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WASHINGTON, D. C.



THE STAMP CRITIC

An Illustrated Monthly  
for Philatelists.



E. HARVIE SMITH, Editor.

PUBLISHED BY  
THE STAMP CRITIC COMPANY,  
1640 21ST ST. N. W.,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FRANK A. LOEFFLER,

1622 Madison Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

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A Special 25c U. S. Department and General Issue Packet, including 1870 grilled.

Mention Stamp Critic.

### OUR SPECIALTY.

We supply Dealers with parcels of good Stamps at wholesale Good reference or deposit required Our prices are the lowest. Address

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### YALE STAMP COMPANY.

All Collectors will find it advantageous to send for our Approval Sheets of Fine Stamps.

We allow 25 per cent. and 38 per cent. Commission. Everyone remitting \$1.00 or more receives in return a Stamp valued at 15c, or more, according to remittance.

DEPARTMENT and Old United States Stamps WANTED in Exchange for Stamps from our Sheet.

**YALE STAMP COMPANY,**

101 Greene Street.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., U. S. A.

### REMOVES INK.

All stamps pen marked can be uncanceled without being discolored or hurt in anyway to color, by our

**Special No. 2 Solution.**

with full directions and enough for several thousand stamps. 25c. prepaid.

**SOUTHERN SUPPLY CO.,**

WASHINGTON, D. C.

A MISTAKE.—We are requested to say that the addresses of the Virginia Stamp Company and Southern Supply Company are merely Washington, D. C. The Post-office Box — is a mistake on our part.

### EXCHANGE WANTED WITH ALL COUNTRIES.

Send large consignments and we will do the same. Reference: Editor this paper.

**VIRGINIA STAMP CO.,**

WASHINGTON, D. C.

### *Wholesale Quotations.*

War Department Envelopes Entire. 65c per 100.

Mixed Department (no 3c War or P. O.), ten to fifteen varieties, per 10. 15c; per 100, 75c; per 1000, \$6 60.

2000 U. S. Stamps, obsolete, including old issues (few), only 60c.

Packets, six varieties Department, including 1c unused, \$3 60 per 100.

Packets Printed to Order at 30c extra. Above retail at at least 8c.

Packets containing 100 Obsolete U. S. Stamps, including issue prior to 1869, '69 issue and entire War envelope, only \$4 80 per 100 packets. Address

**VIRGINIA STAMP CO.,**

WASHINGTON, D. C.

# THE STAMP CRITIC.

VOL. 1.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY, 1891.

No. 1.

Written for the STAMP CRITIC.

## Confederate Stamps.



It is now more than twenty five years since the last postage stamp was printed and sold by the Confederate States of America, and, poor in quality and never so profusely issued as in other countries at the present

day, they are rapidly becoming very scarce. The time is not distant when all will be classed as rarities, and as the plates are now in possession of the United States government with other captured property, there will be no reprints.

The Confederate stamps have not received from philatelists the attention that they merit. The field is a more extensive one than appears at first sight, and if one collects all shades the number composing a complete collection would be a very large one. Soon after the Confederacy was established, and before the Postoffice Department could prepare a set of stamps, the postmasters of different cities printed and sold stamps that are now known as "locals." These were rude in construction, in most cases printed from type or wood blocks, and generally contained on their face the name of the city or town where issued, the postmaster's name, and their value. A list of the locals can be found in the catalogue of any large dealer. The locals of Madison, Fla., and Statesville, N. C., have on their face the value only, and should not, in my opinion, be classed as locals at all, unless we accept as locals all the postmarks, with values attached, which were used in the place of stamps before the general issue appeared, all of

which are rare and will some day have a high pecuniary value.

The locals are very scarce. The more valuable ones are nearly all in the hands of collectors and are seldom seen, except when they turn up at a sale. The commonest is the 5 cents, brown on blue, of New Orleans, which can be purchased for a very small sum.

I have not the space to give a detailed history of the general issue, and will therefore confine myself to a few remarks. The first stamp issued by the Postoffice Department was the 5-cent green, with portrait of President Davis, late in the year 1861. This stamp appears in a variety of shades, and was reproduced the next year in blue. The blue is now the rarer stamp of the two. Also in 1861 was issued the 10-cent blue, with portrait of James Madison. In 1862 this stamp was reproduced in a rose color, owing to the exhaustion of the supply of blue ink, but the number was limited, and therefore this stamp is now very rare and expensive. An error was made on the plate from which the blue and rose were printed, and the letter "a," in the word "states," appears as an inverted "v." A 2-cent stamp, with head of Andrew Jackson, and green in color, was issued in 1862, which is now quite rare, and either used or new copies bring a good price. Another of different design was issued in 1863, of a rose color, very common now, but difficult to obtain used, as is also the 20-cent green, with head of Washington. Of the common 10-cent blue of 1863, there are three distinct varieties—one made in London, one in Richmond, and the third in Columbia, S. C. A few of these were perforated. This stamp also appears in light green, which is much more valuable

than the blue. The 10-cent blue, with a line around it, is a valuable stamp, especially if it is on the original envelope. So is the blue stamp with value spelled out, "ten cents," very few of which were issued. The common 5-cent blue of 1863, engraved, appears in two shades—light and dark. The lithographed stamp is worth three or four times as much as the engraved. A few of the latter were perforated, and these are very rare. The 1-cent orange, with head of Andrew Jackson, was prepared for postage, but never issued to the public. The right hand side of this stamp is very indistinct, and I have never seen a perfect copy.

The Confederate stamps were only issued during a short period of three and a-half years, and the number extant will not be enough in course of a very short time to supply the wants of all the new collectors. It is no wonder then that their value has increased in a greater ratio than the stamps of other countries which have become obsolete. I would advise all collectors to turn their attention in this direction, and obtain at once all at least of the general issue, collecting not only unused stamps, but those on the original envelopes, which, besides being interesting, lessens the probability of obtaining a forgery; and, also, whenever possible, pairs and blocks, and all shades. In course of time a complete collection of the stamps of the Confederate States will be the richest prize in the collector's album.

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#### John's Letter.

It was the custom in "ye olden times" to pay the postage on a letter at the end it was received at. John O'Sullivan was told there was a letter at the postoffice for him. He went to get it, and was told there was \$1 due. He said: "A letter from my old mother, and I wouldn't take twenty pounds for it," and turning to the postmaster he asked him to read it to him. This the postmaster did, and at John's request read it twice. But when he asked John for the dollar, he was surprised to

hear that the letter was worth \$100 before it was read and nothing after. John left, and the postmaster lost part of his salary, which was a percentage on the amount collected.

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Notice your surcharged stamps that are used, and see that the cancellation is above the surcharge and not below.

We will vouch for all stamps bought from W. W. Barrow, who is a perfect gentleman and an honest, reliable dealer. We are not paid for this.

Our chronicle had to be left out this issue, owing to failure on part of one of the contributors.

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#### Correspondence Column.

What is the value of Executive Department unused. J. C. M.

ANS: They can be bought at from \$12 to \$15. Last winter at \$10, and in 1884 at \$3. So few of these stamps were issued that we expect to see them \$25.

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#### Washington Notes.

We see by *S. P.* that we are to have another paper, *The Stamp Collectors Magazine*, published by S. C. Chandler. We are glad to surrender part of the field to Mr. Chandler. There is room for two.

Trade has been dull for several months. few large collections changing hands.

H. P. Boyle is a reliable dealer.

Among the large collections of Washington a particularly noteworthy one is owned by Mr. Underwood of this city, and numbers over 7000. It was started in 1860 and contains many rare specimens.

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#### A Scheme.

Couldn't we pass some national law that would put stamps upon a par with currency, so that they could be used. Some stores now take them; while others refuse. Thus putting persons in an unpleasant position about trying to use them. If this scheme isn't feasible, why not let the stamps be cashed by the Post-office.

### "Where do Stamps Come From?"

"The dealers are the original collectors, if that is what you mean. There are at present about one thousand stamp merchants in the United States doing business on a capital of all the way from \$100 to \$100,000. The dealer gets most of the stamps from the countries issuing them by sending directly to postmasters in those countries with orders and drafts for money. If my stock of Shanghai stamps is low I send a draft for \$100 to the post-office in that city and receive in return \$100 worth of what ever sort of Shanghai stamps I may have requested. In this way I keep myself supplied with new stamps of all sorts from every part of the world."—*Interview in Washington Star.*

The above is mainly true, but there are 10,000 stamp merchants, though but 50 make a regular business of sending to the countries for the stamps, though may be 50 per cent. of them carry on an exchange business with dealers and collectors in the different countries.

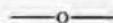


### "Strange" and Perhaps Fraud.

I exchanged stamps with H. C. Moody, I sending him Department stamps for any I might take from his sheets after having exchanged stamps for some time. I offered to sell Mr. Moody a set of "proofs" for \$12. He wrote he would like to see them, and might buy. I sent him the proofs—being too green for the devil to burn—and after several weeks received a letter saying that he would give \$3.81 for the set. I at once wrote refusing offer, and asked him to return proofs, as I had offer of \$8 for them. I in the meantime owed Mr. Moody about \$3 in exchange. He kept the proofs until I had left Washington for Lynnwood, Va., from which place I wrote telling him to send stamps to that address three times. This all happened before August 25th. About September or October I received a letter addressed to Lynnwood stating that proofs had been sent to Washington (why did Mr. Moody, after receiving three letters telling him

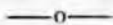
to send to Lynnwood, send stamps to Washington, and then after this address letter to Lynnwood?) during September. I returned to Washington October 21st, and found that no package had come to Washington for me. I wrote Mr. Moody telling him this and offering to call us square, I losing the proofs and he \$3, if proofs were sent, though several friends told me it was doubtful if they were ever sent. I received several letters from Moody refusing to accept my terms. As I had decided to sell out my stock I thought I would let Moody get the best of me, so wrote to him if he bore the loss when people claimed they sent him stamps I would give him entire War envelope to cover amount claimed. He wrote me postal not saying whether he bore the loss or not, but telling me to send stamps. I wrote saying I would send envelopes within about ten days, but within that time I found an old journal which contained an article regarding Mr. Moody which has made me change my mind, especially when I find Mr. Moody owes me at least \$10, which if he is honest he will at once remit, otherwise he won't.

E. H. SMITH.



### Is this Fraud.

Mr. Charles W. Burnham received a copy of the *Universal Philatelic Advertiser*, and being favorably impressed wrote for space to value of \$1 60. He received reply telling him to send \$1 60 at once, though then the issue of the paper was long past due. Letter after letter has elicited no reply. Mr. Burnham holds registered receipt signed by A. B. Quigly, Manager Frankford Stamp Co. The question naturally arises: Is this company a fraudulent one? Mr. Quigly will at once please return the \$1 60 and send us explanation.



TRY YOUR NAME in our "Dealers' Directory" at one-half rate—60c per year.

THE PERIODICAL STAMPS are still in use by the government, and used merely as a receipt by official receiving second-class matter in keeping his books.

# The Stamp Critic.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY STAMP  
JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED BY

THE STAMP CRITIC CO.,

1640 21st Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

E. HARVIE SMITH, Editor.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

PER YEAR, - - - - - 25 CENTS  
PER COPY, - - - - - 5 CENTS

## ADVERTISING RATES:

PER INCH, - - - - - \$1 00  
ON LARGE SPACE, - - - - - 10 PER CENT OFF  
ON STANDING ADS, - - - - - 20 PER CENT OFF

**TERMS:** Cash in advance. All advertisements should be in our hands on or before the 20th of next month to insure insertion in the next number.

All remittances for subscriptions and advertisements should be in postal notes, money order or bank draft on Washington, D. C.

Address all communications to

THE STAMP CRITIC CO.,

1640 21st Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

## EDITORIAL.

In thus presenting to the public our journal six months late we owe an apology and explanation. THE STAMP CRITIC went to press June 8th, and one side was printed at a heavy loss to us. At this time our necessitated absence from Washington made it impossible to publish same. Our first number was advertised to contain sixteen pages. We have enlarged the pages and reduced the number of same, promising when we receive proper support an enlargement. Our old advertisers have no doubt been surprised not to receive any reply to their welcome letters containing advertisements and contracts. We can only thank them and beg to be

excused on account of our absence and their names, &c., being in the hands of printers.

We promise each and every subscriber twelve numbers of a first-class journal. We know there is room for improvement in our paper and intend to attend to same each month, presenting a better and larger paper.

Advertisers would do well to notice, beginning March 1st, we guarantee sworn circulation of over 3000 copies.

## OUR DUTY TOWARDS FRAUDS.—

We believe it the duty of all publishers to publish the names of all frauds upon sufficient evidence being presented.

## Our Illustrations.

Each month we hope to be able to publish several illustrations of collectors and dealers. Next month we begin a series of "Young Dealers" and "Advanced Collectors." We would like to hear from all such in regard to same.

"NO ROOM FOR MORE."—The above is the subject of a letter lately received regarding stamp dealers, but we claim honest dealers all have a chance.

THE DAWN of a new year gives birth to a philatelic weekly. Such a venture failed once before.

THE FRAUDULENT "Union Stamp Co." proprietor received eighteen months at hard labor. Let this serve as a warning to dealers not walking in righteous paths.

WE SHALL ISSUE supplements to THE STAMP CRITIC every other month, such as original names of collectors and important facts.

DEALERS can make special arrangements to furnish this paper to their customers. Address this office.

WE COMMEND Mr. Walton's course in the late A. P. A. struggle, as also the gentlemanly way in which the stories, maliciously circulated, were denied.

WE RECOMMEND the Queen City Stamp Company as honest dealers.

ADVERTISE.—We beg you to compare our circulation and rates with 1000-circulation papers and see result. Circulation sworn to be 3000 or over. This takes effect with March number.

ALL COLLECTORS should join the Capital Philatelic Society. Each member will receive privilege of exchange department, and the official organ of the C. P. S., and perhaps THE STAMP CRITIC free. Members of other societies need not send reference. Passive membership \$1.00 per year.

AN OUTRAGE.—We know of certain dealers who advertise "catch" offers and instead of sending the stamps, send an order upon themselves, which sometimes are not even honored. We consider this an outrage and call upon all fair-

minded dealers except in exceptional cases as, for instance, old customers, to whom order is as good as the cash, to stop this. We know of a case in which a young fellow sent an absurd price for a good collection of a large number of varieties and instead of the stamps received an order and the information that "we are out of these at present."

READER, don't you believe this paper worth 25 cents per year? Then send your address and receive it one year free.

A letter is carried from Boston to San Francisco for two cents. The distance from Boston to Liverpool is not greatly different, and transportation by water is cheaper than by land. Why, then, should ocean postage be two hundred and fifty per cent. higher than by land? There may be no need of complaint. Ocean postage, like land postage, has been reduced within recent years, but our Government can afford either to pay steamship companies a price which shall help reinstate our merchant marine or else reduce the price for carrying letters.

—*Mercantile and Financial Times.*

Yes, and why should we pay 5 cents postage to the South American Republic. Two cents is a plenty.

Please mention our paper when answering an advertisement as it helps us.



**Don't.**

Don't paste your stamps in your album and then expect them to bring half as much as a stamp put in with a hinge, which has the original color, which the "pasted-in" one lacks.

Don't put counterfeits in your album, as it creates a suspicion which is hard to remove from the genuine ones.

Don't put a torn or badly blurred stamp in your collection. It makes an impression which takes several pages of bright specimens to remove.

Don't pay too much for surcharged stamps, as they are easily surcharged by any small boy with a printing press.

Don't buy several cheap stamps in preference to one good one, as the good one is noticed and the others merely passed over, unless you wish to brag of the number in your collection.

Don't buy reprints, as they are generally counterfeits.

Don't forget to subscribe.

Don't advertise in a cheap journal.

—o—

**Review.**

The *Southern Philatelist* is an enterprising journal.

The *Eastern Philatelist* is a good one, and beats 'em all at 10 cents a year.

Mr. Hubbard is determined to make his paper a success.

The *Metropolitan Philatelist*, with J. W. Scott as business manager, is a very interesting paper.

We have received many good papers, all being good, though some were printed very badly.

We wish to exchange with all. Send 8 copies, and we will do the same.

In olden times it took four weeks to carry a letter from Virginia to Boston in good weather, and eight weeks in bad weather. Now it takes a few hours.

—o—

**Premium Offer.**

Read it and if you don't believe it send for it and then your look of amazement will surprise you.

**A Collection of Stamps as an Investment.**

Ye editor from experience can well say as an investment a judiciously purchased collection of stamps is not equaled. Remember all stamps, nearly, can be bought at from twenty to sixty per cent below Scott, and though new issues and "snide" stamps decrease in value generally, a majority of stamps increase, as for instance the United States issues. You all remember the Korean stamps at 85c and \$1 per set, as also the Samoa Express at \$1 50, which can both be bought now at 25c per set. Few collectors bought either at these prices, but remember if these same collectors had bought Executive Department at 25c per set in the early eighties they would have been still \$13 ahead, as Executive are worth \$15.

—o—

It is claimed that a certain firm in Germany are putting counterfeits of the Departments on the market, especially the Executive. Can you tell us the name of this firm?

—o—

**Advertising Offer.**

A few reliable dealers receive a special offer on a trial "ad." and should notice same.

—o—

THE SOUTHERN SUPPLY CO. is a reliable firm owned by same Co. as the VIRGINIA STAMP CO.

—o—

**We Hope to Enlarge.**

As soon as we receive proper support we will enlarge.

It is not our intention to enlarge THE STAMP CRITIC at a positive loss to ourselves, though we are willing to publish same at a loss to us of our time.

—o—

**Notice.**

Any one wishing to see the editor of this paper personally will have to notify him by mail, and call either before fifteen minutes to eight A. M., or after above time P. M. We would be glad to receive visits from stamp collectors, and as far as in our power show them the town.

**Pithy and Pointed.**

Extracts from article in Washington Star.

Brazil was the second country to adopt the postal system. It at first used the stamps of Great Britain. In 1864 the system of registering was introduced by the United States and soon after adopted by other countries. It is estimated that we have 10,000 stamp dealers against 36 in 1871.

Upon the margin of the first issue of *Great Britain* was printed this odd notice: "Price 1d. per label; 1 sh. per row of twelve; 1£ per sheet. Place the label ABOVE the address and to the RIGHT-HAND SIDE of the letter. In wetting the back be careful not to remove the cement."

—o—

**Meeting of Philatelic Society.**

At an important meeting of stamp collectors at 1640 21st street N. W., The Capitol Philatelic Society was formed, and a meeting was called for February 5th, and all collectors invited to attend. Order was given for exchange sheets which are now ready.

A resolution passed placing price of sheets at 3 cents each and \$2 50 per 100.

Dues were placed at a low rate, and passive membership at \$1 per year. References always necessary.

All applications must contain \$1 and should be addressed either to E. H. Smith, temporary Treasurer, or Chas. W. Burnham, temporary Secretary, and they will be passed upon at the next meeting.

—o—

We are the fifth attempt at Philatelic journalism at our national capital, and we have come to stay.

Club offer—ten subscriptions and ten premiums only \$2 Get up a club.

—o—

**KICKERS COLUMN.**

Send in Your "Kicks."

I believe all dealers advertising a stamp as a "catch," though it is advised, is really misrepresenting and should be watched.

No. 1

**A Valuable Prize.**

We want short original articles, and so offer 100 unused 1-cent Department, in sheet, nicely framed. Prize to be awarded by competent judges and entirely unpartisanly. All competitors must write on one side of the paper only, and must write no name, as all will be numbered and no names known to judges.

After 200 subscribers have been received, each 50th will receive free one fine book, value \$1 50. No "Alta" or "Caxton" edition, but a standard work.

—o—

**Important Facts.**

In the world there are over three million stamp collectors and ten thousand dealers.

Many collectors have disposed of their collections and become specialists, collecting only United States or some other country.

A dealer writer us, in 1887 he begun dealing in stamps with a capital of fifty dollars and to-day, by judicious advertising (only mail trade), has increased it to two thousand dollars by honest dealing and saving, and attended to other business.

—o—

**Competition the Life of Trade.**

All rules have exceptions. The above has one in the stamp business, which is an almost entirely mail business, and advertising is the life of the trade. Always select a journal with sworn circulation and not unproved statements.

Moral: Advertise in *The Stamp Critic*, which swears to its circulation. Claiming, beginning March 1st, over fifteen thousand readers.

—o—

**EXCHANGE COLUMN.****Free to Subscribers.**

Stamps to exchange by C. M. Smith, 1640 21st street northwest, Washington, D. C.

J. P. C.: We are unable to give you cash value for stamp returned, it being really the nearest price to catalogue you can obtain.

## Queen City Stamp Co.,

534 MAPLE AVE., ELIZABETH, N. J.

We have a large stock of fine Stamps on hand at prices you should try us. Our Approval Sheet Department contains about over 4,000 varieties and you will find that we can fill any order you may give us. We allow 33 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on all foreign, and 25 per cent. on U. S. Stamps. We desire agents in all parts of the world to sell our stamps everywhere.

### TRY US.

All rare stamps bought for cash or taken in exchange.

### "WHAT FOOLS THESE MORTALS BE."

We mean those who don't send 40c and receive U. S. Stamps catalogued at over \$2.00, including unused Department Stamps.

### VIRGINIA STAMP CO.,

P. O. Box WASHINGTON, D. C.

### JUST THINK.

Thirty-five cents pays for 25 Stamp Photos of yourself, taken from any picture you may send us. They have perforated edges and gummed backs. Our 12-stamp Photos are four times as large as the stamps. Agents wanted.

### STAMP PHOTO COMPANY,

958 THIRD AVENUE,

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

## J. H. HOUSTON,

A. P. A. 85,

No. 461 MISSOURI AVENUE, N. W.,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Will Buy, Sell and Exchange all kinds of United States and Department Stamps.

### U. S. Envelopes Unused and Entire.

1863 2c "U. S. Postage" black on buff, 75 cents. The above advertised envelope is priced in all standard catalogues at \$1.50 entire and \$1.00 for cut square.

### C. F. ROTHFUCHS,

359 $\frac{1}{2}$  PENNA. AVE., WASHINGTON, D. C.

## WORTH A GOLD MINE.

### LUCKY 54.

All unused 54 fine stamps from Argentine, Austria (latest issue), Azores, Bulgaria (1st issue), Costa Rica, Cuba (last issue), Guatemala, Greece unpaid, &c., Honduras, such as 1 v., Italy "estero," &c., Monaco, Nicaragua, Peru, Roumania, San Marino, Servia, Switzerland, Tunis, U. S. Columbia, and United States Department 1c. This Package, catalogued at several dollars, ONLY 50 CENTS, post free.

### VIRGINIA STAMP CO.,

P. O. Box WASHINGTON, D. C.

## FREE.

Price List of over Two Hundred different sets of Packets sent free.

### 25 Different Foreign Stamps Free

To every one sending good reference for my fine approval sheets of postage stamps.

33 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. commission allowed.

### HENRY GREMMEI,

A. P. A. 129.

109 SECOND ST., N. Y.

## 500 U. S., 75 Cents.

80 TO 50 VARIETIES.

I have a fine lot of U. S. Stamps for sale now at the rate of 75c per 500. This assortment contains stamps from 1857 to 1890, including Postage, Envelope, Department, Revenues, Unpaid, Special Delivery, etc.

Every packet contains two unused Department Stamped Envelopes valued at 25c each.

This is a bargain for dealers as well as collectors and will give entire satisfaction. Orders filled same day as received.

## CHARLES W. BURNHAM,

Stamp Dealer

32 GRANT PLACE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

In answering advertisements please mention The Stamp Critic.

**GOLD FOR SILVER**  
**IS ABOUT THE SIZE OF IT.**

*\$47.65 for \$32.00.*

**WE WISH TO START YOU.**

**Money Easily Made.**

Dealing in Stamps the following  
 Outfit, worth \$47.65 for \$32.00  
 is all you need. Knowledge  
 not Necessary.

	PRICE.
"How to Deal in Stamps and what to Pay for Same,"	\$ 10
1000 printed to order Approval Sheets,	4 00
500 printed to order Envelopes for packets,	1 50
500 Letter Heads, printed to order,	1 50
500 Envelopes to match stock,	1 50
1000 mixed Dep't, 10 to 12 varieties,	8 00
1000 mixed U. S., 6 or 7 varieties, common,	80
500 good-class old issues including '69 and high values new issue,	3 50
200 unused Dep't, mixed, at \$2 00,	4 00
25 complete sets of foreign stamps from poor to rare in quality,	3 00
2000 mixed unused stamps, some very fine, at $\frac{1}{4}$ cents,	15 00
2 boxes Smith's Stock Boxes,	1 50
500 printed Price Lists, to order,	1 25
<b>Total,</b>	<b>\$47 65</b>

We sell any of the above separate at 10 per cent. discount, or the entire lot for \$32 cash or \$36 credit, \$10 cash and \$5 per month, with gilt-edge security and to deserve this we give the party ordering the extra \$4 in Dep't at Colman's prices.

**VIRGINIA STAMP CO.,**  
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

A saving of time prolongs life: money being equivalent to time also prolongs life.

**We Save Both.**

We offer you E. H. SMITH'S READY STOCK-KEEPING OUTFIT, which consists of labeled boxes, an original device for keeping stock. Each large box contains 24 small ones, each labeled with name of country, and all labeled on top of large box. Price, 60 cents, unlabeled, and 75 cents, labeled.

Each box is made to hold 25 small envelopes, a novel and ready way. We enclose these envelopes, 600 in box, for 75 cents additional.

We have purchased this entirely original device from Mr. E. H. Smith and shall consider any dealer a fraud who shall try to sell anything like it until after January 1, 1892, when we give them the right to manufacture and compete with us.

*Southern Supply Co.,*

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**

ESTABLISHED AUGUST, 1887.

# MILLARD F. WALTON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

## Foreign and U. S. Postage Stamps

FOR COLLECTIONS.

My Stock of FOREIGN STAMPS is unsurpassed. I can supply you with all kinds of United States Postage Stamps on or off the Envelope. Have Letter Sheets used before the existence of Postage Stamps. Have in stock Match, Medicine, Revenues, Perforated and Unperforated, California and Maryland State Revenues and other varieties. Confederate States on and off Envelopes, Locals and most everything in the Philatelic line.

I will pay good prices for United States Stamps on or off Envelopes, Local, Unperforated Revenues, Confederates on Envelopes, or anything good in the Stamp line.

Collections bought and sold.

Send for my buying prices of United States Stamps.

Correspondence with Dealers and Collectors all over the world solicited.

I want Agents to sell Stamps from my Sheets. Send good reference and 3c stamp and receive by return mail an excellent Sheet of Stamps on approval at 33 $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. discount. Books for advanced collectors at 25 per cent. discount. I have catalogued my stock of United States Stamps of all kinds, and will send a Catalogue upon receipt of 5c stamp to cover cost of printing and postage. You will find it to your interest to do so.

## MILLARD F. WALTON,

Lock Box 38.

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