessimists." Because this gentleman was broad enough to speak his thoughts, he excited the wrath of the so call critics. Perchance the critic's pen had been lying dormant, and seeing this article, awoke to life again. To these critics [so-called,] I would advise you to read Rudyard Kipling's latest success, the "Story of Ung." If you do not know where to obtain it, I beg to inform yon it was published and illustrated [occupying 4 columns] in the Chicago Sunday Tribune under date of December 2d, 1894. This was a short article, yet it was made to fill half a page. If you can-

not see straight, this article is in very large type and you may be able to concern it. It is one of the best articles it has been my pleasure to read.

Another "Pessimist" is the writer [generally an amateur] who prefaces his remarks, by: "My sensitive nature will not stand criticism." He thereby hopes to escape. Young man, my advice is to lay down pen forever. You are to tender for this age and community.

In speaking of the article by Mr. Quackenbush, I do not aver that I consider his article perfect, but I do not agree with any of the criticisms on it I have ever read. It is neither necessary or right to malin a writer because you do not quite agree with him, or are not capable of writing as good an article. Do not show your weakness.

If you are blind, it is no reason why we all should be deprived of sight, to gratify your selfish wishes.

These critics are the bane of Philately, and no Philatelic Publisher should accept their childish articles.

After you have Mr. Kipling's latest effort: "The story of Ung"

or "The Critics Criticised," I think you will heartily concord with my sentiments.

Many a brilliant young man, has given up in disgust under the vituperations of these hartless critics. (I use the word critics as I have nothing better (?) for them.) If the past can be taken as a point-d'appuri, many more literary lifes are apt to be ruined, in infancy.

Yet all this caused by the clamor of puerile critics, who the energy or ability to write decently, but are content to condescend with the lowly and mean.

I do not say every critic is as I have mentioned, because it would be folly to do so. It would be to say the World does not move. But you can safely take as a criterion that one half or two thirds of the would-be critics are incompetent and slanderous.

An article does not appear before the public long, and if it is a bad one, and a publisher foolish enough to publish it, the less said the better. To stir up a pile of filth only increases the oder, whereas it would have soon died a natural death if left alone. But criticism keeps it



alive. People who have read criticisms and not the article, hasten to procure the article so they may read it.

- The Reporter. -

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—EDITOR.—

JOSEPH E. HARTLEY.

—BUSINESS MANAGER.—

PERLEY H. JAQUITH.

The Reporter Publishing Co., Box 8,  
Norwich, Conn.

Entered at the Norwich P. O. as Second  
Class Matter.

AGENTS.

L. S. Graham, Merritton, Ont.

**EDITOR'S NOTES.**

In good condition a 1794 dollar is worth \$30; in circulated condition 1822 half dollar is worth 75 cents.

A dangerous \$50 counterfeit has been detected in Baltimore. Scrutinize your \$50 bills.—If you have any.

In New York on December 11th, 1894, 800 postage stamps brought \$2000 at an auction sale. One Buenos Ayres stamp sold for \$61.

ARE you a member of the "Standard Philatelic Society"? If not, you should send for application blanks and further information to the publishers of this paper.

The two cent stamps that the government bureau is making now are so satisfactory in all respects that the only possible improvement would be to sell them at a cent a piece.

A 9 PENNY shinplaster, bearing the date of April, 1777, a specimen of probably the oldest United States money in existence, was found between the leaves of an old history a few days ago by J. N. Hooker of Bartow, Fla. The bill was printed by John Dunlap of Philadelphia, and has printed on one side the warning, "To counterfeit is death."

If the proposed international postage stamps shall be adopted it will rob stamp dealers of a source of income. The post office of course makes no attempt to supply foreign stamps to the public, and when such stamps are needed here by persons wishing to prepay the letter of a foreign correspondent they must be bought of the dealers at from 25 to 100 per cent above their face value.



THE Boston associated board of trade gave emphatic indorsement last evening to the plan of sending the district mails through pneumatic tubes instead of relying upon horse power as at present.

It seems clear that, both from the standpoint of economy and speed of service, the scheme which Postmaster Coveney so warmly recommends, and which our merchants find so practicable, possesses advantages which will warrant its speedy adoption.—Boston Globe.

A MERRY Christmas and a Happy New Year to all philatelists.

NOTICE! in our advertisements, you can find many bargains.

A NUMBER of exchanges have been dropped from our list.—Beware!!!

You will notice that on and after the 1st of January '95, our rates will be 25 cents for each and every inch contracted in the REPORTER.

Columbian half dollars were coined in 1893.

About 4,380,000,000 postage

stamps of the 2 cent denomination are used in the United States yearly.

The oldest known coin comes from China. It is brass or copper, in a block nearly cubical, and weighs about a pound.—Boston Globe.

ARE you a member of the "Standard Philatelic Society" If not, you should send for application blanks and further information to the publishers of this paper.

## OUR EXCHANGES.

Edited by Julius L. Cohn, 11 North Division St., Buffalo, N. Y., one copy of your journal should be sent and one to the publishers.

WE have received Vol. 1 No. 3, of the Philatelic Sun, but we have't seen No. 2 yet. Wonder whether it is out of sight. Wonder!

The "Canadian Philatelist," resumes publication with the August number. From it we clip the following:—"A young lady asked a clerk in a New York store: 'Have you any of the United States stamps with

portrait of Washington's Ghost?" The nimble brained clerk hesitated but a moment, and displayed before her a set of the 1865 large newspaper stamps, which she said, "are just what I want." Yes! The New York dealers are very nimble brained, to be sure.

The "Canadian Philatelic Magazine" for Oct. 15 '94, Vol. 2 No. 2., is at hand. Brother Weatherstone has decided to issue the C. P. M., monthly instead of semimonthly. The C. P. M. has also secured second-class rates, although we thought that the Canadian Government has deprived all Philatelic magazines of second-class rates. Its funny, aint it? According to the number of applications in this number, the Dominion Philatelic Association will be a success.

The November number of the "Pennsy," is at hand. It is a very interesting number, and among the news it says that the Christmas number of the "Pennsy" will contain a portrait of the S. of P. "Chairman of Trustees." H. H. Zo. who 'tis said claimed his age to be 17 in 1892 and who modestly avowed in '93, that his

little self had seen 24 summers. With this number, Brother Lang has consolidated the official journal of the "Sons of Physicians" with the Pennsy, five months ago. Now I suppose that the "Little Paper with the Big Name," I meant to say, the American Philatelic Magazine, will be the official organ. Watch the resignations in next number of the "A. P. M." of the members of "Sons of Fossils" M. D. To be accurate, we use Mr. C. W. Kissinger's words, "Who'd a think it? That the official organ of the Sons of Physicians is no more." We think Mr. Lang will find it more pleasant to be a member of the P. S. of A., than a member of the S. of P.

Volume 1. No. 3, of the "Philatelic Review of Reviews," is at hand. It is the first paper we know of, who did so well at the start. It is, indeed, excellent. The National Philatelic Society has been organized, and we noticed some well known philatelists at its staff. Quite a few applications for membership appears in this number. We hope it will be a successful organization.

The November number of

"Recreation Echo" has just rushed into our sanctum, filled with good reading matter. It says that it is going to have a large Xmas. number. Well, success to it! We hope it will be something extra!

ARE you a member of the "Standard Philatelic Society" If not, you should send for application blanks and further information to the publishers of this paper.

The "Canadian Philatelic Magazine" for November, is at hand. It is quite a small number, but Brother Weatherstone intends to give us something extra for Xmas.

The "Canadian Philatelist" for September is at hand. The leading article, entitled, "The Freemasonry of Philately" is very good. We would like to see such articles in all philatelic publications.

The "Recreation Echo" for November 15th, is before us. It is going to give us an extra fine Christmas number. The R. E. is devoted to all honest, intelligent people on the face of the earth.

The November number of

the "American Philatelic Magazine," is before us. (The publishers don't send us any copy, for some reason, but we manage to see a copy each month nevertheless.) From it we clip the following:—"Three specimens of a new discovery United States 1851, 3cent red rouletted en points, were sold at the J. W. Scott Co's 18th sale. The stamps were on parts of the original letters and were offered in three lots. The lots were exactly alike, yet the first sold for \$14, the 2nd for \$20 and the 3d for \$25. We would like a scientific analyzation of the feeling of the fellow who paid \$25, when he learned what the two other lots were bid at." We think he felt that he learned a lesson in bidding, and also felt like kicking himself. Is this not a scientific analyzation of his feelings? We will leave it for others to answer.

The "Dixie Philatelist" for November is at hand. It is quite a small number, but we shall have a fine Christmas number, so Brother Russell says. Success to you Bro. Russell.

The "Eastern Philatelist" for November is at hand. W. L.

Morse's open letter concerning the S. of P., is short, but to the point. We agree with him that, "There is something rotten in the state of Denmark." The E. P. is filled with other good articles.

ARE you a member of the "Standard Philatelic Society" If not, you should send for application blanks and further information to the publishers of this paper.

The November number of the "Evergreen State Philatelist" is before us. It is very newsy. The opinion of "Yreve" on the 2cent capped 1890, is very good. In general, we can say of this magazine that it is really, much in a nut-shell.

To Publishers:—Papers received only once in every two or three months will not be reviewed. Please keep this in mind.

Other papers received are: "Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News," "Illustrated Companion," "Hearth and Home."

We will cheerfully furnish any address or addresses of any Journals, described in our columns.

## SONS OF PHILATELIA.

E. QUERE PHILMAN.

**T**HAT the muddled remains of the Sons of Philately will be able to withstand the vicissitudes of the time, for any period, is a mere matter of speculation, and the accent seems to be on the NO.

From the day this class of collectors bolted the American Philatelic Society, a lack of unity, and hastiness of purpose has been apparent. They cannot get to an understanding! The factions are so hopelessly divided, that it seems beyond a possibility for the society to long hold together.

The lack of interest displayed by some of its officers is certainly mortifying, to the remainder of the society.

A convention time in 1893 was appointed! Hardly an officer was present, and the reports were meagre and missing from a greater part of the officials. A member, who had been hastily expelled, was readmitted and made chairman. The meeting proceeded as best it could, and under the leadership of Mr. Lang, was carried



out very credibly; considering. How the faction of the Sons of Philatelia remaining at home, raised a commotion, and claimed the convention and election was unconstitutional, etc., and they appointed another reelection. This is certainly amusing and I would like to know whether the trustees had the power to do such an extraordinary act. Not content; Mr. Lang was suspended during investigation(?)

The constitution of the Sons of Philatelia, is, as everyone will admit, very faulty. Attempts are being made to correct this constitution, but, I fear, with little success.

Two parties cannot rule one subject! If a board of trustees has more power than the president and remaining officers, then why have a president and other officers?

Another clause, in particular, could be very easily stricken off. That is the one referring to age! The presumption that a member must be 21 years of age before he can be an officer, and if he is 20 years 11 months and 29½ days old, he is illegible, is certainly very rank. Not that we want infants to govern a so-

ciety; but there are plenty of people under 21 years of age, who would make excellent timbers. Young men are the demand in these times. The older fossils have to bow, now, to their dictates. The members choose for themselves, and it is not likely they will fill the offices with infants.

The idea that a man older than most of the members, though his Philatelic interest and ability is small, is more suitable for president than a younger but capable, true philatelist, is, to say the least, ludicrous in the extreme.

The name, Sons of Philatelia, is, in my opinion, not a very good one. It is not patriotic enough. American Sons of Philately seems better, or Philatelic Sons of America, is perhaps the most appropriate of them all.

Fortunately, the Philatelic Sons of America was formed more deliberately, and had, with a very few exceptions, an excellent set of officers.

Mr. Lang has deserted the sinking ship and united with the P. S. of A., as have quite a few of the members of the S. of P.



The only honorable course left seems to be for the Sons of Philatelia to unite with the largest society, the Philatelic Sons of America. She chance is now practically offered, and should be taken advantage of. I think the constitution of the P. S. of A., is acceptable, and let us all meet at Denver next year and unite in the Philatelic Sons of America.

A new set of officers can be elected—some from both sides, and I should nominate for President, that champion of Philately, Clifford W. Kissinger, as the ablest person to satisfactorily and successfully perform the office as President of the Philatelic Sons of America.

The present mud-slinging is certainly deleterious to the advancement of philately. I think Messrs. Kissinger and Brown could be reconciled, as well as several of the other hostile members. All the objectionable ones could be denied admission in the new consolidated society.

This seems to be the only course. It is certainly the most honorable. Let us acknowledge our error, and unite ourselves with America's fore-

most stamp society, The Philatelic Sons of America, while the chance is left. Now is the golden opportunity, and delays are dangerous. So let us take advantage of the liberal offer at once. I think the broad-hearted Philatelic Sons of America will come half way to greet you.

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### A LITTLE HISTORY AND A SUGGESTION.

---

FREDERICK C. CHATFIELD.

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**T**HERE is a theory that stamp collecting began among the school children of Belgium, but according to the statement of one Doctor E. J. Gray, who in the forties was identified with the British Museum and took an active interest in the adoption of the postage stamp, this theory is fallacious.

Dr. Gray said that he began to collect stamps as soon as the postage stamp became a useful commodity. According to this statement, then, stamp collecting is as old as the stamp itself, but whether philately began simultaneously depends upon whether Dr. Gray studied his stamps or not. It is to be pre-

sumed, however, that he was a philatelist in its strict meaning, as he wrote several books relative to stamp collecting and used his best efforts towards propagating the idea that stamp collecting was a pleasant as well as instructive pastime.

The more general origin of stamp collecting must, never the less, be attributed to the school children of Belgium. The parents were at first amused at their children's enthusiasm, but soon became infused with the same philatelic feelings which we of today have experienced. The collecting of stamps soon became a mania throughout Belgium and Germany, and a little later spread to France, where stamp exchanges were instituted, the most important of which being situated on the Boulevard Sebastopol in Paris.

Such large crowds were wont to assemble at these exchanges, that the magistrates declared these new institutions public nuisances and they were suppressed by the police.

In London, exchanges were established similar to those in Paris. At these places during pleasant evenings, most ani-

mated scenes ever presented to the philosophical observer. Persons in every station of life from those exalted in rank, to the very lowly mingled with each other exchanging or buying the desired bits of paper.

Formality and lofty ideas of condition were thrown aside for the time being. The topic was stamps and nothing else of this would characterize our stamp meetings and gatherings of today, a much better front would be presented to those foreign to the pursuit.

The value of the stamps at these exchanges was very uncertain. One evening a stamp might be sold for a mere trifle while on the following evening might easily sell for several pounds.

The demand being more unsteady at that time (1859) than at present, a greater fluctuation in prices was natural.

In 1859 a German, Phreffer by name, is said to have made rude counterfeit of scarce stamps and sold them to the younger and unwary collectors, who were almost invariably deceived by the falsities. A warrant for Phreffers arrest was made out, but he left the country before

he could be apprehended. This is, no doubt, the first of the kind on record.

In 1862, stamp collecting in Great Britain and the continent became very general.

The people interested were raised to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. One man went so far as to cover his garments with both rare and common stamps and thus arrayed appeared in public, much to the delight of his fellow enthusiasts. The titles of dances were "Arthur Leary's Stamp Galop," "The Postman Call" etc. In London one enterprising tradesman exhibited an assortment of breast pins and other personal documents, consisting of foreign stamps enamelled in their delicate hues and set in gold. This man reaped a rich harvest from there sale.

In 1863 there were at least a dozen regular dealers in London alone, speculation at that time was indulged in to a great extent. Forgeries were very common especially in France. When the original stamp was rare, proof stamps or esai were very popular.

The past can certainly tell us a great deal and especially

is philatelic history uninteresting. Today we are blessed (sometimes cursed) with the philatelic magazine. It is indispensable, we can not do without it since it is our text book, our teacher in many things relative to the pursuit.

We have our treatises essays and numerous other works on philately, but we have not got a comprehensive, but condensed work on philatelic history.

Taking all our stamp magazines, pamphlets, catalogues, kindred books etc., into consideration, we have a philatelic history, but not in a condensed and convenient form.

We have a history of the United States, why not have a philatelic history.

Some person, who is able and who has the facilities, should compile such a work. He would certainly be benefited pecuniary and would be conferring a great favor upon the philatelic public whilst to posterity he would shine forth as the brightest jewel of the present era of stamp collecting.

---

ARE you a member of the "Standard Philatelic Society" If not, you should send for application blanks and further information to the publishers of this paper.

## THE STANDARD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED AUGUST 1, 1893.

PRES. L. S. Graham, Merritton, Ont. | VICE-PRES. J. E. Hartley, Norwich, Conn.  
 SEC. P. H. Jaquith, Norwich, Conn. | TREASURER. P. H. Jaquith, "  
 EX. SUPT. F. C. Myers, Albany, N. Y. | LIBRARIAN, W. B. Tyrrell, Albany, N. Y.  
 Auct. M'gr F. D. Sawyer, Otisfield, Me. | ATTN'Y Frank R. Lawrence, Canton, Mo.

Any collector in good standing can join by sending 10 cents to the Secretary for application blanks and full information. OFFICIAL ORGAN, "The Reporter."

### REPORT OF AUCTION M'G'R.

I NOW make my first report as Auction Manager of the "Standard Philatelic Society." This is a new department, but I trust with the aid of the members of the S. P. S., it will prove worthy of patronage. All members are requested to send their duplicates to me to be sold through the Auction Department of this society.

Anyone wishing to join, please send for blank.

Yours for the welfare of the S. P. S.

F. D. Sawyer,  
Auction Manager.

### REPORT OF ATTORNEY.

TO the members of the S. P. S.:

The president having honored me by the temporary appointment of attorney for the Standard Philatelic Society, I will endeavor to fill the office

to the best of my ability.

Members will please observe the following rules before sending any claims.

Each claim must be accompanied by an itemized statement of the number of requests made and answers received, also by four cents in stamps.

The terms of collecting are 10 pc on all claims collected, no charge less than 10 cents will be made.

Frank R. Lawrence, Son,  
Attorney.

### — | MEMBERS. | —

1. L. S. Graham, Merritton, Ont.
2. Joseph E. Hartley, Box 8, Norwich, Conn.
3. Perley H. Jaquith, Box 8, Norwich, Conn.
4. F. C. Myers, 216 Jay St., Albany, N. Y.
5. W. B. Tyrrell, 199 Jay St., Albany, N. Y.
6. \*Wm. A. Beaty, St. Catharines, Ont.



7 Clifford W. Kissinger,  
1030 Penn St., Reading, Pa.

8. Julius L. Cohn, 11 North  
Division St., Buffalo, N. Y.

9. Frank R. Lawrence, son,  
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10. Wm. D. Reid, 7 Leonard  
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11. Charles E. H. Webster,  
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12. \*Gerald I. La Mont, 212  
Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

13. Albert W. Brown, 23  
Dodge St., Providence, R. I.

14. John N. Deglmann, Man-  
kato, Minn.

15. D. E. Hazen, Thonotosas-  
sa, Fla.

16. Theo. S. Kinn, 4010 N.  
Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

17. F. D. Sawyer, Otisfield  
Gore, Me.

18. H. A. Kandle, 7 Fern  
St., Worcester, Mass.

19. G. L. Rivers, 161 Broad  
St; New Orleans, La.

20. Lewis M. Lang, 513  
Mc Mechen St; Baltimore Md.

21. H. R. Ward, 53 Clinton  
St; Newark Ohio.

22. Nelson Newall, Still  
River, Mass.

\*Dropped for non-payment  
of dues.

dotte, Mich.

R. M. Bettesworth, Cedar  
Rapids, Iowa.

H. G. Hoffmann, 1908 St.  
Charles Ave; New Orleans, La.

George F. Conway, Post Of-  
fice, San Francisco, Cali.

H. D. Ruehlman, Sharon,  
Wis.

Fred L. Norton, Wyandotte,  
Mich.

William B. Hale, Williams-  
ville, Mass.

Every Paget, 309 Jackson  
Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

The above person will be ad-  
mitted to this society on Jan.  
5th 1895, if no objections are  
received. They are requested  
to forward dues (25c) on that  
day. Members, numbers 6, 12,  
13, 14, 16, 19, 20 and 22 are  
still in arrears for dues, please  
send 25c (dues) and member-  
ship cards will be sent. All  
members are requested to  
patronize all of the departments,  
P. H. Jaquith, Sec. and Treas.

ARE you a member of the  
"Standard Philatelic Society"  
If not, you should send for ap-  
plication blanks and further in-  
formation to the publishers of  
this paper.

## EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

John Fleming, Readington,

— | APPLICATIONS. | —

Irving E. Patterson, Wyand-



New Jersey, will give from 15 to 25 different stamps, for any stamp not in his collection.

Wanted to exchange reading matter both complete stories and weekly papers. References given if desired. Address:

Embert M. Wheeler, 77 Main St., Preston Side, Norwich, Conn.

Send list of articles you have to exchange, and want list. I. E. Patterson, Wyandotte, Mich.

Columbians and other good United States stamps wanted in exchange for stamps from our sheets. Send list of what you have and I will quote prices, and send sheets to select from. No torn or heavily cancelled stamps wanted at any price. Address at once to The Queen City Stamp Co., Plainfield, New Jersey.

Advertising space in this paper for stamps not in our collection. Send sheets. Address this OFFICE.

Will exchange Philatelic and other papers for Columbian stamps of higher value than the 2c. No less than three varieties. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. G. Hoffmann, New No. 1908 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, La.

ARE you a member of the "Standard Philatelic Society" If not, you should send for application blanks and further information to the publishers of this paper.

## GIRLS TO CARRY LETTERS?

SOME LIKE THE IDEA, BUT WANT BECOMING UNIFORMS.

ONE of the up-and-doing women who write letters to newspapers pleads eloquently that women as well as men be employed as letter carriers.

"If the force of letter carriers is to be increased," she says, "let the new ones be woman."

She signs herself Mary C. Eaton, and says that she, for one, would like to become a letter carrier at once.

"Well, I'll be darned!" exclaimed an old letter carrier, when told of Mary C. Eaton. "So women want to carry letters, do they? I flatter myself that I know the business pretty well, and I wouldn't like to see any woman going around with a bag on her shoulder for 10 hours a day, as we poor devils have to do. No, not even my mother-in-law."

Another of Uncle Sam's letter carriers said it would make woman awfully hunchbacked.

"Fancy a woman having to go through half a dozen office buildings," said he, "and keep the bulletins of each floor in her mind.

"If Uncle Sam gave orders tomorrow for woman to deliver letters they would be a regular rush for positions. All the fashion magazines would be filled with different ideas for post-women costumes. The women's pages of the newspapers would have long articles, and there would be all kinds of reforms in the shape of knickerbockers, bloomers and short skirts.

"They wouldn't like the leather bags, and they wouldn't like the suits the government supplied, and they would not want to be fixed up with lots of bric-a-brac.

"The inside of the postoffice would be draped with silks and scarfs, and cozy corners would be filled with cushions. Every woman would go around with a big satin bow tied around her bag.

"They would be first-class meat for comic papers, but for every-day hard wear they

wouldn't amount to much."

Many women were found who agreed with Miss Eaton. One girl said she would like to carry letters in the summer time, but that she didn't think it was a fit thing for women in the winter. Another wanted to know if women couldn't carry the mail on fine days and men on wet days.

As to dress the cadet blue, trimmed with brass and black braid, is suggested as a pretty uniform for the blue-eyed, pink-cheeked blonde; but for the fallow brunette something more pronounced in color would be wanting.

Still, all the postwomen couldn't be blondes, and Uncle Sam might not be willing to have two uniforms.—N. Y. R.

—♦♦♦—

ARE you a member of the "Standard Philatelic Society" If not, you should send for application blanks and further information to the publishers of this paper.

—♦♦♦—

Mr. Clifford W. Kissinger, has our thanks for a neat calendar.

The 1894 albums are out and bidding for the favor of the holiday buyer. Scott and Mekeel have new editions on the market.

**FREE! FREE!**

**A Rare Stamp** to all applicants for our approval sheets. We use over 6000 var. on these sheets, and mark all specimens at about cat. rates and allow 50pc com. Send refs. For 15c we will send **100 all diff.** Mexico, Honduras, Salvador, etc' album and hinges for mounting same. A genuine bargain. Never offered for less than 25c. We buy, sell and exchange. All letters with stamp, promptly answered.

FRANK BAILEY & CO.,  
*Wells, : : Me.*

**IF YOU HAVE**

any of the following papers, let us know what you want for them.

Washington Philatelist, Vol. I, II; Vol. III, Nos. 2 & 5; Vol. IV, Nos. 2 & 3; Vol. V, No. 4.

Post Office, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 34, 37, 38, 39, 41 & 42.

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Southern Philatelist, Vol.  
IV., Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 &  
10; Vol. V., No. 9.

Eastern Philatelist, Vol. XII.,  
Nos. 1, 2, 3 & 4; Vol. XIII.,  
No. 1.

American Philatelic Maga-  
zine, Vol. I., Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6,  
7, 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12; Vol., II,  
No. 5.

Dixie Philatelist, Vol. I,  
Nos. 1, 2 & 3.

Evergreen State Philatelist,  
Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2 & 3.

Philatelic Era, Vols. I, II,  
III, IV, V & 6; Vol. VII, Nos.  
1, 5, 6 & 7.

Philatelic Journal of Ameri-  
ca, Vol. XII, Nos. 1, 2 & 3. (9,  
10 & 11.)

The Stamp. Vol. I, Nos. 1,  
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 & 11; Vol.,  
II, Nos. 8 & 11; Vol. III, No.  
5.

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# THE REPORTER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY,  
*Vol. III. February, 1895. No. 6.*

*Joseph E. Hartley, Editor.*

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**15 Cents Per Year.**

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF  
*The Standard Philatelic Society.*

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# THE REPORTER

VOL. III. NORWICH, CONN., FEBRUARY, 1895. No. 6.

## ODE TO THE DYING S. OF P.

### I

The Moon threw down its lurid glare,  
Upon the face and features of a maiden fair;  
Her hair unloosened and hanging down—  
A pretty head for Philatelia's Crown.

### II

The Waves were dashing on the shore,  
And o'er the rocks the breakers roar.  
As almost every living being was in bed, asleep,  
The silence of the dead, was undisturbed.

### III

Pray what the object of this maiden fair,  
With beautiful face and flaxen hair?  
Alone in the cold atmosphere,  
And where her appeals no one can hear?

### IV

My courage rose, as on I went;  
My eyes, upon this object bent;  
My footsteps awoke her from her reverie;  
And she turned with: "Why, is that you, Every?"

### V

Pray, Evalyn, I said with fright,  
What brings you here this time of night?  
Her piercing eyes turned as she spoke,  
And, my inuer sympathies, awoke.

### VI

"Why am I here this time of night?  
My answer then will you enlight?  
"Beneath this very spot you see,  
Lies the remains of the Sons of Philatelia.

### VII

I came here in this solemn hour—  
And it is late, as you will see by clock in yon tower—



I came here in this hour of night,  
To view the remains in their sad plight.

## VIII

Poor creatures here beneath the Sod—  
O'er which we all have trod—  
Forever lie to rot and waste,  
And all, because of their may haste.

## IX

When they, the American Philatelic Ass., did bolt  
And in their mad haste and revolt,  
And from with devilish glee  
A society called Sons of Philatelia.

## X

Reason—they surely had none,  
And judging from the fun  
They had in that brief hour,  
Was such to cause their cup of joy to sour.

## XI

They, in their mad haste,  
Tried very hard to lay waste  
To all the works Philatelic mankind,  
But, they, alas, were left behind.

## XII

Now their lone resting place is marked  
With a slab, which is not entirely barked,  
And on it, rudely, is engraven:  
“We comment NOT thy soul to Heaven.”

—E. Quere Philman.

## WAR SHIPS IN STAMPS.

MR. SCHNEEZASS' NOVEL METHOD  
OF MAKING PICTURES —  
EACH STAMP IS CUT IN—  
TO SIXTY-EIGHT  
STRIPS.

**P**OSTAGE STAMPS have  
been put to many queer

uses, but no one has found a  
queerer method of utilizing  
them than that invented by  
Mr. E. Schneezass of Jersey  
City, N. J. Mr. Schneezass,  
who is a machinist by day, em-  
ploys his leisure hours at night  
in the pursuit of art to which  
no name has been given for the  
reason that he himself has not

though of any that would be appropriate, and no Amerigo has, as yet, usurped the privilege of this Columbus.

To explain it briefly, his art consists of cutting postage stamps into tiny strips and re-arranging them so as to form a picture. Naval subjects are his chief delight. Mr. Schneezass has turned out accurate reproductions of the Chicago and other United States ships of war in this novel manner.

His method of procedure is as follows:

He takes a piece of cardboard or a white porcelain plate, and supplies himself with a pair of scissors, a bottle of glue, a toothpick, a needle, a number of 2 cent Columbian stamps and a scattering of other stamps of a red and blue tinge. He lights his lamp (there is no gas in this modest apartment) and is ready for business.

Of course it is only an outline representation that he gives. First, the outlines of the hull are carefully indicated by long, thin strips cut from the Columbian stamps. Each stamp will furnish sixty-eight strips. Port holes, smokestacks, upper cabins, are cut out of the dark-

er portions of the same stamps and pasted into their places. Then the masts are put in, with all the intricacies of yards and rigging in strip by strip with infinite pains. The waves of sea are successfully indicated by a lot of the semi circular legend, "United States of America," cut out and arranged in inverted crescent form, tip to tip. Figures of Columbus and various of his companions do duty for captain and crew.

Then a touch of color is added in the flag, which is made from the red and blue stamps. The picture of the steamship Chicago may be taken as an instance of the conscientious labor which Mr. Schneezass bestows on his work. The ship is made up of no less than 1,280 pieces, and the sea on which it rides of sixty more. In all eighty Columbian stamps and two others were mutilated for the purpose, so that the net cost of the materials used was about \$1.64. In addition the artist spent thirteen and one-half hours of the time that is proverbially said to be money.—New York Recorder.

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ARE you a member of the "Standard Philatelic Society" If not, you should send for application blanks and further information to the publishers of this paper.

## THE NEW STAMPS.

THE HEADS OF MARSHALL AND  
MADISON WILL BE SERVED  
UP ON THE \$2 AND \$5  
ISSUE.

**T**HE new issue of postage stamps will differ from the current issue in several particulars. Its denominations, for example, will be one, two, three, four, five, six, eight, ten, fifteen, and fifty cents, and the \$1, \$2 and \$5. The regular current issue—that of 1890—has no fifty-cent stamp, or any of the dollar values. The coming issue will drop out the thirty and ninety cent stamps, transferring the heads of Thomas Jefferson and Commodore Perry, which now stand on them respectively, to the fifty-cent and \$1 denominations. The Postmaster General has made designs for the \$2 and \$5 a special subject of consideration.

Looking over the rest of the series he found portraits of Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Jackson Lincoln, Grant and Garfield, representing the executive branch of the civil government; Sherman representing the army and Perry

the navy, and Webster and Clay the legislative branch. But the judicial branch has been persistently ignored in the stamp portraits from the the foundation of the government till now. In an earlier issue Alexander Hamilton had figured, but the great constitution maker of opposite education and faith had been ignored, so now John Marshall and James Madison are to appear on the \$2 and \$5 stamps.

## NEW YORK NOTES.

**B**USINESS is once again booming and all dealers report a great gain in their business, in fact one said their was a greater demand for stamps than ever before, and plenty of room for more dealers. This same dealer said that a great many dealers were refusing to sell any U. S., as they anticipated a great rise in prices, in fact such a rise that millionaires will be tempted to come in our ranks and make a few Wall Street corners.

Mr. C. A. Burger of 29 Park Row, gets to his office at 7 P. M., and stays until 9 A. M. How is that for hustling.

Auction sales are booming. J. W. Scott and Albrecht & Co., both held one during Dec.

Mr. W. F. Gregory of 11 Park Row, is making a good bid for local trade and receiving a good share as he well deserves. He is also spending from two to four extra hours over his stamps.

The "Brooklyn Stamp" is to be issued once more by Gerald I. La Mont, its former editor and publisher. Owing to a misunderstanding between the Globe Stamp & Publishing Co., of 73 4th Ave., and Mr. La Mont, no numbers has appeared since last Dec. The Xmas number will appear on or about December 25th.

The Brooklyn Philatelic Society is holding regular meetings and has a local membership of thirty odd. All wishing to become either active or corresponding members should address; A. H. Eckland, 422 Dean Street.

The S. of P. collectors in Buffalo, N. Y., seemed to be "lightning struck" when they heard of the consolidation of the "Collector" with the

"Pennsy."

As there are ten or more members of the A. P. A. in Buffalo, N. Y., a branch of that organization was made in this city. They will not have a separate society, but will emerge with the "Buffalo Philatelic Society." The society will now be known as the "Buffalo Philatelic Society, branch of the A. P. A.

We have received a copy of the "California Philatelist," No. 31, published by E. F. Games, San Francisco, California, in the interest of his large stamp and coin business. Send for a copy, free.

The first American silver dollar was issued from the Philadelphia Mint October 15, 1794. That was "the dollar of our daddies."

Will H. Low has designed the \$1 and Walter Shirlaw the \$5 silver certificates which are to be issued by the Government.

The "Moliagel" gold nugget, found at Mount Moliagel, Australia, in 1869, weighed 100 pounds and assayed \$45,000 in pure gold.

Advertise!



## EXCHANGE COLUMN.

Exchanges of the REPORTER, send one copy of your paper to Julius L. Cohn, 11 North Division St., Buffalo, N. Y., and one copy to the publishers.

"The Evergreen State Philatelist" completes Vol. 1. with the Dec. No. It is "chucked full" of news. From it we clip the following:—"The manner in which our trans-atlantic mail service is paid for, is not generally understood. The preference is given whenever possible to American steamers, which are allowed for their services, all the postage collected on the mails they carry from this country, that is to say, 5c per  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce, \$1.60 a pound or \$3200 a short ton for letters and post cards, and 1c for two ounces, 8c per pound or \$160 a ton for other articles. But, if a foreign steamer can deliver the mails sooner than a domestic one, the mails are assigned to the foreign steamer and she is allowed 44c a pound or \$880 a short ton for letters and post cards and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound or \$90 a short ton for other articles."

The publishers of this paper

in sending me the "January REPORTER," used the "Lone Star State Philatelist" (Whew! "Another little paper with a big name") "as a wrapper." Well, after reading all I could of it, that is, in other words, until I got tired of it, I decided that it was only worth to be "used as a wrapper."

The "Dixie Philatelist" for December is at hand. "The confessions of a stamp dealer," by E. M. Richmond, are confessions, "sure enough." An up-to-date list of the members of the "Southern Philatelic Association," also a photo of each and every officer of the above society, appears in this number. On the whole, it a good magazine.

We have received Vol. I. No. 2., of the "Cricket," published at Elmira, New York. We have't seen No. 1. yet. The Philatelic department conducted by "Shaky," is very shaky. "Fix it it up, brother."

The "Monthly Visitor," published at Haverhill, Mass., was received this month. It is "up-to date" in amateur journalism. Why not have a philatelic department, Boys?



The December number of the "Penny" is at hand and is "filled to the brim" with interesting articles, as was promised in the "November Penny." This number contains a photo of the Chairman of Trustees S. of P. A photograph of the group who attended the first annual convention at Niagara Falls, also adorns this number.

The "Philatelic Review of Reviews" for November is before us as usual. The P. R. of R. is filled with interesting news.

The "Canadian Philatelist" for October is at hand. Its leading article is, "A Plea for Systematic Collecting" by the well known writer, Mr. Lewis G. Quackenbush. Every collector ought to read this article, if possible. Brother Stæbler is going to give us a larger "bill of fare" as soon as he catches up with "Father Time."

The Holiday Number of the "Eastern Philatelist" (Dec. No.) is at hand. The leading article is on the "Re-Engraved stamps of the United States" by Crawford Capen. Whew! What an advertising patronage the "E. P." has, 24 pages. Well!

this only proves the merits of Brother Pimkham's Journal.

**PUBLISHERS!!**—Bear in mind! papers sent once every two or three months will not be reviewed. Send it every month or not at all.—Re. Ed.

Have not seen "Southern Philatelist" since September '94. Whew! Where has it gone to?

- The Reporter. -

**EXCHANGES!**

Please send one copy to Julius L. Cohn, 11 North Division St; Buffalo, N. Y. and one copy to the publishers, Norwich, Ct.

**ADVERTISING RATES.**

|          |        |           |         |
|----------|--------|-----------|---------|
| 1 Inch   | .25    | 15 Inches | \$3.75  |
| 3 Inches | .75    | 25 Inches | \$6.25  |
| 6 Inches | \$1.50 | 50 Inches | \$12.50 |

Subscriptions, 15c per year.

—EDITOR.—

JOSEPH E. HARTLEY.

—BUSINESS MANAGER.—

PERLEY H. JAQUITH.

The Reporter Publishing Co., Box 8,  
Norwich, Conn.

Entered at the Norwich-P. O. as Second  
Class Matter.

**AGENTS.**

Julius L. Cohn, Buffalo, New York.  
L. S. Graham, Merritton, Ont.

**EDITOR'S NOTES.**

E. L. Parker's price-lists numbers 69 and 70 have reached us.

Fifteen cents is not a large amount to pay for twelve numbers of this paper.—Subscribe!

WE have received retail price-list, No. 30, of the Standard Stamp Co., 4 Nicholson Place, St. Louis, Mo. It is free for the asking.

WE are in receipt of J. E. Handshaw's 5th Monthly Auction Sale comprising 132 lots. A copy can be had by addressing him at Smithtown Branch, New York.

THE "National Philatelic Society" has changed its name to the "League of American Philatelists."

THE Democrats spent \$9,-200,000 more on the postal service than they received from postal revenues last year, and yet the postal service wasn't as good last year as it was the year before.—N. Y. Despatch.

WE have received a catalogue of the "Thirty-third Reserve Auction Sale," of the "Chicago Philatelic Society," to be held on Jan. 24, 26 and 28, 1895. Some very desirable stamps are offered among the 1303 lots.

MR. C. L. Monreau, 122 W. 48th Street, New York, offers 160 different lots in his Sixth Auction Sale to be held Jan. 31 '95.

OF late, we have received a

great many one inch advertisements: "Send marked copy with bill." Now, if you have not got 25 cents to send with your one inch advertisement, don't send your advertisement at all. We don't want it, unless, CASH WITH COPY.

It cost the Post Office Department \$.0226 $\frac{2}{3}$  to carry the letter for whose transportation you pay two cents. That is, the average expenditure of the Government is \$.0226 $\frac{2}{3}$  for every two cents of Revenue received, and yet the deficiency in postal revenues for the year ending June 30, 1894 was \$9, 243, 935!!

SEND stamp to the REPORTER for application blanks to the Standard Philatelic Society.

"STAMP Collecting and How to Collect" is the name of a pamphlet published by R. F. Albrecht & Co., 90 Nassau St., New York; free for the asking.

"DAVISON'S Philatelic Concordance and Address Book," is a book that no collector should be without. It contains a list of all inscriptions on every postage stamp issued, and as a Philatelic Directory it is without an equal. The price of

this handy volume is 50 cents or bound in cloth \$1. Davison Publishing Co., 176 Broadway, N. Y. The publishers have our thanks for same.

A catalogue of South and Central American Stamps has been received from F. McCormack, 10 E. 14th Street, N. Y.

**EXCHANGE NOTICES.**

Ten philatelic papers for every U. S. stamp cat. at 15c or over. Irving E. Patterson, Wyandotte, Mich.

I will give 500 stamps, well mixed, (no continentals) for a 5c 1847. R. M. Booth, 1130 E. Monroe St., Springfield, Ill.

Have four curiosities from New Zealand, Jarva and Zanzibar to exchange for any U. S. Revenue stamp cat. at 10c or two at 5c. David B. Crocket, Avondale, N. J.

Your name printed on 150 Chromo cards or 60 Hidden name cards for 72c worth of stamps, eggs, minerals, etc. Send a list of what you have for me to select from. Geo. D. French, Ivoryton, Ct.

Will exchange philatelic and other papers for Columbian stamps of higher value than the 2c. No less than three varieties. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. G. Hoffmann, 1908 St.

Charles Ave., New Orleans, La.

Advertising space in this paper for stamps not in our collection. Send sheets. Address this office.

A rare U. S. local stamp cat. at \$15.00 for a collection of stamps. 50 all different foreign stamps for each covered stamp magazine. N. G. Wilson, 1224 N 17th Street., St. Joseph Mo.

I want "Post Office" numbers 34, 36, 37, 38 and 39, will give 35cts, for the lot or will exchange. H. C. Kendall, Box 176, Emmettsburg, Iowa.

**First Auction Sale of the S. P. S.**

Bids are for each lot and not for each piece. Purchasers will be promptly notified and are expected to remit for lots at once or lots will go to next highest bidder. All lots for next sale must be in by Feb. 10, 1895. No bids for this sale received after Feb. 10, 1895.

Address:  
F. D. SAWYER,  
Otisfield Gore, Me.

| No.            | No in lot                       | Resd. |        |
|----------------|---------------------------------|-------|--------|
| UNITED STATES. |                                 |       |        |
| 1.             | 1847, 5c brown, good            | 1     | \$0.60 |
| 2.             | —, do—                          | 1     |        |
| 3.             | —47, 10c black, fine            | 1     |        |
| 4.             | —51, 1c blue, good              | 1     |        |
| 5.             | —, 3c red good,                 | 25    |        |
| 6.             | —, 10c green, good              | 1     |        |
| 7.             | —, 12c black, good              | 1     | \$1.00 |
| 8.             | —61, 1c blue, good              | 20    |        |
| 9.             | —, 5c brown, good               | 1     |        |
| 10.            | — 1 5 10 12 24 and 30c          | 6     | \$1.00 |
| 11.            | — 30c blue, fair                | 1     | \$1.50 |
| 12.            | 1868, 11x13mm 1 2 3 10 12 15, 6 |       | \$1.50 |

|                          |              |                          |     |       |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|-----|-------|
| 13.                      | —69          | 9½x9½mm 1c buff, g       | 1   |       |
| 14.                      | —69          | 2c brown,                | 1   | .65   |
| 15.                      | —68.         | 3c blue,                 | 25  |       |
| 16.                      | —69.         | 6c blue,                 | 1   | .40   |
| 17.                      | —70.         | 8½x10½mm 1 2 and 3c, 3   |     | .40   |
| 18                       | —72.         | 1c to 90c, good          | 11  |       |
| 19.                      | —87.         | *3c vermilion            | 1   |       |
| 20.                      | —72.         | *15c orange,             | 1   |       |
| 21.                      | —            | same,                    | 5   |       |
| 22.                      | 1888.        | 30c p b, g               | 1   |       |
| 23.                      | —            | same,                    | 5   |       |
| 24.                      | —            | 90c pur f                | 1   | .60   |
| 25.                      | —84.         | 4c car, g                | 1   |       |
| 26.                      | —90.         | set g                    | 11  | .60   |
| 27.                      | —93.         | 1c blue g                | 100 |       |
| 28.                      | —93.         | 2c violet g              | 100 |       |
| 30.                      | —93.         | 3c green g               | 10  | .25   |
| 29.                      | —93.         | *3c "                    | 5   |       |
| 31.                      | —93.         | 4c ult g                 | 5   |       |
| 32.                      | —            | 5c brown g               | 5   |       |
| 33.                      | —            | 6c pur g                 | 5   |       |
| 34.                      | —            | 8c mag g                 | 5   |       |
| 35.                      | —            | *8c mag g                | 5   |       |
| 36.                      | —            | 10c d br g               | 5   |       |
| 37.                      | —            | 15c d gre g              | 1   | .15   |
| 38.                      | —93.         | 30c r br                 | 1   | .30   |
| 39.                      | —93.         | 50c slate                | 1   | .50   |
| 40.                      | —93.         | \$2 br r g               | 1   | 2.00  |
| 41.                      | —93.         | *1 to 50c                | 11  | 1.50  |
| 42.                      | 93.          | 1 to 50c g               | 11  | 1.35  |
| 43.                      | 93.          | *set                     | 16  | 25.00 |
| 44.                      | 93.          | set                      | 16  | 22.50 |
| 45.                      | —94.         | 1 2 3 4 5 6 10 50c       | 8   |       |
| 50.                      | —79.         | Unpaid 1c to 10c         | 5   |       |
| 51.                      | —79.         | Unpaid 30c g             | 1   | .80   |
| 52.                      | —79.         | Unpaid 50c g             | 1   | 1.00  |
| 53.                      | —79.         | Unpaid 1 to 10c r br, 5  |     |       |
| 54.                      | —91.         | Unpaid 1c to 10c clar, 5 |     |       |
| 55.                      | —93.         | Unpaid 30c clar          | 1   | 1.00  |
| 56.                      | —93.         | Unpaid 50c clar          | 1   | 1.00  |
| <b>Envelopes.</b>        |              |                          |     |       |
| 57.                      | —74.         | * 10c die B w p en,      | 1   |       |
| 58.                      | —            | do                       | 10  | 1.75  |
| 59.                      | —83.         | *4c green w n en,        | 1   |       |
| 60.                      | —            | *4c green amber p en,    | 1   |       |
| <b>U. S. Department.</b> |              |                          |     |       |
| 61.                      | Agriculture  | 1 2 3c g                 | 3   | 1.25  |
| 62.                      | *Interior    | set                      | 10  | 1.50  |
| 63.                      | Navy         | 1c blue                  | 1   |       |
| 64.                      | P O          | 1 2 3 g                  | 3   | .30   |
| 65.                      | *Confederate | 10c d blue               | 15  |       |
| 66.                      | —64.         | " 1c orange              | 1   | .25   |
| <b>Foreign.</b>          |              |                          |     |       |
| 70.                      | —92.         | Argentine 2 5c Jubl      | 2   | .75   |
| 71.                      | --67.        | Bolivia 10c brow fine,   | 1   | 4.25  |
| 72.                      | —            | 5c violet                | 1   | 3 00  |
| 82.                      | --70.        | S Af. R Scot 54 no 4,    | 1   | 1.00  |
| 85.                      | —            | 14,                      | 1   | 1.00  |
| 86.                      | —            | 16,                      | 1   | 1.50  |

## WANTED 1000,000 STAMPS.

### THE STORY OF EDNA BROWN'S MAIL.

**N**ORWICH, CONN. Jan. 22, 1895.—Within a month many of this city have received circular letters from Edna Brown of Kanesville, Ill. The letters stated that she was a cripple and desired to collect a million cancelled postage stamps in order to secure treatment in a medical intitute. Each of the persons addressed was asked to send Miss Brown ten or more cancelled postage stamps and to write three letters containing similar requests, their correspondends to send stamps and write other letters, and so on, until the 50th link in the chain should be forged. Those receiving letters numbered 50 were asked not to write other letters, but to return the 49th letter to Edna Brown, thus ending the chain. To appreciate what happened



it must be remembered that Kanessville is a cross-roads town on the prairie, nine miles northwest of Aurora. The nearest railroad station is Sugar Grove, five miles south. Comprising the town there are perhaps 80 houses, and 25 letters a day would be a big mail.

A few days after the dauntless letters went forth the postmaster began to receive a good many letters for Edna Brown. His surprise soon deepened into astonishment, his astonishment into consternation, and his consternation into despair. The letters Edna Brown kept increasing. They soon filled a bushel basket daily. Then they filled several baskets. It rained letters.

Not only letters came, but boxes and bundles of cancelled stamps from well-intentioned people. The stage coach became so crowded by mail bags that there was no room for passengers. The postmaster was obliged to hire an assistant to help handle the stuff.

"The chain" is still not half completed, and an average of from 8,000 to 10,000 letters a day are received at the post office for Miss Edna Brown, to

say nothing of boxes and bundles of stamps by mail and express. Monday the number received reached 15,000. The mail clerks and the trains are in a condition of collapse.

Some of the letters even contain money orders sent by sympathetic persons. Often whole sheets of stamps are sent just as they came from the post office, except with an ink line drawn through. Of course one person cannot look over all this mail, so it is parcelled out among the farmers' wives, who, for the satisfaction of reading the letters, open them and trim the stamps for the little cripple. She passed the 3,000,000 mark long ago and there seems to be no way to stop the avalanche.

No medical institute wanted a million cancelled stamps, or even thought of such a thing. The only one who seems to be making anything out of the scheme is Uncle Sam, who is receiving from \$200 to \$300 a day postage on the letters sent to Edna Brown of Kanessville, Ill.

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### EXCHANGE NOTICES.-CON.

U. S. 1847 5c. 1890, 30 and 90c stamps wanted in exchange



for 20 to 50 varieties from 1851 to '95. Other U. S. stamps wanted that are not in my collection for best offers. E. Albrecht, 249 Cherry Ave., Chi-

cago, Ill.

A Mekeel's 1894 album for best offer in stamps. Stamps for stamps. E. A. Barby, 1171 Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

—THE STANDARD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—

ORGANIZED AUGUST 1, 1893,

**President,** L. S. GRAHAM, Merrittton, Ont.  
**Vice President,** J. E. HARTLEY, Norwich, Conn.  
**Secretary & Treasurer,** P. H. JAQUITH, Norwich, Conn.  
**Exchange Superintendent,** F. C. MYERS, Albany, N. Y.  
**Librarian,** W. B. Tyrrell, Albany, N. Y.  
**Attorney,** F. R. LAWRENCESON, Canton, Mo.  
**Auction Manager,** F. D. SAWYER, Otisfield Gore, Me.  
**Official Organ,** "THE REPORTER."

Any collector in good standing can join by sending 10c to the Secretary for application blanks and full information regarding the different departments.

— | MEMBERS. | —

23. Irving E. Patterson, Wyandotte, Mich.

24. R. M. Bettesworth, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

25. H. G. Hoffmann, 1908 St. Charles Ave; New Orleans, La.

26. George F. Conway, Post Office, San Fransico, Cali.

27. H.D. Ruehlman, Sharon, Wis.

28. Fred. L. Morton, Wyandotte, Mich.

29. William B. Hale, Williamsville, Mass.

30. Every Paget, 309 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Joseph C. Morin, Bic, Quebec, Canada.

Richard Foley, Flensburg, Germany.

Will A. Spalton, 224 N. Topoka Ave; Wicheta, Kansas.

E. Dalldort, Reddersburg, O. V. S; South Africa.

The above persons will be admitted to this society on Feb. 5th 1895, if no objections are received. They are requested to forward dues (25c) on that day. Members, numbers 14, 16, 19, 20, 22, 26 and 28 are still in arrears for dues, please send 25c (dues) and membership cards will be sent. All members are requested to patronize all of the departments. P. H Jaquith, Sec. and Treas.

— | APPLICATIONS. | —

ARE you a member of the "Standard Philatelic Society?" If no, you should send for application blanks and further information to the publishers of this paper.

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### MICHIGAN NOTES.

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**V**OL. 1, No. 2 of the "Michigan Philatelist," contains nominations for officers of the new "Michigan Philatelic Society." Nominations are the following: Pres: S. L. Wing & I. E. Patterson; Sec: I. E. Patterson & A. W. Shaw; Treas: C. L. Litzer, B. J. Bishop and W. L. Mills; Libr: W. L. Mills; Supt of Sales, A. W. Shaw, S. E. Kirk & W. L. Mills; Auction Mgr: S. E. Kirk and F. L. Norton; Conter-Detector, A. W. Shaw; Attorney, F. L. Van Demark and Charles E. Fuller; Purchasing Agent: S. E. Kirk, F. L. Van Demark and D. O. Boudeman; Trustees: Fred Buggie, W. C. Bailey, C. F. Litzer, W. L. Mills, I. E. Patterson, D. O. Boudeman; S. E. Kirk, W. L. Mills, A. W. Shaw; C. E. Fuller, B. J. Bishop and F. L. Van Demark. The result of the election will be given in next month's REPORTER.

Mr. B. J. Bishop, a collector of Wyandotte, Mich., is now attending the state university at Ann Arbor.

Two Michigan collectors were elected at the last election of the National, now the "International Philatelic Society." Mr. S. L. Wing of Coldwater, was elected Purchasing Agent and Mr. I. E. Patterson of Wyandotte, Michigan, Librarian.

The four, eight and ten cent Columbian stamps are still for sale at this post office and I will be happy to purchase any quantity for readers of the REPORTER providing return postage is inclosed.

Mr. A. H. Crittenden, of the Crittenden & Borgman Stamp Co., Detroit, Mich., was chosen Purchasing Agent at the last S. of P. election.

Mr. Kay, of the well-known Detroit firm of jewelers, Wright, Kay & Co., has a fine collection of some twelve thousand varieties.

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### A PHILATELIC [?]BARBER'S TALE.

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**W**ISHING to be distinguished from a foot ball player,

since the Michigans defeated Illinois, I betook myself a barber shop on Jackson Street. As there was but one barber, and he had plenty of time, I shall be able to give you a partial history of this wonderful individual.

Strange to say, the place was neat and clean. I seated myself in the chair and bespoke him to make haste, as I had an appointment to fill about 10 hours and 59 minutes hence. This seemed a man who lacked such a thing as haste, and, if anything, my admonition, only caused him to be slower than usual.

When he was finally ready to commence,—having heard of the wonderful minds of these artists(?), I decided to test him. Ere he had time to commence giving me his family history, I was spinning out a Philatelic tale. I told all I knew, (and more besides) of the O'Connell 5c stamps, the Mulready envelope, the Providence and Brattleboro issues, the die manufactured by the Mormons, etc. Surely, I said, you collect stamps. I can tell it by the shape of your head. 'Yes' he replied, "I have collected stamps ever since I was a boy. I have ten thousand different stamps." Is that all, I interjected. "I (continuing) have four of the 5c O'Connell's, a sheet of the Mormon 3c stamp—and curious

things they are, and one original Brattleboro stamp." The Professor (as he was wont to call himself) collected stamps long before I was born—so he said. "Professor" I avered, "I want to buy some of those O'Connell stamps and some of the Mormon 3 cents. I will give you 100 dollars for them." "Ahem, 'hem, I left my album at my wife's mothers, boy, and can't sell you now."

He then went on to tell how, for several years he was confidential clerk in a large department store of this city, and how he had handled over four thousand dollars per day, and how he had lost his wife and son. He said he had worked in all the large barber-shops in the north-west, and how, on account of his excellency, had drawn most of the trade from the foreman of the establishments, and said foreman, seeing their trade being drawn away, fired this man to save their own place. How he had worked in the Palmer House, and rehashed the old story about the floor being made of silver dollars, etc. He said he had ran up to Milwaukee a few weeks ago and worked a month in the largest house there, and, of course, got all the trade and was promptly 'fired'.

He showed me a letter dated January 5th, 1894. It read:

"To whom it may concern:

Mr. Jno. ——— has been in our employ for several years, and we can recommend him to be reliable and honest.

Yours Truly,  
———."

How old are you Prof.? I enquired. Thirty five years was his response. Finally he remarked he had been a barber for twenty six years. Mind you, a man of thirty-five, has been 20 years a barber, worked several years with a department-goods store, etc. Truly a marvelous personage! "Shampoo, Sir?" Say Prof., Were you ever a timbrologist? Bless you, no. I remembered that word ever since I was a boy, but never was a timbrologist. Shades of the O'Connell 5 cent thought I. Where are thou Brigam Young? You are a good one, and no mistake.

He got personal and told me how he flirted with the girls and they never cost him a cent. "Confidence, young man, is all you require," he continued. "I went out without a cent with a crowd of girls and had a fine time." Reminds me of a fellow who had just 5 cents in his pocket, and the girl he was with wanted a soda. He went in and ordered one glass with two spoons. "Two spoons."

Another fellow encountered a crowd of girls and was going home with them. When the conductor came around, and

shouted fare, he fumbled in his pockets, and could not find "a red." An old man took off his hat and took up a collection, amidst the roars of the rest of the passengers. Whispered in his ear: 'Confidence, Confidence' As the people were passing down Jackson Street the next morning, they beheld the following rudely painted on the barber-post, "Confidence, but don't contradict. Born in 1888 and died in 1885—age—35 years." I omitted to and he worked me to the tune of fifty cents. My friends often enquired why I wore a skull cap for a few weeks afterwards, but I always maintained silence. But now it's over, my head looked as though a dull lawnmower had went over it. I was compelled to go to another place, and have my head completely shaved. And that is why I wore a skull cap, to let my hair grow.—E. Q. Philman.

## STAMPS FREE!

✱ Send for my approval  
✱ sheets with reference and  
✱ I will give you stamps  
✱ from 10 different coun-  
✱ tries. Mekeel's Pop.  
✱ Stamp Album and 125  
✱ diff. only **50 cts.**

†C. H. Thompson,†

208 Elizabeth St.,  
UTICA, N. Y.



DO YOU NEED ANY 

**JOB PRINTING?**

IF YOU DO, —

LET US FIGURE \* \* \*  
ON YOUR WORK. \* \* \*

WE MAKE A

— † SPECIALTY † —

OF PRINTING

**Amateur Papers.**

SEND  
TO  
US  
FOR  
SAMPLES  
AND  
PRICES. | | |



*The  
Reporter  
Publishing  
Company,*

NORWICH, — CONN.

GET OFF! 

THE EARTH, OR send for my books of stamps, discount 25 to 50pc. — Beginners Albums only 10 cents each. Beginners Packet containing 100 U. S and Foreign stamps, only 11 cents.

Every fifth purchaser's packet mailed in a 5c Columbian envelope. One-half pound of philatelic papers, 10 cents.....

**Julius L. Cohn,**

11 N. DIVISION ST;

BUFFALO, - - N. Y.

*A one  
inch  
advertisement  
for  
every  
5 8 cent  
1890  
issue sent us. . . .*

NO TORN OR HEAVILY  
CANCELLED STAMPS  
WANTED.



**N. B.**—

I beg to announce to all Philatelists that I am now ready to send out good selections of U. S. For- Stamps to responsible parties at the following dis- counts:

U. S. AT 25, 10, & NET.  
FOREIGN AT 50, 25, & NET.

Correspondence Solicited.

{ ALL LETTERS ANSWERED. }

**H. D. Ruehlman,**

LOCK BOX 76, SHARON, WIS.

N. B. I pay postage both ways when a fair amount of stamps are taken. (6)

MAIL, MAIL Send 10c. and we  
LARGEST will insert Your  
name in DIRECTO-  
MAIL THATRY and send you Our  
COMES TO SIX HAPPY FIRESIDE  
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# THE REPORTER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Vol. III. MARCH, 1895. No. 7.

Joseph E. Hartley, Editor.

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15 Cents Per Year.

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF

*The Standard Philatelic Society.*

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THE REPORTER PUBLISHING CO.,

Post Office Box 8,

**NORWICH, - CONN.**





# THE REPORTER

VOL. III

NORWICH, CONN., MARCH, 1895.

NO. 7.

## PHILATELY AS AN INVESTMENT.

**T**HAT stamp collecting is not only an interesting pastime, but also an excellent investment, can be seen by comparing J. W. Scott & Co.'s twenty fourth edition catalogue, issued in 1871, with Scott's 55th of today. The following are merely a few sample comparisons selected at random:

|                                                 | PRICES IN<br>1871. | PRICES IN<br>1891. | PRICES IN<br>1895. |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| U. S. New York P. O. 5c black,                  | \$1.00             | \$4.00             | \$7.00             |
| U. S. 1861, 90c blue,                           | .20                | 1.00               | 7.00               |
| U. S. 1869, 24c purple and green,               | .10                | 2.50               | 7.00               |
| U. S. 1869, 30c blue and carmine,               | .15                | 1.00               | 3.00               |
| U. S. 1869, 90c black and carmine,              | .25                | 7.00               | 12.50              |
| U. S. 1871, 24c purple,                         | .03                | .35                | 35.00              |
| Wurtemberg, 1857, 18kr blue,                    | .10                | 2 50               | 10.00              |
| Wurtemberg, 1863, 18kr orange,                  | .05                | 2.00               | 4.00               |
| Tuscany, 1852, 60 crazia                        | 4 00               | 15.00              | 45.00              |
| Tasmania, 1871, 4d blue,                        | .25                | 5.00               | 12.50              |
| Mecklenburg-Schwerin, '64, 5sh brown,           | .10                | 1.25               | 2.50               |
| Bremen, 1852, 3gr blue,                         | .05                | 2.00               | 5.00               |
| Schleswig-Holstein, 1850, 2 sch rose, . . . . . | .30                | 7.50               | 30.00              |
| Saxony, 1850, 3 pf red, . . . . .               | .50                | 20.00              | 35.00              |
| Roman States, 50 baj blue, . . . . .            | .25                | 3.00               | 5.00               |
| New Brunswick, 1857, 3c red, . . . . .          | .20                | 1.50               | 3.00               |
| Newfoundland, 1857, 2p vermilion, . . . . .     | .25                | 3 50               | 7 50               |
| Newfoundland, 1857, 4p qermillion, . . . . .    | .25                | 8.00               | 15.00              |
| St. Vincent, 1871, 1sh brown, . . . . .         | .20                | 1.00               | 5.00               |

Twenty-two years have elapsed since Mr. Scott published his twenty-fourth edition, consisting of twenty-eight pages, without any illustrations, at 15 cents per copy

The new Scott Stamp and Coin Company published their fifty-fifth on January 1st, 1895. As the army of philatelists are ever on the increase, the next twenty years must naturally enhance all classes of stamps in value, and a much greater rate than the past, as all old issues are being anxiously snapped up by the thousands of enthusiastic stamp buyers when ever an opportunity permits. Take, for example, even our own ninety cent dark purple, of the 1888 issue, now out of use, and which can still be had at the present time, at eighty-five cents each for used speci.



mens; should this stamp increase at the same ratio as the ninety cent Lincoln 1869 has the past twenty years, this particular specimen will bring the snug little sum of \$24 in 1911, or about thirty times as much as its present market value, and as this is only one illustration out of hundreds, we might add the interest compounded in any savings bank, or even real estate, cannot begin to compare with stamp collecting as an investment.

When one considers the growth of philately the past twenty years, and its brilliant future in store the next twenty, it is only fair to assume that many stamps worth cents to-day will bring as many dollars in 1911. In 1871, at the highest estimation, there were scarcely twenty thousand active stamp collectors, present estimates are that there exists over one million. What will the number be twenty years hence? At least that's what the wild waves are saying.

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### STAMP CATALOGS.\*

BY E. Quere Philman.

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**W**HAT good is one of the present stamp Catalogs? This query has often been presented, and yet we seem to be groping around in the dark and cold for an answer. Everyone, perhaps, is humifused to answer, as a basis of exchange. Not for a moment would I diagnose this to be in error. It is true the standard catalogs of to-day are used, to a great extent, to base an exchange, yet, when exchanging, why not have a perfectly accurate catalog as a

point-d'appui? We want to exchange equally. If I have a stamp, the actual worth of which is \$2 and it is cataloged at \$2.50, and you have one cataloged at \$2.50, yet its actual worth is \$3.50, and we exchange at catalog value, is not something lost? Why not exchange on the basis of their actual worth?

A catalog is generally issued by a dealer. He prices the stamps at what he estimates them to be worth. You, another dealer, may get the stamps cheaper, and can afford to sell them at a lower price than the first named dealer. He is high in his prices, and you are low, and vice versa. Perhaps the actual value of the stamps are not as either of you have them. Then again, the commonest stamps, when cataloged, are put

\*The reader will not consider Catalog the proper spelling of the word and not Catalogue, as formerly used,

at one or two cents each, whereas they are not worth more than two or three cents per hundred. This creates a wrong impression in the minds of many, especially with the beginner, or younger collector. He gets a catalog. Looking over it, he finds the cheaper stamp he can get is worth one to two cents and sometimes more, each. He takes a piece of paper and a pencil and figures out how many thousand dollars it would take to get a moderate collection, and gives up in disgust. The figures appall him. Where he figures, (by the catalog) a lot of stamps to cost \$100 mayhap they can actually be obtained for \$5, and so on.

Again the rarer stamps are scarcely ever given a price at all, and even some of the commoner stamps have no price attached. This leads the novice to believe they are not obtainable, whereas they can really be procured at a very favorable figure.

What we want is a general catalog giving the price of every stamp issued. Not a fancy figure, but the actual price at which it will sell. Divide the

cheap stamps up into mills or fractions of mills, so that the real value can be expressed, and used as a basis when figuring exchanges. We do not want a catalog controlled by one firm or individual, but a general catalog controlled by the general public, wherein we may rely will be recorded the actual value of stamps.

I often wonder why such a catalog has not before been issued. Many attempts have been made at it, and they are many of the so-called catalogs in the market, but none actually unbiased and correct.

Such a catalog, if it was perfect and well advertised, ought to command a large sale, providing, of course, it was sold at a low price. What we want is a low priced, good catalog.

New issues of the catalog should not be forced upon the public every four or months, and the prices of all stamps advanced each time. New issues should be made only when actually needed. If a certain class of stamps grows into disfavor, or declines in price, such decline should be noticed in the next issue of the catalog. Never boost up a cheap stamp. If

stamps are not worth as much as in a former issue, be not backward in saying so. He is a coward who is afraid to express his thoughts. This is a free country and everybody is permitted to express their actual thoughts, and ideas, without molestation.

When we do get a perfect catalog, we will have perfect exchanges. No one will be cheated and everyone will have the satisfaction of knowing he is getting his money's worth and not being imposed upon, or compelled to pay an exorbitant price for a comparatively common stamp, when said stamp is declining in favor. Many stamps are manipulated. This manipulation should be cast out of all legitimate catalogs.

### THE STAMPS OF STE. MARIE DE MADAGASCAR.

**F**ORMERLY, the French Colony of Ste. Marie de Madagascar was a dependence of Diego Suarez, and the stamps used were the same as those of this colony, bearing the words, "Diego Suarez et Dependances," issued in the latter part of 1892. But as their money valuations were not equal, it resulted in a

loss for the colony on all stamps sold, as \$1.00 in one town was only worth 75 cents in another. To avoid this loss a set of special stamps were ordered from Paris, with the name of the colony. During the time required to print the stamps, the following values of the Diego Suarez Colony were surcharged in April, 1894, "Ste. Marie de Madagascar," in a double blue circle.



1. On the 35-cent black on orange of 1881 issue of French colonies. Perforated.
2. On the 1892 issue of stamps of Diego Suarez et Dependances.

1-cent, black on blue.

2-cent, brown.

4-cent, claret.

5-cent, green.

10 cent, black on lavender.

15-cent, blue.

20-cent, green.

25 cent, black on rose.

30-cent, brown.

40-cent, red on straw.

50 cent, carmine.

75 cent, black on orange.

1-fr., bronze.

These stamps were only surcharged for the needs of the colony; which has been in use in this Colony from 1890.

Some are known bearing this cancellation:—



In all probability these stamps were only used for one mail. The present set, with the name of the colony printed at Paris, were received in May, 1894, and consisted of thirteen values: 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75 and 1fr.



Very few provisionals were used, as only a limited number were sold, probably not more than about thirty of each value. Consequently these stamps are certainly the rarest of all the French colonies, excepting the Reunion, 1852 issue.

GEO. CARION.

## A QUEER COLLECTION.

### An Interesting Assortment of Rare Moneys.

**T**HE currency discussion in Congress gives timeliness to a happening in the People's Bank of Lebanon, Pa. The story is told by Congressman Woomer, cashier of the bank. On the day mentioned the executor of the estate of Mrs. Moses Light entered the bank and deposited \$4,000, which he had found hidden away in corners of Mrs. Light's home. The money had been accumulating for years and years, and was the patient savings from the sale of produce. Among the deposits were 1,700 pennies, including many issues of the old coppers. There was \$13 in notes of the State Bank of Lebanon. Fortunately they are still good, as the Lebanon State Bank never failed, but was merged into the present Lebanon National Bank. There was \$47 in fractional currency, 3c., 5., 10., 25. and 50c. "shin-plasters." Some of the latter were in the original sheets in which they were printed. When it became known that these relics were in the bank, people thronged in to purchase them, and in an hour all the "shin-plasters" had disappeared.



There was also a \$10 5 per cent interest-bearing note issued by the Government in the early part of the war. There was a large quantity of old silver, including a half dollar that was minted in 1819. There were several of the first issue of greenbacks, as crisp as though they had just come off the presses at the Bureau of Printing and Engraving.—T. Times.

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### SONS OF PHILATELIA REPLY.

---

W. D. REED.

---

**I** READ in the last number of **THE REPORTER** (January) a most remarkable article from the pen of little Master Phillman. This little irresponsible boy has evidently been admitted in the empty folds of the Philatelic Sons of America on account of their age limit being somewhere around ten (10).

Who is this E. Q. Philman? Where was he born? The P. S. of A. must certainly call a special convention meeting and elect him for their president. He has a wonderously big head. This marvel, this wonderfull boy says the S. of P readmitted a member after he had been expelled. This the S. of P. never did. He then refers to the S

of P. convention and mentions the fact that Mr. Kissinger (the boss polition of the P. S. of A) was made chairman of this meeting, which he says progressed as best it could under the "politionship" and poor management of his employers Kissinger and Lang. That was a bad break for a "Kissy" boy wasn't it?

As to the unconstitutional and constitutional points of the further proceedings in the S. of P. I would refer friend Eddie Q. Philman to the constitution and laws of the Sons of Philatelia.

This society and its constitution are founded on a rock, which no efforts of a group of boys headed by two or three, who thirst for notoriety and the publication of their pictures, can break.

There was never a society formed with less deliberation than the Philatic Sons [should be children] of America. It was formed of the scum of the Greater Society, the Sons of Philately.

It has for its officers this aforesaid group of boys who are irresponsible and reckless, and last but not least in my own dealings with the official organ of this club, the Pennsylvania Philatelist, it has used very questionable methods. As for the Sons of Philatelia thinking of taking the boys of the P. S.



of A. back into our membership as E. Q. Philman suggests, the proposition is simply absurd. The S. of P. at one time needed a thorough cleansing out. They had it, and now they are to remain, by the entire consent of its members, the highest and best of Philatelic Societies in America. The polititions have left and the collectors remain to pursue the original object of the society. Do you not, gentle reader, consider this policy of the S. of P. the most free from the covetous desires of a few.

Note—The above article is printed just as received.—Ed.

### ANENT THE SONS OF PHILATELIA.

**I** BEG to thank the EDITOR of this paper for kindness shown me, in referring an attack, aimed [as I take it] at the Philatelic Sons of America [making me the direct object of the attack] by a worthy member of the Sons of Philatelia. His article appears in this issue.

Upon reading the article, as carefully as I am capable of doing, it seems as though the writer is not only desirous of suppressing myself, but the Philatelic Sons of America as well. In the beginning, I should like to be understood as cherishing only the kindest personal feel-

ings toward every collector whether he be a member of the Philatelic Sons of America or any other order. The field is broad enough to contain us all, giving each space enough to revolve without jarring against any worthy collector.

To become involved in acrimonious debate, or employing much space in replying to an attack which amounts to a tirade, can serve no useful or beneficial purpose to the collecting fraternity.

I may repeat:—I have no feelings against my attacking friend—Mr. Reed. I sought to do neither he or any Philatelic Society injury. My aim was to state facts, pure and simple. He attempts to quote me, the accuracy of which I cheerfully submit to the readers hereof, believing their verdict will be adverse to his opinion of me.

I seek neither notoriety nor position, but I feel an ardent interest in the cause of legitimate stamp collecting. I consider the Philatelic Sons of America an honorable band of honest, worthy collectors, of which no one, perhaps, stands more distinguished and honored than my esteemed friend, Mr. Kissinger; he needs no defense from my humble pen, however gladly I maybe to speak words of praise of him. He stands prominently before the Philatelic public—whatever may be

the initials of their society—as a man of sterling worth.

As to the question:—"When and where was E. Quere Philman born"; I was born January 25th, 1879; being now in my seventeenth year, and have been interested in stamp collecting ever since 1884. I was born in the little hamlet of Loogootee, Indiana, so it may be said I am "Hoosier," but I have resided in Chicago for the last few years. For my youth, I can offer no defense, but I am daily growing older. I cannot contemplate advancing age with joyous feelings; I prefer youth go slow. If I could always remain young, useful and good, I would ask no greater boon. It would pain me greatly if I should do or say anything which would impugn my motives of honesty. I wish it were that no stamp could find a place or recognition from any collector, except one which had done truly legitimate postal service; that neither device, scheme or resort had been employed to cause its use; I wish the stamp to represent absolute legitimacy wherever it may be seen. Just so with Philatelic Societies. I have nothing but words of praise for such a society. To reach such a goal is no small matter. Were we to devote our time to nourishing the good and suppressing the wicked, we would have no time for "Mud Slinging"

and caluminating epithets. Literary vituperation calls for a trait of character which I do not care to cultivate. I would prefer to dwell under the influence of a nobler feelings.

With kindest feelings toward all, and malice toward none, I am, your humble servant,—EVERY PAGET,

("EVERY QUERE PHILMAN")

P. S. of A. 339.

**T**HE general treasury balance at the close of the calendar year 1894 is stated at \$153,022, 892 11, of which \$86, 370, 140 is in gold.

AN 1807 copper cent is worth from five to fifty cents.

A silver dollar of 1801 is quoted at \$1.30 to \$1.50, according to condition.

AN 1817 cent, with fifteen stars, is quoted at three to twenty-five cents, according to condition.

THE "Collector" is once more in the field, the Official Organ of the S. of P.

ALL papers do not "die" even if they cannot get second-class rates. We know one, which could not obtain them, but it comes bravely on nevertheless bearing a one cent stamp.

## - The Reporter. -

—EDITOR.—

JOSEPH E. HARTLEY.

**EXCHANGES!**

Send one copy to Julius L. Cohn, 11 N. Division St; Buffalo, New York, and one copy to the publishers.

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**EDITOR'S NOTES.**

**W**E learn from the "American Philatelic Magazine," that H. H. Zobel of San Francisco, will sue the "Pennsy" for criminal libel.

THE "A. P. M." has resigned the official journalship of the S. of P.—Good 'Nough!

"MEKEEL'S Weekly Stamp News" publishes a letter from A. B. Quigley, known also as Lewis Bishop, etc., which says, that he is sorry for his past misdeeds, and that hence forth he will tread the straight and narrow path, with hands folded and eyes uplifted.—A. P. M.

THE "Springfield Philatelist" is a "new one(?)" from Springfield, Ill. It says:—The "Springfield Philatelist" appears for the second time. \* \* How long will it live?

THE "Philatelic Sun" is no more, it has succumbed to death

after living six months. It was born in September, 1894.

WE have sent the REPORTER to all the philatelic papers published in the United States for the past 12 months, and only nine have reciprocated. Do the rest deserve to receive any more? H——.

ADVERTISERS will notice that our rates are 25 cents for each and very inch of advertising space that there is in the REPORTER, cash in advance.

REQUESTS for sample copies received after the issue is mailed will have to wait until the next issue before we can send them one, as great care is taken about mailing this paper, and is mailed only to a buying class of collectors, giving the advertiser the full benefit of each and every issue.

WE receive Mekeel's Blotter regular every month.

BUSINESS dull?—Don't know what's the matter?—Advertise.

"A very good plea for the defence," Mr. Reed, "but there is no ground to stand upon.

The different shades of the present issue of U. S. stamps are many. The 2c comes from a pink to a dark red; the 3c from purple to maroon, but the 5c is the worst of all, anywhere from a terra-cotta, light brown, dark brown and nearly a pale yellow.

### OUR REVIEW.

"Exchanges of the REPORTER, send one copy of their paper to the Review Editor, Julius L. Cohn, 11 N. Division St; and one copy to the publishers Norwich, Ct. We will return favor."

THE "Evergreen State Philatelist" for January is before us with good readable articles. It starts the second volume with this number. With the February number the "E. S. P." is going to enlarge to regulation size. The article on "Values of Columbians" by E. Quere Philman is very good.

The "American Philatelist & Collector" is at hand. (December number) J. D. Kirke describes the approval sheet system in a very fine manner. Among his items of news we clip the following:—"To talk of doing with the approval sheet system, in favor of a complicated, unnecessary, and injudicious deposit system is pure unadulterated nonsense. There is really but little fraud going on in philatelic circles. The value of the approval sheets stolen is probably not one per cent of the value of all the stamps sent out in that way. Whenever a Lewis Bishop appears on the scene, he causes wide spread commotion; but, fortunately, there are few

Bishops, and most of the losses to approval sheet frauds are of comparatively small amounts.

THE "Mankato Philatelist" is another "new one" published by Carl Suderman, Mankato, Minn.

The January number of the "Eastern Philatelist" is before us. The leading article on "Minor Varieties of Prince Edward Island Stamps" is very instructive as well as interesting.

The January number of the "Pennsylvania Philatelist" is at hand filled with good reading matter as usual. "Some hints about Postal Card Collecting" is a very well written article. From this article we take the following which we think will interest our readers:—"There are two things which a young card collector does not have to lookout for, and these are counterfeits and speculative issues. Counterfeits, to my knowledge there only a very few cards which have been counterfeited and those are of Japan, 1st issue; the original cards are very scarce and beginners are not likely to have any. The four first Paraguay the lines of inscription measure differently, and the 5pf., of Heligoland which has been reprinted, Speculative Issues. There are only a very few cards which can be called speculative. The Heligolands with more than



one stamp, some of the Ceylon surcharges and a few more. (What are the few more? R. Ed) In the French Colonies where more speculative stamps have been made than anywhere else; very few surcharged cards have been made. One thing more, in selecting your cards, "Do not buy soiled or torn cards, although they can be mended very nicely, they will never be equal to a perfect specimen."

The "Philatelic Tribune" for Jan. 24, 1895, is at hand. The last one we received was somewhere in September '94. Why not send us a copy regularly, Brother? This number contains a good and large auction sale.

\*\*\* Mekeel has become very economical in the circulation of the "Weekly" very recently and we have failed to receive any exchange copies for several weeks past. \*\*\* Same case here, we receive about one copy every three months, with a polite invitation to subscribe; a subscription blank is enclosed.

We are in receipt of the "Sharon Star," hailing from Sharon, Penn. It is published in the interest of local items.

The "Washington Philatelist" comes regular every month, filled with items of interest.

Other papers received which arrived too late for Review are

"Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News and "Philatelic Sun," also Auction Sale List from J. E. Handshaw. This list contains some desirable stamps.

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### EXCHANGE COLUMN.

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#### Free to Anybody.

---

**W**E will exchange "Davison's Philatelic Concordance & Address Book," for good stamps. Make us an offer. Good collections Wanted. Bickford & Piper, Woleboro, N. H.

**WANTED!** Mexico Stamps for U. S. high values canceled. Send for our unexcelled approval sheets. Malden Stamp Co., 13 Phillips Street, Malden, Mass.

**TWO** of "Mekeel's blank Stamp Albums," almost new, cost \$8. to exchange for good stamps. Geo. D. French, Ivoryton, Ct.

**HAVE** a book called "Peck's Fun" to exchange for any two numbers of Vol. 12 of "Philatelic Journal of America," except numbers 4 and 6. Geo. B. Gladden, Jr., 997 Main St., Riverside, California.

**COLLECTORS** in the following countries are those with which I specially wish to correspond:—United States, Great Britain, Mexico, Chili, Peru, West India, Australia, France, Hawaii, Samoa and Siberia. If collectors in the above countries



wish to exchange and will send me from 500 to 1000 or over of their native countries, (well assorted) I will in return send the same number [well mixed] of my country. Small lots of rare stamps bought for cash. I also have between 100 and 300 U. S., N. B. and Newfoundland all rare which I will exchange for rare stamps of their country. W. Lud Porter, P. O. Box 138; Bridgewater, Lumburg Co., Nova Scotia.

FOR each 1847 5c, 1851 10c, '67 1c, '69 10c, '72 24c, 1883 and '90 90c stamps sent me, I will send by return mail 2 sets of Columbians 1 to 10c and 25 other different U. S. stamps, [including a few envelopes.] For each 1861 30c, '62 15c, '69 1c, '70 1c, '72 7c 90c and 1883 30c, I will send 1 set of Columbians 1 to 10c, and 20 other different U. S. Stamps, including some envelopes. For each 1890 and Columbian 6c, and for 2 Columbian 3c, I will send 1 8c Sherman. E. Albrecht, 733 N. Ashland Ave; Chicago, Ill.

I want back numbers of stamp papers to complete my files. My wants are many. Send list. H. Elton French, 119 N. Ionia St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

I have over 200 stamp papers published before 1889. Among them are old, S. C., Figaro, Stamp, Niagara Falls Philatelist,

&c. I will give five (as they come) for every copy of the P. J. of A., "American Journal of Philately", "Nebraska Philatelist" and "American Philatelist." No list, no picks. Duplicates taken. J. Hancock, Room 2 Tower Building, Grand Rapids, Mich.

### MICHIGAN NOTES.

**T**HE following officers were elected at the first election of the "Michigan Philatelic Society.—Pres. S. L. Wing, Coldwater; Sec. I. E. Patterson, Wyandotte; Treas. B. J. Bishop, Ann Harbor; Libr. W. H. Mills, Grand Rapids; Auction Mgr. F. L. Norton, Wyandotte; Cont'l. Detector, A. W. Shaw, Jackson, Supt of Sales, A. W. Shaw, Jackson; Att'y. C. E. Fuller, Big Rapids; Pur. Agt. S. E. Kisk, Muskegon; Trustees: I. E. Patterson, Wyandotte; W. C. Bailey, Coldwater and Fred Buggie, Coldwater. Applications are coming in rapidly and the success of the society is assured.

Mr. Frank L. Van Dermark, of Alden, has discovered a new variety of one-cent 1856 issue, with double perforations on one side.

Mr. G. N. Kirby, of Muskegon, has sold his entire stock of stamps to Lawrence & Company of that city, and will retire from the business.

I desire to take exception to Mr. Julius L. Cohn's statement in the last number of *REPORTER* that the "Lone Star State Philatelist" is not worth reading. Mr Cohn can not expect a sixteen page weekly for twenty-five cents a year.

Quite a number of people residing in this city (Wyandotte) have received letters from various people soliciting stamps for Miss. Brown and I advised them not to send any stamps for even if the affair is not a fraud, Miss Brown has four or five times as many stamps as she stated was

necessary to carry out her project.

Mr. S. L. Wing of Coldwater, carries one of the finest stock of revenue stamps in the country.

Mr. A. W. Shaw of Jackson, paid a flying visit to the Crittenden & Borgeman Company of Detroit.

A club of young people of this city was recently named (by the young ladies) the "Kissing Generation Club." Please do not confound this title with the R. G. Cigars or Rising Sun Stove Polish.

—THE STANDARD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—

ORGANIZED AUGUST 1, 1893,

*President*, L. S. GRAHAM, Merriton, Ont.

*Vice President*, J. E. HARTLEY, Norwich, Conn.

*Secretary & Treasurer*, P. H. Jaquith, Norwich, Conn.

*Exchange Supt.*, F. C. MYERS, Albany, New York.

*Librarian*, W. B. TYRRELL, Albany, New York.

*Attorney*, F. R. LAWRENCESON, Canton, Mo.

*Auction Manager*, F. D. SAWYER, Otisfield Gore, Me.

*Official Organ*, "THE REPORTER."

Any collector in good standing can join by sending 10c to the Secretary for application blanks and full information regarding the different departments.

— | MEMBERS. | —

31. Joseph C. Morin, Bic, Quebec, Canada.

32. Richard Foley, Flensburg, Germany.

33. Will A. Spalton, 224 N. Topeka Ave; Wicheta, Kansas.

34. E. Dalldorf, Redders-

burg, O. V. S. South Africa.

35. Geo. B. Gladden, Jr; Riverside, Cali.

36. W. F. Miller, 2715 N. Robey St; Chicago, Ill.

37. Charles G. Hart, Pipestone, Minn.

The above persons will be admitted to this society on March

5th 1895, if no objections are received. They are requested to forward dues [25c] on that day. Members, numbers 14, 16, 19, 20 and 28 will be dropped for non-payment of dues, if dues are not received by March 15 1895. Members, numbers 32, 33 and 34 are requested to forward their dues [25c] which entitles them to all privileges of the department. Officers are also requested to send in their reports on the 10th of every month, as forms close on the 15th. I will publish my report for the three months ending February 1st, in the next issue of the REPORTER. Let each member try and get all the new applications they can.

Yours for the S. P. S.,  
P. H. Jaquith, Sec. and Treas.

We have received the "Rocky Mountain Stamp" from Denver, Colo. "Nough said."

Just as we go to press, we receive the "Philatelic Newsletter" Vol. 1., No. 1, published by Harry S. Swensen, Minneapolis, Minn. It reflects much credit on the Editor. This issue consists of twelve pages of reading matter, which, by the way, are filled with very interesting reading matter. Among the contents we find an article entitled "The Veterans of Philately," by John Devereaux Kirke, which is written in his

usual style. "The 55th Edition Catalogue" we find is "to be continued;" "Notes" are good and many and on the whole the "Philatelic Newsletter," is a hard magazine to beat. It has our best wishes for a long and prosperous life.

By the way, where has the "Philatelic Review of Reviews" gone to? It owes us \$1.13 (net) for exchange advertising space, all effort to get an ad., or the cash, has been fruitless.

Same case with the "Stamp Chronicle and British Philatelist," \$2.00 (net).

Still another, "Canadian Philatelic Co., Toronto, Canada. \$1.75 [net].

The above persons may be "O. K.," but we wish they would settle.

Philatelists are warned against doing business with the "Trimbro Stamp Co." Albany, N. Y. They owe us \$10 (net) for ad. space. No good! Can't get a "red!"

R. A. Wills, Bloomington, Ill., is another dead beat, skinned us out of \$1.50 (net).

We have taken precaution against being "buncoed" anymore. CASH WITH COPY OR NO AD.

## PHILATELIC SOCIETIES I BELONG TO AND REASONS THEREFOR.

IRVING E. PATTERSON.

I DO not intend in anyway to disparage the societies of which I am not a member, for I realize that each society has its mission to perform. I simply propose giving in a few words, the reasons for belonging to the different societies I have the honor of membership in. I belong to five societies and will give them in the order I joined.

The first society I ever belong to, was the "Philatelic Sons of America," and I firmly believe that it is the best society the United States can boast of today. Its official organ "The Pennsy", is one of America's foremost philatelic journals and for the small cost of membership, the benefits are enormous. The next society I enrolled in, was the "National Philatelic Society, now the "League of American Philatelists. I am a charter member of this society, my number being thirty. This organization has an excellent official organ, "The Philatelic Review of Reviews." I joined this society because its charter members included many prominent western Philatelists. The society is now on the high road to prosperity and bids fair to

rival our leading organizations. The next society I had the honor of applying for membership in, was the "Standard Philatelic Society." My reasons for joining this society was because of its excellent official organ, THE REPORTER. THE REPORTER is fast becoming prominent as a philatelic paper and each issue presents a better appearance than the last.

The next society on my list, is the "Michigan Philatelic Society." I belong to this because I believe it to be the duty of every philatelist to become a member of their state societies.

The last on my list is the "Detroit Philatelic Society." As I live only twelve miles from Detroit and can go up at any time on the electric street railway, I find it very convenient to belong to this society, because in a local society you have the pleasure of knowing all the members of your club personally, and I can spend no evening to better advantage, than the one devoted to the bi-weekly meetings of the "Detroit Philatelic Society.

And now, how many American Philatelists can say they belong to three good philatelic societies? Not one-fourth of our philatelists. It is a person's duty, if possible, to belong to at least this number of good, progressive societies.

And if my readers who do not belong to this number of philatelic societies, would just cast their eyes around them, they would find plenty of good societies glad to welcome them as members.

If our philatelic societies were properly supported, they would surpass our ideal societies and why not then support them?

The dues are nominal, the benefits innumerable.



# THIS IS BUSINESS!

**Y** MUST have more customers and to get them I will make some offers never before equalled. To the tenth and each tenth after this remitting \$1 or over for any of the following, I will give a set of stamps cat. at \$7.50. These are fine stamps and you must order soon as I have less than FIFTY SETS.

- U. S. 1847, 5c brown,.....75
- U. S. 1847, 10c black, ..3 00
- U. S. 30c Due Claret,.....1 60
- U. S. 50 Due Claret,.....1 50
- U. S. \*1888 Puce Brown..... 50
- U. S. \*Columbian.. 24 00
- U. S. \*Columbian... 24 00
- Confederate \*2c rose, .... 16
- Confederate \*1c orange,.... 27

I have one collection of 1000 varieties cat. at over \$30 in a Mekeel's \$3.50 album for only.....\$9.

I make a specialty of sheets at 50pc below Scott's prices and shall send out U. S. stamps on approval at the best possible discount. As a special offer to anyone sending first class references and agreeing to remit at least \$1.25, if they are first class and there is that amount on sheets not in their collection, I will send the stamps in an envelope worth 50c. My sheets contain stamps worth from one cent to ten dollars each. I can often supply wholesale lots to small dealers at bargain prices, as I often import more stamps of a kind than I am able to use.

SEND FOR S. P.,S. BLANKS:

Address-

**F. D. Sawyer,**

LOCK BOX 12, ■

Otisfield Gore, - Me.

## UNUSED ENTIRE U. S. ENVELOPES.

|                          | Per 1. | 10  | 25  |
|--------------------------|--------|-----|-----|
| 1888 4c, green on white: | 10c    | 90c | \$2 |
| 1887, 5c blue on white   | 9c     | 85c | \$2 |

- \*Saxony, per set of 5 varieties, 11c
- \*Porto Rico, per set of 4 varieties, 06c
- \*Japanese Post-cards, 1s & 2s, per set, 10c
- Mounted Sheet of 50 va. (no trash) 17c
- 5 varieties Foreign Post-cards, used, 08c
- \*Entire U. S. Letter-sheet, series 7, 04c
- \*12c War Dept, 13c
- Packet, NO. 1. 10 fine va. U. S. and Foreign, 25c
- Die cut stamp Hinges, per 1000, 09c

\*Unused.

Give me a trial.

**B. J. Bishop,**

Treasur Michigan Phil. Soc.  
League of American Philatelists, 76.  
P. S. of A., 810.  
etc., etc., etc.

Ann Arbor,

Wyandotte,

**• MICHIGAN. •**



# THE REPORTER.

WE will print 1000 No. 6, XXX, White envelopes, anything you want on them for

**\$1.75**

Charges to be paid by receiver. CASH with order. Address:-

THE REPORTER, —  
—NORWICH, CONN.

## FEBRUARY BARGAINS.

Order soon as the following will not last long at these prices

### -- SETS. --

|                                    |        |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| 12 var Argentine, used.....        | \$ .10 |
| 7 var Japan, used.....             | \$ .05 |
| 10 var Mexico, used.....           | \$ .12 |
| 5 var Egypt, used.....             | \$ .04 |
| 17 var Russia, used.....           | \$ .07 |
| 11 var *Venezuela, cat \$1.20..... | \$ .22 |

### -- PACKETS. --

|                                                                              |     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 100 var choice stamps, Argentine, Egypt, Mexico, Venezuela, Japan, Victoria, | .15 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|

|                                       |        |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| 100 mixed Argentine, 10 11 var....    | \$ .25 |
| 100 mixed Egypt 5 var.....            | .20    |
| 100 mixed Russia, 17 var.....         | .12    |
| 500 mixed form all parts of the world | .10    |

Postage extra on orders under 50c.

Agents wanted at 50pc com. Hinges 10 cents per 1000; 3000 for 22c. Whoever sends me a dollar bill receives a rare stamp.

**D. F. Glazier,**  
3 SUMMER ST.,  
Hartford, - - Conn.

## SHEETS.

Foreign stamps on approval at 50pc com. Mention no in collection.

**Leon E. Truesdell,**  
Zoar, Mass.

### - CALL FOR PACKAGE NO. 13. -

To prove that No. 13 is not an unlucky number, I have put up a very fine Packet and have numbered it 13. If you buy it you will find that THIRTEEN IS A LUCKY NUMBER. Buy one, and you will buy another.

PRICE 25 CENTS, post paid.

My approval sheets contain very fine bargains for the beginner at 40pc discount. [8

W. LIONEL MOISE,  
SUMTER, - S. C.

## GET OFF

THE EARTH, OR send for my books of stamps, discount 25 to 50pc. Beginners Albums only 10 cents each. Beginners Packet containing 100 U. S. and Foreign stamps, only 11c. Every fifth purchaser's packet mailed in a 5c Columbian envelope. One-half pound of philatelic papers, 10 cent.

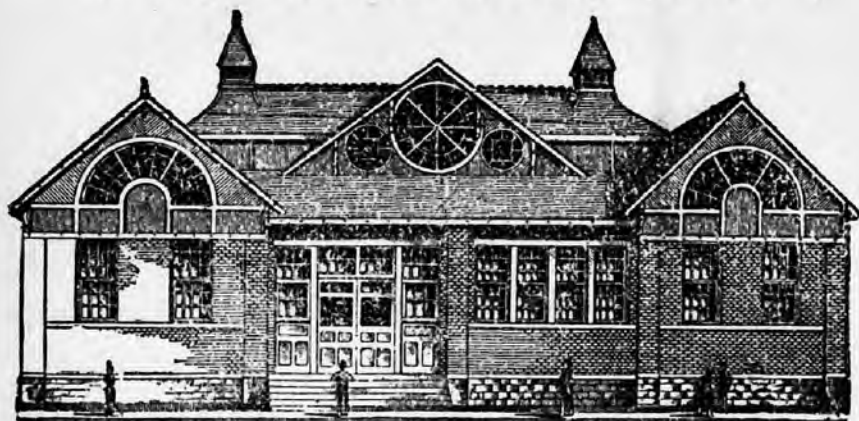
*Julius L. Cohn,*  
—11 N. DIVISION ST.,—  
BUFFALO, - N. Y.

## THE REPORTER.

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**C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Pub. Co.,  
STATION C., ST. LOUIS, MO.**

VOL. III.

APRIL, 1895.

NO. 8.

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# THE REPORTER

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*A Monthly Devoted to Philately.*

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JOSEPH E. HARTLEY, EDITOR.

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15 CENTS PER YEAR.

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF

*The Standard Philatelic Society.*

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REPORTER PUBLISHING COMPANY,

Post Office Box 8,

NORWICH, - - - - - CONN.

# BABIES

Are not Stamp Collectors.

But all who are should read below, and then send for

## BEST APPROVAL SHEETS

of U. S. and foreign stamps (postage and revenue) with discounts from 50pc to net.

Philatelic Supplies of all kinds always on hand at rock bottom prices.

### Try one of these Packets!

|                                      |        |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| Scott's 55th cat,                    | 58c pp |
| Gremmel's Minor Varieties (paper)    | 15c    |
| Gremmel's Minor Varieties (cloth)    | 25c    |
| Best Die Cut Hinges, per 1000,       | 10c    |
| No 74, 50 Well mixed foreign stamps, | 05c    |
| 75, 50 Well mixed foreign stamps     | 05c    |
| No 76, 50 Well mixed foreign stamps, | 05c    |
| No 86, 100 ditto,                    | 10c    |
| No 87, 100 ditto,                    | 10c    |
| No 88, 100 ditto,                    | 10c    |
| No 89, 100 ditto,                    | 10c    |
| No 98, 250 ditto,                    | 25c    |
| No 99, 250 ditto,                    | 25c    |
| No 100, 250 ditto,                   | 25c    |
| No 101, 250 ditto,                   | 25c    |
| No 110, 120 var postage stamps,      | 20c    |
| No 111, ditto,                       | 20c    |
| No 140, 1500 well mixed over 250 var | \$3    |
| No 141, 1000 well mixed stamps,      | \$2    |
| No 142, 750 ditto, 125 var,          | \$1    |
| No 145, 150 var foreign,             | \$2 50 |
| No 146, 150 ditto.                   | \$1 25 |
| No 157, 1000 well mixed,             | 10c    |
| No 167, 120 var foreign,             | 20c    |

A large assortment of sets from five cents to \$2 each.

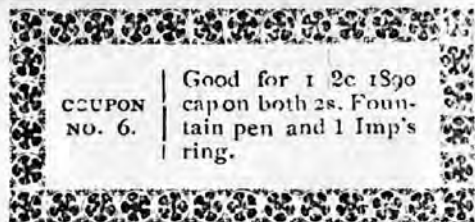
Correspondence Solicited.

Always address,

**H. D. RUEHLMAN,**

**Box 76,**

**Sharon, - - - Wis.**



Cut out the above Coupon and return it to me with 10c silver for which I will send the above articles absolutely free and 200 assorted stamps.

Don't forget to send for one of those selections of fine stamps at 50 pc commission.

A stamp valued at 10c free to every applicant.

I also deal in novelties Catalogue on application.

**Harry G. Haskell,**

**Green's Landing, - - - Me.**

## DO NOT Collect Stamps!

Unless you can get good ones!

Kessler & Co., keep those kind They do not want you to send for stamps unless you can remit at least \$1 each time. Want lists attended to promptly.

British Colonials their specialty. Advanced collectors try their sheets at 25 and 33 1-3pc discount.

**KESSLER & COMPANY,**

**157 W. Canfield Ave.,**

**Station A, - Detroit, - Mich.**

Send for my fine approval sheets and receive 6 different stamps from 6 different countries free. 25 different stamps 3c.

Reference required.

**L. S. SANBORN,**

**75 CHURCH STREET,**

**Winchester, Mass.**

# THE REPORTER

Vol. III.

NORWICH, CONN., APRIL, 1895.

No. 8.

## CHICAGO STAMPITES DINE.

E. QUERE PHILMAN.

THE Ninth Annual Banquet of the Chicago Philatelic Society was held Thursday evening, March 7th, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago.

Considering the season of the year, the evening was warm and comfortable, and the only possibly objection was the sloppy condition of the streets, caused by the rain and melting snow. The following members were present:— Messrs. Washington Helsing, Julius H. Huber, Geo. Moyer, S. B. Hopkins, W. H. McDonald, S. B. Bradt, George Gregory, W. J. Lawrence, B. A. Cottlow, Samuel Leland, F. N. Massoth Jr., J. A. Pierce, P. M. Wolseiffer, W. F. Miller, B. J. Bingham, Fred Michael, F. J. Lefever, C. E. Severn, A. E. Fritz, Edward Rosenthal and Every Paget.

A very good supper was served and thoroughly enjoyed by all present. Next on the programme was speech making. Our President, Mr. Julius H. Huber spoke briefly and entertainingly on the future of the Society.

Mr. P. M. Wolseiffer, Chicago's popular Philatelist, delivered an excellent address on the law abiding qualities of Philatelists, and on Philately in general. Mr. Wolseiffer was especially interesting in a flag stamp, and urged the two cent stamp as a proper one for that purpose. The many applauses he received, only go to show the standing of Mr. Wolseiffer in Chicago Philatelic Circles.

Mr. S. B. Bradt, who is member number one of the Society, spoke briefly on our prospects in the bright future.

Mr. Samuel Leland, our Ex-President, delivered an excellent plea on "Scientific Collecting."

Dr. Cottlow excelled himself in his address on the "Auction Kickers". These pessimists (Auction Kickers) are a bane to Philately, and Dr. Cottlow was numerously applauded.

The popular president of the P. S. of A., Mr. C. E. Severn, delivered an oration on the young collectors. He received a hearty encore.

Mr. J. A. Pierce spoke on his stampic career, and brought out much interesting stamp history of Chicago, when Philately was in its 'teens.

Our genial and esteemed Post Master, Editor and Politician, Mr. Washington Helsing, closed the evening with an interesting thirty minutes oration, that was worth coming miles to hear. He spoke of his stampic career and many other things of interest. Among other things, Mr. Helsing spoke of the vast increase of European mail. Thirty years ago, he said, 125 sacks of European mail a year was a large average, while the last steamer from Europe brought 127 sacks for Chicago alone.

As a matter of interest, Mr. Helsing informed us that there is an electric machine in the Chicago Post Office that cancels 60,000 letters per hour. One thousand per minute! Think of it!

Mr. Helsing cleared all doubts as to the genuiness of the United States five cent error, in color of the 4 cent stamp, from Cape Gerarido, Mo. He also



made known much before unheard history of this error. He says under the new contract, stamps are often printed in the wrong color, and in some unaccountable way, get into circulation.

All the collectors were unanimous in declaring this to be the best Banquet ever held, and Mr. Lawrence, who travelled 230 miles in order to attend, expressed himself as highly pleased.

At twelve o'clock our Post Master finished, and we all adjourned to catch the midnight trains home.

## MICHIGAN NOTES.

IRVING E. PATTERSON.

A certain collector of Wyandotte held onto a large number of Mauritius stamps that took a fine tumble in the 55th, and he now avers that Scott doesn't know the value of one-half the stamps he catalogues.

The Peninsular Philatelic Club was recently organized at Detroit. This makes two local societies for the city of the Straits.

Among the students attending the University of Michigan, may be found many ardent collectors. It is a noticeable fact that their collections are mostly of United States stamps, many of the collections being nearly complete.

The other day as I was passing down Woodard Ave., Detroit, I saw one or two sheets of stamps in the window of a small store, and, as is my custom, stopped to examine them. Near the top of the sheets, which by the way were very dirty, was written in a scrawling hand, "Carmine Stamp Co." The stamps on the sheets were repulsive beyond description. They consisted of common U. S. and continentals badly cancelled, nicked, and a large number torn completely in two. As I passed

on I thought of the impression these sheets would make upon the general public. The opinion would probably be, that if philatelists were such a dirty, uncultured set of people as those who make up the afore mentioned sheets, they would prefer to leave philately and philatelists alone.

In the last number of the REPORTER, a slight error in the proof, made a very ludicrous mistake. There was an item about a club called the "Rising Generation" club and the mistake transformed it into the "Kissing Generation Club." The ladies of the above named club are very indignant and indulge in terrible threats.

## OUR DEALERS' SPECIALTIES.

RELSEK.

- C.** H. Mekeel Stamp & Pub. Co. :—  
 Mexican Postage and Revenues.  
 W. Sellschopp & Co. :—Sets, packets, etc.  
 W. H. Hollis :—Hawaii Provisionals.  
 W. A. H. Connor :—"No trash"  
 C. A. Stegman :—Agents wanted.  
 Kessler & Co :—Want lists, Stamps for collectors.  
 S. L. Wing :—U. S. Revenues.  
 Henry Gremmel :—Packet 'No. 29.'  
 J. H. Houston :—U. S. Dep't & Rev.  
 Detroit Stamp Co.—British Colonials.  
 C. F. Rothfuchs :—Rare stamps.  
 P. M. Wolseiffer :—"Our specialties."  
 B. S. Ross :—United States.  
 Frederick Noyes :—Old Issues.  
 Bogert & Durbin Co. :—Complete Stock.  
 N. Ohman :—Newfoundland.  
 A. Lohmeyer :—Postal cards.  
 S. B. Tuscano :—Mexican.  
 C. H. Holden :—Monthly Auction Sales.  
 E. B. Jones :—Philatelic Literature.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co. :--Philatelic Publications.

C. W. Kissinger :--The Stamp Collectors Hand Book, "Mulum in Parvo."

H. F. Dunkhorst :--U. S. Dep'ts.

Standard Stamp Co. :--"Valuable" Premiums.

Excelsior Stamp Co. :--"Perfect" Stamp company.

Kaw Stamp Co. :--A1. Appr'l Sheets.

G. Carion, :--French colonies.

J. Edwards, :--"How to deal in foreign stamps."

E. B. Power :--British West Indies.

G. B. Calman :--Wholesale only.

N. E. Carter :--"1000 var. \$10.00."

A. F. Wicks :--Canadian Revenues.

Alvah Davison :--Philatelic Concordance & Address Book.

J. A. Pierce :--Dues.

Geo. E. Cleaver :--Rouletted hinges.

J. V. Revelo :--Mexican packets.

Chas W. Grevning :--The "Stamp."

Wing, Bailey & Co. :--Good reading matter.

Collectors, now is your time to take your choice.

---

## SWEDEN, A SPECIALTY.

B. J. BISHOP.

**W**HY not? Of the few countries which have escaped Seebeckism and speculative issues, this is one of the best representatives, in that, it is not very difficult to complete.

To be sure the stamps are not very beautiful, but still these present quite a pleasing appearance when they are all arranged artistically.

The stamps of the first issue were placed in circulation in 1855. These were of five denominations, the most common being the 4s. blue, catalogued at \$21.50 for the lot, used. The same as reprints come at \$7.75, but it is a much better investment to buy origi-

nals. Looking down the list we do not find any more rare stamps listed, until we come to the 20 O error of the 1872 issue. This stamp is priced at \$30.00 unused, and together with the four stamps of the first issue, mentioned above, constitute those which the beginner may not procure at first.

The unpaid letter seires and the official stamps are quite easily obtained, as are also the envelopes.

If the collector fancies postal cards, he may quite easily add the entire series to his collection, for the rarest is catalogued at but \$1.00. I should advise, that they be collected unused as they present a much finer appearance in this condition.

Then there are two Railway cards and four letter-cards. The latter being of two issues, 1889 and 1891. The issue of 1891 differs from that of 1889 in having instructions printed in upper and side margines, while the latter has them in only the upper.

As supplementary to the above, I may add, that it would be a good idea for the beginner (these remarks being intended primarily for beginners) to follow up the completion of Sweden with the additional specialties of Norway and Denmark, thus having the Scandinavian counties complete, these two latter being quite easy to fill out.

---

## KARL'S LABELS.

**A**LMOT every Philatelic author, that ever appeared in the arena,—a candidate for journalistic honors, has written stories in which great calamities were warded off by the discovery and sale of rare stamps.

In the North "Brattlebores" have the preference, but the readers of the Southern Magazines make obeisance to the Proverbial "Confederates." But

the little story herein told is exactly opposite, as it tells how one unlucky mortal came near being brought to shame and sorrow through the agency of innocent postage stamps.

In a small German village there once lived a lad more fortunate than most of us in-as-much as he had inherited the most of his collection. This was in Philately's infancy and as Karl's Uncle had been a great traveller for those days, he had extra opportunities for making a collection. Dying in India, he had willed his collection to his nephew and thus Karl had become the possessor of about the best collection then in existence.

By frequent additions Karl increased his collection, but lack of funds soon caused his collection to lose ground and be no longer notorious. In hopes of being enabled to enlarge his collection, he was seized with a longing "to deal." Straightway he purchased a "complete stock" and, going to work in the usual way, posed as a big dealer. He succeeded at first, but, meeting with the usual fate of those embarked in stamp dealing without any capital; was forced to employ foul means to maintain his position.

Having a large exchange correspondence with foreign dealers, he soon found it impossible to return counter value for the large consignments he received. Thus stimulated, he hit upon a plan that enabled him to secure all the stamps the few American dealers could furnish.

One day while in the garret, searching among some old papers, Karl found some queer old-fashioned perforated labels. They were yellow from age and bore the picture of a German messenger boy. They had probably belonged to a mercantile house and were intended for addresses. Karl knew they had no value, so he determined to "make" them valuable.

First, he secured dyes and colored

the labels four different colors; then he printed upon them different denominations, and gluing them on paper, post-marked them by rudely constructed hand stamps, and after tearing them off the paper, they really looked genuine. He reported them as absolute locals and though they were high priced and very crude, all stamps were crude in those days and the foreign dealers gladly took them for the sake of novelty. So Karl in exchange received all the stamps he could manage and for a time prospered finely, but as Philately advanced, collectors came to inquire about the history of their stamps. So they came to question legitimacy of the "German Locals" and finding them forgeries, traced the fraud back to their youthful originator. Now the dealers, knowing they could not profit by exposing Karl, wrote to him saying they would destroy all of his manufactured stamps (very few had been sold) if he would pay them well for all that they had bought.

Karl was dismayed. He had never once considered the consequence of taking the government in his own hands, and not being a wealthy lad, he could think of no possible means of raising the required amount. His stock of stamps sold in bulk, brought so small an amount, he lost all hope, when the thought of selling his collection occurred to him. He had a long, hard debate between parting with his collection and giving himself up to the Police. How he loved his collection! Many specimens had fond associations and he thought with regret of the happy trouble it had caused him. Then came memories of his brave young Uncle, whose wish it had been that the collection should never go out of the family, and plead with him for its retention. Then came a tempting idea,—he could hide this shame in another. Why not skip the country? At last however, honor conquered and having his collection

auctioned he received ample money to pay the dealers for there silence.

“CHIPMUNK.”

## PHILATELIC ENTERPRISE AND PHILATELIC SOCIETIES.

“A PHILATELIST.”

**P**HILATELIC enterprise, which is now a great ways from where it should be, is growing and spreading the world over.

Philately and its branches should be supported by every up-to-date person in the world, at any rate in the United States. We have a very large population in the United States, and if, at least, one person from each home would devote a small portion of his time to “our science,” we would and they would not regret the steps they had taken, as Philately, as everybody knows, is the greatest pastime without doubt, in existence.

Our Philatelic societies are becoming more numerous and popular every year; a new society appears before the Philatelic public each week or two. We have now about five leading societies in the United States of which the Philatelic Sons of America and the American Philatelic Association are the most prominent and who have the largest number of members. These two societies alone, have a combined membership of about 2000, and those who are members of other societies and those who are not members of any society, would probably number in the tens of thousands.

Now why shouldn't it be possible and even probable and right, that every man, woman, girl and boy in the United States, who devotes part of his time to Philately, would join one or more of our societies, if he is at all able to.

The cost of our societies is nothing at all to speak of and the benefits derived from them are very numerous considering the different departments, etc., such as Exchange Department and Library, of which nearly all societies have a complete file of all papers published, and the Official Organ, which cost alone, amounts to or more than the dues. Now, every Philatelist in the United States, become a member of at least one good society, and then encourage it and get your brother Phils' to join also. You will never regret it afterwards. I am a member of about seven good societies and I now say and always will say, that the part the societies take in Philately, is the most important of all the numerous branches.

## DETROIT NOTES.

**T**HE following officers were elected at the first election of the “Peninsular Philatelic Club”—Pres. F. H. Cooper; Vice-Pres. P. E. Moody; Sec. W. H. Kessler, Jr.; Tres. A. S. Cupper; Librarian, I. E. Patterson; Countft Detector, W. Douglass; Trustees, A. R. Fernald, A. Wendell and E. M. Adams. Applications are coming in very rapidly and this society will soon be one to be proud of. Write the Sec'y at 157 W. Camfield Ave., Detroit, Mich, for application blanks.

Mr. W. M. Randall, Vice President of the P. S. of A., formerly of Belleville, Michigan, is attending the Detroit High School.

Mr. Davis, of Park, Davis & Co., of this city has one of the best collections in Michigan.

The “Michigan Philatelist” has appeared in its coat of red. It is one that every philatelist should have in his library. (It has not placed the REPORTER on its exchange list.—Ed.)



# THE REPORTER.



EDITOR.

**JOSEPH E. HARTLEY.**

## EXCHANGES!

Send one copy to Julius L. Cohn, 11 N Division St; Buffalo, N. Y., and one copy to the publishers.

ADVERTISING RATES

**25c PER INCH.**

**Terms; Cash in Advance.**

SUBSCRIPTION, 15c per year.

REPORTER PUB. CO., Norwich, Conn.

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

## EDITORIAL.

THE "Post Office" for March devotes nearly four pages to the "5c error"

THIS month we circulate 500 extra copies for the benefit of our advertisers.

DON'T you think we are worth fifteen cents for twelve numbers of this paper.

THE fact that a man stamps his feet doesn't always make him first-class male matter.

THE rush of work in our Job department makes us a few days late this month.

WE acknowledge receipt of W. H. Hollis' Price List and a millimetre scale. Thanks!

THE "Boy's Own Price List" has been received from A. F. Wicks, London, Ont. It is free for the asking.

WE notice in the March "Eastern" that W. T. Horne has 3 1c, 1890, dark-brown. If the Mekeel Co. had it, would it be an error?

"GUESS the cold weather down South has frozen the "Southern Philatelist," we have not seen it for a long time."—  
"Forest and Field."

THE first die used for postage stamps in the United States was made in New Haven, Conn., in 1845. Augustus E. Lines, to whom the order was given, has the original yet in his possession. It was made on a large scale and bore this marginal note: "To be reduced to a proper size." Mr Lines received \$6 for his work from Edward A. Mitchell, postmaster of New Haven.

THE "Post Office" predicts and disgraceful death for the publication issued at Osage, Iowa, and pompously called by the publisher, Mr. H. A. Tuttle, "The Philatelic Review of Reviews." This prediction is due entirely to the character of the man who publishes it, which is best expressed by the popular term "Dead Beat." The publication first appeared as an empty and worthless sheet, which was followed by an exceedingly creditable number edited by Lewis G. Quackenbush. The actions of the publisher caused Mr. Quackenbush to sever connection with the paper. The editor had previously, upon strength of the publisher's guarantees, secured articles from various contributors. One at least of these writers demanded the return of his manuscript, upon discovering the character of the publisher. It was returned to him, but in a subsequent number was printed, nevertheless, along with material by the editor, Mr. Quackenbush, which he had forbidden the publisher to use. In regard to advertising, the "Post Office" made an exchange with this publisher and printed his advertisement three times. We have only had one copy of his paper containing our own, although it is very likely that it is contained in the piratical edition which he would scarcely care to have the "Post Office" see. \* \* \*

THE above article was taken from the March number of the "Post Office." It is a "calling down" that such a man as H. E. Tuttle deserves. No doubt that all the papers that inserted his advertisement got nothing in return. We have a due bill against him for \$1 13 (net). He is a fraud that every philatelist should steer clear of.

THE Chicago "Tribune" of April 9th says: United States secret service operatives in Chicago and Washington have unearthed probably the most unique and, at the same time, important swindle ever perpetrated upon any government. Its magnitude, after two days investigation, can only be guessed at, but it is believed thousands upon thousands of dollars have been secured by a gang of skilled counterfeiters, who have reproduced with wonderful skill and accuracy the pink 2-cent stamp of commerce. Whether the counterfeiters have accomplices in dishonest postmasters is not known. It is thought the country is flooded from New York to San Francisco with these spurious stamps and the United States has been carrying millions of letters from which not one cent of received.



Chicago apparently has been the headquarters of the gang and its product has been shipped to distributing agents through the express companies. Just exactly how the information reached the government officials is not known, but they evidently got a straight tip. For last evening Captain Stuart of the postal inspectors' department and Captain Porter of the United States secret service bureau called at the Wells-Fargo office. They were taken to the storeroom and there found an oblong package, looking like a big roll of music. It contained 10,000 of the counterfeit stamps. It was impossible to get Inspector Stuart or Captain Porter to say a single word regarding the case. No one in the postoffice knew anything about the case. It was said in Washington that, while the gang has had its headquarters in Chicago, it has operated extensively in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Buffalo and as far west as San Francisco.

READERS of THE REPORTER will kindly notice that the above report refers to the 2-cent pink. Although the government now prints its own stamps and there are many different colors that can be obtained at any postoffice. There was one received at the Norwich Post Office on April 15, '95. This was a counterfeit, so claimed by Norwich's philatelic expert, Mr. William Fletcher, Assistant Postmaster.

Postmaster Hall made a complaint to the department and also called attention of the authorities to the stamp, which seemed faint and imperfect. He would not have noticed the stamp, had not the letter been one that had received a minute examination for traces of its authenticity, and others may have been received.

While it is easy to detect the counterfeits, a postage stamp is an evasive thing and no one except the one who licks it pays much attention to it. If the person using the counterfeit stamp belongs to the criminal classes then it usually escapes notice. The postal clerk cancels perhaps three stamps a second and doesn't notice it, the mailing clerk, the manager, distributor and carrier study the address intently and pass the stamp by.

It appears that the stamp counterfeiters' office in Ontario had been open only about 10 days. That little scheme didn't have a very long lease of life.—"Boston Globe."

We wonder if Postmaster General Wilson will make a success in discharging the duties of that office.

AUSTRALIA has a post office named

Talking Rock. The origin of the name is thus stated: Some one discovered in the vicinity a large stone, upon which had been painted the words, "Turn me over." It required considerable strength to accomplish this, and when it was done the command, "Turn me back and let me fool some one else," was found painted on the other side of the stone.

## CHILDREN TIMBROLOGISTS.

"Men are but boys grown large."

E. QUERE PHILMAN.

THERE is a class of individuals, who spare no effort to belittle children as Philatelists and Stamp Collectors. A grave error is being omitted by them. In after years will you look down upon your former hostile efforts with a tearful eye, and wish that you were once again a child—playing with your stamps pasting them on the walls, and hinging them in your albums.

Are not the children worthy of consideration? Are they not the material from which is molded our future men and women? Or, do they have to make themselves scarce for the wishes of a scanty few?

Most decidedly children are worthy of consideration. We cannot exert ourselves too much in teaching them the intricate ways of Philately. Do they not, in a great measure, support many of our Philatelic papers by their subscriptions? Are not many valuable errors discovered by children?

Again, where would our Philatelic dealers be without the boys and girls who collect stamps? Where would their agents be? Who else would buy their packets and sheets of common stamps? Were it not for them, the profits of a dealer would be very meagre if any, at all. Notwithstanding all these facts, our Philatelic Journals contain very little, if anything of interest

## THE REPORTER.

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to the young collectors. Does not the young collector ripen into manhood? Does he not then become one of our advanced collectors? Did you not, dear reader, have a beginning, or, as Topsy, were you never born?

We want all the children we can get into our ranks. God bless them. We throw open wide our doors and bid them come in. When we shall fade and pass away, we want somebody to fill our places; Yea, we want ten of them to fill every vacant chair.

It is true, quite a little trouble is had with some small children, but just as sure as the Sun shines, there are some black sheep in every flock. Are not there as many advanced (?) Philatelists of a dishonest a turn of mind as the children? "A burnt child generally fears the fire," and if they are once punished, it is generally a good lesson to them.

Not so, with the older sharpers. They work into the confidence of the public, and after defrauding them, decamp to other parts, and start out under a new alias to do it over again.

Being young is no crime. Where is the man or woman who would not gladly be happy children once more down on the farm? If I could turn back today and see myself a lad of seven, just beginning to collect stamps, would I not gladly will it so? The writer who abuses the children timbrophilists, I am sure, has not given the matter sufficient thought.

Most of our societies, it must be admitted, do not want them. This is a great mistake. But there is one society that does not discriminate, and its name would signify as much. After a man has grown to be a "father" he is no longer called "Son" but "Father." The Philatelic Sons of America is the young collectors' Society, and I am proud to say so. The Philatelic Sons of America is second to none, and I predict the day as not many years dis-

tant when it will number among it, ten thousand PAID UP members.

Children, generally, abhor debt. They have not grown use to it unlike some of their honorable (?) elder brethren. While their means, it is true, are, as a rule, are limited, their first efforts are to get money; then use it.

In conclusion, allow me to welcome you into our folds. If you want to join a society, join the young collectors society—the best and largest society in the World. Whenever I see a young boy or girl captured and charmed by the Goddess Philatelia, I give them all the aid and encouragement I can. Some day, not far distant—for life is short at the best—we may be glad to rise and give them our seat, which we have so long occupied. What is the use of spending our time in scrapping and fighting? Always remember you had a beginning and "Do unto others as you would be done by were you in their places" is the Golden Rule; yes, it is the Diamond rule. Why follow the brass rule of Chicago?

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### DETROIT NOTES.

The firm of Appleton, Porte & Co., have sold out to Mr. T. L. W. Porte, a prominent philatelist of Michigan.

The Peninsular Philatelic Club's Auction Sale to be held on April 30 '95, will be one of the largest of its kind ever held in Michigan.

Mr. N. J. Colchugh, formerly of Saginaw, is now located in this city.

There are rumors of a philatelic paper in this city.

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The "Michigan Philatelist" states that a dealer catalogues the 5ct Columbian at 15ct.

The smallest paper we have received yet, is the "Little Wonder" published by Ruth Russell (age 12) at Aarwood, Mich. Can't be beat for size!

—THE STANDARD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—

ORGANIZED, AUGUST 1, 1893.

- PRESIDENT, L. S. Graham, Merritton, Ont.  
VICE PRESIDENT, J. E. Hartley, Norwich, Conn.  
SECRETARY & TREASURER, P. H. Jaquith, Norwich, Conn.  
EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT, F. C. Myers, Albany, New York.  
LIBRARIAN, W. B. Tyrrell, Albany, New York.  
ATTORNEY, F. R. Lawrence, Canton, Mo.  
AUCTION MANAGER, F. D. Sawyer, Otisfield Gore, Me.  
OFFICIAL ORGAN, "THE REPORTER."

Any collector in good standing can join by sending 10cts to the Secretary for application blanks and full information regarding the different departments.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Dropped for Non-Payment of Dues.

- 19 Gayle L. Rivers, New Orleans, La.  
20 Lewis M. Lang, Baltimore, Md.

APPLICATIONS.

- John S. Simouson, Bridgewater, N. S.  
W. Fred Porter, Bridgewater, N. S.  
Joseph E. Chase, 283 High Street, Holyoke, Mass.  
P. M. Wyman, South Woodstock, Me.  
H. H. Berg, 633 Eddy Street, San Francisco, California.

The above will please forward 25ct. the amount of their dues, to the Secretary at once and membership cards will be promptly forwarded, which entitles you to all the privileges of the Association.

Members, numbers 32, 33, 34 and 36, will be dropped for non-payment of Dues, if not received before May 15th 1895. Respectfully,  
P. H. JAQUITH, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Gentlemen and Fellow Members:—

It is with pride that we should look upon our rapid growth in the past few months, and encouraged by this we should band together and work hard in securing New Members for our Grand Association, as the time approaches for our first Annual Convention and Election, which is to be held at "Clayton, N. Y.," the two days following that of the A. P. A., so it is more important that we should work hard now so as to have a membership then, to be proud of. Dues for the year 1895, are now payable and it is to be hoped that all the members will promptly remit the amount of their Dues to the Secretary. All our Offices are in good hands and members should patronize them.

Officers are also requested to Report Monthly, and in conclusion I must again remind you to work hard in securing new members, as in numbers there is power. I remain,

Yours for the "S. P. S."

L. S. GRAHAM, Pres.

AUCTION MGR'S REPORT.

IN the first sale of the "Standard Philatelic Society," good prices prevailed for the most part, and I think that with few exceptions the stamp sold for a fair price. If anyone has any good U. S. to dispose of I think that it

would pay them, to send them to this department, but I do not advise any person to send cheap foreign stamps and expect to get much for them as the market is flooded with this kind of trash, but GOOD foreign will sell almost as readily as U. S. although the price is not as near to the catalogue. I ask all whether members of the Society or not, to send bids for any stamps in the Sale in another column, and thus aid themselves by getting some good stamps and the person selling them by giving him a chance to get rid of his duplicates. Yours for the "S. P. S."

F. D. SAWYER, Auction M'g'r.

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### HISTORY OF POSTAL CARDS.

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IT seems almost incredible that there should be 8000 varieties of postal cards, but that is the extent claimed for a collection. These, however, include various issues of the same nation and denomination and also cards issued for special occasions.

Postal cards have been in circulation a little less than 25 years. The idea originated with Dr. Emmanuel Harman, a professor of natural economy at the imperial academy of Wiener, in Neustadt, Lower Austria.

His ideas, under the head of "New Means of Correspondence by Post," were published and attracted the attention of the government officials.

The director general of posts took up the idea and succeeded in having an issue of postal cards put in circulation in 1869. The original name given to them was the "correspondence karte" and this has been retained ever since.

This new move on the part of Austria quickly excited other countries to adopt a similar method of correspondence, and before the close of 1870 nearly all the European countries were

using cards. Germany was really the second country to employ them, and a special series was issued to the soldiers engaged in the Franco-German war.

These were called the field post correspondence cards, and were sold unstamped to the soldiers at the rate of about five for a half-penny. The soldiers had the privilege of using them without paying postage.

Another series was issue for civilians. These had a place left for a stamp and the writer had to affix a German postage stamp to the card before posting. The field post cards are now rare, the used ones being scarcer than the unused ones. Another card of aqual rarity, and also a reminder of the same war, is the balloon postal card issued by France during the seige of Paris. The cards were sent up from Paris in balloons and the mail bags were thrown off into the surrounding country, where there was the least possible opportunity of their capture by the enemy.

They were smaller than the post card now used, and were covered with warlike expressions as "Paris defies the enemy!" "Glory and conquest signify crimes, defeat signifies hate and a desire for revenge." "Only one war is just and right—that for independence." —New York Advertiser.

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### EXCHANGE NOTICES.

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One notice of 25 words or less free to yearly sub.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ct a word to non sub.

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A pack of Hounds and Hares, the new game, retail 85c, or 50 varieties of good old United States stamps for every quarter in good condition dated 1892 or for silver three cent pieces. F. Voelker, 1301 Ogden St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A covered philatelic paper for 6c worth of stamps from sheets. Good exchange for Swiss stamps not in my collection, send list. I also desire foreign correspondence with a view to exchanging stamps or simple instructive letter writing. B. J. Bishop, 21 N University Ave; Ann Arbor, Mich.



Columbian above two cent taken in exchange at face value in exchange for stamps from our sheets. We want a type writer state what you want for it. Correspondence solicited. Royal Stamp Co., Oshkosh, Wis.

For every '47, 5c; '57, 12c; '68, 1c; '72, 24c I will give 5 1883 4c green on white envelopes, unused and entire. For a '47, 10c I will give 20 4c envelopes. Nelson Newal, Still River, Mass.

Will exchange 25 foreign stamps for every 10 U. S. issued before 1870, or for any 10 stamps (except 1c and 3c) issued between 1870 and 1885. Also will exchange 100 foreign stamps for every 50 U. S. above 2c issued since 1885. Fred Hattant, 1914 4 St; Peru, Ill.

3 vols. Youth's Companion, 5 vols. Judge, Scott's Catalogues, 50 and 53 Ed. and two of Mekeel's Blank Stamp Albums to exchange for stamps, philatelic papers, eggs or Indian relics. G. D. French, Ivo-ryton, Conn.

44 foreign postal cards, 17 var. U. S. postals, Thousands of stamps and papers for stamps, papers, etc. E. B. Jones, Ruthven, Iowa.

U. S. Columbians taken at face value for stamps from my sheets, all values but 1c and 2c. Percy Gott. Goshen, N. Y.

A watch for a collection, \$7 worth of magazines for U. S. stamps, \$4.50 worth of U. S. Revenues for good advertising and printing, an 1890 2c with cap on left 2 for every 15 covered stamp papers sent me. Tommy Vaughn, Box 594, Oshkosh, Wis.

I have a good double barrel muzzle loading pistol, which will improve your old relic collection, to exchange for \$4 worth of U. S. Postage and Revenue stamps. L. R. Pheasant, Osceola, Nebr.

A book containing 400 tested Receipts for preparing patent medicines, bitters, sarsaparillas, hair dyes, corn cures, perfumes, blacking, chewing gums, etc. for 50 1c uncanceled U. S. stamps. C. H. Murray. Oglethorpe, Ga.

A cloth bound copy of Whitter's Poems, new, to exchange for 30 stamp papers, 30 stamp papers for any 7 of the following P. J. of A. sent me, all must be perfect: any of Vol. I, II, III and VI. Vol. VII, Nos. 1, 2, 3. Will also give a 25c book for any 6 stamp papers sent me. David B. Crockett, Avondale, N. J.

Philatelic papers to exchange for others. Would like to receive sample copies of all philatelic papers, also price lists. Geo. B. Gladden, Jr., Riverside, Cali.

The 2nd Auction Sale of the Standard Philatelic Society also the Review was omitted for want space.—Ed.

### Call For Package No 13.

To prove that that No. 13 is not an unlucky number, I have put up a very fine Packet and have numbered it 13. If you buy it you will find that THIRTEEN IS A LUCKY NUMBER. Buy one and you will buy another. Price 25c post paid. My approval sheets contain very fine bargains for the beginner at 40pc discount. [8

*W. Lionel Moise,  
Sumter, S. C.*

### Are You Mad?

If not, you will be if you let this grand offer go by. Money refunded if not as represented.

The bargain consists of 100 var. of U. S., Canadian and foreign stamps, 20 blank approval sheets (the best), and 1000 Perfect stamp hinges, acknowledge to be the best on the market, the lot for only 30 cents and 4 cents for postage. Please remit in coin or P. O. Order, if possible.

NOTE. A first issue Canadian postcard, entire, given with each packet. The packet contain 8c Canadian, 2 & 5c Registered, obsolete; U. S. 1853 issue, and others 5 var Japan, and stamps from Central and South America, and Mexico, Asia, Africa, etc. "Collectors, try it." 200 Packets already sold.

*A. E. WICKS,  
372 Horton St.,  
London, Ont.*

50 different U. S. stamps including 1c to 10c Columbian, 8c Sherman, etc., price 25c post free. 1000 mixed U. S. many varieties, almost every issue included, price 25c postage extra.

**EMIL ALBRECHT,**  
733 N Ashland Ave; - CHICAGO, ILL.





# THE REPORTER.

## DEALER'S PACKETS Of Foreign Stamps. . .

| Per 10.               |                   | Per 10 |  |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--------|--|
| 25 varieties, 25c     | 100 mixed, 25c    |        |  |
| 50 varieties, 50c     | 250 mixed, 45c    |        |  |
| 100 varieties, \$1 00 | 500 mixed, \$1 00 |        |  |

**H. F. DUNKHORST,**  
1005 7 ST; N. W., - WASHINGTON, D. C.

## THE BOTTOM---AT LAST.

In order to introduce ourselves we offer you beautiful specimens of the 30 and 50c Claret Due stamps, very lightly cancelled and original gum, at **\$1.25 for the pair.** We have the same values in the yellow-brown and red-brown, at low rates. When you order enclose a short want list.

**A. L. Cassino & Co.,**  
51 PORTLAND ST.,  
Boston, - - - Mass.

|               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| 6 Japan, 05c  | Postage extra.   |
| 7 Russia, 05c | Try our approval |
| 4 Egypt, 05c  | sheets at 50pc.  |

**INTERNATIONAL STAMP CO;**  
14 Knox St., - Utica, N. Y.

## ESPECIAL OFFERS.

Money refunded, if not satisfactory.

|                             | Per 100 | Per 1000. |
|-----------------------------|---------|-----------|
| Argentine, finely ass 15var | 30c     | \$2 50    |
| Russia, finely ass 18 var   | 12c     | .90       |

**D. F. GLAZIER,**  
3 Summer St; Hartford, Conn.

## THIS IS A *Chestnut!*

But 200 collectors have been well pleased with this grand bargain—for 30c, "try it:" 100 Foreign and U. S. stamps, including 8c stamp, 2c and 5c Registered and 1c first issue postcard entire. Also old issue U. S. and good stamps from Africa, Asia, South and Central America and others, 20 blank approval sheets and 1000 Perfect Stamp Hinges, all for 30c and 4c for postage. The **BOY'S OWN PRICELIST** the cheapest on the market, sent free.

**A. T. WICKS,**  
372 Horton St.,  
London, Ont.

## - - A Special Bargain! - -

1000 well mixed continentals worth double what other continentals are as they have not been picked over, they are sent in original packages as they are received from Europe, price per 1000 only 50c; 3000, 75c.

**ROYAL STAMP CO.,**  
Oshkosh, Wis.

"HEY, I do not give 50c worth of stamps free with every remittance of 35c, in fact I give no premiums because I have no stamps to give away. But I will send you a 30c or 50c Claret Due for \$1.00

Have many more bargains, write for my little list, it might interest you.

**G. F. Zohn,**  
BOX 66, - TURNER'S FALLS, MASS.

**SPECIAL** extraordinary bargains approval sheets of medium class of foreign stamps. Honest beginners, send me your names and addresses and I will give you a pleasant surprise in bargains **S. B. Schantz, Bethlehem, Pa.**

## STAMPS ON APPROVAL

To parties who are known to us or on receipt of a cash deposit. Sheets of select stamps will be sent at 33 1/2pc.

**Wholesale Lots for Dealers.**  
**G. O. CARION,**  
P. O. BOX 2457,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALI.

## . . . DEALERS!!

You want to have your sheets look as neat and attractive as possible. We can help you in this matter. We have just received a lot of sheets that we sell at 25c per 100 or \$2 00 per 1000; 30c per 100 with printed instructions at top or \$3 00 per 1000 with the firm's name printed at the top. They of the finest blue tinted bond paper. They are very attractive and pretty as they are printed in blue ink on blue paper. Send for a sample or order a sample 100 for a trial. You will like them.

**KESSLER CO.,**  
157 W. Canfield Ave.,  
DETROIT, - MICH.

This beats all! 4c Columbians \$1 40 per 100; 6c Columbians \$4 25 per 100; 8c Columbians \$4 10 per 100, 50 at 100 rates; complete collection Columbian envelopes, 22 var, unused and entire, \$2 per set; 1887 envelopes, entire, 4 or 5c on blue or oriental buff 10c each, set of Salvador, 1891, unused, 10 var 30c. ROYAL EXCHANGE STAMP CO., WINONA, MINN. [8

Approval sheets for beginners a specialty. 40pc discount. 50 var 7c. 100 mixed 10c. T KINN, 4019 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill. [8

**Don't Miss This**  
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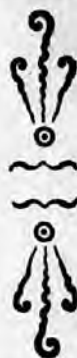
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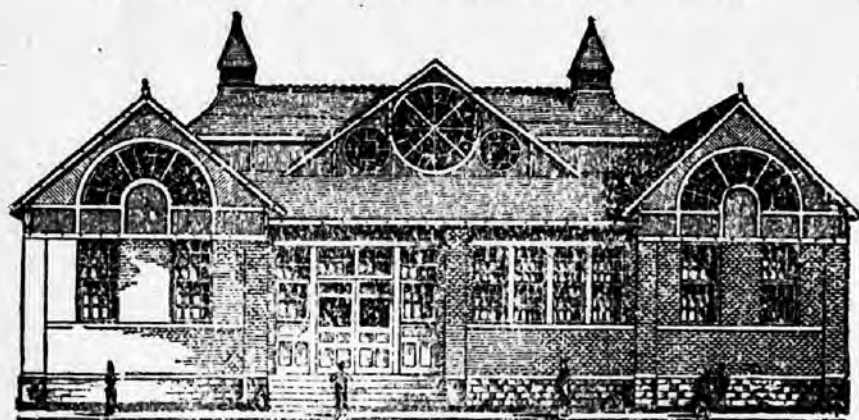
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THE REPORTER.

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VOL. III.

MAY, 1895.

NO. 9.

# THE REPORTER

*A Monthly Devoted to Philately.*

JOSEPH E. HARTLEY, EDITOR.

15 Cents Per Year.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF

*The Standard Philatelic Society.*

REPORTER PUBLISHING COMPANY,

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**WM. G. LAUTERBACH,**  
Meriden, - Ill.



# THE REPORTER

*Vol. III. Norwich, Conn., May, 1895. No. 9.*

## A TALE OF TWO CITIES.

EVERY PAGET.

NOT long ago, I received a neat little invitation to a wedding, and in one corner of the card was a Columbian stamp of beautiful value. Connected thereto was a bit of romance, and thinking it may be of interest to the Philatelic public, I shall relate it just as I know it to be. Do not think I am using fictitious names, and I pray you do not confound Jack Ashcroft with "E. Quere Philman" as such a goal is not mine—At least not for a century or so.

For many years, Jack Ashcroft and I were friends. I shall not relate the little bit of Philately that brought us together; suffice is to say we were Philatelists. Living close together, it was not unnatural for us to see a family move in a new vacanhouse on the opposite side of the street, just a few doors above my home. However I may aver a few days later I was a wee bit surprised to see my old friend Jack Ashcroft paying visits to that house, with a bundle under his arm, which I at once took to be a stamp Album. This was about June 1894. The next time I chanced to meet Jack, I was bold enough to enquire what unusual attraction caused him to spend so many evenings across the street with our new neighbors. Adjourning to my room, he explained the matter to me which is about as follows:—"As you know, I often sit in my room with my Album resting upon the window, examining

my stamps. Well, when the house just across the street was rented and the family had got thoroughly settled, I noticed a nice-looking 'young lady' at one of their windows intently studying a book which I at once took to be her stamp album; and I was right. Noticing my steady gaze, perhaps, she smiled which it is needless to say was returned by me. She had discovered my Album. Don't sit there and grin, there's nothing unusual about it. As I was saying, I closed my Album and using both hands, in the common deaf and dumb Alphabet, with which we were so familiar at school—You will remember I use to spend half of my time in school talking to that rosy-cheeked lass—but let that pass—I spun off A-R-E-Y-O-U-A-S-T-A-M-P-C-O-L-L-E-C-T-O-R. And as luck would have it, she understood and her answer was:—Y-E-S. Rather a nice word isn't it. But wait, I'm not through yet. We talked, I presume, for more than an hour, and at the close she invited me over and requested that I bring my stamp Album. I did! What's more, Every, she has a Sister just about your age. I will insist upon your coming over with me. She has been watching you, and I presume she thinks this is a Philatelic community."

"The name" I queried. "Here you have been giving me a nice little 'fish' story, but forgot to mention names." "As sure as I am standing here, it's true. Her name is Minnie Day. Remember the younger one's name—Beatrice. Sure now, 8 P. M., Thurs., night, sharp, be ready."

Well, of course, I did not put much

faith in his story, but thought it strange for Jack to be so serious when spinning a little tale, so I was ready when he called Thursday evening. I was not to be outdone by him. Sure enough we went, and I ascertained his story to be true. A very pleasant evening was spent, and, if I may be permitted to add, several other very pleasant Thursday Evenings as well. I might further remark that several times did the Haymarket Theatre contain a box party of four. Even the Whaleback steamer "Christopher Columbus" can boast of carrying the party several different Sundays, as we were very fond of the lake and very much enjoyed an excursion on that fleet curiously shapen boat. Beatrice and I had grown to be pretty good friends, and that something more than mere sentiment existed between Jack and Minnie was very apparent. Thus things passed. The bright summer passed into golden Autumn, and the golden Autumn into Winter. And I may again truly say I was just a trifle surprised to receive an invitation to a wedding on Christmas last. Of course I was there, and had a right Royal good time. Minnie seemed happy and looked prettier than she ever did before. Jack gave me a hearty hand shake, but seemed love-excited, and I left him and found the only cool one in the house—Beatrice. She greeted me as usual, and we chatted over Jack and Minnie's honeymoon, which was to be spent in South America. Rather an usual place we thought. However, after the ceremony was over, we congratulated them, of course, and bid them adieu. They were gone about two mouths Jack's employers opened a large office in Kansas City and made him manager, where he and Minnie now reside. Soon afterwards, Beatrice left to live with them.

Where am I now on Thursday nights? Well, I can generally be found at the meetings of the "Chicago Philatelic Society," which are held on the first and

third Thursday's of each month. being Secretary and Treasurer of Chicago Branch number one, of the American Philatelic Association, you can always find me present to call the roll, etc., at their monthly meetings on the second Thursday of each month.

And being a "P. S. of A." member to the core, I generally make myself heard at their monthly meetings of Chicago Branch number One on the fourth Thursday of each month.

Asking friend Quackenbush if he still believes there is no such thing as Philatelic fiction, I am as ever,

E. Quere Philman,  
Chicago, Ill.

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## PHILATELY AND THE CHURCH.

IRVING E. PATTERSON.

---

DO the majority of philatelists attend church and take an interest in theological matters. I think they do not. Before we go any further however, let us consider for a moment the average philatelist. Their age usually ranges from sixteen to twenty-one years; they are of pleasing appearance; and their intellect is of no mean proportions.

But after he becomes engrossed in the study of philately he gradually loses interest in church affairs, if he ever possessed any, and devotes the time others use in the study of ecclesiastical to his stamps. In my personal investigations I have found it to be so and out of five philatelic friends whom I have in mind not one is at all interested in religious matters. The average collector becomes, sometimes unconsciously, to look upon his album as his bible and to study it quite as diligently as theological students study the testaments.

You say, "Why do Philatelists devote

all of their spare time to stamps instead of giving a portion of it to devotional exercises." Is it because they are ignorant? Certainly not for the average Philatelist is far from being ignorant. Usually, Sunday is the only day they have to themselves, and, as philately interests them more than the Bible, they devote their Sundays to the study of it.

They exchange and sell stamps with their philatelic friends on Sunday, and, in reality, they regard Sunday as the school-boy would Saturday. Some will point out the large number of ministers that collect stamps. Of course they observe Sunday as a day of rest, but, ministers generally have enough time throughout the week to devote to philately. Sunday is a day of rest from work and I believe that if the Philatelist finds rest and pleasure in his stamps, that it is right for him to devote a portion of his Sundays to them. Let him devote, say one-half his Sundays to his stamps and the other half to a proper observance of the Sabbath. Of course, Philately has its rabid advocates who place it before everything else in this world or the world to come but, if you look about you and study your brother Philatelists for, as Pope says, "The proper study of mankind, is man," you will find, with but few exceptions that they are not church-going people and that philately has absorbed a part of their religious tendencies.

This is a subject which, to my knowledge has never been touched upon before and it will pay you as Philatelists to carefully consider it and see if this description fits the Philatelists of your acquaintance.

The "Philatelic Advertiser" published by Braegger Bro's., 141 Portnall Road, Harrow Road, London, W. issued in the interest of Advertisers has been received by us.

## REVIEW.

### EXCHANGES!

Send one copy to Julius L. Cohn, 11 N. Division St; Buffalo, N. Y., and one copy to the publishers.

THE "Lone Star State Philatelist" reaches us every other week.

The "Diamond Philatelist" is improving. Keep it up.

The "L'annonce Timbrologique" for February has been received.

The "Philatelic Tribune" has removed to Norwich, New York.

"Forest & Field" has enlarged to six pages with the February 15th issue.

We acknowledge receipt of "Modern Money Maker" for Feb'y and March.

"Philatelic Comfort" has decided to put us on its exchange list. Thanks!

There is a great improvement in "Krumbs" for February. Keep it up!

After a vacation of about eight months, from this office, we have the honor (?) to gaze on the "Girl's Enterprise."

We are in receipt of a circular from W. J. Hall, Seafarth, Eng., announcing that the Eight Edition of "How to Deal in Foreign Stamps" will be shortly published.

The "Metropolitan Philatelist" was the first magazine we received, dated March. The contents is hard to excel. Put us on your exchange list, Brother Scott.

We have received a copy (February, 1895) of that well known magazine, "Stanley Gibbon's Monthly Journal." The Editorials are up-to-date in every respect. We also notice that it chronicles the new issues of U. S. (of course) 50ct, \$1, \$2 and \$5 showing the illustration of each, ("Well by gum!). By the way, the notes and news by C. J. Phillips is fine—at least very interesting. It also contains a report of nearly

all the "British Philatelic Societies." Please put us on your exchange list, Mr. Gibbons.

The "Evergreen State Philatelist" for March is here. Truly the E. S. P. is growing better and better each month. Now the "Evergreen" can be said "to be one of 'the' magazines."

The Feb'y number of the "Pennsy" is at hand. The "P. S. of A." still continues to grow larger and larger, in spite of its envious competitors. (The S. of P.) Fifty-seven applications for Membership in one month isn't a bad showing.

The "American Philatelist and Collector" for Jan. and March is now before us. We receive a copy of the above named Journal about every 'steen months. This one is marked "Sample Copy." Well, if this is a sample copy—"Bang, in the waste basket."

A change of printers seems to have taken place since the last number (Dec. 1894) of the "Dixie Philatelist" was received. The typographical appearance of the January number is perfect. Brother Russell knows how to push the "Dixie". The Southern Philatelic Association is steadily growing, as can be seen by the large number of applications.

The first number of the "Rocky Mountain Stamp" has been launched into the philatelic world and is now before us. It presents, indeed, a very creditable appearance. The publishers are going to decorate the cover of their paper with some new and noted Rocky Mountain Scenes every month. By the appearance of this number, the "Rocky Mountain Stamp" has come to stay. You have our best wishes, Brothers.

The "American Philatelic Magazine" for March is at hand. This is the first number we received for many moons past. This months bill of fare is as follows:—"Sales of Well Known Collections" by G. F. Crofoot; "Notes on

U. S. Stamps" by Era; "The Modern Auction Catalog." by Alvah Davision. (This spelling of "catalog" is O. K. For authority, see March REPORTER.) Auction Prices, and lots of other interesting matter from which the following is taken:—"Philately is one great brotherhood and he who endeavors to create factions, should be sat upon without ceremony. Without collectors, there would be no need of dealers, and without dealers, the collectors would be greatly handicapped. The publisher is a necessity to both collectors and dealers, and they are necessities to him. The three are close together and have much in common; each one is indispensable to the others. The attempts to make it appear that dealers and collectors are natural enemies are worthy of attention only because of the frequency with which they occur."

Through the kind of the publishers of THE REPORTER, I am enabled to see a late copy of the "Lone Star Philatelists. As four pages of the above paper must be filled with something, Brother Roy B. Bradley (the publisher), has thought best to help fill it by inserting one-third of a page of (we do not know what to call it,) but, for convenience, call it "bosh," from the pen of Mr. I. E. Patterson. By the way, Brother Bradley ought to get a "renovating editor" to clean out about three and one-half pages of every issue. We allow one-half page for advertisements (more or less.) Kindly push this, way up into your cranium, Brother I. E. Patterson, "that the L. S. S. P. is only fit to be used as a wrapper." As to the fact that "the wrapper is better than the paper it contains", we can not just now see how Mr. Patterson can say; Mr. Patterson seem to have ideas which contradict each other, as in the March REPORTER, Mr. Patterson plainly says:— (Look it up for reference). "My reasons for joining the 'Standard Philatelic Society' was because of its



excellent official organ, THE REPORTER. THE REPORTER is fast becoming prominent as a philatelic paper and each issue presents a better appearance than the last.' "We do not have any evil feeling against Mr. P. In fact we like to have a little "misunderstanding" now and then, between our esteemed contemporaries and literary friends."

The "Eastern Philatelist" for March has been received. It commences the fifteenth volume with this number. The leading article on "Old-Time Philatelic Writers" by the well known writer, Mr. L. G. Quackenbush is very good and interesting. Mr. H. Carlyle describes "by deep imagination" a collection of 1910. The following is clipped from his article. "Mr. Nassau of 29,421 Broadway, has a room specially built in his house for his collection, which he calls his "Philatelic Studio." In this room, which is fire and burglar proof, is his collection, mounted in Albums specially made for it. He employs four private secretaries, whose duty it is to mount the stamps as fast as they come in. Each country or colony is in a separate album, some countries, such as the United States, Mexico, England and others, have more than one album. For instance, the United States has almost one hundred albums. The entire article is very interesting (I wont say instructive,) but space forbids clipping all of it.

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## UNEARNED INCOME.

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### How Uncle Sam Grows Rich Through Our Carelessness.

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RECENTLY the assistant treasurer of the United States at New York City has turned into the Post Office Department fund the sum of \$1,300,000, which has been accumulating in the sub-treasury during the past 30 years from the funds paid to the money-

order postoffices for remittances which have never been claimed. Old money-orders are presented at the Postoffice Department almost every day, but the amount of the unpaid money-order fund increases constantly, and there is no likelihood that any part of the \$1,300,000 will be claimed by its owners. In fact, every year from \$50,000 to \$100,000 is added to the fund, which represents carelessness or neglect.

This is only one source of unearned income which the government has. The Postoffice Department furnishes another in the stamps which are destroyed from year to year without cancellation, or are bought by collectors. The value of a stamp is represented in the service which it will never be called upon to perform. So common a source of income is the sale of stamps to collectors that it is said that some small governments have issued stamps intended mainly as a source of income. Many Central American republics issue stamps of new design every year.

The Republic of Liberia, it is said, issues stamps more for an income to be derived from sales to stamp collectors than for postal purposes. The treasury department has a large source of income in the issue of bonds and bank notes. There is no doubt that of the \$50,000,000 worth of bonds just issued some proportion will never be presented. There is more than a million dollars in the treasury today due to holders of government bonds. There are millions of dollars of United States notes marked on the treasury's books as not redeemed which will never be presented. Most of this money has been destroyed. Occasionally some of it appears and is presented for redemption.—Boston Daily Standard.

---

Verily, what are we coming to anyway? "Shades of the 1894 2c stamp" will be the ejaculation of surprise of the future generation of philatelists.





EDITOR.  
JOSEPH E. HARTLEY.

**EXCHANGES!**

Send one copy to Julius L. Cohn, 11 N. Division St.; Buffalo, N. Y., and one copy to the publishers.

ADVERTISING RATES  
**25c PER INCH.**

**Terms; Cash in Advance.**  
SUBSCRIPTION, 15c per year.

REPORTER PUB. CO., Norwich, Conn.

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

**EDITORIAL.**

We are late this month, work is rushing. Hard times?

Just glance over our advertisements, you can find many bargains.

We received four copies of the "Springfield Philatelist" for May. What's the circulation.

Every honest philatelist should join the "Standard Philatelic Society," just look it up on another page—then join.

SUBSCRIBERS OF THE REPORTER should not fail to send an Exchange Notice every month. Its free for subscribers ONLY.

We have received notice that the first number of the "Boston Stamp-Book" will be issued about May 20. From what we hear it's going to be "out of sight."

THE "Comprehensive Check List," for collectors of philatelic literature, is a book that no collector should be without. It contains the names of papers issued since 1861. As a catalogue for your library it is unsurpassed. Do not fail to get one as the supply is limited; get it while you've got the chance. Paper, 25c. Published by E. B. Jones, Ruthven, Iowa.

A CATALOGUE of the Second Auction Sale by A. L. Cassino & Co., of Boston, Mass., has been received. Some very desirable stamps are found in this sale, among which may be found: Milbery Local; 1851-6. 24c; 1868. 5c embossed all over; 1868. 30c embossed all over; complete set of State Department, and a great many other very fine stamps can be purchased among the 333 lots that are offered in this sale.

THE "Philatelic Review of Reviews" for April came into our office the other day. We cannot see how anybody can

have "sand" enough to throw away fifty cents on a worthless sheet like the "P. R. of R." Why not pay fifteen cents for a year's subscription to THE REPORTER and get SOMETHING for your money. It has the following to say for its self about the "soak" that the "Post Office" gave it last month.

"The March number of the "Post Office" has a predilection, not only that, but a prediction to a mixture of satire and falsification. It predicts and predicates "an early and disgraceful death for the publication issued at Osage, Iowa, and pompously called by the publisher. Mr. H. E. Tuttle, the "Philatelic Reviews" The editor of the "Post Office" may be able to tear a rent in the veil of the future and peering into its illimitable space, prognosticate the direful fate that awaits "the P. R. of R.," but nevertheless, this publication will bloom and thrive long after the gentlemanly (?) editor of the "Post Office has been gathered to the dust of his father's, and ruin and desolation mark his last resting place. The calumny, vituperation and reproach he feebly attempts to cast upon our character, we pass in the silence and contempt it justly deserves. The reference to Mr. Quackenbush's connection with the "P. R. of R." is false in every word and particular. It is true that Mr. Q. edited two numbers. The last review furnished was rejected by us for reason that we did not deem it suitable and was, in our opinion, utterly valueless. The statement in the scurrilous article that "the actions of the publisher caused Mr. Q. to sever connection with the paper," is wholly false and has not a shred of truth to sustain it, and cannot be verified by facts. Mr. Q. did not sever his connection with the "P. R. of R." on his own volition. We dismissed him. He requested us to keep silent, not to mention the real cause of the non-appearance of his name at the mast head as editor, and now we find that he violates his pledge, as it were, by sending letters derogatory to us and the "P. R. of R." This excerpt, like the balance of the article, is a damnable false accusation and the vapid vaporings of an editor who is not familiar with the ethics of journalism, with no regard for truth or decency:

"The editor had previously, upon the strength of the past guarantees, secured articles from various contributors. One at least of the writers demanded the return of his manuscript, upon discovering the character of the publisher. It was returned to him, but in a subsequent number was printed, nevertheless, along with

material by the editor, Mr. Quackenbush, which he had forbidden the publisher to use."

The falsity of the charge is so thin and transparent, that it can easily be explained. Upon our notifying Mr. Q that the December copy like that furnished for October and November numbers, was not as per instruction or at all suitable, he thereupon wrote us to retain the article alluded to, publish it, and settle with the author, who was no other than our amiable friend, Editor Capen. Prithee, dear "Post Office," and the ilk that have got "in the swim with thee, don't go around, Diogenes like, with a lantern hunting for something, and that a little straw that comes within your grasp that you think will justify your slanderous attacks, but rather come out in the broad glare of truth and right, and seek not to base your attacks upon so flimsy a foundation.

Just as we go to press we learn that Mr. Irving E. Patterson of Wyndotte, Mich., is a candidate for the office of Secretary of the League of American Philatelists. Knowing Mr. Patterson as we do, we feel confident that he will be elected by a good majority and that the interests of the society will be in good hands. Mr. Patterson is a hustler and it is owing chiefly to his excellent work as Secretary that the Michigan Philatelic Society has had such an extraordinary growth. If you are a member of the Society see that your vote is cast for I. E. Patterson for Secretary.

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## STAMPED ENVELOPE PAPER CONTRACT.

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**A** DISPATCH from Holyoke, Mass., says: The rumor has been rife among the paper mills here to the effect that the Connecticut River Paper Co., of this city, which has a contract for four years from October 1, 1894, for supplying the paper that enters into the Government stamped envelopes to the extent of about one-half the capacity of the mill, has discontinued the manufacture of this paper and will supply no more under this contract.

It is reported that the paper furnished was not of a quality suitable for the purpose intended, and that the future

supply would be furnished by the Parsons Paper Co. and the Whiting Paper Co., both of this city. These two concerns, it will be recalled, were the former contractors; in fact, they have made the papers under this contract for years and are thoroughly informed as to the requisites. Mr. Powers, who is practically the sole owner of the Connecticut River Paper Co., was seen and denied the whole report. He said that there had been no friction, and that he should continue making and shipping the paper. He admitted not having made this paper for a few days, but said: "Our contract calls for less than four tons of paper a day, and when we make this paper we run both of our machines. The contract does not call for both machines, and we could fill it with one machine, but we run both and then go off on to other paper. The Whiting Paper Co., makes the paper in the same way. We have a lot of this paper stored in our mill for future use, and perhaps this is how the rumor started. Our contract is all right and will be executed. There is nothing the trouble and we shall continue to ship paper. We have other contracts that will necessitate running both machines for a time, and for this and other reasons we wished to get some of the envelope paper made up in advance, and we had to get this off our hands.

Mr. Whiting was interviewed and appeared to know nothing of a change of mills having been arranged. He stated that he was supplying one-half the quantity of paper required for the manufacture of Government envelopes and had supplied this amount since the new contract went into effect. Mr. Bagg, of the Parsons Paper Co., was not disposed to discuss the matter and had no information to offer; it was learned, however, that the Parsons Company were supplying as much paper as formerly as under the old contract, and had for the past two weeks, and that the Whiting and Parsons Com-

## THE REPORTER.

panies together were both turning out eight tons per day, which is all that is required. Other interviews elicited no information—there seems to be a general knowledge here of change of mills, and yet the exact state of affairs could not be learned.—Geyer's Stationer.

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### DEAD BEATS.

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**T**HE following persons are advertised as "dead beats." We have sent them bills, that's all the good it does: "Philatelic Review of Reviews,"

|                                                |         |
|------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Osage, Iowa.                                   | \$ 1.13 |
| Canadian Philatelic Co.,                       | 2.00    |
| R. A. Wills, Bloomington, Ill.,                | 1.50    |
| Leon G. Lambert, St. Paul, Minn.,              | .25     |
| R. T. Haberstraw, Swansea, Eng.,               | 2.00    |
| J. Buffalo Cooley, Supt., Albany,<br>New York. | 10.00   |

About this last fraud wait for the article that will appear in our next number.

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### EXCHANGE COLUMN.

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**C**OLLECTORS! I will give one fine covered philatelic paper for every 3¢t Columbian sent me or 10 fine philatelic papers for every U. S. stamp catalogued at 25¢t or over. This offer good for one month only. Julius L. Cohn, 11 N. Division St; Buffalo, N. Y.

I have a large number of Vick's flower seeds in packages from 5 to 25 cents each. I will give 5¢t package for every U. S. stamp catalogued at 5c and 10¢t p'k'g for U. S. stamp cat. at 10 cents; or will give 10¢ts worth for every copy of "P. J. of A., A. J. of P., Metropolitan Philatelist and American Philatelist" or 5 stamp papers published before 1890 for every copy of any of the above papers sent me. Duplicates taken. J. Hancock, Room 2, Lower Bl'k, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Four cent green on white and amber, new and entire, to exchange for U. S. stamps not in my collection. Also 4c carmine and Columbians to exchange. All letters answered. David E. Brown, Box 233, Port Townsend, Washington.

I will give 250 finely mixed U. S. stamps including stamps from all issues from 1857 to 1893, for a 30¢t Columbian; or will give 350 for a 50¢t Columbian, or any U. S. catalogued at 75 cents. S. W. Miller, Jr; Burlington, Coffey Co., Kansas.

A typewriter (7x2 inches) to exchange for \$5.00 worth of stamps, my selection. Will Spalding, 294 High St; Oshkosh, Wis.

Have REPORTER vol. III no. 1 (100 pages) also lots of other magazines to exchange for others that I need. Want especially, "Detroit Philatelist I no. 5 and Pennsy" I-3, III-5 and V-2. Have stamps for magazines. Geo. E. Cleaver, P. S. of A. 434, Reading, Pa.

For 3 different Hawaii or two 8¢t Sherman U. S., I will give 20 var. U. S. For 10-3¢t I will give 20 var. U. S. Willie Porter, Berwyn, Ill.

Wanted to exchange U. S. Columbians for good foreigners. R. L. Richardson, 42 S. Starling St; Columbus, O.

I would like to hear from every collector who expects to attend the P. S. of A. meet at Denver. L. T. Brodstone, Superior, Nebr.

I desire to enter into exchange relations with all collectors of philatelic literature. Inquiries for list must contain stamp for reply postage. W. L. Moise, Sumter, S. C.

Philatelic papers to exchange for others. Would like to receive sample copies of all philatelic papers, also price lists. Geo. B. Gladden, Jr; Riverside, Cali.

This department is free to subscribers, non-subscribers 1-2c a word.

## THE PHILATELIC PAPER OF TODAY.

IRVING E. PATTERSON.

I FEEL that I am going beyond my ability in attempting to describe the philatelic paper of today and the advance that has been made in the philatelic press. In the earlier papers the reader would find perhaps a chronicle of new issues, a few dry articles on non-descript subjects, and some notes and editorials.

The total ensemble of the whole was poor and the advertisements occupied a much larger space than the reading matter.

In the papers of the last decade a great improvement has been made and in the year 1900, we may receive a copy of the "Daily Stamp" or some other daily philatelic paper. We have of course several weeklies, but the meager support afforded them has caused the demise of the "Southern Weekly Philatelist", the "Canadian Philatelic Weekly" and various other papers. We also noted, with regret, the death of the "Quaker City Philatelist" after having survived for nearly a decade.

On the other hand, papers have sprung up on every side. Among the best papers started during the past year, may be mentioned the "Philatelic Review of Reviews", "Michigan Philatelist" and the "Philatelic News-letter". The first is already taking a high rank among philatelists and if the publishers keep up to their standard, our English contemporary will have to look out for its laurels.

The "Michigan Philatelist" is one of the best papers typographically that the philatelic press boasts of, and its success enabled its publishers to issue two thousand copies and pay all expenses the third issue.

The other paper mentioned, the "Philatelic News-letter" is a new venture but from its appearance and our knowledge of its publisher, we know that it has come to stay. But there have been a large number of "mushroom" papers springing up every where, publishing one or two numbers and then disappearing. These papers are a great detriment to philately as their appearance is usually very discreditable and, falling into the hands of non-philatelists, gives the general public a very unfavorable view of philately.

It is a pleasure to note however that the number of such papers is constantly decreasing and we may take this as a fair indication of the rapid advance of philately. Let us take up any of the philatelic papers of today, the "Pennsylvania Philatelist" for instance, and glance over it. It contains forty pages and is neatly bound in illuminated covers. The articles are all bright and to the point, the editorials are very good, and the notes and correspondence are especially interesting. In fact the whole make-up of the paper is a marvel of good taste and typographical skill. Such a paper as this is a credit to any science and philatelists will not be ashamed to show it to their non-collecting friends.

Of the weeklies now published, "Mekeel's" is unquestionably in the lead, his circulation being ten thousand copies a week and the size of the paper eight to twelve large pages. One thing to be regretted, however, about this weekly is the fact that its chief aim is to boom the business of the Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co., and it is a trifle nauseous to read the above mentioned name about fifty to seventy-five times in every number.

The weekly "Philatelic Era" is not published by a stamp dealer and, while it is not by any means as large as "Mekeel's Weekly", it always presents a very creditable appearance and



is interesting because Mr. Jewett weilds his pen in a very fearless manner and frequently shows up the methods employed by various dealers to make new discoveries in the stamp line. Taken all in all we may truthfully say that the

present age is an age of great prosperity to the philatelic press and that the paper of the future bids fair to excel in every way the paper of the present.

Verily we may look for a philatelic Press association soon.

## —THE STANDARD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—

ORGANIZED, AUGUST 1, 1893.

- PRESIDENT, L. S. Graham, Merritton, Ont.  
 VICE PRESIDENT, J. E. Hartley, Norwich, Conn.  
 SECRETARY & TREASURER, P. H. Jaquith, Norwich, Conn.  
 EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT, F. C. Myers, Albany, New York.  
 LIBRARIAN, W. B. Tyrrell, Albany, New York.  
 ATTORNEY, F. R. Lawrence, Canton, Mo.  
 AUCTION MANAGER, F. D. Sawyer, Otisfield Gore, Me.  
 OFFICIAL ORGAN, "THE REPORTER."

Any collector in good standing can join by sending 10cts to the Secretary for application blanks and full information regarding the different departments.

### SECRETARY'S REPORT.

#### DROPPED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES.

- 32. Richard Foley, Flensburg, Germany.
- 34. E. Dalldorf, Reddersburg, O. V. S., South Africa.
- 36. Wilbur F. Miller, 2715 North Robey St; Chicago, Ill.

#### NEW MEMBERS.

- 38. John S. Simonson, Bridgewater, N. S.
- 39. Fred W. Porter, Bridgewater, N. S.
- 40. Joseph E. Chase, 283 High St; Holyoke, Mass.
- 41. P. M. Wyman, S Woodstok, Me.
- 42. H. H. Berg, 633 Eddy St; San Francisco, California.

The above will please forward 25ct. the amount of their dues, to the Secretary at once and membership cards will be promptly forwarded, which entitles you to all the privileges of the Association.

The following nominations of officers have been received. Are they any more?, if so, send them along, boys.  
 President, Will A. Spalton.

- Vice-President, F. C. Myers.
- Sec. & Treasurer, J. E. Hartley.
- Librarian, F. R. Lawrence.
- Attorney, W. B. Tyrrell.
- Auction Manager, F. D. Sawyer.
- Exchange Sup't., I. E. Patterson.
- Official Organ, THE REPORTER.

Respectly, P. H. JAQUITH, Sec.

### MINOR U. S. VARIETIES.

SINCE the May 'Magazine' appeared marks distinguishing the work of the Continental Bank Note Co., from that of the National Bank Note Co., have been discovered upon the following stamps of the U. S. 1872 issue, not included in the list there given:—Two-cent, 24-cent and 90-cent.

The 2-cent variety, is described as follows by J. W. Scott in the Metropolitan Philatelist:—"The white line which encloses the words U. S. POSTAGE turns up in a ball on each side, the ball above the U interrupts four shading lines of the frame; the 'mark' closes up the inner space and leaves it solid,



## THE REPORTER.

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while in the original it is open."

The difference in the 24-cent is in the shading of the right star in the half circle of stars at the top, which has been deepened.

The same difference exists in the 90-cent, the lines of shading in the right star having been strengthened.—*"American Philatelic Magazine."*

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THIS cheap administration has ordered the cancelling machines withdrawn from the post offices, not because the machines do not do the work well and with dispatch, but because it is cheaper to do the work without them.

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### HUSTLING NORWICH!

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#### The Electric Cars to Carry Mail Matter.

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**S**UPERINTENDENT Shaw of the Norwich Street Railway Co., has received notice from the government that, beginning July 22, the electric cars will be used to carry mail matter between Yantic and Norwich and between Taftville and Norwich. This will give people on the outskirts of this city earlier and later mails and probably double the number of mails at present received. The Yantic postal route is 4 91 miles long and the Taftville route is 4 11 miles. The routes include the intermediary offices of Norwich Town and Greenville.

All of the electric cars will be labeled "U. S. Mail." Norwich will have the first electric car mail service that has been established in Connecticut.

A 'good thing' Mr. Hall, "push it a-long."—Ed.

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THE following members are indebted

to the "Standard Philatelic Society" for Dues. Please remit to the Secretary at once. Failure to do so before 30 days will result in the expulsion of said members.—P. H. Jaquith, Sec'y.

|                         |        |
|-------------------------|--------|
| 1 L S Graham,           | \$ .50 |
| 4 F C Myers,            | .25    |
| 5 W B Tyrrell,          | .25    |
| 7 Clifford W Kissinger, | .50    |
| 8 Julius L Cohn,        | .50    |
| 9 Frank R Lawrence,     | .50    |
| 10 W D Reed,            | .50    |
| 11 C E H Webster,       | .50    |
| 12 G I La Mont,         | .50    |
| 13 Albert W Brown,      | .25    |
| 14 John N Delgmann,     | .50    |
| 15 Dan E Hazen.         | .25    |

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### DETROIT NOTES.

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BY DE TROITER.

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**O**NE of "Mekeel's Varieties," that of the current two-cent carmine with plain triangles in corners seems to be very common at the Detroit Post-office. They have been on hand there for over two weeks and still the supply lasts.

The members of the "Peninsular Philatelic Club" wish it understood that Mr. W. J. Colcleugh is not a member of that society.

Detroit is the place for the next "Philatelic Sons of America" convention in '96. Vote it straight, brother members.

The "Peninsular Philatelic Club" have adjourned meetings until September, when the second bi-annual election will take place.

Mr. W. H. Kessler, Jr., and I. E. Patterson will publish the "Detroit Philatelist," that ever popular magazine, in the fall.

Irving E. Patterson is "right in line" for the next Secretary of the "League of American Philatelist."

So they say, Mekeel's 5c brown, (color of the 4c Lincoln, 94) is not a-go, do they? \$30. was a big price for a changeling.

Mr. W. H. Kessler, Jr., is Michigan's choice for Ex. Sup't., of the "L. of A. P." and Counterfeit Detector of the "P. S. of A."

Another Michigan man for office in the "P. S. of A." that of B. J. Bishop for Treasurer.

WE call the attention of our readers to the "Young People's Magazine", published by Young People's Publishing Co., Boston, Mass. The July number contains a great many interesting articles besides its regular departments, which includes a Stamp Department. It contains about sixty pages printed on heavy coated book paper and the make up is excellent. Ten cents a copy or one dollar a year. Everyone should send 10c for a sample copy, then you are sure to subscribe.

\*GEE WIZ!

Six Months--10c.

I desire to take advantage of your special offer and herewith enclose you 10c for same.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

The regular subscription rate of the DIXIE is 25c per year but as the publishers intend to greatly increase their subscription list, they will send THE DIXIE 6 MONTHS FOR ONE DIME. When a collector reads THE DIXIE 6 months he will invariably subscribe for a year.

CUT OUT THE COUPON AND RETURN IT TO US WITH 10C FOR A 6 MONTHS TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION.

Remember THE DIXIE is no new venture but is planted on a sound basis. . . . .

BEN RUSSELL,  
Alexander City, - - Ala.

MY NEW PRICE LIST  
OF UNITED STATES  
STAMPS AND A U. S.  
STAMP CAT. AT 20C  
OR MORE FOR ONE  
DIME. (SILVER.)

N. E. CARTER,

Delavan, Wis.

**“It's  
A  
Burning  
Shame.”**

**‘WHAT?’**

WHY TO LET SUCH BAR-  
GAINS AS THE FOLLOWING  
GO BY WITHOUT AN EF-  
FORT TO TEST THEM.

NOTICE THESE PRICES  
AND SEND YOUR ORDER  
AT ONCE.

|                              |     |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 100 Different stamps,        | .10 |
| 300 Assorted United States,  | .10 |
| 200 Assorted Foreign,        | .10 |
| 3-ct Vermilion, '87 (unused) | .10 |

**STAMPS**  
**On Approval.**

|         |      |         |
|---------|------|---------|
| Common  | 60pc | } Comm. |
| Foreign | 50pc |         |
| U. S.   | 25pc |         |

I have a large number of minerals  
and curiosities from Maine, send from  
10-cents to \$1.00 and I will send a lot  
with descriptions of each, and I guaran-  
tee satisfaction.

**HARRY G. HASKELL,**

LOCK BOX 20,

Green's Landing, - Me.

**Bargains!** 25 varieties of good  
foreign stamps, 5c; 50 varieties of foreign  
10c. Postage extra, send coin. Send for  
my fine approval sheets at 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ pc commis-  
sion for beginners. No trash. Send  
references. **FRANK BLAND,** 143 39th  
St; Chicago Ill.

**Packet No 9.**

50 fine varieties, including Old Hawaii,  
Confederate States, British Colonials and  
Old U. S. Price, post-free, only 25 cents  
(silver). Until further notice, one half-  
dozen fine Steel Pens will be given with  
every packet and a 50 cent Columbian  
stamp to every 10th purchaser! Order  
at once!

**Irving E. Patterson & Co.,**  
Wyndotte, - Mich.

AGENTS can make more money plat-  
ing with my fluids than with any other.  
Fluid is applied without battery. Works  
perfectly! Price: Silver \$7.00 per gal.,  
Gold, \$18.00. Recipe 75c each or both  
for \$1.00. To introduce more fully, I will  
give 1pt. of silver fluid free to every 5th  
one ordering recipe. Agents Wanted  
everywhere. Address,

**J. O. STAMATS,**  
BOKES CREEK, - OHIO.

**ARE YOU MAD?**

If not, you will be if you let this grand  
offer go by. Money refunded if not as  
represented.

The bargain consists of 100 var. of U. S.  
Canadian and Foreign stamps, 20 blank  
approval sheets (the best), and 1000 Per-  
fect stamp hinges, acknowledged to be the  
best on the market, the lot for only 30  
cents and 4 cents for postage. Please re-  
mit in coin or P. O. Order, if possible.

NOTE. A first issue Canadian post card,  
entire, given with each packet. The  
packet contains, 8c Canadian, 2 & 5c Regis-  
tered, obsolete; U. S. 1853 issue, and others  
5 var Japan, and stamps from Central and  
South America, and Mexico, Asia, Africa,  
etc. "Collectors, try it." 200 Packets  
already sold.

**A. F. WICKS,**  
372 HORTON STREET,  
London, - Ont.

→ \* **SELLING** \* → \* **OFF!** \* ←

**D**URING the last 10 years I have accumulated a very large stock of Foreign stamps. and as I need more room I have decided to sell **\$20,000 worth** of Foreign stamps in Sets and Packets, at **cost price**, which is 25 to 90 per cent below the present market value. This offer is for a very short time only.

**PACKETS.**

- No. 1. 30 diff. stamps, from British, North & Central America \$0.75, formerly \$1.00
- No. 3. 250 different stamps, from South and Central America, West Indies and Mexico 4 00, formerly 5 00
- No. 4. Contains 1,000 different stamps, price 6.00, formerly 7.50
- No. 5. Contains 125 different stamps from South, Central America and the West Indies 1.50 formerly 2.00
- No. 6. Contains 125 different stamps, of same countries as No. 5, but different 1.50 formerly 2.00
- No. 7. Contains 20 stamps, from protected Indian States .75 formerly 1.00
- No. 8. Contains 25 stamps all unused .35 formerly .50
- No. 46. Contains 750 different stamps of Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia 3 50 formerly 5 00

On all other packages mentioned in my 1895 Price list (except United States and Packets 29 and 30). I will allow 25 per cent discount until August 1st, 1895.

**SETS.**

- \*Angola, 1807-85, 6 var \$0 22
- \*Argentine, 1858-61, 5, 8, 10 and 15c Originals, 4 var 25
- 20 var 20
- Bermuda, 1/2 to 1sh, 8 var 75
- Bolivia, 10 var 15
- 1894-1-50c, 6 var 25
- Bosnia, 1879, 1 25k, 7 var 15
- Brazil, 14 var, Newspapers 35
- 1889, 10-200r Newspapers, 5var 15
- 1889-90, 10-20r, unpaid, 7 var 20
- Br Guiana, 1889, 1c on \$1, 2, 8&4, 4 var 45
- Bulgaria, 15 var 20
- 5, 25 and 50c perf unpaid, 3 var 20
- Chile, 10 var 12
- \*Chinkiang 1894 complete, 7 var 25
- Columbia, 15 var 15
- 5 var Insured Letter Stamp 50
- \*Panama, 1892 4, 1, 2, 5, 10 & 20c, 5var 35
- Costa Rica, 14 var 20
- \*— 1889, 6 var 08
- \*— 1889, 7 var 18
- \*— 1889, 1c-\$2, 8 var 30
- 1889, 1-50c Official, 6 var 35
- \*Dominican Republic, 1879, 4 var 35
- \*Ecuador, 1872-87, 1-80c, 11 var 30
- 1872-87, 1-50c 7 var 08
- \*Egypt, Envelopes & wrappers, 9 var 45
- \*— Same, 4 var 08
- Guatemala, 1886-91, 1-25c, 9 var 25
- \*Hankow, 1894, 2-30c, 5 var 50
- Haiti, 10 var 30
- \*Honduras, 1878-89, 7 var 35
- 1890, complete 35
- \*Kewkiang, 1894, 6 var 75
- \*— 1894, 1/2 to 40c, complete, 10 var 15
- \*Liberia, 1894, 5c triangle, 4 var 30
- 1893, unpaid, complete, 7 var 1.10
- \*Macao, 1894, complete, 12 var 1.30
- \*Nicaragua, 1869-71, complete, 5 var 25
- \*— 1878, complete, 5 var 35
- \*— 1882, 1890, 1891, 1892, & 1893 adhesives and officials, complete sets, per set 35
- \*Envelopes, 1890, '91, '92, each, complete set 15
- Wrappers, '90, '91, '92, each, com. set 07
- \*Paraguay, 1884, 1, 2, 5c, 3 var 10
- Porto Rico, 1890 92, 10 var 10
- \*Salvador, 1893, 2, 5 and 10 pesos, 3var 35
- \*San Marino Jubilee, 3 var 40
- Shanghai, 1893, complete 7 var 60
- 1893, unpaid, 7 var 60
- \*Strait Settle '92, provisionals etc 6 var 30
- \*Venezuela, 5c to 20 boliva, 14 var 30

All other Central American sets which are sold at 50c a set, I will sell at 35c a set to close them out. On all other sets, except United States and English Colonials, which are mentioned in my 1895 price list, I will allow 25 per cent. discount until August 1st 1895. Send your order as early as possible as I will not be able to repeat this offer, and many of the sets and packets will not be in stock again at these prices; other dealers paid more for mostly all of them and they cannot beat these prices. Cash with orders. Postage extra on all orders under \$1 00. Money will be refunded at my expense if stamps are sold out.

[9\*

**HENRY GREMME, 85 Nassau St., NEW YORK.**



VOL. III.

JUNE, 1895.

NO. 10.

# THE REPORTER

*A Monthly Devoted to Philately.*

JOSEPH E. HARTLEY, EDITOR.

*15 Cents Per Year.*

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF  
*The Standard Philatelic Society.*

REPORTER PUBLISHING COMPANY,

Post Office Box 8,

NORWICH,

CONN.



**ARE YOU MAD?**

If not, you will be if you let this grand offer go by. Money refunded if not as represented.

The bargain consists of 100 var. of U. S. Canadian and Foreign stamps, 20 blank approval sheets (the best), and 1000 Perfect stamp hinges, acknowledged to be the best on the market, the lot for only 30 cents and 4 cents for postage. Please remit in coin or P. O. Order, if possible.

NOTE. A first issue Canadian post card, entire, given with each packet. The packet contains, 8c. Canadian, 2 & 5c. Registered, obsolete; U. S. 1853 issue, and others 5 var Japan, and stamps from Central and South America, and Mexico, Asia, Africa, etc. "Collectors, try it." 200 Packets already sold.

**A. F. WICKS,**  
372 HORTON STREET,  
London, .. Ont.

**FOR COLLECTORS. † →**

**THE ROULETTE HINGE.**

Have you seen them?

They are just what you want.

Made in sheets of 400 each, of finest gummed paper, very thin and strong. If you have got ten cents handy send it along for three trial sheets (1200 hinges.)

Prices are: 10c per 3 sheets.  
25c per 10 sheets  
\$5.00 per 250 sheets.

Want a few good U. S. Revenues for my collection, also stamp papers to add to my library of 1700.

**Geo. E. Cleaver,**

1132 Perkiomen Ave.,

Reading, .. Penn.

**OUR ORIGINAL STYLE  
OF ADVERTISING.**

'TIS A GOOD THING —  
PUSH IT A LONG

Try our sheets at 40pc discount.  
Fine blank sheets at 25c per 100;  
\$2.00 per 1000. Perfect Stamp  
Hinges 10c per 1000.

**Ressler & Company,**  
Station A. Detroit, Mich.

**GET  
OFF!**

THE EARTH, or send  
or my books of stamps  
discount 25 to 50pc.

Beginners' Albums only  
10c each.

Beginners' Packet con-  
taining 100 U. S. and  
foreign stamps, only 10c  
every fifth purchaser  
packet mailed in a 5c Co-  
lumbian envelope.

One half pound of phi-  
telic papers, 10c.

**Julius  
L.  
Cohn,**

11  
North  
Division  
St.,  
BUFFALO,  
N. Y.

# THE REPORTER

*Vol. III. Norwich, Conn., June, 1895. No. 10.*

## SELECTION OF OFFICERS.

A QUESTION of vital importance and much bearing is—"Who shall we elect as officers?" To any society—whether it be Philatelic or no—, and this question seems to be dealt with very loosely.

A society—especially if it is a Philatelic Society—cannot be too careful as to whom it selects to be its guiders. In these times, it is very difficult to find a good officer. (Allow me to cite the case of a Philatelic Society well enough known, that it will not be necessary to here mention names, that elected a treasurer. Perhaps he was held in high esteem by many of the members, but Where's that \$25.00?!

Every office must be well represented. There are no deadhead offices in a Philatelic Society, and one who does not take a Societies interest to heart should never be elected to fill any office whatever—no matter how small it is.

It requires very little confidence to become ingratiated into the favor of the Philatelic public. Perhaps had we been more cautious, we would have had no Lewis Bishops.

Every officer should furnish unexceptional references, and if any cash, or equivalent, in the working of his office, he should be compelled to give bond. In relation to bond, the Secretary, Treasurer, Auction Manager, Purchasing Agents and similar officers—and even the Counterfeit Detector, should be well secured.

The Trustees should be of unexceptional references and of good Philatelic Standing. There are many Philatelists blacklisted and expelled, or re-

fused membership to some of our Societies, when they should have had far more courteous treatment. Perhaps all the facts are not secured, or personal prejudice biases some of the members of the Board of Trustees.

Next is the Purchasing Agent. He should be of much Philatelic experience, with good judgement, and with the welfare of the society deeply imbedded in his heart. His office is not a figurehead by any means. Upon him partly hinges the fate of a society. Among the first questions asked by many prospective members, is who is the Auction Manager, Purchasing Agent, Exchange Sup't., Counterfeit Detector, while the President, Sec'y., and Tres., and the like, are considered above reproof.

There is another thing that needs mending. That is, in reference to the receipts of the Exchange Superintendent and Auction Manager. The 10pc made by them should not all be their profit. It is not fair for all the other officers to work gratis, and this officer get pay for his work. The charge should be increased to 12 1-2 pc of which 7 1-2pc should go to the society and 5pc to them, and the expenses correspondingly divided. But if the charge is still left at 10pc, they should receive 3pc and the society 7pc. This would materially increase the receipts of the society—of which as a rule is sadly in need. If the Auction Manager and sales Sup't., work hard enough, they will then be able to get fair profits at the percentages named.

Of the Secretary and Treasurer, the society ought not need any advice. You should be sure you elect the right

man, and investigate thoroughly their bondsmen.

The Librarian should not be a figure-head. It should be a reality. This department should be so conducted that it could be reached with ease and patronized by all members.

The Counterfeit Detector should be selected with much care. This is an office that should be filled by appointment—the power to lie with the Trustees and President. The Trustees should thoroughly consider and investigate before appointing a member to fill this position. A Counterfeit Detector's office is one where much skill is required. To say a stamp is genuine or not genuine is an easy matter, but to be sure of it is a different thing. The public must have so high an opinion of this officer that what he says can be thoroughly relied upon. A figurehead in this office is one of the worst blows to any society. One third of the gross receipts of this office should go into the Treasury, of the Society.

Many of the officers may object to giving the society part of their receipts. If they do object, their resignations should be accepted, and some one appointed that will turn over the proper share. While the receipts may not be large, the society needs the money, and the officers should be patriotic enough to make sacrifices for their society.

The appointment of state vice-presidents should be thoroughly investigated and considered before action is taken. I think the President should confer with the trustees relative to these appointments.

In giving my views above, I have not followed the regular routine prescribed and set down. I believe in a small amount of originality whenever it is possible.

At our next conventions let us seriously consider the appointment of the officers, and by acting prudently, most

of our societies will be greatly benefited and improved.

That you do your due share, is the wish of,—EVERY PAGET.

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Mr. Charles G. Hart of Pipestone, Minn., Editor of the "Pipestone Philatelist" is a candidate for Librarian of the League of American Philatelists.

Samuel M. Hamilton, who organized the "Illinois Philatelic Society" in 1893, and now Secretary of same, is a candidate for Vice-President of the "P. S. of A."

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## VOTE THESE TICKETS.

L. A. P.

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Pres.—R. M. Bettsworth.  
 Vice-Pres.—L. J. Kramer.  
 Sec.—I. E. Patterson.  
 Treas.—E. B. Jones.  
 Ex. Supt.—W. H. Kessler.  
 Pur. Agt.—S. L. Wing.  
 Auc. Man.—Wm. Miller.  
 Attorney—E. Mather.  
 C. D.—R. A. Mason.  
 Libr.—Chas. G. Hart.  
 Trustees—L. J. Kramer; G. C. Wolf;  
 John Kill.  
 Convention Seat—Detroit.

## P. S. OF A.

Pres.—C. W. Kissinger.  
 Vice-Pres.—Every Paget.  
 Sec.—O. K. Carstarphen.  
 Treas.—B. J. Bishop.  
 Int. Sec.—Frank H. Drown.  
 Ex. Supt.—I. E. Patterson.  
 Pur. Agt.—W. H. Bruce.  
 Auc. Man.—L. J. Kramer.  
 Attorney—J. R. Keech.  
 C. D.—W. H. Kessler.  
 Ad. & Sub. Agt.—B. Russell.  
 Trustees—W. McMullin; H. F. Bartles; H. Moeller.  
 Convention Seat—Kansas City.

PHILATELIC BANKING.

IT is not without some misgivings that I prepare this article for publication, being as it is, very much of an advertisement, but I wish to say by way of explanation that this particular branch of my business needs capital far more than advertising, and unless some comes very shortly, or some loans are repaid, I am afraid we will have to suspend operation.

Loaning money on stamps, was something comparatively new, up to last September, when the "Southern Philatelist" announced that I was prepared to do it, and presuming that my readers remember the announcement made, and out of curiosity would like to know the result of my experiment, I have decided to give them some insight into the nature of the business.

The idea was first suggest to me by my own lack of funds, and on several occasions I have used stamps as security in a bank in this city. It proved a great convenience, as nearly everybody is liable to run short occasionally, and I accordingly made arrangements with the president of my bank to furnish the cash for whatever business I could secure. I also interested others in it as the business grew, and at present have a college professor, a prominent city official, a bank teller, a retail grocer and a druggist, ready to take up loans as application is made. It was first tried as an experiment, and I must say the results are most satisfactory. Loans have been made all the way from \$5 to \$1,000, and the number of prominent stamp dealers and collectors who have borrowed money has surprised even me, and I make it a point never to be surprised if I can help it.

While in New York last winter, several philatelists I met spoke very disparagingly of the nature of the business, but it was not long before they

realized that it was not a very bad thing after all, and I made several loans to those who denounced it at first, in the most unmistakable terms.

Of course there are some kicks about the amount of security required, and also the cost, but both have been carefully considered and I think them both very just and equitable. My circulars announce that stamps priced at \$400 must be deposited for a loan of \$100, and though that appears at first to be entirely too much, it really is not, as provision must be made for forced sales, which may be necessary, and my agreement with my capitalists, is that I make good any efficiency which may occur. Another point is this:---I loan money and expect the borrowers to pay it back when due, as my object is not to buy stamps in this way, and it certainly stands to reason that stamps worth \$200 will be more apt to remain on my hands than if they were worth \$400, as fifty per cent of catalogue price is a very fair figure for a collector to sell at, while twenty-five per cent is like giving them away. Loans are made for ninety days only, but they can always be renewed, so that there is no excuse for a borrower losing his stamps.

Complaint has been made that my charges are too high, but I don't think so. When a man makes a loan through his broker, he has to pay for his services, and when a loan is made on real estate, the borrower has to pay for examination of the title, drawing the bond and mortgage and recording same. My only charge is for examining the stamps, for which I get about five per cent of the loan, and the capitalist gets two per cent for the use of his money for ninety days, being at the rate of eight per cent per annum, which is allowable under the laws of this state. On a loan of \$20 or under, I am paid only \$1, and that is certainly very little for the double responsibility I have—being held accountable to the borrower for his stamps



# THE REPORTER.

and to the lender for his money.

In spite, however, of the awful(?) amount of security, and the exorbitant(?) charges, I am inclined to think the attendance at the coming conventions will be somewhat larger, through my instrumentality, than it would be otherwise, as it seems that collectors realize that it is far easier to repay borrowed money, when a favorite stamp collection depends on it, than to save it ahead of time.

A dealer often has opportunities to buy good stamps cheap, by taking a lot, but it is sometimes inconvenient to do so, but there is no excuse now since it is possible to raise almost any amount on short notice. The stamps can be bought, part of them sold, the loan repaid and still a good profit left. It has been suggested that a company be formed to continue the business, and should there be any readers of this article who have money to invest in a good solid, paying venture, I should like to hear from them.—GUS LUHN.

**S**PECULATIVE stamps must go. Being called into use simply to pull money out of the collector's pocket, we wonder that they have lived as long as the present time. The collector should assert his independence in this matter. It is perfectly proper for a country to celebrate some great national event by a jubilee issue, but when a country issues them for use in but a single day or two, it is carrying the matter too far. Probably nothing has so stimulated specialism as the Seebeck and others of that ilk, but even those countries which we have specialized are beginning the practice much to our disgust.—"The Collector."

It is rumored that St. Paul will soon have a Stamp Journal, with Messrs. Merrill, Mason and Bruederly as the publishers.



EDITOR.  
**JOSEPH E. HARTLEY.**

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## JUNE, 1895.

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### EDITORIAL.

HEARD everywhere, among "Phils"  
—Going to the Convention?

"A GOOD thing, push it along" originated in "The Passing Show."

A GOOD man in the right place—  
Every Paget for Vice-President for the  
"P. S. of A."

THIS month we print a part of the Constitution of the "Standard Philatelic Society", but, there is more to follow next month.

THIS month's REPORTER contains only eight pages and cover. We had to cut it short because we are behind and have so much work on hand at the present time.

ON another page we print an article from the July number of the "Southern Philatelist," under the heading of "Philatelic Banking" which is a new venture in the Philatelic Kingdom and we wish Bro. Luhn all possible success in this new undertaking.

NOT being ready for publication, the article in regard to the "Albany, New York, Fraud" does not appear in this issue as was stated in the last issue of THE REPORTER, but will positively ap-





# THE REPORTER.

## ARTICLE III.-Membership.

SEC. 1. Any stamp collector may become a member by applying to the Secretary, provided said application is signed by two persons as references for the party applying; one of these references must be a member of the Society, and if the other reference is not a member of the Society, he shall be a responsible citizen of the applicant's place of residence. The Secretary shall then cause the name and address of the applicant, together with the names of his references to be published in the next appearing Journal and if no member of the Society files objections with the Secretary to the admission of the applicant, within one month after the publication of said Official Journal, applicant will be considered elected, and shall receive his certificate of membership, upon payment of the dues.

SEC. 2. If any objection to the applicant be received, with proofs of same in writing, the Secretary shall refer the matter to the Trustees; the applicant shall be notified by the Trustees to submit his defense, and the Trustees shall consider the matter, and accept or reject the applicant. If no defense is received to a substantiated charge, the applicant shall be rejected.

SEC. 3. The dues of the Society shall be twenty-five cents per year, payable on the 1st of January, in advance. The fiscal year shall commence on the 1st of January. All applicants who shall be elected as members between the 1st of January and the 30th of June shall pay ten cents initiation fee and twenty-five cents dues; and all who shall be elected between the 1st of July and the 31st of December shall pay ten cents initiation fee and three cents per month for dues to next 1st of January in advance.

SEC. 4. All members in good standing, shall be entitled to vote.

SEC. 5. Any member of the Society, against whom charges are preferred, in writing, shall be tried by a court of three members appointed by the President. The court may, in its judgement, suspend or expel such member, and their actions shall be final and binding upon all parties. All complaints against members shall be addressed to the Secretary.

SEC. 6. Any member, in good standing, may, at any time, tender his resignation to the Secretary, who shall publish same in the next appearing Official Journal and, if no objections are received by him within one month of the date of publica-

tion, the resignation shall be considered accepted, and notice to that effect shall be given in the Official Journal. No member will be permitted to resign, while indebted to the Society.

SEC. 7. Any member, in good standing, shall be eligible to any office.

## ARTICLE IV.-Conventions.

SEC. 1. The members of the Society shall meet in Convention once each year, on such date and at such place as may have been selected by the last preceding Convention; the President shall cause a call for the Annual Convention, stating the time and locality of the convening thereof, to be published in the number of the Official Journal next prior to the holding of such Convention.

SEC. 2. A quorum for the transaction of business at any Convention shall consist of one-half the members there represented in person or by proxy; but this Constitution can be amended only as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. No member of this Society shall be permitted to act for or vote as proxy for more than fifty other members, at any Annual Convention thereof.

SEC. 4. At all conventions of the Society, all questions of order and parliamentary law shall be determined by reference to Cushing's Manual.

SEC. 5. At each Annual Convention of the Society, the President shall appoint the following standing Committees of three members each: Credentials, Standing Rules, Finance, Library, Exchange and Purchasing Departments, Official Journal, Branch Societies; and a Committee of five members, of which the President shall be the EX OFFICIO, Chairman, on the Constitution and By-Laws.

SEC. 6. The following shall be the order of business pursued at each Annual Convention:

- I. Call to order.
- II. Appointment of Committees.
- III. Recess and Election.
- IV. Report of Committee on Credentials.
- V. Roll call.
- VI. Reading of the Minutes.
- VII. Report of Committee on Standing Rules.
- VIII. Communications.
- IX. Reports of Officers.
- X. Unfinished business.
- XII. Reports of Standing Committees.
- XIII. Adjournment.

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# THE REPORTER.

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All stamps are in first class condition and used unless otherwise stated. This sale will close July, 30th 1895. All purchasers will be notified at close of sale and be expected to send payment at once including the postage and registry fee if they wish them registered.

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Otisfield Gore, Me.

| No. | UNITED STATES.                | No. in Lot. | Res. Price. |
|-----|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1   | 1847, 5c brown                | 1           |             |
| 2   | 1847, 10c black               | 1           |             |
| 3   | 1851, 1d blue                 | 1           |             |
| 4   | 3c red                        | 10          |             |
| 5   | 10c green                     | 1           | .50         |
| 6   | 12c black, good               | 1           |             |
| 7   | 1857, 1c blue                 | 1           |             |
| 8   | 3c red                        | 10          |             |
| 9   | 3c red, outer line            | 1           | .09         |
| 10  | 5c brown                      | 1           |             |
| 11  | 10c green                     | 1           |             |
| 12  | 12c black, good               | 1           |             |
| 13  | 1861, 5c brown                | 1           |             |
| 14  | 10c green, good               | 5           |             |
| 15  | 12c black                     | 1           |             |
| 16  | 24c lilac                     | 1           |             |
| 17  | 30c orange                    | 1           |             |
| 18  | 1863, 2c black                | 1           |             |
| 19  | 1866, 15c brown, not well cen | 1           |             |
| 20  | 1869, 1c buff                 | 1           | .20         |
| 21  | 2c brown                      | 1           |             |
| 22  | 6c blue                       | 1           |             |
| 23  | 1c yellow                     | 1           |             |
| 24  | 12c green, sli damaged        | 1           |             |
| 25  | 15c, picture framed           | 1           |             |
| 26  | 3c blue and carmine           | 1           | 1.75        |
| 27  | 1870, 2c brown                | 1           |             |
| 28  | 1972, 7c vermilion            | 1           |             |
| 29  | 15c orange                    | 1           |             |
| 30  | Same, unused                  | 1           |             |
| 31  | 12c purple                    | 1           |             |
| 32  | 1882, 30c black unused        | 1           |             |
| 33  | 1888, 30c pace brown          | 1           |             |
| 34  | Same, unused                  | 1           |             |
| 35  | 90c purple                    | 1           |             |
| 36  | Same                          | 1           |             |
| 37  | 4c carmine, unused            | 1           |             |
| 38  | 1890, 6c                      | 5           |             |
| 39  | 8c lilac, Sherman             | 6           |             |
| 40  | 15c dark blue                 | 2           |             |
| 41  | 30c black                     | 1           |             |
| 42  | 1893, 1c Columbian            | 100         |             |
| 43  | 1c, unused                    | 10          |             |

|    |                        |     |
|----|------------------------|-----|
| 44 | 2c                     | 500 |
| 45 | 3c green, unused       | 10  |
| 46 | 3c green               | 12  |
| 47 | 4c ultramarine         | 5   |
| 48 | 5c chocolate           | 8   |
| 49 | 6c purple, unused      | 5   |
| 50 | 6c purple              | 8   |
| 51 | 7c magenta             | 10  |
| 52 | 8c magenta, unused     | 10  |
| 53 | Same                   | 5   |
| 54 | 10c black              | 12  |
| 55 | 15c dark green, unused | 1   |
| 56 | 15c dark green         | 1   |
| 57 | 30c red brown, unused  | 1   |
| 58 | 50c slate blue, unused | 1   |

### SETS.

|    |                             |    |
|----|-----------------------------|----|
| 59 | 1869, 1 to 15c, good        | 7  |
| 60 | 1872, 1 to 90c, good        | 11 |
| 61 | 1890, 1 to 90c              | 11 |
| 62 | 1893, 1 to 50c, unused      | 11 |
| 63 | Same, used                  | 11 |
| 64 | 1885, 1c Periodical, unused | 1  |
| 65 | Same, block of five         | 5  |
| 66 | 1 to 50c, Claret Dues       | 7  |
| 67 | Interior, unused            | 10 |
| 68 | Same, used                  | 10 |
| 69 | Post Office                 | 10 |
| 70 | War, unused                 | 11 |

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VOL. III.

JULY, 1895.

NO. 11.

# THE REPORTER

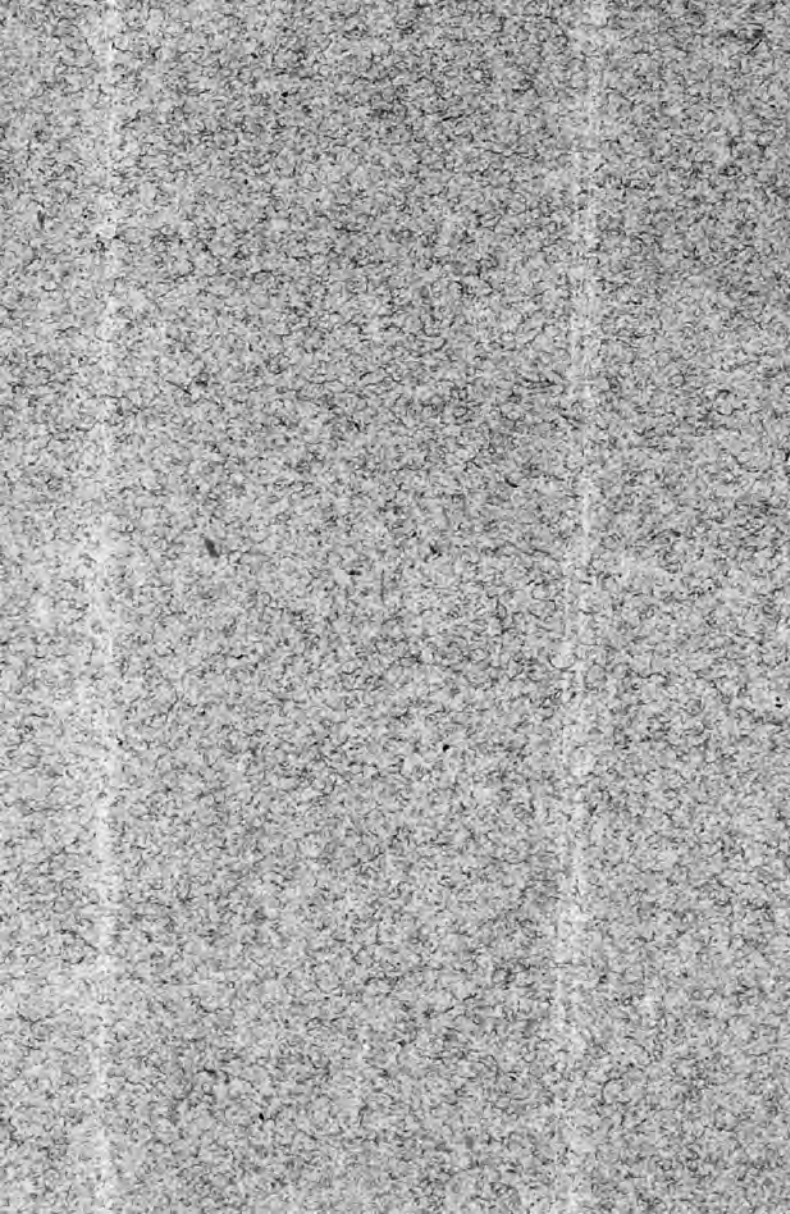
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# THE REPORTER

VOL. III. Norwich, Conn., JULY, 1895. NO. 11.

## CONSTITUTION

—OF THE—

### *Standard Philatelic Society.*

(CONTINUED.)

#### ARTICLE V.-Elections.

SEC. 1. The election of officers shall be held at each Annual Convention, and they shall serve until their successors have qualified. Nominations for officers must be mailed to the Secretary at least twenty-five days before the date of the Convention, and shall be published by him in the Official Journal nearest to thirty days to the date for closing the poles.

SEC. 2. The election of officers shall be conducted under the supervision of the Committee on Credentials, appointed by the President for that purpose, which shall consist of three members. The form of ballot to be used shall be designated by the President and approved by the Trustees, shall be signed by the member voting and enclosed in a sealed envelope, inscribed **BALLOT**, and directed to the Committee on Credentials, and may be sent to the Committee in any manner desired by the member, and at any time before the closing of the polls for that election. At all such elections a plurality of the votes cast shall elect, but no vote shall be counted that shall not have been received before the closing of the polls, nor shall any member be permitted to vote in any other than the prescribed form, or to change his vote after it has once been received by the Committee. The sealed envelopes shall be opened only after the closing of the polls, and at the time the official count is made, and in the presence of a majority of the Committee.

SEC. 3. At all elections taking place at the time of the Annual Convention, the poles shall close at noon of the first day of the Convention.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall cause blank forms for the ballot, and proper envelopes for enclosing the same, to be

mailed to the last known address of each member entitled to vote, at least fifteen days before the date fixed for closing the Polls, and the form of the ballot, shall be designated in all published notices of the election.

SEC. 5. In case of the death or resignation of any officer during his term of office, the President is empowered to appoint a successor to fill such vacancy for the unexpired term. In case of the sickness of any officer, incapacitating him from transacting the duties of the office, the President is empowered to appoint a substitute to act for said Officer, subject to the approval of said Officer.

SEC. 6. At the request of not less than thirty members of the Society, the President shall call for a general vote of the members on any desired subject. Notice that such call has been issued shall be given in the number of the Official Journal published next before the date when the vote is to be counted. The vote shall be in the form designated by the President, with the assent of the Trustees. The call and the form shall each state the time and the place at which the count is to take place, and a copy of each shall be mailed to every member of the Society, in good standing, thirty days before the vote is to be counted. The vote shall be signed by the member and sent to the Trustees; and no vote shall be counted unless in the form prescribed. Any member shall have the right to be present and witness the count. The result shall be certified by the Trustees to the President, who shall announce the result in the next number of the Official Journal. A majority of the votes cast shall determine the question submitted, but this Constitution can be amended only as hereinafter provided.

#### ARTICLE VI.-Officers.

SEC. 1. The officers of this Society shall be: a President; a Vice-President; a Secretary; a Treasurer; an International Secretary; an Exchange Superintendent; an Auction Manager; a Purchasing Agent; an Advertisement and Subscription Agent; a Librarian; an Attorney; a Counterfeit Detector; an Official Editor; and three Trustees; the Trustees to reside



within thirty (30) miles of a common centre.

SEC. 2. Whenever twenty-five (25) members of the Society shall prefer charges against any officer or officers of the Society for dereliction of official duty or violation of the Constitution, he, or they shall be tried by a court of five members, appointed by the President. In case the President is the officer impeached, the court shall be selected by the Trustees. The finding of such court shall be final and binding upon all parties. During the impeachment of an officer, he shall be debarred from transacting the duties of his office and from exercising the power which his office endows.

## ARTICLE VII.-Duties of Officers.

SEC. 1. PRESIDENT. The President, in addition to the general duties of his office, shall preside at all meetings of the Society, appoint all committees, sign all membership cards, and all warrants on the Treasurer for moneys required by the Society, as well as all contracts, deeds, notes and other obligations entered into by the Society. Prior to each Annual Convention, he shall issue the call therefor, as provided for in Article IV, Section 1, and shall appoint a Committee on Arrangements to provide suitable rooms and make other preparations for holding said meeting, the expenses incurred by such Committee in the performance of their duties to be defrayed from the Treasury of the Society. At each Annual Convention, he shall address the Society on such matters of interest as he shall determine.

SEC. 2. VICE-PRESIDENT. The Vice-President shall perform all the duties of the President in case of the absence, death or inability of the President.

SEC. 3. SECRETARY. The Secretary, in addition to the ordinary duties of his office, shall keep a true record of all proceedings of the Society, conduct all correspondence, have the custody of and preserve all documents, keep the general financial accounts of the Society, countersign, register and attest all documents signed by the President. He shall receive all applications for membership, make publication thereof in the Official Journal, and conduct all correspondence in reference thereto, as provided in Article III, Section 1; notify applicants of their election; collect all money for dues, assessments, etc., as provided in Article III,

Section 3; and shall pay the same over to the Treasurer. He shall furnish a copy of the Constitution and the list of members of the Society to each member in good standing. He shall notify delinquent members, receive all resignations, and applications for re-instatements, etc., as provided in Article III, Section 6, and perform all such other duties as are incident to his office. He shall prepare and present to each Annual Convention, a general report of the condition of the Society. He shall cause to be published in each number of the Official Journal, in addition to the list of applications, resignations, etc., of members, a report of all proceedings of the Society, since his last published report. He shall, at all times, be subject to the direction of the President in the performance of his duties. He shall be paid half transportation expenses to and from the Convention, and \$2.00 per day during session.

## PHILATELY BY THE WAYSIDE.

R. E. PORTER.

WHEN a casual reader of stamp papers picks up an organ of any of the large stamp houses, he becomes very unfavorably impressed. For instance, in looking over some old copies of the "Post Office" and finding such nice things as the editor used to say about the Mekeel Co., and to look that same sheet over now and see what vengeance is there displayed in great prominence, it leaves us to wonder which one is the man who refused to help make the corner or amalgamate or make a working agreement all of which is at the expence of the philatelist.

Why the Scott Co., or Scott Stamp & Coin Co., keep poking it into a rival Company over a small mistake when they played the part of a man is a thing that is kept fresh in the minds of collectors. I wonder if these two firms remember when the whole stamp fraternity fought and pled with them to put away those bogus Hamburg locals



## THE REPORTER.

that they would not stop selling. Gentlemen, don't you think the less of this kind of literature you bore collectors with the better for your own trade?

A writer in one of our exchanges would like to know just about how much business is done in used and unused stamps used for collections in this country in one year. Would five million dollars annually come any where near it?

Our catalogues are filled with a host of varieties of perforations and quality of paper used and if the paper happens to be laid, some go so far as to measure the distance between the lines and thus add to their collection by this complication of the art of making paper. I know of a friend who posses a perforating machine and when he wants a certain perforation he simply goes to his machine and gets it if he can use his little invention all right—on asking some questions regarding the genuineness of the work he claims it is no more than certain New York dealers would do if he were to order from them. The day is not far distant when little notice will be given to perforation unless it is on original covers and there is collecting stationary again.

Our esteemed friend Mr. Jewett of the Era is very enfatic in his denunciation of certain parties in the stamp trade. I will venture that brother Jewett has in his sanctum in place of the golden rule, something like :—GET ALL YOU CAN OF THIS WORLDS GOODS AND HUSTLD FOR MORE, LOVE OUR FRIENDS AND INJURE OUR ENEMIES. IF YOU ARE ARE NOT FOR ME YOU ARE AGAINST ME, etc. We believe brother Jewett to be a happy good fellow, but why this everlasting poking when it is of interest to but very few.

### REVIEW.

THE July number of the "Pennsylvania Philatelist" is at hand filled

with interesting matter and also contains nominations of offices for the following year. This is really a political number as all the articles pertain more or less to the ensuing Conventions. After a number like this is read over, one feels like reading it over again. Our choice for officers are :—Well, wait until after the conventions and then we'll tell you. "For they who shall be elected, are our choice". Next!

The "America Philatelic Magazine" for June is before, also giving a little political news (not as much as a year ago). Its political news comes in the form of "The Political Pot." The "American Philatelic Magazine" rightly says, "The poor old 'S. of P.' is very, very sick." What was that they said a year ago? ? ?

The "Evergreen State Philatelist" for June comes in blushing with interesting matter (not all political news either.) This months bill of fare, is : "Speculative and Unnecessary Issues," "Regarding Advice to Beginners," which is very interesting, "Notes from Michigan" by a hearty Detroiter ; (Dont all laugh at once.) All this takes up about one-third of the paper, you can imagine how much more interesting news there is in the remaining two-thirds. "Truly the 'E. S. P.' is a wonderful paper."

We have received the May and June number, Vol. I. No. 4 of that "first-class in all respect" journal, 'The Philatelic Newsletter.' This is the first number of this volume that the "Review Editor" has received. It presents a very creditable appearance and its contents are excellent. "Long may it flourish in the philatelic line."

A fire broke out in the Samoan post-office, destroying almost all of the stamps, stamps of the shilling value being the only ones saved. These are being cut up in sizes to meet the purpose of the lower values.—Philatelic Newsletter.

# THE REPORTER.



EDITOR.

**JOSEPH E. HARTLEY.**

## EXCHANGES!

Send one copy to Julius L. Cohn, 11 N. Division St; Buffalo, N. Y., and one copy to the publishers.

ADVERTISING RATES  
**25c PER INCH.**

**Terms; Cash in Advance.**

SUBSCRIPTION, 15c per year.

REPORTER PUB. CO., Norwich, Conn.

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

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**JULY, 1895.**

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## EDITORIAL.

The "Standard Philatelic Society's" report was omitted this month for want of space.

We need a lot of GOOD manuscript pertaining to the philatelic public and articles on up-to-date subjects. Reasonable prices paid.

The "Eastern Philatelist" say there are more lady collectors in New Hampshire, in proportion to the number of philatellists than in any other state in the Union.

N. E. Carter's Retail Price-List No. 3, has been received. Any more comment on such a list as this reliable and up-to-date dealer issues is wholly uncalled for.

We have received a circular from H. J. Littlejohn & Co., Box 324, Seneca Falls, N. Y., announcing the "Seneca Philatelist" to appear on or about September 1st, '95. Still they come.

The "Philatelic Era" of August 3d, contains a letter to the American Philatelic Association for which it charges the Mekeel Company with being "chief cook and bottle washer" of that Association. That the Mekeel Company has had too much to say about the welfare of that Association is very apparent.

The July 15th, 1895 issue of the "Lone Star State Philatelist" announces the "Daily Philatelist" from Meriden, Conn., to be published by C. W. Parker. We ask: When, where and how is he going to publish it. The "Philatelic Era" says: "If it lives a fortnight it will exceed our expectations, and we do not hesitate to say that our opinion based on years of experience in publishing a monthly, semi-monthly and lastly a weekly, is that the longer it lives the sadder and wiser will the publisher be." \* \* \* The 'Era' is good authority on the above.

## L. A. P. OFFICERS.

**T**HROUGH the kindness of Mr. R. M. Bettesworth of Chicago, we receive the result of the "League of American Philatelists" election.

Pres.—R. M. Bettesworth.

Vice-Pres.—L. J. Kramer.

Sec.—I. E. Patterson.

Tres.—E. B. Jones.

Ex. Supt.—E. A. Stigeler.

Auc. Manager.—Wm. Miller.

Pur. Agt.—S. L. Wing.

Libr.—Chas. G. Hart.

Attorney—E. Mather.

Count. Dect.—O. H. Trichel.

Trustees—L. J. Kramer; G. C. Wolf; and Kill.

Convention Seat—Minneapolis.

## COUNTERFEIT STAMPS.

A SUSPICIOUS satchel which was left at the Central Depot package room at Buffalo, has been opened by agents of Post Office Inspector Ashe and found to contain 28,000 counterfeit two-cent postage stamps of the same issue as those found on William Mack, now held for trial for selling bad stamps in Canada. The stamps found are similar to those for the sale of which George Morrison recently got ten years in Chicago.—N. Y. Journal.

## PNEUMATIC MAIL SERVICE.

BOSTON wants a pneumatic mail service, and although the department at Washington thinks it is rather an expensive luxury for "The Hub," Boston is likely to get it. Since the establishment of the tubal system in Philadelphia the other large cities are anxious to have it. Philadelphia has two lines a little over half a mile long with six turns, each turn having a radius of six feet. The straight parts of the tube are made of cast iron, and the curves are made of brass. The inside of the tube is bored out, which gives it a perfectly smooth surface, and all the joints are airtight. The outside diameter of the tube is six and one-eighth inches, the inside diameter of the carrier is five and one-fourth inches, and the length is eighteen inches. A carrier will hold from 150 to 200 letters of the ordinary size. The air pressure used in the tube is seven pounds, and can be increased to twenty pounds. The two lines are one and one-eighth

miles in length, and the required to send the carrier is about one minute on each line. At a comparatively small cost the mail is sent over this system at a speed equal to seventy miles an hour.

Out in Cincinnati they think the pneumatic mail system is needed and an endeavor will be made for its establishment.

## COURT DECISIONS.

COLLECTORS who are in the habit of writing for stamps on approval, and claiming they get lost in the mails, had better be more careful in the future, as at the trial of G. White, Jr., at Hartford, Conn., recently for stealing stamps, the judge held that the old gag about "stamps were returned and must have been lost in the mails," is of no value unless the letter was registered, and from that we presume a collector could be held for the full value of stamps sent him, unless he can prove his claim of having returned them. One thing is very certain, and that is that not one-half of the claims made of stamps being lost are true, and it is a good thing that dishonest collectors will no longer have that old excuse to shield them.—The Southern Philatelist.

Please remember that our "Xmas" number will contain about 60 pages, besides half-tones of well known collectors. In order to get a copy of this grand number you want to send in your subscription now, only 15 cents for twelve numbers, which includes this grand number.

## THE POLITICAL PLOT.

OUR young friend Kissinger, the irrepressible, stands as much show of succeeding in his attempt to break into the directory of the American Philatelic Association as did the fabled bull which attempted to butt the train off the track.

At the coroner's inquest held over the remains of the late S. of P. the verdict was: "Died from the effects of internal injuries inflicted by R. M. Miller, aided and abetted by G. J. Luhn; and we recommend that they be held for trial before the court of public opinion."

The American Philatelic Association convention at Clayton this year promises to be a glorious affair. Whatever may be the attendance, large or small, those who do attend will enjoy themselves thoroughly judging by the elaborate program prepared by the entertainment committee. One of the first acts of the convention should be to tender a vote of thanks to the committee.

Unusual interest is being manifested in American Philatelic Association circles in the coming election of officers. It savors of a campaign—something that the society has not enjoyed for several years. Friends of Alvah Davison are very active and declare him to be the favorite candidate for the presidency. John K. Tiffany's friends are equally confident that he will be elected. Mr. Tiffany has a record to be proud of and his excellent work in the service of the association has earned for him the lasting gratitude of its members. The election affords them an opportunity to express their appreciation of his efforts in their behalf, and their confidence in his judgment.

The members of the P. S. of A. show a great lack of interest in the welfare of their society when they present but one candidate for the presidency—and a decidedly poor one at that. There is a large number of available men who would be an honor to the office. To elect a loud-mouth egotist would be a disgrace to the

organization. If the machine will not permit the rank and file to nominate a man of their own choice, the latter can protect the fair name of their society by refusing to vote for the bag of gall, bluff and bluster that the machine has named for president. When preparing your ballot leave a blank after Kissinger's name; don't vote for him unless you can conscientiously say that you believe him fit for the office.—American Philatelic Magazine.

## QUEER MONEY.

HERE is an amusing account of a traveler who went many years ago to Mexico, and found the natives using a strange kind of currency. Says he:

"In one of the small towns I bought some limes, and gave the girl \$1 in payment. By way of change, she returned to me 49 pieces of soap the size of a small biscuit.

"I looked at her in astonishment, and she returned my look with equal surprise, when a police officer, who had witnessed the incident, hastened to inform me that for small sums soap was legal tender in many parts of the country.

"I examined my change and found that each cake was stamped with the name of a town and of a manufacture authorized by the government. The cakes of soap were worth three farthings each.

Afterward, in my travel, I frequently received similar change. Many of the cakes showed signs of having been in the washtubs; but that I discovered was not at all uncommon. Provided the stamp were not obliterated, the soap did not lose any value as currency.

"Occasionally a man would borrow a cake of a friend, wash his hands, and return it with thanks. I made use of my pieces more than once in my bath, and subsequently spent them".—Harper's Round Table.



# THE REPORTER.

50 varieties of stamps in a United States entire unused envelope alone catalogued at 25c, for 27c, post free. Rare stamps on approval at 35pc discount to responsible parties.

\$25 worth of rare stamps, all postally cancelled and in fine condition, for \$15 cash.

\$50 rare stamps, same condition for \$30 cash.

**M. A. DAVEY,**

1803 27TH ST.,

**Galveston, - - - Texas.**

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|                                                                                          |    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 1894, 2c pink, mint state, each postpaid, - - -                                          | 12 |
| 1894, 2c pink, mint state, and 10 var. revenues, postpaid, - - -                         | 20 |
| 1894, 2c pink, mint state, and 25 var. U. S. and Confederate ca. at 90c, postpaid, - - - | 35 |

Clean, common and medium United States and Confederate at 20pc discount to collectors furnishing good reference.

Used Confederate on original envelope to every one remitting \$1 from sheets.

**L. K. ANDERSON,**

Merchants and Farmers Bank,

**Spartanburg, - - - S. C.**

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**A. B. SIDNEY DeWOLF,**

P. O. BOX 115.  
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, CANADA.  
Established 1880.

Stamps of North America and British Colonies a Specialty. Good sheets on approval, references required.

## EXCHANGE COLUMN.

I wish to subscribe for all stamp papers and papers having a stamp department. Put my name right on your list and commence with Vol. I. No. 1. or with current Volume. J. Hancock, Room 2, Tower Block, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Exchange in stamps and entires wanted! Stamps in exchange for magazines and postmarks. No very common desired. William Mattheus, Rockhead, Beckenham, Kent, England.

I will give ten good stamp papers over five years old for every 7 or 12¢ U. S. sent me. Departments taken. J. Hancock, Room 2, Tower Block, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Send copies of philatelic publications, wholesale and retail price lists, exchange list, circulars, etc. H. G. Hoffmann, 1808 St: Charles Ave; New Orleans, La. S. P. S. 25; P. S. of A. 1088.

Foreign stamps in exchange for U. S. stamps. H. W. Whipple, Ovid, Mich.

I want back numbers of "A. J. of P.," "P. J. of A." and "Nebraska Philatelist". I will give five stamp papers over five years old for each copy of above sent me. J. Hancock, Room 2, Tower B'k, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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### Stamps on Approval

To parties who are known to us or on receipt of a cash deposit. Sheets of select stamps will be sent at 33½pc.

**Wholesale Lots for Dealers.**

**GEO. CARION,**

P. O. BOX 2457,

**SAN FRANCISCO. - CALI.**

Collections bought, also stamps in quantity. Fine Approval Sheets at 33½pc and 50pc discount. Wholesale bargains for dealers. H. A. SMEDBERG, Station S, New York.



# THE REPORTER.

## Summer Bargains.

WINTER BARGAINS: ALL-THE-TIME BARGAINS.

### It will pay you to read.

THE SOUTHERN GEM.—200 finely selected stamps, all different, including stamps from South and Central America, Cuba, Spain and Hayti, and other countries. Europe, Africa, North America, Australia and Asia are represented therein, each with a goodly assortment, making one of the best packets ever put up.

This Southern Gem Packet is sold for 40c only by HENRY BEAUMONT, JR., Box 67, Nashville, Tenn., and they give one paper bound Minor Varieties with each order.

### NO APPROVAL SHEETS.

We have for the present discontinued our approval sheet business, and shall confine ourselves to the sale of packets and sets. Our sets are carefully selected, contain only perfect and lightly cancelled stamps (when used), and all 10 to 30pc cheaper than most dealers. Here are a

#### Few Sample Prices:

|                                                              |        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 12 Belgium, packet,                                          | \$ .25 |
| 12 Chile, old and new,                                       | .15    |
| * 5 Cook Island,                                             | .60    |
| * 18 French Colonies, 1c,                                    | .13    |
| * 18 French Colonies, 2c,                                    | .25    |
| * 18 French Colonies, 4c,                                    | .40    |
| 4 Hong Kong, '90, 30c. 20c on 30c,<br>50 on 48c, \$1 on 96c, | .35    |
| * 2 Honduras, 1865,                                          | .07    |
| * 7 Honduras, 1878,                                          | .35    |
| * 11 Honduras, 1890,                                         | .45    |
| * 8 Honduras, 1890, envelopes,                               | .30    |
| * 4 Honduras, 1890, bands,                                   | .15    |
| * 11 Honduras, 1891,                                         | .45    |
| * 3 Honduras, 1891, 2, 5 and 10 pesos                        | .45    |
| * 4 Honduras, 1891, envelopes,                               | .20    |
| * 4 Honduras, 1891, bands,                                   | .15    |
| * 11 Honduras, 1892,                                         | .45    |
| * 4 Honduras, 1892, envelopes,                               | .15    |
| * 4 Honduras, 1892, bands,                                   | .15    |
| * 3 Horta,                                                   | .08    |
| 12 Jamaica,                                                  | .15    |
| 15 Japan,                                                    | .15    |

\* Unused. Orders under 50c must contain stamp for reply. Full list of sets and packets and six varieties Japanese stamps for a two cent stamp.

We desire a few more "Foreign Correspondents" to supply us with stamps of each and every foreign country; best prices paid, so let us hear from you.

Henry Beaumont, Jr.,  
Box 67, NASHVILLE, TENN.



It is the oracle of the collector

### E. T. Parker's Priced-List of Postage Stamps.

If you ask for a copy it will be sent you.

#### How's This?

40 var. from North, Central and South America, and West Indies, 25c. Fine approval sheets of American stamps (no U. S.) at 50pc. Only American stamps sold! Price-List Free.

A. W. BELDING,

2141 Fifth Ave; - TROY, N. Y.

## FOR A DIME

I will send either one of the following bargains:-

1. 250 mixed stamps.
2. 3c ver., unused, 1887.
3. 300 mixed U. S.
4. Rose Pin & Imp's Ring.
5. Four Fountain Pens.
6. Two coins, different; for 10c to \$1.00 sent me.

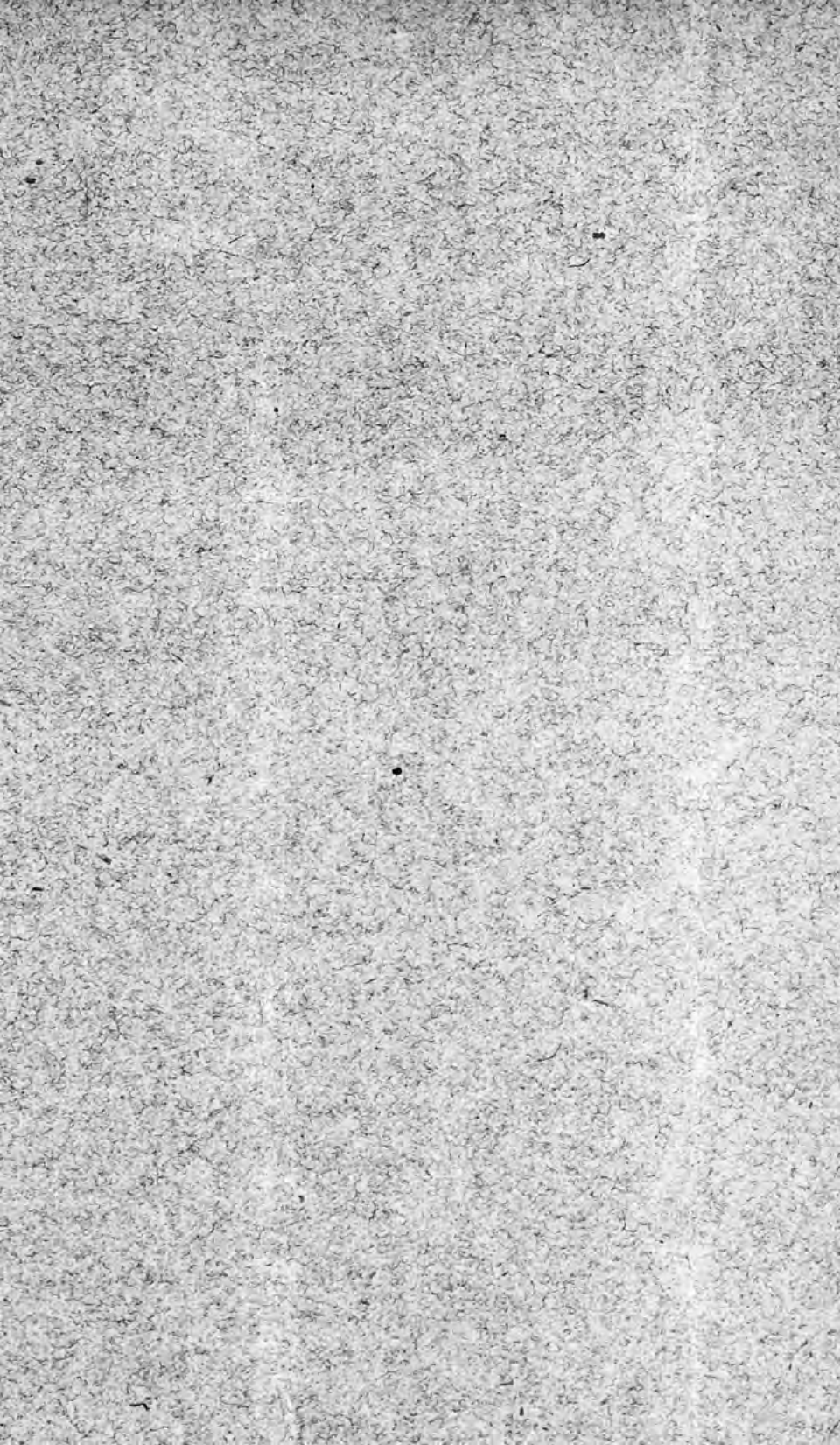
Example: For 10c I will send coins worth 20c; for \$1 coins worth \$2; etc.

H. Griffith Haskell,  
Georgetown, - - - Mass.

## .. \$13.00 ..

Buys the \$3, \$4 and \$5 Columbian stamps in perfect condition; unused, full gum, and perforated on four sides. \$13.00.

N. E. CARTER,  
Delavan, - - - Wis.



**→ GEE WIZ!**

I desire to take advantage of your special offer and herewith enclose you 10c for same.

NAME.....  
ADDRESS.....



**Six Months--10c.**

The regular subscription rate of the DIXIE is 25c per year but as the publishers intend to greatly increase their subscription list, they will send THE DIXIE 6 MONTHS FOR ONE DIME. When a collector reads THE DIXIE 6 months he will invariably subscribe for a year.

CUT OUT THE COUPON AND RETURN IT TO US WITH 10C FOR A 6 MONTHS TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION.

Remember THE DIXIE is no new venture but is planted on a sound basis.

**BEN RUSSELL,**

Alexander City, Ala.

**ARE YOU MAD?**

If not, you will be if you let this grand offer go by. Money refunded if not as represented.

The bargain consists of 100 var. of U. S., Canadian and Foreign stamps, 20 blank approval sheets (the best), and 1000 Perfect stamp hinges, acknowledged to be the best on the market, the lot for only 30 cents and 4 cents for postage. Please remit in coin or P. O. Order, if possible.

NOTE. A first issue Canadian post card, entire, given with each packet. The packet contains, 8c Canadian, 2 & 5c Registered, obsolete; U. S. 1853 issue, and others 5 var Japan, and stamps from Central and South America, and Mexico, Asia, Africa, etc. "Collectors, try it." 200 Packets already sold.

**A. F. WICKS,**  
372 HORTON STREET,  
London, Ont.

**FOR COLLECTORS. →**

**THE ROULETTE HINGE.**

Have you seen them?  
They are just what you want.

Made in sheets of 400 each, of finest gummed paper, very thin and strong. If you have got ten cents handy send it along for three trial sheets. (1200 hinges.)

Prices are: 10c per 3 sheets.  
25c per 10 sheets.  
\$5.00 per 25 sheets.

Want a few good U. S. Revenues for my collection, also stamp papers to add to my library of 1700.

**Geo. E. Cleaver,**

1132 Perkiomen Ave.,  
Reading, Penn.

**OUR ORIGINAL STYLE  
OF ADVERTISING.**

**'TIS A GOOD THING —  
PUSH IT A LONG.**

Try our sheets at 40pc discount.  
Fine blank sheets at 25c per 100;  
\$2.00 per 1000. Perfect Stamp  
Hinges 10c per 1000.

**Ressler & Company,**  
Station A. Detroit, Mich.

VOL. III.

AUGUST, 1895.

NO. 12.

# THE REPORTER.

A Monthly Devoted to Philately.

*Joseph Q. Hartley, Editor.*

15 CENTS PER YEAR.

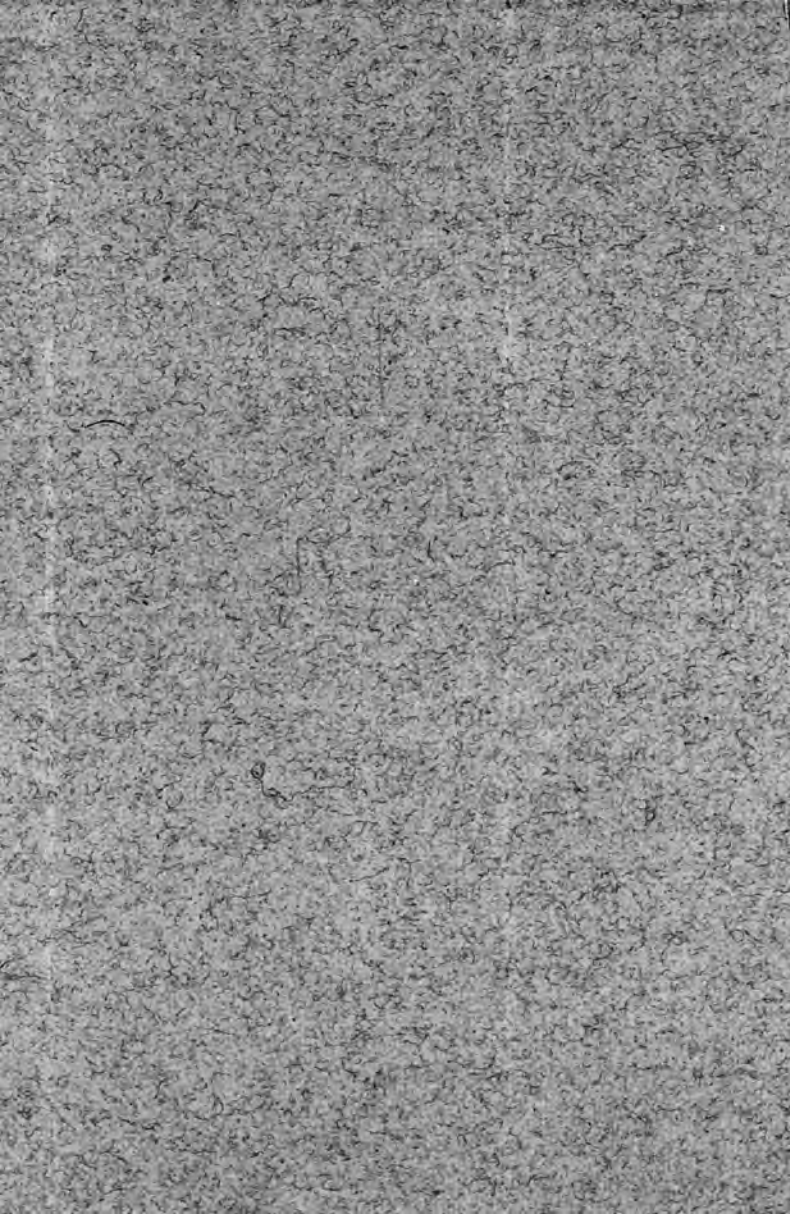
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF  
*The Standard Philatelic Society.*

REPORTER PUBLISHING CO.,

P. O. Box 8,

NORWICH, - - - - CONN.







# THE REPORTER.

VOL III.      Norwich, Conn , AUGUST, 1895.      NO. 12.

## CONSTITUTION

—OF THE—

### *Standard Philatelic Society.*

Begun in the June, 1895, number.

SEC. 4. TREASURER. The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of all moneys, property (with the exception of the Library), and securities of the Society, and shall report in the Official Journal, monthly, the balance in his hands. He shall pay out no money except upon warrants drawn on him by the President and Secretary, and shall present to each Annual Convention a complete financial statement of the transactions of his department for the year, accompanied by the proper vouchers. He shall deposit all moneys in some bank, to be designated by the President, to the account of the Society, and shall give bond to the Society in the sum of not less than five hundred dollars.

SEC. 5. INTERNATIONAL SEC. The International Secretary shall conduct all correspondence for the Society with individuals or Societies in foreign countries. He shall, whenever called on so to do, assist the Secretary or any other officer of the Society in their correspondence concerning the business of the Society and their several departments. He shall perform all the duties of the Secretary whenever the latter is

absent or temporarily unable to perform his duties. He shall present to the Annual Convention a full report of the proceedings of his department for the year.

SEC. 6. EX. SUPERINTENDENT. The Exchange Superintendent shall have full charge of the Exchange Department of the Society in the United States. He shall receive as a commission and to cover all expenses of his office, ten per cent of the amount realized on all stamps sold through his Department. He shall have first choice of exchanges. He is empowered to make all rules for the conduct of the business of his department, subject to the approval of the President and the Trustees. He shall report in the Official Journal once every three months, giving a full statement of the transactions of his Department for the preceding quarter. He shall prepare and present to each Annual Convention of the Society a general report of the transactions of his department for the year. He shall give bond to the Society in a sum not less than five hundred dollars. Any member who makes use of this Department and who is under twenty-one years of age shall furnish a guarantor.

SEC. 7. AUCTION MANAGER. The Auction Manager shall hold Auction Sales of Postage Stamps at least once every two months. Members of the Association only can offer stamps fo

## THE REPORTER.

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sale with or without reserve. The Auction Manager is empowered to make all rules for the conduct of business of his department, subject to the approval of the President and Trustees. He shall receive as a commission and to cover all expenses of his office, ten per cent of the amount realized on all stamps sold through his Department.

**SEC. 8. PURCHASING AGENT.** The Purchasing Agent shall purchase, for members, at the lowest possible cost, any or all the new issues of stamps of foreign countries as they appear. He shall add to the price paid for all such new issues, a commission of ten per cent, said commission to cover all expenses for postage, etc. No member can buy, through this Department, more than three specimens of any new issue. The Purchasing Agent is empowered to make all rules for the conduct of business of his Department, subject to the approval of the President and Trustees.

**SEC. 9. ADV. and SUB. AGENT.** The Advertisement and Subscription Agent shall execute any and all orders for advertisements in or subscriptions to philatelic journals which members may place with him.

**SEC. 10. LIBRARIAN.** The Librarian shall keep a list of all works, etc., in his possession, and a record of the same. He shall collect, in advance, the necessary postage from every member desiring to take any periodical, book or publication from the Library. All publications shall be returned, post-paid, to the Librarian within ten days after the receipt of the same, and

members who shall violate this rule shall not be entitled to have any other periodical, book or publication issued to them until they shall have satisfied the Librarian, or Society, concerning their delinquency. The surplus of receipts over expenses shall be paid to the Treasurer at the close of each fiscal year or term of office.

**SEC. 11. ATTORNEY.** The Attorney shall organize a Department for the collection and settlement of any claims that may be sent him by members of this Society against any persons whatsoever, or the recovery of any stamps, etc., that they are unable to secure the return of. In case of the collection of a claim, the Attorney shall deduct twenty-five per cent (25pc) of the amount thereof, to cover all expenses in connection with the collection of said claim. In case of the non-collection of a claim, the Attorney shall be reimbursed by the claimant for all postage, etc., expended in his endeavor to secure a settlement. No claim amounting to less than one dollar shall be placed in the hands of the Attorney for collection.

**SEC. 12 C'T'FEIT DETECTOR.** The Counterfeit Detector shall, when called upon to do so, pronounce upon the genuineness, and, as far as he can, when asked, the value of the specimens sent him by members, charging therefor three cents, for each specimen up to the number of fifty sent him at one time, and two cents for every additional specimen. For making estimates of the value of collections, etc., he may make an agreement as to terms with the owner,

# THE REPORTER.

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Postage, or expenses of carriage, to be defrayed, in all cases, by members.

**SEC. 13. OFFICIAL EDITOR.** The Official Editor shall have full charge of the literary contents of the Official Journal.

**SEC. 14. TRUSTEES.** The Trustees shall perform such duties as are required of them by this Constitution. They shall meet each month at such place and on such date as they may agree. They shall report quarterly in the Official Journal, in regard to all business transacted by them, and they shall make a full report at each Annual Convention.

## **ARTICLE VIII.-Branch Society.**

**SEC. 1.** The formation of branches of this Society shall be encouraged in any State or Town where there are resident, five or more members of this Society. No one can become a member of any Branch Society without being a member of The Standard Philatelic Society.

## **ARTICLE IX.-State Vice-Presidents.**

**SEC. 1.** The President is empowered to appoint State Vice-Presidents for each and every State in the United States, or Province in Canada, who will have a general supervision of the affairs of the Society in their respective State or Province.

## **ARTICLE X.-Official Journal.**

**SEC. 1.** The Official Journal of this Society shall be THE REPORTER, of Norwich, Conn.

**SEC. 2.** One copy of the Official Journal shall be mailed to each member, in good standing, every month.

## **ARTICLE XI.-Property.**

**SEC. 1.** All officers shall, at the expiration of their terms of office, deliver to their successors, all books, papers, moneys and other property in their possession, belonging to the Society; and they shall not be relieved from their bonds or obligations until this requirements is complied with.

## **ARTICLE XII.-Amendments.**

**SEC. 1.** This Constitution may be altered or amended only by the consent of two-thirds of the members voting on such alteration or amendment, and providing that such two-thirds shall constitute a majority of all members of the Society entitled to vote. Amendments may be made at the Annual Convention, or by a general vote, as provided for in Article V, Section 6.

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## **Don't Tare Them.**

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**M**ANY collectors, and especially beginners, find difficulty in removing the back from a stamp. If you tear the paper from the stamp, holding the stamp stiffly, you will not injure the stamp. Don't try to remove the stamp from the envelope, but the envelope from the stamp.

---

## **OLD = AND = RARE**

Stamp Literature of all kinds.  
Odd numbers of Recent Publications.  
A Stock of 5000 on Hand.

**FOR SALE CHEAP,** Or will Exchange for Stamps.

SEND YOUR WANTS. . . .  
**GUY JOHNSON,**  
Eagle Hotel, Grand Rapids, Mich.

# THE REPORTER.



EDITOR.  
**JOSEPH E. HARTLEY.**

## EXCHANGES!

Send one copy to Julius L. Cohn, 11 N. Division St; Buffalo, N. Y., and one copy to the publishers.

SUBSCRIPTION, 15c per year.

## Advertising Rates.

|            | 1 MO. | 3 MO. | 6 MO. | 12 MO. |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1 Inch     | 50    | 1 25  | 2 25  | 4 00   |
| 2 Inches   | 90    | 2 25  | 4 00  | 7 50   |
| 1/2 Column | 1 50  | 4 00  | 7 00  | 12 50  |
| 1 Column   | 2 75  | 7 00  | 12 00 | 22 50  |
| 1 Page     | 5 00  | 12 50 | 22 50 | 40 00  |

## Terms; Cash in Advance.

REPORTER PUB. CO., Norwich, Conn.

An X opposite this paragraph signifies that your subscription has expired, please renew.

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

**AUGUST, 1895.**

## EDITORIAL.

"A SUMMER TRIP" by Gus Luhn is the leading article in the September "Southern Philatelist." It dwells on the trip that Gus (please excuse us for being so personal) and his wife takes. It is up-to-date. The young man who succeeded in inducing a lady he did not know to accept a beautiful rose from him and promise to be at the same place the next day, but the next day came and went, but the fair "lamsell" never came back. In our estimation it was a "damnsell," please excuse the phraseology. A great boy is Gus.

THE "New Woman" wants to know why they don't have female as well as mail cars. Don't all speak at once.

THE "Collector" has been resurrected by Eben S. Martin, Box 493, Minneapolis, Minn. The September number is at hand with sixteen pages and cover. It contains a great deal of 'S. of P.' matters and undoubtedly will be run, or allready is, by that "good-for-nothing" society, the 'S. of P.' It claims 2850 copies for a sworn circulation. We ask: "How many different collectors get the "Collector"?"

ADVERTISERS will notice a change of advertising rates with this issue.

OUR Christmas number will be out about December 20, '95, (not later) and the buying class of collectors will receive it before Xmas morn, just when they have money to burn. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Do you know anything about the "Standard Philatelic Society?" NO? Well you want to send ten cents to P. H. Jaquith, Norwich, Conn., for an application blank and full particulars of an up-to-date Society. "Nough said."

A GREAT many subscriptions expire with this issue. If this paragraph is marked it is a notification that your subscription has expired, please renew.

WE have received a copy of "The Gem" published at Harrisburg, Penn., in the interest of the "Golden Days Branch Officers Association, No. 55, G. D. C. A." It has a philatelic department.

MUCH has been said lately about a philatelic emblem. Why doesn't some enterprising philatelist get one up?



A NUMBER of our exchanges seem to think that we have "gone up," but such is not the case, so boys, don't forget to see that our name is put on your exchange list.—Philatelic Comfort." We say: ditto.

THE Nebraska Philatelic Blue Book, compiled by E. L. Platz, will be out about the 15th of December, containing the names and addresses of over 500 Nebraska collectors. It will be the finest book of its kind ever issued. Published by Hopson & Platz, Omaha, Neb. Price 10 cents.

A COPY of the "Waterbury Ledger," published by Northrop & Abbott, Waterbury, Conn., has been received.

THE Lone Star State Philatelist says: W. Lionel Moise, late of Sumpter, S. C. and has located in New Orleans, writes us that unforeseen circumstances have caused his return to Sumpter, where all mail for him should be sent.

MR. E. H. Wilkinson, of Lincoln, Neb., is now associate editor of the "Springfield Philatelist."

OUR Review was omitted this month for want of space.

THE September and October numbers of this paper will be combined.

THE S. P. S. is not in the condition it should be. Watch for a full report in our next.

THE following officers were elected at the fourth Annual convention of the "Nebraska Philatelic Society, which was held in Omaha, Aug. 16: President, E. H. Wilkinson; Vice-President, Miss Ada Whaley; Secretary & Treasurer, L. Brodstone; Exchange Superin-

tendent, E. L. Platz; Auction Manager, F. S. Parmelee; Librarian, C. Thurston; Counterfeit Detector, W. R. King; Attorney, H. H. Cheney; Purchasing Agent, Dr. J. McAllister; Trustees, Messrs. Kennard, Whitmer & Shaw. This Society has 114 members.

THE report of a Sons of Philatelia convention in the "Collector" is said to be a fake, pure and simple, as no convention was held.

THE September Collector reaches us dated from Minneapolis and published by Eben S. Martin. It is by far the most creditable number of the paper we have seen. It contains one bad break, however, in the shape of a fake report of a convention of the late lamented S. of P. which was never held. R. M. Miller fathers the monstrosity. He chirps gaily about some fifteen hundred members, neglecting to state the fact that the actual paid up membership is scarcely ten per cent of that number. Then he drifts into financial matters and says that the treasury contains about \$20, but does not mention the defunct society's liabilities. We have personal knowledge of accounts against it amounting to \$30, which would leave the treasury \$10 minus. He closes with a bit of truth, which looks lonesome and don't jibe with the rest of the "report;" it is as follows: "The committee finding that there were not sufficient proxies to constitute a quorum recommended that the convention adjourn sine die. Carried." And the society has adjourned sine die, too. Peace to its ashes.—American Philatelic Magazine.



**POSTOFFICE FIGURES.**

**THE BOSTON OFFICE RANKS THIRD IN THE UNITED STATES.**

FIGURES obtained at the United States Post Office Department, Washington, show that the Boston office ranks third in the amount of business transacted in the United States, being exceeded by New York and Chicago only. In actual business, however, the Boston office ranks next to the former, as Chicago obtains her rank by receiving credit, as a point of distribution, for matter simply re-shipped.

It is also shown that the Boston office embraces 21 outlying stations, with a population of 750,000, and an annual income of nearly \$3,000,000, the net income being over \$1,700,000.

Of this amount Boston furnishes 90 per cent. The large stations, like the Back Bay and South End, return a handsome profit, and do a larger business than some flourishing towns.

They each turn in \$50,000 to the treasury annually. Cambridge and Cambridgeport pay a profit of \$11,000 each; East Cambridge, \$5,000; Charlestown, \$4,000; Brookline, \$3,000, and Roxbury \$1400. Some of the outlying stations are not self-sustaining, but the net profits from all of these amounts to fully \$100,000 a year. The entire postal district is growing rapidly.

Brighton has increased 80pc in ten years; Dorchester, 78pc in the same period; Roxbury, 75pc; Old Roxbury, 37pc; Brookline, nearly 70pc, and

the other new stations have shown equally rapid increases, while the older places, like South Boston and Charlestown have gone steadily ahead. The entire district covers 42,348 acres, and has 5,744 streets, with a length of 10,015 miles.

A million and a quarter pieces of mail matter are handled every day, and to do this work the services of 600 clerks, 591 carriers and 92 special delivery messengers, besides horses, wagons and laborers, are brought into requisition.

According to the latest obtainable figures the following is the present standing of several of the leading American cities in postal matters:

|                  | *Pieces<br>hauled. | Annual<br>Income. |
|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| New York.....    | 613,794,228        | \$5,294,700       |
| Chicago.....     | 371,505,931        | 3,861,204         |
| Boston....       | 376,492,105        | 2,845,322         |
| Philadelphia.... | 326,910,801        | 2,734,600         |
| St. Louis.....   | 147,334,200        | 1,369,836         |
| Baltimore....    | 136,284,711        | 953,267           |
| Cincinnati....   | 97,113,000         | 710,833           |
| San Francisco .. | 101,202,000        | 698,431           |
| New Orleans..... | 68,193,000         | 574,609           |
| Cleveland.....   | 81,793,000         | 603,288           |
| *Annually.       |                    |                   |

**SPECIAL DELIVERY.**

THERE has been considerable difficulty in distinguishing the latest Special Delivery stamp from the former blue one. The difference noted in the catalogues is the "outer line," which extends around the stamp, inside the bevel. Other differences are that in the current issue the "10" is shaded, the ornaments at the sides of "Special" are heavier in appearance, and little dash ornaments appear under the words "Ten Cents."

## EXCHANGE COLUMN.

Free to Everybody.

Will exchange stamps with collectors and others. Three 8-c Shermans for 2 6-c 1890 or '94, or for 1 Special delivery; 4 for 1 3-c '87 or 15-c '90 or '94. Emil Albrecht, 735 N. Ashland Ave; Chicago, Ill.

Wanted! to buy Philatelic Papers. Send list and lowest Cash prices, dealers send copies of Philatelic publications, Price-lists, circulars, etc. M. B. Page, L. Box 1061, Muscatine, Ia.

A Standard Catalogue of '95 to exchange for a 7 or 12-c stamp of the '70-'75 issue. Dealers, please send me your Price-lists. J. Hancock, Room 2, Tower Bl'k., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Send 25 stamps (no 2 alike) from one Foreign Country, and receive 25 U. S. (no 2 alike). Correspondence wanted all over the World. W. H. Jacob, Box 212, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Send me copies of philatelic papers, wholesale and retail price-lists, etc., also prices on U. S. Columbians in lots of 25. Emil Albrecht, 735 N. Ashland Ave; Chicago, Ill.

500 good European and American Stamps in exchange for U. S. 15-c Columbian and 2 other good stamps. W. R. Hower, Doylestown, O.

New cloth bound copy N. J. Troops in the Gettysburg Campaign, cost \$2., to exchange for a U. S. 24-c Mauve, 1866 or a 50-c Columbian. David B. Crockett, P. S. of A. 44, Avondale, N. J.

I have a few 15c Canada unused cat. at \$1. each. I will give a good copy for any of the following:—90-c postage or department; 30 or 50-c postage due or an unused 30-c of '82 or '88 issue. If you want a good pair, send along some good U. S. or British Col. for exchange. J. Hancock, Room 2, Tower Bl'k., Grand Rapids, Mich.

U. S. Stamps in exchange for Foreign. Send sheets. 8-c Shermans at wholesale, \$2.00 per 100. Ecuador, 7 var. unused 8c. Emil Albrecht, 735 N. Ashland Ave; Chicago, Ill.

Hongkong Jubilee 1891 on original envelope, Grenada 1-2p and 2 1-2p with wmk. inverted and 1000 cigarette cards to exchange for good offer in stamp papers or U. S. Revenues. Geo. E. Cleaver, Reading, Pa. P. S. of A. 434.

Send copies of philatelic publications, wholesale and retail price-lists, exchange lists, circulars, etc. H. G. Hoffmann, 1808 St. Charles Ave; New Orleans, La. S. P. S. 25; P. S. of A. 1088.

Stamp papers to exchange for stamps, stamp papers to exchange for stamp papers. I have about 3000 duplicates. Send list of wants. Large lot of old and rare numbers now on hand. Send for my list of wants. Guy Johnson, Eagle Hotel, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Collections bought, also stamps in quantity. Fine Approval Sheets at 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ pc and 50pc discount. Wholesale bargains for dealers. H. A. SMEDBERG, Station S, New York.

## Packets & Sheets

are my specialties and I can give you a bargain in either. The packets mentioned below contain only **POSTAGE STAMPS** and are sent postpaid at the prices:

|        |                |         |
|--------|----------------|---------|
| No. A. | 100 varieties, | \$00.10 |
| B.     | 200 "          | .35     |
| C.     | 250 "          | .60     |
| D.     | 300 "          | .90     |
| E.     | 400 "          | 1.25    |
| F.     | 500 "          | 1.60    |
| G.     | 750 "          | 2.99    |
| H.     | 1000 "         | 6.00    |
| I.     | 1500 "         | 15.00   |
| J.     | 2000 "         | 25.00   |
| K.     | 30 " Unused,   | .25     |
| L.     | 50 " Unused,   | .50     |
| M.     | 1000 Mixed,    | .25     |

The stamps in the above packets are all genuine and do not contain Seebecks. My sheets are the best sent out and I allow 50pc discount form Scott's 55th Edition on 2000 to 5000 varieties of foreign.

## COLUMBIANS

both adhesives and envelopess, unused, wanted for **cash** or **exchange** in large or small quantities, dollar values especially desired. I can pay the very highest market prices for these. Send all stamps by registered mail to me with lowest cash or exchange price (exchange preferred) and if cheap enough I will pay for them at once by Money Order or check, if price is too high they will be returned at my expense and I pay the postage paid out by the party sending them.

Cancelled Columbians for sale at the very lowest cash prices in large or small lots. As to my reliability I refer anyone to the Postmaster at Otisfield Gore, or the town officers of Otisfield Gore.

S. P. S No. 17.

**F. D. SAWYER,**

Otisfield Gore, - - - Maine.

## Stamps on Approval

To parties who are known to us or on receipt of a cash deposit. Sheets of select stamps will be sent at 33pc.

Wholesale Lots for Dealers.

**GEO. CARION,**

P. O. BOX 2457,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALI.



All collectors to know that I send out good stamps on approval.

No trash or truck sent out.

In order to introduce my approval books and sheets in the hands of all readers of

THE REPORTER I will give every collector, who sends for my stamps, the privilege to take 25c worth free, providing that they will remit at least 25c. Avail yourself of this offer. Send for S.P.S. blanks.

**JULIUS L. COHN,**

11 NORTH DIVISION STREET,

**BUFFALO, - - - N. Y.**



It is the oracle of the collector

**E. T. Parker's  
Priced-List  
of Postage  
Stamps.**

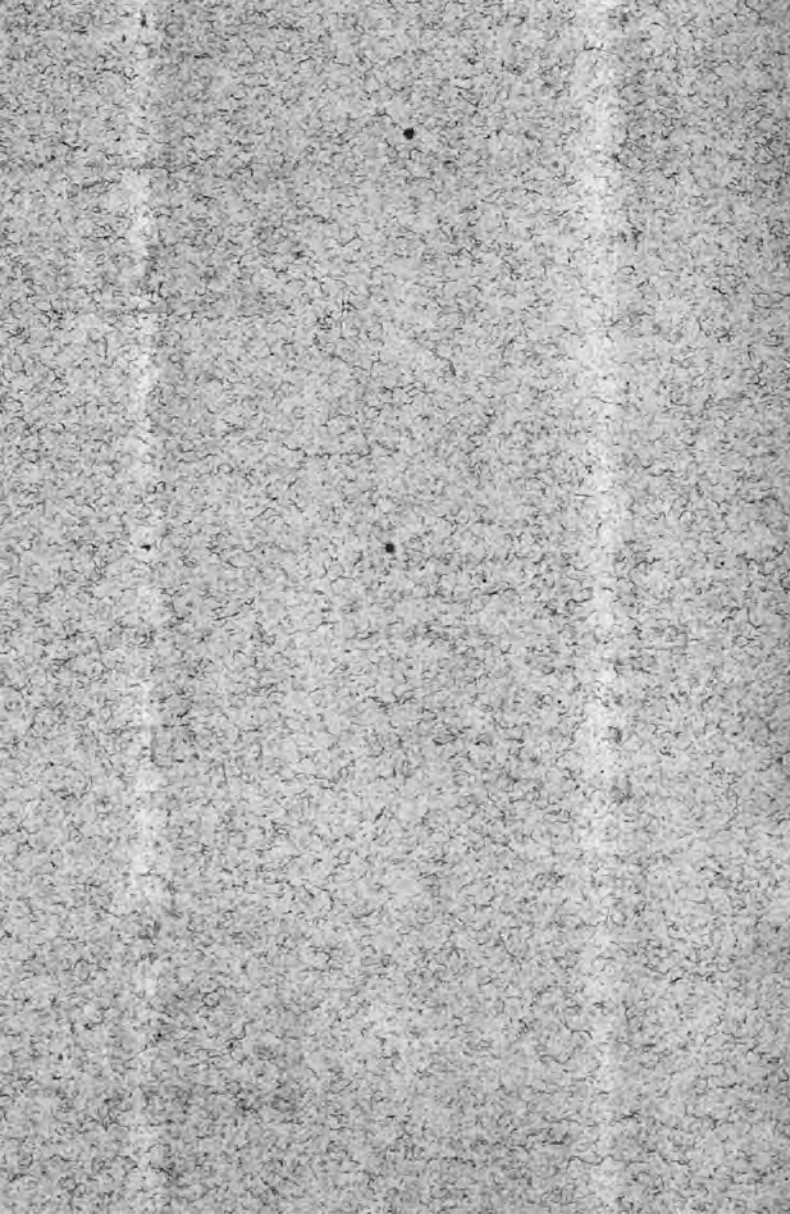
If you ask for a copy it will be sent you.

## How's This?

40 var. from North, Central and South America, and West Indies, 25c. Fine approval sheets of American stamps (no U.S.) at 50pc. Only American stamps sold! Price-List Free.

**A. W. BELDING,**

2141 Fifth Ave; - - - Troy, N. Y.





THERE ARE  
THREE  
THINGS  
THAT PAY.

A Rich Gold Mine,

A Government Bond

.. AND A ..

REPORTER AD.

—Notice Rates on Page 4.—





VOL. IV. SEPTEMBER & OCTOBER, 1895. NOS: 1 & 2.

# THE REPORTER.

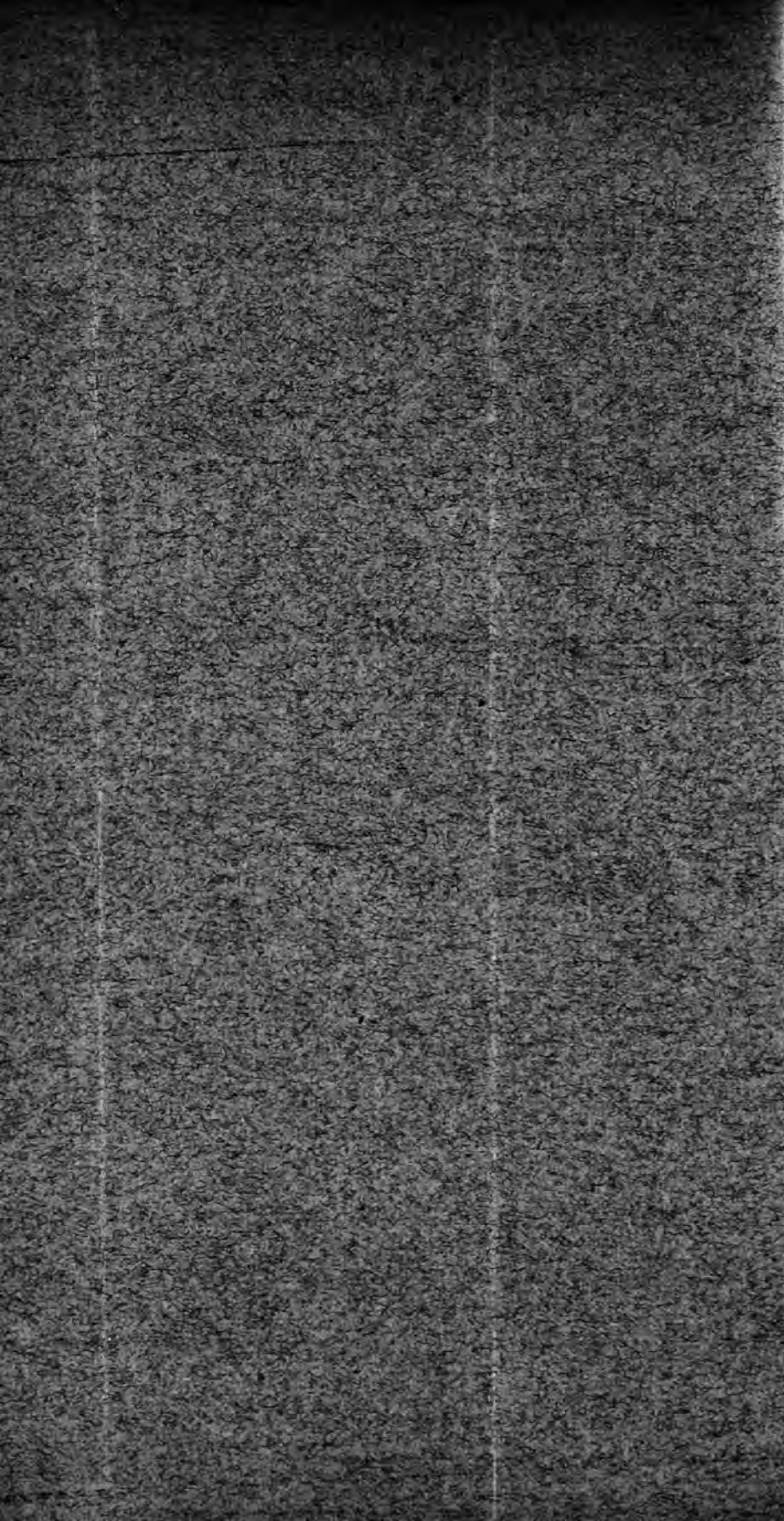
A Monthly Devoted to Philately.

*Joseph Q. Hartley, Editor.*

15 CENTS PER YEAR.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF  
*The Standard Philatelic Society.*

REPORTER PUBLISHING CO.,  
P. O. Box 8,  
NORWICH, - - - - - CONN.



# THE REPORTER.

Vol. IV. Norwich, Conn., September & October, 1895. Nos. 1 & 2.

## Stamp Collectors Make a Protest.

Frequent Issues by South  
and Central American  
Republics Cause  
Them Annoy-  
ance Ex-  
pense.

### PETITION SENT OFFENDERS.

Philatelists Have Blacklisted  
Them and Formed a Society  
for the Suppression of  
Stamps.

### WAR DECLARED IN SPAIN.

IN the securing of supplies of various kinds by many of the South and Central American Republics; economy seems to be one of the prime requisities. In the matter of securing postage stamps for use at home and for the transmission of postal matter to the countries connected with the universal postal system these republics seem to be following a "penny wise, pound foolish" plan. The contracts for the manufacture of these stamps, postal cards and stamped wrappers are held mainly by engraving firms in this country.

The arrangement between the governments and the stamp manufacturers provides that stamps sufficient for the needs of the government are to be supplied free of cost. In return for this the engraver is allowed to retain the plates from which the stamps are printed, and also to sell to stamp dealers and collectors such stamps as they may need. This source of revenue is sufficient to yield a profit to the engraver even greater than would result from his furnishing the entire issue to the contracting government at a fair price.

In order to keep things moving and provide for a continuous source of revenue to the engravers the changes in design of single stamps or entire issues are frequent. There are said to be several million philatelists in the world, divided among all the civilized nations. As every collector desires to get a complete assortment of stamps, the revenue derived from their sale is enormous. A regular issue ranges in price from the smallest currency denomination to one whose face value approaches \$1.

#### SOME ISSUES BLACKLISTED.

The drain upon collectors to keep up with the procession of new issues is so great that the associated philatelic societies are attempting to discredit the more recent ones. This movement was begun in England, where the Society for the Suppression of Speculative

Stamps was recently organized. The first move of this Society was to blacklist several of the assortments of stamps recently turned out. Circulars were sent to the various philatelic societies throughout the world urging them to boycott the alleged tainted issues.

The matter was then taken up by the Philatelic Society of New York and the National Philatelic Society also of this city. They appointed special committees to take joint action against the evil. These committees consisted of William Herrick, Joseph S. Rich, J. M. Andreini, H. J. Deats, G. B. Calinan, F. W. Hunter, Alvah Davison, R. R. Bogert and J. W. Scott.

A petition was framed by them calling the attention of the various governments interested to the unjustness of the present system and attempting to demonstrate the large amount of revenue which they were practically throwing away. This address was written in Spanish and was recently mailed to the Presidents' Cabinets, postal officers and leading statesmen of the offending Republics—principal among which are Ecuador, Peru, Honduras, Salvador and Nicaragua.

#### THEY HAVE DECLARED WAR.

This unusual address closes with the following definition:—

"The philatelic societies have declared war against what are now known as speculative issues. They have branded them as unworthy of a place in postage stamp collections. They have bound themselves to refuse a market to these issues. They have denounced the practice of issuing them as irregular, illegitimate and immoral."

—N. Y. Herald.

## STRANGE POSTMEN.

A LETTER from South Africa! Through what strange hands and scenes this letter must have gone before it reaches its destination. At the African end my friend, who lives one hundred miles from a settlement, employed a native runner to carry the letter to the station. This wiry sprinter prepared himself by removing all clothing, rubbing his body afresh with grease, and filling his snuff-box. He takes no other food but snuff for his three days' journey; if he needs anything to eat, he can get it from the native huts. He placed the letter in the split end of a stick to keep it clean, for if it came in contact with the rancid grease on his shining body, all the perfumes of Araby would not make the mail desirable to receive.

Thus equipped, these men run like greyhounds, with little rest and much tobacco, till they finish the trip. While there are no roads in Africa, the whole country is a network of paths between the villages, even through the jungles and forests that we have always believed to be impassable. These are the African "star routes."

In India letters are carried in nearly the same way, sometimes a number being placed at the end of a stick. The messengers run through jungles infested with cobras and man-eating tigers. They carry bells, and at night torches. There is a pony express in China now. From the palace at Peking to the bounds of the empire the emperor's carriers gallop, shouting: "Way for the king's messengers!"



They are begrimed with dust, and their cut and bleeding faces often show what perils they have encountered. The route between Lassa, the capital of Thibet, and Peking has changes of horses, but not men. One man must ride night and day the three thousand miles' distance. Dispatches have been carried in twenty-five days.

The man who is to carry the messages puts on a long robe, in the lining of which are the dispatches. The robe is then tied fast and sealed upon the man, and must not be taken off. The messenger rarely eats anything or sleeps; he drinks a little "battered tea" at stoppings, and smokes opium. This keeps him up till he reaches the imperial city, and receives great honors and large sums of money. No private mail is carried by these messengers.

There are picturesque mail carries yet. In the Landes of France, where the ground is marshy, mail-carriers mount on high stilts, and stride across the country as though on seven-league boots. They are not afraid of falling, for they can balance like jugglers; and it looks very quaint to see one doff his cap and hand down a letter to a pretty damsel.

The camel express of India is a gorgeous affair, with trappings of high color on the camel and rider. The camel is a rapid traveler, doing sometimes eighty miles a day; but the jobbing is something fearful. It is said to shorten the riders days.

The light buffalo cart of India is often a natty affair. A trained buffalo will make as good time as a horse.

A team of reindeer can go seventy miles a day. The Russian mail routes in the Arctic are equipped with reindeer sledges that fairly fly over the crisp snow.

## A LETTER.

Otisfield Gore, Maine.  
Sept. 3, '95.

Bro. P. H. Jaquith,  
Norwich, Conn.

Dear Sir:—

Please send me 500 or so of the "Standard Philatelic Society" applications. I have used nearly 100 in the last ten days in my foreign correspondence, and as I have no blanks I would like the 500 blanks by return mail. I am going to work now and if my plans work as I intend I shall get 500 to join before August 1, '96. Please correspond with the President\* and see that we have a Vice-President in each country where we have members, also International Secretary, Purchasing Agent, Advertising and Subscription Agent, Counterfeit Detector and Trustees. I think that the appointment of these officers would help the society very much, and I think that if we had a Vice-President in every country would help as each would strive to have his country well represented. Now let us all work together and within a year we can have more than 2000 members. I will do all I can and hope the rest of the members will do the same. I remain,  
Yours Truly,

F. D. Sawyer.

\*The Secretary has written to Mr. L. S. Graham, the President, several times and cannot get an answer of any kind. The Vice-President, Mr. J. E. Hartley, makes a call for nominations of officers in this number.—P. H. Jaquith, Secretary, Norwich, Conn.





EDITOR.  
**JOSEPH E. HARTLEY.**

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| 1/2 Column | 1 50  | 4 00  | 7 00  | 12 50  |
| 1 Column   | 2 75  | 7 00  | 12 00 | 22 50  |
| 1 Page     | 5 00  | 12 50 | 22 50 | 40 00  |

**Terms; Cash in Advance.**

REPORTER PUB. CO., Norwich, Conn.

An X opposite this paragraph signifies that your subscription has expired, please renew.

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

**September and October.**

**EDITORIAL.**

Do not forget our Xmas number ! !

A NEW paper is reported from St. Joseph, Mo.

LEWIS G. Quackenbush has charge of the advertising of Stearn's Cycles, Racing Department.

WE want good MSS and will pay according to the quality of same. Writers are requested to send same at once.

THE "Ashland Advertiser" one of our exchanges, has put in a new "Chandler & Price" Gordon Jobber.

WHERE has the "Boston Stamp Book" gone? We haven't seen but number one of that journal. Why not put us on your exchange list?

WE have received a copy of the "Oregon Naturalist" published by A. B. Averill, Portland, Oregon. A copy will be sent to all interested.

THE leading article in the "Southern Philatelist" for October is "The Lynchburg Plate," and from what the article says, we think that the original plates are yet to be found.

It is reported that a number of the 24c, '75 issue were sold by the postmaster at North Bend, Neb., about the first of October to an Omaha party.

THE "Rocky Mountain Stamp" grows better and better with each number. The November number contains many superlative articles about our hobby. With out question the "Rocky Mountain Stamp" is without a peer.

THE "Pipestone Philatelist" published by Chas. G. Hart, Pipestone, Minn., grows better with each issue. Others beside ourselves would appreciate it much more if the "P. P." was mailed like THE REPORTER instead of being folded so many times.

WE give this last notice about our December number. Advertisers must send copy at once before all the good space is taken. Advertising rates will be found on page eight of this issue and it will be noticed that they are nearly one-half our regular rates. We have decided to issue a number of Sample Copies to give the "fiends" some idea of what it is like, but they will not be printed on the same quality of paper and therefore will not be as good. So now is the time to send in your Subscription 15 cents at once.

## THE NEW YORK OFFICE.

**1,387,898,897 Pieces Were Handled  
During the Fiscal Year End-  
ing June 30, 1895.**

**P**OSTMASTER Dayton of New York City has received from his subordinates their reports, showing the business transacted in each department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

These reports show that during the year there were delivered through lock boxes and by carriers 469,600,434 pieces of ordinary mail matter, divided as follows :

Letters through boxes, 72,355,786 ; by carriers, 234,685,327 ; postal cards through boxes, 6,795,103 ; by carriers, 47,698,954 ; other mail matter through boxes, 54,666,520 ; by carriers, 56,398,744.

In the registered letter department 1,482,226 pieces were delivered, and 1,596,421 of domestic and 894,703 of foreign origin were recorded and distributed to other offices. In the distribution department a total of 914,325,000 pieces were handled, divided as follows :

Letters of local origin, 298,231,863 ; received by mail, 49,283,770 ; domestic dispatches, 28,581,110 ; foreign dispatches, 1,301,005 ; other matter of local origin, 354,250,851 ; received by mail, 68,416,173 ; foreign dispatches, 55,997,609.

The total number of pieces of mail matter of all kinds handled during the year was 1,387,898,897, a daily average of 3,802,463, an increase for the year over the previous of 51,673,130.

The ordinary mail matter handled was contained in 1,670,487 lock pouches and 4,386,797 sacks, beside which there were handled 10,367 cases and 116,244 pouches of registered matter, and 5,275 pouches and 38,000 sacks of supplies.

There also passed through the New York postoffice, in transit from and to other offices, 309,011 pouches and 610,430 sacks of mail, making a total of 1,206,611 pouches, cases and sacks handled at the office—a daily average of 19,744, exclusive of those which the 21 branch postoffice stations exchange with each other.

The volume of money order business was as follows : At the general postoffice, 2,319,894 money orders were issued and paid, amounting to \$11,413,575. At the 57 branch postoffices and sub-stations the number of orders issued and paid was 485,478, amounting to \$7,175,293. The aggregate business of the money order department for the year amounted to \$97,020,077.

The total receipts of the office were \$7,254,984, and the total expenditures \$2,972,126 (incl uding \$1,318,506.02 expended for free delivery service), giving a net revenue of \$4,282,847.—Boston Standard.

## Condemned Stamps.

THE S. S. S. S. has issued its third bulletin. The following issues are condemned :

9. New South Wales. The O. S. reprints.
10. Transvaal. The 1d rose (oblong).
11. Peru. The 1c, 2c, 5c, 10c, 20c and 50c issued in September.
12. Amoy. Chinese local.
- 13, 14, 15, 16. The issues announced by Greece, Hungary, Liege and Sweden.—American Philatelic Magazine.

## SECRETARY'S REPORT.

### APPLICATIONS.

E. R. Morgan, Elkhorn, Wis. REFS.  
H. D. Ruehlman, P. H. Jaquith.

Frank S. Drown, Mattapan, Mass.  
REFS. J. E. Hartley, P. H. Jaquith.

Century Stamp & Coin Co., Minne-  
apolis, Minn. REFS. F. D. Sawyer,  
J. E. Hartley.

The condition of the S. P. S. is not what it ought to be. The summer months are past and members are now back to their albums more interested in our hobby than ever. Can we all work together? There a good many members that are in arrears, why can't you (if you are one of them) pay promptly and keep the affairs of our society in the condition that it ought to be? Now let us all work together with a will and see how many application we can get for next month; one hundred is not too many. Hoping that you will see fit to abide by the above, I remain Yours to command, P. H. Jaquith, Secretary and Treasurer.

### A CALL!

To the Members of the S. P. S. :

I hereby give notice to the members of the S. P. S. to send in their nomination, for officers of this society to me before Dec. 1, '95. The election to take place on Jan. 1, '96. J. E. Hartley, Box 8, Norwich, Conn.

### Auction Manager's Report.

Fellow Members :—

I am sorry to see the lack of interest manifested in Auction Sales by members in our fine Society. Of course one or two members take pains to send what stamps they can for sale and bid on all that can be of any use to them, but the great majority do not seem to

have noticed that there has been two Sales or to have cared about finding out. Now this is not done to hurt anyone, but it is simple heedlessness on the part of the members. Now stamps were offered in the last sale that two-thirds of the members needed; why did they not bid and help those selling their duplicates and themselves by filling those gaps in their albums? All these would like to see the Auction Sales boom and they could it each one of the members would send what stamps they could and also bid on those they want advertised, we might have a very successful Department. Now let us see who has enough interest to send even one stamp for the next sale all stamps for which must be in on or before Dec. 1, '95. Now let us go to work with a will and get new members for our society. For a starter I will pledge myself to get 25 new members to join the S. P. S. before Jan. 1, '96, if any other member will do the same. We could have 1000 members by Jan. 1, '96 if we all would work for it and with a push together 2000 by Aug. 1, '96 and I will work for it and get 100 names by that time if anyone else will do the same, and to encourage everyone to try I will give stamps worth \$5 by Scott's 55th Catalogue to the one that has persuaded the most to join THE STANDARD PHILATELIC SOCIETY by August 1, 1896. Let the names of the one recommending the candidate be put down so that the members can see who a person's references are. Now if there is not a dozen in our society to take up my challenge to get either 25 or 100 members I think the members lack backbone. Hurry up and show yourselves as you are; are you alive or dead? Come up and make it manifest! Yours for the S. P. S!!! Long may it live!!!

F. D. Sawyer, Auction M'g'r,  
Ousfield Gore, Maine.

## Packets & Sheets

are my specialties and I can give you a bargain in either. The packets mentioned below contain only **POSTAGE STAMPS** and are sent postpaid at the prices:

|        |                |         |
|--------|----------------|---------|
| No. A. | 100 varieties, | \$00.10 |
| B.     | 200 "          | .35     |
| C.     | 250 "          | .60     |
| D.     | 300 "          | .90     |
| E.     | 400 "          | 1.25    |
| F.     | 500 "          | 1.60    |
| G.     | 750 "          | 2.99    |
| H.     | 1000 "         | 6.00    |
| I.     | 1500 "         | 15.00   |
| J.     | 2000 "         | 25.00   |
| K.     | 30 " Unused,   | .25     |
| L.     | 50 " Unused,   | .50     |
| M.     | 1000 Mixed,    | .25     |

The stamps in the above packets are all genuine and do not contain Seebecks. My sheets are the best sent out and I allow 50pc discount from Scott's 55th Edition on 2000 to 5000 varieties of foreign.

## COLUMBIANS

both adhesives and envelopess, unused, wanted for **cash** or **exchange** in large or small quantities, dollar values especially desired. I can pay the very highest market prices for these. Send all stamps by registered mail to me with lowest cash or exchange price (exchange preferred) and if cheap enough I will pay for them at once by Money Order or check, if price is too high they will be returned at my expense and I pay the postage paid out by the party sending them.

Cancelled Columbians for sale at the very lowest cash prices in large or small lots. As to my reliability I refer anyone to the Postmaster at Otisfield Gore, or the town officers of Otisfield Gore.

S. P. S. No. 17.

**F. D. SAWYER,**

Otisfield Gore, - - - Maine.

## EXCHANGE COLUMN.

Free to all Philatelists.

8-c unused Columbians in blocks of four or eight to exchange for 8-c '95 unwatermarked. J. Hancock, Room 1, Tower Block, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Back volumes of "North American Review" or "Arena" to exchange for United States stamps. C. H. Harris, Lock Box 168; Grand Rapids, Mich.

Six copies of very old stamp papers for every copy of "American Journal of Philately," "Philatelic Journal of America," "Metropolitan" or "American (A. P. A.) Philatelist." Ten copies for one of Vol. I, II and III of "American Journal of Philately." J. Hancock, Room 1, Tower Block, Grand Rapids, Mich.

I have ten unused Canada 15-c catalogued at \$1 each. I would like to exchange them for unused 30-c Columbians or puce browns. Robert N. Shaw, Y. M. C. A., Grand Rapids, Mich.

1 fine stamp, mostly British Colonials and U. S. to exchange for very large covered philatelic paper. Send me lots of U. S. or North or South American stamps and I will send fine exchange. I. E. Patterson, Wyandotte, Mich.

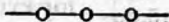
50 different foreign stamps for five good philatelic papers, or for a copy of "Post Office," No. 49. One pound Youth's Companions for 1-2 lb. of philatelic papers. Moses B. Page, Box 1061, Muscatine, Iowa.





**WHERE IS YOUR ADV.**

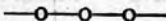
For Our Xmas Number?



... ADVERTISING RATES. ...

|             |       |        |
|-------------|-------|--------|
| One Inch,   | - - - | .25    |
| 1-2 Column, | - - - | .75    |
| 1 Column,   | - - - | \$1.75 |
| 1 Page,     | - - - | \$3.00 |

It will be noticed that these rates are one-half of our present rates.



If you want to get a copy of this grand issue you must send in your subscription NOW as you will not get a sample copy.

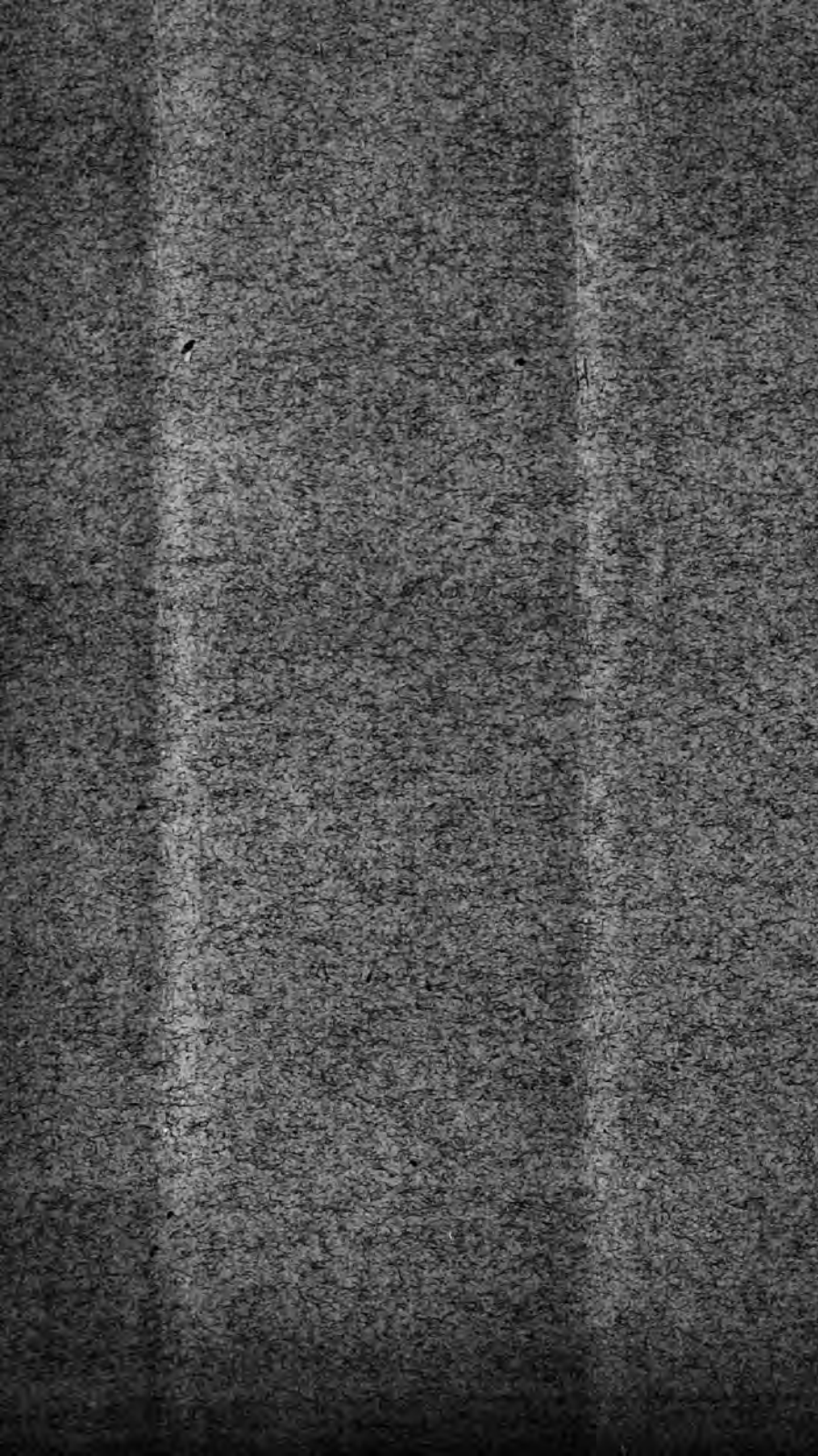
We have, in our estimation, said enough about this number. Please send your ads. and subs. at ones

**The Reporter Pub. Co.,**

**NORWICH, - CONN.**









THERE ARE  
THREE  
THINGS  
THAT PAY.

A Rich Gold Mine,  
A Government Bond  
.. AND A ..  
REPORTER AD.

— Notice Rates on Page 4. —



VOL. IV. NOVEMBER & DECEMBER, 1895. NOS. 3 & 4.

# THE REPORTER.

A Monthly Devoted to Philately.

*Joseph E. Hartley, Editor.*

15 CENTS PER YEAR.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF  
*The Standard Philatelic Society.*

REPORTER PUBLISHING CO.,

P. O. Box 8,

NORWICH, - - - - - CONN.

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Cancelled Columbians for sale at the very lowest cash prices in large or small lots. As to my reliability I refer anyone to the Postmaster at Otisfield Gore, or the town officers of Otisfield Gore.

S. P. S. No. 17.

**F. D. SAWYER,**

Otisfield Gore, - - Maine.

# United States Stamps

are seldom found in Packets, and to make an exceptional good offer, I will send seventy five (75) all different, United States stamps, many obsolete and rare for only \$2.00. To say that this packet is worth \$4.00 is not praising it highly.

**Julius L. Cohn,**

11 NORTH DIVISION ST.,

Buffalo, - N. Y.

**“Look Here!”**

I have a few \$1, \$2, \$3 and \$4, watermarked, 1894, unused, send for prices, they are being cornered. Will buy unused Columbian of any denominations, also old collections and rare stamps, will pay highest cash prices for same. Correspondence solicited from Foreign collectors.

**-: T. Kinn, :-**

Station X,

CHICAGO,

ILL.

# THE REPORTER.

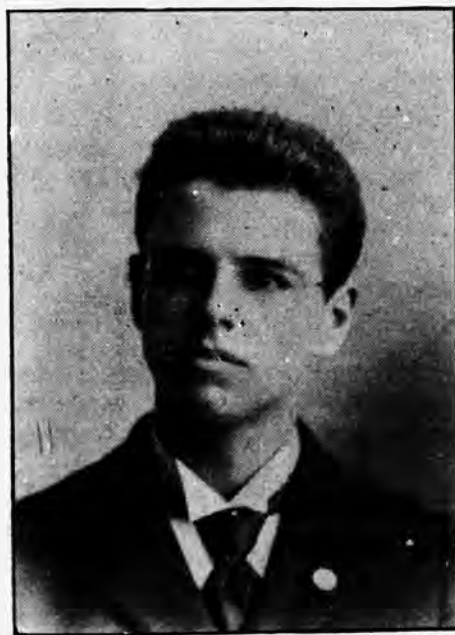
Vol. IV. Norwich, Conn., November & December, 1895. Nos. 3 & 4.

## MR. EVERY PAGET.

The Next President of the "Philatelic Sons of America."

WE take great pleasure in presenting the likeness of Mr. Every Paget to our readers this month, and to use the words of "The Lone Star State Philatelist." :—

In school he was among the first, and invariably carried off the honors of his class. He had finished the common schools and was in high school when he decided to come to Chicago and attempt to master shorthand, and return in time for the opening of school in the fall. As usual, he easily mastered the system, and, despite the protest of his parents, obtained employment with the Chicago & North Western Rail



"The subject of this sketch, was born in the little hamlet of Loogootee, Indiana, in the latter part of the '70's. In 1888, with his parents, he located in the thriving little city of Washington, Indiana, some 16 miles west.

Road. A month latter he was with one of the largest commission houses in their line in this country—Heller, Hirsh & Co. Here he remained until May 24th, 1895, when he was sent to Kansas City to manage the Kansas



City office of the above firm. "Every" kept up his studies, and although he did not finish high school with his class, finished the studies taken by his class. No one would take Mr. Paget to be under 21 years of age, yet it will be some little time, indeed, before he reaches that mark.

While in Chicago, he was elected secretary and treasurer of Chicago Branch No 1 of the 'American Philatelic Association,' and was tendered a like office in Chicago Branch of the 'P. S. of A.,' but as he was then aware his stay in Chicago was a limited one, he was compelled to decline the nomination.

It was Chicago Branch No. 1 of the 'Philatelic Sons of America' that put Mr. Every Paget in nomination for vice-president of the 'P. S. of A.,' and all his friends prophesy his election by a handsome majority.

He is quite well known by his writings under the non-de plume of "E. Quere Philman," and later under his real name. It was in 1885 that he first caught the stamp fever, and has been an ardent collector ever since, notwithstanding his first collection was destroyed. Mr. Paget is a general collector and is a firm advocate of a "flag" stamp."

In conclusion we would say that there is no reason why Mr. Paget is not elected to the office of President for the "Philatelic Sons of America." "The right man in the right place."

THE U. S., 1894, \$1 unwatermarked is destined to rank with the rarities, if we may judge by present indications. Already it is valued as high as the nine days' wonder—the \$1 Columbian.

THE Persian stamps, the 5c orange and the 10c grey, placed in circulation since 1884, are withdrawn as they have been forged.

## REGISTERED MAIL.

**Routine of Registration Surrounded with Red Tape.**

**Marvelous Rotary Locks Used as Safeguards.**

IN the New York postoffice, when a letter is presented for registration it is inspected by the receiving clerk to ascertain whether it is in good condition, firmly sealed, properly addressed and sufficiently prepaid, and that the name and address of the sender have been indorsed on it. These requirements being met, the clerk records the letter in a book composed of alternate thin and thick leaves, a manifold copy of the entry being obtained by means of a sheet of carbon paper placed between the two.

The thin sheets are perforated in long sections for ready separation, and constitute the receipts issued to the public. Each receipt bears a distinct number in a series running from one to 100,000, and every letter registered has the number of the receipt issued for it indorsed on its face.

The condition of the letter envelope is now inspected by another clerk, and if perfect, the imprint of a hand stamp is impressed across the edge of the flap to betray any tampering.

These preliminaries being completed, a card known as the return receipt is prepared and attached to the letter by means of a rubber band. On one side of the card appear the number, date of mailing, name of addressee, and destination of the letter; on the other, the name and full address of the sender, to whom the receipted card will be returned when the letter has been delivered.

In its numerical order the letter passes to a separating clerk, and with 99 others, composing an even hundred,

is distributed to one of the six cases, where it will be further treated. The separating clerk verifies the count of each 100 letters before separating another 100, and, as frequently as may be necessary, delivers each subdivision to the clerks in charge of the cases.

A case consists of a long table with a set of pigeon holes bearing the names of the larger cities in the section of country assigned to that case, and in these pigeon holes the clerk in charge boxes the letters, and from time to time parcels them out to his assistants. The next step is the preparation of what is known as a registered package envelope. This consists of an ingeniously contrived envelope specially manufactured out of particularly tough paper for the use to which it is put, and also numbered in a series of 100,000.

On the face of each envelope appears its number and spaces for the name of the postoffice, county and state to which it will be sent, while the back is arranged for notations of its condition by every postal official through whose hands it subsequently passes. One of these envelopes having been addressed, entry of the letter to be indorsed in it is made on a registry bill, which shows the date of mailing, name of the postoffice using it, name of the postoffice to which it will be sent, number of the registered package envelope, and, finally, the registered number of the letter to be placed in it and the name of its addressee.

The bill and the letter are placed in this envelope, which then passes to a clerk, who removes its contents, compares the letter with the entry on the bill, and calls the registered letter and registered package envelope numbers, together with their destination, to an assistant, who records these particulars in the mailing book. The letter and bill are now replaced in the envelope, and it passes to another clerk for final verification of contents and sealing.

The sealing consists in an application of blue mucilage to the three flaps of the envelope, which when once closed cannot be reopened without mutilations, the blue mucilage exposing any attempt to open the envelope by any steaming process. The postmark showing the mailing office and date is now affixed, and the envelope, with a lot of others from the same case, goes to the pouch room, where another separation is necessary, in order that it may get to the registered pouch that will carry it to the distributing office nearest its final destination.

The contents of the registered package envelope can now only be ascertained by reference to the registered letter numbers charged against the envelope number in the mailing book, or the more full description of the letters on the registry bill, which is under seal, and therefore inaccessible.

The registered package envelope is entered by origin, number, and destination on the book of the pouch in which it is to be dispatched, a carbon manifold record of the package is inclosed in each pouch being preserved, the duplicate sheet of each pouch forming the bill of advice to the office to which the pouch is sent.

When as many packages as the pouch will hold have been entered on the proper book two clerks verify the entries, sign the last sheet of the bill, place it with the packages in the pouch, adjust the strap that secures it and finally attach that mechanical wonder called a rotary lock. This lock has a fixed serial number engraved on its side, which serves to identify it, and a rotary number, which unerringly advances one every time the lock is opened.

The pouch is then delivered to a railway postal clerk, who receipts for it by lock and rotary numbers, and it remains under constant guard until its destination is reached. Keys that open

the rotary locks are issued only to post-offices exchanging registered pouches, and a careful comparison of the rotary number of the lock with its entry on the pouch bill is the first duty of the clerks opening a registered pouch.

Any discrepancy between the rotary number advised on the bill and that shown by the lock received would indicate an irregularity to be at once investigated. At every transfer room one clerk to another of a registered letter, registered package envelope, or registered pouch, a receipt is taken, and by these means no difficulty is experienced in tracing a letter from the time it is first mailed until delivered to its addressee.

These rotary locks costs \$15 each, and when the number 999 is turned they must be returned to the makers for re-adjustment.—Business.

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### THE DRUGGIST'S HOSPITALITY.

#### Why the "Opening" Closed so Suddenly--The Girls' Scheme.

**M**R. ORLOWITZ is a Harlem druggist. He is a pretty shrewd business man and seizes upon every occasion to advertise and attract trade. Last Friday was his birthday—he did not say which one. On Thursday he put up the following alluring little notice in his window:

TOMORROW BEING THE PROPRIETOR'S BIRTHDAY, A GLASS OF ICE-CREAM SODA WILL BE GIVEN TO EVERY LADY CUSTOMER, WHATEVER BE THE PURCHASE.

The pharmacy was crowded all day Friday with ladies and Mr. Orlowitz was delighted with his little scheme.

Saturday noon two young ladies—one a good-looking brunette—entered the store nonchalantly and walking up to Mr. Orlowitz one of them said:

"I understand you gave ice-cream soda free to customers yesterday?"

"Yes, we did," was the reply.

"New embryo pharmacist in the family?"

"No—sort of birthday opening like."

"Suppose we are to late?"

"Well, yes—ice cream all gone."

Then the young ladies began to ask prices of several articles, some of which were rather costly.

"Haven't you saved any at all for customers who did not hear of this till today?" queried the brunette as she picked up a pint and a half bottle of perfume and asked the price, while her companion's basilisk eye rested on an elegant manicure set.

"Well, I'll see; Julius, see if there isn't some more ice cream in the refrigerator."

There was. And two glasses were handed to the prospective customers. They sipped the soda, ate the cream with a spoon very deliberately and giggled and chatted gaily, while Mr. Orlowitz stood by expectantly, seemingly enjoying their enjoyment.

"That was very good, indeed," said the young ladies in chorus.

"Glad you liked it," said Mr. O. "Now, what can I do for you, ladies?"

"A two-cent stamp, please," said the brunette.

The "opening" closed right there and then.—N. Y. Journal.

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WE have received the Weekly Philatelic Era in its new form, a three column quarto. Its contents are very much improved, but we think it could be wrapped in a much better manner. If, instead of being wrapped lengthwise with three folds, it was wrapped sidewise with four folds, it would not be doubled,

torn and looking as it had been through a threshing machine when received.—Lone Star State Philatelist.

### THREE FOR A NICKLE.

#### A Shrewd Ohio Postmaster Causes a Rush for Postage Stamps.

THE business world of the village of Johnstown, in Ohio, had succumbed to the heat and had lain down for the summer siesta. Plainly things needed a stirring up, and it was Postmaster and Editor W. A. Ashbrooke who did it.

His humble instruments were merely a piece of white pasteboard and some black paint, the latter, however, mixed with a shrewd quality of brains.

When his preparation was finished, a large placard challenged the notice of all passers by, with the startling legend, "Postage stamps, three for 5 cents." The first response to this alluring statement was from a drummer. He accosted the postmaster, "Do you mean to say that you actually sell three postage stamps for a nickel?" The postmaster replied that this was undoubtedly the case. "Well," said the drummer, "I never saw a reduction in stamps before. I'll take \$2 worth. I don't need 'em, but it's the best bargain in stamps I ever heard of."

He waited with a gratified smile while Mr. Ashbrooke put his \$2 bill in the drawer and counted out the stamps. By this time his expression of complacency had given place to one of chagrin, and as he pocketed the stamps he remarked, "Well, that's one on me."

Presently a winsome girl came tripping up with a letter to her sweetheart. When she read the placard, her eyes sparkled with pleasure to think

that the stream of coin she was steadily pouring into Uncle Sam's coffers was to be even slightly diminished. She laid down a nickel with a confident air and said, "Give me three stamps."

The obliging collector of government revenues pushed her out two twos and a one. Then perhaps he didn't pay for his little joke. Feminine scorn held the floor in that office for the next five minutes. Then, with the somewhat feeble peroration, "Will Ashbrooke, you think you're smart, don't you?" the offended maiden flounced out of the office.—Exchange.

THE C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Co., recently received \$5000 for two St. Louis stamps.

The Scott Stamp and Coin Co., is selling out its stock of coin, and will probably pay its whole future attention to stamps,—under a new name, we suppose. This is an indication of the growth of Philately.

### OUR REVIEW.

Edited by Julius L. Cohn, 11 N. Division St., Buffalo, N. Y.

ACCORDING to several statements in the press, the "Sons of Philatelia" is defunct, and according to other accounts it is in full bloom. The "American Philatelic Magazine" is our authority for the former statement, and the "Collector," of Minneapolis, for the latter. As it is well known to us, Mr. Frank Brown, of the "A. P. M." was heartily working for the "S. of P.," i. e. for a few months. Then being struck with a "cruel" desire of the "official journalism," tried to deprive the rights of the official journal from the "Collector, New Chester. In this attempt he was vigorously beaten, and now "cat in the bag," vainly used his pen as a "destroyer" of the above society. We think that the "A. P. M." denounced "Lang" as a



## THE REPORTER.

traitor when he sold the "Collector" to Kissinger. But what is it fitting to call the above gentleman, now? Readers, do not impress it upon your minds that we are "favoring" the "S. of P." We are not members of the "Sons of Philatelia, but we do not think it just for a gentleman of such high philatelic standing as that of Mr Frank Brown, to say or write such slanderous remarks. Let us seek arbitration, that's what we want.

private speculation.

Brunei; speculative issue.

Clipperton Island; private speculation

**M**R. S. M HAMILTON, whose portrait is here annexed, is perhaps one of the best known philatelist in the United States. For the past two years he has edited the "Springfield Philatelist" with what success is best judged from its



After reading the above, no doubt many of our readers will be surprised to hear that the "Collector" of Minneapolis has purchased the "Collector" of New Chester and will act as the official journal of the "S. of P." Very many applications for membership appear in the October number. The new "Collector" is quite a newsy magazine, having for its motto: "originality."

The "Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps" has begun its "deadly" work and has condemned the following stamps as speculative or unnecessary: British Island Mail; condemned as a

recent enlargement to sixteen pages as well as by its increased advertising patronage.

Mr. Hamilton has recently placed advertising contracts for some of the leading dealers and the plan he has worked so successfully that he has decided to establish an advertising agency.

Many dealers, during the busy season do not find time to place their advertisements and the attendant trouble in re-mitting, writing, charges, etc.

Mr. Hamilton's wide acquaintance with the stamp journals renders his services of exceptional value.



## Advertisements Versus Literary Product.

### As a Filler of Space in Modern Philatelic Publications.

#### EVERY PAGET.

**M**AYHAP the reader has oft times wondered what are our Philatelic publications coming to. As the years roll by, and a paper has been firmly established, the advertisements generally increase greatly. In fact sometimes there are more advertisements than articles literary.

When a paper has grown into eminence, and its subscription list has stood the increase of deserved merit, it is a question whether the publishers are acting just to the Philatelic Public, as they should in return for their good will, by sacrificing literary and articles Philatelic, is a serious question.

"ALL IS NOT GOLD THAT GLITTERS."

The effect of changing a literary Journal into an advertising sheet is surely a very tempting one. After the change has been effected matters progress on a great scale for a time. The first few fortnights are passed in pleasant meditations, and the ever-ready cash is expected in payment. The publishers send out their bills and scan the very next mail expecting to see some fat letters in which are enclosed checks of large dimensions. But Lo! This is the same old, old story.

"DO NOT COUNT YOUR CHICKENS BEFORE THEY ARE HATCHED."

In the meantime the Sun continues to shade and shine and the Earth moves on. The letter carrier is not overloaded with remittances for bills past due. One measly dollar bill is all that is received. The publishers have some postals printed and send one to each advertiser. Some

are perhaps returned with the remarks that if another one is received remittance will not be made at all. A few days and another card goes out—a little stronger this time—and the reply may come from some threatening to turn over the cards to the United States Commissioner. The writer may also give the nice notice that the cards have done him unrepairable injury and he don't propose to pay the bill.

So it goes.

The time, trouble and expence and expence in collecting some bills are more than they are worth. Since the paper has turned into an advertising sheet, the subscribers drop off; the printer's bill comes in and the little cash on hand dwindles down. The Editor suddenly awakens to the fact that his paper is now below its standard of many years previous. How fondly does he wish he had back his former associates and subscribers. How well would he welcome back what paying advertisements he did have when the paper stood so well. The many advertisements that have come in and were excepted without investigation have now turned out to be worthless. Finally the paper is forced to liquidate. What an inglorious ending.

There was a critic (so-called) that was raised down somewhere near Knowwhersville that may take the exceptions to what I say. In fact, there are men who deny the Earth is round, or that it moves. Had I not certain instances in hand, I would not dare to make the assertions I do.

A very large number,—in fact an enormous number of persons—have embarked in the stamp business. In order to be known, they must advertise. To advertise on credit seems to be their one great object. To get something for nothing is the object of the age.

I have endeavored to present a few of the banes of Philately in the line of advertisements. The few remarks above are but a handful.

"To be wise  
is to advertise."

is an old axiom, but it matters Philatelic it is not always a golden rule.

It seems to be our object to advertise something we have not got. We wish to stretch our wares somewhat in order to make sales,—but how does the buyer feel? Is it likely he will continue his patronage?

In advertising, some dealers get in the habit of using anomalous and exaggerated terms. Wonder how the collector feels when he buys a stamp on the recommendation that is "A lovely specimen and a perfect beauty" when the stamp pans out even below an ordinary specimen?

Advertising of impossible bargains is another class to deal sparingly with. The dealer who offers a town lot to every tenth purchaser, or a set of Columbian stamps to the twenty-fifth order should be looked upon with great suspicion. All catch-penny schemes should be avoided. In fact, it may seem foolish to make any mention here, but as so much is said to the advanced collector, and so little to the unexperienced, the re-iteration here may not be entirely unappropriate. However, I hope the space has not gone to waste, and that my remarks do not fall on deaf ears of the senior members of our rank.

If we could only stand by the truth; the pure and simple truth in our statements, in our advertisements, how much better it would be. If only such as are known to be thoroughly reliable advertised, and we could place implicit faith in their stories, do you not, dear reader, think Philately would progress more rapidly than it does. But, as you say, this is not the Garden of Eden.

Then again, do you not find other pleasures in Philately than studying your stamps and reading dry articles? Do you not believe in:

"Variety is the spice of life?"

I do. Can you not turn from the worn path somewhat and be with us in our wanderings? We are Philatelists! It is true we study our stamps perhaps as much as you do. We do not know every thing there is to learn. Like your own goodselves, we cannot say we were never exempt from catch-penny offers made us. If, as I have before averred, we could see fit to entirely leave alone the questionable small dealers, and deal with those we know to be thoroughly reliable, honest and responsible; if our Philatelic papers would only decline to publish these small ads, if they would decline to notice two or three inch ads with: "Send bill with marked copy" letters attached; if no advertisement would be accepted without a thorough investigation of the reputation and business methods of the advertiser, it would make Philately a pleasure not only to the collector and dealer, but also even to the publisher, as well.

Think of it! We could make publisher happy. Monstrous question. But the temporary glitter of gold, sad to say, sometimes leads them to forsake the good and couple with the wicked for a few paltry dollars.

In conclusion, if we could have our papers full of good literary and philatelic articles; if we could have few but reliable advertisers, it would be a great boon to all of Philately.

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## Preparations for the Convention.

M. C. SPEARS.

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THE complaint is now being raised, that the conventions of our Philatelic societies are not all they should be. I shall not discuss this question, as I do not claim to know how a convention should be run; but certain it is that those at the convention lose a great deal of

benefit and enjoyment from lack of preparation before leaving home.

At the cost of a little trouble on the part of each delegate very many would be entertained and instructed. The bores of society are those who are constantly the recipients of favors and never the bestowers, and so it is in the stamp societies. Nearly everyone attends the convention wishing to be amused and entertained, and leaving all the trouble of entertaining to a very few. So after these have had their say, time is apt to drag heavily or drift into non-philatelic amusements. Now if each collector would go prepared to contribute his share to the enjoyment, either in the form of amusement or instruction; what a very different assembly a stamp convention would become.

If one has literary gifts he can easily write a bright, entertaining article on almost any original subject that he considers appropriate. If one is a diligent student of his stamps, he probably has some discovery or experience which if well related will be of great interest and benefit to the audience. Of course art-previously prepared to be read or recited before the convention must be brief, witty and to the point.

The main way of furnishing entertainment is through stamps themselves, for of these the Philatelist never tires. Advanced collections in their entirety are always interesting for the full pages and complete sets somehow seem to inspire us with Philatelic greed; but it is ridiculous for beginners or medium grade collectors to take with them their entire collections, that is unless they have some peculiarly unique method of arrangement or an interesting specialty. It is very tiresome to look at thousand after thousand of continentals with a scarce stamp sprinkled here and there to break the monotony. One's rarities and interesting specimens can with ease be removed from his collection and mounted on cardboards that can be conveniently

carried in the pocket. These stamps can be examined with interest undistracted by being obscured in a cumbersome collection.

I am far from advocating the turning of a convention into a stamp market, but certain it is that exchanging promotes interest in stamps; so if one must trade stamps at the convention, then let him go prepared to do so with the utmost ease and least confusion. The simplest method of arrangement is the best. The following plan is the most convenient that I know of, and at the same time is fully adequate to the needs. Procure from a stationer a small leather bound blank book, having strong white paper and perforated stubs. Take the duplicates which you wish to exchange at the convention and mount one specimen on each leaf, and write on the stub above the catalogue number, description and price. When you trade a specimen make a record on the stub of the price or exchange received, who traded to, etc. Then tear out the leaf containing the specimen.

By this method all confusion can be avoided and on returning home you have your book of stubs giving an accurate account of each trade.

Let me conclude by repeating that careful preparation before hand will save needless worry and confusion, besides increasing the pleasure and benefit of the convention ten fold.

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### AMONG THE DEALERS.

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Mr. Charles W. Grovning has removed from New York City to Morristown, N. J. Mr. F. Cormack will occupy the vacant office in New York.

Mr. A. H. Crittenden, of the Crittenden & Borgman Co., Detroit, Mich., has entered the employ of The Shaw Stamp & Coin Co. of Jackson, Mich., as superintendent of their approval sheet department.

The dealers, who have issued price lists of plate numbers, seem to disagree very materially in their prices.

Many dealers now have their stocks insured, as several insurance companies have placed stamps on their lists of insurable merchandise.

Mr. A. C. Townsend, of Washington, D. C., has opened up a new office, and has become a dealer, making a specialty of revenues.

The Excelsior Stamp Co., of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., has renewed its stamp business. This company has for a while past devoted its whole time to the manufacture of the Perfect stamp Hinge, and will be welcomed among the dealers once more.

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## A QUESTION AND AN ANSWER.

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**W**HY are there so few girls interested in Philately? This question has often come before my mind, and I have finally reached the conclusion that it is not because our fair sisters do not care for the occupation, but, rather, because they know little, if anything, about it. Perhaps this is caused by timidity on the part of its male advocates who cannot muster the courage to broach the subject before girls. I think they deserve to at least have their attention called to it, and be allowed to see it as it is, and to then judge it as they will.

I can see no reason why it is not the pleasure for girls. They delight in beauty, and where can a finer picture be found than on a stamp? They like a quiet, home occupation, and what is pleasanter than studying stamps? Girls, having such tenacious principles, when their interest is centered in anything, would be the staunchest devotees of philately, if once they could be brought to an understanding of its worth.

## A Hint to Stamp Collectors.

**T**HE army of postage stamp collectors should be on the lookout for a Dutch five-cent stamp, of exceptional value in the market. A short time ago in the Netherlands letter-stamp factory at Haarlem, a few sheets of five-cent stamps were accidentally printed with blue ink instead of yellow. The mistake was first discovered by the postal officials at the stamping of these letters. Several had already been sold and used, however, and a sum of fifty gluden (\$24) is now offered for a single specimen of these misprints.

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## A Deserted Postoffice.

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**A**ROOSTOOK, Me., rather caps the climax as a land of plenty by the announcement that postoffices in this country go begging. This remark does not apply to all postoffices, nor even a majority, but in fact to just one. "No. 1" a postoffice supplied from Caribou. Mrs. Harriet Robinson was the postmistress up to a short time ago. About this time she married a Mr. Peterson, and decided to resign her official duties and move away. Three times she sent in her resignation, but no notice being taken of it, she packed up and started leaving the office to run itself.

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## THE ADVANCE OF PHILATELY.

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**A**LL stamp collectors understand that they are a part of a vast body of philatelists, but few probably ever considered how the advantages of this science—and as a science it will soon be recognized—have grown upon the public mind.

The collecting of stamps had no founder unless indeed we might attribute its commencement to Sir Rowland Hill, the inventor of postage stamps.



The desire to gather together relics is natural to human beings, and as soon as different countries started to issue postage stamps, this desire began to manifest itself along stamp lines and collectors soon appeared here and there.

In the exchange of stamps, there was no difference in value considered, until dealers began to spring up, and the scarcity of, and demand for, stamps became a standard from which the prices were fixed.

As the number of issues increased, just as fast did philately advance, until it became the fad for the boys to collect at certain periods of the year, and, as soon as the fever—for such it must then be termed—was over, the collection was sold at a loss of probably seventy-five per cent. Oftentimes new collections were formed every season. But I am glad, as every true philatelist should be, that this practice is constantly diminishing, and true love of philately is growing with greater rapidity than ever before.

The number of dealers has increased, as well as the number of philatelic papers, and the science is becoming recognized throughout the civilized world, until one of our greatest libraries has admitted philatelic works to its shelves. and some of our standard American and European cyclopedias gives it a prominent place among their pages.

As every progressive movement in the history of the world. has arisen through public disapproval, so has "Fair Philatelia" raised her head, until she now stands above all compeers.

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## Her Mizzen Sale on the Weather Side.

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THE critics will never have done with the Columbian stamps. First they said that on the one-cent stamp the "B" in Columbus was an "R" and so it certainly looked to be on a cursory inspection.

Next they said that Columbus had no whiskers on when hailing the appearance of land from the deck of his vessel, while in the picture which represents him on shore a few hours afterwards he has his usual edornment of a profuse character upon his face.

But now the sailor men have taken up the matter, and one with a critic's eye has scanned the four-cent stamp and discovered that the caravel St. Maria on that has her mizzen sail or "jigger" on the weather side. The "land lubber" who painted it probably did not know the difference, and not one in 50 of those who inspect the picture with a desire to ascertain the actual appearance and condition of the ships will note it unless previously informed thereof.

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## Amateur Department.

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### YE TROJAN SCRIBE.

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Under this head I will endeavor to furnish every month instructive hints and news for beginners. Also any questions applicable to this department will be answered. I would be glad to receive any suggestions or notes from brother philatelists.

Beginners are advised to pay little attention to plate numbers. They may be all right for experienced collectors, but they form too difficult an undertaking for a beginner.

There is so much said against "Seebecks," and yet without telling just what they are, that I might possibly be excused for explaining the matter briefly to those who read this department.

Mr. N. F. Seebeck, of the Hamilton Bank Note Co., New York, has manufactured a large number of stamps for weak governments, which thought to create a little revenue by having beautiful stamps made, and afterwards sold to collectors. In 1894, these issues



## THE REPORTER.

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became so prevalent that societies were formed in Europe and America to suppress such speculative issues. These societies are at present working hard against them, and we hope, successfully.

Don't be content with getting all the stamps you can, and laying them away in your album, but study your stamps,—and, by the way, the term "Philatelist" applies only to one who makes a study of stamps.

Collecting can be just what you make it. If you care nothing for it, it will be a dull, uninteresting occupation. If you are interested, it will be a very pleasant pastime, for your stamps will serve as a sort of index to your memory, each one calling to your mind and fastening there, little facts that will often prove valuable to you.

If you study your stamps, you will also study current discoveries and events pertaining to the geography and history of those countries in which you are philatelically interested.

In short, it widens the intellect by opening up new channels of thought, and besides serves as an infallible enjoyment.

Before starting a collection, it is well to consider whether you will have a speciality and confine yourself chiefly or entirely to it, or whether you will try to make your collection a general one. There are arguments for and against both of these and it is merely a matter of preference. Of course, the latter method gives you a wider knowledge, but the former gives you a more thorough knowledge of the subjects involved.

If you are going to have a speciality, your choice might be the United States, or perhaps Mexico, or Mexican revenues, or all of the Western Hemisphere, or British Colonies. All of these form popular specialties and are growing in favor.

One of my readers has asked me what stamps of small catalog price at present, are likely to increase most in value. Of course, such a question cannot well be given any but the widest kind of an answer, but it may generally be taken for granted that an attractive, genuine stamp of a denomination higher than that used for ordinary letter postage, which is soon to be succeeded by a new issue, will quickly advance in price. Those denominations of which the issue was largest, will not, unless the demand for them be very great, increase much in price. Although the eight cent stamps came out quite a while after the six cents, yet there were many more of the eight cents printed. As a consequence, the six cent will undoubtedly be the more valuable stamp.

C. L. may remove grease spots from his stamps by painting the spots with turpentine, and pressing between blotters. Repeat the process two or three times, and then place them between blotters and iron with a warm iron, to keep the stamps from rolling up.

The question which confronts the person about to start a collection is: "How can I obtain my stamps?" In answer to this, I would say:—

Get all possible from old letters. Trade off what duplicates you have and can get rid of. Purchase a few packets, but do not spend too much in this way as you would thereby accumulate a lot of almost worthless stamps, which you can never exchange and might as well give away. Next, buy from approval sheets. In this way, you always know what you are getting, and, although you may even pay a little higher than you otherwise would, it generally pays, for you don't get a lot of duplicate trash.

Never, under any circumstances, buy torn or cut stamps, or those made only for sale to stamp collectors.

Do not cut envelope stamps to

shape, or cut the perforation from adhesives. Envelope stamps have no value unless a generous margin is left around them. The more common envelope stamps should be cut square.

Don't paste your stamps into an old blank-book, but buy an album. They are cheap enough.

Paste the stamps into your album with hinges. Never stick them down flat to the page.

Don't handle your stamps any more than you can help.

Never sacrifice quantity for quality. Many beginners will exchange one good stamp for two very inferior ones, merely to increase the size of their collection. This should not be done. You should always look to the value of the stamps you are to trade and those you are to receive,—not the number you will gain.

One of the things most essential to the welfare of a stamp collector, and especially a beginner, is a stamp catalog. If you can possibly afford it, get one. It will save you more than its cost, for with it you can see that you are not imposed upon, and it will aid you very much in placing your stamps properly in the album.

Beginners, rejoice! The United States Treasury Department has finally delivered its verdict, that the illustrations printed in black in stamp albums can not be considered as counterfeits. Accordingly publishers of albums and catalogs will probably illustrate them as heretofore. Although these wood-cuts may not be the most beautiful to behold, mixed in with the finely printed stamps, yet they are an almost invaluable aid to amateurs, and one which they would have sorely missed had it been differently decided.

**T**HE Boston postmaster introduced a decided novelty recently. A publishing house informed him that it was about to send 700,000 circulars through the mails, and he soon calculated that it would take two men nearly three weeks to cancel the stamps. It occurred to him that, with the permission of the Department, at Washington, a method could be introduced that would not only prove a great saver of time, but would expedite the mailing of the matter by the publishers. The plan was to have a canceling plate made large enough to cancel one sheet of a hundred stamps at one impression, and to cancel them in advance of use. He asked permission of the Department to do this, and it was granted, the only preliminary required being that the design of the canceling stamp used should meet the approval of the Department. A design was made and sent to Washington, where it was approved without the suggestion of a change. The plate from this was placed on the printing press in the postoffice, and the 7,000 impressions (100 stamps being canceled at an impression) were worked off in a day by two men, one feeding and the other inking. The stamps were then separated and affixed to the wrappers by the publisher in the same manner as would be required in ordinary cases.—*Golden Days.*

The Dixie Stamp Co., of Nashville, Tenn., have sold out to Mr. I. E. Patterson, of Guelph, Ontario.

In spite of the recent victory of the Majestic, of the White Star Line, the American line will continue to carry the mails between this country and Europe. This is in keeping with a contract now existing between the United States and the last-named company.

Where is the Philatelic Year Book promised by some of our prominent P. S. of A. members. Come; time's called.—*"Springfield Philatelist."*

APPROVAL SHEETS.

PRO AND CON.

OBSERVATIONS.

J. HANCOCK.

SEE numerous articles in the philatelic papers relative to the merits and demerits of approval sheets. The chief arguments advanced against their use, are: that they breed dishonesty by tempting their recipients; that they convey germs of disease from collector to dealer; and that they are a constant source of loss and trouble to the dealer.

The first assertion is true, but every person must overcome his temptation, or be punished for them. Most people prefer to overcome them, I think. Any collector would be very foolish to think he could confiscate stamps, without discovery, and in fact those who do it are few and far between.

They undoubtedly may carry germs of disease, but the chances are just as small, as they are from any article carried through the mail.

That they are a source of loss to the dealer is hardly true. The dealer's stamps are sometimes retained for a time by a would-be thief, but a threatening letter from the dealer, or, in extreme cases, from an attorney, will generally cause their quick return. The cases of theft of sheets are not numerous, and the few who make it a business to appropriate sheets, are almost always punished.

The use of approval sheets is certainly a very convenient method for the collector to obtain his stamps, and I think, for that reason, that they should remain.

DELIGHT in seeing the rapid progress that has and is being made in stamp collecting. Each decade brings it more and more towards a true sense and when such discourses as was recently made at Louisville, Ky., are read of and especially when one single stamp of the discovered lot sold for \$2500.00 it makes ones heart thump and after meditating go straight way to the postoffice and purchase a stock of current stamps for a speculation.

The progress in stamp literature has about kept space with collecting but when an editor with somewhat of a national reputation will persist in using the space of his paper to tell his readers that certain publishers are a great deal of a rascal and should be chastized and in fact a little drubbing would do them good. Ah! Mr Capen please let that thing drop, we, as collectors and subscribers to your paper really have no use for it; it makes ones heart sore with shame to read in a Representative Journal such "A. P. A." notes as appeared in the September number of the "Post Office". Let it drop and we will all thank you very abundantly.

I have recently taken some interest in the way some dealers write their advertisements. I am sure that some of the advertising that is now done does not bring as much as the ad. costs. Advertising if properly written and properly placed will always pay unless the prices are too high. Young dealers are the life of Philately and many of them would be very useful to the science if more pains were taken with the writing of their ads. Suppose you get a good catch line or an illustration and use it to good advantage, half the battle is won if you have secured the attention of the reader prices usually do the rest.

ALTHOUGH a non-de-plume, add to your fraud list the name of John V. Hoffman, Norristown, Pa. The philatelic public are under obligations to Joe F. Beard for the information.—"Springfield Phila telist."

?

If, as is claimed, the watermarking of the United States stamps is to prevent counterfeiting, why are not the water-marks made clearly discernible?

## A GIRL OF BUSINESS.

### YE TROJAN SCRIBE.

**M**ARIE PARSTON sat thinking. It was nine o'clock and Harry, her six-year old brother had just retired.

The scene was in the front-room of a neat little cottage in the town of M——, New York.

About two weeks previous to the opening of our story, our heroine's father, Dr. James Parston, had suddenly died, leaving about a thousand dollars, besides the home. Marie's mother had died when she was a child and had no recollection of her. When her father, whom she had loved so much, died, leaving her alone to care for Harry, the blow was terrible. But she had considerable courage, and soon was hunting for work.

She had received a very practical education from her father, and now, at the age of nineteen, she was truly a model girl, beautiful, intelligent, frank and honest. Three years before her father's death, she had started a collection of stamps, and now had about one thousand varieties mounted in an album, and was one of philately's most enthusiastic servants.

As I said before, she was thinging—thinging how she could best earn a living for Harry and herself. Her search for a position in the town, had been very unsuccessful and as she had no near relatives, she must depend entirely upon herself. Suddenly the

thought occurred to her that she would become a stamp dealer! She had about two hundred and fifty dollars which she could conveniently spare, and she thought surely this would obtain a fair stock. After looking over several price-lists, she found a few excellent wholesale offers, and before retiring that night she had fully decided to become a dealer.

The next morning, after she had sent Harry to school, and had finished her house work, she sat down and eagerly studied her price-lists and sample copies of stamp papers which she had received. She compared the prices in the several lists and took note of the best offers. She selected a few "mixtures," and then proceeded to hunt out the firms that would furnish blank approval sheets, gummed hinges and such necessities at the lowest rates. After dinner, she wrote a number of letters and postals to dealers and publishers, requesting wholesale lists and sample copies of philatelic papers. She then wrote a number of orders, and before evening, she had sent off about forty dollars. The next thing to do, was to decide what to offer in her own price-list. This took several days, and when she had finished, and had the copy in the hands of a printer, her replies to her letters began to come in.

She deferred sorting out her stamps and fixing her stock until solving the question of advertising. After much consideration, she decided that a number of small advertisements inserted in different papers would be more profitable than the total space occupied in one paper. Accordingly, she wrote eight or ten copies of a small, but attractive advertisement, and sent them to as many papers. In them she stated that she would send her new price-list to anyone who sent their name and address, and that she would send fine stamps on approval at fifty per cent



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commission, signing herself M. L. Parston.

Marie next had two large, light wooden boxes made and divided into compartments, the first into tills for one, two, three and five cent stamps; the second for those to sell from six to ten cents each. With the aid of her catalog, she distributed the stamps among these compartments, and those stamps of which she had a large quantity, together with the more rare specimens, she put in envelopes.

Her lists were soon out, and consisted of eight neatly printed pages, about three by five inches, containing the description of thirty-five packets, her offer of stamps on approval, blank approval sheets, albums, gummed hinges and several other things needed by the collector. After due thought, she had concluded not to require a reference from those writing for approval sheets for though there was some risk in so doing, many more would send for her sheets, and her additional receipts would more than counterbalance any possible losses.

Quite a number of collectors wrote for her list and for approval sheets, and soon she had established a profitable business. Calls came for her packets, until she was forced to buy from wholesale dealers in lots of ten and a hundred to supply the demand for these alone.

It was amusing to be called "Mr." M. L. Parston, as many of her correspondents politely called her.

There were a number of collectors in M—, and Marie established a large trade among them. She always tried to please her customers, and that she generally succeeded was proven by the new correspondents she was constantly acquiring, and the many different orders sent by the older ones. Her business was prospering finely, when a little event transpired.

One Saturday afternoon, after she had been in business about a year, the door bell rang and was answered by Marie. The caller was a well dressed, pleasant looking young man, who inquired if "Mr." Parston, the stamp dealer, was at home. To his surprise, she informed him that she was the dealer, M. L. Parston, and would be glad to serve him. He quickly excused himself for his mistake, and after introducing himself as Howard Bartley, he was led into the parlor, where he made known his needs, which were to obtain a few more stamps for his collection. He had his album with him and upon glancing over the pages, Marie found that she could fill many an empty space. Before he went he had spent about twenty-five dollars on his collection.

They had a very pleasant afternoon together, discussing stamp topics, and at Marie's invitation, he had promised to call again while in the village. He resided in a city about thirty miles from M—, and was spending his two weeks vacation at M—. He was a smart young lawyer and a very enthusiastic philatelist.

He not only called on Marie once, but several times before he returned home, and, needless to say, he was very well pleased with his reception.

When he had returned to the city, he wrote quite often to Marie, and, curiously, the letters did not relate entirely to business matters.

Upon one of Howard's subsequent visits to the town, he made a proposal of a life partnership, and was accepted.

\* \* \* \* \*

Marie and Howard are now married, and Howard has moved to M—, where, besides practicing law, he is dealing in stamps, as successor to "M. L. Parston." Harry is living with them and at last accounts their partnership was prospering finely.

## Printing New Stamps.

Presses Now Turning Them Out by the Ream.

Interesting Process of Production.

Devices for Gumming and Perforating—How the Inks are Prepared—A Saving to Uncle Sam of \$50,000 a Year—Forty Million Sheets of 100 Stamps Each Required Annually.

I AM the first newspaper man to whom has been granted the privilege of witnessing the processes by which Uncle Sam is beginning to print his own postage stamps at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The wheels have started, and before many days the machines will be turning out the parallelograms of red, blue and green paper at a rate to supply the Post-office Department with the required forty million sheets per annum. Each sheet, as furnished to the government, will consist of 100 stamps.

The printing is done on queer-looking presses, each of which produces 1,600 stamps a minute, or about 100,000 an hour. Each press has an endless chain that carries four plates, on which the designs of the stamps are engraved. On each plate 400 stamps are represented. The sheets printed from these plates are intended to be cut into quarters eventually, in which shape they will be sold by the Post-office Department.

Each plate is carried by the endless chain first under an inkroller, from which it receives a coating of ink of the proper color. Then it passes beneath a pad of canvas, which oscillates so as to rub the ink in. Next it pauses for a moment under the hands of a man who polishes the plate. Finally, a sheet of white paper is laid upon the plate, both pass under a roller, and the sheet comes out on the other side 400 printed postage stamps.

The plates revolve in a circle, as it

were—more accurately speaking, they move around the four sides of a square in a horizontal plane. While one is being inked, another is being polished, and the fourth is passing under the printing roller. The circuit takes about a minute, during which four sheets of 400 stamps are printed.

The most important part of the work, requiring the greatest skill, is the polishing. It is done with the bare hands, no other method being equally efficient. The object is to leave exactly enough ink for a good impression, and no more. One girl lays the white paper sheets upon the plates, while another young woman removes them as fast as they are printed and stacks them up in a pile. This process gives the results of hand press work.

Half-a-dozen presses working together, each turning out 100,000 stamps an hour, can produce a good many millions in a day. Three hands are required for each press—the printer, who does the polishing, and two girls. The printer must account for every sheet of blank paper he receives. The sheets are counted in the wetting division before they are delivered to him. After they are printed, they are counted before they are sent to the examining division, where they are counted again.

Spoiled sheets are counted as carefully as perfect ones, because they represent money. If lost or stolen, they could be used. On each sheet appears the special mark of the printer who turned it out. An allowance of 1 1/2 per cent. is made to him for spoilage. If he exceeds that allowance he must pay for the extra loss at the actual cost of paper, ink and labor represented. This rule does not apply yet, for the presses are hardly adjusted, and hundreds of sheets have been spoiled in experiments.

If a sheet is lost, it must be traced back to the last person who handled it,

and that individual will be required to pay face value for the stamps represented. If the person responsible cannot be found, the division which last handled the sheet must pay. No loop-hole is left for the loss of a single one-cent stamp. After being examined, the sheets are counted again and are put between strawboards under a hydraulic press to make them lie flat. Thus they are counted more easily and can be made up into smaller bundles.

After undergoing this process they are counted once more and are sent downstairs to be gummed and perforated. For these purposes the Bureau of Engraving has purchased entirely new machinery, and the means employed are more than ordinarily interesting. The method of gumming in particular is a novelty, being wholly different from that utilized hitherto in such work. It is much more rapid and efficient, and before long will doubtless supersede the old plan, which is even now applied to the gumming of cigarette stamps for the internal revenue.

The paste is applied to the cigarette stamp by hand with brushes. As fast as they are gummed they are laid, sheet by sheet, on slatted frames which are piled in stacks. The stacks are wheeled on trucks into a room where they are placed in front of electric fans, so that the cool air may dry them. Hot air would accomplish the purpose more quickly, but it would be hard on the workwomen. For this reason the slower process is adopted. The new method, to be applied to the postage stamps, will be an immense improvement in every way.

The machines for this purpose have just been set up. There are two of them, exactly alike, and one will do for a description. Imagine a wooden box nearly 60 feet long, 4 feet high and 3 feet wide. From end to end runs what might be taken for the skele-

ton of a trough. This skeleton projects from the box for a few feet at either extremity. The box is traversed by two endless chains, running side by side two feet apart. Into one end the sheets of printed stamps are fed one by one.

As it is fed into the machine, each sheet passes under a roller, like the roller of a printing press, to which a gun made of dextrine is slowly supplied. The sheet takes up a coat of this mucilage on its lower side and is carried on by the endless chain through the long box. The box is a hot-air box, being heated by steam pipes. At the other end of it the sheets are delivered at the rate of eighteen a minute. Just one minute is required for a sheet to pass through the box, and it is delivered perfectly dry.

The gummed sheets thus delivered are passed over to a long table, where girls pick them up in pairs, and, placing the gummed sides together, put them between layers of straw-boards. Arranged in this way, they are placed under a steam press they are counted again, and now they go to the perforating machines that make the pinhole by which it is rendered easy to tear the sheets apart.

The perforating machine is an arrangement of little revolving parallel to each other and just far enough apart to make the perforations as one sees them in a sheet of finished stamps fresh-bought at the post-office. After the perforations have been made across the sheet one way by one machine, the must pass through a second machine for the cross-perforations. In the middle of each machine is a knife which cuts the sheet in two, so that the sheet of 400 comes out of machine No. 1 in two sheets of 200 each, and these are divided into four sheets of 100 each by the second perforating machine.



It is an old, though not well-authenticated story, that when the British government wished to discover a way a way to tear stamps apart readily, it offered \$50,000 for an acceptable suggestion. A poverty-stricken but ingenious Englishman proffered the notion of perforating the stamp-sheets and received the fortune. The stamps are now done, and only remain to be gone over, inspected, counted and tagged in packages of 100 sheets before being sent out. Each package of 100 sheets holds 10,000 stamps, of course.

But stay! There are one or two more preliminaries yet. After receiving the perforations, the sheets of 100 are put under a press to remove the "burrs" around the little holes. Otherwise these would greatly increase the thickness of a package. Then they are counted and are placed in steel-clad vaults, from which they are drawn as the Post-office Department may want them. The Bureau of Engraving has not yet begun to furnish stamps to the government, but it is all ready to do so. In response to orders received from the Post-office Department, it will put the stamps up in packages, address them to postmasters who require them, and deliver them at the post-office in Washington for mailing.

The Post-office Department now has an agency at the Bureau of Engraving. When a postmaster wants stamps, he makes out a requisition upon the department. The latter will communicate with its agent in the bureau, who will draw upon the bureau every day for as many stamps as he requires to fill the orders thus transmitted to him. All this business used to be done in New York City, where the stamp agent received the stamps from the American Bank Note Company in bulk, his business being to put them up in packages and send them off by mail.

The inks used for printing the stamps are manufactured at the Bureau of Engraving. The materials are bought in the shape of dry colors and linseed oil. The colors come in the shape of powders. The only stamps turned out thus far are 2-cent red and the 1-cent blue. For the former carmine is employed, and for the latter ultramarine. Both colors are "toned" by the admixture of other ingredients—the carmine with paris-white and white lead. Pure carmine would be very costly.

Ultramarine is not very expensive, but it is too "strong," in the printer's phrase—that is to say, too dark. It used to be the costliest of colors, being made from the precious lapis lazuli. But in recent years chemists, having analyzed the lapis lazuli, have produced in the laboratory a successful imitation of the color-stuff. For making the ink, the color powder is combined with linseed oil and ground between rollers. Each printer receives every morning his allowance of ink, and sharp account is kept of every bit used.

Uncle Sam will save about \$50,000 a year by printing his own postage stamps. Congress has given to the Bureau of Engraving \$163,000 for this purpose for the fiscal year beginning July 1st. Out of this appropriation some machinery must be bought. The expense used to be \$208,000 per annum. Of course, the government had nearly all of the required plant ready at hand. About fifty new people have had to be engaged to do the extra work. The plates used by the American Bank Note Company for printing the stamps were the property of the government.

The Post-office Department has made recently 500 sets of fac simile stamps for distribution among members of Congress and high officials. Each set includes specimens of all of the issues from the earliest to the latest.



They are printed on thin card-board, being intended for curiosities and not for the payment of postage.—Rene Bache.

**The Reporter.**

EDITOR  
**JOSEPH E. HARTLEY.**

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ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

**November and December.**

**EDITORIAL.**

THERE is a renewed interest in the collecting of philatelic papers.

In the "wild and wooly west" the collecting of plate numbers has not yet become a fad to any extent, but no one seems willing to sell a plate number at the usual price of the stamps without.—"Evergreen State Philatelist."

THE letters C. W. found under the bust on the early issues of the Portugese Colonies are the initials of the engraver—Charles Wiener.

We are not prepared to criticize the "Rocky Mountain Stamp" for December for any criticism but the best is wholly out of question.

KEEP your eyes on the \$2.00 P. O. watermarked, but the watermark is not indistinct be very careful to use your benzine test before purchasing, as sometimes only the minutest portion of one of the watermark letters show on the specimens, and dealers are not as scrupulous as they should be. The sooner our government adopts a sensible watermark, the better it will be for all concerned. We suggest the design of Eagle—nothing would be better—E. B. P. in "Springfield Philatelist."

ALONG about the middle of November, the combination number of Beardsley's "International" contained a prediction that B. J. Bishop would be elected treasurer of the "P. S. of A.," at the last August Convention. A prophecy, made two months after an event should be a trifle more accurate. But then this is about as near as Beardsley's paper ever comes to the mark.—"Springfield Philatelist."

We come out under a new management, and to catch up with the time, date this number November. In the latter part of August last we sent copy, etc., to REPORTER PUB. CO., of Norwich, Conn., and ordered a September number printed. We waited for several weeks, finally receiving through Mr. Russell, a letter stating that they (REPORTER CO.,) had shipped papers to Alexander City, Ala.

We immediately made inquiry of the agent if such had arrived and he informed us that such package had never reached his office. It is now too late for the copy sent for that number to be used, so we come out with other matter, asking our readers to pardon us for this long delay, promising to come out promptly in the future. All subscriptions will be extended 6 months so our subscribers lose nothing by this delay.

The reports of the various officers of The Southern Philatelic Association were sent with copy to REPORTER PUB. CO., and we can't get them to return to us. Consequently all reports except that of secretary are left out.

The report of the secretary may not be absolutely correct, as it had to be made up out of vouches, etc., turned over by Mr. Russell. We would ask that all errors, omission, etc., be excused, as under the circumstances we think we did the best that could be done.

\* \* \* Now dear readers, we will attempt to explain the facts in this case and let you judge for yourself if we are to blame. It says in the above article that: "The reports of the various officers of the S. P. A. were sent to the REPORTER PUBLISHING COMPANY, and we can't get them to return to us.

Return what? Surely we cannot return MSS. we never received. All the MSS. that we received has been published in the "Dixie", with the exception of one article, for which we did not have any space for. All the society matter we received we always published. The "Dixie" further says that "Nominations are left out also." \* \* Will Mr. J. M. Chappell, Jr, please look on page eight of the September "Dixie" and see if he can read "Nominations."

Compare the September number of the "Dixie" with the "November" number, which is the best?—in typographical appearance, or even the December number. Now let the subscribers of the "Dixie" say who is right. Such an uncalled for bareface lot of lies from one who don't know any better is all that can be expected.

IN the 1869 15c. of the United States there is a brown line surrounding the picture of the most common variety at the top of the picture, the frame being composed of several lines. In the centre of these lines, and just above the picture, is a very small diamond. Neither the frame nor the diamond is on the rarer variety of the stamp.

The 'Rocky Mountain Stamp' for January is a credit to the publishers. Twelve pages being devoted to the very latest topics of the day.

We have received a Sample Sheet of "Albrecht's Catalogue of United States Stamps. Price for the complete book, bound in flexible cloth, 25c. R. F. Albrecht & Co., 90 Nassau St., New York.

The "Asbland Advertiser" has been enlarged to double its former size.

There is not anything the matter with the "Badger Philatelist," published by W. F. Cherrington, Viroqua, Wis.

B. L. Drew's Fourth Auction Sale was held in Boston, Mass., on December 11th, at 7:30 P. M. 353 lots were offered.

Still another new one, the "Pennsylvania Stamp," coming from Patterson's Mills, Pa., published by Lawton, Cleaver and Co.

That contemptible contemporary, the "Dixie Philatelist" has once more made its appearance, through no fault of ours.

Henry Gremmel's thirteenth Auction Sale of Postage stamps was held on Friday, Dec. 13th, '95, at 25 Ann St., N. Y. 375 fine lots comprised the sale.

A copy of the "Chicago Stamp & Coin Co's. First Auction Sale of Postage Stamps," has been received. The sale was held Nov. 20 21, at 8 P. M. 69 Dearborn St.

The 'Lone Star State Philatelist' is received every week, filled with news.

The "Philatelic West" has been launched upon the sea of philatelic journalism by Brodstone & Wilkinson, Superior, Neb. All the matter with the "P. W." is that the size is not exactly right. It ought to be in magazine form.

Brother Jewett's old stand by, the "Era," comes to see us each and every week in the year. Long Life!

The "Stamp Journal," published by C. P. Rolins, Newburyport, Mass., has reached us dated November, 1895, Vol. III; Nos. 7, 8 & 9. There is lots of room for improvement.

The 1895 Price list of the C. H. Mekeel Co. has reached us containing 42 pages of advertisements for the Mekeel Co.

"Philatelic Facts," from Riverside, Cali., is a disgrace to our hobby and should never be allowed to bloom on the field of philatelic journalism until it is printed so that it can be read.

## L. J. KRAMER.

**M**R. L. J. Kramer, of Elkader, Iowa, the genial Auction Manager of the "P. S. of A.," is a young man of business push and integrity always endeavoring to be original and up-to-date in everything. He is an ardent follower of philately, actively interested in philatelic societies, organizer and past President of the "L. of American Philatelists" and also a member of all leading American societies.

Mr. Kramer is a wheelman, also Secretary and Special salesman of the Elkader, Cycle Exchange. He will be at the Cycle

five years ago, the Austrians—to whom the capture of the papal city gave especial umbrage—seized every specimen that came to their frontier, refusing to admit the offensive emblem into their territory. Hostilities will come when some cause of diplomatic conflict—perhaps as insignificant a cause as this—is taken up by that ever uncertain element, the public opinion of the nations involved, just as the Benedetti incident was taken up by the French sentiment in 1870. A spider's web once saved Scotland, and some similar trifle may yet plunge Europe into war.—*Munsey's Magazine.*



Show at Chicago January 4-11 and will be pleased to meet wheelmen and philatelists while there.

## A Postal Card Incident.

**I**T would be strange if the long heralded death struggle between the armed nations of Europe were precipitated by the design of a postal card. That such a thing is not inconceivable was shown by a recent conflict between the officialdom of Austria and that of Italy. The latter having issued a special card in commemoration of the taking of Rome twenty-

## A Publisher's Good Memory

**F**. Tritet, of Boston, is known as the publisher of Tritet's Galaxy of Music, and also as an advertiser of many years' experience in carrying on business as a dealer in stamps.

On November 8th. a stranger called on Tritet and offered some old stamps for sale.

Tritet recognized them almost at once as a portion of a collection valued at \$4,000, which he had mounted many years ago for Nathaniel Kidder, of Milton, Mass., and which had been stolen from Kidder's house nearly ten years since.



## Philatelic Literature.

**I**N perceiving the quantity and quality of the philatelic literature for the past few months and compare it with work of the preceding months it strikes me very forcibly that it is not keeping up to the standard. One or two of the papers I have been subscribing to, have dropped out of existence, on ascribing the cause to the hard times. Others have cut down the size of their paper at the same time increasing the price. Very few have made many improvements with the incoming year, while some have become nothing but advertisements from beginning to end.

Now why is this? Never before has philately reached that exalted position which it holds to-day in the eyes of the public. Never have there been so many dealers, never have there been so many collectors and in fact never have there been so many philatelic papers as far as quantity is concerned. But oh, what in regard to quality? Such a difference exists between these two words, quantity and quality. One meaning the number, the other, and by far the most important, relating to the contents herein. Let me give an ocular demonstration by quoting the contents of the paper before my eyes. First come five pages of advertisements. Next, on turning to the first page of reading matter my eye lights on that stale and timeworn subject, "A Review of Philately." Under this heading the author(?) makes some pointed remarks in regard to the condition of philately of to-day and going back compares it to the former philatelic efforts. He succeeds in filling up a whole page of reading matter verifying the saying, "He who talks much, talks nonsense."

The next article discussed is the new issue of the Scott Stamp and Coin Company's price list. In this article the writer literally dissects every portion of the pricelist taking up many paragraphs in

the discussion of its merits comparing it to the preceding editions. It then branches off to the different contents, soliloquizing on the different perforations which are discovered in it. On the encouragement it gives to the specialist, although at the same time throwing him into dismay at the number of dies, perforations, etc., noting dozens of things he has never seen or heard of before, and so on until it made my head ache to pursue another line.

And then come some dry comments on the new issues. After this I come to the editorials, the column in which the editor gives vent to his pent up feelings. Denouncing this paper, praising that, giving a few words of encouragement to some new paper just entering the field, criticising an article seen in some periodical and winding up by saying their paper had the largest circulation of any of that class. Then the correspondent column which interests very few and benefits no one, for the answers are generally made up "impromptu." Ending with five or six more pages of advertisements, interlaced here and there with, "Try an advertisement in this column" etc., these being inserted to fill up the blank spaces.

Oh ye Gods! Cannot something be done to aid these fallen editors? Fallen in the "slough of despond" through lack of energy to keep them up. Is there no hope for philatelic literature! Is it to continue its downward course, is it to relaps into nothing but editorial comments, "Here, there and everywhere's" and advertisements! Cannot some Good Samaritan come forward and save it? Cannot there be found some few men who are able to write on some new topics, who will be able to stimulate others to follow in their footsteps? If not, we will have to sink. We will have to slip, inch by inch, from that strong foothold we have held so many years. Can it be possible that among all the philatelists that exist, there are not enough writers



to support a few philatelic periodicals? Is it possible that we are all ignorant.

No it cannot be. Something must be done. It will not do to give up our position in society because we are too ignorant to keep up. Let us try and find some men who are adle to make our papers interesting. Awake ye editors! Rise ye fallen philatelic writers! Take courage ye despondent pen pushers! Begin a new period. Try and show the public that there are some good philatelic pasers. Choose new subjects which will interest the philatelic public in general. See if we cannot regain our position as a class of educated men. Seek for retired philatelic writers who used to make our papers so interesting and instructive. The plea of "times being hard" cannot pass. Times are not hard for us. A fit verification of our substantiability is the stand we have maintained through all the so-called hard times.

Money might be scarce for the merchant, mechanics and workmen, but not for us.

We stand out in safety, bowing and smiling to the passing people who, by their dress, show the effect of hard times. So let us conduct ourselves that we may yet be regarded as the leading class of people. To show what kind of people we have in our ranks I will mention a few well-known men. In America we find E. H. Mason, J. O. Hobly, E. Doebelin, Rev. E. C. Mitchel, G. Watson, W; Stone, H. E. Deats, Henry Clotz, and others of equal prominence. In Europe we find, T. K. Tapling, W. A. Westoby, Dr. J. Legrand, His Royal Highness Duke of Edinburg, brother to the Prince of Wales, and last but not least, Philip La Reustrese Von Ferrary, the "Prince of stamp collectors," as he is called. The last named philatelist resides in Paris, France.—"American Philatelist & Collector."

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- Byramjee Shavaksha, Chadderghawt, Du. India.
- E. Gellmayr, Box 418, Buenos Ayres.
- The above will please forward 25¢, the amount of their dues, to the Secretary at once and membership cards will be promptly forwarded, which entitles you to all the privileges of the Association. P. H. JAQUITH, Sec.

EXCHANGE COLUMN.

I want stamp papers. C. W. Lawton, Patterson's Mills, Pa.

Wanted to exchange all kinds of stamps. Write for particulars. R. W. Selkirk, Olcott, Vt.

Want stamp papers published in Ohio. Good exchange or cash for all sent me. Ben L. Morris, Box 340, Bellaire, O.

What offers for 6,000 postmarks various countries? Exchange requested, good stamps only. Collector, 160 Kings Road, London, S. W., England

Send copies of philatelic publications, wholesale and retail price-lists, exchange lists, etc. H. G. Hoffmann, 1908 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, La.

I have ten mounted birds, fifty bird skins and three volumes of the "Youth's Companion" to exchange for good U. S. or Foreign stamps. G. D. French, Ivoryton, Conn.

Stamp papers to exchange for stamps. 100 all different Foreign stamps for 200 U. S. Not less than 1000 taken unless you send return postage. E. L. Hickok, 135 Wall St., Auburn, N. Y.

Have Philatelic Literature, about 2500 different pieces, to exchange for stamp papers that I need (mostly before 1892) or for good stamps, rubber type or offers. Geo. E. Cleaver, Reading, Pa.

Will give 5 old philatelic papers for each of the following "Essex Co. Philatelist. Jones No. 223; Vol. I, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12; Vol. II, No. 1, 5, 8, 9 and 11; Vol. III, No. 5." David B. Crockett, Avondale, N. J.

For every three numbers of THE REPORTER sent me I will give 50 different Foreign stamps or 105 different Foreign for 7 numbers. 500 Tobacco tags for Philatelic papers. Write me. all letters answered. Moses B. Page, Muscatine,

Iowa.

I have 20 pounds of "Youth's Companions," 20 pounds nice story papers, a lot of Sporting papers and 500 Tobacco and Cigarette coupons, etc., to exchange for philatelic papers or stamps of any kind. All letters answered. Moses B. Page, Box 1061 Muscatine, Iowa.

I want the following philatelic papers: "Michigan Philatelist," Vol. 1, No. 1; "Pennsy," Columbian and Christmas, '93 numbers; REPORTER, Vol. III, No. 1 and 4. Will give cash or stamps from sheets for above. Have a 10c Columbian envelope cat. at 20c to exchange for philatelic papers. Moses B. Page, Muscatine, Iowa.

I wish to buy or give good exchange for every Nebraska stamp paper I have not got. Will exchange advertisements and subscriptions to stamp papers in U. S. and Foreign countries for U. S. stamps. Sample copies sent for stamps. I have unused 30c and 50c Columbian as well as 5c and 10c envelopes to exchange for U. S. L. Brodstone, Box 116, Superior, Nebr.

Wanted to exchange the following books "Standard Money Manual and Stamp Collectors Guide," "How to become a West point Military Cadet," "How to Row, Sail and Build a boat," "How to play cards," and the "Reliable Stamp and Coin Guide" exchange for stamp papers. Send quick before they are gone. John Cajvi, 531 Stephenson Ave., Iron Mountain Mich.

Advertising Rates.

|            | 1 MO. | 3 MO. | 6 MO. | 12 MO. |
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| 1 Inch     | 50    | 1 25  | 2 25  | 4 00   |
| 2 Inches   | 90    | 2 25  | 4 00  | 7 50   |
| 1/2 Column | 1 50  | 4 00  | 7 00  | 12 50  |
| 1 Column   | 2 75  | 7 00  | 12 00 | 22 50  |
| 1 Page     | 5 00  | 12 50 | 22 50 | 40 00  |

Terms; Cash in Advance.

REPORTER PUB. CO., Norwich, Conn.

**“Tros Tyrinsque mihi nullo discrimine agetur”**

is my motto, and as long as my famous U. S. packet which is advertised in another column, containing 75 varieties all different U. S. stamps, lasts, I will treat you all alike. Send me \$2.00 for above packet at once. Many of the above stamps are obsolete and rare. 400 varieties foreign, \$2.00.

**JULIUS L. COHN,**  
11 North Division St.,  
Buffalo, N. Y.

Here are a few of our

# ! Bargains !

- |     |                     |     |
|-----|---------------------|-----|
| 1.  | 7 Mexican stamps,   | 10c |
| 4.  | 8 South American,   | 10c |
| 9   | 25 from America,    | 15c |
| 14. | 25 excellent U. S., | 25c |
| 15. | 40 fine American,   | 25c |

**TRY :—**

OUR APPROVAL SHEETS OF AMERICAN STAMPS AT 50PC. THEY ARE FILLED WITH GENUINE, ATTRACTIVE STAMPS, AND OUR AGENTS REPORT QUICK SALES. SEND FOR A SELECTION, AND WE THINK YOU WILL BE PLEASED.

**A. W. Belding,**  
DEALER IN AMERICAN STAMPS,  
2141 5th. Ave., - TROY. N. Y.

**Free! Free!**

A stamp valued at TEN Cents to every stamp collector sending for my Approval Sheets before Feb 31, 1896. 8 \*Samoa, 12c.

**R. W. SELKICK,**  
OLCOTT, - - - VT.

# STAMP AGENTS



Who are at all experienced, know that American stamps sell quickly. Our approval sheets of American Stamps, at 50 per cent discount are seldom equalled, and never excelled.

The prices are seldom above catalog value, and generally at or below.

Our Agents report large and rapid sales.

Write for a selection.

No reference required.

## Notice! ❄️

Those who send for our new list before Feb. 1, '96, will not only receive this "Vest Pocket" List, but a condensed list, printed on a blotter, as well.

For a few bargains see our smaller advertisement in this issue.

**A. W. BELDING,**  
2141 FIFTH AVE.,  
TROY, - N. Y.





# First-Class Job Printing!!

## AT LOW PRICES.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH THE PUBLIC WITH FIRST CLASS JOB PRINTING, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.—WE DEFY COMPETITION!

|                                                   | 250 | 500    | 1000   |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----|--------|--------|
| Packet Note Heads, 7lb,                           | .75 | \$1.15 | \$2.15 |
| Bill Heads, 6s, 16lb,                             | .50 | \$1.75 | \$2.00 |
| Bill Heads, 4s, 16lb,                             | .75 | \$2.00 | \$2.25 |
| Envelopes, No. 6, XXX,                            | .90 | \$1.60 | \$2.75 |
| Business Cards, $\frac{2}{x} 1\frac{1}{2}$ 120lb, | .50 | .95    | \$1.75 |

All work padded. Cash with order. After you receive your work and it don't suit you SEND IT BACK, and we return your money.

### Our Combination Offer:- =

1000 Note Heads, 1000 Envelopes and 1000 Business Cards, all as above, for only, - - \$5.00

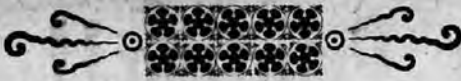
ADDRESS,

**JOSEPH E. HARTLEY,**

38 WATER STREET,

Norwich, - Conn.





First Class :—

**:JOB PRINTING:**

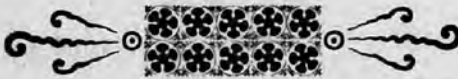
CAN ALWAYS BE HAD

--AT THE--

REPORTER OFFICE,

38 Water Street,

NORWICH, CONN.



Business Established 1885,

**Standard  
Stamp Co.**

H. Nachskamm, Manager,  
No. 4 Nicholson Place,

St. Louis, Mo.

**W**e carry a large stock of Stamps and Albums of all kinds and can supply very nearly everything required by Stamp Collectors. **Good APPROVAL SHEETS** at 25, 33½ and 50% discount. Our new illustrated 80 pp. **PRICE LIST** is **FREE.** You have tried nearly all the other dealers, why not correspond with us, just for a change?

We will treat you right, no matter whether you spend \$250 or only 25 cents. **STANDARD** Packets are **GOOD**, almost every bookstore in the country sells them.

Ask for them and insist upon getting **STANDARD** Packets, as there are imitations. The dealer may make more profit on the **OTHERS**, but is that to your benefit?

Perhaps  
**YOU**  
Don't

Make a Specialty  
of American Stamps,

But  
**WE**  
Do,

and, as you undoubtedly collect them to a certain extent, we may be able to furnish you with stamps for this portion of your collection. . . . .

**FREE** →%::%←

OUR NEW 1896 PRICE LIST of Packets, etc., will be sent for the asking. . . . .

*We make an exclusive specialty of the stamps of American countries, and therefore supply such at very low rates.*

**THE DEALER WHOSE  
PACKETS EXCEL OURS  
IN QUALITY IS YET TO  
BE FOUND! ! ! !**

**A. W. Belding,**

2141 FIFTH AVE.,

**Troy, N. Y.**





