

VOL. I.

FEBRUARY—1896.

NO. 1.

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Baby:-: Philatelist.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL.

Devoted to the Interests
of Philately.

25 CENTS A YEAR.

H. C. SMITH & CO., PUBLISHERS
ELKHART, IND.

Such Results. 

BIG RETURNS.

IMMENSE PROFITS.

CHEAPEST OUT.

8c a hundred, 15c for two hundred. I do a good honest circular mailing business. Cheap rates. **James O. Smith, 109 N. 5th St., Elkhart, Ind.**

Ref. H. O. SMITH.

Approval Sheets.

Approval Sheets at 70 per cent. discount. Packet **FREE** to each applicant. **LIST FREE.** **H. B. VESEY,**

174 York St., Norfolk, Va.

Four ::: Bargains.

Having an extra stock of the following stamps, I offer these rare bargains to close out quick.

1875 2c blue, env. (unused) cat. price 40c for 25. 1875 1/2 P. O. Dept. env. (unused) cat. price, 10c for 65. 1790 2c gray, left 2 capped cat. price, 25c for 10. 27c finely assorted W. S. 1851 to 1893, 12c.

These bargains should all be taken advantage of, by collectors who wish to add something rare to their collection— for very little money. Address,

K. E. BURTON,

Lake Geneva, Wis., U. S. A.

Postage an extra on all orders under fifteen cents.

FREE! FREE!!

2 Mexican stamps to all sending for our approval sheets at 12 per cent. com. Send for our prize list. Wholesale selections sent to dealers against reference.

SWAN STAMP CO.,

SWANTON, OHIO

Please mention the **Baby Philatelist.**

SAMPLE CLUB

I have the agency for a great many papers and publications, and would be pleased to serve you in regard to advertising orders. If you have not made your arrangements for the coming year, let me take a hand and I will save you from 10 to 30 per cent. on all advertising. To introduce myself, I make the

OFFER:

I will for \$1.40 insert a one-inch advertisement in four of the following papers covering the north, south, east, and west respectively with a *net circulation* of 9,000. The *Evergreen State Philatelist*, covers the west with a circulation of 3500. The *Dixie Philatelist*, the south circulation 2000. *Senior Philatelist*, circulation, 1,500 covering the east. And last but not least the *Baby Philatelist* covering the west, circulation 1500. Send by money order to

H. F. BEAUMONT, Jr.,

Box 67, Nashville, Tenn.

Philatelic expert, advertising and subscription agent and printer.

Baby Philatelist.

DECEMBER 1940 - NUMBER 1 - 20 CENTS

FEBRUARY, 1951

NO. 1

Our Announcement

In this issue we would like to introduce the Philately Club paper to you. This is the first which is devoted to a baby in the field of stamps and philately and has a new layout.

It deals with the subject of an excellent reference to make it one of the best aids to collect. Yet we want to give a little of our own material to you.

If we may have your name and address, we will

write you in the next

issue of the Club paper.

Yours truly,
The Club

Stamps of War Times

When the war broke out in 1939, the majority of United States stamps were in the hands of collectors. As a result, the postmaster was unable to get the stamps away from the collectors. At the time they contained the

most valuable stamps in the country. The stamps were in the hands of collectors and were not available to the public.

The war was a time of great change and the stamps were in the hands of collectors and were not available to the public.

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Approval Sheets at 50 per cent. discount.
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 FREE. H. B. VESEY.

174 York St., Norfolk, Va.

Four :: Bargains.

Having an extra stock of the following stamps, I offer these rare bargains to close out quick.

1873 2c blue, env. (unused) cat. price 10c
 for 25. 1873 3c P. O. Dept. env. (unused)
 cat. price 10c for 25. 1790 2c cav. left 2
 capped cat. price, 25c for 10. 20 finely
 assorted W. S. 1851 to 1893, 12c.

These bargains should all be taken
 advantage of, by collectors who
 wish to add something rare to
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 money. Address:

K. E. BURTON,

Lake Geneva, Wis., U. S. A.

Postage are extra on all orders under fifteen cents.

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Mexican stamps to all sending
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 covers the west with a
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 Dixie Philatelist, the south
 circulation 2000. Seneca
 Philatelist, circulation, 1500
 covering the east. And last but
 not least the *Baby Philatelist*
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FEBRUARY, 1896.

NO. 1

Our Announcement.

With this issue we launch into the sea of "Philately" this paper, THE BABY PHILATELIST, which in course is a baby in age and size, but in regard to matter and benefits is full grown.

We shall with the aid of our associate editor endeavor to make this paper one of the best aids to the philatelist, yet we shall have news and articles from other prominent philatelists.

Hoping we may receive your aid in this undertaking, we are

Yours in Philately,

H. O. SMITH & Co.,

Publishers.

The Stamps of War Time.

When the war broke out in 1861 the largest quantity of United States postage stamps were in the hands of the postmasters in the southern States. The postmasters did not know those that they ever would be called upon to account for them, and for a time they continued in

use, but soon that supply being exhausted something new had to be devised to take their place.

It was then that the people began to resort to the same means that were in vogue throughout the country before the government ever issued stamps—that is, the postmasters of the important cities issued provisional stamps upon their own responsibility. The postmaster of Canton was the first to solve the problem by removing the date line from the old dating stamp and making it read: "Canton, 10, Paid." The stamps of this issue were confined almost entirely to 2, 3, 5 and 10 cent values, the postmaster of Marion, Va., being the only one to issue higher values of the denominations of 15 and 20 cents.

The list of cities which issued provisional stamps was about thirty-one in number and the issues are among those eagerly sought by collectors. Most of them are very coarsely cut and simple dec-

oration, although exceptional examples show elaborate designs, as in the case of the 5-cent envelope issued at Danville, Va., in 1861.

No provisionals were issued by the Richmond postoffice and their issue elsewhere did not meet with the approval of the Confederate Postoffice Department. No effort was made toward issuing a general government issue until September 1861, when the contract to furnish postage stamps was awarded to Noyer & Ludwig, lithographers, of Richmond, Va. The first issue was printed during the fall and winter of 1861 and the spring of 1862, and comprised a set of five stamps of the following denominations and colors: Two cents, green; five cents, green; five cents, blue; ten cents, blue and ten cents, red.

Early in 1862 the government dispatched an agent to England to form a contract with De La Rue & Co., for the manufacture of one and five cent stamps. The stamps were electrotyped and the sheets contained one hundred impressions each. The plates and a large quantity of stamps were captured from a steamer bound for Wilmington, N. C., but a second attempt on the part of the government was

more successful, and duplicate plates with some 400,000 sheets of stamps were safely shipped to Richmond and did duty with those lithographed by Noyer & Ludwig.

In 1863 a new contract was made with Archer & Daly, engravers of Richmond, Va., and the old dies destroyed.

The new series were of finer design than the original and consisted of the following: One cent, orange; two cents, red; five cents, blue; ten cents, blue and twenty cents, green. On the twenty cent stamp was the head of Washington.

The supply of the five-cent stamps engraved by De La Rue becoming exhausted, a new supply was struck off by Archer & Daly but they were poorly executed and in a darker shade of blue. On this account the plates were delivered to Keating & Ball, Columbia, S. C., who engraved a line between the stamps. This was the nearest to perforation of the Confederate stamps ever made.

The great fire at Columbia destroyed all the dies, rolls, plates and stamps in possession of Keating & Ball and the stamps captured in the other southern territories were either destroyed or turned over to the authorities at Wash-

ington and what stamps are now existence are jealously guarded by collectors.

Philatelic Criminals.

H. F. BEAUMONT, JR.

Philatela is a world by itself, and with its own inhabitants and devotees, who talk stamps when awake and dream about them when asleep, in a language which is more than Greek or Dutch to outsiders. Now, like every other pursuit or hobby, has its criminals, and in every flock there are black sheep, black in heart and mind, if not in appearance.

Disapproval sheet frauds, forgers, stampers, thieves and other frauds. The numerous to mention are included in the category of philatelic criminals, and with all due deference to bank breakers, absconding officers and till tappers, very few of them exhibit as much skill. Comparatively speaking, as a philatelic fraud. With sly hand and slippery fingers, youths, middle-aged men and women and old men have many a time attempted the most expert of tricks, nine of every ten attempts being successful, for though it may bear now and then of some unskillful tyro in crime being caught, at Waver, if we could get inside the

"fence" usually used as a depository for the stamp thieves, we would find that they made as good a living from the stamp dealers as from the dry goods emporiums, jewelry palaces and toy bazaars of the metropolis.

Then again the different methods of the forger are easily adapted to the habits of philatelists, as the great use of the mails by philatelists enable him to get in every line of his work without much chance of punishment. Then the plagiarist has a chance to get in his work and all in all it is the most despicable.

The numerous cases of petty thievery, plagiarism, exchanging and other petit crimes have caused a great revulsion on the part of the dealers in regard to references, etc., and now they being fully awake to the good of their hobby, it is much more difficult to attempt a thing like that than it ever has been, and may the good work go on until the way of the transgressor may be made so disagreeable that he will either be made to reform or to suffer severe enough punishment to discourage his nefarious tricks. Finis.

A New Departure.

HENRY F. BEAUMONT, JR.

Samuel H. Pugh, the representative from Kentucky has prepared

a bill to submit to congress that will open a new theme for discussion among philatelists. Some may think it is because he is desirous of notoriety that he has done this and others, anti-speculatives, and S. S. S. S's., for instance, may think that he wants to go after the dollar of the philatelist instead of the 16-to-1 silveroon, but I think it is because he has thought it for the good of the country that he has done it.

His bill is to permit cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants to issue postage stamps of various designs and styles and divers shapes, values and sizes, to suit the demands of the postoffice of the cities themselves.

The stamps may not be used for the advertisement of any firm, man or corporation, and as a good deal of blue tape has to be done with before the stamps are issued be not surprised when I say that they will be issued by the regular government printing department at Washington in the regular course of business, the designs being furnished by the cities that are petitioning for same.

More anon. Watch our next issue, we will have a full description of this stamp bill in it.

An Indiana Philatelic Society.

"In union there is strength" and for that reason the philatelists all over the world should be bound

together in one or more societies.

Many do this and such societies as the L. of A. P., S. of P., S. A., P. S. of A., A. P. A., are for this purpose of bringing philatelists nearer each other.

Then again individual states or groups of states form societies where the philatelist is bandied with those near around him. Such societies have been formed by collectors in Michigan, Nebraska, New England, etc., and one is being formed by Oregon and Washington. Nearer still a city which has enough collectors to warrant forming a society goes to work and organizes a society which brings philately to your own doorstep.

Indiana has not enough collectors centered in one body to form a local society, so why not organize ourselves into a strong state society? Others have done it, have not we?

All collectors who are interested please write to this paper (two columns are open to this cause) and state your views of the matter. If you do not wish to be named in this send in your name and address saying you will help in any way you can. I hope to see a third society started in at least a few months and it depends with e-

collector of Indiana whether it be so. —ED.

That "Philatelic Button."

In several of the philatelic papers of late we read of the move toward issuing an emblematic button, by which a collector would be known to brother philatelists. This would be the best aid that a philatelist ever felt and we would like to see some energetic philatelist take upon himself to get up a design and have it argued through the journals and then someone who wished might have a lot made.

Why doesn't some society issue one.

Notes by Jose.

Another great find has been made. A philatelist in a town in Illinois applied to the postmaster for a 90c stamp, expecting to receive a current issue. Imagine his surprise when the postmaster handed him a 90c, 1869 issue (portrait of Lincoln) in fine condition. Of course he immediately bought all the postmaster had, twenty-eight copies. One he retained for his collection and the other twenty-seven he sold at \$30 each.

Look out for the new issue of Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Belgium,

Transvaal, and Amoy, for they are purely speculative.

It will pay one to look for old issues in country postoffices.

The entire number of unwatermarked stamps of the present dollar issue sold to the public was as follows: \$1 stamp, 35,046; \$2 stamp, 10,027; \$5 stamps, 6,251. Better fill your sets soon or you will have to pay a high price in a few years.

We hear that the Cuban Revolutionary Party is about to issue a set of stamps in anticipation of the freedom of Cuba. This will be another topic for the S. S. S. S. to discuss.

We heard a philatelist say the other day that the postmaster was selling thirteen 2c stamps for a cent and a quarter. We hardly thought it possible but just then we—we caught on.

Two foreigners entered a saloon in a western town and asked the proprietor if he would accept foreign stamps for the drinks, having a son who is a collector, he replied in the affirmative at the same time producing the "pizen." Imagine his surprise, as after swallowing the liquor both men stamped the floor several times and then ran from the place.

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The Baby Philatelist.

Published Monthly by

H. O. SMITH & CO., ELKHART, ND.

EDITOR:

H. O. SMITH, - - ELKHART, IND.

ASSOCIATE EDITOR:

H. BEAUMONT, JR. NASHVILLE, TENN.

Subscription Price 25c a Year.

Will exchange two copies with all philatelic papers.

Advertising Rates.

SPACE.	1 mo.	2 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 year.
½ inch...	.15	.25	.40	.75	1.25
1 inch...	.25	.45	.65	1.25	2.00
3 inches...	.65	1.25	1.75	3.25	6.00
1 column.	1.00	1.95	2.75	5.25	10.00
1 page...	2.00	3.75	5.50	10.00	22.00

EDITORIAL.

Send in your subscription.

You will notice our paper says subscription price twenty-five cents a year, yet we have advertised it at fifteen cents. We have changed rates but until March 1, we will receive subscriptions at fifteen cents.

Better take advantage of above offer.

By next month we hope to contain notes from prominent philatelists and it will pay some one to volunteer.

We have decided to publish our paper on the fifteenth of the

month so that philatelists may have something to read in the middle of the month.

We will start an exchange column if subscribers desire it.

The Philatelic Funny Corner will contain philatelic jokes exclusively in all future issues.

Philatelic writers will please send mss. to editor with price asked.

All persons who receive a sample copy of this paper will please show it to their friends, as they may subscribe.

All papers wishing to X will please send one copy to this paper and one to our associate editor, H. F. Beaumont, Jr., Nashville, Tenn. and we will do same.

Notes.

BY HENRY BEAUMONT, JR.

Mr. Lionel Morse, of New Orleans, has a very scary article in The Country Versus City Philatelist, in the December, 1895, issue of the Dixie Philatelist, but I cannot see that any arguments, pro or con, are used for the benefit of either the country or city philatelist, and therefore I do not know any more on or about the advantages of one or the other localities.

han I did at first. What did you learn from his wise epistle?

Mr. Ben Russell, of Macon, Miss., is taking a course in the University of Virginia.

The genial treasurer of the Southern Philatelic Association departed this land of sorrow on the evening of December 5, ultimate and as he was universally liked, his death was a great shock to his large coterie of friends.

I have been told by responsible parties that the Son's of Philatelia are on deck in full force and that they are liable to stay there for some time as every department of the association is in thorough shape.

It is with pleasure that I notice the new departure in advertising used by the Standard Stamp Company. You could better see why I am pleased by looking at their advertisements in our leading papers and journals. You can't miss it.

Please be sure and address all communications pertaining to our associate editor as per the following, as his family is very large and several Beaumonts in Nashville have the same initials, the only

way to distinguish them being by the words senior and junior, and first and second, so address:

H. F. BEAUMONT, JR.,
Box 67, Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. Irving E. Patterson is advertising the fact that he has bought the stock of the Dixie Stamp and Novelty Company, of Nashville, Tenn. As I am the successor, solely and only, and I sold Mr. Patterson the stock (?) I am prepared to state that the large and extensive stock (?) (which by the way he has not paid for at this writing, January 14, 1896) which he wants his readers to infer was the article that changed hands was only a small package of stamps and supplies I sold him for \$1.50. See the point.

The Postoffice of December, 1895, in a happily worded list of new issues shows its contempt for Seebeck's. It says: The Hamilton Bank Note Company has dumped its usual basketful of rubbish on this hopeless country, but as these speculative issues are wholly unworthy of the notice of philatelists we shall not list them.

The word "Philately" was introduced in 1865 by M. Herpin, a French collector.

Philatelic Advertising.

BY ATELIA.

In these days of philatelic advancement, advertising is the factor which moves successfully the well established stamp business. Looking over the journals of fifteen years ago you will notice the advertising was of a dry nature and was set up with very little display. Nowadays all the good advertisements of our best papers not only attract attention but they interest you so that you are lead to read the whole add. and generally be benefited by it.

In another case we see a dealer who pays for about four inches of space and has a small add. of about twenty-five words placed right in the center of it; this add. attracts attention but does it sell goods? Only in a few cases for it is not the add. that solely attracts but the one which interests the buyer and carries this interest clear through the add. Many of our adds. to do this start out with an item of news and gently mingled in it are the cheap prices of stamps, packets or approval sheets, as the case may be, but generally the attention is attracted by some bold assertion in flaring letters at the top. I have never heard of a philatelic add. writer for most of the

adds are written by the dealer themselves, who turn out some of the best of any vocation.

Philatelist's Funny Corner.

Two boys stepped into the post office the other day, and upon noticing a small sign, the smaller said, "That's what I do when my mother boxes my ears.—Letter Box."—Plain Talk.

*
*

Lady to clerk—"Won't you be so kind as to lick this stamp for me?" Clerk. "Excuse me madam, this is the postoffice, not a licker store."—P. L.

*
*

He (who has been trying to get rid of her maiden aunt for the last hour.) "Your aunt reminds me of the Defender."

She—"Defender, why?"

He—"Because she's a single sticker."—Life.

*
*

Professor Problem.—"It takes a yard and a half of muslin to make a boy's shirt. How many shirts can be got out of six yards?"

Toby Tooquick.—"Four sir, but I know of a man that got more than that out of one. He got five of his big brother's and three of my

from our back yard one night last week."

* * *

Tony.—"Pa, I can tell you how to get back your umbrella that was stolen."

Father.—"How, Tony?"

Tony.—"Go to Mr. Textor. He advertises 'Umbrellas Repaired and Recovered,' you know."

—

Send in your subscription.

—

The dollar values of the '94 set of U. S. stamps have become quite rarities. In the first place there were but 35,046 of the \$1 value issued; 10,027 of the \$2 denomination and only 6,251 of the \$5 stamps. Thus we see there were more of the \$1 Columbian stamps printed than of all these three values together. Not only this, but many of each value have been returned by postmasters, on account of poor perforations and other defects, and destroyed; however it is safe to assert that of those not so destroyed, nearly every copy has, or will eventually fall into the hands of some philatelist. It is also stated that the \$1 value was in use but nine months, and the \$2 and \$5 but eight months. Scott prices the three stamps unused in his 56th at \$2, \$4 and \$8 respectively. In the

watermarked series, the watermark is so hard to distinguish with any certainty that many collectors who do not specialize in minor varieties of U. S. stamps will give up the idea of obtaining a specimen of each set and be satisfied with a stamp of each value, irrespectively of the watermark. The only sure way we have been able to determine the watermark, is by the plain marginal strip on each sheet of stamps in which the watermark can be quite easily seen. An inducement to collect plate numbers.—Evergreen State Philatelist.

—

Philatelic Curios.

—

BY S. H.

Philately is a source of a great many curiosities, some of which are very eccentric, while others are works of art and others still may be collected with their existence.

The late civil war was productive of many postal eccentricities, one of the most interesting of which were the emblematic envelopes.

On many of these were words or verses expressing defiance and ridicule for the enemy.

Other envelopes of the time of war show the death of stationary,

as they are made out of wall paper, title pages of books and pamphlets, etc.

With the collecting of revenues you may find many valuable documents with stamps attached; although it is not philately to save anything but the stamp; the document makes a very fine curiosity. From the many sources which a collector has for obtaining curios in a short time one ought to have a small sized but valuable collection for your room or office and with a few frames of stamps mixed here and there it would make a very creditable appearance. Better try it.

Stamps of the East.

In these days postage stamps are found in the most out of the way places. The commonly accepted opinion of the Orient is that the people there are behind the rest of the world in enterprise and slow to take up progressive modern ideas. Besides, with few exceptions, we do not look upon them as a commercial people, and thereby bound to the necessities of commercial correspondence. Consequently we feel that they do not have the same need of postal facilities as the rest of the world has. These conclusions are not altogether correct, as an in-

spection of any stamp collector's album or stamp dealer's catalogue will show. The enterprising European and American nations have carried their postoffices to the remotest ends of the world and have impressed upon all peoples the advantages and the necessities of this modern method of intercourse between individuals and countries.

As the Orientals have entered more and more into business relations with the rest of the world they have dropped into line with their postal service as an inevitable result, and after that it has not taken long to convince them of the utility of correspondence by letter post in their internal affairs. We find the stamps of the Orient among the most interesting in the world. In many respects they belong to a peculiar class by themselves, particularly as regards designs. Such countries as Japan, India, Turkey and Egypt have an extensive postal service that in some respects would do no discredit to more advanced nations, and the stamps of those countries are correspondingly numerous and fascinating as a study.

So rapidly have the issues of stamps increased all over the world in recent years that many of the wisest philatelists are making

themselves specialists, confining themselves to some one particular line or country. One man devotes himself to the stamps of Great Britain and her colonies; another to postage stamps of the United States; a third to the United States revenues, and so on.

A collector who makes a specialty of the stamps of the Orient finds that he has entered upon the study of a most engrossing and intricate branch of philatelic science. He will find quite as much if not more difficulty in making his collection thorough, or even approximately so, as in seeking out the stamps of any part of the world. He will also find that some of the specimens which he must have are as rare as anything of their kind elsewhere and will cost him quite as pretty sums. In the end however, he will have a collection that in uniqueness, general attractiveness, and display of pure artistic quality will compare favorably with the best that any of his compeers working on other lines can have possibly secured.

Philately proves that it is a science by a knowledge it gives to the collector of the various conditions of the fine arts in the many stamp-issuing countries of the world. It proves that many have

progressed while others have retrograded in designing, engraving, lithographing, and printing. This is particularly seen in the stamps of the Orient. It is well known that Mohammedan, like the Mosaic law, forbids the reproduction of any living thing, be it beast, bird, fish, or human being, in or on any substance, be it stone, metal, wood, or paper. It is to this law that art is indebted for the beautiful forms of the arabesques of Arabia, Spain, Turkey, Hindoostan, Persia, and Morocco. For to keep within the bounds of these laws the designers of the Middle Ages were obliged to twist and turn the objects at their command into every conceivable form and position; thus domes were formed of the chalices of flowers, many times repeated; geometrical figures were employed to decorate the floors, walls and ceilings of palace, temple, tomb and court. Lines that have no apparent beginning or end were the beginning of the Arabesques, and thus the Saracenic, Arabesque, Mooresque, Hindoo and Persian styles of art were created.

Oriental stamps are more interesting even than those of any other part of the world as a study in language. We have the names of the countries and the values in languages that are blind hieroglyphics even to the majority of educated people. Some of them use the Roman letters and Arabic numerals, and others employ in the lettering their native letters and Arabic numerals.

NEW ADD RATES

To take Effect Mar. 1 '96.

SPACE	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 yr.
1 inch	40	1 00	2 25	4 50
2 inches	75	2 00	4 35	8 50
3 inches	1 00	2 75	5 60	11 00
1 column	1 75	5 00	10 00	20 00
1 page	3 50	10 00	20 00	39 00

Space under 1 inch 5 cents
a Line.

The above rates will take effect Mar. 1, but contracts for three months or longer will be taken at present rates. We come to the conclusion with this first issue that with our *circulation*, our rates ought to be higher and we therefore change them.

H. O. SMITH & CO.,

Publishers.

CLUB :-: OFFER READ:

The undersigned, our associate editor and special agent, has made arrangements with the publishers of the Dixie Philatelist to offer both this paper, and the Dixie Philatelist for 25c, the regular price of the Dixie Philatelist alone being 25c, for which you can now get both, if sent before March 1st. Address,

HENRY BEAUMONT, JR.,

ASSOCIATE EDITOR,

BOX 67, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Free! Free!

To all applying for my fine approval sheets at 40 per cent. will receive free, rare foreign post cards, worth 10 cents. Send at once. **Reference required:** Chili, well assorted, 15c per 100; Japan, well assorted, 15c per 100; Victoria, well assorted, 15c per 100; Trinidad, well assorted, 30c per 100. Postage extra. Send for price list free. **E. MARKS,**
182 McCAUL ST., TORONTO, CANADA
Stamps bought and Sold.

New Rates

Next month we shall change our ad rates, for at present the price is too cheap for such a good circulation. We will continue all adds of our present advertisers at same prices for three months' contract. Advertisers will find this a good medium. Hoping all adds will be continued, we are

H. O. SMITH & CO.

Present rates will be good for next issue.

Standard Stamp Co.
 Business Est. 1885.
 W. Flachskamm, Mgr.
 No. 4 Nicholson Pl.,
 St. Louis, Mo.

Why not give US a trial? We have very
 Approval Sheets at 25, 33½ and 50
 per cent discount; which kind do you want?
 New illustr. 80 pp. Price List is FREE.
STANDARD PACKETS are GOOD; every
 dealer in the U. S. & Canada sells them.
 on getting **STANDARD** Packets.

U. S. 25 per cent. Off.

I sell good U. S. stamps at 25 per
 cent. off. Send want list, or I will
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FREDERICK T. HOYT,
 909 W. POLK ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

From the Sunny South.

THE DIXIE PHILATELIST.

35cts per year. Ads 30cts per inch. Free
 exchange column. Sample free. Address:
RUSSELL & CHAPPELL, Pub's.

Box F., Macon, Miss.

SURPRISING—That we can furnish
 such packets for the price. It contains 30
 varieties of U. S., including specials, depts.
 Dues, columbian and old Revenue, price
 14c.

CROWN STAMP CO.,
 Jackson, Mich.

80c Money Order Takes it Now

OUR \$1 DEALER'S STOCK.

100 stamps to retail at 10 each.....	\$1.00
50 stamps to retail at 20 each.....	1.50
12 Blanks approval sheets.....	.10
1000 Hinges.....	.10
100 U. S. for packets.....	.15
100 Foreign for packets.....	.10
25 envelopes for packets.....	.15
Only a limited number.....	\$2.60

Excelsior Stamp Co., Elkhart, Ind.

\$2.60 for 80c money order.

The Five Reasons.

Why you should send for a selection of our stamps on approval.

1st. They are unexcelled in variety.

2nd. They are all genuine and undamaged.

3rd. They are marked at Scott's 55th.

4th. They are sold from 10 per cent. to 50 per cent. off.

5th. They are just what you have been looking for.

**Send for a Selection Right
 Away.**

H. O. SMITH,

109 N. 5th St.,

ELKHART, INDIANA.

**Please Mention the Baby
 Philatelist.**

NEW AD RATES

CLUB :- OFFER
READ:

To take Effect Mar. 1 '96.

SPACE	1 MO.	3 MO.	6 MO.	1 YR.
1 inch	\$6.00	\$15.00	\$25.00	\$45.00
2 inches	12.00	30.00	45.00	80.00
3 inches	18.00	45.00	70.00	120.00
4 inches	24.00	60.00	90.00	160.00
1 page	30.00	75.00	120.00	200.00

Space under 1 inch 5 cents
a Line.

The above rates will take effect Mar. 1, but contracts for three months or longer will be taken at present rates. We come to the conclusion with this first issue that with our *circulation*, our rates ought to be higher and we therefore charge them.

H. O. SMITH & CO.,

Publishers

The undersigned, an associate editor and special agent, has made arrangements with the publishers of the Phoenix to be sent with this paper to the Dixie Philatelist for the purpose of the Dixie Philatelist club. You can obtain your copy without cost upon March 1, 1896.

HENRY BEAUMONT, JR.

ASSOCIATE EDITOR

BOX 67, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Free! Free!

Try applying for my free application card at present the price is free. Send at once. Reference required. Catalogue enclosed. 10¢ per copy. Not available for purchase. Various articles included in price. Postage extra. Catalogue sent free.

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Stamps bought and sold.

New Rates

Next month we shall change our rates for at present the price is free. Such a great reduction. We will remain at this rate for three months and then we will change to our normal rates. The normal rate is 10¢ per copy.

H. O. SMITH & CO.

The circulation will be used for next

Standard Stamp Co. Business Est. 1885.
 W. Flachsamm, Mgr.
 No. 4 Nicholson Pl.,
 St. Louis, Mo.

Why not give US a trial? We have very
 Approval Sheets at 25, 33½ and 50
 cent discount; which kind do you want?
 new illustr. 80 pp. Price List is FREE.
**STANDARD PACKETS are GOOD; every
 seller in the U.S. & Canada sells them.
 Start on getting STANDARD Packets.**

U. S. 25 per cent. Off.
 Sell good U. S. stamps at 25 per
 cent. off. Send want list, or I will
 send sheets on approval. Merchantile
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FREDERICK T. HOYT,
 909 W. POLK ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

From the Sunny South,
THE DIXIE PHILATELIST.
 \$1.00 per year. Ads. 60cts per inch. Free
 exchange column. Sample free. Address:
RUSSELL & CHAPPELL, Pub's.
 Box F., Macon, Miss.

SURPRISING—That we can furnish
 25¢ packets for the price. It contains 30
 varieties of U. S., including specials, depts.
 (1840-1860), Columbians and Old Revenue, price
 25¢.
CROWN STAMP CO.,
 Jackson, Mich.

80¢ Money Order Takes it Now
 OUR \$1 DEALER'S STOCK.
 Stamps to retail at 10¢ each..... \$1.00
 Stamps to retail at 20¢ each..... 1.00
 25¢ approval sheets..... .10
 Hinges..... .10
 25¢ for packets..... .15
 Foreign jar packets..... .10
 Envelopes for packets..... .15
 a limited number..... \$2.00
 Excelsior Stamp Co., Elkhart, Ind.
 For 50¢ money order.

The Five Reasons.

Why you should send for a selection of our stamps on approval.

- 1st. They are unexcelled in variety.
- 2nd. They are all genuine and undamaged.
- 3rd. They are marked at Scott's 55th.
- 4th. They are sold from 10 per cent. to 50 per cent. off.
- 5th. They are just what you have been looking for.

**Send for a Selection Right
 Away.**

H. O. SMITH,
 109 N. 5th St.,

ELKHART, INDIANA.

**Please Mention the Baby
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