

Vol. 1.



No. 1.



# THE MONTHLY JOURNAL.



**JANUARY, 1886.**



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# The Monthly Journal.

VOL. I.

Carlisle, Pa., January 20, 1886.

No. 1

## The Monthly Journal.

Edited by Joseph & Clinton Bosler.

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### On Stamp Albums

It is a common belief that the album in which stamps are placed is not a part of the collection, and does not effect it pecuniarily or otherwise. This is a mistake that is made by almost all collectors during some period of their infatuation, and one which acts as a drawback, often spoiling a beginning that bids fair to rise to great distinction. I shall endeavor to show how much and why it acts in such an executive position, and thus caution all beginners from falling into the line of followers, already much too long.

In the first place we must consider that there is more than one kind of stamp collecting, for instance: You may collect all varieties of color and not of engraving. You may collect mistakes in engraving which form variations, and you may ignore perforations. All these little opinions make a vast difference in your collection, as all will admit, for a collection which includes all varieties, is larger and

as a rule more interesting than the smaller one of only the regular issues, in fact the difference is marked to such an extent that the two factions have been formed representing their respective claims. Often have I heard members of the non-variation faction look at a collection compiled by their opponents, and say: "Ah! here's a duplicate," and after listening to your explanation, will repeat their assertion and very probably sneer at your pretensions to the contrary. I have spoken of all these little opinions making a vast difference, and so they do, but only call it an opinion, it is not, it is our initiation or first album, which is really the opinion, for no matter what we think at first, the album will prove the stronger, for instance: A beginner firmly believes in all variations and means to collect them, he buys a Scott's album and goes to work, presently he comes across a variety not given in it, well he won't take it, he don't want to stick stamps all over the sides. This is but once, but we know how much a bad beginning counts, he says this twice, three times, and nine chances out of ten, if you look at his album after he has collected 1600 you will find no variations. This applies *vice versa* equally well.

Another case: In three albums out of five you will find no blank space left for new issues, in Spain, a country that is well known to issue stamps almost every year in order to prevent counterfeiting, no space is left at all, the same mistake is made after Porto Rico and Cuba, indeed I may say, that in the album I have in mind one

probably more commonly used than any other, this mistake is noticeable after each country, of course excepting the German Principalities, etc., which can issue no more.

The publisher of course reaps his reward, for every few years Philatelists are forced to either buy new albums and transfer all their stamps or insert blank pages, which give the book an untidy appearance. Many are the inexperienced collectors whom I know, that refuse all stamps for which there are no places in their precious album, this can be classed under no other head than a vice, for it almost ruins a collection, unless the owner can afford to buy those specimens after they have ceased being called new issues, and are allowed spaces in the new album, which he eventually must get.

Here in two sample cases, occurring constantly, we see a collection entirely under the guide of the album, influenced in the first case to disregard varieties, and in the second to shut out the possibility of obtaining a complete set of the issue in question without considerable trouble. There are many other similar cases which prove to me that the album in which you begin, influences your collection to an enormous extent, so much so that its purchasers may be called the most important event in the life of a collection.—*P. J. of A.*

The \$5,000 United States document stamp is the largest and highest value adhesive stamp ever issued by any government in the world. It is beautifully engraved and is printed in orange, green and black, and measures  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$  inches. They were used only by railroad and other large companies.

Among the bids for manufacturing the U. S. postage stamps for the four fiscal years, commencing July 1, 1885, was that of the Secretary of Treasury, in behalf of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which entered for the first time as a competitor, and its bid was: .09 per 1,000 for the different kinds of stamps printed on hand roller presses; .0775 per 1,000 printed on steam-power presses with part hand work; .09 per 1,000 printed wholly by steam power with right to require it to be done on hand-roller presses if steam printing should prove unsatisfactory. Their bid offer was rejected however, and as heretofore the American Bank Note Co gets the money which otherwise won't have been paid simply from the P. O. Dept. to the Treasury Department.

Reduced postage and other causes have increased the correspondence of the world. Less than fifty years ago the average of letters received by each person per annum was only three in the United Kingdom and it is now thirty-seven letters and four postal cards. The latest reliable ascertained comparison [for 1882, when the average was thirty-five in Great Britain] gives the average per head in the United States at twenty-one; Germany, seventeen; France sixteen; Italy, seven, and Spain, five.

The rates of ocean postage, fixed by Franklin in 1853, remained unchanged until 1868, when the charge was reduced from twenty-five cents to twelve cents. This explains why an ocean steamer was represented on that value of the 1869 issue.

The first stamp paper published in the U. S. was the Stamp Collector Mercury, in Boston, in 1866.

## How to Collect.

The young Philatelist who is about to choose an album for the first time in which to mount his treasures, needs some advice from those who have had more experience. A great many of the more advanced collectors use simply a blank-book, in which they arrange their specimens in order to suit themselves, either Chronologically or Alphabetically, as they choose. For the beginner, however, we would advise the selection of an album that contains spaces for the various emissions of every country of the correct shape of the stamps. By the use of such an album there will be but very little possibility of any mistakes being made in mounting the specimens. Now having selected an album, the collector has his stamps to mount. If he collects only unused stamps, great care should be taken in their selection, only the cleanest and most perfect specimens being allowable; so, also, if he admits used stamps into his book, only those that are perfect in every respect should be given a place in his collection.

Before mounting, if there is any paper remaining on the backs of the stamps, they should be floated face upwards in a goblet of water, and after being thoroughly dampened, the paper can be very easily removed without injury to the stamps. Never paste your stamps down solid in your album, you may sometime wish to change them over into another book, or remove them for the insertion of better specimens, but if they are gummed soiled, they can only be removed by wetting, which injures the appearance of the album. The plan which we have adopted, and can recommend to every collector, is to mount your stamps on hinges, which are made from very

fine note paper, gummed on one side only, then doubled into hinges of about one-fourth of an inch in width, with the gummed side out. These are to be placed at the top of each stamp, and then the stamp is ready for mounting in its proper place in your album. Stamps fixed in this way can very easily be changed for better specimens, and can always be raised for examination of their water marks; they also present a far better appearance than stamps which are stuck on solid. Last but not least, keep your albums clean; don't handle it with dirty hands; many collections are ruined by being rubbed and soiled with dirty fingers. When you wish to mount new specimens or show your collection to a friend, be sure your hands are in a clean condition. If you follow these directions, and keep clear of counterfeits with which many unprincipled dealers are flooding the country, you will in a short time have a collection fit to adorn the parlor of nabob, and one which if you look at in a pecuniary point of view, will bring a good price, whenever you wish to dispose of it.—*N. Y. C.*

The 1856 British Guiana is one of the rarest stamps known. It was type set in the colony, for use temporarily, each one being authenticated by the postmaster's initials, and as a further precaution were not sold to the public, but affixed to the letters by the post office clerks.

The Hamburg Locals are almost all counterfeits. We warn collectors to be very particular about them.

The first stamp dealer and collector arose in 1861.

It is really pleasant to be a collector of curiosities; it is a feeling that we cannot express; it breeds ambition, for we always want to get a "complete" collection. The more we get the more we want, and it is not fun to see Tom, Dick, or Harry "rave" when we "get hold of some specimen they haven't got?" Yes, collecting is instructive, quiet and healthful fun.

Spoiled, misdirected or otherwise damaged stamped envelopes, redeemed at the Department are mutilated in a hand machine, by cutting off the upper right hand corners thus severing the stamps in two, when the envelopes are sold by the pound in wagon loads.

The smallest book in the world is half the size of a postage stamp and is an edition of the sacred book of the Sikhs, belonging to the Earl of Dufferin.

The highest price paid for a Russian stamp was \$300, this amount being paid for old Saretoff Local, issue of 1869.

U. S. postal cards are now furnished to purchasers of twenty-thousand in uncut sheets of forty impressions each.

A stamped envelope for letters and packages was used in Paris by a private company as early as 1758.

There are as many counterfeit Cape of Good stamps as there are genuine.

L. W. Durbin, of Philadelphia, Pa., ranks among the foremost in Philatelic.

How to make a tall man short. Rob him of his purse.

### How Minerals Change Color.

It may not be generally known that many minerals lose their color or fade when exposed to light. Experienced collectors frequently keep their most finely colored specimens in a dark place.

Fluorite is especially liable to fade. Amazon stone, however, sometimes gains in color when exposed to light.

A greenish gray feldspar from the granite veins of Ammerberg has been found to assume a bright emerald green when exposed to the air.

Experiments made by placing fragments in sealed tubs and exposing them to the light for a year, led to the conclusion that air and moisture had no influence, but that light alone effected the change in color.

A valuable paint mine has been discovered in Lisbon, Mo. The value of the earth was discovered through observation of the fact that the mud clinging to the wheels of vehicles driving through it dried on like paint and was removed with difficulty. The earth is yellow, and has been pronounced by Prof. Stanley, of Bates College, to be a variety of sienna.—*The Age of Steel.*

Copper ore has been discovered in the western part of Wayne county, Pa. The specimens assayed yielded 95 per cent. of pure copper. Many rich fossil specimens, such as impressions of fish and reptiles and vegetable growth, especially ferns, have been uncovered in removing the plate from these mines.

Mr. J. B. Calman, of N. Y. City, is the largest wholesaler in the world.

## The Monthly Journal.

CARLISLE, PA., JANUARY 20, 1885.

Entered at Carlisle P. O. as second-class matter

**Mica in Colorado.**

In Colorado mica has long been known to be widely disseminated and to occur in many places in bodies of workable size, but mining has until lately always proved the mica to be "plumose" and unfit for cutting into sheets. Many mines have been located, but the product has always proved worthless, until the summer of 1884 the Denver Mica Company opened a mine near Turkey creek, about thirty-five miles from Denver. This mica is of fair quality, and quite a considerable quantity of it has been mined. It is slightly brown and the largest plates which have yet been cut are not more than 2½x6 inches in size. Only an extremely small percentage of the gross weight is available for cutting into sheets. An effort is being made to put it upon the market, and at present four workmen are employed in trimming the sheets. Mica of good quality and in large plates has also been recently reported from the neighborhood of Ft. Collins.

Whether you collect stamps or coins, or minerals, or bird's eggs, or even tobacco tags, let it be your aim to be as thoroughly informed as possible in the particular line you collect. In other words, try to become distinguished in it. If you cannot become an authority on all the pursuits named, make an effort to reach proficiency in one. It is better to attain distinction as a philatelist or numismatist, for instance, than to know a little about all branches of collecting and remain utterly unknown.

**Serpentine.**

Serpentine is a mineral composed of silica and magnesia, in nearly equal proportions, with about 13 to 15 per cent. of water and a little protoxide of iron. It is generally green, black, or red, the color sometimes uniform, sometimes spotted, clouded, or veined. It receives its name from the serpent-like form which the veins often assume, and it is cut or turned into ornaments of various kinds. Precious or Noble Serpentine is of a dark green color, hard enough to receive a good polish, translucent, and sometimes contains imbedded garnets, which form red spots and add much to its beauty. The ancient Romans used it for pillars and for other ornamental purposes, and vases, boxes, etc., are still made of it, and highly prized. The ancients ascribed to it imaginary medicinal virtues. It is a rare mineral.

There is a pool in Utah only a foot deep, and situated at a very high altitude, that refuses to freeze even in the severest winters. There is another that mysteriously replenishes itself with half-grown trout. One stream, though clear as crystal to the eye and tasteless, stains all the vegetation it flows over a deep brown. A warm spring near Salt Lake City is the strongest sulphur water in the world. A hot spring a few miles off, with waters so hot you can hardly put your hand into them and as bright as diamonds, is one of the most remarkable combinations of chemicals ever analyzed.

Cryolite, a mineral which is of great value in the potash manufacture, has been discovered in the Yellowstone Park. Heretofore it has been obtained only in Greenland.

**Valuable Metals.**

There are nineteen known metals valued at over \$1,000 per avoirdupois pound. The most costly is vanadium, which is said to be worth \$10,000 a pound. Of these nineteen metals only one is produced or used to any considerable extent, and that is iridium, which is valued at \$1,000 per pound. It is sometimes, but very sparingly, used in electrical experiments.

Granite is made of three substances, viz: quartz, feldspar and mica. Quartz may be distinguished by its glassy lustre, and an absence of all tendency to break with a smooth surface of fracture. Its color is generally a whitish or grayish.

Feldspar (orthoclase) may be distinguished from quartz by having a distinct cleavage structure, the grains breaking easily in two directions, with a flat shining surface. Its color is usually white or flesh-colored.

Mica cleaves easily into tough thin leaves. Its common colors are whitish; brownish and black. Granite is a very hard mineral and is sometimes used for monuments.

The State geologist of North Carolina states that in western North Carolina there are 39 peaks over 6,000 feet, 93 between 5,000 and 6,000, 143 between 4,000 and 5,000, a total of 295 above 4,000 feet.

Dr. A. Reisman, having observed that crystals of permanganate undergo a superficial decomposition when exposed to the action of light recommends that standard solutions of this salt be kept in the dark.

Our friend, Mr. Walbridge, of Marseilles, Ill., has had sickness in his family.

Iron ore in large quantities is found in several places in Utah.

Iron in some form occurs in almost every county in Montana.

In the first half of the current year there were produced in Belgium 9,162,555 tons of coal.

The finest moonstones come principally from Ceylon, and are sometimes called Ceylon opals.

German geologists estimate that the Dead Sea will be a mass of solid salt a thousand years hence.

A very valuable discovery of tin ore has been made at Glenwood, W. Va., twelve miles below Gallipolis, Ohio.

Valuable deposits of iron ore, of a brown hematite variety, have recently been discovered in Northwest Louisiana.

The thick seam of coal recently discovered in Tuskaloosa county, Ala., turns out to be of excellent shipping quality.

Many beautiful and valuable gems—ruby and sapphire—have been found in the corundum mines of West North Carolina.

Burke county, N. C., claims to be the richest in the State in valuable minerals. It has valuable mines of gold, mica, garnet and corundum.

In a copper mine of Cornwall it was found on draining a shaft which had long been flooded, that there had been such a growth of metal and pyrites as to completely involve and cover tools left behind.  
—*Hoosier Mineralogist.*



Numerous coal mines have recently been opened in Southeast Kentucky.

The development of the vast coal fields of Arkansas promises in the near future a gigantic industry.

Shell mounds are very numerous on the west coast of Florida. A portion of the town of Cedar Keys is built on one of these mounds.

Valuable discoveries of iron, coal and other minerals are constantly being made, all over the South, specially in Tennessee.

Lead veins are thickest in limestone, thinner in sandstone and thinnest in slate. The latter, however, contains the greatest percentage of silver.

The longest coal slope in the world is at Pompey Smash, Md. It is over 5,000 feet long and has been in constant operation for nearly twenty-five years.

A gigantic crystal of spondumne found in Dakota measures, according to Prof. Blake, thirty-six feet in length and from one to three feet in thickness.—*Mining Review*.

The number of devices and emblems upon ancient coins is very great. The ingenious and well-read artists in the Roman mints had the world of fact and the world of fancy at their command, and made exhaustive use of both. Birds, beasts, fishes, cities, camps, castles, temples, altars, instruments of sacrifice, the facts of history and the fancies of mythology all yielded their treasures to the artist as he sat down to make a new "attribution" for the coins of a Roman emperor.

### The Old "Pine Tree" Shilling.

The earliest American coinage of which we have any knowledge was in Boston, Mass, in 1652. The coins were of the value of three pence, six pence and twelve pence. They were of silver, rude and somewhat uneven in thickness and irregularly circular, with no device, legend or date, save the letters "N. E." on the obverse, and the Roman numerals on the reverse side to signify the value in pence. None of the three-penny pieces are believed to be in existence at present. These were soon followed by more elaborate coinage, and instead of the letters "N. E." on the obverse, there was a double circle of dots inclosing the word "Massachusetts," and within the inner circle a representation of an oak tree. Upon the reverse side the words "New England, Our Dam." They bore the date 1652, underneath which were the numerals expressing the value in pence. Next year the oak was replaced by the pine tree. The denomination most largely issued was the coin of the value of 1 shilling, hence the famous "pine tree shilling."—*Dr. Charles Fisher*.

Laborers digging on the site of General Grant's tomb on the Manhattanville bluff last week found, about five feet below the surface, a Spanish piece of silver worth about twenty-five cents, and several George III. shillings. The Spanish piece is well preserved. It bears date of 1772, and the profile of Carolus III. is perfectly distinct.

The coins mentioned in the Old and New Testaments are the Doric the Shekel, the Bekah or half Shekel, the Septon or mite, the Denarius or Penny and the Staler or Piece of silver.

**Counterfeit Coins.**

An impression prevails with some that the majority of ancient coins offered in America are counterfeit. This is absurd. The proportion of counterfeit antiques to the genuine, is less than that of greenbacks. The only coins counterfeited are the rare and costly gold and silver specimens, which do not cross the sea. Do not be alarmed as to this, the handling of a counterfeit is a chance, less than that of a thunder stroke.

Although large numbers of all the varieties of the five cent nickels of 1883 were coined, the first issues are rapidly becoming rare. The first variety, issued only one month in 1883, is of the old shield style, while the variety issued for the three following months is the same as the present style, except that the word "cents" does not appear on them, but in its place is the Latin quotation, "E Pluribus Unum," which has now been removed to the top of the coin. The pieces command a fair price, but in a few years they will be quite rare.

The endeavor of numismatists is to get a complete line of coins of all dates of one denomination—for example the dollar. In consequence of the rarity of coins of certain dates, intense rivalry arises among collectors which greatly enhances the value of the rare issues.

It has been estimated that the loss upon the paper currency of our country, by wear and damage, is one and a half per cent. of the entire issue, equal to \$6,500,000.

The New Orleans mint has a pair of scales which will weigh the 10,000 part of an ounce,

A gentleman at Bryon, Ohio, Q. H. Grasser, M. D., claims to have more than 17,000 coins, ancient and modern in his collection.

The United States 1804 dollar, is universally the best known rarity, and for the number of specimens known to exist, it commands the highest premium.

In Europe all classes of persons possessing any literary taste collect coins, medals, etc., as a means of study; and magazines, books, etc., upon the subject are multiplied.

**Brenneman & Eckels,**

—DEALERS IN—

**BOOTS AND SHOES,**

**Carlisle Shoe's Specialty,**

32 North Hanover St., Carlisle, Pa.

**SHOES OF ALL KINDS**

—AT—

**STROMM'S,**

No. 13 South Hanover St

**Closing Out All Kinds of  
Winter Boots and Shoes**

—AT REDUCED PRICES—  
to make room for Spring Goods.

**C. E. DIEHL,**

16 North Hanover St., Carlisle, Pa.

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Hats, Caps and Gent's Furnishing.

Neckwear a Specialty.

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**SEWING MACHINES**

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—AT THE—

**—SINGER OFFICE,—**

36 South Hanover Street.

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**ALBERT LEONARD,**  
Carlisle, Pa.

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Vol. 1.

No. 2.



THE  
MONTHLY JOURNAL.



FEBRUARY, 1886.



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THE MONTHLY JOURNAL.

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VOL. I.

Carlisle, Pa., February 20, 1886,

No. 2.

Edited by Joseph & Clifton Bosler.

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## Counterfeit Stamps.

Counterfeit stamps began to make their appearance almost as soon as originals found purchasers. The early forgeries, however, were mostly coarse imitations, and were easily detected; but as the demand for scarce varieties increased, the scoundrels who made a living by swindling little boys, or getting big ones to do it for them, took more care in preparing their dies and printing the imitations, till at the present time some of the productions almost baffle detection.

The early counterfeiters usually copied old and scarce stamps, and sold them to collectors themselves; but the modern forger counterfeits all the colonials and better class of cheap stamps as soon as they appear, and sells them to unprincipled dealers as *fac similes*, who retail them as genuine. Hundreds of pages have been written describing these stamps, and, we think, with very little effect, as the class who purchase of the boys who usually sell these counterfeits do not generally subscribe to or read the philatelic papers.

There is another class of counterfeits which are getting more common daily, and we do not think that the attention of the public has yet been called to them; we allude to stamps printed from the dies used for illustrating stamp magazines. For some time past all the stamps issued during the month have been engraved and electrotypes of them supplied to the different publishers, who add to them engravings of their own when they obtain any rarity worth illustrating. This plan has the advantage of diffusing accurate representations of new issues all over the world much sooner than they could otherwise be laid before the stamp-collecting fraternity. But it has a great drawback, inasmuch as it distributes a number of accurate dies of different stamps into so many hands that it is impossible to find out who has used them dishonestly. It requires but little brain for any one to write to some publisher and order a few electrotypes of engravings "to illustrate a price list with," and then print them in the correct colors, cut off the representation of the perforation, gum and postmark them, and sell them as genuine. It would well repay the trouble to compare any doubtful stamps with the illustration of it in any stamp paper, and if it is found to be from the same die, or is exactly the same as the picture of it, you may be sure it is a counterfeit.—*T. Coke, in E. S. P.*

Alabama, California, Louisiana, Nevada and Oregon are the only states that issued adhesive revenue stamps.

**How Postage Stamps Are Made.**

In printing, steel plates are used, on which two hundred stamps are engraved. Two men are kept at work covering them with colored inks and passing them to a man and a girl who are equally busy printing them with large rolling hand-presses. Three of these little squads are employed all the time. After the small sheets of paper upon which the two hundred stamps are engraved have dried enough, they are sent into another room and gummed. The gum used for this purpose is a peculiar composition, made of the powder of dried potatoes and other vegetables, mixed with water. After having been again dried, this time on the little racks which are fanned by steam power, for about an hour, they are put between sheets of paste-board and pressed in hydraulic presses capable of applying a weight of 2,000 tons. The next thing is to cut the sheet in half; each sheet, of course, when cut, contains 100 stamps. This is done by a girl, with a large pair of shears, cutting by hand being preferred to that of machinery, which method would destroy too many stamps. They are then passed to two other squads, who perforate the paper between the stamps. Next, they are passed once more, and then packed and labeled and stowed away for dispatching to fulfill orders. If a single stamp is torn or in any way mutilated, the whole sheet of 100 stamps is burned. Five hundred thousand are burned every week from this cause. For the past twenty years not a single sheet has been lost, such care has been taken in counting them. During the process of manufacturing, the sheets are counted eleven times.

**The Rise of the Postage Stamp.**

It is estimated that every year about 50,000,000,000 letters are posted in the world. America leads, with about 2,500,000,000, and England follows with 700,000,000. Japan, which established a postal service only ten years ago, now mails annually 95,000,000 letters. Postage stamps are of a far more recent origin than many people imagine. Great Britain was the first country to issue them, and in 1840 a prepaid envelope made its appearance, designed by W. Mulready. Prepaid letter sheets, were issued about the same time, there being two denominations, one penny and two penny. Before that time postage was prepaid at the post office, or what was even more common, collected upon delivery. Now almost every country in the civilized world has adopted this method of prepaying postage. Strange as it may appear, Brazil, in 1843, was the first nation to follow Great Britain's example. It was not until 1847 that the United States began to use postage stamps, but several years prior to that time the postmasters at New York, St Louis, Baltimore, New Haven, Providence and Battleboro' had issued stamps for their own convenience.

At the outbreak of the rebellion, Southern postmasters turned over their stock of unused U. S. stamped envelopes of the Nesbitt pattern, to the Confederate postal authorities, who used a few of them as official envelopes by surcharging across the face of the stamp, the words "Confederate Post office Department, etc. One of these now almost unique rarities is in the album of Confederate documents of the office of the Secretary of War, at Washington.

## THE MONTHLY JOURNAL.

Benjamin Franklin was our first Postmaster General.

The stamp collecting craze is increasing every year.

The first postage stamp was issued by England, May 6th, 1840.

Wm. v. d. Wettern, Jr., is one of the largest wholesalers in the world.

Postage stamps are collected by people in every nation, both rich and poor.

Men have spent from \$10,000 to \$100,000 for a collection of stamps.

In London over 1,000 dead letters are destroyed daily at the dead letter office.

You may have a very large and fine collection of stamps and yet not be a philatelist.

The finest engraved stamps are the 1869 issue of the U. S., especially the 15 and 24 cent.

A valuable mine of rock salt has recently been discovered in western New York. This is the first bed ever found by mining in America.—S. G.

Dr. Kleiber, of St. Petersburg, has calculated that 4,950 pounds of meteoric dust falls to the earth every hour, which would make fifty-nine tons a day.—S. G.

Because you cannot make a large collection of stamps, do not become discouraged and give it up altogether. Collect all you can, and keep all you get. There will come a time when you will be glad you did not trade them off.

Rowland Hill invented the postage stamp. Mount Brown, of London, was the first collector. J. B. Moens was the first dealer.

We know of a well-known firm in Boston who pretends to deal in nothing but genuine stamps but handle a great many counterfeits.

The first issue of Costa Rica was engraved by a New York engraving company, by which a number of other foreign stamps are.

Several of our contemporaries are trying to "boom" U. S. Locals. There is no doubt collecting of Locals has been sadly neglected, yet the market is so flooded with counterfeits, that we are not surprised Philatelists ignore them.

Corundum is the hardest of all known substances, except the diamond, on which account it is much used for polishing steel and cutting gems. Sapphire, ruby, oriental topaz, oriental amethyst and emery are all different alterations of corundum.—S. G.

Very few match stamps were cancelled, as they were destroyed upon opening the box, but a few of the earliest ones, such as Akron Match Co., Barber & Peckham, Thos. Gorman, and Lacour's, were run through printing presses and obliterated in sheets, with various dates.

We hold ourselves in readiness to give here such information as lies in our power, and are prepared at all times to assist Philatelists in the solution of such questions as we are able to. All mail not requiring an answer by letter will be replied to here. Correspondents wishing reply by mail, must enclose stamp for return postage.

## Quartz and its Varieties.

BY W. S. BEEKMAN.

Among the various studies of natural history, mineralogy is said to be the most refreshing to a tired student, the wonder of the uninitiated, a continual source of enigmas to the collector, and a thing of beauty to everyone, be they intelligent upon the subject, or deficient on the laws that make some quartz smaller than others.

The wonders of nature are endless, and the animated world offer wonders that occur in objects invisible to us, more miraculous than what we find in the inorganic kingdom. Yet, what is there neater, or that requires less care to protect from atmospheric changes, than minerals while in our cabinets. All other forms of collecting are valuable in their way, but for a young collector they require a larger capital at the outset than the majority can invest.

A cabinet of minerals can be formed from the stone walls around one's house, and it will present enough material for genuine study to satisfy any Yankee's inquisitiveness. More attention should be paid to local rocks than is; simply because one has seen a variety from some other place that excel the ones he has in quality, is no sign that he should throw away the coarser specimens as valueless. That is natural, but at the same time it is well for collectors, just starting out in this line, to follow this advice, crack off a fresh chip from every weathered rock in your vicinity, with the expectations of making a find, and it will be a very hard person to please that does not find something interesting even if not pretty.

With the idea that one has formed a collection thus, we will find on examination his fancy to have

inclined to rocks of a certain species. The hundreds of curious stones one collects while at the beach, or the various mantel ornaments to be found in almost every house are specimens that could be classified in one group. Select the most showy specimens from a large collection, and they will generally come under the head of quartz; frequently the larger collections will have nothing left outside of this division.

There is something attractive about all varieties of quartz, or its silicates, that most other species lack, to the casual observer.

A quartz in the gangue, placed beside a diamond in its matrix, will be, when submitted to examination to one not knowing the difference in value, pronounced to be the prettiest.

We find quartz at every step we take; the ocean is full of it, so that a type of animalculæ was generated to absorb the excess. There we find beds, often hundreds of feet in thickness, that are composed of minute siliceous skeletons, only to be seen under a powerful magnifier; yet, these little atoms exhibit a beautiful, delicate structure, perfect in all its details. Five thousand placed side by side would not measure an inch. It is to the efforts of a species of these animals that our sponges are produced, and it is at this point that silica is on the boundary of the organic from the inorganic world.

The juices of plants often contain silica; among the raphides, as such mineral crystalizations are called, these forms often resemble anchors, stars, and other forms. One of the purest forms of silica we have, and it is of more use in analysis requiring the use of silica than the pure rock crystal, is a siliceous secretion found in the joints of bamboo, and known as Indian Tabasheer.

## The Monthly Journal.

CARLISLE, PA. FEBRUARY 20, 1886.

No philatelist should be without a complete (as far as possible) collection of the postage stamps of his own country. If we were beginning a collection now, we should devote our attention first to the stamps of the United States.

Another "Local" has been unearthed. The Philatelic Monthly thus describes it: It was issued by the postmaster of Millbury, Mass., in 1846. One specimen we know of is postmarked Dec. 6 and is on an envelope addressed to a person in Worcester.

The stamp is circular and bears in the centre a portrait of Jefferson, enclosed in a circular frame. The outer frame is a double circle and between the outer and inner frames is the inscription: "Post Office" at the top and "Paid 5 cents" at the bottom. Three stars are at each side.

Messrs J. W. Scott & Co., the well-known stamp and coin dealers, have retired from business, and are succeeded by a stock company, known as "The Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Limited." The stamp department is conducted by Mr Henry Collin, and Mr. Wm. P. Brown has charge of the coin department. The change may seem a sudden one to our readers, but Mr. Scott said recently in a conversation with a representative of the E. S. P., that he had long contemplated selling out, but never could find a man capable of controlling his extensive business. Surely, no man could be more suited for this position than our enterprising friend, Mr. Collin. May the new company have a long and prosperous career.

## The Star Fish

No animal is more common on the rocky coasts than the star fish, and for this reason visitors to the seashore are very apt to pass it by, and search for the more attractive and rare sea anemones. But in doing this they pass by one of the most interesting animals, and one which has very curious habits. Drop a star fish into a glass dish filled with sea water and watch it for a few moments. If it happens to drop on its back, one of the five arms which seem so rigid when taken from the water will begin to bend, scores of small suckers will fasten themselves upon the bottom of the tank, and soon the star will be right side up.

He is a restless creature when in an aquarium, and will continually rove about in search of something to eat. He moves about with a slow, regular motion, which at first seems mysterious. There is no irregular motion, as in walking, but simply a slow propulsion along the bottom or up the sides of the tank, as if pushed on by some continual pressure from behind. In a moment he mounts the perpendicular side, and through the transparent glass we have an opportunity to see how he moves. In the center of each arm there is a depression, and in each depression there are several rows of pure white suckers extending from the base to the tip of the arm. These are his locomotive organs, and well do they serve the purpose. There are hundreds of them, elastic, yet muscular, all working at the same time to propel the creature along. One loosens its hold, stretches itself out, and takes another hold an eighth of an inch farther up. Others follow, and the creature moves. It is held firmly, yet at the same time is continually moving.

**Southern Zinc.**

It is conceded that there is a good deal of zinc in the mountain systems of Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama. It lies in the lowest of the silurian limestones, probably not in large deposits, but distributed all through the Blue Ridge section. The deposits have not been worked outside of Virginia and Tennessee, but it is believed other mines will be opened whenever the times improve, and there is a demand for an increased supply. At present the production of the country is just about equal to its consumption. No foreign zinc is coming in.

Last year Illinois produced 17,594 tons; \* Kansas, 7,859 tons, and the Blue Ridge country, 7,861 tons—a total in this country of 38,544 tons. This places the United States third in the list of zinc producing countries, Germany produces 111,688 tons and Belgium 75,366 tons. The United States is a weak third, but our production is sufficient for all home demands. — Rambles in Nature.

**Theulite.**

[For the MONTHLY JOURNAL.]

There has recently been a discovery of a new mineral which is termed *Theulite*. It is of a beautiful delicate pink color, something like rose quartz, except it is not glossy and smooth.

It has also small bright crystals, somewhat resembling the diamond quartz. This is a beautiful mineral and very attractive.

It was discovered at Dexon's quarry, Delaware. Having a variety of diamond quartz it presents a very bright and showy appearance.

[For the MONTHLY JOURNAL.]

Thinking a short article might be acceptable, I write one on the Popie Flora, of Ill. The most interesting, and in fact, the only popie bed of its kind in America, is located in Grundy county, Ill. The fossils are found in the bed of a creek and along stump bank about twenty feet from the surface. About four hundred species have been instutiped. The more common being *Neuroptiris Hirsuta*, *Pecoptiris Micta* and *Villosa*. Insects, worms and fish are but common. Indeed it is becoming difficult to get them, for two reasons. 1st, the locality having been worked so long; and lastly a few parties have the control and no one can collect or buy without paying well for the privilege of either. The bed is only three-quarters of a mile in extent. The ferns and plants are in Iron stone nodules, of different shapes, mostly kidney form, and when broken open the furn is beautifully imprinted, perfect to life.—D. O. W.

A good sized specimen of cassiterite, represented as rich in tin, has been sent to a Cleveland mineralogist and chemist as being found on Lake Superior. There is a good geological formation northeast of the head of L'Anse bay that admits of associating tin ore indications with it. Is this alleged tin ore specimen from that locality?

In Wyoming mica has been found in workable quantities near Diamond Park and in the Wind river country, as well as at many points along the mountain ranges in Laramie county. It has recently been mined to some extent at Whalen Canon, twenty miles north of Fort Laramie, and some of the products have been shipped to the eastern market.



Considerable attention is being given to the Lower California mining region.

North Carolina has immense deposits of iron which are practically inexhaustible.

It is reported that a good quality of iron ore has been discovered near Washington, Ind.

An important discovery of a valuable phosphate field has been made near Chattanooga, Tenn.

The beryls of Royalston are noted for their beauty and purity. Some very fine specimens have been found here.

In Western North Carolina the railroads run over a roadbed of two miles of beautiful variegated marble in Cherokee county.

The copper resources of Wyoming have been claimed to be very extensive, a very large area having been prospected with encouraging results.

Ninety-four years have elapsed since old Philip Genter stumbled over a piece of anthracite coal. Last year 30,000,000 tons were mined in Pennsylvania.

A region which is extraordinarily rich in copper has been discovered in Africa, this being the district of Yaranganga, situated between the Lualaba and the Luapala.

The deepest gold mine in the world is the Eureka, in California, which is down 2,200 feet, or 500 hundred feet below the level of the sea. The deepest silver mine is the Mexican, on the Comstock, which is down 3,300 feet.—*San Francisco Alta.*

### American Coal Fields.

A scientist lecturing in Philadelphia on coal said it takes a prodigious amount of vegetable matter to form a layer of coal; that it is estimated that the present growth of the world would make a layer only one-eighth of an inch thick, and that it would take a million years to form a coal bed one hundred feet thick. The United States have an area of 440,000 square miles of coal fields; 100,000,000 tons of coal were mined in this country last year—enough to run a ring around the earth at the equator five and a half feet wide and five and a half feet thick, and there is enough coal in the United States to supply the whole world for a period of 1500 to 2000 years. The question of the exhaustion of the coal supply is not immediately important. The Anthracite coal in Pennsylvania would last 250 years, while the bituminous coal in the same district would supply the world 57 years and the United States 350 years.—Age of Steel.

It has long been understood that gold is the most universal distributed of metals, being found in all parts of the world, but most readers will probably be surprised at a statement recently made by Prof. A. E. Foote, of Nashville Tenn., to the effect that there is more gold in the clay under the city of Philadelphia than would equal the entire valuation of the city. In 1812 men made sixty cents a day in washing the sands near Chester, on the Delaware river, where Wm. Penn first landed, and quite recently several dollars' worth of gold in grains were taken from a well one hundred and fifty feet deep within twenty miles of Philadelphia.

**The Size of Coins.**

Assuming what ninety-nine hundredths of the people of the United States not interested in silver production will readily concede, i. e., that the dollar ought to contain a hundred cents' worth of silver, and that at no distant day it will do so, we should have a coin weighing, say, 485 grains. Now a coin of this size would be so unwieldy as speedily to share the fate of the English crown, or five-shilling piece (value \$1.20), which has long since ceased to be found, except in museums and other collections and for many years has not been coined at all. The largest silver-piece in Great Britain is the half-crown, and if we ever begin in this country to coin an honest dollar, we will find it rejected by the people and the half dollar alone in the field. And so it ought to be, and could be without injury to any interest, provided always, of course, that the half dollar was also an honest one.

Center county, Penn'a, is said to possess one of the finest natural curiosities in the state. It is a cave 1500 feet in length, with a water front, and more attractive in many respects than the famous Luray cavern. It has only recently been visited and explored. The cave is 20 miles from Bellefonte, easy of access, and promises to become a popular resort for curiosity seekers.

It is a curious fact, which is not widely known, that the heavy copper consumption of India is due largely to a religious rite of the natives. At certain seasons of the year small cups of sheet copper about an inch in diameter and an inch and a half deep are filled with rice, and are thrown into the river as an offering.

In 1804 was the war with Tripoli. An expedition was sent over from the United States to bombard that country. It was expected to make a quick return, but for several reasons the fleet was long delayed. Meanwhile the money taken over had given out and the sailors became mutinous for their pay. At that time the only available money was silver dollars, and the entire amount coined was hastily shipped. The sailors, after receiving these, went on to the mainland and bartered with the natives for provisions and supplies. The coins were bright ones, fresh from the mint, and opened the eyes of the savages, who used them as ornaments strung about their necks. At last the prince Komagua ordered all these 'ornaments' to be sent to him, in the interior of the African continent. He received these, and on his death they were buried with him, but where he was buried is unknown. Hence the rarity of the 1804 dollar.

**EXCHANGES.**

[All persons are allowed to insert exchanges in this column free, but the editor has the right to reject any if he wishes.]

The receipts to make ten different inks: Paul Bros.' violet, gold, American commercial, red, green, Martin's jet, black, yellow, and secret ink, and two receipts to make indelible and a receipt to make a rubber hand stamp. For any one of the following U. S. stamps, the 10, 12, 15, 30 or 90 ct. of 1869; or the 5, 12, 24, 30 or 90 ct. of 1857-61; or the 10 or 12 ct. of 1851-7. WM. J. BABCOCK,  
415 Ontario St., Toledo, O.

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War, unused, \$ .90	8 var. War, \$ .10
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*Foreign and Domestic Hardware.*

**Iron, Saddlery, Coach Trim-**

**mings. Cement. Mechanics'**

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**Paints, Etc., Etc.,**

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**LOOK!**

12 Hidden Name Cards, 10 cts ;  
50 Chromo Cards, 10 cts ; 25  
Transparent cards, 10 cts ; 12  
Beveled Edge cards 10 cts ; 12 Slip-  
per cards 10 cts ; 25 Fun cards 10  
cts ; 12 Fan cards, 30 cts : 25  
Decorated cards, 15 cts ; 25 Devil  
cards, 15 cts Samples and Card  
Cases, 8 cts

**ALBERT LEONARD,**  
Carlisle, Pa

**Black Hills Minerals**

5 Varieties fine Cabinet Minerals, 1x1 inch,	\$3.04
post-paid each,	
1 1 2x1 1-2 inch, post-paid, each,	.06
2x2	.10
2 1-2x2 1-2 "	.15
5 pounds,	2.25
10 pounds,	4.00

All labelled with printed labels.

**L. W. STILWELL,**  
Deadwood, Dako'a.



Vol. 1.

No. 3.



THE  
MONTHLY JOURNAL.



MARCH, 1886.



# THE MONTHLY JOURNAL.

## THE CARSON STAMP CO.

P. O. BOX 512, ST. LOUIS, MO.

ESTABLISHED 1877.—C. H. Mekeel, 1801 Washington St., St. Louis, Mo., is the principal owner of the "Carson Stamp Co." The business was established by him in 1877, in Chicago, Ill., and sold to this company in 1884. Aug. 1, 1885, Mr. Mekeel purchased the controlling interest, and continues the business under the name of the Carson Stamp Co., to retain the benefit of the extensive advertising done under that name.

OUR MOTTO.—"Promptness and satisfaction." We carry a large stock of stamps and fill orders promptly. All stamps sold by us are genuine, clean and just as represented. All stamps sold are exchangeable. Satisfaction in all cases guaranteed.

HOW TO REMOVE.—We will receive unused U. S. stamps to any amount, but prefer postal notes, money orders or registered letters. Do not send coins in letters. In writing always include stamp for return postage.

FOREIGN CUSTOMERS.—The current unused stamps of any country will be taken in payment; lowest denomination preferred. Send consignments of salable stamps on approval.

PURCHASING AND EXCHANGING.—We will buy for cash or exchange, all obsolete U. S. stamps. Departments, Dues, Special Delivery and (old issue) Envelopes especially desired. Collections bought for cash. Communications on this subject will not be noticed unless return postage is sent. Salable foreign stamps wanted. Any of the above may be sent us on approval PROVIDED postage is enclosed for return in case we do not want them.

THE CARSON PHILATELIST.—A monthly stamp paper containing all the news—25c. per year. Sent FREE for one year to every purchaser of over 50c. worth of stamps from our lists and advertisements.

### CHEAP SETS.

* Unused.			
Austria, - - - - -	10 var.,	\$.04	United States Officials, - - - - - 15 var., .10
Turkey, - - - - -	4 "	.04	Austria, 1867, - - - - - 7 "
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	4 "	.04	Honduras, 1866, - - - - - 2 "
Mexico, - - - - -	5 "	.05	United States of Columbia, - - - - - 7 "
United States Postage, - - - - -	15 "	.05	Natal, - - - - - 5 "
United States Officials, - - - - -	10 "	.05	Mexico, - - - - - 10 "
Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	6 "	.05	Chili, - - - - - 8 "
U. S. Envelope (cut square), - - - - -	13 "	.06	Turkey, - - - - - 10 "
Costa Rica, - - - - -	3 "	.06	Bulgaria, - - - - - 7 "
Japan, - - - - -	6 "	.06	British Colonials, - - - - - 30 "
Sweden, - - - - -	11 "	.06	Queensland, - - - - - 8 "
Chili, - - - - -	5 "	.07	Sweden, Official, - - - - - 9 "
Trinidad, - - - - -	4 "	.07	Heligoland, - - - - - 8 "
Orange Free States, - - - - -	4 "	.08	African, - - - - - 10 "
Belgium, - - - - -	12 "	.08	* Allen's Locals, - - - - - 3 "
Brazil, - - - - -	10 "	.08	Mexico, 1874, 5c. to 100c., - - - - - 6 "
Denmark, - - - - -	14 "	.08	United States Locals, - - - - - 15 "
Egypt, - - - - -	6 "	.08	U. S. Postage and Officials, - - - - - 50 "
Fiji Islands, - - - - -	2 "	.09	Peru, - - - - - 12 "
Austria (old), - - - - -	20 "	.20	Mexico, - - - - - 20 "
Cashmere, 1878, 1-4 and 1-2 a, - - - - -	3 "	.10	Peru, unpaid, 5, 10, 25 and 50, - - - - - 4 "
Australia, - - - - -	15 "	.10	U. S. Treasury Department, - - - - - 11 "
Peru, - - - - -	6 "	.10	Mexico, - - - - - 25 "
United States Postage, - - - - -	20 "	.10	South and Central America, - - - - - 10 "

All stamps in the sets are clean and in good condition.

All warranted genuine.

## CARSON STAMP CO.,

P. O. Box 512.

St. Louis, Mo.

# The Monthly Journal.

VOL. I.

Carlisle, Pa., March 20, 1886.

No. 3.

Edited by Joseph, Jr. & Clinton Bosler.

## Subscription Price.

One Year,	- - - - -	\$0.25
Six Months,	- - - - -	.15
One Month,	- - - - -	.04

## Advertising Rates.

1 line,	5 cents	1/2 column,	\$1.00
1 inch	30 cents	1 column,	1.75
1/4 column,	60 cents	1 page,	3.00

Discount of 10 per cent. on standing ads.

Remit by postal note when possible; when not by unused one cent stamps.  
Address all mail to

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL,  
Carlisle, Pa.

Lock box 87.

Entered at Carlisle P. O. as second-class matter.

Newspaper stamps are of higher denominations than any other stamps in use, as the necessity for high denominations demands. Publishers who have entered their papers at the Post Office of publication, send their mail subscription papers to the office in bags unstamped. These are weighed and the weight entered on a blank form. This form is signed by the Postmaster and delivered to the publisher on his payment of the amount of postage the weight of the matter justified. Then the clerk having charge of the weights places stamps on the stub from which the blank was torn in a number sufficient to represent the amount paid and cancels them. No publisher has possession of these stamps, nor would they be received in payment for postage. They are issued to postmasters, who are required to account for them on inspection of the office, either as stock on hand or cancelled on the stubs of receipts. Formerly they were issued to publishers, but under a later law they are required to pay money directly upon the matter, and the postmaster only, has the handling of the stamps.

The fac similes being made in Germany prevents any prosecution of the counterfeiter, but their sale is prohibited in this country by a statute under which their possession is illegal. The law is very similar to that protecting the money of the country; the penalty is in the discretion of the Court and can be as high as five years imprisonment and \$5,000 fine. These stamps, if used for a wrong purpose, would defraud the Govern-

The United States locals are stamps of which we have less knowledge than almost any others. Stamps are brought to light with the assurance that they were once used to prepay letters at—in a year long since past. Are they bogus or not? In many cases we have no means of finding out. The "resuscitation" business has been worked to the utmost by the counterfeiters particularly in Boston, where the worst of them hold out. Their method is this: Having invented a satisfactory name for it, they pretend to discover an absolute post somewhere, and buy of its former proprietor the original plates of the stamps. Then they are able to sell "reprints" very cheap. These are printed in all colors of the rainbow and as nobody ever saw or heard of the originals, the primitive color of course could not be told. These wretched things have multiplied to such an extent that now 500 varieties of U. S. Locals can be bought for eighty cents.

ment out of thousands of dollars. For instance, suppose that a dishonest postmaster should wish to defraud. Being required by the law to affix the requisite number of stamps to the record stub, showing the amount paid in by publishers for newspaper postage, he would find an excellent opportunity to achieve his object. For a small sum he could get a supply of these bogus stamps and could place them on the stub in lieu of the genuine and escape detection until the end of the quarter, or even after the inspection, for in a hurry the inspector might not discover the real character of the stamps.

The postmaster is required to punch the stamps, and by doing so could cut out the word "facsimile," which would leave the rest of it almost identical with the genuine. The mere fact of the character of the stamp being designated on its face does not take away from the seller his responsibility, which exists in any attempt to duplicate any obligation or note of the United States.

#### Stamp Collecting.

In these papers there will of course be found much that has appeared elsewhere, but I hope to be able, from time to time, to make suggestions of my own that may be found acceptable and useful to the class for whom I write.

When a person makes up his mind to "collect stamps," the first thing he wants is an album. Of these there are many varieties, the choice of which can be regulated by the purchaser's fancy. I should, however, strongly advise an "Imperial Album," or what is still better, an "International Album." Either of these are so simple that the beginner can make no mistake

in arranging the stamps in their proper places, and he will not be bothered by intricate variations of shade and perforation, nor be compelled to purchase three or four copies of the same stamp because places are allotted to them in his album—not but what these are capital to possess, and he will want them by-and-by; but I think that if a collector has not got beyond the stage of a printed album, these varieties are out of place in his collection. It is of far more importance to him that he should have a large number of totally different stamps, and thus become acquainted with a great variety of issues, series and designs, than that he should have an intimate knowledge of some particular country, with all the phases of its stamps. By thus getting many different specimens, he will soon be able to make a good show, and thus gratify the eyes both of himself and his friends. This object is of course a minor one, but at this period of his pursuit it will be found not so unimportant as it will afterwards appear. One piece of advice let me insert here. It is this: Look well at your stamps before putting them in your album, and if you are not sure they are genuine, keep them out until you are. Go to a respectable dealer for the stamps you require; one who has a character to lose and a reputation to maintain. By so doing, you will spare yourself much after disappointment and trouble, for it is a wearisome and disagreeable employment to have to weed one's album for forgeries and substitute genuine copies.

Having settled the question of his album, the beginner will find money to be a great help. Supposing him to possess a moderate amount available for his hobby, let us just consider how he may



best lay it out. Never mind what people say about securing new issues as soon as you get the chance; do nothing of the kind. In nine cases out of ten you will have to pay dearly for early specimens of a new series, and they get common after a short time; besides, by waiting a little, you may get used copies given you by friends who have foreign correspondence, and these are frequently more valuable in after years, than cancelled copies. Expend your money in old stamps; it is an exceptional circumstance for these to get more plentiful, as if you have but one dollar to lay out buy stamps that "are out of use." These will never be cheaper, and a delay of a few months may double their prices. Granted, that unused copies of a new issue look very pretty, but in this instance sacrifice beauty to expedience; you will never regret it.

#### Collecting Postage Stamps.

To judge from a recent price list, the mania for collecting postage stamps would seem to be as great as ever. A well-known dealer, whose catalogue is before us, offers the nine-penny blue Natal of 1857 for £20, the half peso rose of Peru for a similar amount, the fifteen centimes of Reunion for £30; an unused Mauritius envelope, issued at one shilling, for £35, and the plate of twelve distinct varieties of old Mauritius for a trifle of £25. For some of the first issues of the South American republics, prices are asked which would, we should imagine, amply repay a search in the countries they came from, and serve to replenish the empty coffers of state of such a needy country as Bolivia, the early stamps of which are almost as extinct as the dodo. Some English stamps are also very rare, notably the black "V. R." of

which only a few examples are known to be in existence, and the high values of more recent issues. Among the latter the five-pound stamp is most highly prized.

#### Don't Help on the Fraud.

There are certain parties in Brazil advertising for United States stamps obliterated with red or violet aniline ink. The publishers of these papers are probably unaware that they are abetting a fraud on the United States Post Office Department, by inserting an advertisement for stamps cancelled with a particular kind of ink, which can easily be removed and the stamps used a second time.

#### Inventor of the Postage Stamp.

"The British Encyclopaedia has decided that James Chalmers, the Dundee book-seller, is entitled to the credit of having invented the adhesive postage-stamp, and not Sir Rowland Hill, as is generally supposed. Sir Rowland simply adopted in December, 1839, the Scotchman's invention, long after its utility had been urged upon him by the Mercantile Committee of the city of London."

There would be a great many more stamps sold collectors, especially of the rarer issues, if there was not so much doubt, in many cases, as to their genuineness. Few are willing to run the risk of having their albums dotted over with miserable imitations and forgeries. What are we going to do about it?

From the Philatelic Monthly we learn that stamps are already printed and will be issued in a short time in Norfolk Island.

## THE MONTHLY JOURNAL

In answering advertisements, always mention this paper.

Add to your collection constantly though it may be but slowly.

The first post-office in America was established in Philadelphia, in 1683.

To collect minerals and stamps is not only amusing but also very instructive.

Philately means the collecting of stamps, and numismatics that of coins or medals.

We received some very fine specimens of minerals from A. C. Kennedy, of Batchford, Montreal.

"Are we ambitious? Oh! No! We want only one subscriber. "Who is that?" "Why, you, of course."

We caution all collectors of stamps to examine their stamps carefully as there are a great many counterfeits afloat.

A beginner in philately, knowing that he cannot obtain the rare originals, thinks the next best thing is to get reprints.

Publishers will oblige us if they will send two copies of their papers for file, and we shall be pleased to return the compliment.

The Philatelist warns all dealers not to send any approval sheets to Erny Gregg, of Wayne, Mich., as he has a mother who is death on stamps. She burned a sheet belonging to the Union Stamp Co., and wrote them a most impudent letter.

W. E. Skinner, of Lynn, Mass., has been exposed by nearly all of the philatelic papers and we join with them in exposing him. We have some of his miserable woodcuts before us. He and some of his associates form a "gang" that do nothing but sell and deal in counterfeit stamps. The name of the firm is W. E. Skinner & Co.

Of Natal stamps, the 3-pence, rose, and 6-pence, green, of the 1867, issue, are the only ones of that issue that can be obtained without much trouble. The other values of the set, day by day, are getting scarce. One of them, the 9-pence, blue, is now obtainable only on the breaking up of a collection, and not always then.

The coal fields of Iowa cover an area of over 20,000 square miles. Mining is successfully carried on in some thirty-five different counties. The coal is bituminous, and of fair quality. Large amounts of capital are being invested, and large numbers of workmen are employed in coal mining, and the industry is rapidly growing.

J. & C. BOSLER,

Dear Sir's:—I received a copy of your paper, which is as good a paper as I ever came across of its kind.

Advertising pays as well as any other stamp journal. You can put my advertisement in 1 inch space for 1 year.

Yours Respectfully,

JNO. A. THALHEIMER.  
44 East Biddle St.,  
Baltimore, Md.

You

are one of 500 whose subscription we want by April 12th. Remember this.

## The Monthly Journal.

CARLISLE, PA., MARCH 20, 1886.

## More on Quartz.

Quartz is an oxide of the metalloid Silicon. Silicon is a silvery looking element never occurs free in nature, and is only with difficulty prepared on a small scale for mere examination. Even to the advanced collector, the idea of this silvery metalloid uniting with twice its weight of an invisible gas, to form pure silica or quartz, is quite difficult to realize. Its formula is thus  $\text{SiO}_2$ , and is the only oxide of this element, and its only combination that occurs free in nature.

The varieties of quartz come under two divisions, viz.:

Phenocrystalline, or vitreous  
Cryptocrystalline, or flint-like.

Considering the phenocrystalline, or hyaline quartz, we have quartz crystal or simply masses of clear quartz. As before stated the crystals are hexagonal prisms, the primitive form being rhombohedron. Frequently the dodecahedral form is common, where the two pyramids meet base to base. The Antwerp and Herkimer crystals are of this style. The Arkansas crystals are mostly elongated prisms, occurring in clusters. The Herkimer crystals are rightly termed brilliants, as some are exceedingly bright. They occur in a limestone bed, often associated with or enclosing carbon, and at times a liquid drop so as to move as a spirit level. At times the groupings are very unique; one in my possession is composed of seven doubly terminated crystals joined together by their alternate faces and points touching each other. A collector of experience said upon seeing a lot of these

crystals, "I never knew what quartz was before." The Arkansas quartz are world-famed and occur in large showy clusters; but, for a tinted quartz nothing can excel the crystals from Mt. Blanc, Cararra, and Switzerland. Crystals have been found weighing over half a ton, and one from Vermont weighing 175 pounds. I would say in regard to the Herkimer crystals that about \$3000 worth are annually sold; many are mounted uncut and sold to tourists under the name of "Lake George brilliants." The sale of the Arkansas uncut crystals amounts yearly to \$10,000.

## More Valuable Than Gold.

The following is a list of metals the value of which is greater than gold, with their value per avoirdupois pound:

Vanadium—A white metal discovered in 1830, \$10,000

Rudidium—An alkaline metal, so called, for exhibiting dark red lines in the spectrum analysis, \$9,070.

Zirconium—A metal obtained from the minerals zircon and hyacinth, in the form of a black powder, \$7200.

Lithium—An alkaline metal, the lightest metal known, \$7000.

Glucinum—A metal in the form of a grayish black powder, \$5400.

Terbium—Obtained from the mineral gadolinite found in Sweden, \$4080.

Yttrium—Discovered in 1828, is of a grayish black color, and its luster perfectly metallic, \$4080.

Erbium—The metal found associated with yttrium, \$3400.

Cerium—A metal of high specific gravity, a grayish white color, and a lamellar texture, \$400.

Didymium—A metal found associated with cerium, \$3200.

Ruthenium—Of a gray color, very hard and brittle, extracted from the ores of platinum, \$2400.

Rhodium—Of a white color and metallic luster, and extremely hard and brittle. It requires the strongest heat that can be produced by a wind furnace for its fusion, \$2300.

Barium—The metallic base of baryta, \$1800.

Calcium—The metallic base of lime, \$1500.

Palladium—A metal discovered in 1802, and found in very small grains, of a steel-gray color and fibrous structure, 1400.

Osmium—A brittle gray-colored metal, found with platinum, \$1300.

Strontium—A malleable metal of a yellowish color, \$1200.

Iridium—Found native as an alloy with osmium in lead gray scales, and is the heaviest of known substances, \$1090.

**General Characteristics and Physical Properties of Minerals.**

BY THOMAS S. ASH.

By the word Mineral we understand all substances found in nature which are homogeneous or of the same composition throughout their structure, and do not owe their origin to the action of animal or vegetable life.

This definition excludes all rocks which are variable in their character and composition, as well as all substances, such as coal, which are products of vegetable life. Some of these are, however, retained in most descriptions of minerals, though they do not strictly belong to the subject of Mineralogy.

The various members of the mineral kingdom which essentially differ from one another, are divided into kinds or species. The majority of mineral substances are found to assume definite mathematical forms, bounded by plain

surfaces and straight lines. These are called crystals.

Generally speaking, substances which differ in chemical composition from other substances, constitute distinct mineral species. Again, substances which agree in chemical composition but differ in their character of crystalline forms, are divided into a separate mineralogical species. Thus, native gold, silver, and copper, which have the same crystalline form but differ in chemical composition, give three distinct species of minerals. Calcite and Aragonite have the same chemical composition, but differ in their crystalline form; one series belonging to the Rhombohedral and the other to the Orthohombic system. Thus they constitute two distinct species. Difference in chemical composition, independently of crystalline form, or difference in the class, if of crystalline form, while the chemical composition remains the same, principally determines the division of minerals into species.

The crystalline form and chemical composition of minerals are the principal characteristics by which, when known, their species and name may be discovered. Though these, in general, are sufficient for the identification of a mineral, yet, when the crystalline form is not apparent, or the chemical constitution cannot be determined without great trouble, there are many characteristics which will enable us to describe and identify the species. The principal ones of these are the hardness, specific gravity, fracture, luster, color, brittleness, flexibility, malleability, taste, smell, and other natural properties of the substance. Sometimes the optical, magnetic, and electrical properties afford great assistance.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

**Finding a Rich Deposit of Silver.**

One of the greatest "strikes" of mineral in the history of Leadville is now agitating the mining world. The strike is in the Henrietta and Maid of Frin mines, on Carbonate Hill, just outside the city limits.

The ore body was encountered at a depth of 600 feet in the Henrietta shaft which adjoins the Maid of Erwin claim. For thirty-six feet the shaft has been sunk through the mineral and the bottom is not yet reached.

From the drifts made it is estimated that the ore body, which is known as a "blanket vein," covers an extent of one or two acres.

The ore is worth, on an average, \$20 per ton, and the ore body uncovered is estimated to be worth from \$4,000,000 to \$6,000,000.

For the first twenty feet the ore is sand carbonate, bearing 45 per cent of lead and ten ounces to the foot in silver. The next ten feet the ore will run 55 per cent of lead and fifteen ounces of silver. For the last six feet the ore is of the same sandy formation, but so hard that it requires blasting to remove it.

**NOTES.**

**ARTIFICIAL CORAL.**—Twigs, raisin stalks and any objects having the general outline of branched coral may be made to resemble that article by being dipped in a mixture of 4 parts resin, 3 parts beeswax and 2 parts vermilion, melted together and thoroughly mixed. The effect is very pretty, and for ornamental work such imitation coral is very useful.

The vast rock quarries around the city of Burlington, Iowa, are an almost unbroken mass of crinoids or stone lilies. Many of the finest cabinets in the world have

specimens of this locality. It is said that tourists may be daily seen, hammer in hand, in search of treasures rarely to be found elsewhere. A little collection made by Dr. Wachsmuth, of Burlington, sold for \$5000.

**Scale of Hardness.**

To aid in determining the different minerals a scale of hardness has been adopted, as follows:

1. Talc.
2. Rock Salt.
3. Calc Spar.
4. Fluor Spar.
5. Apatite.
6. Feldspar.
7. Quartz.
8. Topaz.
9. Sapphire.
10. Diamond.

If a mineral is found no harder than talc, its hardness is 1. If it can be scratched by quartz, but can itself scratch feldspar, the hardness is between 6 and 7.

There has been dug up at Echo, Umatilla county, Oregon, a fossil fish, which is one of the most beautiful things of the kind imaginable. On a piece of cream-colored stone appears the image of a fish, six inches in length, resembling a trout, in black, flinty-looking stone, more perfect than it could be painted. The fine bones in the fins and tail in each rib are clearly defined—even the small scales can be plainly seen. The backbone is in relief, and every vertebra can be easily counted.

**GO TO BURSK'S**

—FOR—

Hats, Caps and Gent's Furnishing,  
**Neckwear a Specialty.**  
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**Carlisle Carpet House.**

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Wall Papers,  
Window Shades and Looking  
Glasses. Also full line  
*Raw and Spun Silks,*  
and all kinds of Upholstry Goods.  
New Spring Stock ready for Insp ction  
and Sale.

Stephens & Beetem.

**SHOES OF ALL KINDS**

—AT—

**STROHM'S**

No. 13 South Hanover St.

**Brenneman & Eckels,**

—DEALERS IN—

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

**Carlisle Shoe 'a Specialty.**

32 North Hanover St., Carlisle, Pa.

Send for a free sample copy of *The  
Tompkins Gazette*, a bright, newsy, il-  
lustrated monthly. It contains Stories,  
Poems, Sketches, Wit and Humor.  
Subscription 25c. per year. All ama-  
teur papers please copy and receive  
same space in the Gazette.

NORTON & BOLET

Box 2058, New York, N. Y.

**LOOK!**

12 Hidden Name Cards, 10 cts ;  
50 Chromo Cards, 10 cts ; 25  
Transparent cards, 10 cts ; 12  
Beveled Edge cards 10 cts ; 12 Slip-  
per cards 10 cts ; 25 Fun cards 10  
cts ; 12 Fan cards, 30 cts ; 25  
Decorated cards, 15 cts ; 25 Devi  
cards, 15 cts Samples and Card  
Cases, 8 cts

ALBERT LEONARD,  
Carlisle, Pa

**Leidich & Birnie**  
TWO STORES,

1, 3 and 5 E. Main St., Carlisle, Pa.,  
Contain the Largest and Best Stock of  
Dry Goods and Notions in the  
Valley.

**FOR SALE CHEAP!**

On account of sickness, my collection of Indian  
Cottinite (red stone) pipes, representing Horse,  
Fish, Hatchet and Animals; Stone and Flint  
Tools; Fossils; Minerals; Ferns, in ironst ne  
nodules [fine]; Fine Fossil Fish; Mounted  
Birds; Sea Shells; Ancient Coins; Colonial and  
Continental Money; Rare Books and Woods.  
Enclose stamp or postal card with inquiries.

O. D. WALBRIDGE

Marseilles, Ill.

**WANTED.**

Every boy and girl, who reads this, to  
send his or her name on a postal card,  
for a sample copy of **THE COLLECTOR**,  
a bright, newsy, 12 page, illustrated  
monthly. It contains Stories, Sketches,  
Poems, Wit and Humor. Advertising  
rates, 40c. per inch. Subscription price  
25c. per year.

W. C. CHILES,

2135 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Amateur papers insert for same space.

**THOMAS S. ASH,**

126 Chestnut Place, West Phila.,

Dealer in

**FINE AND RARE CABINET SPECIMENS.**

Minerals for blowpipes and technical purposes  
at reduced rates. The metallurgy of any metal  
put up to order.

*John A. Thalheimer,*

Dealer in

**POSTAGE STAMPS.**

44 East Biddle Street, Baltimore, Md.  
Collectors send for a sheet on approval at 25  
per cent. com. At same time promise to return  
in 7 days 100 mixed foreign stamps, 5 cts.; 500,  
9 cts.; 500, 17 cts.; 1000, 28 cts.

4th edition of

**STERLING'S STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP Catalogue**

now ready. Price 25 cents.

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Box 294, Trenton, N. J.

WM. v. d. WETTERN, Jr.,

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**POSTAGE STAMPS**

176 SARATOGA STREET,

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*Price List Sent Free On Application to Dealers Only. All kinds of*

**STAMPS BOUGHT**

**For Prompt Cash.**

**COINS AND MEDALS.**

Catalogue of United States and Colonial Coins, 15 cts.

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Catalogue of Numismatic Books, Part 2, 15 cts.

Hard Times Tokens, 1834 41. 15 cts.

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THE MONTHLY JOURNAL.

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**ALLAN C. KENNEDY,**

Blatchford, Custer Co., Mon.





Vol. 1.

No. 4.



THE  
MONTHLY JOURNAL.



APRIL, 1886.



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THE  
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APRIL, 1886.



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Wholesale Dealer in

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# The Monthly Journal.

VOL. I.

Carlisle, Pa., April 20, 1886.

No. 4.

Edited by Joseph, Jr. & Clinton Bosler.

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## POOR ENGRAVINGS.

The study of stamps in all its departments is very fascinating. Whether we examine them to find out the standard coins of the respective countries, or to ascertain the different styles of engravings in different countries and in different ages, we can all find new items of interest each time we look over our collections. Among my Philatelic (?) acquaintances, there are some whose interest in stamps is merely speculative. They pay attention to them only in order to buy what are rare and to sell them at a higher price. These, indeed, are not Philatelists. Philately is properly the study of stamps, and those who do not examine into the beauties of stamps are no more to be called Philatelists than can the mere observer of natural beauties be called a naturalist. And it is to the beautiful points of stamps that I would call the attention of the reader. The first and most im-

portant characteristic of stamps is the engraving; the second characteristic is the design. And reversing the latter topic for future comment, I would invite the reader to review with me the engravings of the different postage stamps of the world. There are various styles of engravings on stamps, as, for instance, the steel engraving, the electro-type, the wood-cut, etc. The steel engravings are the most common of the present issues of stamps, and consequently, some of our commonest stamps are very finely engraved; while those we prize most for their rarity are, as a rule, the most carelessly engraved. We see the reason for this in the fact that rare stamps are generally of early issues, and at the time when they were issued, the art of engraving had not reached its present perfection. Among the numerous examples of rare stamps being poorly engraved, may be mentioned the earliest issues of British Guiana, and the 1867-68 issue of Corrientes, the latter of which is no doubt one of the poorest stamps ever made.

There is a great question among philatelists who invented the adhesive postage stamps. Some think Sir Rowland Hill, while others think James Chalmers. We have given it some of our time and think that the latter really was the inventor.

In Paris there are 150 tradesmen who deal in nothing but stamps.

## STAMP COLLECTING.

The first postage stamp was issued in 1840 and their collection began a few years later. This pursuit, which has grown to vast proportions, having its votaries in every part of the globe, is essentially a hobby of our times, and deserves to stand with that of the collections of coins, minerals, etc.

People are constantly asking "what benefit is derived from collecting these stamps?" If this same question should be asked regarding the collection of coins and medals, which are so carefully treasured in the gold museums of London, Paris, Berlin, and other large cities, we would set the person down as an ignoramus. Yet these stamps are performing the same office as are the coins and medals.

With young people the collection of stamps should be encouraged, as by this means they are unconsciously acquiring a vast fund of useful information.

Not only is stamp collecting a teacher of history and geography, but the collector becomes familiar with heraldry, designs, colors, etc. No stamp collector need be ashamed of his hobby, for it is one that tends to rise his intellectual standard, and its votaries to-day include some of our greatest men and women. The stamp collector has a literature of his own, magazines devoted to his pursuit being published in all parts of the globe, while elaborate catalogues, and albums specially prepared, have found their way into every town and hamlet. We hear it stated sometimes that stamp collecting is on the decline; on the contrary it is rapidly increasing and will do so for many years to come.

## WHAT IS THE USE OF IT?

"What is the use of collecting stamps?" is a question quite frequently asked.

The uses of it are three (3) fold:

1st. The instruction which may be gained by a collector from his stamps if he follows out something like the following directions:-- Whenever he gets a new stamp, consult some good map, and find out exactly where the country or colony is situated, its comparative size, area, population, etc.

The second use is while a person has something like stamps to take up his attention, he does not have to go on the streets for amusement, and it thus keeps him out of mischief.

The third use is it brings you in communication with boys and girls who take active interest in stamp collection. "Stick to it" is usually a person with whom we are proud to claim friendship.

From the above let us all agree that stamp collecting is one of the best sports that has ever been founded.

Sir Rowland Hill, the author of the postage stamp, had, at the time of his death, in 1879, the most complete collection of postage stamps in existence. It was valued at \$5,000, but Sir Rowland esteemed it beyond price. Among his curiosities was the original die, value 3 shillings, 6 pence, with which it was intended to stamp colonial legal paper, according to the provisions of the famous Stamp Act of 1776, which met with such determined resistance from the Americans.

Nearly 700 new varieties of stamps were issued in 1884.



## FISCAL STAMPS.

Four years ago I contributed an article on fiscal or revenue stamps to the papers of an English magazine, (*The Philatelic Times*, pp. 36 and 52 of Vol. I), but as that article was devoted solely to a consideration of the question as to whether these particular stamps ought or ought not to be collected, there is yet left considerable room to treat the subject from another standpoint; and as fiscals are very little known in most countries, there being neither catalogue nor handbook of them, it will not be out of place to devote the present article to a detailed account of what they are, and how their introduction was brought about, concluding with an effort to answer that vexed question, "Ought revenues to be collected?"

It is an important historical fact that the earliest official information we possess of the introduction of stamps into Great Britain is in connection with duties levied on legal documents in times of the Stamp Act, passed in the middle of the eighteenth century. The amount of these duties was impressed on small pieces of blue paper affixed in a peculiar manner to the second page of skins of parchment. A small strip of lead foil was inserted through the centre of this stamp and the parchment to which it was affixed, both ends of the foil being brought through to the other side of the sheet, when a label containing the double monogram G. R. surmounted by a crown and the figures "57" and "8," referring to the 57th Act of Parliament of the eighth year of the reign of Geo. III, was placed over both ends of the lead foil,

thus rendering the stamp in front available for the one document and no other. This style of impressing duties on parchment and vellum is still in force, the label with monogram bearing the double twisted letters V. R. instead. These parchments with affixed stamps are to be purchased at the offices of Inland Revenue. T. W.

The aggregate issue of postage stamps in 1884 was 1,459,768,560; of newspaper and periodical stamps, 2,439,298, and of official stamps, 3,389,440. The denominations were 3 and 6 cents, and April 25, 1855, a 10-cent envelope was added. In October, 1860, a new series was issued, with additions of 1 and 4 cents, in December, 1860. In war-time were issued envelopes denominated 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 12, 20, 24, 30, and 40 cents. Oct. 1, 1870, this series was changed in design.

It may be added that, while it is worth remembering that the two Connecticut Postmaster Generals respectively originated the use of postage-stamps and stamped envelopes in America, another Connecticut man, Edward Allen, of Norwich, invented the envelope machine, which manufactures 30,000 stamped envelopes per day.

Mr. Trifet, of Boston, Mass., has a very large and fine lot of genuine stamps which he offers at exceedingly low prices.

Mr. Wetterns' new wholesale list is out, and it contains some good bargains in genuine stamps.

Our friend Mr. Thalheimer has a large stock of genuine stamps on hand.

WESTERN NEW YORK ANTIQUITIES.

There are in the vicinity of Randolph and other places in Cattaraugus county remarkable reminders of the mound-builders. Near the mouth of the Cattaraugus creek, for instance, there is a series of earthworks that extends to the Conewango Valley. Between Lake Erie and Dayton, in Chautauqua county, are the remains of a circular sepulchral mound which has an elevation of ten feet. It is 120 feet in circumference. According to antiquaries, this mound must have been the burying place of some great warrior. In the towns of Lear and Conewango, some years ago, eight skeletons were found. They were in a sitting posture, and were arranged in a circle. Large blocks of mica were found in the mounds among the skeletons. Professor Lankin, of Randolph, who has given the subject much attention and study, is of the opinion that, whatever people might have built these mounds, they must have regarded mica as a sacred substance, for in all the burial mounds that have been opened in Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties large blocks of mica have been found. As there are no deposits of that mineral in the region where the relics are unearthed, its presence has always been a mystery to scientists. One of these ancient mounds was opened in the village of Randolph. Three well-preserved skeletons of human beings who must have been of a race much larger in stature than ours, were found, each with a large block of mica, three inches thick and almost transparent, at his feet. On this mound a tree three feet in diameter was growing.

The roots of the tree had pushed their way down into the ancient sepulchre and were entwined about the skeletons. When the first white settler came into Cattaraugus and Conewango valleys, upward of a century ago, the remains of numerous fortifications, sepulchres, hearths, and earth-symbols were all well defined. The most of these were leveled in time by the owners of the land, whose desire for utilizing the soil out-weighed their interest in the preservation of the unwritten records of an extinct race. Relics in skeletons, pottery, implements and weapons thus uncovered were, fifty years ago, common and unvalued portions of the garret litter of nearly every farm house in that region; but of late years they have been so drawn upon by collectors and antiquarians all over the country that few of these reminders of the mysterious race are now among the possessions of the inhabitants. Professor Lankin has a notable collection at Randolph, probably one of the best in the United States.

Having no time to continue his stamp business Mr. W. F. Barden offers his stock for sale, and to encourage boys wishing to become dealers he offers them his stock at less than wholesale, in quantities to suit. Try it boys and one day you may be a Durbin or Scott. His compressed ink is very convenient and ought to sell fast.

It is a wonder that philatelists do not collect postal cards; they are as much of a stamp as the ordinary stamp, and we think that it is just as interesting.

## The Monthly Journal.

CARLISLE, PA., MARCH 20, 1886

## URANITE.

This wonderful Black Hills country,—this isolated group of mountains surrounded by plains, like an island in a sea,—seems to have been designated to represent, in greater or less quantities, most of the metallic metals in the world. Some startling discovery is being made every few months and one by one the list of precious metals is extended, until its length and variety astonish the “timer” himself, and the “tenderfoot” finds, as he endurates its products, the Black Hills to be “a good country to stay in.”

The latest excitement is the discovery of what is dubbed “The Tin Mountain,” said to be a mountain of tin; surface rock assaying very high. Here are gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, iron, platinum, also mica, salt, coal, oil, etc., but who would have thought of finding the ore of Uranium (the rare and costly mineral confined mostly to Bohemia) in this new country? So it is, the veritable pitch-blende exists here. A foreigner from the centre of Germany is the discoverer; locality, Bald Mountain, nine miles south from Deadwood. Connecticut and North Carolina yield Uranium ores very sparingly. The specimens of Uraninite, Johannite and Auturite (ores of Uranium) from Bohemia, are showy specimens. When it comes to selection of specimens by the collector, the plain pitch-blende is not the sort taken, but the *Uranite*, so beautifully flecked with bright greenish, ca-

nary-yellow spots, is what attracts. This incrustation is termed *Uran-Mica*, which resembles small fish-scales, or a waxy coating. The green-yellow upon a brown surface makes a fine contrast. A several hundred pound shipment was made from Deadwood to Germany. The demand from that source is indicative of a superior specimen here, or a scarcity there.

## General Characteristics and Physical Properties of Minerals.

BY THOMAS S. ASH.

Zr O represents the oxide of zinc, separalite, consisting of one equivalent of zinc and one of oxygen.

Te S, iron pyrites, consisting of one equivalent of iron and two equivalents of sulphur.

Te O, the red oxide of iron, or hematite, consisting of two equivalents of iron, and three of oxygen. Pharmacosiderite, an arsenate of iron, is represented by a more complex symbol,  $3 Fe, Ozx2A, O5x12H-O$ , showing that it consists of three equivalents of red oxide of iron, two of arsenic acid, and twelve of water. There are two methods of investigating mineral—the qualitative and the quantitative.

The qualitative analysis determines the nature of the constituents, and the qualitative their relative proportions.

The comparative hardness of minerals is of great assistance in determining their specie, and it is a matter of great regret that this property has not been more accurately observed. The following scale was introduced by Mohs and is generally adopted to indicate the hardness of minerals: 1 talc; 2 rock salt; 3 calcite; 4 fluorspar;

5 apatite; 6 teldspar, 7 quartz; 8 topaz; 9 conendum; 10 diamond. The transparent or cleavable varieties are the best form, size, and be of great purity.

The streak is a property examined by scratching the mineral by a substance harder than itself, or when it is not *too hard*, by rubbing it upon a piece of unglazed porcelain or wedgwood.

The above named are the true chemical composition of any mineral, and the numbers which follow them, to determine the comparative weights of its component elements.

—  
**MR. ASH AS NEAR AS WE CAN DESCRIBE.**  
 —

We have given a great deal of thought to the series of articles contributed to this paper by Mr. T. S. Ash, of Philadelphia, entitled, "Mining Quicksilver." He is one of the most reliable dealers in Minerals in the United States. We have recently received several specimens of minerals, some of which we have before us.

He gives large, fine, and desirable specimens for a small amount of money. In short he is one of our cheap dealers that you hear spoken of.

—  
 False emeralds can be made by taking 1½ ounces of rock crystals, 6 drams of dry soda, 2 drams of dry borax, 2 drams of red lead, 1 dram of nitre, 20 drams of red oxide of iron, 10 drams of green carbonate of copper.

—  
 We have received a very nice letter from the well known gentleman, Mr. E. B. Sterling. He is one of our best and most reliable dealers in stamps that we have.

It is stated in the *Metallarbeiter* that iron can be coppered by dipping it into melted copper, the surface of which is protected by a melted layer of cryolite and phosphoric acid, the same temperature as the melted copper. Another process consists in dipping the articles into a melted mixture of one part of chloride or fluoride of copper, five or six parts of cryolite and a little chloride of barium. If the article, when immersed, is connected with the negative pole of a battery, the process is hastened. A third method consists in dipping the articles in a solution of oxalite of copper and bicarbonate of soda, dissolved in ten or fifteen parts of water, acidified with some organic acid.

—  
 A French polish can be made as follows, though rather complicated, it is worth the trouble: Take one pint of soft water, and mix with it twice as much vinegar; break in small pieces one-quarter pound of glue; stir it into the vinegar and water with half a pound of logwood chips, quarter ounce of finely powdered indigo, a quarter ounce of the best soap and quarter ounce of isinglass. Put all this mixture on the fire, bring it to the boil, and let it boil gently for at least a quarter of an hour; strain it carefully, put it in bottles and cork tightly; when cold it is ready to be used. A clean, soft sponge could be used to apply it.

—  
**NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.**  
 —

All advertisers please notice our very cheap advertising rates. Only 30 cents per inch.

Upon good authority we have learned that the Samoa stamps were issued by a newspaper and were never used for postage.

There is one subject in connection with philately that it would be well for collectors to give more thought to, and that is, literature. Every collector should carefully preserve each pamphlet, book or magazine that comes in his way, for some time they will be valuable, in fact, they are valuable now. Each item adds to our store of philatelic knowledge, and it is much to be regretted that there are not more large libraries of philatelic literature than there are.

The collector who desired to become proficient in detecting counterfeits, should study each stamp. The late Mr. Pemberton, of London, England, spoke as follows: "Learn to examine stamps—learn their peculiarities, their styles of engraving, their water-marks, and perforations. Study your specimens, and you will find an imperceptible sense come to you by which you can at once reject an ordinary forgery, and which will make you suspect—and that instinctively—the best imitations."

### EXCHANGES.

[All persons are allowed to insert exchanges in this column free, but the editor has the right to reject any it he wishes.]

Tags, postmarks and picture cards for coins, minerals, shells and curiosities. Dealers please send me your lists. C. W. MARSHANS, Box 6 I, Defiance, Ohio.

Acadialite, Actinolite, Agates, Analcite, Apatite, Barite, Beryl, Bronzite, Brucite, Byssolite, Calamine, Celestite, Chalcedony, Cuprite, Dandrite, Datholite, Feldspar, Fluorite, Fowlerite, Galend Garnet, Gothite, Halite, Hematite, Jasper, Lava Lignite, Limonite, Natrolite, Orpiment, Spheue, Tapory, Zincite, Zozite, and many other rare and desirable specimens of minerals to exchange for other good specimens of rare minerals not in my collection. Accepted offers answered. THOS. S. ASH, 126 Chestnut Place, Philadelphia, Pa.

A RUBBER STAMP.  
Complete, with your name, ink, p.d. etc., post free, 50 cents.  
G. P. MOERS,  
Perryville, Ohio.  
Any editor inserting this will receive a stamp free.

**J. M. BEERS,**  
*Wholesale Curiosity Dealer*  
AND RUBBER STAMP MANUFACTURER,  
126 & 128 E. Water St., Elmira, N. Y.

Wholesale price list free on application to dealers only. RUBBER STAMPS.

Our stamps are acknowledged to be the best and cheapest in the world. Each stamp is complete with pads, bottle of the J. M. Beers Fine Ink, box and full directions. Reduced prices for next sixty days.

1 line, 30 cts.; 2 lines, 35 cts.; 3 lines, 40 cts.; 4 lines, 45 cts.; 5 lines, 50 cts.

Special rates to publishers offering our stamps for premiums. Adverts wanted. Big pay.

(Publishers inserting this and above will get rubber stamp made to order to value \$1.00.)

### Collectors Look!

Saw fish saws, 50 cts.; Red Coral, 25 cts.; Rose Coral, 15 cts.; Sharks Eggs, 7 cts.; Sharks Teeth, 15 cts.; Sea Bean, 15 cts.; Cotton Balls, 8 cts.; Porcupine Quills, 1 cts. a doz.; Catalogue and nice curiosity, 10 cts. All post paid. Address, JOHN B. WHEELER, East Templeton, Mass.

(Publishers insert this and above for three months and send bill payable in anything we advertise.)

## Liberal Offer to All.

Agents Wanted.—Boys and girls in every town and village in the United States and Canada to show goods; requires no canvassing or talking, but sells itself. Large profits. Elegant samples free to those meaning business.

Write to-day to  
**H. HAMILTON,**  
778 Eight Ave., New York.  
Publishers insert thrice and send bill.

STAMPS to agents at 30 per cent. commission. Send 5 cts. for our list and 100 stamps. J. O. JURY & Co., successors to Jury & Randall, 1715 Garrison Ave., St. Louis, Mo.  
(Editors insert once, and send bill.)

Subscribe for

## THE MIDGET

Only 20 cents a year. Full of stories, poetry, and Natural History sketches. Send for sample copy to

FRICK & GIBSON,  
13 S. Queen St., York, Pa.

## Maxon Creek Fossils

These are very fine specimens and we will send you one for ONLY 31 cents, postpaid, or for 5 New Subscribers. Send at once.

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL,  
Carlisle, Pa.

# THE MONTHLY JOURNAL.

We Want the Whole Country

to take an interest in our valuable paper

*The Youth's Visitor,*

a magnificent semi-monthly journal of 12 pages (24 pages a month) of Choice Reading Matter. The publisher makes no expense to make the magazine a Grand Success. Its contents are very replete with interesting and instructive matter.

**Our Museum,** the Natural History Department a new and valuable feature conducted by "G. Iolo."

Only 50c. a year; 3 mos., 15c. Sample free.

**Geo. G. Pendell, Publisher,**

East Smithfield, Pa.

**12 MONTHS FREE.**

And a large, handsome picture in fancy frame, for only 50 cents. Or to introduce

**The New Moon.**

I will send it four months without premium for the sum of only 10 cents. Send now! THE NEW MOON is a large 20 page Illustrated Humorous monthly. It is the only humorous paper that contains Exchange, Query and Girls Departments. It also has Amateur News of every description. Sample copy free. Always address:

**CHAS. F. CRAIG,**

Publisher THE MOON, Fulton, Mo

Publishers inserting the above for three months will receive same space in THE NEW MOON in exchange. Send marked copy.

**LOOK HERE!**

We will send receipts for any of the following inks on receipt of price. 7 cents for the whole batch for 75 cts: Black, Red, Yellow, Violet, Indelible and Steel Plat Ink, Gold, Silver, Self Copying, India, Blue, French, Copying, Green, Indelible and Rubber Stamp. Any person sending us 3 one-cent stamps, will receive 3 sheets of our Magic Copying paper, good for dealers who wish to make two bills at once.

**Chatham M'd'e Co.,**

360 Carlton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Amateur papers please copy and send two papers with the bill.

**HERE'S A PRETTY STATE OF THINGS**

Just think of it! The Youth's Herald will be sent to any address for 15 cts. per annum, if you send at once. It is a first-class, illustrated monthly, devoted to serial and short stories, sketches, natural history, etc. Address,

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No. 34 North Beaver St., York, Pa.

Amateur papers copying above before June 1 will receive equivalent in Herald. Send marked copy.

**STAMP COLLECTORS ATTENTION.**

100 mixed foreign stamps, 8, 2c. Canada Registered stamp, 5c. Canada Registered stamp, 1 Canada Bill stamp, 1 unissued entire Canada postal card, 1 unissued Canada stamp, 10 different postmarks, 1 different Great Britain stamps, 5 assorted U. S. 10-centes 3c. post office department stamp, c. treasury department stamp. We will send the above lot for 15 cents, postpaid, and a so send free 3 different stamp papers with order. All cannot be bought singly for less than 40 cents, so take advantage of this offer and send at once. 5lots and the MONTHLY JOURNAL 1 year for 75 cents. Send postal note and mention this paper. **PEERLESS NOVELTY CO.,** Worcester, Mass.

**THE IDEAL STAMP ALBUM** contains space for 854 stamps. Price, 15 cts. Stamp dealers of the world, 10c. stamps, how to buy and sell, 10 ts. Black list, 10 cts. Premium coin list, containing 94 illustrations and giving our buying prices of all U. S. coins worth over 5c., 10 cts. I wish to buy any kind of stamps, coins, etc., in any quantity. Old Philatelic papers wanted.

**J. M. HUBBARD,**

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*The Collectors Science Monthly*

is a fine magazine devoted to natural history, philately, and collecting science in general. Well illustrated in every department. Price 60c. per annum. Advertisement rates, \$1.00 per inch. Special discount on continued or long insertions.

**HOWES & SPAULDING, Publishers,**

Battle Creek, Michigan.

**WATER AGATES.**

4c. an ounce, or 60c. a pound, postpaid.

Wholesale rates to dealers for stamps.

**R. W. FRENCH,**

Hartland, Kitch Co., W. T.

Publishers inserting above twice and send marked copy each time will receive 1 pound of agate, postpaid.

**IMPORTANT.**

**OGLE'S Price List of**

**RUBBER STAMPS.**

Name, or 1 line stamp, 20 cents.

Name and address, or 2 lines, 30 cents.

Three Lines, 40 cents.

Four lines or more, 10 cents per line.

Postage, 4 cents per line extra.

**CICERO OGLE,**

Colinsville, Ill.

**W. B. SYMMERS,**

dealer in

Foreign Postage Stamps,

55½ Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga., has

always on hand a large and varied assortment of genuine stamps at low prices. Sheets on approval a specialty. Agents wanted to sell stamps from them at 25 per cent. commission. Reference and a 2 cent stamp for return postage required. 100 varieties of stamps, 12 cents. 100 varieties of very rare stamps, 50 cents. Price list free.

SHOES OF ALL KINDS **Laidich & Hirsig**

TWO STORES.

1. 7 and 5 E. Main St. Carlisle, Pa.  
 contain the largest and Best Stock of  
 Dry Goods and Notions in the  
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H. G. SPAULDING,

The stamp merchant of Michigan, is  
 now established at Battle Creek, where  
 dealing in stamps is his sole occupation.  
 Orders of all kinds filled with satisfac-  
 tion. Should be pleased to forward  
 wholesale parcels or applications to re-  
 ceive orders. All are invited to try  
 one of my GREAT APRIL PACKETS OF  
 25 varieties, including 25 Cents re-  
 gularly, priced for 300 sheets or ap-  
 prox. Four numbers of the *United  
 States* and the *Western Medical*  
 stamps for 100. And also situated so  
 that I can procure all kinds of curiosi-  
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H. G. SPAULDING,

Cor. Main & J. E. Main Sts., Battle  
 Creek, Michigan.

**THOMAS S. ASH,**

100 Chestnut Place, West Philadelphia.

Dealer in

**KEY AND RARE CABINETS SPECIMENS.**  
 Minerals, Fossils, Bones and Technical Specimens  
 at reduced rates. The materials of any metal  
 put up to order.

**FOR SALE CHEAP!**

On account of sickness, my collection of Indian  
 Conchite (Red stone) pipes, representing Horse,  
 Fish, Hottel and Animals; Stone and Flint  
 Tools; Fossils; Minerals; Ferns in plaster  
 nodules (one); Pine Fish; Fish; Mounted  
 Birds; Sea Shells; Ancient Coins; Colonial and  
 Continental Money; Rare Books and Woods.  
 Enclosed copy of partial part with inventory.

G. D. WALBRIDGE

Carlisle, Pa.

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TO

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IN THE NEXT NUMBER.

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 No. 18 South Hanover St.  
**F. O. FREDERICK,**

Plumber and Gas Fitter.

No. 12 East Main Street.

**LOOK!**

12 Hidden Name Cards, 10 cts.;  
 50 Chromo. Cards, 10 cts.; 25  
 Transparent cards, 10 cts.; 12  
 Beveled Edge cards 10 cts.; 12 Slip-  
 per cards 10 cts.; 25 Fan cards 10  
 cts.; 17 Fan cards, 30 cts.; 25  
 Decorated cards, 15 cts.; 25 Devil  
 cards, 15 cts. Samples and Card  
 Cases, 8 cts.

ALBERT LEONARD,

Carlisle, Pa.

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**SAXTON & BIXLER,**

Deals in

HARDWARE,

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SHOES OF ALL KINDS

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**STROHM'S**

No. 13 South Hanover St

**T. C. FREDERICK,**

Plumber and Gas Fitter;

No. 12 East Main Street.

**LOOK!**

12 Hidden Name Cards, 10 cts ;  
50 Chromo Cards, 10 cts ; 25  
Transparent cards, 10 cts ; 12  
Beveled Edge cards 10 cts ; 12 Slip-  
per cards 10 cts ; 25 Fun cards 10  
cts ; 12 Fan cards, 30 cts ; 25  
Decorated cards, 15 cts ; 25 Devil  
cards, 15 cts Samples and Card  
Cases, 8 cts

ALBERT LEONARD,  
Carlisle, Pa

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**MEDICAL BATTERIES**

AT

SIPE'S DRUG STORE.

**SAXTON & BIXLER,**

Dealer in

HARDWARE,

IRON, PAINTS,

KALSONINE,

FISHING TACKLE,

BASE BALLS, &c.

**Leidich & Birnie,**

TWO STORES,

1, 3 and 5 E. Main St., Carlisle, Pa.,  
Contain the Largest and Best Stock of  
Dry Goods and Notions in the  
Valley.

**H. G. SPAULDING,**

The stamp merchant of Michigan, is  
now established at Battle Creek, where  
dealing in stamps is his sole occupation.  
Orders of all kinds filled with satisfac-  
tion. Should be pleased to forward  
wholesale parcels on approbation to re-  
liable parties. All are invited to try  
one of my GREAT APRIL PACKETS of  
25 varieties, including 8c. Canada reg-  
istered, unused, for 30c. sheets on ap-  
proval. Four numbers of the *Urish  
Philatelist* and five varieties Mexican  
stamps for 10c. And also situated so  
that I can procure all kinds of curiosi-  
ties and will fill orders on short notice.

H. G. SPAULDING,

Cor. Main & Jefferson Sts., Battle  
Creek, Michigan.

**THOMAS S. ASH,**

126 Chestnut Place, West Phila.,

Dealer in

FINE AND RARE CABINET SPECIMENS.  
Minerals for blowpipes and technical purposes  
at reduced rates. The metallurgy of any metal  
put up to order.

FOR SALE CHEAP!

On account of sickness, my collection of Indian  
Cottinite (red stone) pipes, representing Horse,  
Fish, Hatchet and Animals; Stone and Flint  
Tools; Fossils; Minerals; Ferns, in Ironston  
nodules [fine]; Fine Fossil Fish; Mounted  
Birds; Sea Shells; Ancient Coins; Colonial and  
Continental Money; Rare Books and Woods.  
Enclose stamp or postal card with inquiries.

O. D. WALBRIDGE

Marseilles, Ill

IT WILL

**PAY YOU**

TO

Try an Advertisement

IN THE MAY NUMBER.

# J. L. MELOY & CO.,

## Wholesale and Retail Groceries.

**COFFEES.**—Great care is taken in the selection; only Sound Rich Coffees are used. All stones and other foreign substances are removed. When roasted it will retain its crispness and flavor in all climates, when packed in the air-tight cans, now used in the shipment of Roasted Coffee. There are many leading Brands of Coffee in the market, among them may be mentioned the following in use in our home trade: Mocha, Java, Fancy Crown Mandehling and Old Govt Padang, Maracaibo, Savanilla, Costa Rica, Laguayra, Santos Fancy, Peaberry and Rio.

The leading BRANDS OF TEA are Imperial, Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Twankay, He-No, Japan, Oolong and Souching.

**TABLE SYRUPS**—Fine Maple Syrup, from the Finest White Loaf Sugar Syrup to the Common goods.

**CHEESE**—Fancy Cream, Pine Apple, Sap Sago, and Edam.

**CANNED GOODS**—In this line we shall keep Standard Brands of reputable packers, and will be found to be of standard size and quality. All Goods are put up 2 doz. in case, unless otherwise ordered and special inducements offered to persons buying in quantities any of the following canned goods: Asparagus, Beans, Corn, Okra and Tomatoes, Peas, Pumpkin, Succotash, Tomatoes, Apples, Apricots, Blackberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Cherries, Peaches, Pears, Pineapple, Plums, Clams, Clam Chowder, Crabs, Lobsters, Mackerel, Oysters, Salmon, Chicago Corn Beef, Ham, Tongue, Turkey and Chicken, Chipped Beef, Plum Pudding, French Peas, Sardines, Soused Mackerel.

We invite our friends to take us into consideration, give us a trial, and if our dealings are found satisfactory give us a share of their trade. We cannot attempt in this circular to disparage our competitors to elevate ourselves; the people must and will judge for themselves. You are aware that one kind of goods may be sold under different brands and in buying you must depend greatly upon the honesty and representation of the merchant from whom you purchase. As an illustration as to brands of articles take the production of wheat from one farm if ground by one dozen different millers it will be sold under that many brands. Packing of tomatoes, oysters or any kind of fruit, roasting of coffee every packer will have his own brand, from the lion, king of beasts, down to the lamb, the most gentle of animals. In the matter of teas there is a great deception; that any one man or company can get better teas than all the rest is a fraud and a lie and is an imposition practiced upon the people—the teas are imported and sold in the markets and any merchant in the town can buy them if he will pay the price, and has the trade that will use fine teas. This article has a wide range in price, siftings, at 10 cents to \$1.00 per pound for good marks in the hands of jobbers or importers. Many jobbers have goods put up under a special brand, that is one of the reasons you find so many brands for the one kind of tea. This is one of many trials in trade to-day that has been brought about by competition, and we must depend largely upon the character of the man we trade with, as well as our customers must depend upon us as a class of merchants in your town. I have been in the grocery trade almost continuously since April 1st, 1835, having served an apprenticeship with the Messrs. W. Blair & Son, five years and nine months. The oldest head of the business can still learn if willing, so many improvements are being discovered in the manufacture of articles consumed that it takes constant watching to keep in line. With this preamble, I remain

Yours Most Truly,

J. L. MELOY.



Vol. 7.

No. 5.



THE  
MONTHLY JOURNAL.



MAY, 1886



# J. L. MELOY & CO.,

## Wholesale and Retail Groceries,

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J. L. MELOY.

# MONTHLY JOURNAL.



MAY, 1886





Vol. 1.



No. 5.



THE

ESTABLISHED 17 YEARS.

L. W. DURBIN,

Foreign Stamp Importer,

Fifth and Library Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA, - PENN'A.

The finest assortment of stamps in the country, at reasonable prices and guaranteed genuine.

Packets.—10 stamps for 5 cts.; 60 for 25 cts.; 120 for 50 cts.; 370 for \$2.50, all different. Other packets from 25 cts. to \$25.00.

Albums 28 cts. to \$12.00. Coats of Arms, Flags and everything required by stamp collectors.

New catalogue just published. The best, latest and most complete in the market. Price 25 cents; in cloth binding 50 cts.

Send for circular before buying elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders filled the day of receipt.

Longest Established (1866) in America. **F. TRIFET**, Importer and Dealer in  
**FOREIGN AND AMERICAN STAMPS,**  
408 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Complete sets of all Departments; set of 1874 Periodicals; U. S. Proofs and Envelopes, etc., in stock. Approval sheets on receipt of references. Cash orders filled at 25 per cent. discount from any standard catalogue. Send list, name catalogue, enclose  $\frac{1}{2}$  of price, and we will fill order. Consignments and collections wanted. References: 20 years' reputation in one city. **Special offer:** 104-page Album (board covers, cloth back, 264 cuts), and 100 Stamps (no two alike), all for 36 cts.

## WATER AGATES.

4c. an ounce, or 50c. a pound, postpaid.  
Wholesale rates to dealers for stamps.

R. W. FRENCH,

Hartland, Klick Co., W. T.

Publishers inserting above twice and send marked copy each time will receive 1 pound of agates, postpaid.

John A. Thalheimer,

Dealer in

## POSTAGE STAMPS.

44 East Biddie Street, Baltimore, Md.

Collectors send for a sheet on approval at 25 per cent. com. At same time promise to return in 7 days 100 mixed foreign stamps, 5 cts.; 100, 9 cts.; 500, 17 cts.; 1000, 28 cts.

100 Foreign stamps including Egypt, Australia, Venezuela, etc., only 10c.; 50 for 6 cents. Agents wanted. Excelsior Stamp Co., Hoosic Falls, N. Y.

**R. T. JAMES,**  
VERNON HILL, HALIFAX CO., VA.,

Collector of and dealer in

Natural History Specimens and General Curiosities

Minerals Coins, Rare Foreign and U. S. stamps. Proprietor of the most wonderful discovery of the 19th century—James' famous genuine "Mad-Stones." A never-failing, permanent cure for all poisonous bites, stings, etc. Always ready. No cabinet or collection complete without one of these rare minerals.

Stones are sold in seven sizes; 1-2 inch square to 3-4. Send 2ct. stamp for sealed circular, or send \$1., \$3., \$5., or \$10. for sample stone, with "Hand-Book," and written guarantee with each by Registered package.

Publishers inserting this and above 2, 4 or 6 months paid, in cash, or Mad-Stones, (on receipt of first marked copy) at wholesale rates.

**IMPORTANT.**

OGLE'S Price List of

## RUBBER STAMPS.

Name, or 1 line stamp, 20 cents.  
Name and address, or 2 lines, 30 cents.  
Three Lines, 40 cents.  
Four lines or mors, 10 cents per line.  
Postage, 4 cents per line extra.

CICERO OGLE,

Col'nsville, Ill.

—OFFER.—

100 varieties foreign stamps, 13 cts. 100 varieties foreign and U. S. stamps, 13 cts. 1000 mixed, 30 cts. Send cash or 1 cent stamps to box 68 Ernest Thurston, Vienna, Virginia.

CHOICE ONLY 10 CENTS.

3 star fish, 3 sea urchins, 3 shark's eggs, 25 mixed shells, 2 fine crabs, Indian arrow head, V nickel without cents, var. big cents, fossil shark tooth and 2 fossil shells, 2 fossil crinoid stems and fossil coral, 2 good var. minerals, such as porphyry, steatite, agate, syenites, etc., 6 first issue U. S. postals and 3 obsolete U. S. stamp 12 fine stamps including unused Mexico, Peru, official, etc. All above \$1.25, prepaid or any six for 50c. Large price list free with every order. CHAS. W. BAILEY, LYNN, Mass.

## THE "BOSS" PACKET.

It contains 500 extra fine mixed foreign stamps including stamps from Asia, Africa, North and South America, Europe, Australia, and various islands, sent postpaid for only 30 cents.

EXCELSIOR STAMP COMPANY,

Hoosic Falls, New York.

Our specialty is sheets on approval. Agents wanted. Send stamp for a sheet at 25 per cent. commission and promise to return in 10 days.

NOTICE.—We will give a rare unused stamp to every fifth person answering above ad.

STAMPS, COINS AND CURIOSITIES.

Will M. Clemens,

Established 1871. Jamestown, N. Y.  
Send 10 cents for descriptive catalogue just out

# The Monthly Journal.

VOL. I.

Carlisle, Pa., May 20, 1886.

No. 5.

Edited by Joseph, Jr. & Clinton Bosler.

## Subscription Price.

One Year, . . . . .	\$0.25
Six Months, . . . . .	.15
One Month, . . . . .	.05

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1/4 column, . . . . . 60 cents	1 page, . . . . . 3.00

Discount of 10 per cent. on standing ads.

Remit by postal note when possible: when not by unused one cent stamps.

Address all mail to

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL.

Lock box 57.

Carlisle, Pa.

Entered at Carlisle P. O. as second-class matter

## USES OF STAMP COLLECTING.

Stamp collecting is considered by many people to be a mere amusement without being of any practical use to the person collecting; this is a mistake, as a great many of our prominent teachers and professors will tell, for if you go through a school where the young mind is brought to display its fullest capabilities, you find that nine out of ten of the scholars who collect stamps are of quick perception, and have a more general knowledge than their companions who do not collect.

The collection of stamps educates the collector in various ways without his knowledge at the time, and it is not until he is called upon to make use of this acquired knowledge in conversation or otherwise, that he fully appreciates "the little scraps of paper" (as I have heard people call them in ridicule), which he has taken so

much trouble to gather together, and he will also find that the mind is more ready to retain such information as it has gathered through its own exertion, than that which it has forced upon it.

The collector becomes acquainted with the relative positions of countries to each other in a geographical point of view, as also their political relation, he becomes acquainted with the value of their various moneys, and with the name and rank of their rulers, sovereigns, or governors, which is a very acceptable addition to an education.

The United States periodical stamps are sought by all collectors, and are very interesting, but unfortunately, they are quite rare. They are not met much oftener, however, than one would suppose when we remember that in their legitimate use, they never leave the post office. When a publisher or news agent pays the postage on any publication which is entered as second-class mail matter, the name is written in a large book, together with sundry details, and after the name, *periodical stamps*, to the amount of postage paid are affixed. When this book is filled, it is sent to Washington, where it is carefully preserved. Most of these stamps in collections are smuggled out of the post offices by employes.

The first stamps issued with water marks, were the 1855 issue of Spain, and were water-marked with loops across the entire stamp.



ESTABLISHED 17 YEARS.

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Natural History Specimens and General Curiosities

Minerals Colos, Rare Foreign and U. S. stamps. Proprietor of the most wonderful discovery of the 19th century—James' famous genuine "Mad-Stones." A never-failing, permanent cure for all poisonous bites, stings, etc. Always ready. Ne cabinet or collection complete without one of these rare minerals.

Stones are sold in seven sizes; 1-2 inch square to 3-4. Send 2ct. stamp for sealed circular, or send \$1., \$3., \$5., or \$10. for sample stone, with "Hand-Book," and written guarantee with each by Registered package.

Publishers inserting this and above 2, 4 or 6 months paid, in cash, or Mad-Stones, (on receipt of first marked copy) at wholesale rates.

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Name, or 1 line stamp, 20 cents.  
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Three Lines, 40 cents.  
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Postage, 4 cents per line extra.

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Collinsville, Ill.

OFFER.

100 varieties foreign stamps, 13 cts. 100 varieties foreign and U. S. stamps, 13 cts. 1000 mixed, 30 cts. Send cash or 1 cent stamps to box 68 Ernest Thurston, Vienna, Virginia.

CHOICE ONLY 10 CENTS.

3 star fish, 3 sea urchins, 3 shark's eggs, 25 mixed shells, 2 fine crabs, Indian arrow head, V nickel without cents, var. big cents, fossil shark tooth and 2 fossil shells, 2 fossil crinoid stems and fossil coral, 2 good var. minerals, such as porphyry, steatite, agate, syenites, etc., 6 first issue U. S. postals and 3 obsolete U. S. stamp 12 fine stamps including unused Mexico, Peru, official, etc. All above \$1.25, prepaid or any six for 50c. Large price list free with every order. CHAS. W. BAILEY, LYNN, Mass.

## THE "BOSS" PACKET.

It contains 500 extra fine mixed foreign stamps including stamps from Asia, Africa, North and South America, Europe, Australia, and various islands, sent postpaid for only 30 cents.

EXCELSIOR STAMP COMPANY,

Hoosic Falls, New York.

Our specialty is sheets on approval. Agents wanted. Send stamp for a sheet at 25 per cent. commission and promise to return in 10 days.

NOTICE.—We will give a rare unused stamp to every fifth person answering above ad.

STAMPS, COINS AND CURIOSITIES.

Will M. Clemens,

Established 1871.

Jamestown, N. Y.

Send 10 cents for descriptive catalog just out

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VOL. I.

Carlisle, Pa., May 20, 1886.

No. 5.

Edited by Joseph, Jr. & Clinton Bosler.

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THE MONTHLY JOURNAL,

Lock box 87.

Carlisle, Pa.

Entered at Carlisle P. O. as second-class matter

## USES OF STAMP COLLECTING.

Stamp collecting is considered by many people to be a mere amusement without being of any practical use to the person collecting; this is a mistake, as a great many of our prominent teachers and professors will tell, for if you go through a school where the young mind is brought to display its fullest capabilities, you find that nine out of ten of the scholars who collect stamps are of quick perception, and have a more general knowledge than their companions who do not collect.

The collection of stamps educates the collector in various ways without his knowledge at the time, and it is not until he is called upon to make use of this acquired knowledge in conversation or otherwise, that he fully appreciates "the little scraps of paper" (as I have heard people call them in ridicule), which he has taken so

much trouble to gather together, and he will also find that the mind is more ready to retain such information as it has gathered through its own exertion, than that which it has forced upon it.

The collector becomes acquainted with the relative positions of countries to each other in a geographical point of view, as also their political relation, he becomes acquainted with the value of their various moneys, and with the name and rank of their rulers, sovereigns, or governors, which is a very acceptable addition to an education.

The United States periodical stamps are sought by all collectors, and are very interesting, but unfortunately, they are quite rare. They are not met much oftener, however, than one would suppose when we remember that in their legitimate use, they never leave the post office. When a publisher or news agent pays the postage on any publication which is entered as second-class mail matter, the name is written in a large book, together with sundry details, and after the name, *periodical stamps*, to the amount of postage paid are affixed. When this book is filled, it is sent to Washington, where it is carefully preserved. Most of these stamps in collections are smuggled out of the post offices by employes.

The first stamps issued with water marks, were the 1855 issue of Spain, and were water-marked with loops across the entire stamp.

## THE MONTHLY JOURNAL.

### THE HAMBURG LOCALS.

The *Gazette* says of the whole five or six thousand stamps to which, in a greater or less degree, the attention of collectors is directed, there are none which have been more in dispute than the Hamburg locals. Month after month one can hear such questions as these: "Are they genuine?" "Are they reprints?" "Were there ever such stamps?" It is a well-known fact that a large dealer in New York city provides spaces in an album which he publishes, for one hundred and sixteen of these labels, sells them in such large quantities that in almost any young collector's book one can find these hideously ugly things, disfiguring the pages to which they are attached as well as those adjacent. The advertisement that the entire lot of one hundred and sixteen can be bought for thirty to fifty cents lures many unfortunates into buying them. I, myself, was duped in the same manner, and for years my album was disgraced by their presence, though they have long since been removed and consigned to the waste basket.

The *Philatelist* says that a careful canvas of the city of Philadelphia discovered only about thirty collectors who were eligible, as to age, (seventeen years) to membership in the Quaker City Philatelic Society. This number is, of course, much below the real figures, as there are many who for various reasons collect quietly, but it shows that the great multitude of stamp collectors are under seventeen years old, and that before they reach that age they cease to be interested in what was once a favorite pursuit.

This is not encouraging to those philatelists who are now so much devoted to their hobby as to have no idea of abandoning it, but who will begin to feel rather lonely as they find their comrades day by day drop out of the ranks as they grow older. It is not pleasant for the older collectors to be obliged to admit that stamp collecting is a device to amuse children, but it is, nevertheless, a fact that a very small proportion of collectors have reached manhood. The hold which philately takes on the youngster is very easily shaken off. To-day, he is an enthusiast on the subject; to-morrow, he will lay his collection aside and his hobby will have lost all its charms. This, however, proves nothing against stamp collecting. It has for its votaries men whose judgment cannot be questioned.

Some stamp dealers know less about stamps than is at all consistent with their calling. One of these when offering stamps for sale, would say, "That's a pretty stamp" or "here are some fine bright ones," but when asked as to the rarity or history of any stamps, would quickly change the subject and talk about the weather.—*Collectors' Companion*.

We have been receiving 2, 5, 10 and as high as fifteen cent stamps in payment for advertisements. We think it not out of place to state right here that any stamps over two cents will not be accepted hereafter.

It is disgraceful the way some firms advertise and sell United States locals. They are all counterfeits or reprints, and should not have a place in your album.

## THE MONTHLY JOURNAL.

### Postage Stamp Photographs.

Postage stamp photographs promise to be the coming craze. These photographs are most unconscionable flatterers. They not only give a delicacy and refinement to coarse and homely features, but they enhance the beauty of a pretty face as well. As the name signifies, these little examples of the photographer's art the exact size and shape of an ordinary letter postage stamp. Their edges are perforated and they have mucilage, and around the figure or head is an ornamental border. An exchange says: "These are said to have originated in England, where the suggestion was had from the head of the Queen on the ha' penny stamps in use there. Like all English frivolities the pictures soon found their way to this country, and as their flattering propensities become more widely known, doubtless the demand for them will increase proportionately. When the full length figure of a woman is contracted into the limits of a postage stamp photograph it becomes as if by magic graceful and captivating; the features lose their irregularity and appear delicate and peculiarly refined. The size is also a great advantage. The devoted swain can paste his sweetheart's picture in the case of his watch, where he can gaze furtively at it every time he pretends to be looking at the time o'day. A letter with one of the sender's pictures pasted on the corner of the note-paper is doubly acceptable to a friend, and as the pictures can be put, and as the cost of them must need be trifling, they will doubtless soon become "the rage."

### Notes on Philately.

The United States issued its first stamp in 1847.

Local stamps were issued in the U. S. in 1841.

Coins have been collected from the earliest ages of antiquity.

In answering advertisements do not omit to mention this paper.

The first postage stamp was issued by England, May 6th, 1840.

Stamp collecting is the most useful and interesting pursuit of the day.

Stamps sell from as low as 2 cts. per 100 to as high as \$500. each.

There are over 1,000,000 stamp collectors in the United States and Canada.

There are very few girls who are collectors of postage stamps in comparison with the number of boys and men.

Postage stamps are collected by people of every nation and in every station of life.

The ancient Egyptians water-marked all their document and parchment stamps.

Post cards were invented in Austria, and were first used there October the 1st 1869.

Some men have spent from \$50,000 to 100,000 in trying to obtain a perfect "stamp collection."

Every year the list of philatelists is growing larger and every year you have to watch yourself closer, as there are so many counterfeits afloat now that you can hardly tell when you are buying genuine or counterfeit stamps.

MR. EDMUND PRIDEAUX was appointed Postmaster of Great Britain in 1644, and was the first to establish a weekly conveyance of letters to all parts of the kingdom. The rates of these times were not so high as one would suppose, as we find that by Act of Parliament in 1657, a letter composed of a single sheet was carried 80 miles for 2d., and over 80 and under 150 miles 3d., double sheet letters (about half an ounce) were 4d. for 80 miles, and 6d. for 80 and under 150 miles. These rates were increased in 1710 to 3d. and 4d. for 80 and 150 miles, single sheet letters, and double rates for double-sheet letters.

In 1784, the rates were further increased to 4d. and 5d. for same service, but before this time, from 1764 till 1784, letters could be sent short distances one postage (about ten miles we suppose) for 1d., or two post-stages for 2d., which was in 1783 increased to 2d. and 3d. for the same service. H. M.

(Man mailing letter.) Well sir, can you tell me how much this letter will take to go to New York? (Postmaster)—two (2) cents. (Man mailing letter.) How long does it take it to get there? (Postmaster.) It will go there in one day. (Man mailing letter.) Well, here is *four* cents, make it go in  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a day.

Two dealers claim to have bought the entire stock of Mr. H. S. Jeanes, of Phila. when both combined did not purchase over half of it. What fools these mortals be!—*Quaker City Philatelist*.

Each issue of the *P. J. of A.* is to be copyrighted hereafter.

The special delivery system is now receiving the attention of the P. O. Department, as it has been found to be a failure, except in large cities, and even there the force is being reduced by the action of the special carriers who are constantly resigning, as there is not sufficient work to make their places profitable. It is now said that a measure to extend the service to packages is under consideration. That this would increase the amount of special material, there can be but little doubt, as many packages would be sent this way if sure of an early delivery. The number of letters bearing special stamps has fallen from twenty-two thousand in November to ten thousand in March at the Philadelphia P. O., and the carriers have resigned, until now but a few dozen remain out of a force of over three hundred.

There is no other business that has as great a variety of dealers as has the stamp business. The list extends from a gray-haired man with wide experience and large capital, to the small boy in Knickerbocker's, whose entire capital might be invested to good advantage in a pound of candy, and from the blushing maiden to the counterfeiting miscreant.

Master—"Well, Susan did you mail my letter, as I told you?"  
 Servant—"Yes sir, but I had it weighed first; and as it was double weight I put on another stamp."  
 Master—"Good girl, only I hope that you did not put it on so as to obliterate the address."  
 Servant—"O, no, indeed sir; I just stuck it on top of the other stamp, so as to save room."

There is possibly no branch of stamp collecting which affords more interest and study than provisional stamps do, and collectors having specimens of this class generally look upon them as being a special novelty of their collections, and are themselves entitled to be considered energetic and quick-sighted collectors. It is particularly necessary with a provisional stamp to seize the earliest, for to pass a specimen frequently results either in failure to get it at all, or in having to pay a price which, during its brief currency, would have purchased maybe a hundred.

We are much crowded this month, but we must take room to say that the price of this paper is only 25 cents per year, and those who receive sample copies will not regret it if they send us that small sum. Try it.

*The Spark* is the smallest paper that we have received, it being only six inches long and five inches wide, and has only four pages, however, it is a very interesting, neat, little paper.

There are certain enterprising dealers who offer over 150 Confederate stamps for thirty-five cents. According to this the Confederate States have issued about fifty new stamps since the war.

Mr. L. W. Durbin's new list is just out and is the largest, best and most complete in the United States.

Mr. L. W. Durbin has the largest stock of stamps in the country.

## CHEMICAL ELEMENTS,

Young students in chemistry, frequently regard a chemical element as a very mysterious body. Often connect an element with those substances that are made for curiosity, and that they differ very widely from other metals.

On looking over a collection, we will say composed of minerals, coins, and curiosities, they are admiring the various *rocks*, and it may be that their attention is called to a couple of pieces of metal placed near a coin, of some rare date. They inquire of their friend what they are, and he might tell them one is a piece of an old gun, the other, was one of the *chemical elements*, and then add, "see how ancient that coin is." Well, the coin, and fragment of the old gun, would be glanced at, but with what peculiar sensation does he examine the element, which may be a very common metal, yet one that is not popularly known. We will imagine the metal to be *antimony*, a brilliant silvery-white metal, worth less than a dollar per pound. It is doubtful if one in a hundred would regard this element in the same manner that they think of the relic, which if probably a nearly pure piece of *iron*, generally only contaminated with a fraction of a per cent of one other element, *carbon*. Both being classed as elements, yet there are such every day occurrences. We fail to attribute any peculiar property to them. The coin also is nearly a pure element, only containing a small per cent. of some other element with which it forms an alloy, or mixture.

When we see a metal whose name is unfamiliar, and we are told it

is an element, the imagination gives every conceivable form of oddity to the substance, and it is regarded by far too many advanced collectors as a special substance, playing a certain part in the formation of the universe. When the definition of elements will occur to you, but the ideas are not clearly aided by the only thing you are told what an element is.

The prevailing idea given in the eight books on science, convey a forcible impression that elements are substances of primordial principles, on self-existing essences, out of which nature in her entirety has been formed. This was the idea that the word *element* was given by the old philosophy. Science then the word has received a different appellation, and, so far as element, or elementary, suggest such ideas, they are misleading terms. Experimental science only deals with FACTS, REAL identifications; and the elementary ESSENCES of matter are mythical than they should be. The first understanding one has in a true science of chemistry, is at the time that they can think of an element is a definite substance, like every other substance, with exception only, of being one homogeneous substance.

W. S. BEEKMAN.

There is a small tree growing in a gulch near Tuscarora, Nevada, the foliage of which at certain seasons is said to be so luminous that it can be distinguished a mile away in the darkest night. In its immediate season it emits sufficient light to enable a person to read the finest print. Its luminosity is said to be due to parasites.

Please do not forget to mention this paper in answering "advs."

## MINING QUICKSILVER.

### A Visit to a Lofly Deposit in California.

A San Jose, Cal., special of late date thus describes a visit to the New Almaden quicksilver mine, thirteen miles distant, in company with Prof. Simado, a geologist:

On the left, six miles away, is the Diavola range. The long dry season—which here lasts six months—has killed the grass, so that its sides are of a dull straw color, relieved here and there by the dark foliage of an oak. Above the rest, to the height of 4,400 feet, rises Mount Hamilton, on which is being built an observatory which is to have the largest telescope in the world, James Lick having left \$700,000 for the purpose. On our right, nine miles distant is the coast range, Sier a Azul (blue), dark with forests of redwood and chaparral, or shrubbery. We can just make out the mining buildings before us.

About fifty years ago civilized man first saw the mines. The Indians had long used the vermilion to cover their bodies. An old savage was bribed to tell where the red earth came from. Feodora Robles and Luis Chabolla found that the Indians had excavated to the depth of fifty feet. These men and one Sunol began mining, not knowing what the ore was, but thinking it silver. Sunol sank \$400 and gave up the work. In 1845, while Castillero, a Spaniard, was on business at Santa Clara mission, the prests gave him specimens of cinnabar. "That," said he, "has silver in it, with a key (alloy) of gold." He roasted the ore on live coals. Noticing fumes, he threw on water for condensation, and inverted a tumbler over

the fumes, which condensed on the inside in globules of mercury. "Ah!" said he, to Fathers Real and Lease, who watched him, "I believe I have a fortune in that! The Spanish government offers \$100,000 for as rich a mine in Mexico as the Almaden in Spain." Castillero went to the source of the ore, and upon examination determined to secure a claim. Through the alcade of California he established a right to two square miles of the mountain, and employed William P. Chard, of New York State, to work the mine. This was in 1846. Chard secured two thousand pounds of quicksilver the first year. In 1846 Castillero sold most of his claim to Barron Forbes & Co., of Iepic, Mexico. General (then Captain) H. W. Halleck took charge of the mine in 1850, serving one year. In 1864 the company sold out for \$1,700,000.

We reached the Santa Isabel shaft. "Would you like to go down the shaft?" asks a Cornish youth. "Indeed I would," said I. So, with him and a swarthy Mexican, I entered the skip. Down we went 1,150 feet to the 1,900 foot level, measuring from the top of Mine mountain, which is 1,760 feet above the Pacific. The iron roof, or "apron," of the skip kept us from a drenching as we descended the shaft, which is about forty inches in diameter, and plank-lined. We touch bottom, climb a slimy ladder with iron rounds for a score of feet, and are in the tunnel, which, running from north to south 1,280 feet, connects Santa Isabel and Randol shafts. The tunnel is six feet wide and five feet to the collar or woodwork above. The iron eight-inch air pipe runs along the ceiling on our right. We

pass iron cars on their 3½ foot track. We mud our clothes, we jam our hat, we soak our feet. After three hundred yards of our journey, we reach the mouth of the drift and the vertical engine which fans air into the drift. One hundred and twenty yards more, and we met two miners eating dinner, while the powder smoke settles. The temperature, which in the tunnel was 60°, now rises so that the perspiration rains from our faces. We clamber over the debris through the dense smoke to the end of the drift, dropping into our pockets pieces of the light-green, soft, argillaceous stone, or "alta," as the miners call it, meaning higher, more promising. In passing the guide lowers his candle to within a foot of the ground, when it is quenched as though thrust into water. The miners said that once a comrade fell to the floor. Swift as a tiger the deadly gas met two more miners, and found them, like the other two men of Hades, genial and evidently whole-souled fellows. As we walk back to the tunnel the strong, cool draft salutes our faces. The guide pulls down the lever which rings the bell far up in the sunny world. We enter the skip. As we rise the men blow out their candles that we may know what darkness really is. Soon we greet the smiling day.

We did not visit the English village, whose inhabitants are Cornish people with a few Scandinavians. In the office is a large collection of cinnabar. The ore is generally found in serpentine rocks sometimes in carbonate of limestone. The strata are much contorted. We saw a "pocket" in a mass of limestone which contained 2½ pounds of quicksilver. Pockets



are rare and little esteemed, as it is impossible to pick a quicksilver pocket and blasting scatters their contents. Among the beautiful specimens we received were pieces of limestone sparkling with tiny globules of mercury. The best ore contains 67.25 of quicksilver; sulphur, 10.33; silica and alumina, 22.50; total, 100.00. It pays to reduce ore with one per cent. if the pieces lie with those of higher grade.

From 1824 to 1849 Old Almaden yielded 312,500 tons of mercury. From 1851 to 1880 New Almaden yielded 700,258 tons; in the year 1865, 1,805 170-2,000 tons. At present the eight furnaces produce twenty-four tons in a day of twenty-four hours. The mercury is put up in cylindrical flasks of wrought iron, twelve inches long and five inches in diameter, and holding  $76\frac{1}{2}$  pounds. The present price is about \$40 a flask; the price has been as high as \$105. After January 1, 1876, the import duties on quicksilver were abolished, and exportation and home rates became the same. This made quite a fall in price. While before the abolition of duties it was \$102, after the abolition it was but \$75. Most of the metal is sent to China and South America. The Chinese, changing it to vermilion, use it for coloring, while in South America it is used for mining purposes.

The British colonies have the largest and richest forests in the world, but in Great Britain the timber land is rapidly decreasing. In Scotland, of 20,000,000 square acres only from 700,000 to 800,000 acres are woodland.

NOTES ON MINERALOGY.

[For the MONTHLY JOURNAL.]

We want to exchange with every stamp, coin or mineral paper.

Deposits of galena are found in nearly every county in East Tennessee.

It is reported that a gold mine has been found at Cranberry, Tenn.

The blueness of sea-water is an index to its saltness and specific gravity.

It is reported that tin ore has been discovered near Rockbridge county, Virginia.

It is proved that one of the richest mineral States in the Union is North Carolina.

We learn from the *Southern Geologist* that the coal mines near Egyp, N. C., are to be re-opened.

A putty of starch and chloride of zinc hardens quickly and lasts as a stopper of holes in metals for months.

Dechinite, or vandate of lead and zinc, has been discovered in Montana. Ore of this nature is worth \$10,000 a pound.

Fourmaline crystals may be extracted from a quartz matrix, by soaking in cold water and gently tapping with a light hammer.

There are but few places in the South which offer more advantages for the economical production of pig-iron than the country contiguous to Nashville, Tenn.

We have just received a shell fossil. It is very large, and the finest and most perfect one I have ever seen. The impression of the shell is about one inch deep.

FOR  
**Dry Goods, Notions**

AND

**FANCY GOODS**

GO TO

**Niles M. Fissl,**

94 North Hanover Street.

A NEW LOT

OF

**MEDICAL BATTERIES**

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**Leidich & Birnie,**

TWO STORES,

1, 3 and 5 E. Main St., Carlisle, Pa.

Contain the Largest and Best Stock of  
Dry Goods and Notions in the  
Valley.

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—AT—

**STROHM'S**

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**Collectors Look!**

Saw fish saws, 50 cts.; Red Coral, 25 cts.; Rose Coral, 15 cts.; Sharks Eggs, 7 cts.; Sharks Teeth, 15 cts.; Sea Bean, 15 cts.; Cotton Balls, 8 cts.; Porcupine Quills, 10 cts. a doz.; Catalogue and nice curiosity, 10 cts. All post paid. Address,  
**JOHN B. WHEELER,**  
East Templeton, Mass.

(Publishers insert this and above for three months and send bill payable in anything we advertise.)

**THE IDEAL STAMP ALBUM** contains space for 854 stamps. Price, 15 cts. Stamp dealers of the world, 10c. Stamps, how to buy and sell, 10 cts. Black list, 10 cts. Premium coin list, containing 94 illustrations and giving our buying prices of all U. S. coins worth over 10c, 10 cts. I wish to buy any kind of stamps, coins, etc., in any quantity. Old Philatelic papers wanted.

**J. M. HUBBARD,**  
Lake Village, N. H.

**Liberal Offer to All.**

Agents Wanted.—Boys and girls in every town and village in the United States and Canada to show goods; requires no canvassing or talking, but sells itself. Large profits. Elegant samples free to those meaning business.

Write to-day to

**H. HAMILTON,**

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Publishers insert thrice and send bill.

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Subscribe for the **Collectors' Bargain List and Trade Index.** Published every other month in the interest of collectors. Terms with premium 15 cents per year in advance. Vol. 1, No. 1, out April 15. Dealers, consult your interest, everybody looks for bargains in our columns. It is a veritable trade encyclopedia. Will increase your business 50 per cent. 6000 guaranteed circulation. Place your advertisement with us. Rates, 6c. per line; 30c. per half-inch, 50c. per inch; 80c. per 2 inches; \$1.00 per 3 inches. Reading notices 10c. per line. Cash in advance.

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206 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.

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100 CHOICE varieties of foreign stamps 10 cts. 30 varieties scarce and unused stamps from Wurtemberg, Antigua, Costa Rica, etc., price 25 cts.; 10 rare stamps from Chili, Mexico, etc., only 7 cents; 120 assorted stamps 6 cents. Approval sheets to responsible persons. Revenue stamps for sale cheap. Address,

**CHAS. L. BARNARD,**

Box 93

Taunton, Mass.

By sending 5 cents to the "NEW YORK COLLECTOR," 49 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y., you will receive by return of mail a copy of the cheapest Illustrated Magazine in the world. All its subscribers and the press speak highly of it. It contains 16 pages of solid reading matter. No advertisements. Don't fail to send for it.

Now boys if you want some fun send for a pack of the latest transparent cards, the best out, prices reduced to close out stock. 25 designs 10 cts., or your name on 50 for 25 cts. 50 comic, 15 cts.; 50 large puzzle cards 25 cts.; 20 different comic very large 10 cents. No used stamps wanted.

**W. F. BARDEN,**

N. Attleboro, Mass.

## THE MONTHLY JOURNAL.

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By sending 5 cents to the "NEW YORK COLLECTOR," 49 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y., you will receive by return of mail a copy of the cheapest Illustrated Magazine in the world. All its subscribers and the press speak highly of it. It contains 16 pages of solid reading matter. No advertisements. Don't fail to send for it.

Now boys if you want some fun send for a pack of the latest transparent cards, the best out, prices reduced to close out stock. 25 designs 10 cts., or your name on 50 for 25 cts. 50 comic, 15 cts.; 50 large puzzle cards 25 cts.; 20 different comic very large 10 cents. No used stamps wanted.

**W. F. BARDEN,**

N. Attleboro, Mass.

# J. L. MELOY & CO.,

## Wholesale and Retail Groceries.

**COFFEES.**—Great care is taken in the selection; only Sound Rich Coffees are used. All stones and other foreign substances are removed. When roasted it will retain its crispness and flavor in all climates, when packed in the air-tight cans, now used in the shipment of Roasted Coffee. There are many leading Brands of Coffee in the market, among them may be mentioned the following in use in our home trade: Mocha, Java, Fancy Crown Mandehling and Old Govt Padang, Maracaibo, Savanilla, Costa Rica, Laguayra, Santos Fancy, Peaberry and Rio.

The leading BRANDS OF TEA are Imperial, Gunpowder, Gyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Twankay, He-No, Japan, Oolong and Souching.

**TABLE SYRUPS**—Fine Maple Syrup, from the Finest White Loaf Sugar Syrup to the Common goods.

**CHEESE**—Fancy Cream, Pine Apple, Sap Sago, and Edam.

**CANNED GOODS**—In this line we shall keep Standard Brands of reputable packers, and will be found to be of standard size and quality. All Goods are put up 2 doz. in case, unless otherwise ordered and special inducements offered to persons buying in quantities any of the following canned goods: Asparagus, Beans, Corn, Okra and Tomatoes, Peas, Pumpkin, Succotash, Tomatoes, Apples, Apricots, Blackberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Cherries, Peaches, Pears, Pineapple, Plums, Clams, Clam Chowder, Crabs, Lobsters, Mackerel, Oysters, Salmon, Chicago Corn Beef, Ham, Tongue, Turkey and Chicken, Chipped Beef, Plum Pudding, French Peas, Sardines, Soused Mackerel.

We invite our friends to take us into consideration, give us a trial, and if our dealings are found satisfactory give us a share of their trade. We cannot attempt in this circular to disparage our competitors to elevate ourselves; the people must and will judge for themselves. You are aware that one kind of goods may be sold under different brands and in buying you must depend greatly upon the honesty and representation of the merchant from whom you purchase. As an illustration as to brands of articles take the production of wheat from one farm if ground by one dozen different millers it will be sold under that many brands. Packing of tomatoes, oysters or any kind of fruit, roasting of coffee every packer will have his own brand, from the lion, king of beasts, down to the lamb, the most gentle of animals. In the matter of teas there is a great deception; that any one man or company can get better teas than all the rest is a fraud and a lie and is an imposition practiced upon the people—the teas are imported and sold in the markets and any merchant in the town can buy them if he will pay the price, and has the trade that will use fine teas. This article has a wide range in price, siftings, at 10 cents to \$1.00 per pound for good marks in the hands of jobbers or importers. Many jobbers have goods put up under a special brand, that is one of the reasons you find so many brands for the one kind of tea. This is one of the many tricks in trade to-day that has been brought about by competition, and we must depend largely upon the character of the men we trade with, as well as our customers must depend upon us as a class of merchants in your town. I have been in the grocery trade almost continuously since April 1st, 1865, having served an apprenticeship with the Messrs. W. Blair & Son, five years and nine months. The oldest head at the business can still learn if willing, so many improvements are being discovered in the manufacture of articles consumed that it takes constant watching to keep in line. With this preamble, I remain

Yours Most Truly,

J. L. MELOY.



Vol. 1.

No. 6.



THE  
MONTHLY JOURNAL.



JUNE, 1886



# J. L. MELOY & CO.,

## Wholesale and Retail Grocers.

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Yours Most Truly,

J. L. MELOY.



Vol. 1.

No. 6.

W. B. BELL  
1877



THE  
MONTHLY JOURNAL.



JUNE, 1886





**FOUND AT LAST.**

A dry portable ink. Nothing like it! Nothing equal to it! As a dry portable ink this has no equal as it can be carried with perfect safety in a trunk, a satchel, or the pocket, and with which the finest kind of ink can be made in a few seconds, and in any quantity, from a thimble full to several quarts, simply by dissolving more or less of it in water. This ink will not get mouldy or gummy, but is always the same brilliant deep blue, and always runs freely from the pen. Every school boy and every school girl, every traveler, and every one who has much writing to do, needs a package for ink. The quantity of ink which a single package will make, would cost in the stores eight or ten times the price of it. Try a package only 10 cents, post free. Sample package for 3 cents; 1/4 doz. 35 cents; 1/2 doz. 60 cents; 1 doz. \$1.05. Agents wanted. Address all orders to

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**FUN! FUN! FUN!**

50 latest and best transparent cards for only 15 cents; 50 comic No. 1, 10 cents; 50 comic No. 2 large, 15 cents; 50 comic No 3 extra large, 20 cents; 25 Demon cards, 10 cents; 50 Floral, 10 cents; 50 fine gold edge, 20 cents.

This is your last chance, as these offers will not be made again. NO FULL SAMPLE. Amateur editors will find these just the thing to give for premiums. AGENTS WANTED to close out stock at once.

W. F. BARDEN,  
N. Attleboro, Mass.

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VOL. I.

Carlisle, Pa., June 20, 1886.

No. 6.

Edited by Joseph, Jr. & Clinton Bosler.

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## U. S. SPECIMEN POSTAGE STAMPS.

Among the average class of stamp collectors in the United States, the specimen postage stamp has long been an enigma; many considered them no better than counterfeits, and never would admit them to their collections, their prejudice making them deaf to any explanations which might be offered. However, this is wearing off, and such philatelists are daily decreasing. I shall therefore only present a few facts, showing that they are really no worse than such stamps that have never passed through the mails.

When a new series of stamps are issued the preceding set becomes comparatively extinct to the mass of people, and are forgotten by all except those interested in philately.

In general a large surplus is left over on the hands of the gov-

ernment, which must be worked off in some way or other, and when the science of philately was comparatively young, so to speak, the excess of the former issue was sufficient to meet the private demands of stamp dealers; but as the mania for collecting grew, the system of reprinting was adopted—that is, making use of the old dies in the reproduction; and a printed circular was issued, which could be had on application from the third Assistant Postmaster-General at Washington, which priced all the issues from 1857 at their face value, the distinctive peculiarity being that they were un gummed. So also newspaper stamps could be obtained.

The revenue from this practice was certainly very small, but nevertheless it paid the government to employ clerks, who were kept busy on this special branch alone.

It is allowable to use uncanceled specimens of old issues as far back as 1861, and accordingly the regular issue of reprints were only distinguished by their un gummed peculiarity, but with the department stamps it was a different matter, as a rule was in order to fine or imprison any outsider who used them as postage; and to guard against this the word "Specimen" was printed over the face of the stamp.

In August, 1884, the reprinting was entirely discontinued, and upon application for such, money sent was returned, with another printed paper, setting forth that

the practice had been abolished, and signed by the 3d Assistant Postmaster-General or clerk. Later, it was announced that all reprints of department stamps, old issues, etc., had been burned. Whether this is true, I cannot say, but, at all events, the public sale is a thing of the past.

The specimen department stamps were the ones I referred to especially, at the beginning of this article, and I have endeavored to show to any such disbeliever in specimen stamps that the word "Specimen" is only to guard against the breaking of the established rule mentioned above, and that they are perfectly genuine, and a first-rate substitute for those without—the later of course being preferable. W. A. K.

June 7, 1886.

Mr. W. D. Vincent, of Macon, Ill., is the happy possessor of 300 unused 6-cent stamped envelopes of the 1864 issue of U. S., pink on white paper. He has also 300 of the same on buff paper. Size 4 by 9½ inches. These are "gems of the first water." He also has in his possession 480 unused 2-cent envelopes, 1865 issue, U. S., size 3 by 5 inches, black on buff. Cut square the above would be worth about \$275.00. As they are entire they are worth considerably more.

It must become very monotonous to the readers of those stamp papers whose editors are forever telling them what good journals theirs are and how much better they are going to be. Why don't they give their papers a chance to talk for themselves? Collectors are supposed to know a good thing when they see it.

WHAT POSTAGE STAMPS DID.—About 1850 there was a boy who went about law offices selling matches, etc. He was a bright, intelligent boy, and professed himself anxious for an education. An old gentleman who stood high at the bar, wishing to test the boy's honesty on this point, told him if he would paper a good size closet adjoining his office with old postage stamps, he would pay for his education. The boy at once set to work, and interested every lawyer on Court street, who saved all their stamps for him, and in due time the undertaking was accomplished and the agreement carried out. What has become of the boy, I do not know.—*Howard Times.*

There are a number of stamps offered by certain dealers concerning which many experienced collectors have doubts as to whether they are remainders, or reprints, or counterfeits, or whether such stamps ever had a legal existence. The dealers to whose enterprise is due their being before the public, do not condescend to give any explanation as to their real character or how they came by them. Quite likely they think it none of our business. We are inclined to take a different view, and are seeking information from official sources. We should be glad if the philatelic papers generally would give this subject a little more attention. Some of them lament, in a general way, the prevalence of frauds and counterfeits, but are careful not to mention particular stamps or dealers. That kind of talk does the frauds no harm and philately no good.

## THE MONTHLY JOURNAL.

### NOTES ON PHILATELY.

Postal cards are printed in sheets of 40 cards.

The largest known stamp collection numbers about 16,000.

The first stamps of Reunion Isles and British Guiana are considered among the rarest known.

Mr. Wm. v. d. Wettern, jr., of Baltimore, Md., states that the much condemned "seals of Egypt, are original Egyptian officials."

The Reunion and Rio de Oro stamps are reported to be counterfeits, gotten up by a Paris firm, to swindle American collectors.

Philately is not a waste of time, and a frivolous occupation; there are great men and students engaged in it. Princes, generals, doctors and lawyers can be mentioned.

Postage stamps were first issued in this country, July, 1847. Before this, postage was charged by the mile, and the postman received the price of the letter on delivery to the person to whom it was addressed.

We are sorry to learn that through unavoidable circumstances Mr. W. G. Whilden, jr., has been compelled to sell out his entire stock of stamps. His business will hereafter be carried on by W. B. Symmers, to whom he refers all his old customers. Though Mr. Whilden is lost to the fraternity as a dealer, he will still remain in the ranks as a writer.

Read this magazine through carefully, and if you don't think it is worth 25 cents a year, don't subscribe.

### COUNTERFEIT STAMPS.

BY C. J. DAVIS.

An obstacle appears before  
The modern collector,  
An evil which is growing worse,  
Of persons no respecter.

'Tis very true, but sad to say,  
And no one can refute it,  
That counterfeits do cross our path,  
With nothing (?) to prevent it.

So let us *all* be on our guard,  
Be sure the stamps we buy  
Are genuine, *not* counterfeit,  
And then the frauds will fly.

A law we'll have if possible,  
One that gives protection;  
And then we'll place more confidence  
In our stamp collection.

MESS. M. JOURNAL:—Enclosed find 25 cents for adv. in May number. The last and April adv. paid us very well, couldn't expect better.

Truly,  
J. A. THALHEIMER,  
44 E. Biddle St., Balto. Md.

Our readers will greatly benefit themselves, if they carefully examine advertisements contained in this number as there are some "fine" offers. Please don't forget to mention this paper in replying to ads.

The Rev. R. B. Earee, England's greatest philatelic writer, has been a stamp collector since 1862, and his collection number some 8000 varieties of adhesive stamps, not counting newspaper wrappers, post cards, or envelopes.

## The Monthly Journal.

CARLISLE, PA., JUNE 20, 1886.

## SOME COLLECTORS.

The manner in which stamp collecting is conducted by many young "philatelists" is not much above the level of collecting and stringing buttons, and is attended with about the same results. In the case of the buttons, after all that can be got are gathered and strung, the work is done, and the collection is put aside as not worthy of any further consideration. The gatherer don't know any more than he did before, except that there are rather more different kinds of buttons than he had any idea of. So with the postage stamps. To many collectors they seem to be nothing more than queer little pieces of paper of various colors, differing one from another more or less, and pretty to look at for a while. They only collect because others are collecting. They have the most superficial knowledge of the different specimens which make up their "collections," in many cases being ignorant as to what countries they represent. The idea of studying a postage stamp in all its various bearings, never occurs to them. They know it simply as a piece of adhesive paper which, if affixed to a letter will secure its transmission through the mails, and that, in their opinion, is all there is about it. Now, it is desirable for the benefit of all such collectors and philately in general, that these false impressions or ideas should be removed if possible. It would be better for all concerned if those who engage in stamp collecting

would begin it with proper conceptions of its objects and purposes. There would be fewer disappointments, less inclination to speak disparagingly of it, and more pleasing and instructive entertainment.

It is of course not pretended that philately will be found congenial to the taste of every one. It is the fewest number who are adapted to it, but that is no argument against its utility. It is not the fault of the science if a great many people see nothing in it. The requisite qualifications for successful stamp collecting are intelligence, aesthetic taste, patience, perseverance and that peculiar bent or inclination of mind which leads its possessor to investigate, explore and examine minutely into everything pertaining to the science.

—  
The stamps of Nicaragua will form a study for any lover of art.

—  
It may be well to remember that old U. S. stamps are growing rarer every day.

—  
We will, at all times, be glad to receive articles of interests to collectors, and will cheerfully accord space to the same.

—  
Every person receiving this copy of THE MONTHLY JOURNAL will please consider it a personal request from us to subscribe or become our agent.

—  
When the stamps of the German Confederation replaced those of Brunswick, in 1868, all of the remainders, of which there were about two million, were sold to a German dealer.

## PRECIOUS METALS.

The output of the precious metals for the year ending May 31, 1880, was \$32,379,663 gold; silver \$11,110,957, a total of \$74,490,720 (coining value.)

Although these figures are somewhat less than those reached in three or four exceptional years, they represent a yield considerably higher than the average annual product. From the beginning of mining operations in 1804, up to the above date over a billion and a half ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) of gold and nearly half ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) a billion of silver were produced, and the vast importance of this element of the national resources is shown by the fact that one-third of the gold and one-half ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) of the silver yearly produced in the world are received within our borders.

While the Comstock lode, the former great producer of the country, has a greatly decreased output, this loss is compensated by a corresponding increase in other regions, notably the Leadville mining district, Colorado. As a whole, the mining industry of the country is in a healthy state, and the product of the precious metals in the future promise to show a regular and permanent increase.

The bullion product of the deep mines of the United States for this year amounts to 35 tons, 900 lbs. avoirdupois (10,339,746 ounces troy) of fine gold and 1087 tons, 900 lbs avoirdupois (31,717,297 ounces troy) of fine silver.

That of the Placer mines weighed 19 tons, 1824 lbs avoirdupois (5,807,667 ounces troy) in fine gold, with which were alloyed 2 tons, 1498 lbs avoirdupois (801,773 ounces troy) of silver.

The total weight of fine bullion was no less than 55 tons, 724 lbs avoirdupois (16,147,142 ounces troy) of gold, and 1091 tons, 398 lbs avoirdupois (317,974,743 ounces troy) of silver.

These figures may be better grasped, perhaps, by considering that the gold represents five, ordinary carloads, while a train of 109 freight cars of the usual capacity would be required to transport the silver.

Historians have said that during the early Spanish occupation whole gallons were freighted exclusively with silver from the mines of Mexico and Peru. This would hardly seem to be an exaggeration, in view of the fact that the present annual product of the United States would suffice to form the full cargo of a large modern vessel.

GOLD DOLLARS.—The gold dollar of the United States contains 25.8 grains of gold nine-tenths pure; and a silver dollar 412.5 grains of silver, nine-tenths pure. A million gold dollars would weigh 1 3-5 tons, and a million of silver dollars, 29 2-5 tons of 2000 pounds.

With the April number *Tidings from Nature* ceased publication. Mr. Downs, the editor, has transferred the good will, &c., to R. B. Tronslot, Valparaiso, Ind., who will consolidate it with the *Hoosier Naturalist*.

The first copper coinage in England consisted solely of farthings, and were issued in the reigns of James I and Charles I.

The most celebrated mines of Europe are in Norway and Sweden, and those of Mexico and Peru are in the centre of the chain of the Andes, in the most cheerless regions of perpetual snow; there are mines also in the north of Asia, but none have yet been discovered in Africa. The most productive mines in the world are those of South America and the United States. Native, or, as it is sometimes called, virgin silver, is not only met with in masses, but in large patches, beautifully branching out from the central deposit, or sometimes extending into an entangled net. Herrera, the Spanish historian, attributes the discovery of the silver mines of Potosi in Peru to the fact of an Indian hunter having pulled up a shrub, and found its roots entwined with filaments of pure silver, which turned out to be ramifications from an enormous mass of the metal. Silver is frequently met with in lead ore.

Gypsum is generally recommended as an addition to farm-yard manure to prevent the loss of ammonia. From the experiments of H. Jolie to determine the loss of nitrogen during the fermentation of such manures it appears that the presence of gypsum is in every respect injurious. It increases the escape of ammonia and decreases the amount of ammonia fixed in organic combination. An addition of calcium carbonate is in the highest degree injurious. Hence the presence of such substances as chalk and marl should be avoided.

A fourteen-pound nugget of gold has been found in Siberia.

## SOME COLLECTORS.

The manner in which mineral collecting is conducted by many mineralists, is not much above the level of collecting and stringing buttons, and is attended with about the same results.

In the case of buttons, after all that can be got are gathered and strung, the work is done, and the collection is put aside as not worthy of any further consideration. The gatherer don't know any more than he did before, except that there are more different kinds of buttons than he had any idea of. So with minerals. To many collectors they seem to be nothing more than queer pieces of stone and metal of various colors, differing one from another, more or less, and pretty to look at for a while. They only collect because others are. They have the most superficial knowledge of the different specimens which make up their "collections," in many cases being ignorant of the name and locality of the specimen. The idea of studying a mineral never occurs to them. They know it is simply as a curiosity, and in their opinion is all there is about it. Now it is desirable for the benefit of all such collectors and mineralists in general, that these false ideas should be removed if possible. It would be better for all concerned, if those who engage in mineral collecting, would begin with proper conceptions of its objects and purposes. It is of course not pretended that mineralogy will be found congenial to the taste of every one. It is the fewest number who are adapted to it, but that is no argument against its utility. It is not the fault of the science if a great

## THE MONTHLY JOURNAL.

many people see nothing in it.

The requisite qualifications for successful mineral collecting are intelligence, patience, perseverance, and that peculiar bent or inclination of mind, which leads its possessor to investigate, explore and examine minutely into all pertaining to the science.

A well-known citizen of Carlisle has an elegant collection of curiosities. &c. He has had a great deal of business in the West and came across many rare and perfect specimens. Some are as fine as any found in the Smithsonian Institute. Some of which I shall mention: He has a petrified turtle which is a very fine and perfect specimen, you could hardly tell it from a live turtle, as it has even the creases in it and is as perfect as it could be. He has some petrified clam shells also, which are very fine. He told us that a person in the West was digging a well, and when he got seven (7) feet from the ground he came to a small pool (which is supposed to have been the bed of a lake which was dried out) he found seven perfect petrified fish, two of which this gentleman has. At another time when he went to the West he came across a whole mastodon petrified, it would have been without doubt a very valuable thing to possess had he brought it home with him, but, he says that he could not carry it, and so he only took two (2) bones of the vertebra, 2 teeth and lower left jawbone. He also picked up some very fine crystals in Maraposa silver mine which belonged to Gen. Fremont, California, which I am told are some of the most perfect ones found in California. But

during his absence from home two boys got at them with a sledgehammer and chisel and thought that they were breaking limestone to pike the road, fortunately they were discovered and stopped. (these boys were quite young at this time, but have a fine collection of their own now.) However, the crystals are very fine yet. A few days ago I seen him and he showed me his fine collection and also kindly presented me with some of his fish, clams and crystals, which I prize the highest in my collection.

His petrified teeth are also very fine, rare specimens. He has also many other valuable things which I cannot mention at present, however, I will say that his iron pyrites, lead ore, pink mica, feldspar, &c., are all good also. I now say that the best and most valuable collection of petrifications that I have ever saw in my time is found in Carlisle.

From the mode of the occurrence and association of allanite Messrs. J. P. Iddings and W. Cross conclude that it must now be added to the group of primary, accessory rock constitutes similar to zircon, sphene, and apatite, though allanite appears to be quite uniformly distributed through certain types of rock such as the porphyriets and allied porphyriets of the Ten Mile District, Colorado.

Petroleum is found in a number of places in Overton county, Tennessee, where it oozes from the surface, forming what are called oil springs. A want of transportation, prevents the development of the industry.



## THE MONTHLY JOURNAL.

Not a pound of tinplate was manufactured in this country in 1885.

The coal production of Alabama has increased from eight thousand tons in 1878, to one million five hundred thousand tons in 1885.

One thousand dollars per pound is a pretty high price for anything, but there are nearly a score of metals that are said to command that figure—one of them, vanadium, bringing \$10,000 a pound. Only one of these metals, however, is used to any extent, and that is iridium, valued at over \$1000 a pound.

Here is your chance for good bargains. Try our unexcelled approval sheets at 25 cents commission, requiring a deposit of not less than \$1.00, a promise to return in 10 days. Our choice packets are the best for the price. No. 3 contains 100 and including unused Brunswick, Azore Islands, Porto Rico, etc., 10 cents. No. 5 containing 35 varieties including Cape of Good Hope, Portugal, Denmark, Switzerland, Italy, etc., only 8 cents. No. 4 containing 200 and includes Sweden official, Egypt, O., unused Porto Rico, surname Azores and others 17 cts. To the first one answering this will be given a half cent of 1869. To the 2nd a Chinese coin; 3rd a token of the rebellion; 4th an unused Canadian postal card. To every one answering this will address Eclipse Stamp Co., Box 112 Berwick, Col. Co., Pa.

### Collectors Look!

Saw fish saws, 50 cts.; Red Coral, 25 cts.; Rose Coral, 15 cts.; Sharks Eggs, 7 cts.; Sharks Teeth, 15 cts.; Sea Bean, 15 cts.; Cotton Balls, 8 cts.; Porcupine Quills, 10 cts. a doz.; Catalogue and nice curiosity, 10 cts. All post paid. Address,  
**JOHN B. WHEELER,**  
East Templeton, Mass.

(Publishers insert this and above for three months and send bill payable in anything we advertise.)

### THOMAS S. ASH,

126 Chestnut Place, West Philadelphia, Dealer in

#### FINE AND BARR CABINET SPECIMENS

Minerals for blowpipes and technical purposes at reduced rates. The metallurgy of any metal put up to order.

**40** HIDDEN NAME AND CROMO CARDS  
10 cents. ENTERPRISE CARD CO.,  
Shenandoah, Pa., Lock 0 Box 110.

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SIPE'S DRUG STORE.

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—AT—

### STROHM'S

No. 13 South Hanover St

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TWO STORES,

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Dry Goods and Notions in the  
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Carlisle, Pa.

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One hundred and twenty five mixed foreign stamp; ten rare stamps and three philatelic papers for only 17 cents postpaid. Send now. Address

JOSEPH BOSLER, JR.,  
Carlisle, Pa.

Box 24

## J. M. BEERS,

*Wholesale Curiosity Dealer*

AND RUBBER STAMP MANUFACTURER,  
126 & 128 E. Water St., Elmira, N. Y.

Wholesale price list free on application to dealers only. RUBBER STAMPS.

Our stamps are acknowledged to be the best and cheapest in the world. Each stamp is complete with pads, bottle of the J. M. Beers Fine Ink, box and full directions. Reduced prices for next sixty days.

1 line, 30 cts.; 2 lines, 35 cts.; 3 lines, 40 cts.; 4 lines, 45 cts.; 5 lines, 50 cts.

Special rates to publishers offering our stamps for premiums. Agents wanted. Big pay.

(Publishers inserting this and above will get rubber stamp made to order to value \$1.00.)

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We will send you postpaid, on receipt of \$1.10, registered, 1 War-Point, 4 good pieces pulverized Ste tite, 4 perfect Arrow-Heads, 8 fine Minerals, 6 rare Stamps, and to introduce at once, regardless of the times, one genuine "Mad-Stone, very rare, really worth double above, with every lot. For this special bargain address at once. R. T. JAMES, M. S. D., Vernon Hill, Halifax Co., Va.

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Extra lines,	10 cents.
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All stamps warranted for 3 years, and sent postpaid.	A. F. EDWARDS, Thurse, Que.

## IMPORTANT.

OGLE'S Price List of

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Three Lines, 40 cents.  
Four lines or more, 10 cents per line.  
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## CURIOUSITIES FOR EVERY BODY.

Indian spoon made of horn,	75 cts.
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Indian arrows,	5 cts.
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All warranted genuine. F. L. GREGORY, 312 Third Avenue, N. Anneapolis, Minn

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Collectors send for a sheet on approval at 25 per cent. com. At same time promise to return in 7 days 100 mixed foreign stamps, 5 cts.; 100, 9 cts; 500, 17 cts.; 1000, 28 cts.

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J. M. HUBBARD,  
Lake Village, N. H.

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Their crests, eggs (new), and all kinds of rare curious, minerals, genuine "Mad-Stones" (very rare), medals, old U. S. and foreign stamps, etc., at prices to suit the times. For circulars, cards, etc., address with stamp.

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Vernon Hill, Halifax Co., Va.

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## Wholesale and Retail Groceries.

**COFFEES.**—Great care is taken in the selection; only Sound Rich Coffees are used. All stones and other foreign substances are removed. When roasted it will retain its crispness and flavor in all climates, when packed in the air-tight cans, now used in the shipment of Roasted Coffee. There are many leading Brands of Coffee in the market, among them may be mentioned the following in use in our home trade: Mocha, Java, Fancy Crown Mandehling and Old Govt Padang, Maracaibo, Savanilla, Costa Rica, Laguayra, Santos Fancy, Peaberry and Rio.

The leading BRANDS OF TEA are Imperial, Gunpowder, Gyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Twankay, He-No, Japan, Oolong and Souching.

**TABLE SYRUPS**—Fine Maple Syrup, from the Finest White Loaf Sugar Syrnnp to the Common goods.

**CHEESE**—Fancy Cream, Pine Apple, Sap Sago, and Edam.

**CANNED GOODS**—In this line we shall keep Standard Brands of reputable packers, and will be found to be of standard size and quality. All Goods are put up 2 doz. in case, unless otherwise ordered and special inducements offered to persons buying in quantities any of the following canned goods: Asparagus, Beans, Corn, Okra and Tomatoes, Peas, Pumpkin, Succotash, Tomatoes, Apples, Apricots, Blackberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Cherries, Peaches, Pears, Pineapple, Plums, Clams, Clam Chowder, Crabs, Lobsters, Mackerel, Oysters, Salmon, Chicago Corn Beef, Ham, Tongue, Turkey and Chicken, C ipped Beef, Plum Pudding, French Peas, Sardines, Soused Mackerel.

We invite our friends to take us into consideration, give us a trial, and if our dealings are found satisfactory give us a share of their trade. We cannot attempt in this circular to disparage our competitors to elevate ourselves; the people must and will judge for themselves. You are aware that one kind of goods may be sold under different brands and in buying you must depend greatly upon the honesty and representation of the merchant from whom you purchase. As an illustration as to brands of articles take the production of wheat from one farm if ground by one dozen different millers it will be sold under that many brands. Packing of tomatoes, oysters &c. any kind of fruit, roasting of coffee every packer will have his own brand, from the lion, king of beasts, down to the lamb, the most gentle of animals. In the matter of teas there is a great deception; that any one man or company can get better teas than all the rest is a fraud and a lie and is an imposition practiced upon the people—the teas are imported and sold in the markets and any merchant in the town can buy them if he will pay the price, and has the trade that will use fine teas. This article has a wide range in price, siftings, at 10 cents to \$1.00 per pound for good marks in the hands of jobbers or importers. Many jobbers have goods put up under a special brand, that is one of the reasons you find so many brands for the one kind of tea. This is one of the many tricks in trade to-day that has been brought about by competition, and we must depend largely upon the character of the men we trade with, as well as our customers must depend upon us as a class of merchants in your town. I have been in the grocery trade almost continuously since April 1st, 1865, having served an apprenticeship with the Messrs. W. Blair & Son, five years and nine months. The oldest head at the business can still learn if willing, so many improvements are being discovered in the manufacture of articles consumed that it takes constant watching to keep in line. With this preamble, I remain

Yours Most Truly,

J. L. MELOY.



Vol. 1.

No. 7, 8, 9.



THE  
MONTHLY JOURNAL.



JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER,

1886.



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THE MONTHLY JOURNAL.

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100 Rare Stamps, including Cyprus, Brazil, Argentine Republic, Ceylon, Tasmania, etc., for only 35 cents, post-paid.

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Please try the "Dandy" packet, which contains 20 stamps, including Brazil, Guatemala, Ecuador, Hawaii, Mexico, &c. Price, post free, only 45 cents

Set of 3 Guatemala envelope stamps, comprising  $\frac{1}{4}$  black, 1 blue and 2 red, for only 35 cents.

COINS.—Packet of four rare, 10 cents; packet of six rare, 17 cents; packet of 10 rare, 25 cents. Address,

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# The Monthly Journal.

VOL. I.

Carlisle, Pa., September 20, 1886.

No. 7, 8, 9.

Edited by Joseph, Jr. & Clinton Bosler.

## Subscription Price.

One Year,	- - - - -	\$0 25
Six Months,	- - - - -	.15
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Carlisle, Pa.

Entered at Carlisle P. O. as second-class matter

## OUR TICKET.

NAME:

National Stamp Collecting League.

*President,*

L. W. Durbin, of Philadelphia, Pa.

*Vice President,*

W. V. D. Wettern, Baltimore, Md.

*Secretary,*

S. D. Bradt, of Grand Crossing, Ill.

*Treasurer,*

E. B. Stearling, of Trenton, N. J.

*Official Editor,*

C. H. Mckell, of St. Louis, Mo.

*Librarian,*

Jno. A. Thalheimer, Baltimore, Md.

## The Stamps of Corrientes.

Corrientes was the first Province to issue stamps in the Argentine Confederation; in the early part of 1856 the first emission took place. They were engraved on wood by order of the Governor, Justo J. Urquiza, but from the want of skill on the part of the workman, there are no two out of the eight blocks prepared that are exactly alike. They are, as most of my readers know, nothing but a very poor copy of the stamps of the French Republic. They are printed on blue paper of a very peculiar texture; it is of native manufacture. The value was one real, which was intended to carry a letter to any place within the Confederation. In 1860, for some unknown reason, the postage was raised to three reals, and to save having new dies cut, they simply ran a pen mark over the old value. In 1861 the postage was lowered to 5 centavos, on which the authorities cut out the portion of the die that contained the value, and printed them with a blank space, instead of the denomination; but they were still impressed on the same paper. In 1863 the postage was further reduced to 3 centavos, and the stamps were still printed from the same dies, but this time on yellow-greenish paper. They have since been refined. In 1864 they were discontinued, and the stamps of the Argentine Republic used in their place.



THE MONTHLY JOURNAL.

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## Increase in Value of U. S. Stamps.

The increase in value of United States stamps within the last three or four years has been very rapid. Some of the stamps have risen 25 and 50 per cent., and several have more than doubled in value.

In 1883 a complete set of used agriculture stamps could be had for \$2. They now cost \$4. In the same year you could buy a set of Treasury for fifty cents; they now cost twice that much. A complete set of Department of the Interior cost 30 cents in 1883. In 1886 they sell for 75 cents. A set of Postoffice stamps could be bought in 1883 for 40 cents. This set now costs one dollar. In the same year a set of unused Navy Department cost \$3.50, now valued at \$4.50. A set of unused Justice stamps then cost \$3.50, they now cost \$5.50.

A gain of two dollars on ten stamps in three years. A set of War Departments in 1873 cost 75 cents, they now sell for 90 cents. The 1874 general issue 5 cents was catalogued at 5 cents in 1883, they are now priced at 25 cents. The 10 cents, same issue, was catalogued at 50 cents, now sells for \$1.50. Most of the U. S. stamps have increased this much in value, and if they keep on at this rate, what will they be worth in the next four years? Only the collector with a good supply of pocket money can collect them to any extent.

An alloy, consisting of one-third silver and two-thirds of aluminium, is employed in the manufacture of silverware in Paris. It is very hard, and more easily pressed and engraved than silver copper alloy.

An alloy of equal parts of aluminium and silver is as hard as bronze.

## Notes on Philately.

Vote for Durbin and Wettern.

The 25-cent black on rose of the French colonies is now unperforated.

Spain leads with 220 adhesive stamps; the United States ranks next, with 179.

The first Confederate Provisional stamp was issued at Madison, Fla., in Dec. '61.

Stamp collectors number about 150,000 in the United States and about 140,000 in England.

The portrait of Queen Victoria adorns, by actual count, nine hundred and sixty postage stamps.

M. DeValayer says he should have the honor of inventing the postage stamp. He is a new candidate.

There is some talk of the U. S. issuing a new postal card in a few months. Jefferson's portrait is to adorn it.

The collecting of postage stamps in Paris has become so enormous that there are one hundred and fifty merchants in that city who deal in them and nothing else.

Collectors join the National Philadelphia Union, if you do so you will *never* regret it. You have a chance to exchange your duplicates and be out of the road of frauds.

## POCKET HUNTING.

Gold pocket hunting is separate and distinct from any other character of prospecting. There are not more than a half dozen men on the Pacific coast who have reduced pocket hunting to a science and can trace with unerring certainty gold-bearing float quartz to its source. By close observance they have discovered that when gold quartz becomes detached from a vein by the decay of ages, coupled with the erosive action of the elements, and drifts down the sloping side of hills and mountains, the float spreads out in the form of a fan or triangle from the point from which it had become detached. When the experienced pocket hunter finds a piece of rich float he immediately sets about seeking the source from which it drifted by the following ingenious methods:

He draws an imaginary line on the side of the hill, parallel with the summit, and pans the dirt along the line to the right as long as he can find a "color." When he fails to find "color" in that direction he is convinced that he has passed beyond the point where the float has drifted from the pocket.

He then returns along the base of the imaginary triangle to the point where he first began panning and proceeds in the same manner to the left until he is satisfied that he has passed the line of the drift on that side. He then returns to the center of the base of the triangle, and ascending the hill goes through the same process, the base of the triangle continually growing as he approaches the point of the triangle from where the float drifted, and pans until the "colors"

give out in ascending. He is now satisfied from experience that the eagerly sought for pocket lies between the point below where he found the last color and the point above where he failed to find it, the two prospect holes being separated by only a few feet. He now runs a cut between the two points and invariably finds the exact point in the hidden vein where the rich float drifted from and uncovers the pocket, which sometimes contains only a few ounces of the yellow metal and again pans out fortunes.

It requires great patience and care to follow up the float successfully, but the enthusiastic prospector, if water is convenient, camps on the spot and labors diligently and cheerfully, in the certain knowledge that he will be richly rewarded for his toil when the source of the float is found.—*Virginia Chronicle.*

In Groton, New Hampshire, they are working a mica mine profitably. The ledge is really a large hill of solid rock, composed in the regular order after the covering of schist is removed—quartz, mica, feldspar, again and again, down through the hill to an uncertain depth. The work of blasting has been carried forward there until an open drift has been cut 300 feet long, at least forty feet wide and not much less than fifty feet deep. Branching off from this cut is a tunnel now about twenty feet long and twenty high, drilled horizontally into the ledge. Small iron tramways lead to the dump, and little cars, pushed by hand, carry the refuse rock out of the way.

## The Monthly Journal.

CARLISLE, PA., SEPT. 20, 1886.

The 1856-eagle-penny is a very scarce one.

Earthquakes are now shaking up things generally.

The rarest match stamp is the Jock & Wilder one-cent red imperforated.

Stamps for taxation were invented in Holland in the seventeenth century.

A petrified log has been found near Meco, Kansas; it is ten feet long and fourteen inches thick.

A fifty centimes stamp was authorized for France in 1850, but from unknown cause it was never issued.

It is surprising to know how few collect postal cards. This will form a very interesting branch to your hobby.

Those who receive sample copies free this month are respectfully asked to subscribe. Subscription price 25 cents per annum.

There were twenty Philatelic papers started in the United States and Canada during the year 1885. Of those only two issued twelve numbers during the year.

Pennsylvania has the largest number of postoffices of any State in the Union, and Lancaster county contains the largest number of any county in the United States.

The newspaper stamps used in Austrian Italy are those in use in Austria. When Lombardy was annexed to Italy in 1859, these stamps were then only used in Venetia.

## How to Tell Forged Stamps.

It is a great shame that stamps should be forged to deceive the young Philatelist, but it is done so much now, and such exact imitations are procured, that it deceives both the young and old; but, readers, I am glad to say it is being stopped now.

To find out a forged stamp, see below:

Take a magnifying glass and look at the stamp which you think is a forgery and compare it with another and you will see (if it is a forgery) that the lines are much coarser and the gum at the back is laid on very thick (as a rule) and is more yellowish; you will also find a forged stamp perforated very badly, or not at all.—C. F. C.

Marsden, in his history of the Island of Sumatra, published in 1784, in speaking of the currency says "the Spanish dollar is current everywhere."

About twenty types of campaign medals were issued, representing Cleveland and Hendricks, and Blaine and Logan, the most of which appeared in white metal. They have since been struck for collectors, in silver, bronze and brass, and we know of two specimens in gold. —

There is now 51,919 postoffices in the States and Territories. Of these only 71 are first-class, 382 second-class, and 1795 third-class, which makes a total of 2248 Presidential offices, that is where the postmasters are appointed by the President. The remaining appointments in the 49,671 fourth-class offices falls to the lot of the Postmaster General. The number of money order offices is 16,992.

## FAMOUS DIAMONDS.

BY ALTON.

The chief sources of diamonds before the discovery of the fields in Brazil were India and the East Indies. When the discovery in Brazil was made the government seized the land in which the discovery was made and worked it with slave labor.

The lucky finder of an eighteen carat stone was given his freedom, but as not one in 1000 stones is of this weight, the hope of freedom was not very active in the slaves.

In 1867 the African fields were discovered. They extended over the Orange Free States and the Transvaal Republic, the richest portion being the Kimberly mines. In 1880 the mines were worked by 22,000 blacks and 1700 whites, and 3,200,000 carats weight of stones were taken out.

It is claimed that diamonds have been found in the United States, and a 10 carat stone is said to have been found near Richmond, Va.

The Stewart, the largest of the South African stones and the fourth in the world, was found in 1873; it is of a yellow tinge and weighs 283 $\frac{3}{4}$  carats. The Great Nizance, the second in size in the world was a Golconda stone, weighing 340 carats and valued at £1,000,000. It is said to have once weighed 440 carats, but was never cut. It is said to have been destroyed in the Indian rebellion in 1857. The Star of the South, a Brazilian stone, weighs 254 carats. It cost £2500 to cut it, and sold for £80,000. The Tuscan is the largest diamond in the Austrian crown jewels, but it is off color,

badly cut, and of no extraordinary value.

The Matam, found in Borneo, in 1787, is still the property of the Sultan of Matam; it is doubtful whether it is a topaz or a diamond. It is uncut, and weighs 367 carats.

The Regent or Pitt, is the first of royal stones; it was found by a slave in India, who, concealing it in a wound in his leg, escaped to the coast; a sea captain who bargained with him to carry him to freedom, seized the gem and threw him into the sea. He sold it for £1000, and after wasting the money committed suicide. Thomas Pitt purchased the gem at length for £20,000. It took two years to cut it at a cost of \$4835, and was reduced from 410 to 136 $\frac{3}{4}$  carats. Pitt disposed of it to the Duke of Orleans, then regent of France, for £135,000. In 1791 it was valued at £480,000; the following year it was stolen, with the other crown jewels of France, but was finally recovered, an anonymous letter informed the officers that the 'Regent' would be found in a ditch, the location of which was explained, and it was accordingly found with other jewels whose description made it impossible for the thieves to dispose of.

It was once pledged to Holland for money for the war, afterwards embellished the sword hilt of Napoleon, and later the crown of his nephew, Napoleon III. It is now among the crown jewels of France, and still an object of contention; its sale was proposed by the republicans, being opposed by imperialists and monarchists.

The Great Mogul was the largest diamond of which we have any knowledge, it is now generally admitted to be identical with the Ko-

hi-noor. It was known of from 1650 to 1665, and then disappeared forever. It weighed 700 carats in the rough. The famous Ko-hi-noor is remarkable for its romantic story, for could it talk it would tell of murder committed for its sake, of dynasties changed, of tortures inflicted and wars waged on its account. It was probably part of the Great Mogul, Nadar the conqueror of India, in 1739, was told by a member of the Emperor's harem that the latter kept the great diamond in his turban. To secure it Nadar paid especial honor to the Emperor, and as a mark of distinction, exchanged turbans with him. When he first viewed his great prize he exclaimed "Ko-hi-noor" mountain of light. C. C.

During the war between Chili and Peru in 1883, the Chilian forces took charge of the postoffice at Lima, and gained possession of all the Peruvian stamps which they surcharged with the arms in Chili. In addition to her postage stamps the old mother country, the only original Egypt, has over 200 varieties of official stamps. They are round and look like pill box labels, and are used for official business by town dignitaries. Russian locals are ugly and very rare, and some of them resemble tombstones.

A solution of India rubber in benzine has been used for years as a coating for steel, iron and lead, and has been found a simple means of keeping them from oxidizing. It can be easily applied with a brush, and is as easily rubbed off. It should be made the consistency of cream.

The available coal of Alabama collected into one lump, would be forty-five miles long, by twenty-five miles wide, by ten feet thick. A breaking off of 5000 tons daily from the lump would leave a large part of it untouched at the expiration of 6000.

The smallest stamp ever issued was the one-half penny of Victoria, issue of 1874. In remarkable contrast is the large stamp, the registered letter stamp of the United States of Columbia of 1866, which is five by two and one-half inches. The stamps of Russia are printed in water colors, the only ones in the world so printed. Wet them and the colors easily rub off. There are no Russian Colonial stamps. Russia possessed but one colony, Alaska, and that she sold to the United States.

The largest pumping engine in the world is that at Friedensville, Pa., used to pump water out of a zinc mine. It was built at Merrick's foundry, Philadelphia, in 1870, at a cost of nearly \$1,000,000. Its parts were so heavy that all the bridges along the line of the North Pennsylvania railroad, from Philadelphia to Center Valley, were strengthened to insure against accident. Its cylinder has a diameter of 110 inches; the piston rod is fourteen inches in diameter. It has a stroke of twelve feet, and in one minute forces over twenty million gallons of water, or thirty million gallons daily, out of the mine to a height of one hundred and thirty feet.

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250 varieties, 75c.

Including stamps from U. S. dept., rev.,  
Eco., Local and Telegraph, Bulgaria, Bos-  
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Chili, Cyprus, Cuba, Java, Ecuador, Egypt,  
Tr. Colonies, Hamburg, India, Japan,  
Italy, unpaid, unused and official, Mexico,  
Monaco, N. S. Wales, Peru, Porto Rico,  
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burg and many others.

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order. Consignments and collections wanted. Refer-  
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offer:** 104-page Album (board covers, cloth back, 264  
cuts), and 100 Stamps (no two alike), all for 36 cts.

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**STROHM'S**

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CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, WALL  
PAPERS, WINDOW SHADES,  
AND LOOKING  
GLASSES.

Also a full line of  
RAW AND SPUN SILKS, AND ALL  
KINDS OF UPHOLSTERY  
GOODS.

New SPRING STOCK ready for sale and  
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APPROVAL SHEETS

At 10, 20, 25, 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ , 40, 50 and 60 per cent.  
commission. Sent on receipt of two cent  
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When your remittances reach 75c. I will  
give you 3 genuine U. S. Locals (value 50  
cents), when they reach \$1.50 I give set of  
Honduras, 1866, when they reach \$3, set of  
9 Bulgaria, when \$4, set of 4 Persia official,  
when \$5, set of 5 Spain Don  
Carlos.

100 FOREIGN STAMPS,

many varieties, for a four cent stamp.  
Agents wanted to sell approval sheets.  
Collections bought.

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Philatelic papers insert this add for one  
month and send bill

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44 East Biddle Street, Baltimore, Md.

Collectors send for a sheet on approval at 25  
per cent. com. At same time promise to return  
in 7 days 100 mixed foreign stamps, 5 cts.; 100,  
9 cts.; 50, 17 cts.; 100, 28 cts.



**FINE VISITING CARDS.**

25 Gold Edge,	10c.
13 Hidden Name,	10c
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25 Transparent,	10c.
35 Fancy Mixed,	10c.
50 Tinted Bristol,	10c
50 Chromo,	10c.
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13 Fan cards,	15c.
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This price includes name neatly printed thereon in script type. Card cases 8c. each.

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Another lot 1000 pounds American hams, making 2600 pound<sup>s</sup> thus far as a trial, and our friends are satisfied. The lovers of good ham come and see us at Meloy's.

Arrived. Third lot of 50 packages of new mackerel, among them pails of fine mess mackerel, equal to the size they have already grown, and very fine goods. Mackerel are advancing very rapidly, owing to the fishing trouble occasioning a short catch, having frightened our fishermen off. We will try to keep close to the market. At Meloy's.

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Have purchased, to arrive in proper season, the largest assortment of lamps ever brought to the valley, consisting of hall lamps, library, parlor, dining-room and kitchen lamps, latest design and improvement, consisting of ball weight to the new extension, that is easily controlled at any position. Can be as easily brought down to read on the floor as at the table, and during the day can be pushed up out of the way more conveniently than the old system. Persons who intend buying this fall, and not in too much hurry might be well suited by waiting. Will have all the latest improved burners and chimneys. Should be glad to see our friends at any time at Meloy's.

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It is a scientific fact that pure Java coffee contains valuable medicinal properties. That may be said of anything pure. To the class of people desiring a good coffee we wish to call attention to our Java as well as Mocha and Java mixed and put into two pound cans immediately upon its being roasted and sealed, so as to retain the aroma that naturally escapes from roasted coffee while hot. Our fine coffees are imported and roasted by Chase and Sanborn, of Boston, who have grown gray in the coffee business. We have roasted coffees, good at 12½, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25, 28, 30 to 33 cents. Our friends are invited to give us a trial in our turn, for which we shall be thankful. At Meloy's.

Yours Most Truly,

J. L. MELOY.