

ORANGE CITY PHILATELIST.

110325

VOL. I.

ORANGE N J., JANUARY, 1890.

No. 1.

Double Perforated Stamps of the United States.

A very large proportion of the sheets of the U. S. stamps, of the present issue, show an extra, intentional, and regularly repeated perforation, on part of some of the stamps in the top and bottom rows.

This extra incomplete perforation cannot be brought under the head of "errors" without straining the language a little.

On the other hand, there do exist really double perforated stamps of this issue, which show an extra line of holes through the entire length of the top, bottom, or sides, as the case may be, of every stamp in the sheet, caused by the sheet having been carelessly placed under the perforating machine twice, as was not the case with the specimens first mentioned.

These really are "errors" while those showing the double line along only a part of the top or bottom, (but never along the sides,) are simple "varieties," and are as worthy of collection, as stamps showing an extra wide margin.

—*American Philatelist.*

The Young Collectors.

Young collectors usually collect about three hundred varieties of stamps, and, after a while try to sell them for two or three dollars, when probably they are not worth more than 25 or 30 cents.

Becoming disgusted at not being able to sell them, they lay them aside, and think stamp collecting a fraud.

Three or four months after he comes across his album and one or two philatelic papers, and the old fever arises anew. He sends to some dealer who has advertised in these old papers, for 20 or 25 cents worth of stamps, and by return mail, finds out those stamps have increased in value during his three or four months of idleness.

Collectors, that is just your case. When you see a good bargain advertised, send for it at once, complete sets now, for in a year or two those same stamps may be worth two or three times the present price.

ED.

This paper free for a 1 cent stamp.

A Good Find.

BY

PHIL. A. TELIC.

Recently while visiting an old uncle in Baltimore, I made (to me) a very good find. One evening after dinner, we were sitting in the parlor, when the conversation turned to stamp collecting, and I being a great lover of collecting, asked my uncle, if he had any old letters, and could I have any old stamps found thereon. He said there was an old trunk in the attic, full of letters, and that I might take what I wished.

Collectors, you can imagine, I felt like going up in the attic at once, but it being quite late, I decided to wait until morning, and search the old trunk by daylight. Next morning after breakfast, I lost no time in going to said attic, and trunk mentioned, all excited, with hopes of finding a dozen Brattleboros.

SCENE 2.

Trunk opened, letters tied in bundles with a string. More excitement. After looking over all the envelopes, I found the following specimens; 5 and 10c. of 1847, a 12c. envelope of 1864, and about 50, 3c. stamps of later issues.

SCENE 3.

Disgusted, no Brattleboro. Even so I wish I could run amuck in some other old uncle's trunk.

Send a trial advertisement for next number, and reap the benefit.

Clippings.

"Consider yourself under arrest," said a man to a working-man, who was boring holes for fence posts.

"What for?" asked the astonished, borer.

"For running a post office without permission from the Postmaster General.

"Do you know?" said the Englishman, as he gazed contemplatively at a green caricature of the Father of his Country, "I take a certain delight in licking a two cent stamp."

"Why?" asked his American friend.

"He gave us such an awful licking a century ago, you know," said the Englishman.

—*Golden Days.*

Expensive sandwiches—the first issue Honolulu stamps.

Are the "timbre" stamps used on lumber?

—*Cal. Phil.*

The following stamps of Prince Ed. Is., are found unperforated, 2 and 3 pence of 1860; 1, 6, and 9 pence of 1867, and 1 cent of 1872.

The 3 pence of 1860 exists unperforated horizontally. There are five errors, or varieties on the sheet of the 3 cent of 1872, a period being found between "Prince" and "Edward" on the seventh stamp of the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, and 9th line of each sheet.

—*McLean's Guide.*

Orange City Philatelist.

This paper sent FREE to all collectors sending a One Cent stamp each month for postage.

ADVERTISING RATES:

The rates for advertising in this paper are low, so all dealers can have a chance to advertise cheap:

Per Inch,	- - -	.20
" 2 Inches,	- - -	.35
" Half Column,	- - -	.60
" Column,	- - -	1.10
" Page,	- - -	2.00

Positively no reduction on standing advs. Cash in advance.

Remit in U. S. postal note when convenient, or in one and two cent stamps.

W. L. BROWER,
Editor and Publisher,
ORANGE, NEW JERSEY

Salutation.

With this issue, we place before you, No. 1, of the ORANGE CITY PHILATELIST, trusting it will meet with your approval. It is small in size, compared with some, but it will meet the wants of advertisers, and collectors, by placing good dealers names, in good collector's hands.

EDITOR.

The dull season has passed away, and the busy season is here once more, and if you advertise, your business will increase. A one inch advertisement, in the ORANGE CITY PHILATELIST, will cost 20 cents, and reach a large number of collectors. Send us an advertisement for February number.

For December, the *Curiosity Collector*, and a copy of the *Collector's Dictionary and Guide*, a valuable little book.

Any person can have this paper sent to them every month, providing, they send a 1 cent stamp for postage, or 10 cents, postage for 1 year.

* * *

Boys, start a stamp collection, it will help pass away the long winter evenings, and when you have started, don't give it up, as stamps increase in value, money seldom does. Begin now while prices are low. There are good bargains advertised on the last page of this paper.

* * *

"This paper was to have made its appearance about October 15th 1889, but after we had made arrangements with a certain printer in Ohio, and paid him half his price in advance, he returned the MSS. (not the paper printed) after keeping it nearly two months, so we have been delayed considerable time, and hope our advertisers will let up easy on us.

* * *

We thank the publishers of the following papers, for copies for November; *Eastern Philatelist*, one of the best papers published, *Curio Informant*, and *Rhode Island Philatelist*.

Collectors of Foreign countries send a selection of Envelopes Cards, &c., and I will send in return equal value in U. S. Envelopes, Cards and Department stamps.

W. L. BROWER,
Orange, N. J., U. S. A.

Don't forget to send a rc. for the next No. of this paper.

FRENCH COL. 1860.

4 var., French Col., 1860, \$.15
 6 " Belgium Postal Packet, 1879, .18
 10 sets to dealers, 1.00

Approval sheets at 33 1/3 per cent. discount. New list free. Good selections sent to dealers. Agents wanted in every city, and every school, to sell stamps on commission. Write for terms. W. L. BROWER, Orange, N. J.

TO EVERY READER

of this paper, who remits me within the next 30 days, TEN CENTS, for one of my "Colonial Packets" of foreign postage stamps, (this packet contains 15 var. of Br. Colonials, worth at retail prices, about 50 cents,) I will give a scarce Canadian Provincial stamp free. Address HENRY S. HARTE, P. O. Box 1896, Montreal, Canada.

◁ **TEN DOLLARS** ▷

will be given to agents making the largest sales, besides a commission of 33 1/3 per cent. Send at once for sheets. Bargains! Japan 1876, 5s, orange, 9c.; Mexico 1888, 25c, red, 11c; 4 Guanacaste, 17c; 6 Peru, 11c; 16 Japan 1874 88, 21c, Foreign correspondence solicited, I have, from time to time, wholesale lots, which I dispose of, very cheap. Dealers will do well to communicate with me. Mail trade only.

R. P. SPOONER,

37 W. 32nd St.,

A. P. A. 669

New York City.

SHEETS

of good postage stamps sent on approval, at 30 per cent. commission, to all collectors sending first class references, or deposit to

CHAS. BEAMISH, JR.,

2107 No. 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

United States stamps of all kinds, particularly Executives, wanted in any quantity, from one to one thousand.

:: COLLECTIONS BOUGHT. ::

BARGAINS.

U. S. due, 7 var., complete, .20
 Hayti, 1888, 4 var., .12
 Heligoland, 21 var., unused, .33
 Azores, 7 var., .14
 Switzerland, 62-67, 10 var., unused, .16
 Gt. Britain Jubilee, including 9d., 10 var., .14
 Price list free. C. DREW, Box 3250, N. Y. City.

United States Stamps on Approval

Send a reference for a sheet of stamps on approval. Collectors please send their want lists. D. GEDNEY,

34 Burnet St., East Orange, N. J.

40!

The above figures represent the per cent. I allow my agents, on stamps sold from my approval sheets.

I WANT AGENTS.

Send reference, and state about what priced stamps and kind, are desired. Every collector should get a copy of the

:: CANADIAN REVENUE CATALOGUE :: which we have just issued, and which is complete in every detail. Contains also four portraits of well-known philatelists. Prices, cloth 30c., paper 15c. Circulars and 25 varieties of stamps, 2c. stamp. F. J. STANTON, Smyrna, N. Y.

Please mention this paper when answering advertisements.

APPROVAL SHEETS

Of desirable stamps will be sent to responsible parties furnishing satisfactory references, or deposit. All stamps priced at or under catalogue, and 35 per cent. discount allowed on foreign, and 25 per cent. on United States.

:: :: AGENTS WANTED! :: ::

Duncan S. Wylie,

176 E. 125th St., New York City.

A. P. A., C. P. A., N. P. S., B. P. C., N. S. D. A.

Wanted, for cash, one or two good collections, containing 1500 or more specimens.

ORANGE CITY PHILATELIST.

VOL. I.

ORANGE N J, FEBRUARY, 1890.

No. 2.

Many Spurious Stamps.

Stamps which have been in use little over half a century, says the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, have been more eagerly collected and by a larger number of persons than any other product of human industry.

The value of collections varies from a dollar or two to tens of thousands of dollars, and there is a constant demand for stamps of greater or less rarity, and ranging in price from a few cents to hundreds of dollars.

So considerable is this demand that the counterfeiters have taken advantage of it and hundreds of thousands of stamps are annually placed on the market by unprincipled dealers that never were issued by the government whose imprint they bear.

Counterfeit stamps have appeared in nearly every country, and imitations more or less accurate have been placed on the market wherever collectors were to be found. Not a few counterfeits, generally of a poor character, have originated in this country.

This nefarious industry thrives in England and France, while in Spain it became so common as to call for the enactment of special laws to prevent it. Of late years, however, Germany has enjoyed almost a monopoly of this business, and 95 per cent. of the counterfeit postage stamps are manufactured in that country.

The Government has seldom been a sufferer in this way, the imitations nearly invariably going into the hands of collectors. The single important exception to this rule is to be found in Spain.

Several of the South American republics were at one time flooded with counterfeit stamps which were used for postage, but the sales, owing to the habits of the people and the infrequency with which they wrote letters, were not sufficient to afford the imitators any adequate reward for their expense and trouble, and the issues soon disappeared.

In Spain, however, the case was different. The Spanish stamps were simple in design and of poor workmanship, and therefore easily duplicated, while the rates were high enough to afford a large margin of profit. Fifteen or twenty years ago counterfeits were so common as to cause the Government to alter its models yearly, and it was not until the stamps were ordered in London instead of being made in the country in which they were used that the trouble ceased. Since that time counterfeit stamps have seldom or never been placed upon letters.

Contrary to the general supposition, the counterfeiter seldom undertakes to imitate the rarest and most expensive varieties. Those would only be bought by collectors who have studied the subject, and detection would be nearly sure to follow an attempted sale. The great mass of stamps sold are bought by boys and girls, who begin collections and abandon them in a year or two. From this source the demand is constant, and as almost anything purporting to be a stamp is accepted as genuine, the imitator has a fine field.

The fact that many unused stamps are sold at less than their face value is explained by the fact that they are not genuine. In Europe the industry thrives more than

in this country or in England. Nearly every tourist has one or more friends who request that stamps of the different countries visited be sent home, and travellers are familiar with the sheets of stamps that are for sale in nearly every cigar stand or tobacco shop that they enter.

The great majority of these are imitations, and for few of them is more than 10 or 15 cents asked. The reason for this is evident. A real collector, if asked to give \$5 or \$10 for a stamp, would either examine it very carefully himself or submit it to an expert. The cheaper stamps he would pay less attention to, as he would have them in his collection, and those who desired to obtain them would be safely counted upon as destitute of technical knowledge.

Therefore rare stamps are very seldom counterfeited. The imitators regularly supply the dealers with their wares, and in many instances set up stamp bureaus of their own, advertising packets containing certain specified specimens at a given price. In many instances the stamps sold in packets are genuine, but more counterfeits are disposed of in this manner than in any other.

Big Business at the N. Y. P. O.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MATTER HANDLED—INCREASE OF HALF A MILLION IN THE RECEIPTS.

The comparative table which is printed here gives some idea of the immense quantities of mail matter of the various classes received and distributed by the New York Postoffice, and also the almost startling way in which it is yearly increasing. The table has been furnished by Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, who, it cannot be doubted, is handling the great mass of mail matter most creditably with the force at his command. When the increase of 1889 over 1888 is examined it is difficult to un-

derstand how Postmaster Van Cott can keep up the reputation of the office for efficiency and promptitude which it has achieved without a proportionate addition to his force. The sale of postage stamps has increased \$522,166.48 over last year. The New York office has received and dispatched 49,779,648 more letters, postal cards, etc., than last year. The City Division has collected in 1889 46,378,585 more letters and other packages than in 1888, and has delivered 27,154,356 more. A similarly large growth during the present year is observable in the registry and money-order divisions.

The amount of postage stamps, etc., sold during the year ending December 20, 1889, was \$5,924,456.29; the amount for the previous year was \$5,402,289.81.

Mail matter handled in the Mailing and Distribution Division during the year 1888: of local origin letters 162,065,421, postal cards 24,933,142, other matter 185,922,592; received by mail, letters 31,468,131, postal cards 7,867,032, other matter 46,681,042; foreign dispatched, letters 21,307,055, postal cards 1,014,621, other matter, 36,302,261; total, letters 214,840,607, postal cards 33,814,795, other matter 268,905,895; grand total 517,561,297.

Mail matter handled in the Mailing and Distributing Division during the year 1889: of local origin, letters 180,937,930, postal cards 30,156,321, other matter 200,707,135; received by mail 31,687,732, postal cards 7,921,932, other matter 51,678,881; foreign letters 22,100,945, postal cards 1,052,425, other matter 41,097,644; total, letters 234,726,607, postal cards 39,130,678, other matter 293,483,660; grand total, 567,340,945.

In the City Delivery Division the collections in 1889 numbered 347,953,513, against 301,574,928 in the year before.

There were delivered in 1889 312,038,132 pieces of mail matter, against 284,883,766 in 1888.

In the Registry Division 9,149,757 pieces were handled in the year ending November 30, 1889, against 8,794,758 in the previous twelve months.

In the Money-Order Division there were issued in the year ended December 14, 1889, 2,698,478 money orders; the record for the year before is 2,665,533.

Postmaster Van Cott was pleased yesterday at the news that the Postmaster-General had designated the location of twenty new sub-stations in this city. These stations differ from the branch-stations now established in that letters are not sent out from them by carriers. Stamps will be sold and money orders and registry receipts issued, so that for all purposes for which citizens usually visit the general office or branch stations the new sub-stations will be post-offices. They are so placed that residents of all parts of the city will be accommodated.—*N. F. Tribune.*

A New Venture in Philately.

BY PHIL A. TELIC.

It is wonderful how philately has advanced in the past few years.

A few years ago, stamp collecting was merely a pastime for the school-boy, while at the present time nearly one hundred thousand persons are interested in philately, including not only the school-boy, but many wealthy and influential men.

It has even advanced so far, that a well-known cigarette manufacturer gives a genuine foreign stamp, valued from 1 cent to one dollar, in each package of cigarettes, while some stamp dealers give a rare (?) stamp to every collector who sends for an approval sheet.

Where will philately end?

Proofs.

Comparatively few collectors pay any attention to proofs of either postage or revenue stamps. There seems to be a general impression that they are outside the domain of philately. They are rarely offered for sale by dealers, and the auction sale affords about the only apparent chance to obtain them.

They are of course not stamps, yet they are so closely related to them, that they very properly and naturally attract the attention of a very intelligent class of collectors. They should by no means take the place of the real stamp, which has a character peculiarly its own, and for which there can be no substitute as long as we collect stamps as philatelists; but as a fitting accompaniment of a stamp collection, nothing, it seems to me, can be more beautiful or appropriate than proofs of the stamps we value so highly. Their proofs are their prototypes, their ancestors, and such deserve recognition.

The prices usually obtained for them at auction sales, are mostly such as to place them within the reach of the ordinary collector, though a general demand for them would, no doubt, cause an advance.

The most valued, of course, are those on India paper, yet the prices for these at recent sales averaged about 10 cents for most of the U. S. postage and Department stamps, except the higher values of state.—*R. W. BURCHARD in National Philatelist.*

How many dealers have received the following answer, after making several requests for collectors to return sheets?

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 14th at hand and I will state that I never rec'd any stamps from you. Hoping you find your stamps, I remain

Yours respectfully,

FRAUD SKINN.

Primitive Post Office.

The barrel used for a Post Office by every Nation at Magellan Straits, S. A., has the name of being the most primitive post office, but no doubt the reader will think the Morilagnais Indians, who inhabit the country through which the Saguenay river runs, have the most primitive one.

They write a message on a piece of birch bark, and then taking a stick about 3 or 4 feet long, split it about 6 inches, placing the birch bark message in the split. The stick is then placed firmly in the ground near some frequented route, and is taken to its destination by the first person travelling in the right direction.

No doubt the aborigines are happy, having no knowledge of Hill or Chalmers, which is more than we can say of some of the philatelic publishers or writers. Ed.

Exchange Column.

Free to all subscribers, and to non-subscribers 3c. per line.

I will give good exchange in rare U. S. stamps, for a 32 caliber revolver, 22 caliber Colts rifle, or a 32 caliber Winchester rifle. D. Gedney, 34 Burnet St., E. Orange, N. J.

Will give 5 good philatelic papers for three 30c, or one 90c, U. S. stamps. W. L. Brower, Orange, N. J.

Will give good exchange in foreign stamps for U. S. special delivery, dep't, match, medicine, or playing-card stamps. W. L. Brower, Orange, N. J.

The Orange City Philatelist free for one year for any stamp catalogued at 15 cents. Orange City Philatelist, Orange, N. J.

I want an agent in every city to take subscriptions for this paper. Write for terms to W. L. Brower, Orange, N. J.

Would like to receive sheets of United States and foreign stamps, coins, etc. Wm. F. Nix, 433 N. Dallas St., Baltimore, Md.

I have a volume of the "Argosy" to exchange for stamps, United States preferred. H. G. Leavitt, 25 Burnett St., East Orange, New Jersey.

New Issues.

BRAZIL.—The new stamps were in use the last part of Dec. They bear the symbol of a blue globe encircled by the words "Republic of the United States of Brazil." Two new journal stamps, 10 and 20 reis. 10 reis, large square, olive green. 20 " " " bright green.

FRENCH LEVANT.—The 5fr. has been surcharged for use here. 5fr. lilac, surcharged 20pi. in black.

GERMAN EMPIRE.—Of the new type, with the centre not embossed. 5 pfennig, green. 10 " red. 20 " blue. 50 " brown.

GIBRALTAR.—We have seen two values of the new issue. 5 centimes, green. 10 " olive green.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Of the Jubilee issue the 4d, 6d, and 5s, are surcharged "O. S." for service, and the provisional stamps surcharged "Postage," the 10s, and £1, are also surcharged "O. S." Official, 4d, brown, such'd C. S. black. 6d, rose, " " " " 5s, violet " " " red. 10s, lilac & rose, surch'd, C. S. black. 20s, " " " " " "

SARAWAK.—The eight cents of the recent issue is surcharged "2" in black. 2 cents, surcharged in black on 8c, green and rose.—*Stamp News.*

Collectors in Foreign countries send a selection of Envelopes Cards, &c., and I will send in return equal value in U. S. Envelopes, Cards and Department stamps. I also desire new issues of the lower values.

W. L. BROWER.
Orange, N. J., U. S. A.

Orange City Philatelist.

Subscription 10c. per year.

The rates for advertising in this paper are low, so all dealers can have a chance to advertise cheap:

Per Inch,	- - -	.30
" 2 Inches,	- - -	.50
" Half Column,	- - -	.90
" Column,	- - -	1.60
" Page,	- - -	3.00

Positively no reduction on standing advs.

Cash in advance.

Remit in U. S. postal note when convenient, or in one and two cent stamps.

W. L. BROWER,
Editor and Publisher,
ORANGE, NEW JERSEY

Here we are for a second time, twice the size of No. 1.

We want our readers and advertisers to know, that we have come to stay, no matter what our contemporaries have to say in the negative, so send in your subscriptions at once and receive a complete file.

"Advertising pays," so Barnum said, and it will pay you to advertise in this paper, so send in your ads early and secure a good position.

The *Eureka Philatelist* published in the December number my name as owing \$1 for advertising, which was a mistake on the part of the publisher. He has rectified his mistake in the January number. We are sorry this has happened as it hurts one's business.

Our advertising rates have been raised slightly, but as our subscription list has increased, it will benefit our advertisers so much more in the end. Try it and be convinced.

It is useless for us to say all our advertisers are reliable, as one glance at the advertising columns will convince any one.

Every collector should have in his possession one of Scott's complete catalogues; it is as closely related to a stamp collection, as a dictionary is to a spelling-book. Price 25c.

Exchanges.

Western Philatelist, a fine paper, but four pages to enumerate its exchange list; wonderful!

Rhode Island Philatelist has completed its first year, and still looks prosperous.

Eureka Philatelist slow but sure.

Eastern Philatelist, always full of good news, and ads.

Philatelic Express.

Correio Luzitano of Lisbon, Portugal.

Le Courrier du Timbrophile.

Stamp News, London, Eng.

Philatelic Journal of America, excellent!

Le Mercure, from Athens, Greece.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie.

Philatelic Gazette.

Nebraska Philatelist.

Dominion Philatelist.

Wanted for Cash

Or good exchange given. Old issues of U. S. Postage, U. S. Navy Dep't, Justice Dep't, State Dep't, Executive Dept. Collectors having duplicates of the above please send them for inspection, stating price wanted.

W. L. BROWER, - Orange, N. J.

WHERE ARE YOUR CANCELLED STAMPS?

IF ANY ONE HAS THREE OR FOUR MILLIONS OF THEM LYING AROUND HE CAN FIND A MARKET FOR THEM.

Has any one 1,000,000 stamps or 500,000 or 100,000? The man who has long been wanted by people who have saved up stamps and who have jealously guarded them for years has been found. He actually buys cancelled stamps by the million or hundred thousand. This cheerful news is given for the benefit of those who have cried out for information from time to time. But the man who buys them does not expect to see them redeemed, nor is he trying to relieve the sufferings of those who have carefully hoarded the "little green uns," the three-cent stamp, and the five-cent stamp, and the stamp of all kinds. But the seekers of wealth by stamp-selling are not likely to acquire great fortunes in this way. If they have only collected a few thousand, or even 100,000 they would better become discouraged and give it up, for the wholesale market price of cancelled postage stamps (unless for some particular reason they are intrinsically more valuable) is \$100 a million. And that is \$10 a hundred thousand.

"Why do I buy postage stamps?" said G. B. Calman, of No. 299 Pearl St., to a *Tribune* reporter. "Why, to sell them, of course."

"Who wants them?"

"If the people did not want them, I certainly should not buy them."

"Give one instance of a reasonable demand for them."

"Well, there is a big cigarette company which has a cancelled stamp on a picture which is given away with every box of cigarettes. The company uses millions of them."

"Another."

"A certain publication gives a stamp book for so many coupons, the coupons going with the papers."

"What kinds of stamps do you buy?"

"All kinds."

"But who wants common green two-cent stamps? They are not rare."

"Well, they are less common in Western Bulgaria than in New York City. I buy stamps in all parts of Europe and bring them to America, and I ship American stamps to all parts of Europe."

"How many stamps do you buy a year?"

"I bought over 50,000,000 last year. For fifteen years I have averaged about 20,000,000 a year."

"What becomes of them?"

"Think of all the shops where stamps are sold. A great many people make collections, and the stamps are all gathered for them in this way."

"What do you pay for stamps?"

"One hundred dollars for a million of any kind. I don't care what they are, I will take them. But I pay a great deal more for rare ones, of course. Sometimes people find old stamps which have lying around for years. Frequently they are very valuable."

"Suppose you were to get an order for 50,000,000 could you fill it?"

"Yes."

"Would you buy as many?"

"Yes."

"How do you handle them?"

"Those packing cases there are full of them. You see the stamps are assorted and put in envelopes and boxed for shipment."

"It would not pay, would it, to count 1,000,000 two-cent stamps; how do you manage that?"

"We can estimate them almost precisely by weight."

"So cancelled stamps really have a market value?"

"If they did not, as I said before, I should not buy them. Bring round a million or two, in boxes or bales, and see for yourself. There are few things in these days that are allowed to go to waste." And he picked up a package of foreign stamps and gave them to the reporter as a nest-egg.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

AGENTS WANTED!

I have made up a large number of sheets of 1 and 2 cent stamps valued at that price by Scott's Catalogue. All good salable stamps. I will allow 40 per cent. to all answering this ad within 30 days. Send first class reference. Price List and 25 foreign stamps free for 2-cent stamp. CHAS. W. HOYT, 309 Howard Ave., New Haven, Ct.

First class rare stamps for advanced collectors.

Kastor & Co., 124 E. 86th St., NEW YORK.
Kastor & Co., 124 E. 86th St., NEW YORK.

Agents wanted at 30 per cent. commission. Stamps marked below Scott's.

1000 finely mixed stamps including Samoa Nicaragua, etc., Price, 20 cents, postage 4 cts.

The Eureka Philatelist one year and a big premium for 15c. Sample copy free.

EUREKA STAMP CO.,
 1613 Bush St., San Francisco, Cal.

HERE ARE SOME BARGAINS!

Azores, 4 varieties,	\$.05
*Bolivia, 1867, 5c, green,	.07
" " 1867, 50c, orange,	.35
" " 1871, 5c, green,	.10
" " 1871, 10c, red,	.18
" " 1871, 10c, green,	.10
Brazil, 1888, 100 reis,	.03
" " 1888, 500 reis,	.03
" " 1888, 700 reis,	.50
" " 1888, 1000 reis,	.30
Br. Guiana, 3 var,	.05
*Br. No. Borneo, 2c,	.05
Fr. Colonies, 1860, 3 var,	.12
*Guatemala, 1882, 5var, complete,	.15
Hong Kong, 3 var,	.05
Nova Scotia, 2 cents,	.12
" " 5 cents,	.05
*Samoa, 8 var, complete,	.25
*Salvador, 1889, 1c, surcharged on 3c,	.10

UNITED STATES.

5c, 1847, very fine,	.23
2c, 1866, black,	.02
10c, 1866, green,	.05
12c, 1866, black,	.15
15c, 1866, black,	.17
24c, 1866, lilac,	.17
7c, vermilion,	.22
30 var, U. S. Dep't, Navy, P. O., Interior, etc.,	1.00
7 var, " " Due, complete,	.22

*Unused. Orders under 50 cents must contain return postage.

Fine sheets of stamps sent on approval to responsible parties, at a large discount,

W. L. BROWER, - Orange, N. J.

Special Bargains.

Ceylon, 1885, 5c, on 32c, blue,	\$.10
" " 1887, 15c, on 16c, yellow,	.10
Great Britain, 1884, 10sh, blue,	.40
Hong Kong, 1885, 50c, on 48c,	.15
" " " \$1.00 on 96c,	.30
*Hawaiian Is., 1862, 2c, rose,	.12
Italy, Unpaid, 5 lire, blue,	.16
Italy, " " 10 " " " " " " " "	.10
*Mexico, 1864, 1/2r, on 1r, scarlet,	.15
*Mexico, 1889 Officially Sealed, brown,	.10
Peru, 1860, 1 pesta,	.15
Philippine Is., 1864, 3 1/2c,	.15
" " " 12 4-8c,	.15
*Straits Settlements, 1887, 3c, on 32c,	.12
*Salvador, 1889, 1c, green,	.10
" " " 1c, on 3c, brown,	.10
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