

J. SPEED, Jr., Publisher.  
ST. LOUIS,

I.	The Stamps of the New Republic	-	3
II.	Rare U. S. Stamps	-	4
III.	Postage Stamp Collecting	-	4
IV.	The Study of Philately	-	4
V.	German-American Parody	-	5
VI.	Incidents in Coin Collecting	-	5
VII.	The Acme of Cheap Postage	-	6
VIII.	Postal Points	-	7
IX.	Lively Postage Stamps	-	7
X.	Editorial Department :	-	-
	<i>Youths' Companion</i>	-	7
	<i>Washington Star</i>	-	7
	<i>N. Y. Ledger</i>	-	6
	<i>J. G. Bingham</i>	-	5
	<i>Ph. Heinsberger</i>	-	5
	<i>"Rodney"</i>	-	4
	<i>G. W. R.</i>	-	4
	<i>H. J. W.</i>	-	4
	<i>Ph. Heinsberger</i>	-	3
II.	Notes	-	9
	Postage Stamps	-	11
	Notice to Advertisers	-	11
	The Publisher	-	12
	Temporary Organization	-	18
XI.	Cold Hard Gall	-	18
	<i>Ed. W. Sandys</i>	-	18
XII.	Advertisements	-	14

Contents.

Devoted to the Hobby of the Day.

International Stamp Journal.

THE

1890.

SEPTEMBER,

No. 1.

50c. a Year.

VOL. I.

110342



# INTERNATIONAL STAMP JOURNAL.

VOL. I.

SEPTEMBER, 1890.

No. 1.

## The Stamps of the New Republic.

**A**FRICA, the "Dark Continent," is still a vast, mostly unexplored land, and it is a funny name the New Republic has chosen. The history of the country is without any importance. It was in the year 1885 that some thousands of Dutchmen (Boers) emigrated from Natal and Transvaal and settled down in an interior part of Africa (South). They combined to a political union and founded a republic. The inhabitants are Dutchmen (Boers), Hottentotts and Caffres (darkies), and the language of the country is "Dutch." (Hollandish, but NOT German).

In American stamp catalogues are described only a part of the postage stamps of the New Republic. But as I have received recently full information about all postage stamps of the New Republic from my correspondent in South Africa, I will, for the benefit of the readers of the INTERNATIONAL STAMP JOURNAL, give the full details. The authentic list of "all" postage stamps of the New Republic, is as follows:

In 1886 there were issued the 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 9 penny, 1 shilling, 7 sh. 6 pence, 10 sh., 13 sh., 20 sh. and 30 sh. stamps. All stamps are violet and on grayish blue paper, and are perforated. On the top of the stamps are the words "Nieuwe Republiek." In the centre is the value, and at the bottom are the words "Zuid-Africa" in the Dutch language. In the four corners is a design similar to an anchor. I have to mention right here that the high value stamps, the 7 sh. 6 pence, and the 10, 13, 20 and 30 sh., were seldom used, as they were for prepayment on packages. For this reason the high values were also used as revenue stamps, although originally they are postage

stamps and have been used as such. The fee for packages in the New Republic is 1 sh. for each pound, and seven pounds is the limit of weight for each package. The correspondence of the country amounts to very little. There was also issued during the same year, 1886, the following values, violet color, but printed on yellow paper: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 9 penny, same design. Others were issued in the year 1887, the values as follows, with date: 1, 2, 4 and 6 penny, violet, on yellow paper, same design. In the same year there were also issued 1 and 2 penny, violet, on blue paper, same design, but without date. There were also issued during the year the following values on blue paper: 3, 4 and 6 penny, violet, same design. In the same year another lot of stamps were issued on yellow paper, in values of 3, 4 and 6 penny, and 1 shilling, violet, with same design. There also were issued in 1887, envelope stamps in values of 2 penny, violet, on white, and 2 penny, violet, on blue. As a further support for the state treasury of the small New Republic, there were issued during the year 1886, Revenue Stamps, similar in color and design as the postage stamps, but of a larger size, and with the inscription "Zegelrecht," signifying Revenues. The Revenue stamps of the New Republic are issued in values from 1 penny up to £5. I must state here that it is a mystery such a small country as the New Republic has issued so many varieties of postage and revenue stamps. Founded in the year 1885, and only a small correspondence! Probably the little country is in need of money, and therefore the stamp collectors will not blame the postal authorities, but on the contrary we "Adherents of Philately" welcome the Postage and Revenue stamps of the New Republic.

New York.

PH. HEINSBERGER.

## Rare U. S. Stamps.

**A**MONG the valuable stamps in existence is the celebrated Brattleboro (Vt.) stamp, issued in 1846. This stamp has a value of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Another rare one is the Baltimore 5-cent black stamp issued in 1846, each having written upon it the autograph of JAS. M. BUCHANAN, who was postmaster of Baltimore at that time.

Another stamp, which is often taken for a commoner one, is the U. S. 2c. vermilion, with the head of Washington, issued in 1862. This stamp is worth about \$10, while its mate, differing only in the shade of color, which is a lighter red, is only worth one cent.

St. Louis.

H. J. W.

## Postage Stamp Collecting.

**T**HE collecting of postage stamps is not always such a frivolous pastime or occupation as many people imagine. These little bits of colored paper ornamented with portraits or coats of arms, or peculiar devices, have a great deal of information in them. They tell of the rise and fall of princes, of the history of the republics, of the manner and customs of the people, and of the peculiar characteristics of the country.

The French and Spanish stamps are the epitomes of the histories of their respective countries; the English colonial stamps are a geography in themselves, and the South American stamps present a fine display of mottos and devices, while in the stamps of our own country, in common with others issued from other quarters of the globe, we have national portrait galleries.

While postage stamps are being collected, or when they are put into the albums, they are examined and studied. The map is consulted to find the location of the country issuing them. The history is opened to find whose portraits are figured on them, and little by little the research goes on until the collector often finds himself, in a manner, getting hints of almost everything of interest going on in the world. If Russia and Turkey are quarreling over Montenegro, he can discuss the cause of the troubles. He found it out when he examining the Montenegrin stamp in his album.

When a young boy is placed on the throne of Spain, and the collector's attention is called to this country, stamps show him the many changes in that unfortunate country, and

Amadens and Don Carlos, and Isabella and the proud and haughty nation which unveiled a new continent, pass before him as a panorama.

The centennial is spoken of; our young collector takes out his album and sees Franklin with his kite, Washington at Yorktown, Perry on the lakes, Jefferson and Louisiana, Jackson behind the cotton bales at New Orleans, Scott on the plains of Mexico, and Lincoln with his emancipation proclamation.

In stamp collecting the judgment is sharpened to detect the good stamps and to discard the counterfeit. Patience is acquired and taste cultivated in the efforts to produce fine effects. Cases are known of foreign languages being studied, simply to enable the collector to decipher the legends and inscriptions on the stamps.

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

G. W. R.

St. Louis.

## The Study of Philately.

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



well-remembered relics of my early life. It is with every young collector, and unlike many others. Philately is a pastime that from its early to its later stages, possesses nothing but instruction and things of interest for one and all constituents. — "RODNEY" (in *Southern Journal*.

### German-American Parody About the Postage Stamps of Bavaria and Wurtemberg.

By PH. HEINSBERGER, NEW YORK.

Das war die gute alte Zeit  
Als noch nicht existirte  
Das Deutsche Reich in Herlichkeit  
Der Bundestag noch regierte.  
Die gute alte Zeit ist hin  
Das muss nun freilich betruenen  
Doch ist zum ewigen Gewinn  
Noch Eines von ihr geblieben.

Als Nord und Sued und West und Ost  
Ward einig in vielen Dingen  
Da wollte auf dem Gebiete der "Post"  
Die Einigung nicht gelingen.  
Ob Deutschland auch sich hat erneut  
Und hat auch "Deutsche Marken"  
Zwei Laendern blieb aus alter Zeit  
Des Briefes "besondere Marke."

Das ist das grosse heilige Recht  
Der "Bayern und Wurtemberger"  
Wer dran zu ruetteln sich erfrecht  
Erregt gewaltigen Aerger.  
Und ist "Germania" auch noch so gross  
Hier Kann Sie doch nichts erreichen  
Sie werden das alte Recht nicht loss  
Der "besonderen Postwerthzeichen."

Was da zu sagen mag die Welt  
Dem Deutschen darf das nicht Kueemmern  
Sie duerfen so sagt der Bayernheld  
Nicht heilige Rechte zertruemmern.  
Und macht es auch viel Plag und Pein  
Nichts hilft das Reden und Schreiben  
Es Kaun nun einmal nicht anders sein  
Und wird vielleicht immer so bleiben.

So hat aus der guten alten Zeit  
Doch eines noch sich erhalten  
Das auf "Germanias" neuem Kleid  
Sitzt wie ein Flicker vom alten  
"Philatella" selbst zu der man feht  
Sie wird nichts dagegen machen  
Und ruhig muessen die Deutschen sehen  
Dass Deutsch-Amerikaner darueber lachen.

#### EXPLANATION.

Up to the year 1866 the present German Empire was divided into many independent states under the protectorate of Austria. Each year delegates (Ambassadors) from each independent German State meet in assembly in the German city, Frankford on the Main River. This

political assembly was called in German "Bundes Rath" (Confederate Meeting). Bavaria and Wurtemberg, as independent Kingdoms, were members of this so called confederation, "Bundes Rath," and they had their own postage stamps since 1849-1851. But, in consequence of political events in the year 1870, those independent German States were united and established the "German Empire." But the Kingdoms of Bavaria and Wurtemberg had reserved the right of full independence, and especially of an independent "mail service." The German Empire, since 1871, has issued postage stamps of her own, and those Imperial German postage stamps are "void" in Bavaria and Wurtemberg. This state of things is described in the above parody, and the outside world is laughing about this German postal mixture.

#### Incidents in Coin Collecting.

IN the winter of 1879 I met a gentleman at the First National Bank in C—, who after the preliminaries of an introduction in which he learned I was a collector of coins, began to inquire of my success, and showed considerable apparent interest in the statements I there made him.

After a short conversation he said, "If you will call up to my house at H—, some day, I will let you have a few pieces that I think you will find desirable." Thanking him and promising to do so at the first leisure opportunity, we separated. In a few days I had a business call to the town of H—, nine miles distant, and after its completion, I drove to his house, finding him at home.

He brought out a small package and prefaced, showing its contents, with the remark, "I have had these coins in my possession for nearly forty years. I remember that I thought they were very nice at the time and so concluded to make them keepsakes. But I've lost interest in them, and for the vim and enthusiasm you show in this profession, I have taken a liking to you, and if you want them you shall have them." Untying the package in the meantime, and while I was mentally hoping he had some fine and possibly rare coins, imagine my interest and astonishment when the first piece that made its appearance was a *Proof* U. S. Dollar of 1836. "Isn't that rather fine, he remarked. I acquiesced that it was quite pretty for so late a date. "Well, here are some older Uncle Sam's Dollars, 1795, '96, '97, '98 and '99, that you may like better." And

they were gems for these years. Undoing another small package, he dropped out eleven half-dollars, one very good one of 1815, but unfortunately pierced with a small hole over the head of Liberty, one of 1820, one a *Proof* of 1830, and the balance of later dates, all in an excellent state of preservation.

The last package contained seven U. S. copper cents only. Try as hard as I could not to manifest too much interest, these last very near out-generated me. I ran my eyes over their dates, 1793, '95, '96, 1807, over 6, 1809, '11 and '12. I mentally exclaimed, "They are grand, they are magnificent, they are every one a *gem*." Each was in very fine, uncirculated condition—conditions so desirable to coin fanciers. All the coins lay spread out on the table before us, and it was the best little lot I had ever seen. I could hardly restrain my impatience. I "sounded" each piece to test genuineness. None gave any uncertain sound. I examined each piece closely. After doing so I quietly turned toward the gentleman and said, "They are a very good lot, indeed, friend C., and if you will spare them at a reasonable price I would most certainly like them." C. had been watching me closely all along, and his reply came sharp, "I am pleased that you like them, and you shall have them at your own figures."

"Not at all, my dear sir," I answered, "you must make your price, and if agreeable, I will accept and also thank you."

Taking his pencil and a scrap of paper he made a moment's calculation and replied, "Give me fifty per cent advance over face on the dollars and halves, and I think the seven copper cents ought to be worth about thirty-five cents. The lot total, \$17.60."

I tendered a \$20 bill and upon his rising to get the difference, I said, "Do not trouble yourself to get me the change. The coins are worth the \$20, and I prefer to pay you more than to take any back." He expostulated, but I was firm, and doing up the coins and carefully putting them in my pocket, we, after a short talk on various subjects, parted with kindly feeling of esteem and regard. I might add that I afterwards could have taken \$75 for those coins from a brother collector, but declined. One of the dollars I did sell for \$18.25 and three of the copper cents for \$14, retaining the others in my private collection.—J. G. BINGHAM (in *California Philatelist*).

A boy who wanted to learn the soap-making business was bounced because he could not tell a lye.—Ex.

## THE ACME OF CHEAP POSTAGE.

**A** MOVEMENT is now well under way in England which contemplates the most remarkable postal reform that has been mooted since SIR ROWLAND HILL, half a century ago, proposed that his countrymen's letters should be forwarded to any point within the limits of the British Islands on payment of a penny, or two cents in American money. The present demand is that for the same fee of a penny letters shall be sent to British colonies all over the world. As things are now, it costs an Englishman five cents to send a letter to Canada, eight cents to Australia by the Cape of Good Hope route, and ten cents to India by the same roundabout course. To send letters by the short route, *via* Calais and Brindisi, costs more, because the French and Italian governments between them levy a toll of two cents per letter for the land transit of twelve hundred miles. We only charge, on the other hand, one cent per letter for carrying the British Australian mails from New York to San Francisco, a distance of three thousand miles. What is peculiarly exasperating under the existing arrangements is the fact that foreign mails are carried so cheaply by English mail steamers, that a Frenchman or German can send a letter to almost every British dependency (except Canada) for half the fee exacted of an Englishman. One London mercantile house is said to have saved six thousand five hundred dollars a year by having its eastern correspondence posted in France. Of course such discrimination against English trade in favor of commercial rivals excites indignation, and public opinion has lately found such peremptory expression that Mr. GOSCHEN, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has agreed to reduce the colonial postage charges to a uniform rate of five cents. This concession, far from satisfying the reformers, has only aroused a more vehement agitation for the penny, or two-cent, rate. Americans are materially interested in this movement, because it is a fundamental feature of the program that letters shall be sent to the United States at the same rate as to the colonies. Considering, indeed, that most of the Canadian mails are forwarded by the way of New York, it would be absurd to charge five cents for a letter to New York and only two cents for a letter sent on hundreds of miles further to Montreal.—*N. Y. Ledger*.

A lengthy morning call—A mother trying to get her son out of bed.—Ex.

## POSTAL POINTS.

## An Insight Into the Work of a Great Department.

THE work of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, shows some interesting results. The number of offices established and the increase in the number of offices in operation were greater than perhaps for any previous year in the history of the country. Tables showing the establishments, the discontinuances, the increase and the number of offices in operation June 30, will undoubtedly be of more than ordinary interest to the public, and are given as follows:

## ESTABLISHMENTS AND DISCONTINUANCES OF POST OFFICES.

Year.	Estab-lished.	Discon-tinued.	In-crease.
1880.....	3,462	1,328	2,113
1881.....	2,915	1,415	1,500
1882.....	3,166	1,447	1,719
1883.....	3,253	1,621	1,632
1884.....	3,414	1,260	2,154
1885.....	2,121	886	1,235
1886.....	3,482	1,120	2,362
1887.....	3,043	1,500	1,543
1888.....	3,864	1,645	2,219
1889.....	2,770	1,147	1,623
1890.....	4,426	1,025	3,401

The total number of offices in 1880 was 43,012, and 1890, 62,400.

In the matter of the number of establishments of new offices for the past fiscal year, the State of Pennsylvania leads, having 250 such cases. Texas followed with 207, Virginia with 200, Kentucky with 199, Alabama with 197 and Georgia with 196. New Hampshire and Rhode Island each had nine new offices established, which was the smallest among the States. The new State of Washington increased its offices by 132, and far-off Alaska has three. The new offices in all the States and Territories are increasing rapidly.—*Washington Star*.

If you should see a messenger boy running when there was no use for it, that would be a phenomenon; but if you should see him running when there was cause for it, that would be a miracle.—*Elmira Gazette*.

Investigate a man closely who talks a good deal about a lack of opportunity, and you will find a shoemaker who wants to become president of a bank.—*Atchison Globe*.

## Lively Postage Stamps.

IT is pleasant to think that the familiar saying "Wonders will never cease," is literally true. Life would hardly be worth living if we could no longer be surprised. As it is, the very simplest and most every day object, even a postage stamp, will sometimes present itself in a novel and startling aspect. The *Philadelphia Press* has a story in point.

A Georgia man, Mr. Evans, stood in the Girard Cafe preparing to mail a letter, and had just moistened two one-cent stamps when they slipped from his fingers and fluttered to the floor. Mr. Evans, who is a portly man, looked at them in disgust, and then stooped to pick them up.

Before he could put his fingers upon them, however, they began to move slowly away from him along the floor. He drew back and gazed at the spectacle with natural astonishment.

He ran his fingers through his hair and pinched his ears to make sure that he was awake, and all the while the postage stamps were gliding along the floor. When they reached the side of the room they began slowly to ascend the wall.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Evans is not given to drink, but according to the *Press*, he hastened to the bartender at this point and begged him to feel his pulse. When he returned the stamps had risen halfway to the ceiling, and were still gliding upward.

Happily for Mr. Evans's sanity, the bits of blue paper just then altered their course and began to descend, and soon they were within reach of his hand. Then the mystery was explained. The moistened stamps had fallen up on a fly's back and had stuck to the insect, which naturally enough started off with them.—*Youths' Companion*.

Kind Lady—I suppose your lot is full of hardships?

Tramp—Indeed it is, mum. In th' winter w'en the farmers is doin' nothin' but eatin' apples an' drinkin' cider, it's too cold fer us to tramp; and in th' summer we're allers bein' offered work.—*Ex*.

If you can't sleep at night as well as you wish, find some special reason why you should get up early. It is a sure cure for insomnia. You will go to sleep the moment you get to bed, and sleep till long past the hour that you wanted to get up.—*Atchison Globe*.

## The International Stamp Journal.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

**J. SPEED, Jr., Publisher,**

1439 Francis St., - - - ST. LOUIS, MO.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES.—In Advance.

One Year,	50c.	Three Months,	20c.
Six Months,	30c.	Single Copy,	5c.
Foreign Subscription, 75c. a year.			

This Journal offers the Best Medium for Stamp and Coin Advertisers of any like publication in the West.

SEPTEMBER, 1890.

## SALUTATORY.

"If at first you don't succeed," etc.

YOU are, no doubt, perfectly familiar with the above quotation, and for us to continue would only be telling you of something you have heard before, but any way, we did try once, and then again. The INTERNATIONAL STAMP JOURNAL is the result of our second attempt. We are not in a position to say positively that it fills a long-felt want, but we hope to fill a niche in the hearts of collectors by giving them a good, readable paper.

It is with no little satisfaction that we place this paper in your hands, and if you experience the same pleasure in reading it as we have in getting it ready for the press, our work has not been in vain.

It has been our one aim for the past six months to induce collectors to join us; to have them become interested financially in the publishing of a stamp paper, and to them we extend our hearty thanks for their cooperation.

Stamp papers are as numerous as butterflies over a fair garden on a summer's day, but as a general rule they are published in the interest of dealers in stamps who devote too much space to advertising and too little to reading matter.

What the young collectors want is the history of a stamp from its issue. What we want is to get every boy and girl interested in the fascinating study. Dealers will recognize this

as an essential feature, for the more collectors there are the better trade they will have.

All advertising matter entrusted to our hands will receive prompt and careful attention, and we will place it "following pure reading matter" when the occasion will permit. We will do our best to advance the interests of both dealer and collector.

Our columns are open for the discussion of all topics relative to philately and numismatics.

Our object in issuing shares of this company was for the purpose of having one or more parties in each city take an active interest in promoting its welfare; in securing subscriptions, advertising matter, etc. We want each shareholder to consider himself as a member of one big family, and that he is expected to contribute his mite for the entertainment of each and every one of them. Hoping they will do this, and that we may all become better acquainted, we remain,

Fraternally,

THE PUBLISHER.

"Many a little makes a muckle" is a proverb of a very thrifty people. The amount we ask for our paper will impoverish no one, and if each one who reads this will stand by us and assist us all they can, we will give them in return a paper they can well be proud of. Interest yourself in our enterprise by becoming a shareholder. Shares and subscription can be paid for in six payments, or less, as the party subscribing may so decide. Payments to be made only on receipt of the JOURNAL.

We make this proposition to publishers of amateur journals: Send us in the names of six subscribers, with three dollars, and we will send as a premium one full paid share in the I. S. J. Co. For ten subscribers and five dollars, will send two full paid shares. These shares are non-assessable, and furthermore, they cannot be purchased for less than the par value — one dollar a share.

Ungraciousness is wholly opposed to all our ideas of good breeding. Just sit down and indite us a short and sweet epistle to the effect that "Enclosed you will find," etc. That would not be ungracious, but only an act on your part that would be fully appreciated by the publisher of the I. S. J.



One morning while conversing with several young ladies, the postage stamp became the topic. We mentioned the fact that we had a collection of nearly fifty thousand stamps, American and foreign. The next morning one of the young ladies handed us a small package and on removing the wrapper we found nearly one hundred of the 1, 2 and 8c. stamps. She had torn them off of her old letters "to increase our collection," so she informed us. We placed them in the trunk with their fifty thousand brethren, for it was quantity and not quality that we were after.

We find there is nothing like trying when one wants to accomplish anything. We thought of publishing a paper devoted to the interests of philatelists and numismatists, and putting our thoughts into words and our words into deeds, we place the JOURNAL in your hands. You can see for yourself what trying will do when you go in to win. We made the JOURNAL our goal and after a hard struggle we have reached it.

CHARLES STEWART PARNELL is said to be a close reader of American Newspapers. As we come under that caption and have mailed a copy of the JOURNAL to Mr. PARNELL, it is possible (emphasize possible) he may become a constant reader of our paper.

"An honest tale spreads best, being plainly told."—*Richard III., act IV.* We offer you shares in the INTERNATIONAL STAMP JOURNAL Co. at one dollar each. We guarantee a dividend of 10 per cent per annum. Can you do better?

Fill out the agreement that you will find herein, or better yet, send us in the full amount in payment for one or more shares and your subscription for one year, and thus help us to become established in our own office.

Keep this copy of the JOURNAL and all subsequent issues, as we have a binder in preparation that will preserve them in book-form, which we intend furnishing to our readers.

Shares in the INTERNATIONAL STAMP JOURNAL Co. are one dollar each, with the privilege of paying for them at the rate of 25c. a month, or more, as you may see fit.

A boy always feels put out when he is taken in, but he wouldn't feel that way long if he would take but a short time to consider that the I. S. J. is just what he wants.

What in the world do you want with all those old stamps? is the question that has been asked of us for times innumerable. The novelty there is in it was generally our answer. And we can say, positively, the novelty has never worn off. It has just as tight a hold upon us now as it ever had. We have been laughed at a score of times for stopping in the street to pick up a stamp, but our collection shows who is able to laugh best. Excuse us if we laugh now.

To Mr. GEO. B. HASTINGS, of Stony Point, New York, was issued the first share of stock in the I. S. J. Co., and from him we also received the first 50c. on subscription. He is a "charter member" and one whom we shall not very soon forget. His order for another share and another year's subscription was received July 28th. Thank you, George; you are one among a thousand.

A sworn statement of the business of the I. S. J. Co. will be sent to each shareholder every three months. The books of this company are open to inspection by any member at any time, or by any one whom they may designate.

The only way to avoid growing old is to die young, and the only way to grow old and enjoy life is by becoming a subscriber to the INTERNATIONAL STAMP JOURNAL.

The first steam-vessel which sailed on the Mississippi river was in 1810, but we can't say when the first stamp paper went sailing—sailing—sailing—ing—!

The leading editorial contribution in this month's INTERNATIONAL STAMP JOURNAL is from the pen of Mr PH. HEINSBERGER, of New York.

Shareholders should work with a will to give us a mammoth circulation. Remember, 20c. on the dollar goes into the dividend fund.

The more subscriptions and advertising matter we receive from the shareholders the better dividends they will receive.

You could not invest a dollar that would bring you in better returns than one invested in a share of the I. S. J. Co.

Send us in a history of your life as a collector for publication.

Write us what you think of this issue of the I. S. J.

FRANK TRACY, son of the Secretary of the Navy, has gone to South America for the purpose of placing the phonograph as numerous as possible with the natives. If FRANK had informed us of his intended trip we should have been glad to have furnished him with a bundle of JOURNALS, and he then could have killed two birds with one stone. Exchanges are not to construe this as meaning that the afore mentioned article and the I. S. J. would necessarily prove fatal to the South Americans.

Among the "Men of Mark" items in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* of recent date we found the following: "Baron Rothschild is an ardent philatelist, and devotes much time and money to collecting and arranging stamps." Also this one: "The Duke of Edinburg is a clever violinist, and also an enthusiastic postage stamp gather, his collection being one of the most complete in the world." Next!

It has been remarked that some give according to their means, and some according to their meanness, but we don't ask you to *give* anything. We want you to become a shareholder in and a subscriber to the JOURNAL, for which you will get value received.

There is a great deal of discussion going on in Washington just now, but we are taking no part in it. All of our spare time is taken up signing subscription receipts and carting silver dollars and halves to the bank in a wheel-borrow.

WILL CARLTON is said to make poetry pay. What we want is to make the I. S. J. pay a good dividend on the money invested. If hard work will do it, it is an assured success.

Boys and girls are not the only ones collecting stamps. The Czar of Russia indulges his youthful pleasures, as he is still a collector of postage stamps and birds' eggs.

Notes and other interesting matter on coins and stamps will be given free ventilation through the columns of the JOURNAL. Send them in.

"Squeak the fife, and beat the drum. Independence Day has come"—and gone, and we now ring in the JOURNAL.

Items of interest to collectors received from subscribers will be duly acknowledged in these columns.

The best American record for "putting" the twenty-one pound shot is 35 feet 10 inches, and is held by C. A. J. QUECKBERNER of the Staten Island Athletic Club. You can make a record for yourself by "putting" a dollar and a half in an envelope and sending same to the I. S. J. for one share in the company and a receipt for one year's subscription.

Gather the walnuts about the 15th of June. Peel off the outside rind of threelemons. Cut a slit in the side of a piece of card board. Place a 50c. piece therein. Enclose card in an envelope and mail it to the I. S. J. We will see that you get a prompt return.

GEORGE AUGUSTA SALA draws \$10,000 a year for dictating four editorials a week for the London *Daily Telegram*. We can hardly afford to pay so much as that at present, but we may be able to do so later on.

Give us some little encouragement in what we have undertaken. Show by your deeds and not words that you fully appreciate our efforts to give you a readable stamp paper and not merely an advertising sheet.

We are pleased to state that Mr. PH. HEINSBERGER, of New York, has consented to write regularly for the JOURNAL. Our readers are assured of a genuine treat each month from the hand of this gentleman.

This is the nineteenth century and we are still on the move. The JOURNAL is undoubtedly the latest venture in the newspaper line in St. Louis.

If you are not a shareholder you should become one immediately, as the dividends will very nearly pay your subscription.

A boy is happiest when he can forget all the mean things he knows about himself and has become a subscriber to the I. S. J.

All amateur publishers should take advantage of our offer and become shareholders in the I. S. J. Co.

You get what you pay for—a stamp paper—when you subscribe for the I. S. J.

All we want is a fair show among the collectors. We will do the rest.

Shares, \$1.00. A dividend of 10 per cent per annum is guaranteed.

## POSTAGE STAMPS.

THE following "floater" was caught in our net and believing it would be of interest to our readers, it is herewith reproduced.

"There are about six thousand different kinds of postage stamps in existence. The museum of the Berlin Post-office alone contains between four thousand and five thousand specimens, of which half are from Europe, and the remainder divided between Asia, Africa, America, and Australia. Some of the stamps bear coats-of-arms and other emblems, impartially borrowed from the heavens above, the earth beneath, and the waters under the earth—stars, eagles, lions, horses, serpents, railway trains, dolphins, and other "fearful wild fowl." There are, moreover, the effigies of five emperors, eighteen kings, three queens, one grand duke, several inferior titled rulers, and many presidents."

How time flies! Since we commenced work on the JOURNAL we have received quite a number of subscriptions and orders for shares in the company, but it seems only a short time ago that work was commenced in earnest. Time flies, there is no doubt about it, and therefore you should not put off becoming a subscriber for even a minute. Read the JOURNAL carefully and then send us 50c. for it for one year. You will be amply rewarded, for we shall try to make each issue better than the one before it. Subscribe now!

"A man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still." And we may add if you try to convince a youth or a maiden that an advertising sheet is a journal of philately you will likewise be wasting words.

Become a subscriber to the JOURNAL before its next issue, October 1st. The amount is small and you will never miss it. 16 pages and cover is what we are aiming at.

A very poor counterfeit of the \$20 silver certificate has made its appearance in the South. Subscribers are cautioned against sending us \$20 bills on subscription.

Nothing is so contagious as enthusiasm. Organize a boom for the JOURNAL and stock and subscriptions will go like hot cakes in winter.

Learn to say no! NO; I will not wait another minute before becoming a subscriber to the I. S. J!

The Lawrenceburg (Ind.) *Press* says that "Whenever a newspaper directs the attention of its readers to a new advertisement it is an acknowledgment that the advertisement is not sufficiently attractive to catch the public eye and serve the purpose for which it was intended." That is what the *Press* thinks about it, but great minds will differ; we don't "think" on any such basis. An adv. is an adv., and according to our constitution and by-laws it is right and proper to call attention to it. On our 14th page will be found the adv. of Ph. Heinsberger, New York. His reputation for honesty and integrity is beyond reproach. Money sent him for anything in his line will meet with a prompt response.

Just before going to press there was a meeting held in the JOURNAL office for the purpose of organizing a Golden Hours Corresponding Club and making the JOURNAL the official organ. The following officers were elected: President, H. TRITSCHLER; Vice-President, CHAS. MODER; Secretary, H. J. WILLOH; Treasurer, GEO. RUBICAM, Quarterly dues, 15c. The JOURNAL is sent free to all members. Further particulars next month.

The JOURNAL will exchange with all Philatelic and other papers. Place us on your exchange list and send paper regularly.

## NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements will be inserted in the JOURNAL at the following rates, each insertion:

One Page,	-	\$2.50
1-2	" - -	1.40
1-4	" - -	.90
2 inch,	- -	.60
1 inch,	- -	.35
1-2 inch,	- -	.20

No ads. accepted for less than 1-2 inch rates.

No discount allowed on above rates unless paid for six months in advance.

## The Publisher.

WHEREAS, if you have read our editorial pages, you should now read this. We are asking you to contribute to our enterprise without first explaining the motive and giving some facts as to the honesty of our intentions. It is rather a delicate matter for one stranger to ask another to place his money, even if it is a small sum, into a business that will be left entirely in the hands of those of whom they know but little, but that is what we are doing, and we fully appreciate the trust that many have already placed in us.

We want to give to the collectors of postage stamps a genuine stamp journal and not an advertising sheet; that when even strangers to the greatest hobby of the day are reading it they will be able to gain some idea as to the use of and what the collecting of postage stamps mean. To do this in the right manner the collectors must become identified with the project. The company is made cooperative for that purpose, and shares to the amount of five hundred dollars have been issued at a par value of one dollar each. You are asked to join us, for it will cost you only a small amount, and that is just the reason we ask you, and if you take the interest in collecting that many do, it will pay you ten-fold, and besides, the dividends you will receive by being the owner of five shares is guaranteed to pay the amount of your subscription each year. Promises are cheap, we know, but this one will hold water.

We entered the printing business like a great many more — as roller-boy on a country newspaper. The *Douglas County Democrat*, (now defunct), published at Arcola, Illinois, at that time by Mr. H. H. Moore, had the honor(?) of being the first paper on which we daubed ink. Then came the *Record*, under different managements, until finally we became the editor and part owner. But before that occurred we set up the "plant" of the *Arcola Herald* for its present owner, and later published the *Reporter*, a local sheet, in the same town, "on our own hook." Disposing of that and purchasing a half interest in the *Record* was our next venture, which we conducted for some time and then sold out complete to Mr. C. N. WALLS, the present owner, whose "Elbow-Shots" have gained him a wide reputation. After disposing of the *Record* we came to St. Louis, and after three years' work in a publishing house here, we again enter the journalistic field — "for better or worse."

As to our honesty, we respectfully refer you to the following two letters:

P. L. HENRY, DRUGGIST,  
ARCOLA, ILL.  
ESTABLISHED 1862.  
Apr. 17, 1889.

TO ANY INTERESTED PARTY:

The bearer, Mr. JNO. SPEED, Jr., has been associated with me in business for a number of years, and our relations have been very satisfactory. I can recommend him as being a very reliable, honest, capable and industrious gentleman, and worthy any confidence that may be reposed in him.

P. L. HENRY.

COMPANY A, EIGHTH INFANTRY,  
ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

ARCOLA, ILL., April 17, 1889.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I take pleasure in commending to the confidence of the business public the bearer of this, Mr. JOHN SPEED, Jr. I have known him for the past fifteen years, and have always found him honest and industrious.

Very resp'y,

S. R. COAN,  
Major 8th Regt., I. N. G.,  
and Teller 1st Nat. Bank, Arcola.

The French post-office department is reported to be examining a new and original system for distributing newspapers through the mails. Every publication is to provide the central post-office with a list of its subscribers, and every number is to be sent to the subscribers without wrappers or printed address.—*Printers' Ink*.

"Well, I'll be darned," remarked an old farmer in Atlanta, as he stood and watched the electric cars move off. "What's the matter, old gentleman?" queried a bystander. "Why I was just thinkin' about them there Yankee fellers. Only a few years ago they came down here and freed the niggers. Now, darn 'em, they've come down here to free the mules."—*Ex*.

The venerable editor of the *Knoxville Journal* sums up the momentous question thus honestly and independently: "Sam Jones says 'Crush the corset.' That's what some of us have been doing for a long time. We know of lots of good fellows who are willing to 'crush the corsets' on every occasion." And it was no doubt with an independence of feeling in the righteousness of his cause akin to the foregoing that caused another esteemed contemporary to put it in these words:

"You can not blame the publisher  
Who dallies in flirtation;  
You know yourself how much a kiss  
Increases circulation."

—*Ex*.



## Temporary Organization

THE first Board of Directors of the INTERNATIONAL STAMP JOURNAL COMPANY will be announced in the next issue of the JOURNAL. The temporary organization is as follows:

President and General Manager, J. SPEED, JR.,  
1439 Francis St., St. Louis, Mo.

Vice-President, GEO. RUBICAM, 3125 Laclede  
Av., St. Louis, Mo.

Treasurer, CHAS. A. CONNERS, 3173 Sheridan  
Av., St. Louis, Mo.

Secretary, H. J. WILLOH, 2727 N. 10th St., St.  
Louis, Mo.

Address all communications relative to the  
organization of the Company to the Secretary.

Address all orders for shares and subscrip-  
tion to the publisher.

Constitution and By-Laws will be published  
next month.

Send in your subscription immediately and  
become one of the first Board of Directors.  
Forty-four members will constitute the Board.

Want not, waste not,  
But careful be and wise;  
Consult your interests all around;  
Proceed to advertise. —Ex.

"Secret society people help one another  
wonderfully," said a man, as he went by a  
brick building in process of erection. "See,  
for instance, how the hodfellows assist the  
masons."—*Chronicle Telegraph*.

Mr. Heaton, a member of the House of Com-  
mons, has received back two postal cards by  
him sent around the world, one having been  
sent eastward and the other westward. The  
former made the journey in fifty-three days  
and the latter in sixty-eight days.—Ex.

Do you know how many \$1 bills it takes to  
weigh as much as a \$20 gold piece? Driving  
out to the White Bear recently one of those  
walking compendiums of useful information  
sprung the above query, and the opinions that  
it elicited show a remarkable range. One  
member of the party, whose business it is to  
handle money in large sums, after profane  
thought, suggested that the number would be  
from 1,000 to 1,200. Others guessed down the  
line to 500, but no one less than that number.  
After all had placed themselves on record, the  
compendium stated that the number of bills  
was 30 or 31, according to their condition as to  
dirtiness and age.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press*.

## Cold Hard Gall.

What is it makes some people  
Set their backs stiff as a stepple  
And strut around a city just as if they owned it all?  
Is it real superiority  
That braces the majority?  
No, you bet your life it isn't, its their

Cold Hard Gall.

'Tis a marvel this possession  
That ignores deserved suppression,  
It rears their domes of thought aloft, till hats are far  
too small;

It enables men and women too  
All sorts of nery things to do  
And then defy their critics with their

Cold Hard Gall.

The man who owes and cuts you neat,  
The brute who tramples on your feet,  
Then looks as though the fault was yours and you he'd  
like to maul;

The women who flock to your store  
And paw your dry goods o'er and o'er  
But never make a purchase, have this

Cold Hard Gall.

The lady at the matinee  
Whose hat is all the show you see,  
Her sisters fair who chatter there from curtain rise to  
fall,

The man who goes out for a drink,  
The dudes who stand around and wink  
At pretty maidens coming out, have

Cold Hard Gall.

The candidate who grasps your hand  
And vows to save the ruined land  
And hopes your wife is big as life, tho' his wife votes  
her small;

The men who swear they always knew  
You had the brains to see you through,  
After you've made your money, have this

Cold Hard Gall.

Your neighbor who comes rushing in  
To borrow butter, delf and tin,  
Or test a bottle on your babe, lest it should make her's  
bawl;

And then smiles to see him blubber  
At the taste of the new rubber,  
Is actuated solely by her

Cold Hard Gall.

The man who, after he has wined,  
Declares he left his purse behind,  
The fellow holding aces four, who lures you on to call;  
These, and some thousands more you'll meet  
Ere your life's journey is complete,  
Are a nuisance, but they get there, with their

Cold Hard Gall.

—ED. W. SANDYS (in *Toronto Sat. Night.*)

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"I'm a little peculiar, Roger; I'm different when in different places."

"How is that?"

"Why, you see when I'm in church I'm for giving; when at an auction, I'm for bidding and when in a saloon, I'm for get full."—Ex.

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"Of course I did."

"Why you chump! You lost the bet, didn't you?"

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On silver certificates—\$10, Robert Morris; \$20, Commodore Decatur; \$50, Edward Everett; \$100, James Monroe; \$500, Charles Sumner; \$1,000, W. L. Marcy.

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Established Europe—America. 1856.

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Bad Debt, stamp, and other collections made with success in all countries.

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VOL. I.

OCTOBER, 1890.

No. 2.

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The collection is one of the most complete that has ever been got together, and the unlearned in such matters are amazed at the divisions and subdivisions that are necessary for proper classification.

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There is also a French balloon-card of 1871, a plate of the first New Caledonian stamps with the head of Napoleon III, remarkable for the difference in the drawing of the emperor's head in each of the fifty engravings of the plate.

But as this exhibition verges already on the class of curiosities, a copy of the Prague paper "Politik" may be mentioned here, bearing the date of July 3, 1866, and giving a full description of the battle of Konigsgratz, which found a proper place in the Exhibition of Stamps for a written remark of the postmaster, "for want of stamps, postage is paid."

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The collection is one of the most complete that has ever been got together, and the unlearned in such matters are amazed at the divisions and subdivisions that are necessary for proper classification.

Among the special curiosities are what are known as "errors." For instance, there is the "error" of France, a stamp of 25 centimes, printed in blue instead of black; the "error" of Afghanistan, a stamp with a missing ornament in the corner; and two rare "errors" of the Cape of Good Hope, stamps of 1d. and 4d. respectively, which are blue instead of red, and red instead of blue. Such "errors" fetch a very high price, and is kept down only by the easiness of creating new "values" by wantom misprinting. Among the real rarities on exhibition are 50 Mulreadys, a collection of the first English envelopes before the time of the attachable stamp, all addressed in 1840 by Mulready himself to a firm in Vienna, from which the treasure passed into the hands of collectors. There is also a proof of the 2-penny stamp sent by James Chalmers to the English House of Lords in 1834; and other great rarities are the Austrian newspaper stamps of 1854, with the head of Mercury, of which only 5 or 6 are in existence. Greater rarities still are four specimens of British Guiana and New Zealand stamps of 1850, all with the signature of the postmaster, valued at \$375 each, and a yellow one worth \$100, and the black Canadian 12-penny stamp for which \$125 was paid. Among the almost unattainable are considered the first two issues of Sandwich stamps, 5c. and 13c.; and not less prized are two Tasmanian stamps of the first issue, each 4d., declared to be nearly unique, being printed on laid paper.

There is also a French balloon-card of 1871, a plate of the first New Caledonian stamps with the head of Napoleon III, remarkable for the difference in the drawing of the emperor's head in each of the fifty engravings of the plate.

But as this exhibition verges already on the class of curiosities, a copy of the Prague paper "Politik" may be mentioned here, bearing the date of July 3, 1866, and giving a full description of the battle of Konigsgratz, which found a proper place in the Exhibition of Stamps for a written remark of the postmaster, "for want of stamps, postage is paid."

Curious enough are also the threatening letters of cannibals, in which the warning is carved into bamboo cane, exhibited by the International Stamp Museum in Dobling, near Vienna, and to the majority of visitors a collection of post cards written in Volapuk will also rank among the "curiosities."

Next comes a set of stamps of Roumania from the very first issue of stamps in that country to the present day, which the collectors declare to be most valuable, and a set of Austrian stamped envelopes of large size, which, being of the first issue, is valued at 2000 florins for not more than 16 pieces, while the modern reproduction of the same set, shown at the same time, is marked to be worth only four florins.

There are many other complete collections — for instance, one of Austrian stamps worth £1500; a very interesting collection of proofs and essays of stamps of all countries; complete plates of the first English black penny stamp; full sheets from other countries, and a highly valued collection of stamps of all Swiss cantons, remarkable for its completeness; a sheet of United States stamps from the value of two cents to that of \$60 each, and a variety of other complete sets, from which the collector has much to learn. Perhaps the most curious, if not the rarest exhibits, are the "made-up plates." An original "plate" means a full sheet of stamps as it came out from the hand of the printer. The stamps are perforated, detached and given out to the public, which use them at different times and for different countries. Years pass by, and then the collector is seized by the ambition of making up the complete plate for stamps already used in exactly the order the sheet had when it came out. He may have acquired a dozen or two dozen of the stamps he wants, or, let us say, a full plate save two stamps, which have gone astray, but that is only for him a still greater inducement to run after those lost sheep, and he will have neither rest or quiet until he has discovered their whereabouts and acquired them at any cost.

So far as known, only about a half-dozen complete "made-up plates" are in existence, and this is not astonishing when we consider the difficulties the collector has to encounter. The amount of patience and endurance required must be simply phenomenal.—WM. ALVA (in Golden Days.)



## Golden Hours Club No. 21, St. Louis, Mo.

HERBERT J. WILLOH, Secretary.

Address all communications to the Sec'y, 2727 N. 10th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Is the Owl still published? \_\_\_\_\_

We have received a neat little book containing the names and addresses of all the members of G. H. C. C. of Barre, Vt. \_\_\_\_\_

Every reader of this paragraph is invited to join our G. H. C. The JOURNAL is sent free to all members. Quarterly dues, 10c. Join immediately so as not to miss a single copy of the official organ.

The Club Correspondent, published by G. B. Hastings, Stony Point, N. Y., is a very neat paper, devoted to the success of Golden Hours clubs.

This department is free to all members of Golden Hours clubs. If you have any items that would be of interest to the organization, send them in.

Amateur editors who have printing material that they wish to dispose of can find a buyer by addressing the publisher of this paper. Send list of what you have.

St. Louis has 21 branches of the Golden Hours Club. In the Nov. issue of the JOURNAL we shall publish the entire list, as we have it now, and where there is an error in the name and address, the Sec'y is requested to notify us.

We received a copy of The U. S. Corresponding Philatelist and a letter from the Sec'y, W. J. Bushey, asking us to join his club. We promptly replied that we would, and sent 10c. for Sept. dues, but received no reply. What is the matter, friend B?

The Owl failed to put in an appearance for some time, which led us to believe it had gone under, but a letter received recently from its editor, S. A. Frank, explained the cause. He had been enjoying his vacation, and being out of town had not the opportunity to work on his paper.

The Golden Hours of New York City has this to say of our official organ, which, coming as it does from such a source, does us great honor: "The first issue of the INTERNATIONAL STAMP JOURNAL, the official organ of Golden Hours Club No. 21 of St. Louis, Mo., must take rank amongst our best amateur papers. The JOURNAL contains 16 pages of good reading matter, and deserves the hearty support of all philatelists. Subscription price, 35c. per year—12 numbers. J. Speed, Jr., publisher, 1439 Francis St., St. Louis, Mo."

From New York: Where, O where is Prest. Beckhardt's paper! It was to have been out in Sept. Could you not get Goldsberry to be assistant editor?—P. J. Hayden of G. H. Amateur Printers Club No. 419, of this city, is to publish a paper in connection with Percy Rainey and Geo. O. Billheimer, about November 1st.—G. H. Club, No. 200 of New York City, is the largest in the State.—A year ago this month there was only one corresponding club, that of Barre, Vt. Today there are over 500, F. S. Goldsberry, however, deserves mention as being the originator.—Martin Battle's club is increasing daily, and comes next to No. 200.—S. A. Frank of 209 E. 62d St., New York City, is trying to form a Golden Hours Amateur Press Association. Enclose a stamp for particulars.—Amateur journalism is increasing daily in New York City. Six new ones have made their appearance, and three more are coming. "FRANKO."

## EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

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Quite a number of those to whom we sent a copy of our first issue have written to us asking for information in regard to the workings of the I. S. J. Co. In reply to all of them (for we take this means to answer each and every one, as the outlay for postage and writing material would so diminish the appropriation that it would be hard to discover it even with a magnifying glass), we will say, the INTERNATIONAL STAMP JOURNAL CO. was organized for the purpose of supplying the collectors of postage stamps with a stamp paper. Shares were issued to the amount of five hundred dollars; the money to be used only in the purchase of the necessary material with which to publish the paper. It was decided that on each subscription received one-fifth of the amount was to be added to the dividend fund, thus making it a dividend paying investment from the start. This was when the price of the JOURNAL was 50c. Since the reduction to 35c., 10c. is taken from each subscription and added to the fund. On all advertising matter appearing in the JOURNAL, 10 per cent of the amount asked for the space (see advertising rates on page 21) was also to be added to the fund. We guarantee a dividend of 10 per cent this year, and for the next! It will only require 500 paid up subscribers to pay a dividend of 10 per cent, to say nothing of the money received from advertising. As there are many thousands of collectors in the country we certainly should have more than five hundred bona-fide subscribers. Don't you think so? Now, in conclusion, we ask you to become a subscriber and a shareholder. One dollar, nor even five, will ever break you up, and the loaning of that amount to us, for so we consider it, will be the means of giving you the only stamp paper that is edited and published by the collectors of postage stamps.

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The editor of the correspondents column in the Golden Hours, says, in answer to a query: "Cancelled postage stamps have no value except as waste paper." It is our candid opinion that the gentleman would be wise to drop all mention of a subject on which he displays so little knowledge. Cancelled stamps have a value, and many are they who are well aware of the fact. There are several houses in St. Louis that deal exclusively in postage stamps, cancelled and uncanceled, and if there was no money in the business they could not exist.

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Another contributor has been added to the JOURNAL's staff. Mr. THOS. P. SMITH, editor of the Gased Bevunetek, St. Louis, Mo., has consented to write for our paper occasionally. His articles will be found full of interest to foreign collectors as well as those of our own country.

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Subscription rates—One year, 35c.; 6 months, 25c.; 3 months, 15c.; single copy, 5c. Those who receive this copy are respectfully asked to join us, if they have not already done so.



Advertising Rates.—One page, \$3.00.  
 One-half page, \$1.75.  
 One-quarter page, \$1.25.  
 One-eighth page, 90c.  
 One-sixteenth page, 50c.  
 Per line, 25c.  
 Each issue. No discount.

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Do not send money to us loose in an envelope for it is liable to be lost. One of our subscribers in Texas placed 75c. in an envelope and mailed it to us and it has not been heard from up to date. The matter was placed in the hands of the Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, but nothing definite has been learned. Send unused one-cent postage stamps. They answer the same purpose and are not liable to be lost.

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In the November issue of the JOURNAL there will be published an article taken from The Stamp News, of London, Eng., which was contributed to that paper by T. Martin Wears, on "The Stamp Mania in 1863." It is an interesting piece of reading and will be found by the young collectors to be full of choice bits of knowledge not heretofore known to them. Read it, and file the paper away for reference.

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In this issue of our paper will be found a department devoted to the interests of the National organization of the Golden Hours Club, but more particularly to Branch No. 21, which will be conducted by the secretary, H. J. WILLOH, 2727 N. 10th St., St. Louis, Mo. The JOURNAL is the official organ for Branch 21. Send in your name with 10c. for quarterly dues and thus become a member.

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To those who have sent us \$50c. on subscription, we will say, you are entitled to 15c. rebate, which amount is placed to your credit. If you want to make some friend a present send us 20c. additional and the address and we will place them on our mailing list with credit for a year's subscription.

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If there are any of our readers who have printing material they wish to dispose of, we shall be pleased to make them an offer of shares in the I. S. J. Co. for the same.

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Address all communications to the publisher, 1439 Francis St., St. Louis, Mo. Do not forget this. All mail matter should be sent to the same address.

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We received 50c. in silver from Wies & Kellermann, Brooklyn, N. Y., as subscription to our paper. Many thanks, gentlemen.

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No discount on advertising rates. If you consider the service you receive as not worth the money you pay for it, don't pay.

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Don't send us silver in an envelope. Send stamps. We will be responsible for all stamps sent us, but not silver.

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D. Hurly, Montreal, Canada, sends us 50c. in Canada postage as subscription to his favorite. Thanks, D.

We will trade your shares in the I. S. J. Co. for printing material.

J. D. C., New York.—Stamps received in good order. Thanks.

As a boy Jay Gould signed his name "Jason," but he got there just the same.

Type and other printing material taken in exchange for shares in the I. S. J. Co. Send us a list of what you have.

Our advertising rates have "gone up." There is no time like the present for making contracts for "future delivery."

Address all communications to the publisher, 1439 Francis St., St. Louis, Mo. Do not forget this. All mail matter should be sent to the same address.

When you are reading this copy of our paper, you will be examining a work that has been printed from material purchased with your own money, that is, if you are a shareholder. If you are not, you should become one immediately, for that will help us to increase our plant and flourish like a green bay tree.

The Herald is in receipt of the INTERNATIONAL STAMP JOURNAL, published in St. Louis, Mo., by John Speed, Jr., formerly of this city. It is neatly gotten up and is full of matter of interest to stamp collectors. If you are thus interested send five cents for a sample copy to 1439 Francis St., St. Louis, Mo.—Arcola (Ill.) Herald.

Parties sending us stamps in payment on subscription should be very careful in placing them in the envelope. Stamps will "stick," there is no mistake about it, and the 2-cent Wanamaker's "wilts and runs away" when placed in water. Never place the gummed sides together. Be careful about this, for it means "loss" to us.

Our friend Hastings of Stony Point, New York, was not even satisfied with two shares of the I. S. J. stock, for after receiving our first copy he sent us an order for FIVE more. George B. can count on the JOURNAL as being his friend as long as we both live, and when we cease to flourish on this mundane sphere we have hopes of meeting him above where printing offices and other tread-mills do not exist.

This issue will be a surprise to those who received a copy of our first paper, but they would be lenient were they aware of the difficulties we have had to contend with to give them this number. We are pleased to say it will not happen again, and sorry are we that eight pages was all we could possibly give you this month, as the JOURNAL is now two weeks behind time. But now we are the owners of the material with which this issue is printed, with one exception, which will enable us to be on time hereafter.

Advertising Rates.—One page, \$3.00.

**Send Stamp for Copy of Next  
issue if you are not a  
SUBSCRIBER.**

**To Close Out a Large Collection,** 100 nice stamps, price from 1c. to 10c. each, 30c ; 50 stamps, 18c. ; 25 stamps, 12c. Stamp Hinges, 10c. per 1000. **Adelbert W. Barden,** North Attleborough, Mass.

A year's subscription to the Latest and Best Stamp Paper and **1000 FOREIGN STAMPS** for 50c. Boys, this beats them all.  
**WAMSUTTA STAMP CO.,** North Attleborough, Mass.

**VOLAPUK** is a language designed for use among people of different nationalities. It has already spread to every civilized nation on the face of the earth, and numbers its adherents by the thousand. The language is simply constructed and easy to learn. If you desire to learn the language, and will send one dollar to **THOS. P. SMITH,** 314 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo., you will receive in return a handsome cloth-bound volume through which you may acquire a thorough knowledge of it.

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 November,  1890. 

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# INTERNATIONAL STAMP JOURNAL

Devoted to Philately and Golden Hours Club No. 21, of St. Louis, Mo.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL AT THE ST. LOUIS POSTOFFICE, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Published Monthly at 612 N. 3d St., St. Louis, Mo.

VOL. I. No. 3.

NOVEMBER, 1890.

J. SPEED, Jr., Ed. & Pub.

## THE STAMP MANIA IN 1863.

**L**ATELY unearthed the following article on the stamp mania of 1863, not mentioned, by the bye, in Mr. Tiffany's work on philatelic biography, which appeared in Chambers' Journal for 6th of June of that year, (No. 492, pp. 353-356); and, as it will likely interest the readers of the Stamp News, I send it to you for publication. Although the writer displays considerable knowledge of his subject, I had better point out that in some matters of detail the article is not absolutely reliable. The majority of philatelists, however, will agree with him on one point, viz., that Sir Rowland Hill did not invent the adhesive stamp, and, as Patrick Chalmers has conclusively proved from the testimony of reliable witnesses, that his father, the late Mr. James Chalmers, invented the sine qua non in Dundee, in August, 1834, surely the latter has a right to be regarded as the inventor, until some one steps forward and proves a similar invention at a prior date.

T. MARTIN WEARS.

First used, as many of our readers will remember, in 1840, the postage stamp has only just past out of its years of minority; and yet at this present moment there are no fewer than 1500 different postage labels in existence, and the number is increasing every month. Now that the postage stamp has become an institution with us, people are beginning to inquire who was the author of so convenient an arrangement, and the discussion has served to exemplify the truth of the saying of the wise man: "The thing that hath been, it is that which shall be, and there is no new thing under the sun." The idea of a post-paid envelope originated early in the reign of Louis XIV., with a M. de Telay, who, in 1653, established, under royal authority, a private penny post in Paris, placing boxes at the corners of the streets for the reception of letters, which should be wrapped up in certain envelopes. Some of these envelopes are still extant, and one of them we have ourselves seen.

On this idea, later suggestions may or may not have been built. Dr. Gray, of the British Museum, claims the merit of having suggested that letters should be prepaid with stamps as early as 1834. Before that time, Mr. Charles Knight proposed a stamped cover for the circulation of newspapers. Of course, no steps were taken in respect to either of these recommendations till the period of penny postage. The credit of suggesting the postage stamp has consequently to a considerable extent fallen

to Sir Rowland Hill, but the best inquiry we have been able to institute, would scarcely bear out the usual assumption, and indeed this public benefactor, crowned with so many well-won laurels, may easily afford to dispense with the adornments of this single one.

Mr. Hill's famous pamphlet on "Post Reform," went through three editions rapidly, in the first edition, which was issued privately, the author makes no mention of the use of stamps — though prepayment of letters was always a principal feature in his proposals — money payments over the counter of the receiving office only being suggested. Immediately afterwards, the members of a royal commission on the Post Office, which had been sitting since 1833, called Mr. Hill before them, as also the officers of the Stamp Office, and Mr. Dickenson the paper maker, with several others, when the subject of letter prepayment was discussed. In the second edition of Mr. Hill's pamphlet, the prepayment of letters by means of stamps or stamp envelopes is definitely recommended. When the committee of the House of Commons met to investigate the merits of Mr. Hill's penny postage scheme, they were required to express an opinion as to the desirability or otherwise of prepayment by means of stamps. Again a favorable opinion was given of the measure, and when the government brought in and passed the Penny-postage Act, a clause for the use of stamps formed a component part of it. Though all agreed that stamps of some sort should come into use with the advent of cheap postage, it was by no means easy to hit upon a definite plan, or, when a number of plans were submitted, to decide upon the particular one to be adopted. Stamped paper representing different charges was first suggested. Folded in a particular way, a simple revenue stamp would then be exposed to view, and frank the letter. Another suggestion was, that a stamped wafer, as it was called, should be used, and placed on the back of the letter, would both seal and frank it at the same time. The idea of stamped envelopes, however, was at first by far the most popular, and it was decided that they should be the prepaying medium. Plans and suggestions for the carrying out of the arrangement being required at once, the Lords of the Treasury issued a somewhat pompous proclamation, dated 23d of August, 1839, inviting 'all artists, men of science, and the public in general,' to offer proposals 'as to the manner in which the stamp may best be brought in use.' So important was the subject that Lord Palmerston, the then Foreign Secretary, was directed to apprise all foreign governments of the matter, and invite suggestions from any part of the civilized world. Three months were allowed for plans, and two prizes of £200 and £100 were to be allowed for the proposals on the subject 'which my Lords may think most deserving of attention.' The palm was carried off by Mr. Mulready, R.A., who designed the envelopes now known by his name. These envelopes, which allegorically celebrated the triumphs of the post in a host of emblematical figures, were of two colors, the one for a penny being printed in black, and the other for the twopenny postage, being in blue. They gave so little satisfaction and were found to be so inconvenient that at the end of six months they were withdrawn from use.

\* \* \* \* \*

When postage stamps were first introduced into Britain it was little thought that

they would become a medium of exchange, and far less that they would excite such a furore among stamp collectors.

Most of our readers will have heard something of stamp collecting, but few will be aware of the extent to which the stamp mania has been carried. The scenes in Birchin Lane last year, where crowds congregated nightly, where ladies and gentlemen of all ages and all ranks, from cabinet ministers to crossing-sweepers, were busy, with album or portfolio in hand, buying, selling, or exchanging, are now known to have been the beginning of what may almost be termed a new trade. \* \* \* In the gardens of the Tuileries, and also to some extent in those of the Luxembourg, crowds still gather, principally on Sunday afternoons, and may be seen sitting under the trees, some times in a state of great excitement, as they busily sell or exchange any of their surplus stock for some of which they may have been in search. The gathering of a complete set of postage stamps, and a proper arrangement of them, is at least a harmless and innocent amusement.—The Stamp News, London, Eng.



## Golden Hours Club No. 21, St. Louis, Mo.

HERBERT J. WILLOH, Secretary.

Address all communications to the Sec'y, 2727 N. 10th St., St. Louis, Mo.

We are authorized to announce the following named persons as candidates for the several offices of the National Golden Hours Club:

For President, P. W. Jordan, St. Louis, Mo.

C. A. Storms, St. Paul, Minn.

Ed. C. Hennisee, Chicago, Ill.

Percy Rainey, Petersburg, Va.

Vice-President, Geo. O. Billheimer, Wind Gap, Pa.

Secretary, J. Dvorak, Chicago, Ill.

T. J. Darling, Topeka, Kansas.

You pay your money and take your choice. They are all just as good as they look.

Are you a member of G. H. Club No. 21?

Shall Chicago have the convention in '92? Why, of course.

The dues of Golden Hours Club No. 21 have been changed from 10c. quarterly to 25c. a year. All members will receive the JOURNAL free. Send in 25c. and become a member so as to get up a boom for our club.

Continued on page 30.

## EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

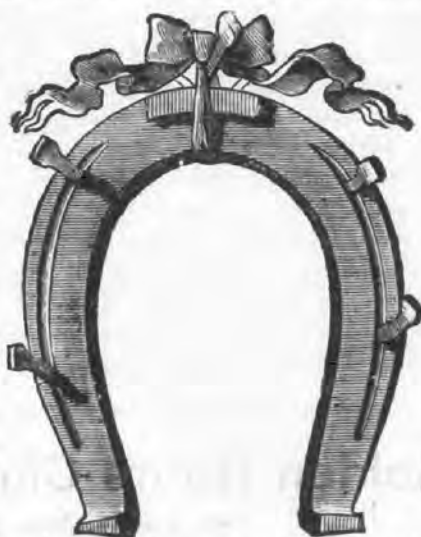
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If you are not a paper, become one 1891. Our Special subscribers before year for **25** cents. and not delay, as price after Jan. 1. for one year?

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With the price for the JOURNAL reduced to 35c. you should have no hesitancy in remitting to us that amount for one year's subscription. It will do you good. Try it for a year—six months—or three months—and we guarantee you will be its firm friend ever after.

The Post Card, published monthly in the interest of Post Card Collectors, at Roselle, New Jersey, has been received. It is a neat little 4-page paper, and reflects credit on the publisher. Subscription 15c. a year.

The Collector, a monthly journal devoted to the science of collecting, is small, but it is full of interesting matter to the collectors. It is published at New Chester, Pa. 15c. a year.

Walpole says "all men have their price," and so it is with us. The price of the JOURNAL is 35c. a year. Send in your subscription.

Of an evening home is the best place for boys, and with a copy of the JOURNAL to peruse bedtime will come all too soon.

The publishers of the Gem, Logansville, Ohio, have our thanks for a copy of their paper.



Advertising Rates.—One page, \$2.00.

We will trade you shares in the I. S. J. Co. for printing material.

Type and other printing material taken in exchange for shares in the I. S. J. Co. Send us a list of what you have.

T. H. D., Galveston, Tex.—Thanks for your encouraging letter. Hope you will send in a big list of subscribers.

This department is free to all members of Golden Hours clubs. If you have any items that would be of interest to the organization, send them in.

Address all communications to the publisher, 1439 Francis St., St. Louis, Mo. Do not forget this. All mail matter should be sent to the same address

"One Dime," is the title of a little paper received from Salem, Ind. It is published by Chas. W. Peugh. Subscription, 10c. a year.

Amateur editors who have printing material that they wish to dispose of can find a buyer by addressing the publisher of this paper. Send list of what you have.

Every reader of this paragraph is invited to join our G. H. C. The JOURNAL is sent free to all members. Quarterly dues, 10c. Join immediately so as not to miss a single copy of the official organ.

"I think a paper which is to compare with yours in neatness, exactness and good sense, must be looked for very deep."—Marvin E. Kleinberger, Asst. Editor "The Owl," New York.

The American Youth, published by Jas. J. Hailey, Nashville, Tenn., came in on its second trip last month. It is an 8-page paper full of interesting reading, and its editor has done himself proud in his first attempt. Success to you, James!



YOU can generally count me in with the crowd when it comes to subscribing for a paper like the JOURNAL, with the subscription price only 35c. It is never too late to do a fellowman a good turn, and it's my turn now to assist the JOURNAL. I have no advice to give the editor, no short articles to contribute (in exchange for advertising space), but I have got 35c. to give him, and should be delighted, dear reader, if you would think as I do and contribute your mite for the support of the JOURNAL. Subscribe now and not wait for a better time, for there is nothing like striking while the iron is hot. 35c. will not break you up.

You will hear from me again next month.

H. J. Willoh, sec. of No. 21, has joined No. 5 of Orange, N. J.

We have got a surprise for you for the New Year. Keep your I's open.

O. A. Bergfeld, 7123 South Broadway, is the pres. of No. 22, lately organized in this city.

P. W. Jordan is the special representative of Missouri for the G. H. Club No. 130, of Wind Gap, Pa.

W. Reger and B. C. Bennett, of Detroit, Mich., and G. E. Knuckle, Brooklyn Village, Ohio, have joined G. H. C. No. 21.

Another neat paper received was the October issue of the National Exchange, published by John W. Stowell, Federalsburg, Md. It is 25c. a year.

In our estimation the October issue of the Philatelic Journal of America, published by the C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Pub. Co., of this city, surpassed any other copy issued by them.

B. C. Campbell, 21 Bank St., Norfolk, Va., has been elected business manager of No. 20, of this city, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of P. J. Hayden of New York City. No. 20 has secured a "hustler" in Mr. Campbell.

The Golden Hours Corresponding Club No. 51 of Chicago, Ill., initiation fee, 10c. No dues. Our official organ, The Club Representative, will soon be ready. 130 members now enrolled. J. S. Smith, Sec., 431 Boulevard, Oak Park, Ill.

S. A. Frank will not issue the G. H. C. Directory owing to not receiving sufficient support from advertisers, but will send The Club Review six months instead to all who subscribed. We wish you better success in your next attempt, Frank.

Do you want a paste that is always ready when you want to use it? Never becomes sour; no swell; clean and nice to use. Send 25c. to "The Publisher, 1439 Francis St., St. Louis, Mo.," for a package that will last you six months.

Members of Golden Hours Clubs should take advantage of our special offer to become a subscriber to the JOURNAL and a member of our club. It costs you just 25c. for one year. No dues to pay whatever. Become a member of No. 21!

If you want to receive some fine correspondence you should not fail to join the Golden Hours Corresponding Club now forming. Admission fee only 10c.; quarterly dues, 10c. Ladies especially invited to join. Address A. B. Waldron, Fishkill, N. Y.

It is with deep regret that we learn of the death of Fred S. Goldsbury of Barre, Vt. He was one of the most earnest workers in our association, as the membership roll of G. H. C. No. 1 of Barre, Vt., of which he was secretary, will show. It numbers over four hundred.

From our New York Correspondent.

George Dufrane has organized a shorthand corresponding club.

Golden Hours Club No. 1 of Barre, Vt., elects officers for the coming year Jan. 1.

Percy Rainey stands the best show as yet of being the next N. G. H. C. president.

Great preparations are being made to have the convention of '91 the best yet. Prepare your ballots.

Why not have the name of the President of the N. G. H. C. on the certificate of membership? is a question having much discussion in this city.

J. S. Smith of Oak Park, Ill., was endorsed by many Western clubs for president of the National Golden Hours Club, but has modestly declined.

Chicago in '92. There is a motion on foot to have the convention of 1892 held in the World's Fair City. All who are interested in this will please communicate with J. Dvorak, Associate Editor of The Club Review, 4753 Laflin Street, Chicago, Ill.

The Club Review is a new club paper from this city, edited by J. Dvorak and S. A. Frank. It is brim full of club news, besides containing a contest: "Whom do you consider the most popular man for President of the National Golden Hours Club?"

FRANKO.




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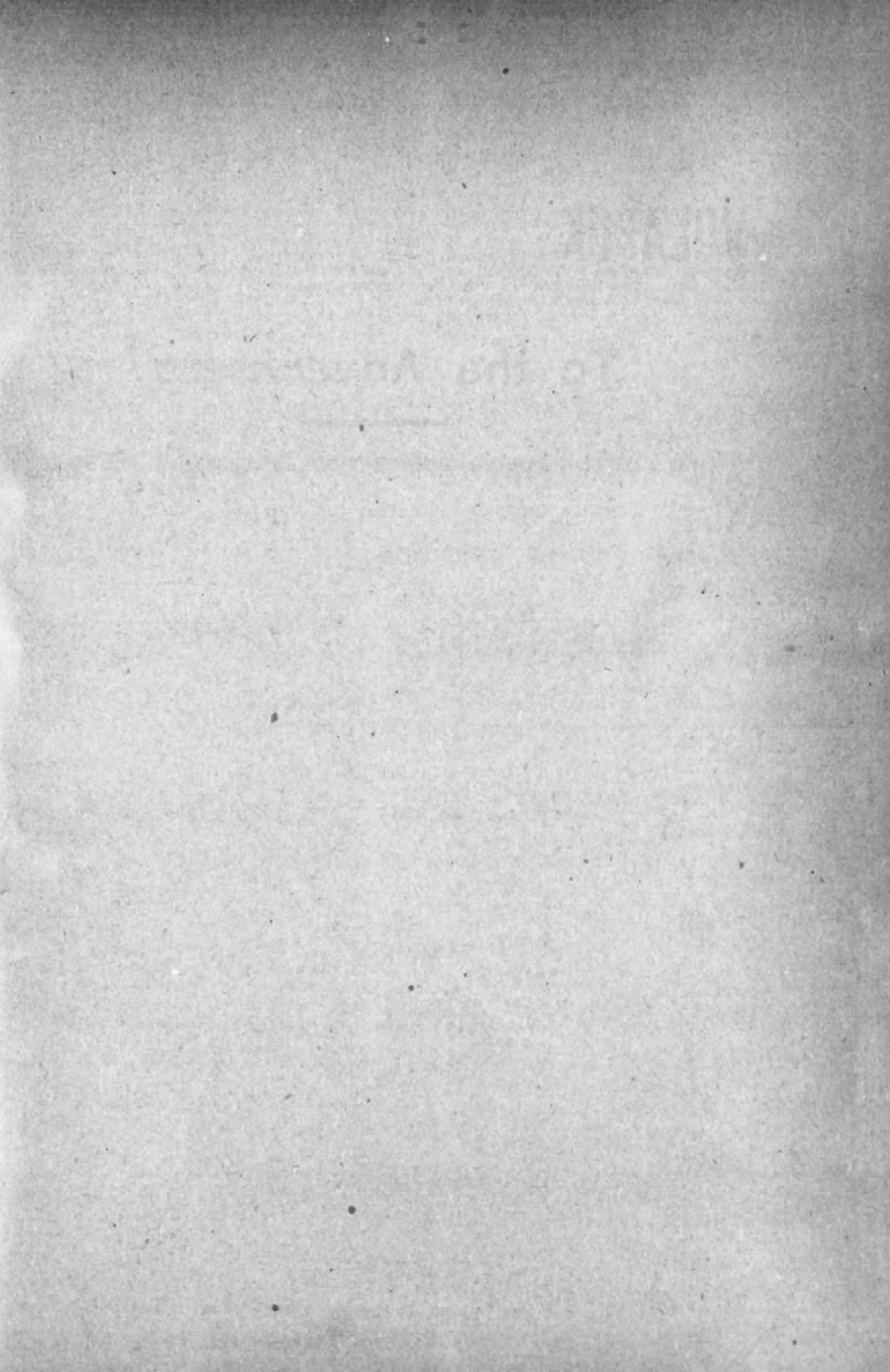
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My photo will appear again in the next JOURNAL.





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