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NO. 1.

THE
Transcontinental

PHILATELIST

A MONTHLY FOR PHILATELISTS.



Edited By E. S. LAWSON.



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THE
TRANSCONTINENTAL PHILATELIST.

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E. S. LAWSON, EDITOR.

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A three line advertisement in Business Directory \$1 00 per year in advance.

All advertisements must be in by the 25th of the month to insure insertion in the following number.

TERMS: Cash in advance, or good reference must be furnished by parties unknown to us.

Advertisers desiring to reach both the foreign and United States collectors will find this paper the medium, as our acquaintance extends abroad as well as through the states, and enables us to place the paper in the hands of live, buying collectors.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

Until December 25th we will accept subscriptions at 15 cents per annum in order to increase our circulation.

To Whom It May Concern.

This is to certify that I have printed and delivered 1000 copies of this issue of the TRANSCONTINENTAL PHILATELIST.

C. S. Mason

The Transcontinental Philatelist.

VOL. I.

WAUKEGAN, ILL., DECEMBER, 1893.

NO. 1.

AFGHANISTAN.

Compiled for the TRANSCONTINENTAL PHILATELIST by A. L. OLIVER.

Afghanistan, the land of the Afghans, was formerly known by the names of Drangiana and Ariana. It is situated in the Southwestern part of Asia, bounded on the North by Turkestan, on the west by Persia, on the South by Beloochistan, and on the East by India. The population was estimated in 1880 at 6,145,000, about 3,520,000 are Afghans proper and Pathans, both being of the old Persian, or Iranian stock.

The Afghans claim descent from King Saul, and their features led the early travelers to consider them of Jewish stock. They seem to have been at their present location as early as the 13th century. The country was first invaded by the English in October, 1838, and after a short war was considered conquered. Akbar Khan, the son of the Ameer, was of a different opinion, and with a few chosen chieftans, caused the death of several leading English officers. The British then decided to retreat, on Jan. 6th, 1842, but owing to the treachery of the formerly friendly natives, only one man lived to reach Jelalabad, where General Sale was stationed: Dr. Bryden, the one survivor out of 26,000 men, women and children, succeeded in getting through the enemy's lines, after several narrow escapes, and suffering many hardships.

A new force was at once sent into the country, which was taken with but little resistance, and the English officers, with their families, who had surrendered to Akbar Khan were restored to liberty. It was believed now that the country was safely under the control of the English government, but again the conclusion was too hasty, for in 1846 the Afghans formed an alliance with the Sikhs against the English, and the disturbances were not quelled without several fierce encounters.

After this defeat, one of the leaders, Dost Mohaumed, concluded to devote his time to the consolidation of his dominions, in which he was very successful. He died in 1863, appointing Shere Ali, one of his younger sons, as ruler. The other fifteen sons objected to their father's decision, and until 1868 Afghanistan was in a state of anarchy. In that year Shere Ali obtained possession of Cabul, and became ruler of the greater part of country. Sir Laurence, then English viceroy, to assist him in maintaining his power sent him two, and afterwards four lakhs of rupees, with 3500 stands of arms. It was during his first year as ruler that Afghanistan had her first postage stamps.

The next viceroy, Lord Mayo, met the Ameer in state at Umballa, in March, 1869, and explained that England had no desire to interfere with the affairs of Afghanistan, except to check civil war. In the same year the Ameer conceived the idea of invading Bokhara, but was restrained by English advice.

In 1869 Shere Ali, aware of the strife occasioned by intrusting power to relatives, replaced the most of his who held office by strangers. He also stated that his eldest son would not be his heir, but Abdullah, a younger son. Yakoob, the eldest, being entirely ignored, led a rebellion against his father in 1870, but through the intervention of England a reconciliation was effected. In 1869 it was settled between England and Russia that all the provinces between the Oxus and the Hindu Kush should be treated as part of Afghanistan.

In 1878, in consequence of the new Russian relations of Afghanistan, Shere Ali was invited to receive a British mission. The refusal of the Afghans to admit the mission, which had advanced to the mouth of the Khyber Pass, led again to war. There was some severe fighting in the passes, but the British were successful everywhere, and before the first of the year Jelalabad and Candahar were taken. Shere Ali, who had fled, died early in 1879, and Yakoob Khan, who was proclaimed Ameer, made peace in May. It was provided that Cabul should have a British resident, and that England should defend Afghanistan against foreign aggression, the Ameer receiving a subsidy. Afghanistan, therefore, came under the British control.

In the same year, however, the revolting troops slew the British resident, Sir Louis Cavagnari, and his staff, and almost all of his Indian guard. The India government took immediate steps to punish the outrage, but the war continued until the middle of 1880, when peace was once more made. Affairs seemed to be progressing when Abderrahman, son of Dost Mohammed's eldest son, and long under Russian protection, was made Ameer of Cabul. A few days later England was startled by the intelligence that an English force had met with a severe defeat near Candahar, at the hands of Ayooob Khan, Yakoob's brother. Gen. Roberts avenged the disaster on Sept. 1st, by routing and dispersing Ayooob's army. Since then the country has been in a comparatively tranquil state.

The stamps of Afghanistan are very interesting. From 1857 to 1878 the country was divided into several smaller provinces, governed by relatives of the Ameer. In order to distinguish the letters of the different provinces, the Ameer caused the stamps to be printed in different colors. Thus, the stamps of the city of Cabul were grey, of Jelalabad and Peschaur black, of Herat and Candahar green, of Lalpoura yellow, and of Khaloom, Mazar and Scherif mauve.

The postal regulations are somewhat peculiar. A native wishing to send

a letter, hands the letter and money to cover the postage to the postmaster, who tears off a stamp and affixes it to the letter, so that an unused stamp, outside of the post office, is never seen in Afghanistan.

STAMPS AND STAMP COLLECTING.

Read before a meeting of the Y. M. C. A. of Plainfield, N. J., Sept. 25, 1889.

There are probably not very many of the hobbies that have come into existence during the last fifty years that have attracted so much attention as that of collecting specimens of the postal and revenue issues of the various countries in the world, and known to science today as "Philately." The encyclopedias, at least those published twenty years ago, have little or nothing to say on the subject, for then stamp collecting was such an infant that it was considered not worth recognizing, but the time is doubtless approaching when a degree of attention will be paid to the pursuit by historians, that can hardly be realized by those who are now living.

We cannot call stamp collecting an independent hobby, for it is rather a development of the enjoyable occupation that has interested the world for many centuries—that of numismatics, or coin collecting. Most of those here present know that the word 'philately' is derived from the two Greek words "love" and "tax," a love of taxes or a collection of articles that represent a tax.

Boys are not the only ones that are interested in stamps, for while they probably constitute the larger part of the number of collectors, yet the finest collections are owned by those of maturer years. Among those who have large and valuable collections we can count Geo. J. Gould, the Prince of Wales Queen Victoria, Members of Congress and of the English Parliament, and Ministers and Consuls in all parts of the world. There are at least 100,000 collectors of stamps in this country, but as by far the larger number of stamp collectors live in Europe, it is safe to say that there are at least 300,000 persons in the world who are interested in the hobby. If we only assume that the average value of the collections is \$10 each, we have at once \$3,000,000 invested in this study. This is a very low average, for some collections are worth from \$20,000 to \$30,000 each. In New York City alone there are probably 50 or 60 dealers in stamps, one firm has a paid up capital of \$30,000 and the National Stamp Dealers Association that has just been formed represents a capital of \$500,000.

To an enthusiast it is even hard to mention anything that is of interest in a short talk of this kind, so time will only permit of mentioning the different associations, interesting associations connected with the stamps of Peru whose number is now almost legion, since they have been surcharged by the

Peruvians and restamped by the Chilians, and finally taken back into the Peruvian fold again—of the stamps of the Sandwich Islands, the first issues of which are worth \$100 each, the double stamps of Geneva, or the classical stamps of the Ionian Islands, with their Green inscriptions. If we want strange inscriptions to decipher, we will find plenty to interest us in the stamps of the native states of India, China or Formosa; if we want colors that are pleasing to the eye, we turn to the later issues of Japan, Persia, or Siam, but if we want to adorn our collections with cameos, we would always select the stamps of Heligoland or Guatemala. In speaking of Guatemala, I can not help but say a word about the suggestiveness of this stamp. Guatemala is a republic in Central America, like our own. The bird in the center of the stamp, which looks like a parrot is a quezal, which, no matter how tenderly it is cared for in captivity, never lives over three or four hours, so if it cannot have liberty it dies—liberty unrestricted or death—no other alternative.

In closing let me say a word about collecting. Above all things, be sure that your stamps are genuine, and never let a torn or soiled stamp be put into your book. I would rather have a fine specimen of a common stamp than a torn specimen of a great rarity. Everyone should study their stamps so as to make themselves familiar with good engravings or know the distinguishing points between a genuine or a counterfeit stamp. It is not an impossibility but that some day this knowledge may be of great value to you. A prominent collector in this state not long ago, in examining a number of duplicates that were sent him, discovered a counterfeit internal revenue stamp among the number. He immediately communicated his discovery to the Treasury Department, an investigation was ordered, and it was found that great frauds upon the revenue were being perpetrated in one of the Western States. The counterfeiters were arrested, tried, and sentenced to a long term in States Prison, and the stamp collector was rewarded by a check for \$2,000, and a handsome note of thanks from the Government for his service.—E. R. ACKERMAN.

This year is 5653 of the Jewish era, 7401 in the Byzantine era, 2553 in Japanese era, 1316 of the Mohammedan and the 117th year of the independence of the United States.

A Texas statician announces that the population of the world, estimated at 1,400,000,000, if divided in families of five, could be accommodated in Texas, each family with a five-acre lot. He says there would be 50,000,000 lots left over for parks and public buildings.

The longest wooden bridge in the world is a trestle work over lake Pontchartrain. It is of cypress piles and twenty-two miles long.

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE POSTAL UNION FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT.

The London Times of Aug. 15, 1891, contained a very interesting article on the inauguration of the Postal Union. The following is a synopsis of the article as it appeared in that paper.

As early as 1860, the leading post-offices felt that the means for regulating international postage were quite inadequate, but nothing of importance was accomplished till the Berne Postal Conference in 1874. The deliberations of this conference resulted in the formation of the general Postal Union, which was signed October 9, 1874, and put into operation July 1st, 1875. It constituted the countries forming it a single territory, in which the public could send their correspondence at a uniform tariff. Amongst the conditions were that each country was to keep its postage collections, whether on pre-paid or unpaid correspondence, and give foreign mail the same advantages in transit as received by its own. All the countries of Europe, including Malta, at once adhered to the Union, with the exception of France, and at the same time Asiatic Turkey and Russia, Egypt and the United States of America were admitted. France, with Algeria, Monaco and Gibraltar came in on Jan. 1st, 1876. After a special conference at Berne, in January, 1876, India and the French colonies were permitted to join the Union. The rates payable by one country to another for the sea transit, if over 300 miles, were 25 frs. a kilogram for letters and postal cards, and 1 fr. a kilogram for other articles. Ceylon, Hong Kong, Strait Settlements, Labuan, Mauritius, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermudas entered the Union under the above conditions April 1st, 1877. The Dutch and Spanish colonies followed suit May 1st, of the same year, Japan June 1st; Brazil July 1st; Persia and the Danish colonies Sept. 1st; and the Argentine Republic, with its portion of Patagonia, April 1st, 1878.

In 1878 a convention was held at Paris, and the convention signed June 1st, 1878, and from this time any country could join the Union, on assurance of conforming to the convention. On the strength of this act of liberality, the Union was hence forth styled the "Universal Postal Union," and at the same time the rate for sea transit was reduced, for distances exceeding 300 miles, from 25 frs. to 15 frs., which is that now in force. Canada entered the Union July 1st, 1878, on a European footing, viz: a letter rate at 5 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and a sea transit of 5 frs. a kilogram. The countries subjoined entered in the order given: Cyprus Dec. 20, 1878; Newfoundland, Falkland Islands, British Honduras, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Lagos, and Gambia, Jan. 1st, 1879; Mexico, Peru, San Salvador, Honduras Republic, Liberia, and

Heligoland, April 1st, 1879; (the day the convention of Paris took effect), Bulgaria, Leeward Islands, July 1st, 1879; Venezuela, Jan. 1st, 1880; Uruguay, Ecuador, and Bahamas, July 1st, 1880; Dominican Republic, Oct. 1st, 1880; Tobago, St. Lucia, Grenada and Turk's Island, February 1st, 1881; Chili with the rest of Patagonia, April 1st, 1881; Paraguay, United States of Colombia, and Hayti, July 1st, 1881; Guatemala, Aug. 1st, 1881; Barbados, and St. Vincent, Sept. 1st, 1881; Sandwich Islands, Jan. 1st, 1882; Nicaragua, May 1st, 1882; Costa Rica, Jan. 1st, 1883; a special conference was held at Paris, in October, 1880, for the purpose of considering the establishment of an International Parcel Post, but it was found impracticable. Good results however, ensued, and the convention was signed Nov. 3, 1880, by many of the countries included in the Union, which now regulates a large amount of the parcel post business of the world. The next event worthy of notice is the Congress of Lisbon, which opened Feb. 4, 1885. This congress effected little, and the few changes were embodied in "Additional Acts," coming into operation on April 1st, 1886. Bolivia entered the Union on this date, which is memorable in postal annals, as completing the acquisition of the American Continent. At the close of the Lisbon Congress few civilized countries, with the exception of Australasia and South Africa, remained outside. Siam joined July 1st, 1885; Congo Free State Jan. 1st, 1886; Tunis July 1st, 1888; British North Borneo Jan. 1st, 1891; and the protectorates and Postal Agencies established by Germany in New Guinea, the Marshall Islands, Samoa, and those on the West and East Coast of Africa, have all been assimilated in the Union.

JAPANESE MAIL METHODS.

The postal arrangements in China and Japan are quite different from what they are in this country. In Yokohama, Japan, for instance, a few years ago, there were separate buildings in different parts of the city for the English, American, Japanese and French post-offices, each selling the stamps of their own nation, and receiving and delivering their own mail.

Yokohama was one of the noisiest ports in the world at that time. The arrival of a mail steamer was heralded by the discharge of a cannon; the nationality of the steamer was soon determined, the news quickly spread, and the residents, or their messengers, flocked to the office to get their mail, which was at once sorted out and delivered to those present. At sunset the office was closed until the next morning.

The Japanese letter carriers, however, deliver mail both day and night, and it is no infrequent occurrence to be awakened in the middle of the night,

with the information that the postman has arrived with a letter. The uniform of the postman consists of a suit of blue clothes, a large hat, shaped like a butter-bowl, and straw shoes. If the mail-bag is light, he carries it, if too heavy for that, he pushes it in a little wooden cart. Whether he is on level ground, climbing a hill, or descending a slope, you will always see him on a good, smart trot, he takes this pace on starting, and never slackens speed until the end of his route, where another carrier is in waiting, who whisks the mail-bag into his cart, and hastens away at the same pace. In this way most of the mail of the Japanese Empire is transferred.

CONFEDERATE STATE LOCALS.

As all advanced collectors are aware, the local stamps issued by the postmasters of the various cities in the Southern States during the civil war of 1861-65 are of a most interesting kind; they are not only interesting in design, but the history connected with them is fully as interesting as the stamps themselves. New varieties are being discovered almost every year, and some are limited in number to two or three, and even one, at least the number found is small, and it remains to be discussed whether there were more issued, of some of the scarce varieties. The more common varieties are the ones used by the postmasters in the following cities, viz:

Charleston, S. C.,	4-5c, x5c, x5c, x5c.	Knoxville, Tenn.,	2-5c, x5c.
Lynchburg, Va.,	1-5c.	Memphis, Tenn.,	2-2c, 5c, x5c.
Nashville, Tenn.,	3-3c, 5c, 5c.	Mobile, Ala.,	2-2c, 5c.
New Orleans, La.,	4-2c, 2c, 5c, 5c.	Petersburg, Va.,	1-5c.
Baton Rouge, La.,	1-5c.		

The almost unattainable varieties are as follows:

Athens, Ga.,	1-5c.	Columbus, S. C.,	3-x5c, x5c, x5c.
Danville, Va.,	3-5c, x5c, x5c.	Fayetteville, Ga.,	2-x5c, x10c.
Frederickburg, Va.,	2-5c, 10c.	Goad, Tex.,	2-5c, 10c.
Greenville, Ala.,	2-5c, 10c.	Kingston, Tenn.,	2-5c.
Knoxville, Tenn.,	2-5c, 5c.	Lenon, N. C.,	1-5c.
Livingston, Ala.,	1-5c.	Macon, Ga.,	3-5c, 5c, 5c.
Madison, Ga.,	1c-3c.	Marion, Va.,	6-2c, 3c 5c, 10c 15c 20c
Memphis, Tenn.,	1-x5c.	Nashville, Tenn.,	1-10c.
New Orleans, La.,	1-5c.	Pleasant Shade, Va.,	1-5c.
Rheatown, Tenn.,	1-5c.	Ringgold, Ga.,	1-5c.
Salem, N. C.,	2-x5c, x5c.	Statesville, N. C.,	1-x5c.
Tellico Plains, Tenn.,	1-5c.	The Plains, Va.,	1-x5c.
Tuscumbia, Ala.,	1-5c.	Uniontown, Va.,	2-5c, 10c.

Those marked with an \times are envelope stamps, the remainder being adhesive, most of the stamps were of the denomination of 5c, 10c, etc., but a few 2c and 3c were issued to prepay papers and packages. As there were not many advantages to favor the persons using the stamps, and they being wanted as soon as possible, the stamps were generally poorly printed, and many mistakes occurred. It seems almost too bad that these stamps are so very scarce, as it is very pleasant to examine into the designs that go to make up the various varieties.

CONFEDERATE NOTES.

As a general thing collectors of curiosities devote less time to Confederate notes than to any other branch of collecting. But why is this? Of all classes of paper money that can be procured at a moderate expense, these are the most interesting, both from the multiplicity of design and from their being the principal relics of the greatest of civil wars. Collections can be procured now for a small amount, and in the end will prove money well spent, for the notes are becoming scarcer, and the prices rise accordingly.

On the notes we find the likenesses of the President and other confederate notables; pictures of the capitols of the different states, etc. That which we can learn from the notes themselves, and the pleasure derived from collecting, will amply repay us for the amount expended.

When the Confederacy was first established, the seat of government was at Montgomery, Alabama, and it was from there the first notes were issued. These were engraved by the National Bank Note Company, of New York, and are more prized than any of the others. When Virginia joined the Confederacy, Richmond was made the capital, and remained such till the end of the war. It was from here that the other notes were issued, and two of these were engraved by the National Bank Note Company, and the others by southern firms, Keating & Ball, of Columbus, South Carolina, engraving the majority.

All the issues of 1861 were recalled by the treasury, and cancelled by having the signatures cut out. It may have been that all were not returned, and consequently not cancelled, but all that I have seen, except counterfeits, were cancelled.

Let us take the \$2.00 note of June 2, 1862, and see what is on it. First we see that it is on white paper, measuring about 2 7-8x6 3-8 inches in size. A little to the right of the center we see the "Confederacy killing the Union." "Confederacy" and "Union" are in the shape of men; "Confederacy" is on top with his sword in his hand, and is about to strike "Union," who is on the

bottom.

On either side of this, in frame, is figure 2 with checkered background. In the upper left hand corner we see a picture of Judah P. Benjamin, the Secretary of State. Below this is TWO in fancy capitals in frame, and below this, in plain caps and frame, "Receivable in payment of all duties except export duties." By the side of this we see "B. Duncan, Columbia, S. C.," from which we conclude that he was the engraver. Above the 2's on either side of the centre picture, in plain caps, is "Six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States," and below the centre picture, in plain black faced type, "The Confederate States of America," and below this in script "Will pay," and on the same line in shaded caps, "Two dollars" "To bearer" in script. Below this on another line, we see "No . . . Richmond," in shaded caps, "June 2, 1862," in script. In the centre of the bottom is 2 in a shield, and on either side is "For Register" and "For Treasurer." In the centre of the extreme right is "Fundable in eight per. cent stock, or bonds of the Confederate States," in plain caps in a frame. This is one of the smallest of the notes; the reverse is blank.—C. S. A.

OUR SKETCH BOOK.

As every one knows who has ever attempted the task, it is no very easy matter to start a new stamp paper and put it on a solid basis, but in order to become personally acquainted at once with the leading collectors and dealers, we have enlisted the services of Mr. J. G. Wainwright, who will act as our travelling advertising solicitor. Up to the present he has made the following calls:

In Chicago he visited A. L. Doherty, manager of the Chicago Stamp and Coin Exchange, Room 1130 Masonic Temple, who extended to him a cordial welcome, and expressed himself as well satisfied with the condition of trade. We wish to impress upon our readers the advisability of making his acquaintance. His stock is such that on very short notice he can furnish nearly everything the collector may desire. Personally, Mr. Doherty is a very affable gentleman, and a thorough Philatelist.

Upon leaving Mr. Doherty's office, our representative boarded the train for Decatur, where he intended to call upon the Merriweather Housum Stamp Co., and Crowell & Hill, but was unable to do so, for the reason that the manager of the first named concern was attending college in Ohio. Calling upon the address of the other firm, he found a dry goods establishment, where they were unknown. Upon further investigation, a clerk in the store informed him that there was a stamp company located in the Opera House

block, but after a long search, he was unable to locate them. He thereupon took the next train for St. Louis.

He first called upon the Miller-McCormack Stamp Co., Room 53 Emilie Building, who received him with great cordiality. Located in a handsome suite of rooms in the central part of the city, they conduct a very extensive and lucrative business. The arrangement of their stock, as well as the stock itself, is worthy of a more extended notice than we are able to give it in this column, but we will, however, say that their 36-page catalogue should be in the hands of every good, honest collector in America. They inform us that they will send it free upon application.

The Standard Stamp Co. next engrossed his attention. Mr. Flachskamm, the manager, is a thorough gentleman, there is no doubt whatever about it. Since their removal from the old location to 4 Nicholson Place, the added room and conveniences has facilitated greatly the management of their constantly increasing business, which has already grown to such an extent that they are obliged to employ twenty clerks.

Mr Mekeel considers nearly every stamp paper an amateur (except his own), therefore when our representative called on him, and endeavored to explain our intentions, he was informed that we were amateurs. We will however, leave his decision open to comment, hoping that the collectors generally will regard our paper with more favor than Mr. Mekeel did our prospectus.

It is stated that the Duke of York, who is an ardent stamp collector, has, at his own request, just been elected a member and honorary vice-president of the Philatelic Society of London, of which his uncle, the Duke of Edinburgh, has long been honorary president.

It is estimated that the profit of the British Government exceeds \$110,000 per year, on the sale of domestic postal cards, which are sold at 3 farthings each. The foreign cards, however, are sold at the bare cost of the postage, 1 penny each.

Some of the German postal cards have a printed form on the back, to facilitate the writing of short messages. It is as follows: "Only a few lines to-day," then follow five blank lines, then "God be thanked, I am in good health, and hope to hear that you are also. The weather is. Write soon, and give my love to all. In haste." Here follows the signature. For the benefit of the ladies, there is a liberal space reserved for a postscript.

The first order received for a set of Columbian stamps was from the Queen of Holland, who is an ardent Philatelist.

EDITORIAL.

Hello!

To whom this paper may come, greeting:

For our appearance upon the Philatelic stage without notice to the fraternity, we crave your forgiveness, and trust that our first number will interest you sufficiently to induce your continuance. It is our intention to furnish you something long desired by every collector, viz., a first-class free exchange journal. The editor has never appeared in Philatelic circles, but hopes to become well known before he is compelled to discontinue the publication of this journal. We shall give in each number a short history, including anecdotes, of a stamp-issuing country, touching lightly on the subject of stamps, but including any new and interesting facts that the author may learn. Some of our articles will be adapted to the requirements of the beginner, while others, we trust, will be read with interest by the more advanced collector. Therefore, we commend our paper to those who worship at the shrine of Philatelia, hoping it will be accepted, as it is offered, in the spirit of good will and fellowship

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We have the promise of several articles already for our next number, which will be of great interest to Philatelists.

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Our effort is to issue an interesting Philatelic paper, containing such matter as will be acceptable to stamp collectors generally.

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Our regular subscription price is 25 cents per year, but for the next fifteen days we will accept subscriptions at 15 cents, in order to increase our circulation.

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Every subscriber to this journal is entitled to the free use of the exchange column. Exchange notices will be inserted in the order they are received, but no subscriber can have more than one exchange notice in one month's issue.

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In order to accommodate collectors or dealers desiring to obtain correspondents, or purchase articles of any nature, and wishing to advertise to that effect, we will accept such advertisements, to be set in brier type, and placed on pages containing reading matter, at the rate of one cent per word, but no advertisement will be received for less than 25 cents. No display whatever will be allowed.

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We would like to exchange with all good Philatelic papers, and wish two copies. We are also desirous of corresponding with the editors, to make arrangements for exchanging space. It is our intention to circulate this journal considerably through the colleges of this state and Wisconsin, and in this manner place upon our subscription list many names not heretofore known to papers of this character.

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We have inserted in this number several interesting articles copied from old Philatelic papers, whose merit, we think, entitles their reproduction. We wish to call special attention to the article entitled "Stamps and Stamp Collecting," which, although four years old, will be read with as much interest as when it first appeared. The advice contained therein is just as valuable today as then, but none of our readers can fail to realize that the science of stamp collecting has made great advances since this article first appeared. This makes us wonder what the future has in store for Philately.

EXCHANGE COLUMN.

Notices of 20 words or less will be inserted free. Over 20 words, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per word. Only bona fide exchange notices inserted in this column.

A. A. Peters, 199 College St., Toronto, Canada. Stamps and stamp papers for sale. Good exchange for U. S. stamps. Correspondence desired.

Robert L. Stephens, Danville, Ill. U. S. postage, match and medicine and choice foreign postage stamps to exchange for Canada and Newfoundland $\frac{1}{2}$ c. 1c. 2c. 4c. 5c and higher values registered and envelopes.

Adelaide Foreign Stamp Company, New Thebarton, Adelaide, S. A., stamps bought, sold or exchanged. Correspondence solicited.

G. C. Piper, Greenfield, Ill. I will exchange stamps for stamps, or Indian relics, with collectors having 2000 varieties. Exchange with foreign collectors desired.

B. Russell, Alexander City, Ala. Wanted, U. S. postage stamps and Confederate money. Good exchange given. Write what you have.

E. Wagoner, 316 Maple Ave., Galesburg, Ill. Collectors desiring to exchange their duplicates to the best advantage should write.

J. G. Wainwright, Waukegan, Ill. Safety bicycle silver watch, minerals, fossils, and curiosities to exchange for rare and common U. S. stamps.

Milton Mannest, Wellsville, Ohio. I have fine foreign to exchange for U. S. not in my collection, will give double value over catalogue rates.

Lynn Comfort, Twin Bridges, Montana, 10 var. philatelic papers or 15 var. foreign stamps or small specimen of gold quartz, for any of the U. S. 1861, 5c, 12c, 24c.

L. O. Wainwright, Waukegan, Ill. Want to exchange with Canadian collectors having stamps of their country to exchange. Can use any quantity of the general issues, and offer a fine assortment of foreign, South and Central American and Mexican.

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VOL. I.

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NO. 2.

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A MONTHLY FOR PHILATELISTS.



Edited By E. S. LAWSON.



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The above are authorized to solicit advertisements and subscriptions, and
to collect all bills.

Remember 5000 copies will be the number of our February issue.

ANGOLA.

Compiled for the TRANSCONTINENTAL PHILATELIST by A. L. OLIVER.

Angola, a name often applied to the whole of the West Coast of Africa, in a more restricted sense, the name of a kingdom in Lower Guinea, dependent upon the Portuguese government, lies between the Donda river on the north and the Coanza river on the south, extending indefinitely into the interior.

The population is estimated at 250,000, of which about 2000 are Europeans; the country being well watered, is covered with a luxuriant vegetation. The heat being moderated by the sea-breeze, oranges and other fruits of temperate zones, as well as those which are more strictly tropical, can be produced with comparatively little labor.

There is a great abundance of wild animals, in fact, all the animals common in tropical Africa are found in Angola, as well as some peculiar to that district. The sheep, cow, and horse have also been imported from Europe.

The mouths of the principal rivers, the Coanza and Donda, are alive with sharks and crocodiles.

The wooded, mountainous country, the dense impenetrable entanglement of rubbery, and the ceaseless encounters with innumerable and unconquerable wild beasts have prevented a thorough exploration of the country.

The country was first discovered by the Portuguese in 1484, and since that time, with the exception of a short period, from 1640 to 1648, during which the Dutch attempted to expel them, they have maintained their possession of the country, undisturbed by other European powers.

It cannot be said, however, that they have done much during this long period, either to develop the resources of the country, or to improve the condition of its people; during the period that they permitted an active slave trade to be carried on, their influence must have been much more injurious than beneficial.

San Paulo de Loando is the chief town; it is also the place of residence of the governor.

Formerly the principal traffic was in slaves, while now gum, wax and ivory are the most important articles of trade.

The religion of the natives of Angola is Fetichism; they believe implicitly in their priests, who pretend to bestow rain, favorable winds, and other blessings, upon those who have propitiated them by liberal gifts. In criminal cases much use is made of what our ancestors called "the judgements of God;"

the accused is made to swallow poison, to take in his hand burning coals, or to undergo tests of a similar nature, and unless he escapes unhurt from these trials, he is pronounced guilty; of course the priests contrive that those whom they wish to absolve shall suffer no harm.

The native huts are formed merely of straw or dried leafy plants interwoven upon a framework of stakes, containing no aperture for the admission of light; they form not so much a dwelling house as a den for sleeping in, as the tentants spend the day and receive company in an open space in front, which is covered with a slight roof.

As we have already made reference to the slave trade, we hardly need to add that the natives of Angola are black, and that a large portion of our own colored population are either direct or indirect descendants of the original inhabitants of Angola.

Of the stamps of Angola we can say but little that has not already been told; suffice it to say that it is an easy matter to recognize the relation between Angola and Portugal by the similarity of the stamps; nearly all the Portuguese Colonies displayed a crown in a circle in the middle of the stamp; this was the standard design for several years.

Later, the oval shape has taken the place of the circle, the crown being displaced by a portrait; "Provincia de Angola" encircling oval, value below; this differs from the Portuguese stamp somewhat, as the latter has the value above and below, "Portugal" and "Correio" on either side of portrait.

HAWAIIAN STAMPS.

Of all the queer developments that have arisen in connection with the dethronement of Queen Liliuokalani none is stranger than the excitement which attended the speculation in the Provisional stamps issued by the present Government. This speculation is not confined to stamp collectors and dealers, but is indulged in by residents of Honolulu and citizens of this and other countries alike, even one of the Spreckels family being credited with having purchased and laid aside \$12,000 worth of these labels for future profit. It was anticipated that the Provisional Government would be of short duration and that the improvised stamps were to have a life as short as the temporary Government, and this led to the scramble for the stamps, as it was presumed that they would become exceedingly rare and valuable. There were twenty-one varieties issued, including all the perforated stamps issued by the Hawaiian Government since 1864, ranging in value from one cent to \$1. Each of these was overprinted or surcharged, to use a philatelic term, with the words, "Provisional Government, 1893," in three lines, each word and date taking a separate line. Some of the stamps were surcharged with black letters and others were red, all of one denomination being overprinted

in the same color. But the portion of one value, the 12-cent mauve, was surcharged in black, and the remainder in red, there being twice as many of the latter surcharged as of the former. As but a few thousand of this particular stamp were on hand they were soon bought up, and as much as \$5 each was paid a specimen of the black surcharge. Speculators soon bought up the supply of several of the other values, and it was not long after the date of their issue that a complete set of these stamps, which had a face value of \$3.01, were selling for \$15. Recently, however, some of the speculators have deemed it wise to unload, and the entire set can now be purchased for \$10., still leaving a handsome profit on the original cost.

Recent advices from Honolulu show that the mania for stamp collecting has had somewhat of a sensational effect there. F. F. Porter, a brother of the ex-Minister of Finance of the Provisional Government, writes as follows to a friend in this city: "They have gone crazy on Hawaiian stamps; even the Chinese are in it. I saw by the paper last night that one Chinese firm bought \$1700 worth at the Post Office. If such is the case, the Government has a mighty good thing, for it can grind them out for about ten cents per thousand. I see in the windows about town samples of several kinds of stamps, priced \$10."

About two months ago the news was brought to this city from the Hawaiian capital that two complete sets of the first four stamps issued by Hawaii, viz., the 2-cent, 5-cent, and the 13-cent of 1851 and the 13-cent of 1852, all blue, were found in a safe in one of the Government buildings by the officials of the Provisional Government. The excitement that this news created may be judged from the fact that the next outgoing steamer for Honolulu carried an offer of \$500 for each set. The same mail also carried an order for all of the stamps obtainable of the issues from 1859 to 1865 inclusive, known as the numerals, that could be purchased at reasonable figures, and also for certain of the Provisional issues. This letter was addressed to the Hon. Theodore C. Porter, ex-Minister of Finance of the Provisional Government. His reply was:

"DEAR SIR.—You will not be able to get any of the stamps you want in this market. There has been a perfect rush for all kinds of Hawaiian stamps, and everything has been gobbled up at fabulous prices. I went personally to the Postmaster General, and as I appointed him, he would naturally give me an inside deal, but he told me frankly that all of the following issues were entirely exhausted: One-cent violet, one-cent blue, six-cent green, two-cent brown twelve-cent mauve surcharged in red, twelve-cent mauve surcharged in black, two-cent vermilion, and many old kinds. The twelve-cent mauve is worth from \$2 to \$2.50, and the above one-cent from 50 to 75 cents each. A man from New York purchased over \$7000 worth in one lot, and several orders have passed through our bank for \$500, \$600 and \$800 each.

The present issue will never be printed again, and there is likely to be a new issue of Provisional Government stamps altogether. One thousand dollars is freely offered for the four stamps first on your list—2-cent, 5-cent, and the two 13-cent, and \$1.00 each for the old numeral stamps. I can get 5 cent dark blue, Provisional Government, only of anything that is old, and not many of them are left."

Not long after the date of the issue of these Provisional stamps, a resident of Los Angeles left for Honolulu with a letter of credit for \$10,000 in his pocket for the purpose of buying up all the obsolete stamps obtainable at fair prices, and such of the Provisional issues as he might deem suitable for investment. He failed to obtain any great number of the rare early issues, but laid in a good supply of the Provisionals. While the desire to obtain the Hawaiian Provisional stamps is general among philatelists all over the world, the collectors of the United States are particularly anxious to secure complete sets of them, as it is only a question of time when the land of the Kanakas will become a part of the United States, and collectors usually make a specialty of the stamps of their own country.—*San Francisco Call.*

CLEVER SWINDLES.

Nearly every stamp collector has encountered during his career some clever swindles in stamps; some being ashamed at being hoodwinked keep still about it, but at the same time keep their ears wide open in hopes of hearing of others being taken in by the same scheme, while others with less fine feelings cry out aloud against such imposition.

Of the two classes the conduct of the latter is to be preferred, for it is every ones duty to expose all such schemes as soon as they come to light.

We publish in this issue a very cleverly written letter from Austria, which if carefully read will explain itself. No matter how carefully planned or skillfully executed the scheme may be, there will be some point of weakness in it, that if thoroughly looked into will lay before the reader the naked truth; at least this has been the experience of the writer.

Take for example this letter; any well posted collector knows that no such prices as offered could be paid in either cash or goods, and yield any profit to the purchaser. The entire plan of this letter seems to have been to secure the stamps with big promises, and then to let the sender whistle for his or her pay.

We will next month publish another clever swindle, and would be glad to have any of our readers send us items for this department; in this way only

can we nullify the efforts of these ingenious frauds.

Steinschonau, Bohemia, Austria, Date of Postmark.

Sir. I beg leave to trouble you with a somewhat long and circumstantial letter, which, however, will be sufficiently explained by the various points in question.

Being Glassmanufacturer and dealer in stamps, and requiring all kinds of Stamps, Envelopes, Cards, &c., &c, I shall feel obliged if you would undertake to collect for me all the kinds of stamps occurring.

I pay the following prices for stamps issued

	in the years of 1850 and 1860	per 1000	30	Dolar
Ditto	do of 1860 to 1888	"	1000	5 "
Postcards	sorted		500	2 "
Envelopes	"		500	5 "
Card-letters	"		500	4 "

I also especially want all kinds of surcharged stamps, service stamps, Envelopes & provisional Cards &c. Likewise revenue stamps, postally used.

In case you also deal in stamps, I am in a position to offer an exchange of rarities, as old Hanover, Lubeck, Mecklenburg, Oldenburg, Parma, Toscana, Saxony, Bona Austria, especially as likewise old copper- and silver coins up to 600 years old, and as stated, Glassarticles of the finest description at wholesale prices being 200 per cent cheaper, in exchange of your purchases for me.—A superior crystal Wine-service for 6 persons finely engraved costs 15 shillings. The finest Flower vases—12 inches high rose Glass—10 shs.—The finest Saloon Lamps 12,—each. Tea service for 6 persons 12,—; Liquer service 6,— You can also have all possible kinds of Glassarticles, and I beg to point out, that the freight for 50 Kilo is to North-America 11,—; to South-America 18,—; to Africa 23,—; to Australia 25,—; & to Asia 21,—. Consequently the freight would be covered 10 fold, since 50 Kilo fine Glassarticles would be a value of at least 400,—and a greater profit be made than by a settlement in cash, which, however, I promise in course of post, in case you want no Glass or other exchange.—The stamps I should prefer by 1000, or still better by 3 to 5000, and Cards &c. &c. by 500—If stamps are changed, the old ones (being of no further use to the state) are sometimes to be had cheap.—I also want for my own private Collection one stamp of each kind which has so far appeared in your Country, as likewise every Postcard, Envelope, Bands, &c., for which I would pay an extra good price. I beg to observe that in case this offer does not suit you, it would oblige me if you would hand this letter to some other party who might be likely to make use of it, and any expense you might incur I should not forget to make good, kindly send any lots in registered letters using for postage the highest or the smallest stamps. If agreeable send me a Card to say when I may expect a parcel. You might also collect stamps of any neighbouring Country. In conclusion

if you entertain my request, I promise to serve you honorably be it per Cash or the finest Glassproductions. An early reply will much oblige yours respectfully

No. 200. Steinschonan, Bohemia, Austria.

A. C. GROHMANN.

WASHED STAMPS.

Written for the TRANSCONTINENTAL PHILATELIST, by E. STADTON.

The person who will discover an indelible ink suitable for postmarking letters and cancelling stamps, may safely resign whatever position he holds, and live independently rich on what he will receive from the government.

The Post Office has tried gallons of ink and bushels of stamp cancelling devices in search of such an article, but nothing that has been offered has been able to fill all the requirements.

Some of the cancelling devices did away with ink and punched the stamps, but these were cast aside as it was found that the contents of the envelope were often damaged by the operation.

The only absolutely indelible ink is pure carbon, but that cannot be applied with a stamp.

Some time ago two distinguished chemists, one from Yale and one from Harvard, were consulted by the government regarding an indelible ink; each agreed to furnish an article which could not be removed by washing.

As a test, stamps were marked with the two different inks, without the chemists knowledge, and Yale's sent to Harvard, and Harvard's to Yale. Each one sent back the stamps perfectly clean.

It was once stated in a postmaster general's report, that the annual loss to the government on washed stamps was over \$1,000,000; this is vigorously contradicted by those who are in a position to know, and they claim that no chemists of any skill have ever engaged in the fraud, and that it is only practiced on so small a scale as to be beneath the notice of the authorities.

The severe penalty provided by the government, viz., \$500 fine, or one year's imprisonment, or both, is doubtless sufficient to keep the practice down to its present small proportion; this penalty also applies to the use of a stamp which has already gone through the mails, even though it has escaped cancellation and is perfectly clean.

The fact that stamps are some times sold at a discount is taken by many as proof positive that they have been washed. The explanation of this is very simple; many large dealers in small articles, particularly those having a large mailing trade, receive many more stamps than they are able to use.

In order to convert these stamps into cash, they are obliged to sell them at a small discount, from 3 to 5 per-cent, as they are not redeemed by the government.

OUR SKETCH BOOK.

We left our traveling advertising solicitor in St. Louis. He had however, made all the calls that he could, and therefore started on his return; the only stop made of any note was at Springfield, Ill., where he called upon J. W. Miller Schmitt and Ed. C. Ives, both well known collectors.

From Springfield he came to Chicago and thence home.

Jan. 3rd. we had the pleasure of making several calls in Chicago, embracing nearly all the centrally located dealers, and gathered many items that may be of interest to collectors.

Mr. Peterson has consolidated his business with Mr. Pierce, and together they will conduct a wholesale and retail business combined; they also intend to conduct an auction sale of stamps, the first of which will be about the middle of February. A large number of choice U. S. and foreign stamps will be included in the sale.

Among the U. S. the most noteworthy stamps are a complete set of the Columbian, from 1-cent to \$5.00, including the 1893 special delivery on the 1876 red Centennial envelope, in the upper left-hand corner a reproduction of the Columbian half dollar, stamped at the World's Fair Station Chicago Day. Also fifty complete sets of the Columbian stamped envelopes with the three, four, five and six cent adhesive attached, also stamped at the World's Fair Station, Chicago Day; these sets are the finest and most complete that have yet been seen by the writer.

Mr. Pierce is the second oldest stamp man in Chicago, and his unquestionable integrity and uprightness in all his dealings have advanced him to the front ranks of the Chicago Philatelists.

He first came to this city in 1866, and was then engaged in the sporting goods line, occupying spacious quarters at 61 Clark St., opposite the Sherman house; during the great fire of 1870 his stock and building were totally destroyed.

He began dealing in stamps in 1872, and has since that time devoted nearly all his time and attention to this business alone.

Leaving Messrs. Pierce and Peterson's office, we next called upon Mr. Bradt, the well known dealer, with whom we spent a very pleasant half hour; he informs us that his auction sales are largely attended. We take pleasure in quoting a few of the prices realized on some of the articles in his last sale,

Lot No. 30, Cummings City Post, 2c. yellow paper, \$7.60

Lot No. 81, Brunswick 1863, $\frac{1}{2}$ s green paper, roul. at top and bottom, \$10.00.

Lot No. 82, Brunswick 1863, 1 s yellow paper, roul. on three sides, \$16.

Lot No. 173, Guadalajara, Mexico, 1867, 2 reals, rose wove paper, punched or perforated with die, rare, \$35.25.

Lot No. 174, Campeche, 5c. blue, a fine specimen, \$55.25.

Lot No. 180, New Republic, 1887, 10sh. 6d., yellow paper, unused, \$5.10

STAMP PUBLICATIONS.

Lot No. 373, COLLECTOR'S COMPANION (Chicago), complete file of 17 Nos., finely bound in half morocco, \$2 75.

Lot No. 374, LONDON PHILATELIST, Vol. 1 complete, \$3.00.

Lot No. 375, PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA, Vol. 1, finely bound in half morocco, \$4.05.

Mr. Frank C. Baker, of 136 Wabash Ave., next engrossed our attention. Mr. Baker has accumulated a very fine stock of stamps, and says that he is doing considerable business.

We next had the pleasure of calling on Mr. Peeke, of Edwards, Peeke & Co., 2728 Calumet Ave., who was kind enough to show us his magnificent collection of stamps. Instead of attempting a description of it here, we will devote a portion of our next issue to it. Mr. Peeke is our oldest Western dealer, and as a high-principled, upright gentleman, we can recommend him to all Philatelists.

And last, but far from least, that "stamp fellow in the Masonic Temple," Mr. Doherty. Although we had but little time remaining, our trip to Chicago would have been incomplete had we not called upon him. Mr. Doherty showed us some nice things; for instance, a bunch of 36 unsevered 90c. 1890, 22 unsevered 90c. 1888, and 30 unsevered 30c. 1888, all used.

While we were chatting with Mr. Doherty, we glanced out of the window and seeing that our train was being made up, (at Chicago & North-Western depot,) we were obliged to take our departure and hasten thither, reaching it barely in time to catch the last car.

CHICAGO AND THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The report of Postmaster General Bissell, recently published, is for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893. It describes the operations of the department, therefore, for a year of general prosperity, up to the appearance of the money panic last summer. A separate chapter is devoted to the postal service at the world's fair, which technically belongs in the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1894. The report is full of interesting information, and it was a happy thought that inspired the conveyance of this intelligence to the country at the present time, while it is fresh. We shall have to wait another year, however, for information regarding the effect of the panic on the postal business. The subject will cease to be of interest by that time.

The four cities having the greatest amount of postal receipts are as follows, with the amount at each point:

New York.....	\$7,859,777	Chicago.....	\$4,672,018
Philadelphia	2,705,961	Boston.....	2,565,644

Though the Chicago receipts are considerably less than those of New York, the increase in Chicago over the previous year is much greater. The increase in Chicago was, in round numbers, \$723,500, or 18.3 per cent. The increase in New York was \$588,000, or 8.7 per cent. The figures include but two months of the world's fair business. At this rate of gain for a few years Chicago will be treading close on the heels of New York.

The report makes a strong appeal for better postal facilities at New York and at Chicago—for New York on account of the foreign marts, and for Chicago because it is the great internal distributing center, and because of its territorial extent, with fifty-five auxiliary offices within the municipal limits. Of both cities Mr. Bissell says that they are the collectors and distributors of "the world's through mail," and that they render a service far out of proportion to the local population and to the postal revenue which they produce. The appeal ought to be effective in procuring greater aid for Chicago, which needs a new building more than it needs anything else, though its other needs are great and pressing.

The world's fair business—that is, the local business at Jackson Park—was satisfactory in the efficiency of the service and in its cash returns. The world's fair station transacted about five times as much business as was transacted at the centennial fair in Philadelphia, and the total receipts were \$64,400. The cost of the service was \$29,600, leaving a net profit of \$34,800—the profit being about 125 per cent. After deducting the sum of \$19,000, appropriated by congress to pay the expense of the postal exhibit, the government has a clear profit over all costs and expenses of \$15,800. Those who inspired the miserly and niggardly conduct of congress toward the fair from first to last will chuckle over this little gain, which was made in spite of scrimping methods and narrow practices.—*Chicago Herald*.

A new Chinese encyclopedia has just been issued in Peking. It contains 5020 volumes, and costs \$10,000.

The highest valued stamps ever issued were the \$5000 Internal Revenue, which were used to stamp \$10,000,000 railway bonds. Naturally, these stamps were rarely used, but there was a limited demand for them. They measured two by three inches, and are a very brilliant, showy stamp in design and color.

The most primitive post-office in the world is situated in the Straits of Magellan. It is simply a cask, chained fast to the rocks near the shore. Ships passing through the Straits send a boat to the cask to get their mail, and also to post letters written during the voyage.

REVIEW.

The *Metropolitan Philatelist*, representing our best Philatelic element, and published by the universally known J. W. Scott, is a good one. We notice among the articles "The Provisional Postage Stamps of St. Pierre and Miquelon," which alone is worth the price of the magazine for a year. It contains a complete history of each provisional stamp issued, also the number of each printed by the government.

Mr. F. H. Pinkham understands publishing a first class Philatelic magazine, as is proved by examining the December number of the *Eastern Philatelist*; with this holiday number comes an engraving of the editor.

Lewis G. Quackenbush, in his spirited article, "A Defense of our Philatelic Literature" has placed the matter in a very clear light, and exactly as we see it. Mr. Q. you should have asked Mr. "Missouriensis" to start a journal of his own, and in that manner we could see exactly what he considers "literature" to be.

The *Philatelic Era*, of Portland, Me., issues a New Year number which presents a fine appearance, and is brimful of bright and interesting reading. The experience of a collector endeavoring to dispose of his treasures are well depicted by F. E. Goodwin, in the article entitled "Does It Pay?"

Auction Sales and Prices, relating to recent events in New York, will be read with interest by all. The banquet of the Boston Philatelic Society, judging by the "Catalogue," must have been like Katisha's left shoulder blade, "worth going miles to see."

We received the PHILATELIC TRIBUNE for Dec. 30th; it is an exemplification of the old saw about "Good Things in Small Parcels." However, Mr. Stanton is an old Philatelist, and doubtless knows what pays him better than we do.

The PHILATELIC KALIEDOSCOPE, with Will M. Randall as editor and publisher, is a neatly constructed journal from Belleville, Mich.

The CANADIAN PHILATELIC MAGAZINE, A. M. Muirhead editor, from 228 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S., consists of four pages and cover, subscription 10 cents per year; although small it contains some very good reading matter.

The CALIFORNIA PHILATELIST, Mr. Gambs' venture, is a very good thing for Mr. Gambs. "Issued as often as feasible, and circulated gratuitously to our friends and patrons." P. O. Box 2631, San Francisco, Cal.

The MASSACHUSETTS PHILATELIST, with its nice colored heading, is from Taunton, Mass., and Mr. Ashley is the editor; it consists of four pages. They have an excellent opportunity to grow and will undoubtedly do so.

EDITORIAL.

The Oakley Publishing Co., represented by Thomas R. Ferris & Co., 88 N. Clark St., Chicago, has transferred to us THE CHICAGO PHILATELIST, and all subscribers and advertisers who have paid in advance will receive an equivalent in the TRANSCONTINENTAL PHILATELIST. Mr. Ferris discontinues this publication owing to a change in his vocation, his present business occupying all his time.



Mr. Wolsieffer, of 75 State St., Chicago, has also negotiated for the consolidation of the EAGLE PHILATELIST with the PENNSYLVANIA PHILATELIST, having closed out his entire interest.

This, therefore, leaves Chicago without any publication devoted to our branch of science; we are exceedingly sorry to learn this, as we think the great Metropolis of the West should support at least one Philatelic publication.



We had the pleasure of calling, in company with Mr. Wolsieffer and Mr. Severn, at the room occupied by the Chicago Philatelic Society. Located on the eleventh floor of the Masonic Temple, they have a fine suite of rooms, together with a very complete file of bound and unbound Philatelic magazines. We congratulate any collector who has the honor of belonging to this society.



Mr. Doherty, also located on the eleventh floor of the Masonic Temple, intends to conduct an auction sale of U. S. stamps only, to be sold during the month of February. In our next number we will list the articles to be sold. All parties desiring to receive a copy should send for our February number, which will be sent on receipt of three cents.



We wish to state here that no sample copies will go to the same address twice. We respectfully solicit your subscriptions, and in that way you will be sure to receive the regular twelve numbers. Remember our free Exchange Column, and also remember that we will give only such news as will be of benefit to you.



We have received the prospectus of Messrs. R. F. Albrecht & Co's. catalogue, and from what we can see of the same, it promises to be the most beneficial one that can be procured. The catalogue is not issued by any one dealer, but by a syndicate composed of some of the principal dealers; the prices will be based on the current values of the stamps; they also list the stamps on entire envelopes, and when a stamp has been reprinted give prices for both original and reprints. It will be issued in three parts, the first of which, including all the United States, will be ready for delivery shortly.

The price of this valuable work is 50 cents.



We would like to exchange with all good Philatelic papers, and wish two copies. We are also desirous of corresponding with the editors, to make arrangements for exchanging space. It is our intention to circulate this journal through the colleges of this state and Wisconsin, and in this manner place upon our subscription list many names not heretofore known to papers of this character.

It is estimated that one-half the stamps used in the world are made in New York City.

EXCHANGE COLUMN.

Notices of 20 words or less will be inserted free. Over 20 words, $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per word. Only bona fide exchange notices inserted in this column.

J. G. Wainwright, Waukegan, Ill. Stem wind and set, silveroid case watch to exchange for best offer in U. S. stamps.

W. H. Bruce, Hartford, Conn. To exchange. A United States Stamp catalogued at \$1.50 for every 25 used Columbian 3, 6, or 8c sent me, or a U. S. stamp catalogued at 50c for every 50 Columbian 4c

Gilbert and Cato, Durban, Natal, Africa. Correspondence desired in all French and Portuguese Colonies and West Africa.

Wm. B. Daniel, Ashland, Pa. Old U. S. copper coins for good U. S. stamps. Correspondence solicited.

J. W. Hardy, 53 Albertsquare, Stratford, London, England. Price lists wanted and sample copies of American publications.

L. O. Wainwright, Waukegan, Ill. Good exchange in foreign stamps for Columbian and other good U. S. postage stamps.

Ferdinand Latzel, Brunn (Austria) Burgergasse. He who sends me 50-100 stamps of his country, receives the same quantity Austrian and Hungarian stamps.

Pierre Rajmaker, Stratum, Holland. I send for each mixture of 100 to 300 stamps (except common U. S.) 100 to 300 stamps from Holland and other countries.

Carl Myer, Jr., 260 Hudson St., Albany, N. Y. For eign stamps for Columbian, 75 foreign for every 100 Columbians sent me.

W. E. Pellett, 125 Pine St., Indianapolis, Ind. I have novels, books, papers, cigarette cards, photos and stamps which I wish to exchange for U. S. stamps. Anyone having any good U. S. will find it to their advantage to write me what they have and what they wish in exchange, as I will exchange above at a big sacrifice for stamps not in my collection.

Miller-McCormack Stamp Co. Room 53, Etnille Building, St. Louis, Mo. We will buy for spot cash or exchange stamps in either large or small lots, and will give rarities for rare, common for common Lots below \$5.00 value must contain return postage and all stamps must be by registered letter, without price mentioned. Invoices must be sent under separate cover.

L. O. Wainwright, Waukegan, Ill. 100 foreign stamps for 200 common U. S. stamps. 200 foreign stamps for 100 Columbian postage stamps.

W. D. Reed, 173 Lancaster St., Albany, N. Y. A printing press and outfit, an International stamp album, minerals and books, for U. S. or foreign stamps and stamp papers, text books, or a safety bicycle for a gold watch or stamps.

F. J. Stillman, West Union, Iowa. "Daylight" bak dak to exchange for U. S. stamps.

H. W. Doscher, Petaluma, Cal. A Chinese book of 120 pages, over 100 curious native cuts, printed in red and black, for 75c worth of stamps catalogued at 3c each or over. A Chinese horned nut extra with each book. 5 cigarette cards for every Dept. Any kind and number taken if in good condition.

E. R. Marshall, Wyoming, Iowa. U. S. revenue and adhesive to exchange for those not in my collection.

Frank R. Lawrence, Canton, Mo. Send me stamps (more or less) of your country, not more than ten of one kind, and receive an equal number of U. S. and three entire cards.

J. G. Wainwright, Waukegan, Ill. Eclipse photo camera, printing frame and outfit for common U. S. stamps.

Mrs. Wallace D. Smith, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ Austin St., Portsmouth, N. H. Anyone sending old issue stamps, entire cards, envelopes, will receive the same in old issues of U. S. Would like to exchange duplicates with collectors in all foreign countries.

Brice King, Centralia, Kans. Will exchange revolver, watch, stamps, etc., for Indian curiosities and other stamps. Send specimens and sheet of stamps.

W. A. Kimman, Box 520, Clyde, N. Y. 10 cigarette cards for 15c 1893 or 30c 1890; 15 cards for 6c 1890 or 1893, 40 cards for 12c or 90c 1872, 24c 1872, 90c 1888 or 30c 1861.

C. L. Furry's Bargain Bazaar, Alden, Ia. Books, jewelry, watches, etc., to exchange for collections of U. S. and foreign stamps. Especially wanted U. S. issues of 1847 and high denominations of all dates.

N. R. Lowry, Raleigh, W. Va. I will give an amateur paper for every 18 common stamps sent me 200 foreign for 100 U. S., Columbian issue.

A. J. Reynolds, Box 302, Connersville, Ind. For 10 stamps from South and Central America, I will give 25 Columbian stamps. Try me once.

James C. Jay, La Hoyt, Ia. A long list of rare U. S. stamps to exchange for stamps not in my collection.

COLLECTORS desiring correspondence with both American and foreign collectors should avail themselves of this opportunity, as a certain number of copies go abroad each month. So subscribe

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

A 2 or 3-line card one year, \$1.00 in advance. Each additional line 35 cents extra. Cards accepted from reliable dealers only.

ABOUT stamps call or write P. M. Wolsieff, 75 State St., Chicago, Ill. 55 var. of U. S. 50c.

BRITISH North America and United States stamps are my specialty. Edward Y. Parker, 17 Huron St., Toronto, Canada.

BRUCE, W. H., Hartford, Conn. United States and British Colonials a specialty. List free. 400 var. \$1.

DUNTON and Osborne, Camden, N. Y. Fine sheets of stamps on approval. Agents desired, commission 40 per cent.

DUNNING, A. W., P. O. Drawer 96, Los Angeles, Cal. Fine sheets of stamps sent on approval. References must be sent. Agents wanted. Commission 10, 25 and 50 per cent.

EVE Stamp Co., 679 Woodland Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. Packet A, 50 stamps, 10c. Packet B, 75 stamps, 15c. Packet C, 25 stamps, 10c. Packet D, 100 stamps, 8c.

GREANY, W. F., 827 Brannon St., San Francisco, Cal. Old coins stamps, etc. 60 page illustrated catalogue 5c.

HUCK, Alex. & Co., Kenosha, Wis. Stamps bought, sold and exchanged. Fine approval sheets at from 25 to 50 per cent discount.

L. V. LINDSEY, Greene, N. Y. Special offer: four varieties—U. S. Entre Envelopes, 4 and 5 cent, 1887, value \$1.00, post free. 35c; or exchanged for ten 6 or 8 cent U. S. Columbian stamps.

WETTERN, Wm. v. d. Jr., 411 W. Saratoga St., Baltimore, Md. Cheapest wholesale dealer in the world. List Free.

ALBRECHT, R. F. & Co. 90 Nassau St., New York. Sole Agents in U. S. for Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., London Auction Sales and rarities our specialty. Sheets of stamps sent on approval. Agents wanted. Commissions from 10 to 50 per cent.

FOR SALE COLUMN.

Under this head we print notices not properly belonging to our Exchange department: such as business announcements, want and for sale notices, etc., etc. at the uniform low rate of (5) five cents per line. Six words to the average line.

All notices will be set in solid brevier type and no display allowed.

100 var. stamps only 15c. 10 var. of stamps to all sending for my approval sheets at 50 per cent discount. Ref'r. necessary. Address, Jos. Waddele, Mankato, Minn.

A collection of 500 var. of U. S. and foreign stamps in a Scott's International stamp album, postpaid for \$4.00. L. O. Wainwright, Waukegan, Ill.

1000 well assorted foreign stamps sent postpaid for 27c; 100 var. for 10c. Alex. Huck, Kenosha, Wis.

Dealers wishing to make this magazine a premium offer to parties selling the most stamps from their sheets, should write to us, we allow a liberal discount. E. S. Jawson, Waukegan, Ill.

Canadian revenues, wholesale and retail also postage of Canada and New Foundland, cheapest in the world. My "Ideal" die cut hinges best in the market, 10c per 1000; 25c. per 3000, postpaid. T. S. Clark, Belleville, Ont., Canada.

Columbian stamps at wholesale. Send for list. 100 varieties fine U. S. postage stamps for \$1.00. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Royal Exchange Stamp Co., Winona, Minn.

399

Have you bought one? MY GREAT DIXIE PACKET. This is the greatest packet ever offered to the trade. It is a bargain for the advanced collectors, as well as the beginner. Just think over this. You get 3 distinct varieties for One Dollar, postpaid.

Fine approval sheets at 50 per cent commission.

A. M. Rareshide,

189 Eighth St. New Orleans, La.

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of the BADGER STATE PHILATELIST, published during 1887, '88 and '89. 21 numbers, fine order, sent prepaid by mail, with high value Columbian stamp to any part of the world for 5c. This is very cheap. Send at once if you wish a copy, before the supply is exhausted. N. E. CARTER, Box 314, Delavan, Wis., U. S. A.

NEW CANADA 8C.

Great Britain 9d. blue and lilac, and 10d. red and lilac, U. S. 1893, 3, 4, and 10c; Newfoundland, Columbia, Env., all included in my packet of 25 varieties for 25c.

Sample copy

Canadian Philatelic Magazine
Free.

A. M. MUIRHEAD,
S. of P. 999. Halifax, N. S.

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Belleville, Canada

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Shark's Eggs, 10 cents each
Starfish, 15 " "
Sea Urchins, 25 " "

Collection of 12 different minerals in neat cabinet, labeled, postpaid for 35c.

List of 500 varieties of minerals, fossils, sils, &c., sent to any address gratis.

J. G. WAINWRIGHT,

Waukegan, Ill.

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The "All Stick" stamp hinge 10c. per 1000.

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Columbian Stamps, all values, in large or small quantities. Highest market prices paid.

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Bargains In U. S. Stamps.

5c brown	\$.50
5c black	2.50
5c brown	6.00
10c green	.60
12c black	1.00
5c brown	2.00
5c brown	1.60
5c red brown, (choice)	5.00
10c green	.22
12c black	.48
24c lilac	2.50
30c orange	3.25
5c yellow	4.25
5c brown	.20
12c black	.20
30c orange	.30
90c blue	1.50
5c chocolate	\$.80
1860 1c buff	.25
6c blue	.45
10c yellow	.50
12c green	.45
15c brown blue	1.00
15c brown var	2.00
34c green blk.	5.00
30c blue and carmine	2.00
90c black and carmine, (fine)	9.50

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Keel's Album of the World, postpaid, with Colombian stamp and The Eagle Philatelist for one year, only.....	\$ 1.85
Wolsieffer's "Special Hinges," and The Eagle Philatelist one year.....	.40
Columbia City Stamp Packet, No. 1, contains 10 var. Mexican Revenue Stamps, only.....	.30
Columbia City Stamp Packet No. 8 contains 10 var. U. S. postage stamps, only.....	.50
Wolsieffer's "Special Hinges" ARE THE BEST. pkt. 10.....	.10
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 New List sent on application to Dealers only.

United States
Coin & Stamp Exchange,
 ARCHIE L. DOHERTY, Mgr.,
 1130 Masonic Temple. CHICAGO

We carry the finest assortment of U. S. in Chicago.
 Everything at Scott's Cat. price, or less. Send cash for what you want.
 We pay high prices for all good U. S. and B. N. A. Have you anything to sell, or will you buy?
 Our latest edition coin catalogue, showing prices we pay, mailed anywhere for postage. (10 cents)
 Responsible and honorable collectors give us just one trial. **SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.**



50 per cent commission on all **SALES.**
Agents Wanted
 Valuable Premiums. New 80-page Price List Free!
STANDARD STAMP CO.,
 4 Nicholson Place, St. Louis, Mo.

E. T. PARKER,
BETHLEHEM, PA.
Postage Stamps For Collectors.
 NEW YORK BRANCH 26 East 23d St.
 Where will be on sale a stock of used and unused postage stamps.
 Address all mail matter to Bethlehem, Pa.



Fine specimens of this Trilobite, post paid, 25c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00 to \$1.50

All Perfect.

Price depends on size
 Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.
J. G. WAINWRIGHT,
 Waukegan, Ill.

Calymene Niagarensis.

CASH
WILL BE PAID FOR
United States, Columbus Issue.

1c., 10c per 100	2c., 2c per 100	3c., \$1.25 per 100
4c., 75c " "	5c., 75c " "	10c., 75c " "
6c., 3.00 " "	8c., \$3. " "	15c., 6.00 " "
30c \$12. " "	2c. envelopes,.....	20c " "

All kinds of United States Stamps Wanted.

GEO. E. WASHBURN,

P. O. BOX 2068,

San Francisco, Cal.

Our Big Bonanza Combination,

which will be sent you by mail, postpaid, at receipt of 20 cents in stamps or money, contains all the following:

11 Thrilling Detective Stories, 62 Stories by Popular Authors, One copy of Longfellow's Poems, One copy of Mr. Caudle's Lectures, One copy of Whittier's Poems, One copy of Dicken's Christmas Stories, One copy of "The Home Cook Book and Family Physician," 15 Portraits of Actresses and Fretty Girls, 20 Selections for Autograph Albums, 79 Men of Many Secrets, 20 Popular Songs, 53 Tricks in Magic and Legerdemain, 85 Conundrums, The Golden Wheel Fortune Teller, Dictionary of Dreams, Guide to Flirtation, The Lover's Telegraph, Magic Age Table, Morse Telegraph Alphabet, The Mga's Square, The Deaf and Dumb Alphabet, A Calendar for the Current year.

THOMAS R. FERRIS & CO.,

88 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ills.

Batchelder Stamp Co. Offer.

Packet No. 18—30 British Colonials, all different, including many obsolete ones, such as Australia, Malta, high value, Victoria 1875 ½d., rare Canada, Bermuda, Ceylon, Cyprus, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, New South Wales, Mauritius, Hong Kong and many others. Price 25c. Agents wanted. 50 per ct. commission.

PEORIA, - - ILLINOIS.

Exchange Desired With Advanced COLLECTORS!

BRITISH COLONIAL STAMPS ESPECIALLY WANTED.

Will pay good prices for stamps of Br. Honduras, Early Ceylon, and Australian Stamps not in my collection.

Lists and References Exchanged.

W. G. JERREMS, JR.,

38 ALDINE SQUARE, - CHICAGO.

BOOM ISSUE.

We have received such liberal support from the advertising fraternity that we have decided to show our appreciation of their liberality by issuing 5000 copies of our next issue.

Owing to our unequalled facilities for obtaining addresses of parties interested in the collecting of stamps, we have procured

5000 New Names not included in any address book issued up to date.

2500 of these will receive a copy of our next issue, 2000 of the remainder will be distributed among the members of the different Philatelic Societies, the remaining 500 going abroad.

This will be our special number this year, and no advertiser should miss this magnificent offer.

Our advertising rates will be the same.

THE TRANSCONTINENTAL PHILATELIST.

Waukegan, Ill.

1894 ALBUMS.



The 1894 Edition of the Celebrated International Album is now ready and challenges comparison with any Stamp Album in the market. We have spared no time or expense to make it perfect in every respect.

The plates are all entirely new and the spacing entirely re-arranged. It contains nearly 600 pages. It contains spaces for all varieties of watermarks. The paper is far superior to our former editions in every style. It contains spaces for all stamps issued up to November 1st, 1893, including Tonga provisional, Niger Coast, Shanghai, Montenegro, Jubilee Issue, Honduras, 1893, Obeck Canel stamps, &c., &c. If your bookseller or stamp dealer does not have same, send for sample pages and particulars. Prices: \$1.50, \$2.50, \$3.50 and upwards. Order early, as the first batch from the binders is mostly spoken for.

Yours truly,

Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd.,
18 E. 23rd. St., N. Y.

BARGAINS

In U. S. Stamps.

1861, 90c,	\$1.50
1869, 10c,	30c.
1869, 30c,	1.50
1872, 7c,	20c.
1872, 24c,	40c.
1872, 90c,	1.00
1888, 30c,	30c.
1888, 90c,	40c.
1890, 6c, 15c, 30c, each,	60c.
1890, 90c	30c.
1893, 6c, 8c, each,	30c.
1893, 15c,	1.00
1893, 30c,	50c.
1893, 50c,	60c.
1893, \$1.00,	80c.

All stamps in good condition. Orders under 30c., postage extra; over \$1.00, postal note at our expense.

W. PALMER,
Crossville, Tennessee

VOL. I.

MARKED COPY.

NO. 3.

THE

Transcontinental

 PHILATELIST 

A MONTHLY FOR PHILATELISTS.



Edited By L. O. WAINWRIGHT.



Twenty-five Cents Per Year.



Published By

The Transcontinental Philatelist Publishing Company,

WAUKEGAN, ILL.

THE TRANSCONTINENTAL PHILATELIST,

Published on the 1st Day of Each Month.

—BY—

The Transcontinental Philatelist Publishing Co.,

WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS.

L. O. WAINWRIGHT, EDITOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: 25 Cents per year; abroad, to countries in the Postal Union, 40 cents; other countries, 75 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES:

	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 year
1 inch	\$.50	\$ 1.25	\$ 2.25	\$ 4.00
2 inches90	2.50	4.25	8.00
1/2 column	1.50	4.00	7.00	12.50
1 column	2.75	7.00	12.50	22.50
1 page	5.00	12.50	22.50	40.00

A three line advertisement in Business Directory \$1.00 per year in advance.

All advertisements must be in by the 25th of the month to insure insertion in the following number.

TERMS: Cash in advance, or good reference must be furnished by parties unknown to us.

EDITORIAL.

Owing to a variety of causes, I am compelled to transfer all interest in the TRANSCONTINENTAL PHILATELIST to Mr. L. O. Wainwright, who has heretofore acted as Mail Correspondent to this paper. I assure all my readers that this change is not of my own seeking but is forced upon me, and I cannot but comply.

Mr. Wainwright, who is well and favorably known in stamp circles, will conduct the paper on the same lines as heretofore, and I trust will receive the support from the fraternity which he merits.

I desire to extend my thanks to those who, by their patronage, have assisted in placing the paper in its present enviable position, and on behalf of Mr. Wainwright, bespeak a continuation of your favors, which I assure you will be promptly attended to and sincerely appreciated. E. S. LAWSON.

The present editor extends thanks to the former patrons, and assures them that their future favors will be duly appreciated, and will receive prompt and careful attention.

Owing to our favorable reception by the advertising public, we are somewhat crowded for space this month and will be compelled to abbreviate our reading matter somewhat. But in many instances this furnishes the most interesting part in the makeup of a philatelic journal, especially if there are many interesting features, bargains and novelties offered, and we can assure the reader that it will pay them to glance over our advertising columns.

We are contemplating enlarging our magazine, as we seek to give our readers a liberal amount of reading matter.

We beg leave to call the attention of the reader to Mr. A. L. Doherty's Auction Sale which is included in this number.

Our columns will always be open to all Philatelists, and any communication of interest will be gladly published.

We shall be pleased to receive any articles, items, or clippings relating to Philately or its branches.

Mr. Chris. Peterson informs us that he is about to publish a new magazine, which will be known as the *Puritan Philatelist*. It is to be issued Semi-Occasionally, and distributed among his friends and patrons gratuitously; we wish Mr. Peterson every success in his new venture, and would ask that all good Philatelists send at once for a copy.



The Transcontinental Philatelist.

VOL. I. WAUKEGAN, ILL., FEBRUARY, 1894. NO. 3.

ANTIGUA.

Compiled for the TRANSCONTINENTAL PHILATELIST by A. L. OLIVER.

Antigua, one of the West India Islands, and the most important one of the Windward Group, has an area of 170 square miles, or 122,000 acres, of which about 100,000 are under cultivation. It was first settled in 1632, by the English, having until then remained uninhabited. The population in 1871 was 34,344, and in 1881 it was 34,964, an increase of only 620 people.

The principal cause of its slow advancement in population is the scarcity of fresh water, and the dangerous shoals and rocks which surround it.

St. John's the chief town, stands at the head of a safe and capacious bay, but, unfortunately, has not sufficient depth to admit large vessels. English Harbor is, on the whole, a more commodious port, and has been selected as the station of the Royal Mail Steam Packets. It is said to be capable of receiving the largest ships in the British navy.

The productions of Antigua are sugar, molasses and rum, besides various provisions, which are generally sufficient for its own consumption. The value of the sugar exports in 1856 was \$1,460,593; in 1873 \$280,623, a decrease of \$1,179,970.

The revenue of Antigua is about \$194,000, the expenditures a trifle less. The emancipation of the slaves seems to have been beneficial to the export trade, rather than otherwise. In connection generally with the emancipation of the slaves, of which, immediately previous to the abolition of slavery, Antigua had about 30,000, it seems to have occupied a prominently creditable position.

Immediately after the passing of the imperial statute on the subject, the Antigua legislature, rejecting the intermediate and probationary period of apprenticeship, proclaimed unqualified freedom for all the slaves from Aug. 1, 1834.

This bold measure, which was rather influenced by their own judgment than by the advice of the English government, proved to be as judicious as it was humane.

Antigua has had her full amount of trouble, having twice suffered severely from earthquakes, once in the early days 1639, and again in 1843. Heavy rains are also of frequent occurrence, and, together with its bad surroundings, have greatly hindered the advancement of the island.

The inhabitants are mixed, and include a variety of colors and several languages, although the English is preferred. Antigua is also the place of residence of the governor-in-chief of the British portion of the islands in the

Leeward Group.

We notice upon a thorough examination that there are about three variety of shades of the 6 pence 1862; they are as follows: green, dark green and yellowish green, and three varieties of the 1 pence, carmine, vermilion and lilac rose.

Of the 1873 we find the 1 pence in carmine, vermilion watermarked WM CC, also with the WM inverted. The 6 pence dark green, yellowish green, and also with the WM inverted.

The penny stamp cut in half was used as 1-2 penny, cut vertically right on left half, on cover, and diagonally, upper on lower half, on cover. The 1 and 3 pence revenue stamps were also used for postage.

Written for the TRANSCONTINENTAL PHILATELIST.

A PHILATELIC EXPERT.

BY NOX.

While in the office of my friend, Mr. Lucifer, (a stamp dealer of N. Y.) recently, my attention was attracted by the entrance of a stout individual of rather seedy apparal, and a general appearance which might lead the observer to imagine him a Chicago anarchist.

After meandering around the room a few times, to get the lay of the land, he at length stopped before a tray of Continentals, and, after running his greasy hands through them a few times, drawled out in a tone which plainly showed that he knew what he was talking about, and it would be useless to deny the fact, "Got a few stamps here."

Lucifer was forced to admit that he had.

"Continentals," exclaimed the stranger, "Continentals."

Lucifer, who had purchased them at 8c. a thousand, had always supposed that they were, still he was pleased to have the stranger bear testimony to his views.

"Proprietor?" asked the stranger, as Lucifer did not deny that the stamps were Continentals, and greeted him with a smile.

"Yes," replied Lucifer, "you are a collector, I presume?"

"Well, yes," said the stranger, and lowering his voice to a confidential whisper, said, "and I'm looking for a job."

From the manner of the strangers saying it, one would have thought that he was losing a great chance if he did not engage him on the spot, but Lucifer only smiled and said "How long have you been collecting, and how many varieties have you got?"

The stranger cocked his head to one side and gazed at the ceiling as he proceeded to jog his own memory.

"Well—I've been collecting about six months, and got about three hundred

varieties and worked for stamp dealers about three months," he replied in a tone of astonishment, as the result evidently surprised even himself.

"So you've worked at the business about three months," said Lucifer, becoming interested. "Where do you come from?"

"Well," said the stranger, "I've been all over the world and worked for the largest dealer in the country."

"Oh!" said Lucifer in a rather dazed manner, "and how long did you work there?"

"W'y, not long you know, about three or four days I guess."

Lucifer changed color seven times.

"Are you familiar with approval sheet trade?" he asked in choking accents.

"Approval sheets," calmly replied the philatelic expert, "Is my holt, and there haint much about it that I don't know, if I do say it myself."

"We don't do much of it here," said Lucifer, trying to speak calmly, "Our trade is mostly filling want lists."

"Well," said the stranger, "I know all about that. You don't handle rare stamps, I suppose?"

"A few," replied Lucifer, modestly.

The stranger looked astonished. "Not Sidney Views, though," he said, "Them's scarce, you know."

From Lucifer's expression one could plainly see that he was pleased to receive the information.

"Of course you are familiar with Seebecks?" was his next question.

This had evidently touched a weak spot. At first his expression seemed to say, "Beware, sir! I am dangerous when joked with." Then he settled down on one leg, like a canal boat mule, and exclaimed in a voice of astonishment, "Seebecks, what's them?"

This was evidently too much for Lucifer. He gasped for breath a few minutes and then without a word proceeded to the lavatory, filled the basin with water, and said: "Come in and take a bath and go to work."

The stranger's face took an expression of pain as he bolted out and disappeared through the door of a neighboring saloon.

One of the largest collections of rare postage stamps is that left to the British Museum by the late Mr. Tapling, member of parliament. It is now being exhibited in installments in the king's library there. The selections now on view include stamps of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Buenos Ayres, Hawaii, Newfoundland, Vancouver Island and Prince Edward Island. The collection altogether amounts to several hundred thousand examples, and is valued at \$50,000.

Written for the TRANSCONTINENTAL PHILATELIST.

THE SURCHARGE QUESTION.

By J. L. B.

This subject has been discussed time and again and despite all the efforts made to abolish the collecting of surcharged stamps, we believe it has increased instead of decreased.

Philatelists rave over the terrible (?) Seebeck issues and decline to place them in their albums, but at the same time collect all varieties of surcharges "The more the better they seem to think."

Several years ago an *Anti-Surcharge Society* was formed, which was a very good thing in itself, but the surcharged stamps will never be banished from the philatelic world till stamp dealers stop dealing in such trash.

Some philatelists adopt the method of collecting some surcharges and discarding others, or those that seem suspicious. It is a very hard matter to distinguish and decide what are and what are not genuine surcharges on certain postage stamps.

Why not discard all surcharged stamps from our collections? This seems to be the better plan of solving this problem. Let collectors remove every surcharged stamp from their collections and positively refuse to purchase any, and then the stamp dealers will discontinue selling them for want of buyers.

Any dealer will tell you there is much more profit in dealing in surcharged stamps than any other class. There is where the point lays; if it were not for the money, dealers would not keep such trash in stock.

A certain New York dealer has recently been sending sheets of surcharged stamps to collectors all over the country. These sheets are sent unsolicited and the dealer offers a discount of 50 per cent on all taken. The experienced collector will not bite at such bait, but the young inexperienced collector is taken in every time.

We hope every collector who reads this article will decide to give the surcharged stamps no encouragement by buying any surcharges in the future, and use your influence with others to do likewise. Give your patronage to dealers who do not fill their sheets with such trash.

NEARLY 2,000,000,000 COLUMBIAN STAMPS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The issue of Columbian stamps from January 2, 1893, to December 31, the period assigned to their distribution, is the subject of a statement which has been prepared by the post office department. The aggregate number issued to postmasters was 1,999,983,200.

OUR SKETCH BOOK.

Our traveling advertising solicitor has very little time on his hands lately. An unexplored region, which we have heard very little of, is the well known town of Milwaukee; our representative, therefore, packed his grip, and started out, full of life and vim, and ready for any new adventure he might meet with.

As he had already seen the cars, they had no great fear of him, and it is needless to say that his trip as far as his hotel was uneventful.

Mr. W. Schad of 75 2nd. St., has long been an energetic and pushing collector, and has accumulated a very large collection of both United States and Foreign stamps; he also belongs to several of our best Philatelic societies.

Mr. Otto W. Boswick, now located on E. Water Street, is soon to change his location to 18 Wells Street, where he will continue to devote his entire time to Philately.

He has a very large stock of stamps, and will undoubtedly soon control the entire stamp trade of Milwaukee.

Mr. Boswick has a very large collection of stamps, which he has been adding to during the 20 years he has been devoting to philately; although a German by birth, most of his life was spent in Sweden, before he concluded to come America. He is thoroughly posted in all branches of philately, and is a very pleasant gentleman to talk to.

C. F. Wallcott & Co., at 90 Wisconsin St., one of the busiest streets in Milwaukee, are also well known dealers, devoting most of their time to the approval sheet trade. They are very pleasantly located.

Mr. J. B. Hoeger, of J. Hoeger & Son, booksellers, at 369 E. Water St., makes a specialty of collecting European stamps only; his collection of these stamps is magnificent and causes us to envy the happy possessor. He handles the The Scott Stamp & Coin Co's. packets only.

F. A. Rhode & Son, located on Third street, conduct a large bookstore, and also import quantities of stamps from nearly every country on the globe. It is needless to say that they are large dealers.

Mr. Wm. Gehrs has doubtless the best collection of United States stamps in Milwaukee, and what he does not know about them is not worth knowing. His collection embraces periodicals, adhesives, envelopes, revenues, and everything issued by the United States government.

The Chefoo (Japan) local post-office has issued a new set of stamps, five in number, the design being the signal station and lookout in Chefoo. The colors and denominations are as follows: 1-2 cents, green; 1 cent, red; 2 cents, blue; 5 cents, yellow, and 10 cents, brown.

REVIEW.

The Jan. number of the *Detroit Philatelist* contains a very well written article on "The Postage Stamp," giving the date when the different countries joined the postal union, as well as describing the different stamps issued.

"Philatelic Politics," written by R. G. Badger, is also another very readable article in the same number. In fact the entire number is full of very good matter, and is undoubtedly the best Philatelic Journal hailing from Mich.

The *Southern Philatelist*, Vol. 5, No. 1, is as interesting as ever, and contains some very valuable information; "A Comparison Among the Colors" is deftly written up by R. E. Layman; it also contains an index of Vol. 4, and is very cleverly arranged.

The philatelic interests of the pacific coast are ably represented by *Philatelic Facts and Fallacies*, published by W. Sellschopp & Co., of 108 Stockton St., San Francisco, Cal.; among the large number of interesting items in the Jan. number we were very favorably impressed with the critical review of the 'New Album,' also articles on Hawaiian Stamps, Counterfeit Stamps and Locals, and a continued article on Reprints, all of which are well worthy the careful attention of the reader.

As a sample of what can be done to change the color of stamps, the *Philatelic Californian* presents us with a two cent green of 1887 issue, which is changed to a beautiful light blue tint. For beginners and those whose knowledge of philately does not render them secure against "changelings" this article is of real value. There are a goodly number of interesting and instructive articles in addition well worthy of perusal.

Among our most valued foreign exchanges, is "The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain," edited and published by the well known English stamp dealer, Mr. Wm. Brown, of 139 Castle St., Salisbury. The January number is fully up to the standard, besides comments on the doings of the various societies for the preceding month; we note the continuation of a valuable article on the stamps of the Straits Settlements, a noteworthy article.

We extend our congratulations to Mr. Brown on the estimable character of his journal, and hope we will receive it regularly.

The postal card celebrated its twenty-fourth anniversary on Dec. 1st. It was first issued by Austria, although to the German Postmaster General Dr. Stephan, belongs the credit of originating the scheme.

A blind letter-carrier is reported from Bernardston, Mass., and it is said that he rarely makes a mistake in the delivery of letters.

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FIRST AUCTION SALE

— OF THE —

United States Coin and Stamp Exchange,

A. L. DOHERTY, Manager,

1130 Masonic Temple, - - - Chicago, Ill.

Each lot is sold as one piece, and without reserve.

In case any lot is not as described, or if for any reason unsatisfactory, money will be refunded.

All stamps are warranted genuine. Abbreviations: *unused; p—perforated; pp—part perf.; uns.—unsevered; o. g.—original gum; o. o. c.—on original cover; dgd.—damaged; s. s., cut square.

Bids executed by A. L. Doherty, 1130 Masonic Temple; or by any Chicago collector.

Terms: strictly cash.

The stamps will be on exhibition at 1130 Masonic Temple daily until date of sale.

Sale will be held Feb. 26th, 1894, at 1130 Masonic Temple, at 8 o'clock P. M.

It is the intention to hold sales monthly.

Pomeroy, Son & Co., Auctioneers, will conduct all my sales.

1847 5c, 10c.	22 " Another.
" 5c, vertical pair.	23 1861 Another, a beauty, o o c.
" 10c cut into design at right fine margins top and bottom showing two mm of next stamp	24 " 5c (brown) 10c, 12c, 24c, 30c, 1863 15c
" 5c pair uns O. O. C.	25 " Another set of same, 15c unused.
" 5c two singles on one cover.	26 " 90c.
" 10c o o c. Fine.	27 " 90c perf, clipped 3 sides.
" Another o o c. Very fine.	28 1868 5c (slightly dgd) 10c, 12c.
" *5c. 10c, Gov. reprints.	29 " 30c.
1851 12c uns pair.	30 1869 *1c, 2c, 3c, *6c, 10c, 12c.
1856 5c brown, perf. clipped at left otherwise fine.	31 " Set of same and 15c.
1857 5c red brown, few perf., clipped at left and top.	32 " 15c.
" *5c brown without ornaments. unperf and having extra line at right.	33 " Same.
Another o g. Very fine.	34 " Another.
Another used.	35 " Another.
Still another.	36 " One more, very fine.
One more. Very fine, o o c.	37 " Same, no diamond.
12c. (3).	38 " Another.
1860 24c	39 " 24c.
" 30c small nich in upper R corner.	40 " Another.
" Another, perfect.	41 " Another. few perf. gone.
1861 5c yellow, fine.	42 " Another, very fine.
	43 " 30c.
	44 " Same
	45 " Another.
	46 " *90c, no gum.

(See next page.)

- 47 " 90c used, very small hole in centre.
- 48 1875 *90c reprint, perfect stamp.
- 49 1872 *7c, 10c, 12c, 15c, 24c, 30c, 90c all o s
- 50 " Another set of same, used.
- 51 " Same
- 52 1888 *30c, 90c, o g.
- 53 " Same
- 54 " Another of same.
- 55 " Pair of each, o g.
- 56 " 30c, (6)
- 57 " 90c block of 22, scarce.
- 58 1890 90c, (5)
- 59 " 90c, block of 16.
- 60 " 90, block of 30, largest block known.
- 61 1893 50c, \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5.
- 62 1865 *Newspaper, 10c, reprint.
- 63 " " 25c, "
- 64 1867 " 5c, original.
- 65 1875 " 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, 6c, 8c.
- 66 " " \$3, o g.
- 67 " " \$3, o g.
- 68 " " \$6, o g.
- 69 " " \$6, o g.
- 70 " " \$24, o g.
- 71 " " \$24, o g.
- Departments.**
- 72 1873 *Agriculture, 1c, 2c, 3c, o g.
- 73 " " 6c, 10c o g.
- 74 " " 10c used.
- 75 " " 12c, o g.
- 76 " " 15c, o g.
- 77 " " 15c, o g.
- 78 " " 24c, o g.
- 79 " " 30c, o g.
- 80 " *Interior, complete set, o g.
- 81 " *State, 1c, 2c, o g.
- 82 " " 3c, 6c, 7c, o g.
- 83 " " 10c o g 12.
- 84 " " 15c o g.
- 85 " " 24c o g.
- 86 " " 30c o g.
- 87 " " 90c.
- 88 " " \$2 o g.
- 89 " " \$10 o g.
- 90 " *Executive, 1c specimen.
- 91 " 1 3c lightly cancelled.
- 92 " Justice 1c, 2, 3 6, faded except 6c.
- 93 " " 24c slightly faded.
- 94 " " 30c same condition.
- 95 " " *30c very slightly dgd lower corner
- 96 " " Another perfect and o g.
- 97 " " *90c slightly dgd but splendidly repair-
- ed. Not noticable.
- 98 Navy 1c 2c 3c 6c.
- 99 " Same.
- 100 " " 7c unperf left perf partly clipped. From right side.
- 101 " " 7c badly dgd but neatly repaired.
- 102 " " 10c, 12c.
- 103 " " 10c, 12c.
- 104 " 15c.
- 105 " 24c.
- 106 " 30c.
- 107 " 30c.
- 108 " 90c torn in two, neatly mended.
- 109 *Post Office, full set all o g.
- 110 " " 1c, 2c, 3c, *6c, *10c.
- 111 *Treasury full set all o g.
- 112 " " " used.
- 113 " " 1c 2c 3c 6c 7c 10c.
- 114 *War set complete o g.
- 115 " same used.
- 116 " same except 7c.
- 117 " full set except the 7c.
- 118 " " "
- 119 1879 Unpaid set complete.
- 120 Another.
- 121
- 122 Squire & Co local, Scott's No. 2001. o o c.
- 123 Another, postmark covering corner and local and general issue.
- 124 *Confederate New Orleans 5c brown on blue.
- 125 Another, used.
- 126 Mobile 5c blue on o o c, fine.
- 127 *Confederate 1861 10c uns pair o g.
- 128 " same block of 4 imprint on ungu.
- 129 " 5c blue block of eight o g.
- ENVELOPES.**
- 130 1853 3c die 2 on white, c s.
- 131 Another same.
- 132 Same on buff entire.
- 133 Another.
- 134 Die 3 on buff, c s.
- 135 10c die 4 on buff, c s.
- 136 Another, cut close two sides.
- 137 Same entire, unused but addressed.
- 138 1857 3c on buff, 1874 1c die a on orange both c s.
- 139 1863 2c on buff, entire.
- 140 *1874 15c on white, c s.
- 141 " Another c s.
- 142 " Another, entire.
- 143 " 30c entire.
- 144 " 90c entire.
- 145 1870* 1c 3c on white 6 7c amber 2c on orange c s.
- 146 1874*-82 5c die a and B (2) 6c 5c Garfield all on amber.
- 147 * 1c, 2c, 5c die a blue paper c s.
- 148 * 5c die a on fawn, c s.
- 149 1873 * War envelope, 12c on white, c s.
- 150 1870 1c and 2c, on orange, 1874 2c ver and 3c die on white, 1c on fawn 1882, 5c brown on white and amber, 1886 4c on white amber manilla and amber, 1887 4c on blue and buff, 1887 5c on blue and buff. 15 pieces all entire and clean.

FIRST AUCTION SALE

— OF THE —

United States Coin and Stamp Exchange,

A. L. DOHERTY, Manager,

1130 Masonic Temple, - - - Chicago, Ill.

Each lot is sold as one piece, and without reserve.

In case any lot is not as described, or if for any reason unsatisfactory, money will be refunded.

All stamps are warranted genuine. Abbreviations: *unused; p—perforated; pp—part perf.; uns.—unsevered; o. g.—original gum; o. o. c.—on original cover; dgd.—damaged; s. s., cut square.

Bids executed by A. L. Doherty, 1130 Masonic Temple; or by any Chicago collector.

Terms: strictly cash.

The stamps will be on exhibition at 1130 Masonic Temple daily until date of sale.

Sale will be held Feb. 26th, 1894, at 1130 Masonic Temple, at 8 o'clock P. M.

It is the intention to hold sales monthly.

Pomeroy, Son & Co., Auctioneers, will conduct all my sales.

1847 5c, 10c.	22 " Another.
" 5c, vertical pair.	23 1861 Another, a beauty, o o c.
" 10c cut into design at right fine margins top and bottom showing two m m of next stamp	24 " 5c (brown) 10c, 12c, 24c, 30c. 1863 15c
" 5c pair uns O. O. C.	25 " Another set of same, 15c unused.
" 5c two singles on one cover.	26 " 90c.
" 10c o o c Fine.	27 " 90c perf, clipped 3 sides.
" Another o o c. Very fine.	28 1868 5c (slightly dgd) 10c, 12c.
" *5c. 10c, Gov. reprints.	29 " 30c.
1851 12c uns pair.	30 1869 *1c, 2c, 3c, *6c, 10c, 12c.
1856 5c brown, perf. clipped at left otherwise fine.	31 " Set of same and 15c.
1857 5c red brown, few perf., clipped at left and top.	32 " 15c.
" *5c brown without ornaments, unpr f and having extra line at right.	33 " Same.
Another o g. Very fine.	34 " Another.
Another used.	35 " Another.
Still another.	36 " One more, very fine.
One more. Very fine, o o c.	37 " Same, no diamond.
12c. (3).	38 " Another.
1860 24c.	39 " 24c.
" 30c small nick in upper R corner.	40 " Another.
" Another, perfect.	41 " Another, few perf. gone.
1861 5c yellow, fine.	42 " Another, very fine.
	43 " 30c.
	44 " Same
	45 " Another.
	46 " *90c, no gum.

(See next page.)

- 47 " 90c used, very small hole in centre.
 48 1875 *90c reprint, perfect stamp.
 49 1872 *7c, 10c, 12c, 15c, 24c, 30c, 90c all o s
 50 " Another set of same, used.
 51 " Same
 52 1888 *30c, 90c, o g.
 53 " Same
 54 " Another of same.
 55 " Pair of each, o g.
 56 " 30c, (6)
 57 " 90c block of 22, scarce.
 58 1890 90c, (5)
 59 " 90c, block of 16.
 60 " 90, block of 30, largest block known.
 61 1893 50c, \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5.
 62 1865 *Newspaper, 10c, reprint.
 63 " " 25c, "
 64 1867 " 5c, original.
 65 1875 " 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, 6c, 8c.
 66 " " \$3, o g.
 67 " " \$3, o g.
 68 " " \$6, o g.
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 76 " " 15c, o g.
 77 " " 15c, o g.
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 79 " " 30c, o g.
 80 " *Interior, complete set, o g.
 81 " *State, 1c, 2c, o g.
 82 " " 3c, 6c, 7c, o g.
 83 " " 10c o g 12.
 84 " " 15c o g.
 85 " " 24c o g.
 86 " " 30c o g.
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 89 " " \$10 o g.
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 101 " 7c badly dgd but neatly repaired.
 102 " 10c, 12c.
 103 " 10c, 12c.
 104 15c.
 105 24c.
 106 30c.
 107 30c.
 108 90c torn in two, neatly mended.
 109 *Post Office, full set all o g.
 110 " 1c, 2c, 3c, *6c, *10c.
 111 *Treasury full set all o g.
 112 " " used.
 113 " 1c 2c 3c 6c 7c 10c.
 114 *War set complete o g.
 115 " same used.
 116 " same except 7c.
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 127 *Confederate 1861 10c uns pair o g.
 128 " same block of 4 imprint on mgn.
 129 " 5c blue block of eight o g.
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 130 1853 3c die 2 on white, c s.
 131 Another same.
 132 Same on buff entire.
 133 Another.
 134 Die 3 on buff, c s.
 135 10c die 4 on buff, c s.
 136 Another, cut close two sides.
 137 Same entire, unused but addressed.
 138 1857 3c on buff, 1874 1c die a on orange both c s.
 139 1863 2c on buff, entire.
 140 *1874 15c on white, c s.
 141 " Another c s.
 142 " Another, entire.
 143 " 30c entire.
 144 " 90c entire.
 145 1870* 1c 3c on white 5 7c amber 2c on orange c s.
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 amber.
 147 * 1c, 2c, 5c die a blue paper c s.
 148 * 5c die a on fawn, c s.
 149 1873 * War envelope, 12c on white, c s.
 150 1870 1c and 2c, on orange, 1874 2c ver and 3c die
 on white, 1c on fawn 1882, 5c brown on white
 and amber, 1886 4c on white amber manilla
 amber, 1887 4c on blue and buff, 1887 5c on
 blue and buff. 15 pieces all entire and clean.

Don't Be a Clam!

BUT

Read a Few "Good Things."



Every one puts up the finest Packet in the world. So do I. Mine is called

THE GREAT DIXIE,

and it is not something new, or something never tried before, but I have been selling this packet for months now and have hundreds of testimonials that would not tire you with reading, but I do WISH to impress upon you the fact that you ought to buy one. This Great Packet contains 399 different stamps, coming from all quarters of the Globe; a great many in the lot being unused, and then every few moments just as an extra gift we drop in a couple of

RARITIES.

If you were to buy these stamps singly you would have to put up FOUR times the "Stuff" I charge, and as a "Tip" to all probable purchasers I'll add that DEALERS are buying this packet as well as collectors. I suppose you think I charge about \$5. for all this? Well!! I haven't raised the price. It is sent postpaid for

ONE DOLLAR ONLY.

I can't give you my whole stock in my Dixie Packet, so I would like to send you some

Approval Sheets.

I have a very nice variety for the average collector at 50 per cent discount, and a better class at 33%, for the more advanced. Then if you wish special sheets put up, I give you 25 per cent dis.

U. S. at 25 per cent dis., also.

You have been very kind to read this lengthy ad. through, so now just request some sheets and I will make you a present of

50 Different Stamps, Free.

Now I'm Done.

A. M. RARESHIDE,

189 8th St.

New Orleans, La.

Don't Send to Hel-

goland to exchange your duplicates, but join the AMERICAN EXCHANGE CLUB, organized for the purpose of buying, selling and exchanging among members. We now have 40 members. We want more, and to all sending one good reference and 15c. membership card will be sent.

Blank sheets, 5c each, 6 for 25c.

Our sales to date average over 40 per cent.

A list of our members will be sent on application and we refer you to any of them. Any information regarding the Club will be furnished on application, by the Supt., ELWOOD WAGONER, 316 Maple Ave.

Galesburg, Ill.

Complete File

Of the Badger State Philatelist, published during 1887, '88 and '89. 21 numbers, fine order, sent prepaid by mail, with high value Columbian stamp, to any part of the world, 50c. This is very cheap.

Send at once if you wish a copy, before the supply is exhausted. Stamps on approval, a trial sheet d.

N. E. CARTER, Box 314, Delavan, Wis., U. S. A.

Bargains.

*Br. Honduras, 1891 complete	.75
U. S. Columbians 1c-10c 8 var.	.26
*Costa Rica 1889 1-50c 6 var.	.12
*U. S. Interior, 3 var.	.14
*U. S. Newspaper, 1c black,	.10
*1000 die cut hinges,	.08

ENVELOPES.

*U. S. entire '82 25c brown-amber,	.15
* " '83 4c green on white,	.10
* " '84 4c " " manilla,	.10
* " '87 4c c'mine " "	.12
* " " 4c " " blue,	.12
* " " 4c " on oriental buff	.12

*Unused. All postage extra

RICHARD G. BADGER,

295 Heath St.

Roxbury, Mass.

World's Fair Novelties!



Columbian Envelopes mailed at the **Worlds Fair Station**, Chicago day, and post-marked at World's Fair Station Oct. 9, 1893. Only a few more left. While they last I will sell them at 10 cts., or 3 for 25 cts.

I have a limited number of the **Pictorial Union War Envelope**, with Columbian 3, 4, 6 and 8c. stamps attached, which have been posted on different dates from the **World's Fair Postoffice**. They are suitable souvenirs of the War as well as the exposition. I will sell them for a short time only at the low price of 25 cents each, or six different for \$1.25.

World's Fair Programs,

From nearly all the noted days at the Fair, including Chicago Day, 25 cts. each, or 6 different for \$1.50, including Chicago Day, which day alone is worth 50 cts. each

U. S. Proofs.

A complete set of U. S. Proofs, including newspaper and department, and 1893 issue, \$40.00; all cardboard.

I wish to buy Columbians or other U. S. stamps in any quantity, for cash.

1000 Dollars for 10 Dollars.

— I MUST HAVE MONEY

One dealer advertises \$1000 worth of Stamps for \$150.

I offer \$1000 worth for \$10., and all U. S. They are all cleaned from paper and put up 100 in a package and contains 1872, '87 and '90 issues.

I will sell 100,000 for \$10 by Express. Order early, as I am closing out all my stock of cheap stamps to make room for others.

They are worth big money in Europe for decorating purposes.

U. S. Envelopes.

Cut square. I have a few thousands of them mixed, at 40c per 1000.

Do you know a good thing? U. S. Revenues are getting scarce. Would you like a few at these prices?

	Per 1000
Mixture No. 1, finely mixed	\$2.00
Mixture No. 2, good mixture	1.00

If you do not wish to buy tell your friends
Address.

CHRIS PETERSON.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

U. S. Postage Stamps and Novelties,

Publisher **PURITAN PHILATELIST**,

193 S. Clark Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

50 per cent commission on all

SALES.**Agents Wanted.**

Valuable Premiums. New 80-Page
Price List Free!
STANDARD STAMP CO.,
4 Nicholson Place, St. Louis, Mo.

**Wm. v. d. Wettern, Jr.,**

Wholesale Dealer in Postage Stamps
11 W. Saratoga St.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

New List sent on application to Dealers only.

E. T. PARKER,

BETHLEHEM, — — — PA.

Postage Stamps for Collectors.

NEW YORK BRANCH, 26 East 23d St.

There will be on sale a stock of used and unused
postage stamps.

Address all mail matter to Bethlehem, Pa.

STAMPS ON APPROVAL

At Liberal Discounts.

Auction Sales of Stamps

At Regular Intervals.

If you wish to receive catalogues send me your
address.

S. B. BRADT,

155 Washington St., Chicago.

OUR SPECIALTY,

COLUMBIAN STAMPS.

We can supply them, used and unused, to dealers,
lots of 10 to 1000, and upward. Price list free.

We also buy them and other U. S. any quantity.
Correspondence solicited.

Pierce & Peterson,

Wholesale Dealers in U. S. Postage Stamps,
103 Clark St. Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED.

33 and 50 per cent commission allowed.
This is the commission we are allowing agents
who handle our sheets, acknowledged to be the

Neatest, Cheapest and Best

in the market.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

80-page Price List free upon application.

Address with reference:

Miller-McCormack Stamp Co.,

Room 53, Emilie Building,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Coins, Stamps, Curios.

My 64 page Catalogue, 10c.

W. F. GREANY,

827 Brannan St., San Francisco, Cal.

NEW CANADA 8c.,

Great Britain 9d., blue and lilac,
and 10d., red and lilac, U. S. 1893, 3,
4, and 10c; Newfoundland, Columbia,
Env., all included in my packet of 25
varieties for 25c.

Sample copy

Canadian Philatelic Magazine

Free.

A. M. MUIRHEAD,

S. of P. 999.

Halifax, N. S.

**Exchanges Desired With Advanced
COLLECTORS.****BRITISH COLONIAL STAMPS
ESPECIALLY WANTED.**

Will pay good prices for stamps of Br.
Honduras, Early Ceylon, and Austral-
ian Stamps not in my collection.

Lists and References Exchanged.

W. G. JERREMS, JR.,

38 ALDINE SQUARE, CHICAGO.

500 Agents Wanted

For my Approval Sheets, at 40 and 50
per cent discount. Reference required.
Send for a sample copy of the
BROOKLYN STAMP.

U. S. Revenues bought in any quan-
tities, also U. S. and foreign bought
in any quantities. Collections wanted.

GERALD I. LAMONT,

212 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

1894 ALBUMS.



The 1894 Edition of the Celebrated International Album is now ready and challenges comparison with any Stamp Album in the market. We have spared no time or expense to make it perfect in every respect.

The plates are all entirely new and the spacing entirely re-arranged. It contains nearly 600 pages. It contains spaces for all varieties of watermarks. The paper is far superior to our former editions in every style. It contains spaces for all stamps issued up to November 1st, 1893, including Tonga provisional, Niger Coast, Shanghai, Montenegro, Jubilee Issue, Honduras, 1893, Obeck Canel stamps, &c., &c. If your bookseller or stamp dealer does not have same, send for sample pages and particulars. Prices: \$1.50, \$2.50, \$3.50 and upwards. Order early, as the first batch from the binders is mostly spoken for.

Yours Truly,

Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd.,
18 E. 23rd. St., N. Y.

2800 SOLD!!!

In three years. Dealers and Collectors both buy our Celebrated Imperial 3. 400 all different postage stamps for ONE DOLLAR.

The only one on earth. Stamps on approval. List Free. W. H. BRUCE, Hartford, Conn.

United States Coin & Stamp Exchange.

ARCHIE L. DOHERTY, Mgr.
1130 Masonic Temple. — — CHICAGO.

We carry the finest assortment of U. S. in Chicago.

Everything at Scott's Cat. price, or less. send cash for what you want.

We pay high prices for all good U. S. and B. N. A. Have you anything to sell, or will you buy?

Our latest edition coin catalogue, showing prices we pay mailed anywhere for postage. (10 cents.)

Responsible and honorable collectors give us just one trial. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

COLLECTION OF STAMPS FOR

They are valued at several dollars and will be given to any bright boy or girl for a few hours work.

Address, NATIONAL STAMP CO.
Hiram, Portage Co., Ohio, U. S.

Columbian Stamps WANTED.

FOR CASH. I offer the following prices for used specimens, per 100. Any quantity taken.

1c.	\$.10	2c.	\$.02	3c.	
4c.	.75	5c.	.80	6c.	
8c.	3.10	10c.	1.00	15c.	
30c.	18.00	50c.	35.00	\$1.00.	
\$2.00	150.00	\$3.00.	250.00	\$4.00.	
\$5.00.	425.00				

Columbian Envelopes. 1c. 50c per 100, entire.

" " 2c, 10c " cut [

" " 5c and 10c, \$2.50 per 100

I send no stamps on approval, but all send for my New Catalogue, which will be FREE to any dealer, containing 8 pages and devoted entirely to United States stamps.

B. S. ROSS, Wholesale Dealer,

509 Wieland, St., Chicago

BARGAINS In U. S. Stamps.

- 1861, 90c,
- 1869, 10c,
- 1869, 30c,
- 1872, 7c,
- 1872, 24c
- 1872, 90c,
- 1888, 30c,
- 1888, 90c,
- 1890, 6c, 15c, 30c, each,
- 1890, 90c,
- 1893, 6c, 8c, each,
- 1893, 15c,
- 1893, 30c,
- 1893, 50c,
- 1893, \$1.00,

All stamps in good condition. Orders 30c., postage extra; over \$1.00, postage at our expense.

W. PALMER,
Crossville, Tenn.



U. S. DEPARTMENT STAMPS.

War Dept.

Unused. Used.

1c	\$.02	\$.02
2c	.02	.02
3c	.02	.01
3c	.03	.01
7c	1.00	1.00
10c	.15	.12
12c	.15	.09
15c	.15	.07
24c	.25	.25
30c	.20	.10
90c	.40	.40

Navy Dept.

1c blue,		.40
2c "		.30
2c "		.55
Agriculture, 3c, used,		.10
" 30c "		1.25
Justice, 3c "		.30
Interior, 2c "		.02
" 3c "		.01
" 24c "		.15

Treasury Dept.

Unused. Used.

1c.	\$.20	\$.05
2c	.20	.05
3c	.06	.01
6c	.12	.01
7c	1.00	.75
10c	.25	.05
15c	.25	.05
24c	3.50	2.50
30c	.20	.10
90c	.40	.35

Post Office Dept.

3c	.04	.01
6c	.20	.04
10c	.50	.50
12c	.40	.15

I have a limited quantity of the above stamps and will send them on approval to all parties furnishing good references. Members of Societies need only send number.

Also carry a large stock of good FOREIGN stamps.

Next month I will list a fine lot of foreign stamps at remarkably low prices. All reliable parties desiring good sheets of foreign stamps at 50 per cent discount, should send at once to

ALEX. HUCK, JR.,

Kenosha, Wis.

THE J. W. SCOTT CO., Limited, 40 John Street, New York City.

(Under the management of Mr. J. W. Scott., the oldest Stamp Dealer in the U. S. First established, 1860.)

Largest Stock of Stamps in the U. S.

All of which are sold at lowest possible prices.

The Largest and Best Free Catalogue.

Send post card for 40-page circular.

Publishers of

"J. W. SCOTT'S BEST ALBUM."

Best in fact as well as in name. This book is right up to date, and contains spaces for all the Columbian Stamps. Price \$1.50 and upwards.

Auction Sales.

Throughout the season. Mr. J. W. Scott has conducted more stamp sales than any man living, and has larger and more valuable sales. Catalogues free.

Coin Department.

Complete lines of all U. S. Coins at moderate prices.

"The Metropolitan Philatelist."

Best Stamp paper published. 25c. per year.



Send a post card for circular at once.

VOL. I.

SAMPLE COPY.

NO. 4.

THE

Transcontinental

 Philatelist 

A MONTHLY FOR PHILATELISTS.



Edited By L. O. WAINWRIGHT.



Twenty-five Cents per Year.



Published By

The Transcontinental Philatelist Publishing Company,

WAUKEGAN, ILL.

THE TRANSCONTINENTAL PHILATELIST.

Published on the 1st Day of Each Month,

—BY—

The Transcontinental Philatelist Publishing Co.,

WAUKEGAN, ILL.

L. O. WAINWRIGHT, EDITOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: 25 Cents per year; Abroad, to Countries in the Postal Union, 40 Cents; other Countries, 75 Cents.

ADVERTISING RATES:

	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 ye
1 inch,.....	\$.50	\$ 1.25	\$ 2.25	\$ 4.00
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½ column,.....	1.50	4.00	7.00	12.00
1 column,.....	2.75	7.00	12.50	22.00
1 page,.....	5.00	12.50	22.50	40.00

A three line advertisement in Business Directory \$1.00 per year in advance.

All advertisements must be in by the 25th of the month to insure insertion in the following number.

TERMS: Cash in advance, or good reference must be furnished by party unknown to us.

Advertisers desiring to reach both the foreign and United States collectors will find this paper the medium, as our acquaintance extends abroad as well as through the states, and enables us to place the paper in the hands of the live, buying collectors.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES IN AMERICA.

J. G. WAINWRIGHT, Traveling Advertising Solicitor. Resident address, Waukegan, Ill.

THE PHILATELIC ADVERTISING EXCHANGE, 1719 O St., Washington, D. C.

RALPH P. SPOONER, Fordham, New York.

L. O. WAINWRIGHT, Mail Correspondent, Waukegan, Ill.

The above are authorized to solicit advertisements and subscriptions, and to collect all bills.

10

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Compiled for the TRANSCONTINENTAL PHILATELIST. by A. L. OLIVER

Argentine Republic, the confederation of the Rio de La Plata, or River of
er, South America—the Latinized epithet and the Spanish term being
ely copy and original of one and the same misnomer.

It is bounded on the west by the Andes, which separate it from Chili and
desert of Atacama; on the north by Bolivia; by Paraguay, Brazil, Uru-
y, and the Atlantic on the east; and on the south by Patagonia.

The republic embraces 14 provinces.

In 1880, the population was 2,400,000. Foreigners—of whom there were
 reckoned to be about 200,000 in the republic, consisting of Americans, Ital-
s, Spaniards, French, English, Swiss, Germans, and others—are includ-
in these numbers.

The Argentine Republic also claims the desert of Gran Chaco in the north;
that which, in the south, lies between the Rio Colorado and the Rio Ne-
Chili used to claim the south of Patagonia, but has now made a treaty
favor of the Argentine Republic.

These wide and wild domain, however, have been hitherto sources rather
disquiet than desirable acquisitions, as the Indians occasionally commit in-
ds.

Except the most purely Indian districts to the west of Buenos Ayres, the
vinces of the Argentine Republic lie chiefly in the basin of the Rio de la
ta, embracing much the larger half of the same.

Mountains abound in the north-west; and elevated ranges are found also
Entre Rios, which is situated, as its name implies, between the Parana
the Uruguay. But, with these exceptions, nearly the whole country pre-
sents boundless plains, covered alternately with rich pasturage and gigantic
tles.

The climate and productions vary considerably—being tropical and tem-
perate respectively to the north and south of Corrientes.

Agriculture, however, of every description is very backward, less perhaps
than one thousandth of the surface being under cultivation.

The rearing, in fact, of live-stock is the grand business of the country.
Herdions of cattle wander at will across the plains, or are kept on breeding
stations of vast extent; and likewise on mules and horses there are immense
herds.

Besides the Rio de la Plata, which is rather an estuary than a river, and

its far-reaching affluents, the hydrography of the Argentine Republic comprises the head-waters of some southern streams, which fall into the Atlantic, such as the Rio Colorado, the Rio Negro, &c.: and along the border, under the shadow, as it were, of the Andes, salt-lakes exist, and here and there abundantly encrusts the plains, both to the satisfaction and benefit of the roaming herds.

The names of the country and its estuary are, as already characterized, to a great extent, misnomers, yet silver ore, gold, copper, sulphur, coal and alum, have been found near the Andes.

Little mining has yet been done. The export trade, chiefly in hides and wool, is increasing and there are several lines of railway.

In 1515, Juan Diaz da Solis, while searching for a passage into the Great South Sea newly seen by Balboa, entered the Rio de La Plata. In 1826, Sebastian Cabot, son of the discoverer of Newfoundland, penetrated nearly to the confluence of the Parana and the Paraguay, being arrested by the rapids, which afterwards gave name to Corrientes.

In 1835, Buenos Ayres was founded, to command, though indirectly, the most practicable channel of the only outlet of the country, a city, which, in conjunction with its own colony of MonteVideo, on the opposite bank, has virtually monopolized the history of the region equal in extent to Western Europe. Gradually other cities were planted, partly by colonists from Spain and partly by adventurers from Peru, each city generally giving its name to its own province.

During the war of 1806, when both Buenos Ayres and Monte Video were occupied by the English, a change which, brief as it was in duration, virtually sowed the seeds of revolution.

Argentine Republic has a long history, including numerous bloody wars, which mostly are to the discredit of its people.

The stamps of the Argentine Republic are as interesting as its history is repellant. The tasty designs and gaudy colors alone would distinguish the origin of its production.

South and Central America stands pre-eminent in the design of its postage stamps; no country, as a whole, can show as clear a record for tasty letter decorations.

No country has ever attempted, or if attempted failed, to bring to light such highly colored and picturesque stamps.

No country, save one, can claim the honor of issuing stamps in such rapid succession giving to their people such fine specimens of the engraver's art, as will establish their belief in their own advancement, not only educationally but ethically.

OBSTRUCTING THE MAIL.

Written for the TRANSCONTINENTAL PHILATELIST, by E. R. ALDRICH.

The importance of the prompt and rapid transit of mail was early recognized by the United States authorities, and a rigid act prohibiting the obstruction or hindrance of the mail was passed by Congress in March, 1825, whereby a fine not exceeding \$100. was provided for each offense.

While it is plainly evident what would constitute such a breach as to warrant a prosecution under the act, yet there have been several cases where a conflict of law has caused appeal to the higher courts and rendered the decision of the court necessary.

One of the early cases occurred in Kentucky, where a mail carrier was arrested on a warrant issued out of the state court on the charge of murder and where it was held that such arrest was legal and that no action could lie against the officer serving the warrant.

On the other hand at a later date it was held, where a mail carrier was arrested for unlawful liquor business on a civil suit summons, that a prosecution could lie against the constable serving warrant.

In summing up the case the Supreme Court said, "The mail carrier must not be detained upon any civil suit, or claims for debt or damage, while in his discharge of duty to the public, but we think he is legally liable to arrest on a charge of any criminal offense."

The carriage of mail in the west, by stage coach, has also produced a class of cases which are interesting and which involved points which could only be determined by the facts in each separate case.

In the earliest case it was held that, "No offense is committed unless the mail is in transit and unless the horses or vehicle taken is employed in carrying the mail." While in a later case the decision was, "One having a lien against the horses for their keep cannot enforce the same in such a manner as to stop the U. S. mail in stage drawn by such horses."

In reference to railroads, three important cases may be noted; the most important a Pennsylvania case (U. S. vs Clark) evidently grew out of a railroad strike and it was decided that the parties were guilty if they detained a mail train even though they were willing to permit the mail car to proceed alone. The action of the men in the recent Lehigh Valley strike is vividly recalled to mind, this for the men while endeavoring to delay all trains, even assisted in the running of mail trains.

Another case considerably similar was that of U. S. vs Kane, where the defendant was found guilty, because of delaying the detachment of the mail car, which was to be sent on, on another train, on which the defendant was not entitled to ride although he firmly believed he had a perfect right so to

do.

The third case was of Wisconsin origin and is fully summed up by the syllabus of the case, that "A person holding a writ of possession from the State Court against a railroad company cannot obstruct a passenger train carrying mail."

An exceedingly interesting case is found in a plank road case hailing from Kentucky. In that state there is a statute authorizing the toll keeper on a pike road to stop persons refusing to pay toll in advance, and the driver of the mail coach refused so to do and the keeper relying on the statute stopped him, but the circuit court held that he was liable for so doing and that the state statute offered no protection when pleaded.

In U. S. vs Claypool the defendant while intoxicated assaulted the postmaster at or near the door of the post office and from the assault there resulted a delay in the transmission of the mails and it was held that an indictment would lie.

In the brick case (U. S. vs Woodward) the point involved was somewhat similar. The postmaster took the mail sack to the depot, and pending the arrival of the train threw them on a truck and walked down the platform to where a car of brick were being unloaded and got into a dispute with their owner, the mail was ultimately got on the train and the court eventually held that no indictment would lay.

Restricting the speed of a mail train while passing through a village has also been held not a hindrance within the meaning of the law, as has also the stoppage of a mail coach driven at full speed through the crowded streets of a city.

The most recent decision was a Washington, D. C. case, where boys placing obstructions on the track of an electric railroad, whereon mails were carried, was guilty of the penalty.

Of course there have been other and less important cases, but the above cases sum up the really important cases on the subject.

Postage stamps are counted eleven times during the process of manufacturing.

Switzerland has more post offices in proportion to its population than any other country.

The postage stamp longest in use and still used is the 5d of New South Wales. It was first issued in 1854.

Less than fifty years ago there was no postage system in this country. Previous to 1847 the mails were carried by private firms, and rates varied according to distance.

DIRECTIONS AND MISDIRECTIONS.

Written for the TRANSCONTINENTAL PHILATELIST by E. S. LAWSON.

The fact is occasionally brought to our notice, through a miscarried letter, that the Post Office department is liable to errors.

Being composed of ordinary human beings, it would be strange if there was not an occasional slip, but when we pause to consider the amount of mail matter handled by them, and the many difficulties under which they labor, our only thought is, "I wonder how they do as well as they do."

Among the many obstacles to rapid and correct work is, letters directed wrongly, or in such a manner as to require much study to place them correctly.

All the instances given in this article I have known of personally, but have changed the names in some cases.

During the summer of 1889, when Chicago and New York were fighting for the World's Fair, a Chicago man known to all in his branch of trade as "The biggest liar in town," told a New York friend, to show him the sentiment of the West, in regard to the location of the Fair, that a letter mailed anywhere west of Chicago, addressed simply, "J. W. Jones, care A. B. C. & Co., C., 1892 go," would be interpreted correctly by any postmaster or mail clerk through whose hands it might pass.

The New York man laughed at the idea, and told him such a letter would go to the Dead Letter office, offering to back his opinion \$20.00 worth. The money was promptly covered, and the letter sent to a correspondent at Spokane Falls, Wash., with instructions to mail.

Much to the New Yorker's surprise, it came back as promptly as though the address had been written in full.

Among the duties of my present position is the sorting of the mail for a large manufacturing concern, employing about 1000 men, among whom may be found representatives of every European nation, besides Americans and Arabs.

In preparing their mail for distribution, many peculiarities of address have attracted my attention, some of which are given below.

One letter which passed through my hands was addressed, "Mr. Owen McCarthy, Waukegan, Ill., or elsewhere," and bore the postmark of Limerick, Ireland. The writer's childlike faith in the ability of the Post Office department to locate Mr. McCarthy, wherever in America he might be, would be rather touching if the humorous side of the matter did not present itself so strongly. Mr. McCarthy was not elsewhere, so the letter was delivered with no difficulty.

This man, however, had not half the confidence that some one in Finland

possessed, who addressed his letter "Mr. Matti Koiristo, Washburn & Moen Manufak tur Co. U. S. of Amerika."

The envelope bore the stamp "Deficiency in address supplied by New York P. O.," and was sent first to the New York address of the company as was found in the directory.

The man was not there, the letter was forwarded to Worcester, Mass. from whence it was again forwarded, this time to Waukegan, where the man was found.

The following week, another letter, in this instance from Turkey, addressed to "Mr. Marderes Sharmonian, Washburn & Moen Mfg. Co., U. S. A." neither postoffice or state being given, was received here, having been sent from place to place, exactly as the Finnish letter has been treated.

Another letter, a little more puzzling than the last, seemingly, in as much as the postmarks show its receipt at New York Jan. 19th; mailed at Harport Turkey, addressed, "Mr. Aroot-bedroseian, Washburn & Moen Manufak tur Co. U. S. A."

The deficiency in address was supplied by the New York P. O. and the letter forwarded to its destination.

The name Waukegan, seems to be a good deal of a stumbling block to all foreigners, being rarely spelled correctly, as will be seen by the following: Warkegan, Wackegan, Wauchogen, Wakeyan, Wakegial and Waukian.

These are all copied from letters delivered within the past month. Had a record been kept for a year, the list would doubtless have shown some very striking combinations of letters.

These are blunders of ignorant people, but plenty of business men, who ought to know better, address letters to Waukegan, Wis. or Mich., which considering the fact that Waukegan is ten miles from Wisconsin and seventy from Michigan, is as bad, if not worse than misspelling the name.

While the addresses spoken of in this article have not, seemingly, been difficult of solution (except possibly the last,) still they are far enough removed from correctness to render them worthy of note, and to add further testimony to prove that the postal service of our country is second to none in point of efficiency.

France will soon adopt an interesting innovation in the postal card system. The cards will be issued in the form of check books, with stubs; the sender can make memoranda of its contents on the stub, and can have them stamped at the postoffice before the card is detached, so that a verified record of the correspondence may be kept.

PHILATELY THREATENED BY A FEW DEALERS.

Written for the TRANSCONTINENTAL PHILATELIST, by EVERETT E. ASHLEY.

For the past year many of our largest stamp dealers have been using a large amount of advertising space, announcing that they give fifty per cent discount on their approval sheets of stamps. Dealers in A1 stamps have found it impossible to give this large discount and get any profit. The latter announce in their advertisements that they allow thirty-three and one-third per cent or perhaps forty per cent discount. The question is, how can some give fifty per cent discount when others, buying their stamps at the same places, and in the same quantities, can give but thirty-three and one-third per cent commission. To make a long story short, I will say that the stamps offered at fifty per cent commission are hardly fit to make packets. How about selling them separately?

It is the beginners that are taken in by these DEALERS IN TRASH, for that is the best term that can be applied. We depend upon the beginners for the future of philately, therefore it is our duty to protect them. It is for this reason that I write this short article.

The beginner sends for a selection of stamps on approval. He (or perhaps it is one of the fairer sex) has looked over the advertisements, and naturally sends to the dealer who offers the largest discounts, (the dealers of trash.) In a short time he finds that he has nearly all the stamps sent him to select from, and tries another dealer of the same old TRASH. They are about the same thing. About this time he may lose his interest, and decide to sell his collection. Almost all beginners do this at some time of their early collecting life. He finds that he can get only about one-fifteenth of the original cost. Naturally his ideas of stamp collecting are anything but good. His advice to those that talk of coming into our ranks, is to leave stamp collecting alone. He proves to his own satisfaction that stamp collecting is a scheme for dealers and not one for collectors. He will be the means of keeping many out of our ranks. Nine times out of ten, if he had never known these DEALERS IN TRASH, he would not have given up stamp collecting and would have been the means of converting many into our ranks instead of giving his influence to keep them out. It is the fault of the dealers who sell their TRASH to those who have had very little experience, at fifty per cent discount.

Some may ask before they have given this subject much thought, why he didn't buy of dealers giving less commission. If you have never been in this position I would ask you to place yourself there now. The advertisements offering fifty per cent commission strike quickest every time, with the beginner. They may be compared to this little story: A small boy walked into a

cigar store one morning, and asked the proprietor if he could get a job. The proprietor looked him over a few minutes, and then said, "Well, sonny, can you tell a cheap cigar from a good one?" "Yes," says the little boy, "The cheap ones come in the prettiest boxes." He was hired.

In my opinion, the dealers who give fifty per cent commission on their TRASH do more harm to philately than all the approval sheet frauds that were ever known. The sooner this thing is stopped, the sooner people will have more confidence in stamp collecting.

COLUMBIAN STAMPS DID NOT PAY.

Last Batch of the Series Sent Out From the Postoffice Department.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The last of the big Columbian postage stamps have been dispatched from the postoffice department and are now being worked off upon the public through the local offices. Only 1,243,443,876 Columbian stamps have been worked off by the department during the first three-quarters of the last calendar year, and if the entire contract had been executed the country would have been afflicted with the souvenirs until the spring of 1895. Four hundred million more souvenirs were worked off in the quarter ending Dec. 31 last, so that the number left to dispose of was about another 400,000,000. The holders of the contract were reluctant to yield to popular protest against Columbians, because they pay them more than twice the profit of the regular style of stamps. The contract price of the Columbians was 17 cents a 1,000, while of the others it is only 7.47 cents a 1,000. The extra cost to the government on the 2,000,000 Columbian stamps has been \$190,600 and there would have been a further cost of \$95,300 if the company had insisted on the execution of the entire contract.

The rosy estimates of Third Assistant Postmaster General Hazen as to the revenue the government would derive from the extra sale of Columbian stamps of all denominations to collectors were knocked in the head by the hard times and the disinclination of the public to use the postal service at all when such articles were handed over its counters. The falling off of the business began, relatively speaking, before the panic came, and the increase for the quarter ending March 31, 1893, in the amount realized from the sale of stamps was only 6 per cent over the corresponding quarter of the year before, when the increase in the sale of the old form of stamps for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1892, was over 9 per cent above the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. Kerr Craige, General Hazen's successor, estimated the sale of Columbian stamps to be kept uncanceled at not over \$50,000 up to June 30, and that it would not exceed \$100,000 for the entire year. General Hazen's estimate was \$1,500,000 for the period ending June 30 last.

and \$1,000,000 for the following year, but this will not be realized. Collectors are evidently disposed to be content with canceled stamps and the aggregate sales for the year since June 30 last are likely to show scarcely any advance on account of the reduced volume of business.—Chicago Herald.

CHEATING UNCLE SAM.

St. Louis, Mo., March 14.—Special Telegram.—The postoffice inspectors have within the past few days unearthed a new and entirely novel scheme by which Uncle Sam's postal department is believed to have been defrauded out of a large sum of money. Three men are said to have been implicated in the unique scheme. One of them, H. L. Scott, was arrested last evening, and after spending the night in custody of a deputy marshal in a down-town hotel this morning gave bond before United States Commissioner Crawford for his future appearance.

Charles H. Mekeel, of the Mekeel Stamp and Printing Company, is also wanted, but is said to be in New York. The Federal authorities there have been notified by telegraph and expect to arrest him. Mekeel is Scott's employer, and a warrant for the two was issued this morning. The third man implicated is Samuel T. Baker, postmaster of Shrewsbury, Mo., near St. Louis, he was arrested tonight.

Mekeel is a dealer in rare stamps of all kinds and does an extensive business with stamp collectors all over the world. The larger denominations of Columbian stamps, of which only a limited number were issued, are very rare, the \$5 ones, the highest issued, being particularly so. Cancelled stamps of this variety are more desirable than the unused ones and command a premium with foreign collectors, the postmark being a guarantee of genuineness. A fourth-class postmaster is paid upon the first \$50 or less of any kinds of stamps he cancels per quarter 100 per cent; upon the first \$100 worth, 60 per cent; upon the first \$200 worth 50 per cent; upon the balance, 40 per cent. It will be seen that an increase of sales increases the postmaster's pay.

Mekeel or his agents are alleged to have made a bargain with the fourth-class postmaster whereby they were to receive a part of the postmaster's percentage on condition that they should mail matter at this office covered with a large amount of stamps. As an example, suppose a number of \$5 stamps were purchased at Washington or any other postoffice where they were on sale. The bargain would be made with the dishonest postmaster, perhaps, for a return of 25 per cent of the face value of each stamp on consideration that so many stamps were to be mailed and cancelled at his office to Mekeel. This would still leave the postmaster a profit of from 15

to 75 per cent of the face value of the stamps he cancelled. Thus the postmaster would enormously increase his profits, while Mekeel would get \$1.25 returned of the \$5 he had originally paid for the stamp, and would then be able to sell the stamp to collectors for more than \$5.

STEALING POSTAGE STAMPS.

Our St. John's correspondent has informed us that Mr. Henry Coombs, among others, have at last landed behind the bars. Below we give particulars as they appeared in the St. John daily.

STEALING POSTAGE STAMPS.—On the evening of December 21st last, Mr. Malcolm McLeod, of the Post Office, locked up his house on Britain Street and went to the Orange Bazaar. During his absence the house was entered and a quantity of postage stamps stolen. The stamps were chiefly Prince Edward Island ones issued previous to Confederation, and a number of other issues that have now become rare, and are looked upon as valuable to collectors. The actual loss to Mr. McLeod was just \$90. He reported the robbery to the police, who, in the absence of any available clue, kept quiet and watched carefully. Recently Capt. Jenkins and Sergeant Baxter received information that stamps were being sold in large quantities by boys. They traced a number of the stamps and found that they were the missing property of Mr. McLeod. They also found that the stamps were being traded by three young lads, Stephen Fry, Albert White and Henry Coombs, all of whom are children of highly respectable parents. The lads were arrested this morning and were locked up in the central station. Sergeant Baxter has recovered a large quantity of the stamps and the lads, who admit their guilt, have disclosed where they have sold a lot more. They entered Mr. McLeod's house by means of a duplicate key.

OUR SKETCH BOOK.

We take pleasure in introducing to our readers, this month, our New York City and Brooklyn correspondent, Mr. Raymond L. Perry, of 615 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., who will henceforth act as our special representative in the two cities.

Mr. Perry, who is well and favorably known in Philatelic circles, was formerly editor of the *Brooklyn Stamp*, and together with the position he now holds, President of the Ideal Philatelic Society of Brooklyn, places him so high in the estimation of all that we gladly accept his proffered services.

He is fully authorized to act for us as he sees fit, and we assure the many dealers in New York City and Brooklyn that they will receive a personal call from him. Please remember that Our Sketch Book is open to all dealers.

large or small, free of charge; and that if you wish to have a short write up, place the facts in the hands of our Mr. Perry and they are sure to appear in the next issue of our journal.

EDITORIAL.

We received part one of *Our Catalogue* during Feb. and although of diminutive form it makes up in quality what it lacks in size.

It is, as far as we can determine, the most valuable work we have yet examined, pricing stamps in every known condition, and although some of the prices are higher than we have yet seen quoted, as a whole it is as near perfection as has yet been attained by any publication of its class.



We have just received our membership card to the American Exchange Club, and wish to speak in the highest terms of this new Philatelic organization. The dues are small and the benefits large, and we see no reason why this new society should not be pushed to the front. Come forward then friend Philatelist and join our midst.



Clare E. Church, 108 Race St., Janesville, Wis., resident vice-president of Wisconsin P. S. of A., would like to hear from all stamp collectors in Wisconsin, in relation to organizing a state branch of P. S. of A. For application blanks and particulars address as above.



We have received our card of admission to the Chicago Philatelic Society and congratulate ourselves that we were fortunate enough to be considered worthy of being allowed to enter such a honorable gathering.



It is very likely that during the summer months we will cut down the number of pages in this journal. This cut is not made on account of any pecuniary trouble, but owing to our having insufficient time to devote to the editorial work which is connected with the get up of our journal.



Our Traveling Advertising Solicitor is on his way to Detroit, where he intends calling on the leading dealers and collectors, and we hope we will have an interesting account of his adventures in our next number.



Notwithstanding the remarks made by our Omaha friends in regard to the *Puritan Philatelist*, we think that Mr. Peterson did famously. Cannot our western brothers overlook a lack of reading matter, and be thankful, at least, that Chicago is at last represented by a stamp journal? And besides one that is issued gratuitously, and only once in awhile? You don't have to stand it every month.



We should be pleased to exchange with all good Philatelic papers, we are also desirous of corresponding with the editors, to make arrangements for exchanging space. It is our intention to circulate this journal through the colleges of this state and Wisconsin, and in this manner place upon our subscription list many names not heretofore known to papers of this character.

EXCHANGE COLUMN.

Notices of 20 words or less will be inserted free. Over 20 words $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per word. Only bona fide exchange notices inserted in this column.

C. A. Duel, Nymegen, Holland. I wish to exchange my Columbian stamps, U. S. A., 1c to \$1.00, for rarities or very good stamps to the value of 2¢ 10s., Senf's catalogue. Receiving 100 good stamps, I send 50 Columbian U. S. A., including 50c.

John Cooley, 399 Washington Ave., Albany, N. Y. I will give 500 well assorted U. S. and foreign stamps for 5 8c, or 8 6c Columbian stamps.

E. I. Gardner, Box 107, North Rose, N. Y. Stamp papers to exchange for U. S. stamps. A covered paper for 6c worth of good U. S. stamps from sheets.

Allyn Ford, Minneapolis, Minn. I will give ten different foreign stamps for each Columbian sent me, value above 2c., in good condition.

J. A. Schmidt, Germantown, Penn. Will exchange for stamps a single barrelbreach loading shot gun, good order. Make offers.

E. B. Jones, Ruthven, Iowa. Two stamp albums 45 varieties of U. S. coppers, books, papers, stamps and postal cards, for papers, stamps and cards.

W. Kelsey Hall, Peterborough, Ont. I offer \$5.00 worth of U. S. Revenues for \$3.50 worth of good duplicates, any number, from U. S. B. N. A. or British Colonies. Canadian Revs. to exchange.

M. A. Davey, Galveston, Texas. (S. of P. A. C. P. S. &c.) Desire exchange with collectors having three to 6,000 varieties, also postal cards. Will exchange stamps for natural history specimens or petrifications, minerals, etc., archaeological specimens, coins or other curios.

E. R. Morrison, 1631 F St., Lincoln, Neb. Sixty cents worth of good foreign stamps or rare U. S. envelopes for every 90c orange or purple or 50c Columbian.

Otto Bertram, Grahamstown, Cape Colony, Africa. I desire to enter into exchange with collectors have good Capes, Natal, Transvaal, Orange, Free States, Bechuanaland and Mashonaland stamps. Will return same value.

Walter G. Muller, Madelia, Minn. I will give stamps in exchange for Golden Libraries or any good boy's books.

Konrad Schneider, Kulmbach, Germany, Markt, platz. Whoever sends me 50 to 100 good stamps, receives same quantity and counter value in 30 to 50 different qualities only of Bavaria. Entires for entires.

Boyd Miller, Mercer, Pa. Offers a small printing press for 500 1c, 75 3c, 25 6c or 8c Columbian.

W. Hosback, 2005 Lambert St., Phila., Pa. 2c revenue stamp, printed on a bank check, for each 1c 15c Columbian stamp. (Have three varieties.)

E. R. Aldrich, Benson, Minn. Good foreign stamps worth 50c and over, to exchange for U. S. Stamp sheets.

N. E. Carter, Delavan, Wis. Exchange desired with advanced collectors who have 5000 varieties in their collection. I have fine duplicates.

Jay Robinson, Saybrook, Ill. A card printing press with metal type, to exchange for best quality of stamps.

Tyler Meriweather, Hiram, Ohio. Collectors, if you have any stamps which you wish to sell or exchange, write me for particulars.

L. H. Mutch, Houlton, Maine. S. of P. 980. One hundred philatelic papers to exchange for Columbian stamps. Stamps from my approval sheets for Columbians. Cash paid for Columbians. I want them. Write for lists, prices, etc.

L. W. Distler, Elmwood Place, Ohio. Will give 5 good covered philatelic papers for any of the following U. S. stamps: 7c 1872, 90c 1872, 30c 1888, 7c 1890.

J. H. Parry, 158 Strand, Sydney, N. S. W. Specialty, medium and rare Australlians and Tasmanian envelopes. Wanted wholesale offers of good British Colonials.

C. Krymer, Kalamazoo, Mich. Printing press, chase 3x4 $\frac{1}{2}$, to trade for U. S. stamps. 1 stamp per for every 5c worth of stamps.

E. R. Aldrich, Benson, Minn. Stamp papers in 10 pound lots. Make offer in anything.

Dr. W. O. Emery, 889 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago. Rare and common European for U. S. or Confederate.

Louis Kramer, Elkader, Iowa. Has stamps, bicycle, camera, watch, to exchange for self-inking printing press or something else.

B. F. Egan, 24 Roe St., Indianapolis, Ind. 500 common square cut 1 and 2c U. S. envelopes and wrappers for same of Canada.

L. Bradstone, Box 1039, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Would like to hear from collectors in all parts of the world in regard to exchanging stamps, Philatelic papers, postal cards and envelopes.

L. O. Wainwright, Waukegan, Ill. Excellent exchange given for Columbian stamps: have stamps from nearly every stamp issuing country.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

of 3-line card one year, \$1.00 in advance. Each additional line 35 cents extra. Cards accepted from reliable dealers only.

BOUT stamps call or write P. M. Wolsief-
75 State St., Chicago, Ill. 55 var. of U.
50c.

BRITISH North America and United States
stamps are my specialty. Edward Y. Parker,
Huron St., Toronto, Canada.

BRUCE, W. H., Hartford, Conn. United
States and British Colonials a specialty. List
price. 400 var. \$1.00.

BUNNING, A. W., P. O. Drawer 96, Los
Angeles, Cal. Fine sheets of stamps sent on
approval. References must be sent. Agents
wanted. Commission, 10, 25 and 50 per cent.

LBRECHT, R. F. & Co., 90 Nassau St.,
New York. Sole Agents in U. S. for Stanley
Ebbons Ltd., London. Auction Sales and
certificates our specialty. Sheets of stamps sent
on approval. Agents wanted. Commissions
from 10 to 50 per cent.

UT remember, if you want to buy U. S.
stamps at wholesale, B. S. Ross, at 509 Wie-
land St., Chicago, Ill., has got them. Sample
var. package, all U. S., and wholesale cat-
alogue, 45c., or 1000 mixed U. S., 45c. Best
prices paid for U. S. and collections.

500 RELIABLE AGENTS

Wanted at once, to sell old U. S. stamps.
Lots of which will be sent only to Good parties
on approval at 40 per cent off.

All Nations are invited to send sheets of rare
stamps in exchange for Columbian stamps.

G. W. ROBINETTE, S. of P. 636,
Johnson, Va. U. S. A.

JOB PRINTING.

Hard Times Prices. Philatelic Papers a Special.
Samples and prices free. Write for estimates
any work. C. A. MOXLEY, Rosemond, Ill.

FOR SALE COLUMN.

Under this head we print notices not properly be-
longing to our Exchange department, such as bus-
ness announcements, want and for sale notices,
etc., at the uniform low rate of (5) five cents per
line. Six words to the average line.

All notices will be set in solid brevier type and
no display allowed.

Dealers wishing to make this magazine a
premium offer to parties selling the most
stamps from their sheets, should write to us,
we allow a liberal discount. L. O. Wain-
wright, Waukegan, Ill.

A collection of 500 var. of U. S. and for-
eign stamps in a Scott's International stamp
album, postpaid for \$2.25. L. O. Wain-
wright, Waukegan, Ill.

Columbian stamps at wholesale. Send for
list. 100 var. fine U. S. postage stamps for \$1
Money refunded if not satisfactory. Royal
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1000 well assorted foreign stamps, postpaid,
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15 philatelic papers, covered and in good
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I want good foreign correspondence and
exchange. Value for value. No European
wanted. Floyd C. Kaylor, Newark, Mo., U.
S. A. S. of P. 409.

I have a few sheets of good stamps which I
will send to collectors who will buy. Refer-
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Kaylor, Newark, Mo. S. of P. 409.

We want exchange relations with serious
collectors and dealers. We have to exchange
almost everything of Roumania, and all the
stamps of the Balkan states. Please to send
choice list, registered. Rubbish will be sent
back unpaid of postage. We send choice list
at depot or on receipt of good references. Let-
ters are answered by returning post. Isaac
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Postal Service envelope, blue on blue, unused, cut sq., 20c. Pair U. S. officially sealed, 1888, imperforated, very rare, \$5.50. Officially sealed typograph, black, 6c. Same with period between "officially and sealed," 20c. 1000 Carter's Special Stamp Hinges, 10c. Envs' cut sq., used, 1864 issue, 3c pink on buff and white paper, the pair only 8c.

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GOOD REFERENCE REQUIRED.

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P. S. Please use 3c Columbian on letter. [4 1t]

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WILL M. RANDALL, Editor and Pub.,

BELLEVILLE, MICH.

A sample sent if you mention the paper-with-the-long-name. [4 1t]

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Bought for SPOT CASH.

U. S. stamps especially desired, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

Excellent exchange given for U. S. stamps if you should prefer to exchange.

In any case if you have stamps to dispose of, address,

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For foreign exchange. I am putting up packets very good U. S. stamps, cat. at 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 c each. No common 1890's in this lot, but some 1890's, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 15c. It contains U. S. of issues, grills, unperf., outerlines, yes, even 3 c pinks of 1861. If you don't believe this, then order a trial lot; you'll take another one! Do not mistake this fine mixture for the common C. S. stamps sold by some dealers at 30c, nor for the trash offered by others at \$1.50. You'll never get another chance to catch a snap like above packets at these prices again. I must have money, and for cash with order only, per P. O. M. O. Post paid in U. S. and Canada. Price per 500, \$1.25; per 1000, \$2.25. 30c extra to foreign countries. No 1890's in this lot!! Send for one before stock is exhausted.

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1108 Winter Ave.

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Columbian Stamps WANTED.

I will give the following prices for Columbian stamps in trade in stamps from my sheet. Can offer an extra fine assortment of stamps from nearly every stamp issuing country in the world.

	Each.
3c.	\$.025
4c.	.015
5c.	.015
6c.	.04
8c.	.05
10c.	.015
15c.	.15
30c.	.30

For the higher denominations I will allow double their face value. Stamps must be clean and paper must be removed from the back. All kinds of U. S. stamps wanted, common and rare, for which the best possible market prices will be paid.

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50 per cent commission on all

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GIVE US A TRIAL.

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ESPECIALLY WANTED.

Will pay good prices for stamps of Br.
Honduras, Early Ceylon, and Austral-
ian Stamps not in my collection.

Lists and References Exchanged.

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38 ALDINE SQUARE, CHICAGO.

500 Agents WantedFor my Approval Sheets, at 40 and 50
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tities, also U. S. and foreign bought
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" 24c green blk.	5.00
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" 90c black and carmine, (fine)	9.50

*Unused. Cash with order. Send references and obtain some of my choice approval sheets.

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536 East 142d St., New York.

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1894 ALBUMS.



The 1894 Edition of the Celebrated national Album is now ready and cheap in comparison with any Stamp Album on the market. We have spared no time or money to make it perfect in every respect.

The plates are all entirely new and the album is entirely re-arranged. It contains 600 pages. It contains spaces for all kinds of watermarks. The paper is far superior to our former editions in every style. It contains spaces for all stamps issued up to Nov. 1st, 1893, including Tonga provisions, New Zealand, Coast, Shanghai, Montenegro, Jubilee, Honduras, 1893, Obeck Canel stamps, &c. If your bookseller or stamp dealer does not have same, send for sample page and particulars. Prices: \$1.50, \$2.50, and upwards. Order early, as the first edition from the binders is mostly spoken for.

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18 E. 23rd St.

2800 SOLD!!!

In three years. Dealers and Collectors have bought our Celebrated Imperial 3. 400 all different stamps for ONE DOLLAR.

The only one on earth. Stamps on approval. List Free. W. H. BRUCE, Hartford.

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Send for our approval sheets of choice stamps from British North America and United States. We will allow a liberal commission for those that are new.

Kindly send list of wants.

References or deposit required in all cases. Blank approval sheets holding 25 stamps. Printed heading. \$3.00 per 1000.

Hinges, 10c per 1000; \$1.00 per 10000.

A FEW BARGAINS.

1851 New Brunswick 3 pence,	cat. at
	\$2.50
1860 1c, 2c, 5c, 10c, 12½, unused,	2.00
1865 P. E. Island, 3pence, used,	.50
" " " 2 pence, "	.35

Address, HARRY COOMBS & Co., Box 63, St.

A Great Bargain!

To thoroughly introduce myself among Stamp Collectors, I will offer \$2.50 worth of stamps from my sheets for \$1.00.

There is nothing like bargains, and unless you can purchase your stamps great deal cheaper from a new dealer, do not deal with him.

We fully understand that point, and intend to make such a liberal deduction each month that will insure us at least a portion of your patronage.

We have one word to say to our foreign friends.

We wish to appoint an agent in all countries in the Postal Union for the purpose of purchasing new issues of stamps, as well as to supply us with all old issues we desire.

We especially desire correspondents in South and Central America, and such parties as receive this number, we wish them to consider it a personal application for their services.

Full particulars as regards to prices paid and terms will be mailed upon application.

L. O. WAINWRIGHT,

Waukegan, Ill.

NEW PACKETS.

We have told you all about our New Catalogue and our Magnificent New Album, and the next thing we come to are our Packets.

We have them at all prices, from 25c. to \$25.00, and give a better assortment and better value than any other dealer.

Every packet is made up on our premises, from our own stock, and we do not have to keep orders waiting until the trashy European importations arrive.

A SPECIALTY.

We have just prepared a new line which cannot be equalled. Nos. 322 to 327, containing 25 stamps each, respectfully, from Africa, Asia, Australia, West Indies, South Africa and Central America.

PRICE 25 CENTS EACH.

During January and February we shall sell you the 6 packets for \$1.25 if you mention this paper.

Now, free, 60-page price list, just out.

Don't fail to send for it.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd.,

16 East 23rd Street,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

VOL. I.

NO. 5.

THE
Transcontinental

 PHILATELIST 

A MONTHLY FOR PHILATELISTS.



Edited By L. O. WAINWRIGHT.



Twenty-five Cents Per Year.



Published By

The Transcontinental Philatelist Publishing Company,

WAUKEGAN, ILL.

Entered at the Post Office at Waukegan, Ill., as Second-Class Matter, Jan. 13, 1894.

THE TRANSCONTINENTAL PHILATELIST.

Published on the 1st Day of Each Month.

:—BY—

The Transcontinental Philatelist Publishing Co.,
WAUKEGAN, ILL.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: 25 Cents per year; Abroad, to Countries in the Postal Union, 40 Cents; other Countries, 75 Cents.

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A three line advertisement in Business Directory \$1.00 per year in advance.

All advertisements must be in by the 25th of the month to insure insertion in the following number.

TERMS: Cash in advance, or good reference must be furnished by party unknown to us.

Advertisers desiring to reach both the foreign and United States collectors will find this paper the medium, as our acquaintance extends abroad as well as through the states, and enables us to place the paper in the hands of the live, buying collectors.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES IN AMERICA.

J. G. WAINWRIGHT, Traveling Advertising Solicitor, Resident Address, Waukegan, Ill.

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L. O. WAINWRIGHT, Mail Correspondent, Waukegan, Ill.

The above are authorized to solicit advertisements and subscriptions, and to collect all bills.

The Transcontinental Philatelist.

VOL. I. WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS, APRIL, 1894. NO. 5.

AUSTRIA.

Compiled for the TRANSCONTINENTAL PHILATELIST by A. L. Oliver.

The Empire of Austria, or Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, lies in the interior of Europe in a compact territory of about 5,350 miles.

Austria borders on Italy, Switzerland, Bavaria, Saxony, Prussia, Russia, Rumania, Servia, Turkey, and Montenegro.

With the sanction of the Berlin Congress of 1876, the small territory of Triest, on the Montenegro frontier and formerly Turkish, has been incorporated with Dalmatia; the Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, though occupied by and also administered by Austria, cannot of course be regarded as a part of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

The population of the Monarchy in 1880, including 17 different provinces, was 37,741,424.

The surface of the country is very mountainous or hilly, being traversed by three great mountain ranges, the Alps, Carpathians and Sudetes.

The leading rivers that have navigable tributaries are: The Danube, which has a course of 849 miles within the Austrian dominions; the Vistula, Elbe, Danube, and Adige. The Rhine only bounds the empire for about 14 miles above Lake Constance. The Isonzo, Zermagna, Kerka, and Narenta flow into the Adriatic.

Austria has a very favorable climate; but from the extent and diversity of surface, it presents great varieties.

The raw products of Austria are abundant and various, and in that respect it is one of the most favored countries in Europe: what one province lacks other supplies.

Its mineral wealth is not surpassed in any other European country; it is only recently that Russia has exceeded it in the production of gold and silver.

As a form of government Austria is a monarchy, hereditary in the House of Hapsburg-Lothringen. In the case of the reigning family dying out, the Electors of Bohemia and of Hungary have the right of choosing a new king, and for the other crown-lands, the last sovereign appoints his own successor. The reigning House must profess the Roman Catholic faith.

The nucleus around which this great empire has grown was that part of the Archduchy of Austria that lies below the Enns.

In the age of Charlemagne, about 800, the defense of the south-eastern frontier of Germany against Asiatic hordes gave rise here to a Margraviate, called the Eastern Mark or boundary of the empire, or Ostreich (Austria,) and the eastern government, which being united in 1156 to the country above

the Ens, was raised to a duchy.

After coming, in 1282, into the possession of the House of Hapsburg it rapidly rose to a powerful state; the princes of that House extended their dominion by marriage, purchase, and otherwise, over a number of other states, and from 1438 held almost uninterruptedly the throne of the German empire. By the acquisition (1526 and 1527) of the crowns of Bohemia and Hungary, the House of Austria rose to the rank of a European monarchy.

In 1804 Francis declared himself hereditary Emperor of Austria, and two years afterward laid down the title of Emperor of Germany and King of the Romans.

Austria is most unfavorably situated for commerce. High mountains oppose great obstacles on every hand to communication and separate the producing districts from the only sea that touches the empire. The first railway was a horse railway, constructed in 1825. The state in 1841 resolved to undertake the construction of railways, and since that time great progress has been made.

In the earliest times, what is now the Duchy of Austria was inhabited by the Taurisci, a Celtic people, but their name subsequently disappeared before that of the Norici.

After the conquest of the Norici by the Romans (14 B. C.), the country to the north of the Danube belonged to the kingdom of the Marcomanni, on the south of the river lay the Roman provinces of Noricum and Pannonia, in which was the municipal city of Vindobona (Vienna.) Tyrol formed part of Rhaetia. All these boundaries were swept away by the irruption of the Northern people, and the regions in question were occupied in succession, during the 5th and 6th centuries, by Boii, Vandals, Goths, Huns, Lombards and Avari.

The Avari, a people who had penetrated thither from the east, having, in 788, crossed the Ens, and fallen upon Bavaria, then part of the Frankish empire, Charlemagne drove them back (796) as far as the Raab, and united the district from the Ens to that river with Germany, under the name of the East Mark, Marchia Orientalis, or Austria.

In 900 these provinces were conquered by Otto I. in 955, and were reunited with Germany.

It is needless to follow all the alterations of boundary and changes in government from 1282 to the succession of Matthias, who became the emperor in 1612. During his reign a 20 years peace was concluded with the Turks, he lived to see the outbreak of the Thirty Years War and died March 20, 1619.

Bohemia refused to acknowledge his successor, Ferdinand II. to whom all the Austrian possessions had again reverted, and chose the Electro Palatine.

Frederick 5th., the head of the Protestant union, as king.

The battle of Prague (1620,) subjected Bohemia to Ferdinand, who formally set about rooting out Protestantism in that country and in Moravia, annulled their right of electing a king and the patent of their religious freedom, granted them by Rudolf II, and set up a Catholic reformation tribunal, which drove thousands into exile.

The emperor also succeeded in extorting acknowledgement of his sovereignty from the Protestant states of Austria. Hungary, which had revolted under the Prince of Transylvania, and the religious faith of the ruler was rigorously enforced.

But this religious war and persecution cost the House of Austria the lifeblood of its possessions. Of 732 cities in Bohemia, only 130 were left; of 30,700 villages, only 6,000; of three million inhabitants, only 780,000.

Austria continued to be a theater of war, the most serious was at the peace of Vienna (1809,) which cost Austria 42,000 square miles of territory, and 11 million florins of her revenue.

Up to recent years it has been in a continued struggle, with short periods of peace, either internally for the separate crown rights of their kingdom, or with other nations.

NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL STAMPS.

It would make a stamp collector insane from covetousness to look at the fat portfolio of valuable postage stamps shown to a reporter for the Times at the Chicago postoffice.

There were thousands of dollars' worth of stamps in a very small compass, and they were of a rare kind and denomination, which the philatelistical enthusiasts yearn for with a zeal which only collectors possess. They range in value from a plain black stamp, worth 1 cent, to a magnificent purple stamp worth \$60. This \$60 stamp was not larger than the 1-cent stamp, but a sheet of 100 stamps was worth \$6,000, or more than the salary of the Chicago Postmaster. The postmaster is very careful of this portfolio, as he is under a heavy bond for the custody of the stamps, and if he were to lose one there would be a hiatus in his salary which would give him insomania.

These stamps are never sold and seldom seen by the man who pays for them. They are, in fact, vouchers which represent money paid to the government for the postage on newspapers and periodicals. Every newspaper, magazine, and periodical publication pays 1 cent a pound upon the printed matter sent to subscribers. It is accurately weighed in bundles and baskets and the postage is paid by the week or month. The publisher pays his money, is given a receipt, and then stamps are pasted upon the stubs of the receipt book to equal the amount paid at the rate of 1 cent a pound. The

publisher never sees the stamp which he has paid for, and could not buy one of them at any cost. When the book is empty of receipts and full of stamped stubs it is sent to the postoffice department at Washington.

Stamp collectors who are writing continually to the postmasters for these stamps are referred to the Washington office, and even then, of late years, cannot get them, as the department declined to give them out or sell them. However, it is probable that the cancelled stamps are taken out by clerks, who realize handsomely by supplying collectors and the big postage stamp dealers of the east. Those collectors who want an unused stamp can hardly afford to pay \$60 for a bit of engraved paper which wouldn't carry an ordinary letter through the mail. But when thieves go through an office they know where to sell such rare stamps for which they can find no other market, and collectors are supplied, with no questions asked. The stamps range from 1 to 12 cents, and then increase 12, so that 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84 and 96 cent stamps are the series up to \$1. Then comes the \$1.92 stamp, the \$3, \$6, \$9, \$12, \$24, \$36, \$48, and \$60, which is the highest denomination. Should a bill be more or less the use of large and small stamps makes up the exact amount, so that a stub for \$69.87 would be covered with a nice array of steel engravings. The work on the stamps are far superior to the ordinary postage stamp, and the vignette pictures are all of mythological young women, including also a beautiful Indian maiden, who may be Pocahontas, Minnehaha, or some other dusky daughter of a sachem.

The use of stamps by the Chicago office is remarkably great and is increasing every year. Last year nearly \$200,000 worth were cancelled, and fully that amount will be used this year. This means the shipment of 20,000,000 pounds of newspapers and periodicals alone from the Chicago office. This is independent of the circular and other mail. There are now 23 dailies, 261 weeklies, 35 semi-monthlies, 1 tri-monthly, 194 monthlies, 5 bi-monthlies, and 14 quarterlies sent out as second-class matter from Chicago.

The amount has increased at the rate of 1,000,000 pounds a year for several years.—Times.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

By an act of Congress of March, 1873, authorizing the issue of official stamps for the various departments, stamps were issued for the following departments: Executive, War, Navy, Interior, State, Agriculture, Justice and Post-Office. Of these, the Executive had the fewest varieties, five, and State the most, fourteen; the Post-Office and War Departments issued envelopes. Later on in the year an issue for each department was made. The stamps were of the same general design as the regular issue of 1870, except the Post-Office department, which had large figures of value, surrounded by a

framework.

The Executive department, as I have before stated, issued the fewest varieties, only five, the one, two, three, six and ten cent, all printed in carmine. There were only 50,050 stamps of this department printed, and, therefore are very rare. This was the smallest number issued by any department.

The State department issued the largest number of varieties, fourteen, the one, two, three, six, ten, twelve, fifteen, twenty-four, thirty and ninety-cent, printed in dark green, and the two, five, ten, and twenty dollar, on black and green; these last four are larger stamps than the others. For this department there was printed 455,740 stamps, there only being 363 of each of the three higher values issued.

The Treasury department had more stamps printed for it than any other department, 24,566,000, of the denominations of one, two, three, six, seven, ten, twelve, fifteen, twenty-four, thirty, and ninety cents, printed in brown.

The War department issued 16,207,088 stamps, of the denominations of one, two, three, six, seven, ten, twelve, fifteen, twenty-four, thirty, and ninety cents, and of red color.

The Navy department issued 1,357,480 stamps, of the same denominations as the War department, but color being blue.

The Post-Office department stamps consist of a large numeral of value instead of head, with the word "Official" above, and "Stamp" below, and around the top of oval, "Post-Office Department." The stamps were black, and of the denominations of one, two, three, six ten, twelve, fifteen, twenty-four, thirty, and ninety cents. There were 12,661,895 stamps issued for this department.

The Department of Interior had 10,025,302 stamps, of one, two, three, six, ten, twelve, fifteen, twenty-four, thirty, and ninety cent values, and vermilion color.

The Department of Justice issued one, two, three, six, ten, twelve, fifteen, twenty-four, thirty, and ninety cent stamps, purple in color. The total issue for this department was 404,600.

The Department of Agriculture issued one, two, three, six, ten, twelve, fifteen, twenty-four, and thirty cent stamps, straw color. The total issue for this department was 1,223,725.

The total number of Department (adhesives only) stamps issued was 66,881,880.

There are several official seals, one of which is a large rectangular stamp, used to seal packages of registered letters, and has the word "Register" in large letters across it; on one end is "Post Office Department," and on the other, "United States of America." This stamp was issued in 1872. The color was green.

In 1877 there was issued a stamp about 1x2 in., rectangular, for use on letters, &c., found open and sealed by P. O. officials. Above was "Post Office Department," below, "United States of America," while across the middle there are the words, "Officially Sealed," a small head of Liberty between the the two words. The ground was a "Post Obitum," repeated 180 times. The color was brown. This was replaced in 1879 by another of the same design and color, but without the words, "Post Obitum," and a background of circles interlaced.

Early in 1889 there was issued a lithographed seal, with "U. S. Post Office Department," "Officially Sealed," "Opened through mistake by," in three lines, followed by a dotted line for the name of the person who opened the letter. Color black, on flesh colored paper.—Exchange.

OUR SKETCH BOOK.

As announced in the Feb. number, our representative finally reached Detroit, and after recovering, somewhat, from the fatigues of the journey, set about making the acquaintances of the dealers and collectors of that lively city.

Detroit has a live Philatelic Society, consisting of 32 active members, and is rapidly growing; their rooms are pleasantly situated at 163 Griswold St. At present the society is making plans for forming a Philatelic Library, and intend that this shall take a prominent place in their future work.

The officers of the society are, T. L. W. Porte, Pres.; R. S. Appleton, Sec. and Treas.; R. E. Smith, Exchange Mgr.; J. F. Miller, Librarian; W. F. Fratcher, Auction Mgr.; Thos. O. McCarthy, Cft. Detector.

The most prominent and active collectors and members of the D. P. Society are:

E. H. Vitalius, care Hugtt & Smith.	J. H. Merrill, 748 4th Ave.
W. P. Pitkins, 826 14th St.	E. W. Hill, 748 4th Ave.
B. C. Berger, 839 14th St.	Chas. Henze, 163 Randall St.
H. Beck, care City Com'tl Off.	Wm. Ellen, 299 2d St.
N. Hawkins, care Standard Oil Co.	Ed. Payshek, 766 St. Antoine St.
Mr. Farly, 31 Rowland St.	H. W. Boers, 389 Maple St.
J. F. Miller, 377 Dubois St.	T. L. W. Porte, 409 Howard St.
R. E. Smith, 251 Jos Campan St.	R. S. Appleton, 39 Montcalm St.
T. F. Henkell, 706 W. Fort St.	Walter F. Dessotell, 36 Bagg St.
W. F. Fratcher, Detroit, Mich.	Theo I. Pardee, 72 Jones St.
Thos. O. McCarthy, " "	

Among the most prominent dealers here are:
The Appleton, Porte & Co., located at 39 W Montcalm St.; they are doing quite a land-office business in the stamp line, and report trade as very good in spite

of the present hard times. In addition to their regular business they devote a good deal of attention to enlarging their own collections, as the opportunity offers. Mr. Appleton, Sr. member of the firm and Sec'y. of the D. P. S., has quite an extensive collection of both foreign and U. S. stamps, nicely arranged in a Meekeel's album. Among the many choice specimens in his collection is a complete set of the Columbian stamps, from the 1c up to the \$5., all perfect specimens. Mr. T. L. W. Porte, Jr. member of the firm and President of the D. P. S., has a collection of over 5,000 stamps and makes a specialty of British Colonials and postal cards, as well as a general collection of everything in the stamp line. His collection of postal cards is probably the best in the city. Both are very agreeable gentlemen to meet, either in a social or business way, and are sure to win success in their line.

Mr. W. F. Fratcher, at 839 Humboldt St., is also quite an extensive dealer in stamps, and auction manager of the D. P. S. His business is rapidly growing.

M. W. H. Strong, located at Wyandotte, Mich., a suburb of Detroit, reports business as very good in the stamp line with him, and is looking forward to a continued good trade this summer. Mr. Strong is a progressive young man and is sure to make his way in the business circles of Philately.

Through the kindness of Mr. Appleton, our representative was presented with a photograph of a group of a few members of the D. P. S. We regret our inability to reproduce it at this time, owing to a lack of time to prepare the plates, but shall endeavor to do so in a future issue.

EDITORIAL.

Mr. Peterson, of 191 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill., informs us that his Puritan Philatelist will be issued regularly, each month, after May 15, and also states that the Hoosier Stamp will be consolidated with it, he having purchased Mr. Babcock's interest. We wish Mr. Peterson great success in this new venture.

Messrs. Pierce & Peterson, of 191 S. Clark St., have dissolved partnership, after a happy four months of cooperation.

Our Traveling Advertising Solicitor, having returned from Detroit, contemplates a long trip through Ind., Ohio, Western N. Y. and Pa. Next month we will give an interesting account of several calls made on his way across Indiana.

With this number we present the first official report of the American Exchange Club, and would ask that collectors would thoroughly look into this, and if you consider it worthy of your support, then join us at once.

Clare E. Church, 108 Race St., Janesville, Wis., resident vice-president of Wisconsin P. S. of A., would like to hear from all stamp collectors in Wisconsin, in relation to organizing a state branch of P. S. of A. For application blanks and particulars address as above.

First Report of
**THE AMERICAN
 EXCHANGE CLUB,**

Galesburg, Ill.

Organized Aug. 1, 1893, with two charter members, the "Club" now has the following members:

1. Ellwood Wagoner, Galesburg, Ill.
2. O. O. Ingersoll, "
3. J. Trinkaus, Pekin, Ill.
4. F. C. Myers, Albany, N. Y.
5. C. W. West, Galesburg, Ill.
6. E. F. Stromberg, "
7. E. L. Tilden, "
8. W. E. Lovejoy, Big Rapids, Mich.
9. W. Fuller, Galesburg, Ill.
10. E. Field, "
11. Resigned. (Do not collect.)
12. " "
13. A. E. Brown, Oneida, Ill.
14. T. Blodgett, Galesburg, Ill.
15. G. Rogers, "
16. V. T. Ferris, Maywood, Ill.
17. Mrs. U. M. Hawkins, Galesburg, Ill.
18. W. Johnson, "
19. C. I. Cummings, Rockford, Ill.
20. G. S. Wilcox, Evanston, Ill.
21. W. D. Reed, Albany, N. Y.
22. W. A. Speed, Galesburg, Ill.
23. H. Rogers, Galesburg, Ill.
24. C. L. Morean, New York, N. Y.
25. E. Cornell, Marshalltown, Iowa.
26. S. M. Hamilton, Petersburg, Ill.
27. A. F. Little, Aarwood, Mich.
28. C. G. Stone, Hartford, Conn.
29. J. W. Smith, Noble, Ill.
30. L. G. Lambert, St. Paul, Minn.
31. F. M. Dorn, Madison, Wis.
32. W. B. Tyrrell, Albany, N. Y.
33. J. P. Eaton, "
34. John Cooley, "
35. F. S. Hayes, Galva, Ill.
36. John Skinner, Albany, N. Y.
37. F. L. VanDemark, Aarwood, Mich.
38. C. A. Peck, Albany, N. Y.
39. W. J. Bliesener, Warsaw, Ill.
40. C. Woodward, Galesburg, Ill.

41. L. O. Wainwright, Waukegan, Ill.
42. Ed C. Ives, Springfield, Ill.
43. A. H. Crittenden, Detroit, Mich.
44. W. M. Randall, Belleville, Mich.
45. Guy W. Foster, Windsor, Fla.
46. C. Fuller, Big Rapids, Mich.
47. S. L. Wing, Coldwater, Mich.
48. H A Allen, Albany, N Y.
49. R M Rich, "
50. A H Brett, "
51. A L Doherty, Chicago, Ill.
52. T O Cunningham, Kansas City, Kan.
53. R M Oleson, DeKalb, Ill.
54. Leo J Preisman, Chicago, Ill.
55. E M Waite, Portland, Me.
56. F R Lawrence, Canton, Mo.
57. W E Shaw, Utica, N Y.
58. A Shipman, DeKalb, Ill.
59. Roy I Talbot, "
60. Reserved.
61. C L Smith, Noble, Ill.
62. G L Rivers 161 B'd St, New Orleans La.
63. Geo Greasby, Jr, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Up to date, April 10, we have received over 250 sheets, and have made 25 books from same, the total value being over \$600.

Our sales have been over \$100., and this must be regarded very fair, considering the class of stamps that have been received.

Any reliable stamp dealer or collector in the United States may become a member by sending dues (15c) and one good reference to the Superintendent or Treasurer.

E. WAGONER, Supt.
 O. O. INGERSOLL, Treas.

The postage stamp longest in use and still used is the 5d of New South Wales. It was first used in 1854.

EXCHANGE COLUMN.

Notices of 20 words or less will be inserted free. Over 20 words, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per word. Only bona fide exchange notices inserted in this column.

Chas. S. McCoy, Cadiz, Ohio. Will exchange a pocket of fine foreign stamps, guaranteed to catalogue between two and three dollars, for 100 Columbian stamps above 2 cents.

Queen City Stamp Co., 155 Pleasant St., Cincinnati, Ohio. Anyone sending us their letter class only, we will allow them to select 75 cents off our approval sheets for every one dollar worth sent us. A good opportunity.

W. F. Schad, 71 to 75 2nd. St., Milwaukee, Wis. Philatelic papers, Chinese horned nuts, novels, books etc., to exchange for foreign or U. S. stamps. or Columbian stamps above the 2 cent value.

L. O. Wainwright, Waukegan, Ill. Excellent exchange given for Columbian stamps: have stamps from nearly every stamp issuing country.

Stamp Association, Box 174, Irving Park, Ill. All who wish to correspond and exchange with foreign and domestic philatelists, should send their address to us.

R. M. Shumway & Co., Batavia Ill. A 52nd edition Scott's catalogue in fine condition, been very little used. Exchange for best offer.

Wm. H. Seward, Windsor, Broome Co., N. Y. Letter-copying press, 9x11 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches and Odell type-writer, single case, for sale or exchange for stamps not in my collection. Write for particulars.

C. F. Case, Sam's Valley, Ore. S. of P. 209. Specimens and curiosities from this locality to exchange for stamps.

M. K. Thakur, Girgaum, Bombay, India. Collectors sending good stamps of their country will receive in exchange good Indian Native States.

V. E. Carter, Delavan Wis. Exchange desired with advanced collectors, who have 5,000 varieties in their collection. I have fine duplicates.

E. Bull Jr., clerk Mercantile Nat'l Bank Hartford, Conn. Exchange wanted with collectors. My sheets contain upwards of 2,000 varieties, all grades. Send sheets and receive mine.

F. J. Stillman, West Union, Iowa. Fine lot of old United States envelopes, entire, to exchange for U. S. adhesives, or rare foreign. I have a block of 8-cent, 1888, and block of six of same, both nicely cancelled and lightly cancelled. Also D. M. Richardson's 2-cent vermilion match stamp, catalogued

at \$12.50. Make me an offer.

Chas. P. Brohier, Kegalla, Ceylon. Will give 100 current mixed stamps &c., for same quantity of foreign stamps &c.; Ceylon, old and surcharged stamps for same quantity of foreign, surcharged and old, etc.

Louis Kramer, Elkader, Iowa. One copy of the Youth's Companion for every philatelic paper sent me.

J. L. Soumastic, 12, Rue Chevalier Rozé, 12, Marseilles, France. I have 3,000 duplicates, all different for exchange against good English Colonies. Send letters registered. I desire correspondents in every country. Catalogue basis Gibbon's, Bellin or Senf.

W. O. Moore, 705 May St., Dayton, Ohio. Fine gummed paper 17x22 inches to exchange for good foreign stamps.

W. A. Hughes, Baswon House, Geelong, Vic., Australia. Collectors: Send 50 to 100 assorted good stamps and receive same value in Australian.

C. Krymer, Kalamazoo, Mich. Four good stamp papers for every 3, 6, 8, or 15c. Columbian stamp. 10 papers for every 18, 20, 8, 15 or 30 cent stamp sent me.

B. Gordon Jones 6, Mission Row, Calcutta, India. Dealers in Indian and Native stamps. Foreign exchange desired; satisfaction guaranteed.

R. L. Thomson, Lisbon, Me. Offers a dealers stock, including sheets catalogued at over \$50.00, packets, and several hundred loose stamps &c., for a complete set of U. S. Columbian stamps.

L. O. Wainwright, Waukegan, Ill. A years subscription to the Transcontinental Philatelist for 500 2c or 250 1c Columbian stamps sent me.

A. Donk, Haastrecht Holland. Will exchange stamps and entire postcards, envelopes and wrappers of all countries in exchange for stamps of Curacao, Sur name, Sarawak and Timor. Philatelic Journals wanted.

Chas. Thompson, 703 Engelman St., Manistee, Mich. 1 philatelic paper or novel (will send list if desired) for stamp worth 5c sent me; stamps for stamps send sheets and receive mine.

Geo. I. H. Grammer, Gettysburg, Pa., S. of P. 253 Duplicate old U. S. postage and U. S. revenues exchanged for U. S. postage and U. S. revenues, even, by Scott's catalogue—54th edition.

Ramsey Peugnet, Fordham, N. Y. Wanted: U. S. stamps in exchange for "Scribners," "Century," and "Harpers" magazine.

Bargains In U. S. Stamps.

1847-5c brown,	\$.50
1847-10c black,	2 50
1851-5c brown,	6.00
1851-10c green,	.60
1851-12c black,	1.00
1856-5c brown,	2 00
1857-5c red brown. (choice)	5.00
1855-10c green,	.92
1857-12c black,	.48
*1860-24c lilac,	2 50
1863-30c orange,	3.25
1861-5c yellow,	4 25
1861-5c brown,	.20
1861-12c black,	.20
1861-30c orange,	.30
1861-90c blue,	1.50
1862-5c chocolate, \$.80	1860 1c buff, .25
1869-12c green, .45	" 10c yellow, .50
" 15c brown var. 2.00	" 15c brwn blue 1.00
" 6c blue, .45	" 24c green blk. 5.00
" 30c blue and carmine,	2.00
" 90c black and carmine, (fine)	9.50

Unused. Cash with order. Send references and obtain some of my choice approval sheets.

A. M. KIRTLAND,
536 East 142d St., New York.

WORLD'S FAIR OFFICIAL**POSTAL CARDS.**

I have them at the following prices:

4 cards, different designs, \$.25
12 " assorted " 1.00
100 " " " 8.00

These are all in A1 condition, unused, and the supply is limited, so order at once if you want 'em.

A Complete Set of Columbian

World's Fair Tickets. ONLY \$1.00.

These are all unused, 10 to a set, very nice and cheap.

B. S. ROSS, Wholesale Dealer,
509 Wieland St., Chicago, Ill.

Several Big Bargains

In United States Stamps and Envelopes: 3c news-paper, unused, 40c; 12c war, used, 10c; 15c war, used, 10c; 12c 1869, used, 40c; 90c 1872, used, 25c; 90c 1890, used, 32c. Unused Envelopes: 1c 1870, entire orange paper, 15c; 2c 1870, entire, orange paper, 15c; 5c 1882, entire, white paper, 18c; 5c 1882, entire, amber paper, 18c; 4c 1883, entire, white paper, 15c; 4c 1887, entire, blue paper, 18c; 4c 1887, entire, manilla paper, 20c. Postage extra.

N. E. CARTER, Delavan, Wis.

NEW PACKETS.

We have told you all about our New Catalogue and our Magnificent New Album the next thing we come to are our Packets.

We have them at all prices, from 25¢ to \$25.00, and give a better assortment at a lower value than any other dealer. Every Packet is made up on our premises, from our own stock and we do not have to keep ordering until the trashy European import arrives.

A SPECIALTY.

We have just prepared a new line of Packets which cannot be equalled. Nos. 322 to 327, containing 25 stamps each, respectively, from Asia, Australia, West Indies, South America and Central America.

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