

Crawford
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| | | |
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| COUPON | THE YOUTH'S EXCHANGE COUPON. When you get the set of 3 send them to us and we will send you 50 stamps. | NO. 2. |
|--------|---|--------|

THE YOUTH'S EXCHANGE.

VOL. I.
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA, OCTOBER, 1890.
NO. 2.

Curious Postage Stamps.

Among the issues of postage stamps by foreign countries is none more curious within recent years than the new issue of Madagascar, three and one fourth inches long by two and one half inches wide, and none that will be more eagerly sought by collectors. There are eight in all, ranging in value from 1d to 2s. They are issued by England, for letters mailed at the British Consulate in Antanamico, and gummed only in the corners. The letters are sent to Mauritius, where the Madagascar stamp is removed and kept for a voucher, and the Mauritius stamp substituted. The Per... announces its intention to redeem all its outstanding surcharged stamps, and use only stamps of the new issue (1 purple, 2 green, 50 cen. 1 sol. br.), to which a 20 blue is to be added. Paraguay is having a 1 green and 2 vermillion, similar to 1884, printed in Buenos Ayres. The U. S. of Columbia have issued a hideous 10 yellow with the head of President Nunez. A complete new issue is announced. Antioquia has issued a new set, 1 green, 2 1/2 blue on yellow, and 5 blue, similar to last year's. Shanghai rejoices in a new issue, 40, 80 and 100 cash. Tobago has surcharged its 2 1/2 d. blue with 1 1/2 in black, and St. Kitts the 6d. green with 4d. black.

| | |
|-----------------------------|------|
| Marion, " " - - - | 3.00 |
| Fredericksburg, " blue, - - | 2.00 |
| " " red - - - | 7.00 |
| Lynchburg, " - - - | 1.70 |
| Lynggold, Ga. - - - | 2.50 |
| Macon, " - - - | 1.40 |
| Athens, " - - - | 1.57 |
| Nashville, Tenn., red - - | 1.00 |
| " " green - - - | 3.50 |
| Knoxville, " blue - - - | 1.50 |
| " " red - - - | 2.30 |
| Memphis, " - - - | 1.35 |
| Mobile, Ala. - - - | 1.30 |
| Livingston, " - - - | 1.50 |
| Greenville, " - - - | 1.00 |
| Jackson, Miss. - - - | 1.75 |
| Kingston, " - - - | 2.00 |
| Madison, Fla. - - - | 1.85 |
| Raton Ridge, La. - - - | 1.25 |
| Charleston, S. C. - - - | 1.00 |
| Columbia, " " - - - | 3.00 |

All other local stamps will be quoted in turn. These stamps are more valuable when they are on original envelopes. Every Confederate stamp will be quoted when requested.

Beginning of Postage.

The system of prepaying postage by means of small adhesive labels, to be sold to the public and received by the post office in evidence of payment when attached to letters, was first agitated by Sir Rowland Hill in 1837, and was adopted by the British post office in 1840, the stamps being first used on May 6th of that year. They were introduced into the United States in 1847. The designs on postage stamps vary greatly with the time of issuing and the different nations that employ them.

The first adhesive stamp issued by Great Britain consisted of a profile of the Queen with the word "Postage" above and value below, but this design was objected to by many governments on ac-

count of the seeming disloyalty of the blackening (in cancelling) of the portrait of their sovereign.

Brazil, the second country which adopted the system, used a simple figure of value, rather large, which was eventually superceded by a portrait of the Emperor.

The various German states seem to have preference for numerical values rounded by inscriptions, which were first printed in black on colored paper, but this style of printing soon gave way to a more secure plan of printing with colored inks on white paper.

Many countries have adopted the National Arms as the principal design of their postage stamps printed in Europe are impressed on paper watermarked with some approximate design as an additional

protection against counterfeiting.

The invention of the perforating machine in England, which enabled the stamps to be more readily separated from each other, was soon adopted universally.

More varieties of postage stamps have been issued and a greater number have been in use at one time in the United States than in any other country. Thus the total number of varieties issued is 162, while 127 have been used at one time. Only 32 varieties have been used by Great Britain and 60 by France.

Postage stamp collecting, or "Philately," as it is now called, began as soon as stamps were in use in half a dozen countries, and many volumes have been written on the subject.

THE A. C.

Local Confederate Postage Stamps—1861.

Issued by Confederate postmasters in different towns prior to issue by the Government.

| | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Pleasant Slade, Va. - - - | \$1.25 |
| Pittsylvania, " - - - | 1.18 |
| Petersburg, " green - - - | .25 |
| " " red - - - | 2.00 |

Most of the principal cities of Europe have valuable numismatic collections, the most important of which are those of Paris, London, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Munich, Vienna, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Florence and Madrid. The oldest coin extant is considered by high authority to be a specimen of the gold stater of the Ionian city of Meletus, now in the

THE YOUTH'S EXCHANGE.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

| | |
|----------------------|----------|
| Per Annum, - - - | 20 cents |
| " Six Months, - - | 10 cents |
| Sample Copy, - - - | 2 cents |
| Foreign Countries, - | 25 cents |

Address all letters to

EDITOR YOUTH'S EXCHANGE,
95 Bute St., Norfolk, Va.

H. SALOMONSKY, - - - Editor.

British Museum. of about 800 B. C. It has a lion's head on the obverse, and a rude Herodotus punch mark on the reverse. But they say that Lydians were the first to coin gold, and by some authorities gold coins found in the ruins of Troy are believed to antedate the Ionian coin.

The most ancient type represents the mythical triumph of the lion over the bull, typical of the triumph of royal authority over its enemies. The Persian stater or daric was also coined at a very early period. It bore the rural emblem, a crained archer.

The oldest silver coins extant are those of the island of Aegina, bearing a tortoise on the obverse. Those of the first period are very rude with irregular punch marks on the back. In the second period the punch holes are made regular, and in the third the tortoise is more elaborate and the punch holes have a decided tendency towards symmetry. A marked feature in the history of coinage is the successive stages of improvement in the punch holes on the reverse. The first improvement was to give the end of the punch some rude design, as in the coins of the Corinthian colony of Syracuse. The next advance was to make the punch correspond to the die, which produced a coin with a design in relief on one side and an raised impression of the same design on the other. The coins of Tarhunt in Magna GRÆCIA are fine examples of this class, some of which are as early as 100 B. C. Sometimes the raised reverse differs in design from the obverse.

Coins with both obverse and reverse in relief were made Magna GRÆCIA about 510 B. C., and this form came into general use previous to 400 B. C. One of the oldest known coins bearing the name of a sovereign is inscribed with the name of Alexander L. of Macendon, who reigned from about 500 to 454 B. C.

EDITORIAL.

We received a copy of the *Philatelic Era*, published by Messrs. Pickard & Jewett. It gives short reports of the A. P. A. Convention and some true facts of philatelic papers. Mr. W. W. Jewett is editor.

Received the *American Journal of Philately*

The *Yankee Philatelist* a 24 page paper edited by F. S. Goldsbury, is now making headway, and will soon be what we call "one of the finest."

Mr. W. W. Jewett has severed all connections with the *Philatelic Express*.

The *Young Comrade* was also received. It will do for young folks but not for a philatelic paper.

The *Philatelist*, published by Mr. Gustav Aue, has been suspended. The subscription list has been transferred to Mr. F. N. Massoth, Jr., publisher of the *Stamp Collector's Figaro*.

We would like to exchange with other papers.

Mr. F. C. T. Davis, Salem, Mass., has sold his collection to Messrs. Johnston & Co., same city.

It appears as if the philatelic papers of America are having a "war" among themselves.

The story we commenced in 1st number has been discontinued. Short stories will be inserted.

We are trying to make our paper a success. If this number is not so very good don't mind, as we have so much matter on hand that it will take a long to insert it.

J. H. Salmon of Brunswick, Mich. has a very valuable collection of coins, ranging from 63 B. C. to A. D. 1422.

The following have advertisements in this paper: J. Camath, Jr. & Co., A. M. Barden and Ralph Asheroff. We will have more advertising next month. Persons wishing to advertise 3 months or more will oblige us greatly by sending for terms.

I would like to say that we do not insert advertisements if money is not sent in advance with advertisement, also that our paper is published monthly.

Advertisers will greatly oblige us by sending advertisements by 25th of month.

We do not take foreign postage stamps for advertisements.

P. S. Will give advertisements for stamp MSS.

Old Coins and Their Values.

| | |
|---------------------|---------|
| 1816 Hag-ship pound | \$75.00 |
| 1785 Justice-Eye | 150.00 |
| 1787 Sun Eagle | 75.00 |

SLIVER COLONIAL COINS.

| | |
|-------------------------------|------|
| 1752 N. E. XII New England s. | 8.00 |
| 1752 " " VII " " 3d. | 7.00 |
| 1752 " " III " " 6d. | 9.50 |

PINE AND OAK TREE COINS.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| 1650 Pine Tree XII Mass. shilling | 15.00 |
| 1662 Oak " I " six pence | 8.50 |

WASHINGTON PIECES.

| | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| 1783 large head | 18.00 |
| 1792 cent head of Washington | 5.00 |

WASHINGTON SILVER.

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| 1792 Fifteen Stars Half Dollar | 20.00 |
| 1792 No Stars " " | 21.50 |

CONNECTICUT CENTS.

| | |
|---------------------|-----|
| 1786-7 Head to Left | .15 |
| 178- " " " | .20 |

LA. ANNOUM COINS.

| | |
|-----------------|-------|
| 1670 One Crown | 15.00 |
| 1670 Half Franc | 3.00 |

VERMONT CENTS.

| | |
|-------------------|------|
| 1785 Head-Justice | 3.00 |
| 1785 Justice-Eye | 3-75 |

NEW JERSEY CENTS.

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| 1786 Horse head Shield | 13-40 |
| 1787 Justice | 3-50 |

NEW YORK CENTS.

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| 1786 Head-Justice | 14-45 |
| 1787 Geo. Clinton | 25.00 |
| 1786 Eagle arms of N. Y. Excelsior | 18.00 |

SOMMER ISLAND BRASS.

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| 1616 VI Pence | 15.00 |
| 1616 VI | 16.00 |

TEN COLONIAL COINS.

| | |
|----------------------|------|
| 1693 Horseman Shield | 75 |
| 1776 Sundial | 2.00 |

(To be continued.)

Letters Answered.

H. K. L. N. Y. - The coin is worth its face value. No.

S. Calk N. J. - I do not save up paper heads or tin tags. Apply to some blacksmith in your city.

Sen (St. Louis) - I know of no such person. You may receive an answer by writing again.

THE YOUTH'S EXCHANGE.

Club Notices.

Clubs taking paper will be allowed to insert notice not exceeding 65 words. Must send notice by 25th to appear in next issue. H. Salomonsky, 95 Bute St., Norfolk, Va.

N. S. CLUB.

The above club was duly organized March 1st, 1890, for the purpose of helping stamp collectors to get the stamps they want. The YOUTH'S EXCHANGE will be sent to members for 6 months free of charge. Our admittance fee is 25 cts., no further dues. Address letters to Sec'y of Club, 95 Bute St., Norfolk, Va.

H. Solomonsky would like to hear from persons who would like to raise a Branch of Golden Hours Club.

JOKE CORNER.

Why is a lucifer box without matches superior to all other boxes? Because it is matchless.

Why is a post?

Because he is guided by the directions of strangers.

Spell an interrogation with one letter. Y (why).

What tune makes everybody glad? Fortune.

What pen ought never to be used for writing? A sheep-pen.

Why is a fish-hook like the letter F? Because it will make an eel feel.

Why are bells the most obedient of inanimate things? Because they make a noise whenever they are tolled (told).

What letter is that which is invisible, but never out of sight? The letter I.

Why is attire of roses never moved without orders? Because it is sent (sent) wherever it goes.

What city is drawn more frequently than any other? Cork.

What is the difference between Charon's boat and the oldest hen in existence? The one is a foul old wherry, and the other a werry old foul.

If you tumble to the bottom of the second week in April, what sort of Yankee would you suggest? A Down-Easter.

When is a ship romantically in love, and when is she foolishly in love? When she's attached to a buoy, and when she's anchoring after a swell.

This column will be devoted to the GOLDEN HOURS CLUB next month. Don't fail to read it. It will give an account of last convention and other important facts.

Don't miss it! Next month!

DO NOT MISS IT

Hip, Hip, Hurrah!

Exchange Column.

This column will be free to all subscribers, but we will not allow a notice exceeding sixty words to be inserted. Address, H. Salomonsky, 95 Bute Street, Norfolk, Va.

G. T. Myers, 81 Bute St., Norfolk, Va., has a fine type-writer for sale, cost \$15, will sell for \$5.

Julius Camath, Jr., 1334 La Salle St., St. Louis, Mo., would like to hear from stamp collectors.

H. Salomonsky, 95 Bute St., Norfolk, Va., would like to sell or exchange 500 weekly papers, including Good News, Golden Hours, etc., etc.

P. Payne, 95 Freemason St., Norfolk, Va., has for sale rubber stamps, fountain pens, and other things. Apply or write to above for prices.

A Pair of Tight Boots.

By CLARA AUGUSTY

Mr. James Caswell's wife had been dead six months, and Mr. Caswell had worn a weed on his hat, and kept his handkerchief in his eyes, whenever the dear departed was mentioned, with the most exemplary propriety.

At the end of six months he considered that he had done his duty by the first Mrs. Caswell, and felt himself at liberty to be looking around for the second lady of the same name.

He needed a housekeeper, and his five little children needed the care of a mother.

He had fixed his eyes on the widow Biggins, and, all things considered, perhaps he could not have made a better choice. She was about his age—forty-two; she was good looking, had about

three thousand dollars' worth of property, and had just been jilted by Jeremiah Jenkins. And a woman who has just been jilted is generally all ready to heal her broken heart with another specimen of the same faithless sex.

Mr. Caswell broke ice by sending the widow a squash. He raised a large quantity of squashes, and the bugs devoured all the widow's vines. Mrs. Biggins responded by sending him a mince pie with her compliments. And the next Sunday night, Mr. Caswell called to tell her how fond he was of mince pies, and how nice he thought hers was. After this the acquaintance progressed rapidly. Mr. Caswell bought a new buggy, and ordered a new pair of boots.

"Make 'em to fit close, Mr. Laster," said he, to the busy little shoemaker. "Seems to me I ought to wear eights instead of nines."

"Can't do it, sir," said the little man. "You've got a bunion as big as an onion on your right great toe, and your heel is the longest I ever seed, except on a gentleman of color."

The boots were finished, and sent home on Saturday night, and on Sunday Mr. Caswell had engaged to drive the widow over to Stilton Four Corners to church in the new buggy, and with the new boots on.

Early Sunday morning he began his preparations. He put on the thinnest pair of stockings he had, and made a trial of the boots. But they refused to go on. They were neat and handsome, and genteel, but they would not begin to make the acquaintance of Mr. Caswell's understandings. He tugged, and pulled, and sweat, and swore—all to no purpose.

The time for starting for Stilton drew nigh. He called in his two hired men—salwart brothers—named John and Sam Steele. They took hold with a will—one hold of one strap, and the other hold of the other, while Mr. Caswell planted himself firmly in his chair.

And the result was, over went Mr. Caswell, chair, Sam, John, and all, upon the floor, breaking the dinner-pot to flinders, and nearly knocking the life out of old Rover, who was sunning himself just behind his master on the hearth.

Caswell got up and rubbed his ringing head with vinegar.

"Confound it," said he. "I didn't think it would be such a tight squeeze. Try it again, boys! I'll sit in the window this time, and see if you can pull the side of

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the house over!"

"It was a long pull, and a pull altogether, but it was all in vain.

"It's no use," said Sam, wiping the sweat from his forehead; "your stockings will have to come off."

So the stockings were removed, and by dint of a great deal of perseverance, the boots were got on to the feet intended for them.

The horse was already harnessed to the new buggy, and donning his Sunday beaver, Mr. Caswell limped out, and climbed into the carriage. The boots hurt awful, but his feet looked like pictures in them, he said to himself, contemplating them with admiration, and he had heard the widow admire small feet a great many times. He soon had her by his side—radiant in a new pink bonnet and green shawl, and they bowled right merrily over the hard track to the Corners. The pain in Mr. Caswell's feet had subsided from the acute into a dull, sleepy ache—he seemed to feel cut off from his bones down—but what does a man care for feet and legs who is in love, when in the presence of the beloved object?

The conversation was sweetly interesting—he had managed to squeeze the widow's hand under the buffalo, and she had blushed and giggled just as he remembered the first Mrs. Caswell did when he was courting her.

Stilton was reached all too quickly. The services had not yet commenced, and the people were standing about under the trees in knots of half a dozen, talking of the weather and the crops.

Widow Biggins was smilingly triumphant. Caswell's was the first turn-out in town, and she knew her new hat was becoming, and realized that she was killing half her female friends with envy. No wonder the woman was happy.

Caswell threw down the ribbons, and sprang lightly to the ground. But, alas! he had forgotten his feet, which by this time were as good as dead from the terrible compression they had undergone, and when he struck it was on his head instead of on his feet. His new beaver was smashed in, and in falling off it brought with it the "scratch" he had paid five dollars for, a few days before, to conceal the bald spot on the top of his cranium.

His fall frightened the horse—she set up her head and tail, and with a frantic snort set off at a rousing pace down the road with the widow screaming and clinging to the seat of the buggy.

The sight of his former flame in distress, was too much for the tender heart of Jeremiah Jenkins, who was standing by. He unhitched old Dobbin and springing into the wagon set out in hot pursuit.

This conduct maddened Caswell. He forgot the pain in his feet, and springing up he gave a great stamp which no shoemaker's thread could abide! the stitches gave way—the leather parted, and Caswell's feet protruded at right angles like the heads of two enstranged turtles.

Down the road they all went at a slashing pace—first the widow in the new buggy—then Jeremiah in the old red wagon, then Caswell on a clean gallop with his long hair streaming behind, and then about a score of young men and boys, forgetting that it was Sunday, and that the minister saw them, in their eagerness to join the race.

The widow had climbed over the seat of the buggy, and was evidently intending to jump out behind—Jeremiah was urging on Dobbin and screaming to her to hold on—and Caswell, when his blown state would permit, was swearing like a trooper.

Faster and faster went Caswell's horse, when suddenly one wheel struck a stump

—the buggy was annihilated, and the widow bounced out on a bed of juniper bushes. Dobbin thought it was about time for him to distinguish himself in some way, so he turned suddenly out of the road, leaped a low stone wall, cleared himself of the harness, and went to feeding.

Jeremiah ran to the widow—lifted her up, said a few soft words to her with which we have no business—and she hid her face in his shirt front, and snivelled.

And when a little later, Caswell met the interesting couple they were both riding together on old Dobbin, the widow with Jeremiah's arm around her, and her pink bonnet badly smashed, reclining on his shoulder.

It was all up with poor Caswell. He realized it instantly. A woman will forgive a man readily enough for being a sinner, but for cutting a ridiculous figure—never!

Caswell tried to make his peace with her, but was very coldly told that he need not trouble to call on her, her time was very much taken up.

A month afterward she was married to Jeremiah Jenkins, and on that day Caswell burnt his tight boots with a grim sort of satisfaction that showed plainly enough how the iron had entered his soul.

To ADVERTISERS.

| | | | |
|----------|------|--------|---------|
| 1 line | 5c. | ½ col. | \$1.00. |
| 1 inch | 40c. | 1 col. | 1.50. |
| 2 inches | 50c. | ½ page | 2.25. |
| | | 1 page | \$3.00. |

For three months more reduced rates will be sent. Address all letters to the Editor.

Notice: Ads must be sent by the 25th to appear in next No.

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1000 foreign, 20c; 500 foreign, 15c; 200 foreign, 10c. 100 foreign all different, 25c; 50 foreign all different, 15c; 25 foreign all different, 10c. Stamp Hinges—1000 Boss, 10c; 500 Boss, 6c. A. M. Barden, No. Attleboro, Mass.

Youth's Exchange.

This being our second number you must not expect to see it so good. But our next issue will be a dandy.

If you want a copy send us 2 cents, and we will mail you one.

