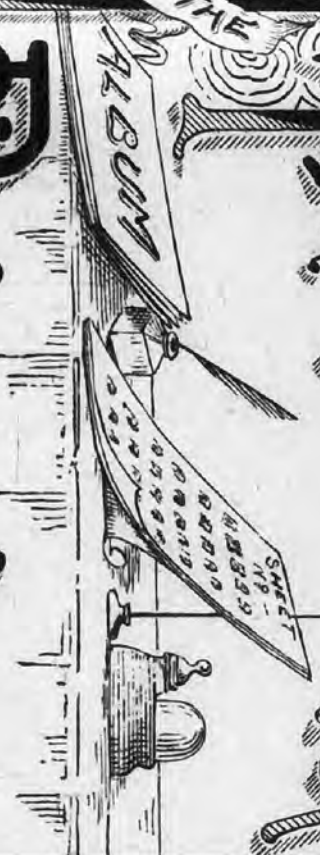


1904

401

THE
MINNESOTA
 ALBUM
 SHEET
 1904



Philatelist

A monthly Journal
 for Collectors.

Minnesota Publishing Co.
 Minneapolis Minnesota

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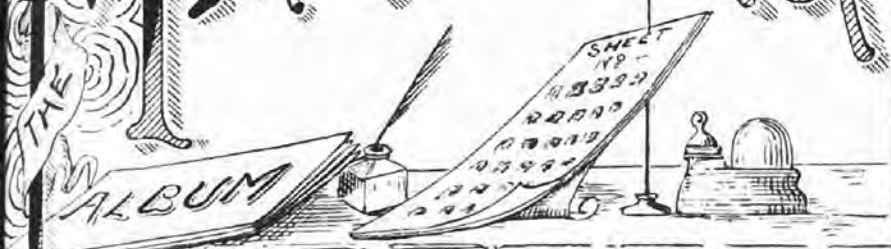
	per 5	10	
Argentine asst	6	10	Finland well assorted
Baden old issues asst	6	10	French Colonies extra assortment
Bulgaria asst	7	12	Japan finely mixed
Brazil asst	4	07	Luxembourg not common
Cape of Good Hope no 1s or 2s	6	10	Mexico 81 many varieties
Chili well asst	4	06	85
Cuba old and new issues	4	07	86
Dutch Indies many varieties	4	06	Peru extra assortment
Egypt finely mixed	5	08	Venezuela

Send for an additional list.

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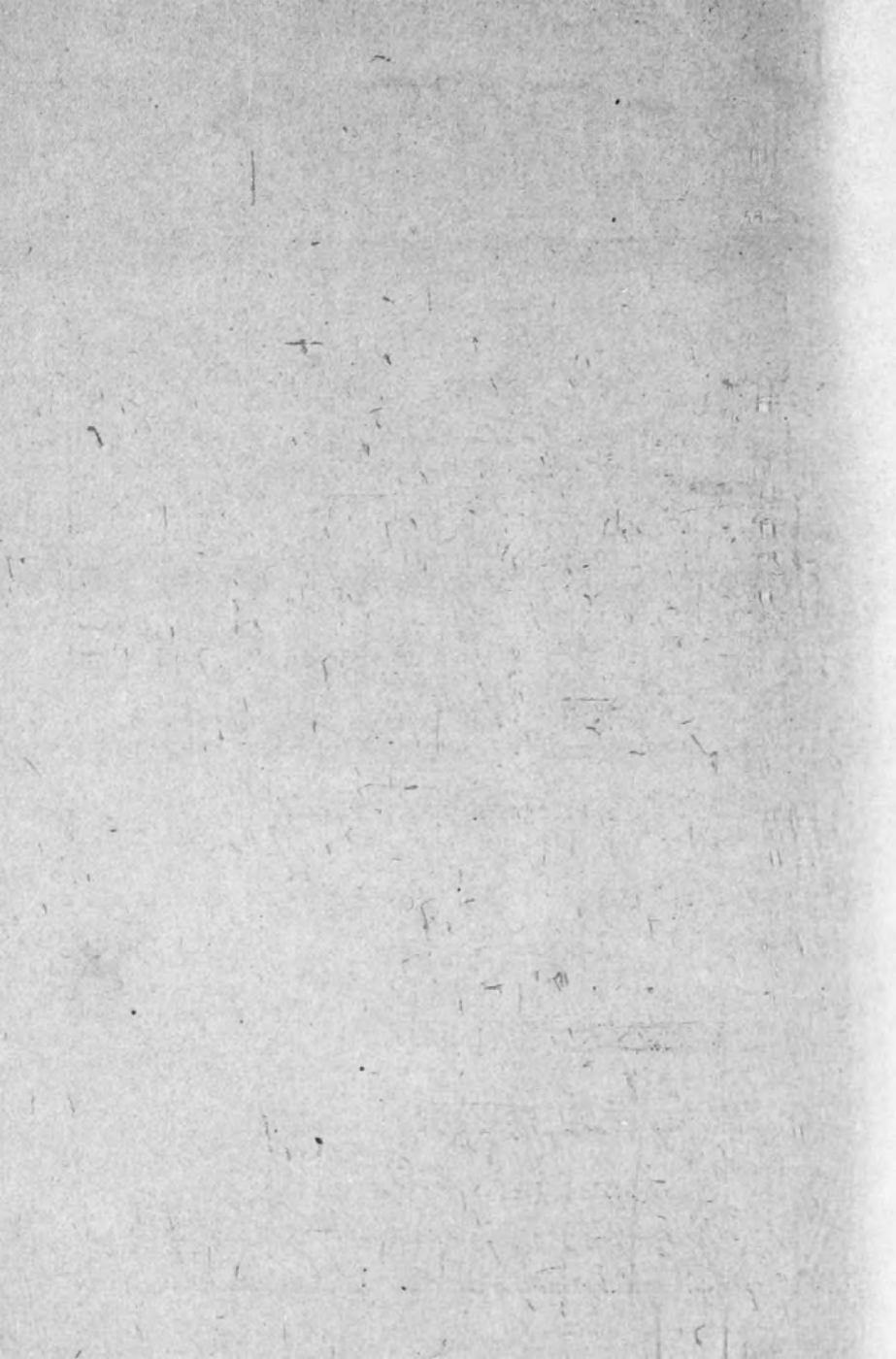
Philatelist.



A monthly Journal
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Minnesota Publishing Co.
Minneapolis Minnesota.



Proofs and Essays of the U.S

H. B. SEAGRAVE.

I presume many of your readers have no idea what Proofs and Essays are, so before I proceed farther, I will explain.

There are two kinds of proofs. Die and Plate. Die, or Hub proofs as they are sometimes called, are impressions taken from the die when first engraved and before the plate has been made.

They are distinguished from the ordinary plate proofs by having large margins much longer than is possible on a plate. Plate proofs are impressions from the plates that the sheets of stamps are printed from, hence they have but little margin, simply that of the perforated, in the original.

Most of the Die proofs are printed on India paper. Plate proofs are printed on India paper and fine card. Essays are designs for the stamps, supposed to have been submitted to the Government and rejected on account of failing the bill, in the estimation of the officials to whom submitted.

Many of them are as handsome as stamps ever issued by the United

States. Some, it is next to an impossibility to procure, and others owing, no doubt, to the plate or die being in existence can be bought for a mere trifle. A few years ago proofs and essays were things seldom seen even in the finest collections, but now, owing to philatelic influence, in a measure no doubt, such things are more frequently met with. I think that the collecting of these beautiful impressions has received quite an impetus. Of course, proofs and essays are little dabbled with except by advanced collectors or the specialist who collects U. S. stamps only. The amateur of today has ample to do to collect the regular government issues, unless he possesses the means, enjoyed by a very few. I will mention a few essays in my possession, as it may be a guide to some of your many readers.

1. Large "3" in center, postage above, cents below in lathe work oval, die proof in red, black, blue, brown and green.

2. Similar design with addition U. S. Washington to the right in circle "U. S. Postage" above. "Three Cents" below both on one piece in colors of above.

3. Franklin to the left, U. S. POSTAGE above, Three cents below, India proofs in red, blue and black.
4. Washington to right in niche, inscriptions same as the Franklin above, die proofs, five colors.
5. Washington to left, in lathe work frame, "A, B and C" in corners, die proofs, five colors.
6. Washington to left, U. S., in upper corners, 3 in lower. Postage above, value below, die proofs in five colors.
7. Washington to left in lathe work, octagon five colors.
8. Same as third described, but Albany Office at sides, Die proofs on india paper, five colors.
9. Washington to left, star in each corner, five colors.
10. Similar to 7th, but smaller, same colors, &c.
11. New York Post Office 5 c, large head of Washington, die proofs in five colors.

Why Not Collect Them

ERA.

There are several things which American philatelists, as a rule, seem either to be afraid of or else to treat with contempt. Of course every collector knows best what he desires to collect, still it seems that but very little meditation would cause many to change their minds concerning at least some

of these now-despised labels.

First on the list and, perhaps better treated than the others, come the Russian Semstvo or rural stamps. None of the objections brought against other locals can be brought against these.

They are not issued by private companies but by postal officials with the consent and approbation of the government. In fact, in use their employment is nearly identical with that for which the Baden Land-Post stamps were put in existence. This being the case, why should not philatelists collect them the same as the Badens. You say they will not carry a letter out of the country where they are used. Neither will the Esculap issue of Vera Cruz, yet you treasure them up.

They will not be received at any office except that from which they are emitted. Neither would the Brattleboro, Baltimore or any of the old semi-official United States locals. And why should the collecting public think of these when they can be easily seen from the prices realized at the New York auction sales when once in a great while a specimen is offered. The last objection which may be brought up while perhaps it is the strongest is one which in course of time will be overcome. It is that no list has been published in English which is accessible to the English reading public.

The American catalogues do not notice them and the American Journal

seldom if ever chronicle them. Not in Europe. The French and German papers give notice of every new issue. The PHILATELIC RECORD in London follows suit. Moens' and other foreign catalogues list the past issues, while many collectors make a specialty of them to the detriment of others. Let us hope that the future may have some favor for these frowned upon labels.

The next on my list for which I desire to plea are the locals of Norway, Switzerland and in Denmark, at least, those of Copenhagen and Aalborg if none of the rest. The stamps emitted by these places all seem to have a genuine postal use and should be collected as such. Many of these stamps show designs which far excel those of their respective countries' governmental issues. What stamp of Norway can show any beauty which can be compared to the reindeer of the Tromso local? The Swiss locals form as handsome a group as can be found in my album and while not so valuable as many others yet in no less a measure are they prized. The German locals with the exception of the Berlin Hansa and Omnibus and Packetfahrt, being of such recent and uncalled for emission, I would advise collectors to take specimens on the original envelope only.

The English locals are all scarce and undoubtedly, genuine, and how any American philatelist who cherishes an

Allen's or a reprinted Hussey's Horseman can say any thing against genuine foreign locals passes my comprehension. I shall reserve the subject of foreign fiscals for a future paper.

GOSSIP HERE AND THERE,

The C. P. A. now numbers 135.

The American Journal of Philately is before us. It is nicely gotten up and is well worth its cost.

The American Philatelic Magazine makes its bow before our collecting public. Its contents as well as its general make-up impressed us favorably.

Mr. Chas. A. Townsend, Akron, O., will soon issue something novel in the line of a directory. After each address will appear the size of collection specialties and whether a member of any society.

Our friend Corwin in the Am. Phil. comes pretty nearly to the head of the nail when he says that the word counterfeit should be printed in indelible ink on all stamps supposed by "the powers that be" to be of a fraudulent character. This is a good scheme and one which ought to commend itself to every honest philatelist. For if we are ever to break up this nuisance which is so nauseating, we must, as he says, "stamp out every head of the hydra as soon as it appears."

MINNESOTA PHILATELIST.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE

MINNEAPOLIS PHIL. SOCIETY.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

25 cents per yr. in advance. Foreign, 35 cts.

ADVERTISING RATES:

1/2 inch.....35 cts. 1 inch.....50 cts

1 Page.....\$5.00

Address, Minnesota Philatelist,
721 So. 7th St. Minneapolis, Minn.

THE MINNESOTA PHILATELIST.

Well, well, is this another new paper from the northland? We can picture to ourselves our readers as they survey this paper the first time.

We answer, no. This is not a new paper. It is the consolidation of the North Star Philatelist and the Philatelic Fortnightly. What do we intend to do? Well, we expect to have the same number of pages at all events, to circulate 20,000 copies this year and to rank as one of the leading papers of our kind. In order to accomplish this it will be necessary to have a few requisite things with which to succeed.

First of all, we should have live editors. Our Literary department will be presided over by one who is ably qualified to attend to anything of a literary character. His experience with other papers warrants the assertion that in him we have one of Philately's best writers. Mr Aldrich resides at Benson Minn. and all contributions of articles should be addressed to him.

In A. V. Chamberlin we think we have as good a conductor of a Curiosity department as there is in the north-west. He is a skilled zoologist and an advanced philatelist. The Curiosity department certainly will not suffer for the want of a head.

Regarding ye editor-in-chief, ye business manager and ye chief cook and bottle washer, we might apply a large dose of taffy but extreme modesty alone causes us to refrain. However, he will do his best to raise the standard to a higher level than either of the two former papers had attained. Thus we think with this editorial roster, the MINNESOTA PHILATELIST has a highly competent staff.

A second requisite to success will be the support we shall receive. Will it be sufficient? It will if every one of you who are not now subscribers just send us 25 cents by POSTAL NOTE for a year's subscription. Not only this, but advertisers must bear in mind that by the consolidation our circulation is almost doubled, while our rates remain the same. We must have your aid.

Thus we have outlined the two principal attributes which we must have in order to obtain success, and, trusting that these qualities will enter in, we offer you the MINNESOTA PHILATELIST.

We were not able to get out as we had printed a paper as we desired on account of sickness.

GENERAL CURIOSITY DEPT.

These columns will be devoted to collecting Oology, Ornithology, etc. Contributions will be gladly received by

A. V. CHAMBERLIN,

Minneapolis,

Minn.

AMONG THE RAPTORES.

By Dr. W. S. Strode.

Perhaps in no other section of the Mississippi Valley are certain species of the raptores found nesting so numerous as in the Spooner country around the village of Granville in central Illinois.

The most common nesters being two very interesting birds, the Red-Tail Hawk, (*BUTEO BOREALIS*) and the Great-horned Owl (*BUBO VIRGINIANUS*) while not a few Cooper's Hawk, Red Shouldered, and Sharp-shinned Hawks, can be found nesting each season by the diligent and successful hunter, and also an occasional nest will reward him of the Barred, Longeared, Barn and Screech Owl. But it is of the two raptores first mentioned above that I wish to devote my attention in this article and to a collecting experience on March 30th 1871.

On the morning of this date I started with myself on professional business four miles north of the village, and in a near proximity to a large tract of scrub-oak timber with some

trees of large growth in the hollow. In this timber it occurred to me there ought to be some hawks nesting. So after making my calls, I turned my attention to giving it a looking over.

After finding a number of crows nests which I did not care to bother with, I came to one that was more interesting. It was in a Lime tree standing in a steep hollow, and placed in the forks about 30 feet from the ground. A *Bubo V.* flew from it as I came near, and by going to the top of the hill I could see directly into the nest, which contained three baby owls in the downy plumage and of different sizes.

Not desiring any young owls I did not molest them but continued my search for hawks nests. Going over the crest of the hill and down into another hollow, I discovered a large nest in the top of a big white oak, and the owner at home. Putting on my climbers, which I always carry with me at this season of the year. I commenced the ascent the bird leaving the nest at the first click of the spurs against the tree, which I at once recognized as a Red-tail. I quickly made the ascent, finding three very round and handsome eggs in the nest, which I lowered safely to the ground by the means of a mitten and a ball of string.

(To be continued)

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M. P.

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(To be continued)

THE VALLEY QUAIL.

This is the common Quail of the Pacific Coast, to which it is closely restricted all the way from the Columbia River to Cape St. Lucas. Its name is an apt one, since it is rarely found at heights exceeding three or four thousand feet, beyond which it is replaced by the Mountain Quail. It "inhabits the prairies and the grain fields of the cultivated districts, and frequents the thickets which border the streams, usually in coveys of from a dozen to a hundred individuals, except during the breeding season, when it is found only in pairs. Like the Eastern Quail, the male bird is very fond of sitting on some stump or log projecting above the grass and weeds which conceal his mate and nest or brood, and, especially in early morning, uttering his peculiar cry—whistle it can hardly be called." This cry is coarse and unmusical, and may be represented by the syllables kuck-kuck-kuck-kee, with the accent on the last.

In August the Quails unite into bevy, which sometimes accumulate into large flocks.

The sportsman sometimes find it difficult to secure their birds after they are wounded for in some places

the ground is perforated with rabbit and squirrel holes, into which they will invariably run if they can. The hunter should train his dog to catch them as soon as they are shot, and catch them before they get into a hole. If you don't they will be more shot than any bird of their kind in the world. This habit of running away to die is one of their vexatious ways; another is, that often they do not lie well to the dog, and when flushed are likely immediately resort to the branches of some tree and skulk among the foliage. As they grow older and stronger of wing they fly farther, separate more readily, and more rarely take to the water, and sometimes before they are fully grown, they are found to have already become wary and difficult to approach. As one draws near where a covey is feeding, a quick sharp cry from the bird who first notices the approach alarms the whole, and is quickly repeated by the rest, as they start to run betraying their course by rustling of dried leaves."

Their flesh is of equal excellence with that of the Bob-White.

The letter "L" on Gold coins signifies light weight and is placed there by the Treasury Department. They do not command full value.

We are glad to hear that the season for this year has commenced.

NUTHATCH EGGING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

While hunting along the banks of the Mississippi River one day last summer with my chum, we were surprised to see a large Red Tail Hawk alight in a tree at the top of a bluff some two hundred feet above us. We were both anxious to get a shot at the bird, but, in order to do so, we had to ascend the steep bluff through brush and over rocks. At last we reached the top only to see the hawk sailing high above us, even higher than when we were at the foot of the bluff. There we were of saying we were disappointed. Tired by our hard climb we lay down on the grass to rest, but looking around I discovered a Blue-Breasted Grosbeak on a nest, which was situated on a branch of a large tree which overhung the bluff. Eager to get possession of the eggs I went soon on the branch only to discover two young birds in the nest, and I soon began to descend (which was no easy matter) when all of a sudden the brush gave way and down the bluff I went much faster than we thought I can assure you. Through the trees and brush, over and over I went until I lit on something very soft, where I stopped. At

first I was stunned, but owing to the tops of the trees and brush which broke my fall I received only slight bruises and soon began to look about me. I was wedged in a crotch of a large tree about ten feet from the ground. My chum as soon as I felt hurried down to see what had become of me, when he saw where I was he immediately ascended the tree and was about to help me when his attention was attracted by the cry of a Nuthatch which was perched on a limb with in three feet of my head, all at once the bird darted into a hole in the tree and then immediately came out. Forgetting my bruises he left me and soon was engaged in getting out their eggs. The nest contained five beautiful eggs (which made my bruises feel better). After securing the eggs he helped me out of my fix and then we turned our steps homeward.

Herbert H.

JEALOUS OF THE SOARING KITE.

Telegraph wires are not the only pitfalls for kites which the small boy must keep a lookout. A correspondent tells of a flock of geese that went sailing northward over the city where he lived one day early last April.

They seemed to attend sharply to the business of traveling, until they spied one of the numerous kites which the

THE INTERIOR OF NEW GUINEA.

The farther inland the party went the more natives were seen. In fact, they appeared literally to swarm in places. They are powerful men and are consummate liars. With the bow they are extremely expert and are deadly shots. For the first couple of hundred miles up the river the natives trade for tobacco principally, but beyond the distance mentioned the inhabitants met with would sell or do anything for a piece of red flannel. Sago is plentiful among them, and the pigs are innumerable.

The party brings a score of new birds and a variety of insects. The insects are beautiful and valuable, and some of the beetles, moths, butterflies, and grasshoppers are of sufficient beauty to send an entomologist into ecstasies. There are among the insects several which show protective imitative markings, as one large leaf moth is so shaped and colored that only the keen eye of a naturalist would take it to be an insect.

The color of the dead leaf is perfectly imitated and the back is lined with veins just as in a leaf. There is also a very large grasshopper that resembles very closely a green leaf, but the naturalist of the party regrets that they kept to the water instead

of taking to the mountains.—Sydney Herald.

(from the 7th page)
small boy was sailing. Immediately, they all fell too, and in a short time Mr Small-boy was minus a kite, much to his sorrow.

We have been delayed for several reasons and no one feels more sorry over it than ourselves. Our next will consist of 16 pages. The following articles will appear:

The Past by W. A. Warner,
The Pacific Navigation Co.,
France's Penny Post,

An interesting catalogue of Watermarks, illustrated will soon appear.

STILL HERE!

We have some **Bargains** to offer the month. All unused

Antigua 1/2d

1

Angola 5r

10r

Bosnia 2c

3

Borneo 1/2c

Correa 10 mos

French Colonies 71 5 varieties

U. S. Justice 3c

6

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N. W. STAMP CO.

721 So. Seventh St. Minneapolis, Minn.



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Being desirous of clearing out a large number of duplicates which I have on hand, I have determined to offer to the highest bidder monthly one hundred lots. All bids must be in by May 1st on the lots below. Bids must be for each lot separately, and 5 cents postage accompany each letter. All bids to be sent to

E. R. ALDRICH,

Benson, Minn.

Member A. P. A., C. P. A., S. J. P. S., C. P. S., etc.

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1.	Penalty envelopes, entire 11.	51.	U. S. periodical 10c.
2.	" " " " cut 7.	52.	" " " " 20c.
3.	U. S. 1769 30c, a fine specimen.	53.	Fiji 6c V. R. surcharge. Liberia 2c red.
4.	War envelopes 9	54.	Honduras 1st issue, set; Liberia 1 set.
5.	Saxony, 3 pf green. *	55.	Centennial env pair cut.
6.	" " 1855. 1/2. 1, 2, 3. *	56.	CochinChina 5c Renmon 5. * Martingale 5c.
7.	" " 1851. 1/2 *	57.	Suriname 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, one used
8.	New Foundland 1/2c red *	58.	U. S. 12c black.
9.	" " " " 1c green *	59.	" " periodical 1c black of 4.
10.	" " " " same, strip of 5 *	60.	Br Guiana 1860 3v, 1862 1v.
11.	Danish West Indies 1c, block of 9 *	61.	Bhopal 2v. * Puit ala 1v, Nicaragua 3c.
12.	Same, strip of 6 *	62.	U. S. envelope, note, 3c on white 1856.
13.	Bahamas 1s.	63.	" " register stamp, large green.
14.	Metropolitan Carrier Co. 5, 10, 20 brown 5c blue *	64.	Argentine card 4c.
15.	Hussey Horseman Rep. 4v.	65.	U. S. 2c wrapper, Jackson head *
16.	Nicaragua set 1882 *	66.	" " 1856 1c unused pair.
17.	Corea, 5, 10, mons *	67.	" " war env cut * wrapper 3v.
18.	Bavaria 1850, 12, 18 kr.	68.	Bulgaria 7v.
19.	" " 1862, 12, 18 kr.	69.	Br Guiana 1863 3v.
20.	Guatemala 1875. 3v *	70.	Bulgaria 7v.
21.	Nova Scotia 3d blue.	71.	Chili 1st issue 5v.
22.	Aaborg, 1, 2, 3, 50 *	72.	Same.
23.	" " 10, 20, 25, 50c *	73.	Br Honduras 4v.
24.	" " set * 8v.	74.	French Colonies 10v, scarce.
25.	U. S. due, 1, 2, 5, 10 *	75.	French unserved pair, rare 60c due.
26.	U. S. Revenues 100 mixed.	76.	U. S. 1851 1c on cover.
27.	Canada 8c register.	77.	Baden last issue 7v.
28.	Navy 10c proof.	78.	U. S. unserved pair 12c on cover.
29.	Interior 10c proof.	79.	Oldenburg 1 gro black on blue.
30.	Treasury 30c proof.	80.	St. Pierre and Miquelon 10 on 10c.
31.	P. O. 24c proof.	81.	Ceylon 4v provisionals Azores 3c.
32.	Saxony 3 pf green *	82.	Confederate 1862 10c blue.
33.	Mc'hurg Schwerin 3 sc env. cut.	83.	Confederacy 10c rose on cover.
34.	U. S. 24c lilac.	84.	Stamp Collector Journal 102, 103, 104 10c.
35.	P. O. dept. 3c env. entire.	85.	Western Philatelist 5, 6, 7.
36.	" " 6c env. extra official.	86.	Phil annual & Phil fortnightly 3, 4, 5, 6.
37.	Confederacy 5c 1862, unused pair.	87.	Philatelic papers 25 kinds.
38.	" " 5c green.	88.	Mexican Revenues 50 mixed.
39.	U. S. Rev. Sl con 2 1/2 inland rev cor torn	89.	Mixed lot of 50, cat. price 2c each.
40.	Victoria 5sh duty used postally.	90.	Another.
41.	American R. Telegraph 10, 15, 20c.	91.	U. S. envelopes 1853 entire 3v.
42.	Cashmere 2v.	92.	Another.
43.	Mauritius 3v.	93.	Mixed lot of 25
44.	Victoria, unused lot 25.	94.	Salvador envelope 2v * entire
45.	German Local Post, 33v envelopes.	95.	U. S. 3c red block of 4.
46.	U. S. 12c black grilled.	96.	Wells, Fargo & Co envelopes 3v.
47.	Confederacy, 10c rose on cover.	97.	Sandwich Island 4v * entire.
48.	Prussia, 8 gro block 4.	98.	Blue-inked war envelopes 1 doz.
49.	Jamaica 1 1/2d block of 9.	99.	Lot 1000 U. S. Rev. adhesive envelopes.
50.	Mc'hurg Schwerin cut env. 1sch.	100.	Lot 1000 mixed stamps, good material.

* Unused.

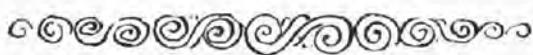
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THE

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THE MINNESOTA PHILATELIST.

Published Monthly for Stamp Collectors.

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† † means unused.

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†	Postoffice	10
†	"	4
†	Interior	10
†	War	11
†	"	11
†	Locals	7
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	Postage extra.	
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N. E. CARTER
Delaware, W

The Minnesota Philatelist.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., MARCH AND APRIL, 1888.

No. 3 and 4.

THE PAST.

Some Undeniable Historical Facts.

W. A. WARNER.

A controversy is now being carried on in England, and which is spreading over the entire world, to every place where there are Philatelists. And what is this controversy? Simply that Mr. Patrick Chalmers of South Wimbledon, England claims that his father invented the adhesive postage stamp in 1836, A. D.

The various Philatelic Societies, here and abroad, and eminent philatelists are taking either the affirmative or the negative side of the question. Societies pass resolutions about inquiring into the merits of one side or studying out the question. I know, takes time; but is not it worth the time spent in such in determining who did invent it, and who first applied it to postage? and in what country did it first appear? In which of its four forms? i. e. the band, Envelope or wrapper, card or adhesive?

The question is still before us, and to what part of the world must we look for the solution of the question?

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Now how shall we determine the right of Chalmers or Hill? or if not either of them, who it was? Why, by exploring the ashes of the past, the debris that time has thrown its pall over, by investigating the records of the past of many lands, even to remote antiquity. History may be ignored, but who dare deny its truths? Who is there who will say Rome, Athens or Thebes never existed? Cities, empires and people may pass away and be forgotten for generations, but still there exhibits a remain, a monument, tomb, coin or

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† "	4	
† Interior	10	1
† War	11	
† "	11	
† Locals	7	
† American Rapid Tel.	4	
† B & O	4	
† Constantuple Locals	3	
† Heligoland wrappers	3	
† ardina	10	
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50 varieties foreign		
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mound that is explored, or the coin deciphered, and old records are reached, and the truth is revealed.

Take for instance, the mounds of the Mississippi valley, here are the remains of a mighty people, we know not who they were, or what language they spoke; but who will say they never existed? No one.

So the ashes of the past will reveal to us where the adhesive stamp first appeared, who introduced it, what form it took of the four. Was it a private enterprise or Governmental? And I herewith give some of the discoveries of research that the ashes of the past have given up. Beginning at 1840 A. D. back to the remotest antiquity.

1840. United States of America. N. Y. C. The Penny post (adhesives), were relinquished in this year, and succeeded in 1842 by the New York City Dispatch Post. Private Local.

1840. Great Britain. Stamps were issued for the prepayment of postage, which was made compulsory. The stamp was black, Queen head sinister, 1 V. R. in upper corner, also the Mulbready Envelope and wrapper, 1 p black, 2 p blue.

1838. Australia, Sydney, N. S. Wales. Embossed stamps, round, bearing the Arms of the Colony and

Sydney P. O. N. S. Wales on envelopes. Governmental. (These were in use by Nov. 1, 1838. (Ed.)

1838. France, Paris. A pamphlet published by M. Prior, giving a full history of the Vallayer and DeChamoset Posts, and subsequently run by the French government.

1837. Great Britain, London. Postal reform bill introduced in the British Parliament by Rowland Hill.

1835. United States of America, Block Island, R. I. The postmaster issued a stamp of some kind in this year. Provincial.

1831. United States of America, Elizabeth, N. J. Stamped envelopes receiveable for postage paid. Sold in quantities, hand stamped on blue buff and white envelopes.

1834. Great Britain, Dundee, Scotland. Claim of Patrick Chalmers for his sire James Chalmers. Essays printed.

(18—. England. Adhesive medicine stamps issue prior to 1820. Ed.)

1819-20. Sardinia, Italy. Combined envelopes and wrappers of three values and three dies, printed in color in 1819. 15c, post-boy on horseback, sinister incircle. 25c same in horizontal oval. 50c, same in horizontal octagon, all in blue

1820, same embossed, watermarked in the first series with the King's head and arms. That of 1820 by a Greek border and twelve words in the native language meaning, "Authorities correspond by private carrier, by foot passenger and other means." Arms in center signifying their official nature. Their watermark was probably the earliest example of its use for any postal purpose. Discontinued in 1836. Governmental.

18—, Sweden, Stockholm. A proposition was made by one Treutberg to issue stamped envelopes. It was supported by the Count de Schwirin, but his proposal was rejected by the Assembly of nobles.

(1792. U. S. Uniform rates established by Franklin, Ed.)

1776. Belgium, Brussels. Let- ters of the post to be sent at a uniform rate of postage, prepaid by means of marks on stamps.

Proposal made by Paris deL'Epird, a Frenchman. Proposal rejected. Governmental.

1765. America. Known as "The Stamp Act," (Revenue) and the chief cause of the revolutionary war. Adhesive stamps of different denominations. Embossed on white paper, with the arms of Great Brit-

17—, America, Colony of New York. Jamaica, Long Island, N.Y. to Brooklyn and New York, uniform rate delivered 3d.

1716. Spain, Madrid. Secretary of the Crown, free stamp, Arms of Castile and Leon, it was in use until about 1800. Official.

1708. England, London. Half penny post, soon suppressed by the government. Private local.

168—, England, London. Murray & Dockwood's post, purchased by the post office department. A pension was allowed its founders. First uniform prices established in England by the government. Governmental.

16—, England. Bristol to London, penny post; a uniform. It may have been a governmental, but more probably a private enterprise.

1600. Holland. An adhesive revenue was known to have been in use.

16—, Honduras. Official stamp of the Victory, which was hand stamped in color on the package, and which give the bearer the right of way.

1683. England, London. Penny post, Murray & Dockwood proprietors, uniform rates. Private local.

166-. England, London. Tradition mentions a cover used by Charles II.

1659. France, Paris. The post of Vallayer revived by M. Chamose. Adhesive stamps similar to those now in use, 20c per ounce.

1653-4. France, Paris.* M. Prior tells us that the idea of a post paid envelope originated early in the reign of Louis XIV, by M. de Vallayer, who, in 1853, established (with royal approbation) a private Law post, placing boxes at the corner of the streets for the reception of letters wrapped up in envelopes, which were to be bought at offices established for that purpose. M. de Vallayer also had printed certain forms of billets or notes, applicable to the ordinary business among the inhabitants of great towns, with blanks which were to be filled up by the pen with such special matter as might complete the writers object.

One of these billets has been preserved to our time by a pleasant misapplication of it. Pellison, (Mme. de Sevigne's friend, and the object of the *bon mot* that he abused the privilege which men have of being ugly") was amused at this kind of skeleton correspondence; and under the affected name of Pisanter, according to the pedantic

fashion of the day, he filled up and addressed one of these forms to Mademoiselle de Seudine, in her pseudonym of Sappho.

This strange *billet doux* has happened from the celebrity of the parties, to be preserved, and it is still extant. One of the oldest, it is pursued, of penny post letters, and a curious example of a prepaying envelope, a new proof of the adage that "there is nothing new under the sun."

These envelopes were 8 Sou each and were sold in packages by the porters of the convents and colleges.

This being the earliest date that we have any authentic record of. But antiquity furnishes us of an example, and it is not on paper that we find it; the ancients placed their records on *stone*.

Probably 4000 B. C. Egypt. Graven on the wall of a tomb and colored, there is the picture of a messenger in the act of delivering to the king a sealed letter on the upper dextro corner there is a stamp or seal.

Now after all of these facts I ask any intelligent Philatelist, was James Chalmers the inventor of the Adhesive stamp, or Hill of the Stamped Envelope? They might both have introduced it in England, but surely they cannot claim its invention.

*See Nat. Soeities Bulletin No. 1. 1878.

For the Minn. Phil.

The Stamps of Nevis.

BY MAC.

In order to know about the designs of the stamps of Nevis, it will be necessary to find out about an old tradition which Dame Rumor has carefully preserved for us. Nevis is a colony of Great Britain, lying in the West Indies about two or three miles from St. Christopher. It is only a small island, having an area of less than 25sq. mi. It is quite fruitful, rice, coffee and sugar being its principal products. But there is a spring on the island from which flows mineral water which is said to possess a curative power. It is about this spring that the tradition lies.

DeSoto, the great explorer, was looking for the spring of perpetual youth, and happening upon this spring, at once thought he had now ended his journeying. Here, thought he is the much looked for fountain. He bathed himself in the water, expecting to be forever young. But to his utter distress, he was made no better. So he had another trip before him. He came to Florida and at last lay dead at the Mississippi river.

But to return. It has been said that when the stamps of Nevis were emitted, the engraving of

DeSoto's spring was placed upon them. How true this is I will not vouch for, but, at all events, there is the spring upon the first stamps which came to light in 1861. Four stamps were printed, as follows: 1p. lake, 4p. rose, 6p. lilac and 1sh. green. These were on gray paper. In 1862, a white paper was used for the 6d. and 1sh. These stamps while of a crude design are interesting to the collector as all old issues are.

In the fall of 1867 the 1p. was issued in a crimson color and the 4p. yellowish-orange. These stamps continued current until the British government entered into a contract with Deha Rue & Co., for a new set. This was in 1879, when the 1p. lilac appeared. In 1880, a 2½d. red was ordered and in 1882 a 4d. blue. All of these seemed from a philatelic standpoint a poor exchange for the earlier issues. The hackneyed portrait of the Queen is not a very pleasing sight to the average collector.

These stamps are used for internal revenue as well as postage for they have been obtained with the surcharge "Revenue." Another use made of the 1d. is to cut the stamp into two parts and use each as a half-penny. Collectors should be very

careful about buying any cut as it is not a difficult matter at all to cancel them and obtain a good high figure. Be certain the stamp is genuine before you buy it. I was once cheated on one of the half stamps of St. Christopher and my experience, while it cost me quite a little, proved of great value to me in the end.

Since 1882 the following have been issued: 1883 ½p. green, and 1p. rose. While the price of none of the stamps of Nevis run up into the dollars yet they are rarely seen in the smaller collections.

Faunce's Penny Post.

The first and only notice which I have seen of this post was published in the Western Philatelist for Mar. 1887, and although it was a genuine bona fide local delivery company, it is not generally known of. The post was conducted by A. S. Faunce an old army man, and who was in no ways philatelically inclined.

In the latter part of 1884 the people of Atlantic City were woke up with a circular of which the following is a copy.

THE MAIL CARRIER.

Mail carrier, A. S. Faunce, respectfully informs the public that he has started a letter delivery to and from the postoffice.

TERMS

Penny post or by the week, deliveries and collections twice daily. All mail matter entrusted to his care will be delivered with promptness and care. He has located drop boxes at various places from which a collection is made in time for the departure of each mail.

LOCATION OF DROP BOXES.

DRUG STORES.

West's Seaside Pharmacy, Atlantic and Surf Aves.

Sander Bros., Atlantic and Illinois Aves.

Hunters, Atlantic and Indiana Aves.

H. C. Webb's, Atlantic and Ohio Aves.

Cuskaden's, Atlantic, bet Ohio, S Side.

GROCERY STORES.

P. S. Corsans, Atlantic and Mississippi Aves.

Godfrey's, Atlantic and Georgia Aves.

John Jeffries, Artic, bet Michigan and Arkansas Aves.

H. J. Peterson, Baltic and R. R. Aves.

Conway's cigar store, Atlantic bet low Illinois.

Brooks Haigh's cigar store, Atlantic bet Michigan.

M. Stiles, dry goods store, Artic and Mississippi.

Beach & Jackson, Boardwalk.

REFERENCES.

We, the subscribers, can cheerfully recommend A. S. Faunce to be honest, sober and trustworthy, and in every way capable for the position.

A. W. Irving. B. L. Stevens.
C. W. Maxwell, J. D. Robinson.
Mayor. Chief Police.
Jas. Thompson. Edward Silvers.
A. D. Cuskaden. Sander & Bro.
W. H. Aikin, agt. P. & A. C. R. R.

At the same time a large number of small cards were circulated giving a list of the boxes and terms "One cent for each letter or package delivered or by weekly contract."

This system continued until April 1885 when the only stamp used by the post were prepared. They are small round tables about the size of a five cent piece printed in red on black. The design is penny post in two line within a circle, out side of which within another circle is Faunce's Atlantic City. The stamps are scarce and no reprints have been made.

At the same time the number of boxes was increased to twenty and cards were delivered to customers giving a full list of them and also announcing "All letters must have my private stamp affixed to insure prompt delivery." About this time

cards containing the dates of each Monday in the month, covering a period of six months, were introduced. Of this Faunce says: "This card I put on a large card and hung it up in the houses that paid by the week—25c per week on Monday of each week—and punched out the date when paid. He also issue small cards,



Which I believe was used in making change. The post was discontinued July 1st, 1887 by the government putting on letter carriers.

In this connection Faunce in a letter (Feb. 27, 1888) says: "If Uncle Sam had not put carriers on, I would have made a good living. I was not on the right side of the fence, being a G. A. R. man, so did not get appointed carrier. Thus fell one of the last, if not the last, of the local deliver concerns of the U. S.—*Era*."

Every collector should strive to know everything possible about each stamp in his collection and here philatelic literature is of the greatest aid to him.

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE

Minneapolis Philatelic Society.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

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MINNESOTA PUBLISHING CO.,

721 So. 7th St. Minneapolis, Minn.

We have at last, perfected arrangements whereby the MINNESOTA PHILATELIST will be allowed second class rates. Hereafter you may look for this paper to come out promptly—provided you have sent us enough of the necessary to defray the subscription price. The north-west needs a good paper and we intend to fill the aching void if possible. We know that a great many promises (and especially those of editors) are not fulfilled, but we shall go on with this at any hazard.

We have had quite a number of inquiries regarding the ticket that MINNESOTA will support. We give it below.

- For President, John. K. Tiffany,
- “ Vice Pres., F. E. P. Lynde,
- “ Secretary, S. B. Bradford,
- “ Treasurer, H. B. Seagrave,
- “ Int. Secy., Henry Clotz.

Well, the poor old Western Philatelist has ended its existence and laid down its weary bones. We thought we saw symptoms of Consumption some time ago, but did not like to say any thing for fear of extreme sensitiveness. The advent of the Figaro marked the beginning of its downward course.

There will probably be a stamp exhibit at the next Minneapolis exposition. It will be in charge of ye editors, and all philatelically inclined will be expected to make themselves known. We would like to see you all.—The September number of the MINNESOTA PHILATELIST will probably number 10,000 copies.

Our esteemed friend, King, in the Halifax Philatelist mentions the gospel according to Canadensis. Well, we are surprised. The idea of a Canadian editor making such a discovery. We always supposed that Mathew, Mark, Luke, and John were the authors of the Gospel. By the way Bro, King was the Canadensis, of whom you speak inspired? If so, the good old Bible will be obliged to go through another ordeal with the revisors.

GENERAL CURIOSITY DEPT.

This column will be devoted to collectors of
 Minerals, Ornithology, etc. Contributions
 will be gladly received by

A. V. CHAMBERLIN,
 Minneapolis, Minn.

125 South St. S.

The Connell, along with the
 horse-man series of Buenos Ayres,
 are often considered as essays, while
 still open to question.

A striking peculiarity of the 12
 Pence Canada is the manner in
 which the value is expressed, twelve
 Pence instead of one shilling.

What has become of the Oologist?
 It was booked to appear monthly
 this year, but it has either stopped
 publication or the editor has failed
 to favor us with a copy.

We desire collectors to know that
 we shall start in this department a
 correspondence column, providing
 you will send in your notes. All
 notes of interest will be published.
 We desire correspondents in all parts
 of the world.

There are few details of a stamp
 that have been more neglected than
 watermarks, they being omitted
 from all our standard catalogues.
 The object of the watermark is to
 increase the difficulty of counterfeit-
 ing. Collectors should obtain a
 copy of the Philatelic Annual where
 this subject is most ably handled.

For the Minn. Phil.

Among the Raptores.

BY DR. W. S. STRODE.

PART II.

I reached ground safely, found
 several more old nests, but not
 being occupied I did not climb to
 them.

In the evening of this same day,
 accompanied by Prof. Roberts, the
 principal of our village school, we
 drove two and a half miles west of
 the town to investigate a hawk's nest
 that I had located several days pre-
 viously. Going to the tree contain-
 ing the nest, I was a little surprised
 to find the hawk sitting on another
 tree close by and looking very dis-
 consolate. Not doubting but that
 everything would be all right at the
 nest, I buckled on my climbers and
 went up, up, until I came to the
 nest in the topmost branches of the
 tree, 75 feet from the ground, and
 the wind swaying me to and fro, in
 a way that was anything but re-
 assuring. Slipping a hand over
 into the nest during a lull of the
 wind, I was almost dumbfounded to
 find it, after this hazardous climb,
 to contain absolutely nothing. My
 spirits fell to zero, and I was very
 much puzzled to understand why
 the nest was empty.

But the next morning it was all

explained to me, by a boy collector of mine, bringing me three of the most handsomely marked eggs of 436 that I had ever seen. The little imp, only ten years old, had shinned it up to this dizzy height where I had hesitated to go with the best of climbers on, bringing the eggs down in a handkerchief, the four corners in his mouth.

But our experience among the raptors for the day was not to end here. Going over the brow of the hill to where we could see down onto a creek bottom, we saw a Great-horned owl, fly from near an old hollow Elm snag that stood on the creek bank, and disappear from view in the dense woods. Going down we crossed the creek, and on going up the snag, it being only about fourteen feet to the top, found the cavity contained three downy young owls of different sizes the larger being about one third grown, and the smaller the size of a quail, and each with their feathers turned wrong end too, snapping their bills and looking the very personification of wrath and fierceness. The parent birds now appeared on the scene and made several close dives at me, snapping their bills and constantly uttering a low growling hov! hov! hov! one of them which I took

to be the male from his coarser voice, alighted on the limb of a tree just across the creek, about forty feet from me, and ten feet from the ground. Suddenly changing his tactics, he staggered along the limb, swayed to and fro and finally fell to the ground, where he rolled about among the leaves in an apparently terribly crippled condition. My dog Beaver who had accompanied us and had sat quietly near by watching all these performances, now thought it was high time for him to act. This tumbling act of the owl was too much for his training and he made a rush for it, but the *Bubo* was anticipating this, just when the dog thought he had him he was not there. This scene made an impression upon our minds not easily forgotten.

My companion was a town bred fellow and not used to such illustrations of wild bred life. The gathering twilight, the sluggish stream, the surrounding hills, the gnarled and moss grown elms and oaks, the weird actions and ghoulish notes of the owls was well calculated to produce an impression on the mind of a lover of nature, not soon to be eradicated.

We left the owls in peace and to enjoy the bits of rabbit with which

their domicile was plentifully supplied.

I subsequently learned that the lives of these baby Bubos came to a tragic and deplorable end. Some callow boys discovering them, threw them from the stub into the creek, where they were soon killed by their dogs.

The average Genus Homo here elsewhere, has not, and probably never will learn that many species of the raptors are designed for a good purpose in the economy of nature and should not be wantonly destroyed.

A Valuable Coin.

This coin is the silver dollar of 1776. It belongs to the first issue of money by the United States and is said to be the only one of the kind now known to be in existence. It is owned by Mr. Henry Chapman, Jr. of Philadelphia.

The piece is about the same size as that of like denomination of the present day, but is otherwise different in appearance.

On the side of which is designated the value and date, appears the inscription, "Continental Currency," and the representation of a sun-dial, and the oddly appropriate motto, "Mind your Business." On the reverse side is represented a chain com-

posed of thirteen links, each link containing the name of one of the newly made states, the whole forming a circle underneath which is the inscription "We are One."

"Please handle that coin carefully," said Mr. Chapman to a collector, touching it only on the edges. "Its value is \$1,000, and that its legibility be preserved is, of course, of the utmost importance.

T. G. A.

We have received a letter from Mr. Gambs in which he loudly protests against duty on stamps. He says the question should receive some attention from publishers, and it undoubtedly should. He argues that the duty is collected in some places and not in others. Well, of course, such discrimination should be avoided, and if, as he says, there is a law to the effect that stamps are dutiable, then one firm should be obliged to pay duty if another does. He also states that while stamps are dutiable to the extent of 25 per cent ad valorem that coins go through free. This certainly is wrong for coins and stamps are on the same level and they should both stand or fall together. As far as the tariff is concerned, we are protectionists, but never will be able to believe that discrimination in such affairs is right. The A. P. A. could have a fruitful theme for discussion on this question.

A Hoard of Old Coins.

Here is an anecdote which the numerous readers of the M. P. who take an interest in coin collecting may like to read. It shows that it is sometimes well to know the value of coins before you take them to the bank.

Not many days since a man appeared at the Bank of England perspiring under the weight of a heavy bag, which he threw upon the counter and asked to have changed for gold. The bag contained six thousand silver fourpenny (eight cent) pieces which are no longer coined. They were struck in the year 1838, and were as bright and unworn as when freshly issued from the mint. The owner explained that the coins were a legacy from his grandmother who had just died, and who having a passion for fourpenny pieces, had procured the bagful at the bank half a century ago, and hoarded them carefully until the day of her death. The legatee took a hundred pounds, the face value of the coins, in gold and departed.

Next morning he reappeared in a very excited state of mind, and asked for the fourpenny bits back; "for," said he, "I am told that the jeweler will give a shilling apiece for them." He was politely informed that the coins had been "distributed," and that it was impossible to return them now. Thereupon he went away sorrowful.

And now everybody who has a friend in the bank is gleefully exhibiting brand new fourpenny bits which he intends to have made up into breastpins and other trifles of personal adornment.

From P. G. M.

WANTED, Philatelic and Numismatic papers and books. Back numbers of this paper are especially desired. H. E. Deats, Flemington, N. J.

We wish to exchange with an Ornithologist, Oologist and Curator papers.

IMMENSE?

Well I should remark is what everybody
 who has seen my sheets says
 If you don't believe it, send for one.

J. D. Lyons Jr.
 Benson, Minn.

JOHN R. HOOPER,

Tauschverkehr In Briefmarken,
 Ottawa, Ontario, Can.

Desires exchange with for'n collectors.

I exchange timbres postes Canadiennes tres-
 rare pour autre pays.

ANAM & TONQUIN

Set of three varieties of this coun-
 try only 50 cents.

E. R. ALDRICH,
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Sardinia, reprints 10 var.	.07
Bergedorf, " 5 "	.06
U. S. 15 var, used	.04
" 5 var, postcards used	.06
Postage extra.	

E. R. ALDRICH,
 Benson, Minn.

F. M. KINNE,
 U. S. and Foreign Stamps

Coins, Birds Eggs, Etc.
 243 4th Ave. S. Minneapolis, Minn

POSTAGE STAMPS. FOR COLLECTORS.

As I devote my entire time to Philately, I
 am enabled to attend to all orders promptly,
 Agents wanted everywhere. Send stamp and
 cash deposit or satisfactory reference for one
 of my Approval Books.

S. B. BRADT,
 52, Temple Court, CHICAGO, ILL.

W. V. NICHOLSON,

2002 Sassafras St. Erie, Pa.

Dealer In

FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS,

20 pp. catalogue 10 cts Wanted U. S.
 Match and Medicine stamps in ex. for others.

G. B. CALMAN,

Wholesale Dealer in Postage stamps.

299 Pearl St. N. Y. City.

Cheapest list in the world sent free to deal-
 ers only.

Collectors having Revenues in quantity, ad-
 dress,

W. F. Greany,
 827 Brannan St. San Francisco, Cal.

FREDERIC NOYES,

Collins, Texas.

Collector and Dealer in Postage Stamps.

Apply for list of rare stamps, assortments etc
 Exchange trade a specialty. Correspondence
 in English, Spanish, French and German

F. E. P. LYNDE,

P. O. Box 106. Philadelphia, Pa.

5 krans Persia 1879 catalogued at 50c I sell
 at 20c to close out. Choice approval sheets
 sent on cash deposit or A 1 reference.

A Hoard of Old Coins.

Here is an anecdote which the numerous readers of the M. P. who take an interest in coin collecting may like to read. It shows that it is sometimes well to know the value of coins before you take them to the bank.

Not many days since a man appeared at the Bank of England perspiring under the weight of a heavy bag, which he threw upon the counter and asked to have changed for gold. The bag contained six thousand silver fourpenny (eight cent) pieces which are no longer coined. They were struck in the year 1838, and were as bright and unworn as when freshly issued from the mint. The owner explained that the coins were a legacy from his grandmother who had just died, and who having a passion for fourpenny pieces, had procured the bagful at the bank half a century ago, and hoarded them carefully until the day of her death. The legatee took a hundred pounds, the face value of the coins, in gold and departed.

Next morning he reappeared in a very excited state of mind, and asked for the fourpenny bits back; after which he said he, "I am told that the jewels will give a shilling apiece for them." He was politely informed that the coins had been "distributed," and that it was impossible to return them now. Thereupon he went away very sorrowful.

And now everybody who has a friend in the bank is gleefully exhibiting brand new fourpenny bits which he intends to have made into breastpins and other trinkets for personal adornment.

From P. G. M.

WANTED, Philatelic and Miscellaneous papers and books. Back numbers of this paper are especially desired. H. E. Deats, Pleasanton, N. J.

We wish to exchange with Ornithologist, Oologist and C. papers.

IMMENSE?

Well I should remark is what everybody
 who has seen my sheets says
 "If you don't believe it, send for one."

J. D. Lyons Jr.
 Benson, Minn.

JOHN R. HOOPER,

Tauschverkehr in Briefmarken,
 Ottawa, Ontario, Can.

Desires exchange with for'n collectors.

Échange timbres postes Canadiennes tres-
 rare pour autre pays.

ANAM & TONQUIN

Set of three varieties of this coun-
 try only 50 cents.

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Coins! Stamps! Curiosities!

Large Stock. Low Prices. Dealers
 supplied with approval lots. 32 page
 catalogue, 4c. W. F. Greany,
 827 Brannan St. San Francisco, Cal.

BELOW COST!

Mannus 8c. env. entire	.15
Sordina, reprints 10 var.	.07
Wiedorf, " 5 "	.06
" 5 var, used	.04
" 5 var, postcards used	.06
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Being desirous of clearing out a large number of duplicates which I have on hand I have determined to offer to the highest bidder monthly one hundred lots. All bids must be in by May 1st on the lots below. Bids must be for each lot separately and cents postage accompany each letter. All bids to be sent to

E. R. ALDRICH,

Member A. P. A., C. P. A., S. J. P. S., C. P. S., etc.

Ben-on, Md.

LOT NO.	DESCRIPTION	LOT NO.	DESCRIPTION
1.	Penalty envelopes, entire 11.	51.	U. S. periodical 10c.
2.	" " " cut 7.	52.	" " " 20c.
3.	U. S. 1769 30c, a fine specimen.	53.	Fiji 6c V. R. surcharge. Liberia 2c red.
4.	War envelopes 9.	54.	Honduras 1st issue, set; Latvia 1 sc.
5.	Saxony, 3 pf green. *	55.	Centennial env pair cut.
6.	" " 1855, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3. *	56.	CochinChina 5c Kemnon 5, *Martingoes.
7.	" " 1851, $\frac{1}{2}$ *	57.	Suriname 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, one used.
8.	New Foundland $\frac{1}{2}$ c red *	58.	U. S. 12c black.
9.	" " " 1c green *	59.	" " " periodical 1c block of 4.
10.	" " " same, strip of 5 *	60.	Br Guiana 1860 3v, 1862 1v.
11.	Danish West Indies 1c, block of 9 *	61.	Bhopal 2v, * Putt ala 1v, Nicaragua.
12.	Same, strip of 6 *	62.	U. S. envelope, note, 3c on white 1850.
13.	Bahamas 1s.	63.	" " register stamp, large green.
14.	Metropolitan Carrier Co. 5, 10, 20 brown 5c blue *	64.	Argentine card 4c.
15.	Hussey Horseman Rep. 4v.	65.	U. S. 2c wrapper, Jackson head *
16.	Nicaragua set 1882 *	66.	" " 1856 1c unused pair.
17.	Corea, 5, 10, mous *	67.	" " war env cut * wrapper 3v.
18.	Bavaria 1850, 12, 18 kr.	68.	Bulgaria 7c.
19.	" " 1862, 12, 18 kr.	69.	Br Guiana 1863 3v.
20.	Guatemala 1875, 3v *	70.	Bulgaria 7v.
21.	Nova Scotia 3d blue.	71.	Chili 1st issue 5v.
22.	Aaborg, 1, 2, 3, 50 *	72.	Same.
23.	" " 10, 20, 25, 50c *	73.	Br Honduras 4v.
24.	" " set * 8v.	74.	French Colonies 10v, seares.
25.	U. S. due, 1, 2, 5, 10 *	75.	French unserved pair, rare 60c due.
26.	U. S. Revenues 100 mixed.	76.	U. S. 1851 1c on cover.
27.	Canada 8c register.	77.	Baden last issue 7v.
28.	Navy 10c proof.	78.	U. S. unserved pair 12c on cover.
29.	Interior 10c proof.	79.	Oldenburg 1 gro black on blue.
30.	Treasury 30c proof.	80.	St. Pierre and Miquelon 10 on 40c.
31.	P. O. 24c proof.	81.	Ceylon 4v provisionals Azores 3v.
32.	Saxony 3 pf green *	82.	Confederate 1862 10c blue.
33.	Meiburg Schwerin 3 sc env. cut.	83.	Confederacy 10c rose on cover.
34.	U. S. 24c blue.	84.	Stamp Collector Journal 102, 103, 104.
35.	P. O. dept. 3c env. entire.	85.	Western Philatelist 5, 6, 7.
36.	" " 6c env. extraofficial.	86.	Phil annual & Phil fortnightly 3, 4.
37.	Confederacy 5c 1862, unused pair.	87.	Philatelic papers 25 kinds.
38.	" " 5c green.	88.	Mexican Revenues 50 mixed.
39.	U. S. Rev 81 con 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inland rev cor torn.	89.	Mixed lot of 50, cat. price 2c each.
40.	Victoria 5sh duty used postally.	90.	Another.
41.	American R. Telegraph 10, 15, 20c.	91.	U. S. envelopes 1853 entire 3v.
42.	Cashmere 2v.	92.	Another.
43.	Mauritius 3v.	93.	Mixed lot of 25.
44.	Victoria, unused lot 25.	94.	Salvador envelope 2v * entire.
45.	German Local Post, 33v envelopes.	95.	U. S. 3c red block of 4.
46.	U. S. 12c black grided.	96.	Wells, Fargo & Co envelopes 3v.
47.	Confederacy, 10c rose on cover.	97.	Sandwich Island 4v * entire.
48.	Prussia, 8 gro block 4.	98.	Blue inkated war envelopes 1 doz.
49.	Jamaica 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d block of 9.	99.	Lot 1000 U. S. Rev. adhesive envelopes.
50.	Meiburg Schwerin cut env. Isch.	100.	Lot 1000 mixed stamps, good mixed.

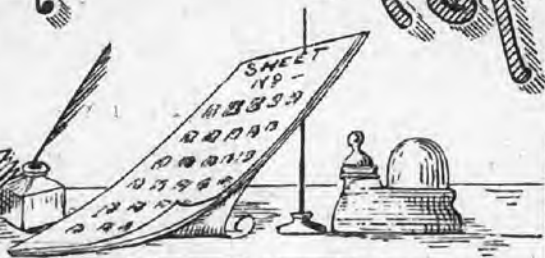
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PHILATELICAL
K. TIFFANY.

Minnesota

THE

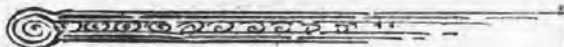
ALBUM



Philatelist.



A monthly Journal
for Collectors.



Minnesota Publishing Co.
Minneapolis Minnesota.

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E. R. ALDRICH

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Boston, Mass.

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2.	" " " ent 7.	52.	" " 20c.
3.	U. S. 1769 30c, a fine specimen.	53.	Fiji 6c V. R. surcharge, Libano 2c
4.	War envelopes 9	54.	Honduras 1st issue, set; Lubo 1c
5.	Saxony, 3 pf green, *	55.	Centennial env pair ent.
6.	" " 1855, 1/2, 1, 2, 3, *	56.	Cochin China 5c Remmon 5, * Mar 1862
7.	" " 1851, 1/2 *	57.	Suriname 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, one used
8.	Newfoundland 1/2c red *	58.	U. S. 12c black.
9.	" " " 1c green *	59.	" " periodical 1c block of 4.
10.	" " " same, strip of 5 *	60.	Br Guiana 1869 3v, 1862 1v.
11.	Danish West Indies 1c, block of 9 *	61.	Bhopal 2v, * Puttala 1v, Nieuwe 2v
12.	Same, strip of 6 *	62.	U. S. envelope, note, 3c on white 1852
13.	Bahamas 1s.	63.	" " register stamp, large green
14.	Metropolitan Carrier Co. 5, 10, 20 brown 5c blue *	64.	Argentine card 1c.
15.	Hussey Horseman Rep. 4v.	65.	U. S. 2c wrapper, Jackson head
16.	Nicaragua set 1882 *	66.	" " 1856 1c unused pair.
17.	Corea, 5, 10, mons *	67.	" " war env ent * wrapper 3.
18.	Bavaria 1850, 12, 18 kr.	68.	Bulgaria 7v.
19.	" " 1862, 12, 18 kr.	69.	Br Guiana 1863 3v.
20.	Guatemala 1875, 3v *	70.	Bulgaria 7v.
21.	Nova Scotia 3d blue.	71.	Chili 1st issue 5v.
22.	Aalborg, 1, 2, 3, 50 *	72.	Same.
23.	" " " 10, 20, 25, 50c *	73.	Br Honduras 4v.
24.	" " " set * 8v.	74.	French Colonies 10v, scarce
25.	U. S. due, 1, 2, 5, 10 *	75.	French unserved pair, rare 60c - 10c
26.	U. S. Revenues 100 mixed.	76.	U. S. 1851 1c on cover.
27.	Canada 8c register	77.	Baden last issue 7v.
28.	Navy 10c proof.	78.	U. S. missered pair 12c on cover
29.	Interior 10c proof.	79.	Oldenburg 1 gro black on blue
30.	Treasury 30c proof.	80.	St. Pierre and Miquelon 10v 10
31.	P. O. 24c proof.	81.	Ceylon 4v provisionals Azores 10
32.	Saxony 3 pf green *	82.	Confederate 1862 10c blue.
33.	Meiburg Schwerin 3 sc env, ent.	83.	Confederacy 10c rose on cover
34.	U. S. 24c blue.	84.	Stamp Collector 4v red 102, 100 100
35.	P. O. dept, 3c env, entire.	85.	Western Philatelist 5, 6, 7.
36.	" " " 6c env, extra official.	86.	Phil annual & Phil fortnightly 3, 4
37.	Confederacy 5c 1862 unused pair.	87.	Philatelic papers 25 kinds.
38.	" " " 5c green.	88.	Mexican Revenues 50 mixed.
39.	U. S. Rev 81 con 2 1/2 inland rev cor torn	89.	Mixed lot of 50, ent. price 20 cts
40.	Victoria 5-h duty used postally.	90.	Another.
41.	American R. Telegraph 10, 15, 20c.	91.	U. S. envelopes 1853 entire 35c
42.	Cashmere 2v.	92.	Another.
43.	Mauritius 3v.	93.	Mixed lot of 25
44.	Victoria, unused lot 25.	94.	Salvador envelope 2v * entire
45.	German Loan Post, 33v envelopes	95.	U. S. 3c red block of 4.
46.	U. S. 12c black grided.	96.	Wells, Fargo & Co envelopes 3
47.	Confederacy, 10c rose on cover.	97.	Sandwich Island 4v * entire
48.	Prussia, 8 gro block 4.	98.	Illu - inated war envelopes 1 1/2
49.	Jamaica 1/2 d block of 9.	99.	Lot 1000 U. S. Rev. adhesive 100
50.	Meiburg Schwerin ent env. 1sch.	100.	Lot 1000 mixed stamps, good 100

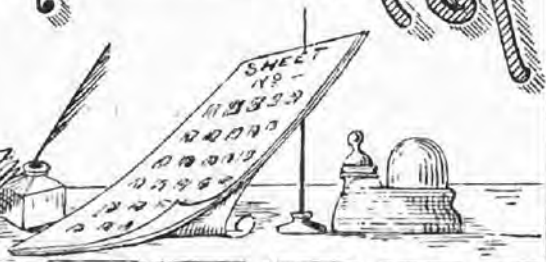
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ESTABLISHED
K. TIFFANY.

Minnesota

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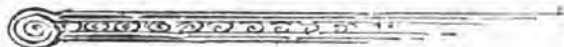
ALBUM



Philatelist.



A monthly Journal
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Minnesota Publishing Co.
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COOK, MINNEAPOLIS

THE MINNESOTA PHILATELIST.

Published Monthly for Stamp Collectors.

Subscription: United States and Canada, 25 cts. per year in advance

All other countries, 35 cents.

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A Cross opposite this signifies that your Subscription has expired.
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ADVERTISING RATES;

$\frac{1}{2}$ Inch, 35c.—1 Inch, 50c.— $\frac{1}{2}$ Column, \$1.40—1 Column, \$2.75—1 Page, \$5.00.

Discount on standing advertisements.

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Minneapolis, Minn.

RELIABLE AGENTS!

Wanted in every town and city to sell from our approval sheets, we allow

30 PER CENT.

commission to all sending us \$1 deposit or an A 1 reference. We have the largest stock in the north-west.

Send now, and see our low prices.

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Stamps, U. S., Foreign and Revenues;

Send for approval sheets, giving good references.—Albums and Catalogues all ways on hand. Blank Approval Sheets on fine linen paper ruled for 48 stamps with printed heading &c., 50c. per 100. \$4.50 per 1000 Postage paid—Gummed paper, and ready cut hinges, always in stock—collections bought for Cash.

Send stamp for Price List.

You Want

The Badger State Philatelist

Only 15 cents a year, 16 pages.
Sample free. Address,

Badger State Philatelist,
Box 5538 Delavan, Wis.

The Minnesota Philatelist.

Vol. 4. Minneapolis, Minn., May and June, 1888. No. 4 and 5.

CHALMERS OR HILL?

ERNEST R. ALDRICH.

The Hill-Chalmers Controversy has at last taken more definite shape in England. First Mr. Pearson Hill has come forth with his study and given the world his views on the case. In his pamphlet (the title of which is "Postage Stamps—Morrison & Co. & Mallett, 68 Leadenhall St., London, E. C.") he brings forth facts and arguments which his opponent does not confine himself to. He brings forth clippings from the current press and the publications of the philatelic societies. He dives down beneath the dust, dirt, and mud of the period under consideration. Taking covers under consideration he shows the use of them by the British early in the century, then turns to adhesives; he shows that adhesive covers were authorized by acts 42 Geo. III. Cap. 56, art. II. and 44 Geo. III. Cap. 98, Section B and that they had been in constant use since 1802 as proved by the records of the Inland Revenue Department. The only point which can be raised is that these covers and other leaflets were not given in preference to use but were gummed in exactly before being the same as the adhesive postal stamps of several countries have been. If these medicinal stamps are not adhesives, then we need for a new classification for quite a notable class of postage stamps, and often we call them? This now has to do with the invention and the question who first suggested the adhesive for postal purposes. The recognized way of doing this can only be who made prior publication. The earliest publication yet produced of Mr. James Chalmers' paper in the South Kensington

Museum is dated Feb. 8, 1838 but in one of his letters *he* claims to have first published it in November 1837. In the Ninth Report of the Commissioners of Post Office Inquiry (published February 22, 1837, we find, "This difficulty (that of employing envelopes in certain cases) might be obviated by using a bit of paper just large enough to bear the stamp and covered at the back with a glutinous wash." This is the earliest notice we can find of postage stamps. This is nearly ten months prior to the *Earliest* date claimed for the publication of Chalmers' idea. The description in the paragraph quoted is clearly a fully developed, perfectly evolved postage stamp while the crudeness of Mr. Chalmers' idea may be shown by his suggestion to the Treasury in Aug., 1839, for he advised the stamp be applied with a *water or salting wax?* Further in this connection Mr. Chalmers in a letter to Rowland Hill, dated May 18, 1840 withdraws his claim of priority. Mr. Patrick Chalmers' 1834 claim after this shows plainly that *he* knows more about the question than his father who *he* claims invented the stamp.

The testimony of at least one of his witnesses shows that his memory is badly muddled on the matter. *He* says, "When it had been settled that the penny postage system was to be adopted, James Chalmers set to work to draw a plan of adhesive stamps, which he did, and showed to a number of his neighbors in High Street of Dundee."

Now in 1834 the Penny Postage had not even been dreamed of, even if Mr. Whiteley had said when Penny Postage was first proposed, the time could not be prior to 1837.

The letters Mr. Chalmers quotes from the aged Dumfriess must have been

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The Minnesota Philatelist.

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No. 4 and 5.

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The letters Mr. Chalmers quotes from the aged Dundeeans must have been

in his hands for nearly six months before the London Philatelic Society's investigation but he made no attempt to place them before them. Why not? For the very reason that he knew they would hardly stand investigation.

This investigation of the London Society, made in the English Capitol where every access to official records was offered, by men who in some cases were interested partakers in the early postal reform movements was overwhelmingly against Chalmers. In the face of these facts, we must inevitably acknowledge that to Rowland Hill, more than any one else, must the honor of establishing our modern postal system be given.

Stamp Collections of Minnesota.

I.

That there are a large number of advanced collectors in Minnesota there is no doubt. That there are collections, of which most philatelists are ignorant is also unquestioned. Two years ago there was probably no name save that of Fred Stahl, which glistened with even the faintest lustre in the philatelic sky. Now there are not far from a dozen members of the A. P. A. residing within the boundaries of the Gopher State. There is a flourishing Society in Minneapolis. St. Paul has quite a number of collectors and several of the inland villages boast of collections of considerable prominence.

The most complete collection in the state, if not in the north-west is that of Mr. George R. Bickley, the editor of the Minneapolis News-Letter. Mr. Bickley is a genial young gentleman, probably not much past his majority, sporting a delicate moustache and is decidedly good looking. He collects everything of philatelic worth. His collection which contains over 8200 specimens is thus roughly summed up

Foreign Postages	5700
" Revenues	250
U. S. " "	500
" Postage	550
Entire Cards	650

U. S. Envelopes	400
Foreign Envelopes	150

His regular issue United States stamps are complete with the exception of the high value States and the periodicals over \$3. His collection of U. S. Envelopes is especially complete in the 1870, 1875 and 1882 issues, among those of the latter year four rare errors. He is also the fortunate possessor of a *genuine* Connell, which unfortunately however is in poor condition. Among other gems which he possesses may be mentioned two used Pacific Navigation Co. stamps. His adhesives are mounted in an 1884 British Imperial Album with its subsequent supplements. His other treasures are mounted in specially prepared volumes. Nine albums are required to hold the entire collection. Mr. Bickley is not a member of any society but his collection keeps increasing just the same. He is also an enthusiastic wheels-man. Philatelists visiting Minneapolis should not fail to call at his office where a hearty welcome will await them.

Does It Pay?

BY A. Y.

Judging from the numerous articles which have been written concerning the advantages gained from stamp collecting, the subject would seem to be exhausted and that nothing remains to be said. If such were the case, there are good reasons for keeping the arguments, so often advanced, before the philatelic fraternity, to encourage the older members and enlighten the latest accessions to our ranks. The votaries of philately are generally, intelligent, well-bred boys, for no others could have inclinations for such a pursuit or diversion. They, too, have those qualities so necessary for success in any enterprise, energy and persistence.

Given collectors of these qualifications, it is easy to see to what extent the pursuit of their hobby will increase their knowledge of the location, extent, kind of government, history, and general

characteristics of the countries of the world, information which will be of great value to them in after life. There is no risk in saying that collectors of the kind referred to far excel in accurate knowledge of the world, all boys who have had only the advantages of even the best schools. The latter have as a rule only vague notions of the existence of many of the most remote and least known parts of the world and of their form of government, political relations, etc., while the former must from the very nature of their favorite amusement become familiar with all these things.

Is there no reason for inferring that the boys now engaged in collecting stamps will in a few years be amongst our most energetic, intelligent and consequently, most successful business men?

A. P. A. Notes.

The society now has about 500 members.

The Boston Exhibition will undoubtedly prove a great success.

Members should not neglect to vote and then "kick" if their favorites are defeated.

The application of Jos. Casey Esq., has been withdrawn, several New Yorkers objected to its consideration.

The delinquent list contains several prominent names, why fore is this brothers? Something must be wrong when such men as Mitchell, Cheatham, Lightstone and Wright drop out.

The *American Philatelist* is verily a "thing of joy". Members should not forget that the Denver Society and its late President Mr. John Feldwisch are responsible for our having it. It is only just to reward them by supporting their ticket.

Minnesota Branch A. P. A.

We had hoped to give a report from this society this month but the illness of the secretary prevented.

P. S. of A. Notes.

This new society is prospering fairly, now numbering about 75 members.

This society is established on a "Republican" basis. Votes for all.

The first official circular will soon be issued. Then look out for the youngster will grow fast.

Several tickets have been put in the field, but the "dark horses" stand good show yet.

Send in your name and 25 cents initiation fee at once to the secretary protom E. W. Voute, 323 Bissell St. Chicago, Ill.

Thurn and Taxis.

BY WILL M. CLEMENS.

To many of the younger collectors the signification of the words "Thurn and Taxis" which appear on the old German stamps, must be by no means clear. People are as much, if not more puzzled about "Thurn and Taxis" as about the Zollverein. One may search geographies and gazetteers without obtaining any solution to the inquiry so often propounded: "what is meant by 'Thurn and Taxis'?"

The story of the mystery is easily told. Thurn and Taxis is not the name of a place but of a family whose ancestors were first heard of in Italy as the *della Torres* lords of Valsassiva. Eight of the family were in succession lords of Milan. The last of the eight, One Guido the Rich, perished in a feud with the Viscount, and one of his sons, Hamorel I., settled in the territory of Bergamo and took from the mountain Tasso the name *del Tasso*, and afterward *de Tassis*. His great grandson inherited the possessions of his predecessors, united the titles and was known as Roger I. of Thurn and Taxis. This personage was knighted by the Emperor, Frederick III., in 1450, and in the latter part of the century founded the fame of his house by the establish-

ment of a post in the Tyrol. This venture proved to be the initial step toward the foundation of a service whose functions ceased only with the Prusso-Austrian war of 1866. During that year a large part of the German States served by the Thurn and Taxis post-office became incorporated with Prussia, and on the 18th of January, 1867, this princely monopoly ceased to exist.

"As You Like It".

Stamp collecting, like a contagious disease, (pardon the comparison) runs through a community every few years, and nearly all are more or less afflicted; some have violent symptoms, and the fever is high while it lasts; then comes the crisis, the stamp patient recovers with never a trace of the fever left to show what has been; others are not so violently affected, but are deeply impregnated with the disease and retain the impress through life. Such an one has no desire to discontinue the study of his stamps, even though he may not always feel able to buy all the new stamps he sees. He collects what he can and studies each one until he is as familiar with it as with his own name.

It is not merely a pastime with him, but a science, while the other class of collectors, eager to see who can secure the largest and costliest collection, spend all their energies in increasing the number of their stamps, knowing very little of the history of either stamp or country.

They have formed no intimate relation with their stamps so when some new excitement offers them amusement they cast aside the stamps, and thus many valuable specimens are forgotten or destroyed.

I have in mind now several collectors who have from three to six hundred stamps, who are just now in the cooling-off state, the fever has had its run, skating rinks and parties have begun to work on their young and tender affections.

Still others who were collectors ten years ago have nothing to show for it

now, ask them about their collection, "Oh! yes! I spent lots of money getting a collection—had the mania bad." "What became of your stamps?" "Oh! they laid around the house a long time, I don't know what did become of them." Did these collectors *study* their stamps? No! they were simply getting.

Some collectors are like would-be mineralogists who don't want anything in their collections but *showy* specimens, as amethysts, pyrites, etc. ask them what an amethyst is, or where it is found and they can't tell you anything more than that they bought it of such and such a dealer for so much; so it is with some stamp collectors.

Now, one great help to such collectors is a philatelic association; but the trouble in small towns is in getting such a club organized and kept alive, another thing which such collectors need is to be a regular subscriber to a wide-awake, common sense, Stamp Journal. Many of them, when asked to subscribe for this or that paper say; "I get sample copies enough sent me, so it isn't worth while to subscribe for a paper." Such collectors certainly are not to be classed with the wiser class. They don't know a good thing when they see it.

How beneficial this study might be made in the school room if teachers and patrons would only realize the importance of such helps in geography and history. But it is not my purpose to speak, in this article, on the importance of philately in the school room but to induce young collectors to preserve their collections and add to them whenever they can. If mothers would only encourage their children in some such study how much good might be accomplished. Help your boys and girls make a nice book and then help them arrange their stamps in proper order, teach them to study up the geography and history of each country, keep them interested at home, study the contents of your children's pockets, take an interest in their interests, provide healthful and instructive amusements and

(Continued on Page 6.)

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Ante-Convention.

In our last number we gave the ticket which we would support. Since then it has seemed good to Mr. Lynde to withdraw his name from the vice presidential race. We did not think Mr. Lynde would decline as there was not another Philadelphian on the ticket. We cannot support Mr. Van Derlip for the same reasons which have prompted others to reject his name. So our next choice naturally centered upon one whom we think is ably qualified to hold the office. Although a western man he will probably command a good support from a number of the members in the Central and eastern districts. It behooves all western members to support him. Hurrah for John C. Feldwisch.

Subscribe now before you forget it.
Remember 25c. by postal note.

By Chic.

—Mr. A. M. Wright has purchased the *International Philatelic Advertiser* from Krebs Bros. The paper was a good one when the Krebs run it and we hope Bro. Wright will succeed in keeping it up.

—Among the rarities which have lately arrived in the north-west is a \$10.00 Gas Inspection, Canada, cancelled. This is the property of Mr. E. R. Aldrich of Benson, Minn. and is the fourth stamp of this denomination cancelled.

—Mr. Bradt, the irrepressible. He together with Gadsden and Holman have bought out the *Figaro* and Western Pub. Co., Mr. Voute is retained on the editorial staff. We hope the above company will stick it out.

—The *Halifax Philatelist* is running an excellent continued article on the Connell Stamp. The July number contains copies 3 to 10 inclusive. Another good article in the July issue is "The Stamps of Eastern Roumelia" by David Lang.

—The publishers have asked "Chic" to answer any questions which may be put by the readers of the MINNESOTA PHILATELIST, we have therefore consented, although we don't claim to be a walking dictionary. So fire away and if possible we will let his chicklets out long enough to answer.

—Where have all the various local societies gone? The Halifax society seems to be the only one which can stand the hot rays of the summer sun. Have the rest departed or only taking a vacation? Let us hear from you.

—We suppose quite a number of collectors who receive this issue will attend the Minneapolis Exposition. Well if you do, just drop in and see us at 721 So. 7th St. We shall be glad to see any and all of those connected with philately.

—Stamps are but an open history.

Of the changes on this sphere.

Monarchs fall, new issues follow.

Thus they increase year by year.

(Continued from Page 4.)

companionship and let your children see that you care more for their behalf than for the latest fashion or freshest gossip. There would be less need for home missions if mothers would realize the importance of home amusements. If we could interest more girls in philately! I think less fancy work and a more wide-a-wake interest in one's country would be beneficial.

Many young ladies have glanced at my album and exclaimed! "It must be awful lot of work to arrange all those stamps" and "how could you make such a book? why I'd never have patience". and yet they will drawl away whole hours over some piece of lace edging or a tidy or a smoking cap for some gentleman friend, who I dare say, smokes without it.

Young ladies leave school and time hangs heavy on their hands: they seem to be "only waiting" while they loose their roses trying to find amusement in balls and parties. Now what more interesting study, recreation, amusement, can a girl find than in making a collection of stamps? Isn't it far preferable to autograph collecting, bangles,—by the way, girls, it would be far better if that poor clerk who gives you a coin engraved for your bangle bracelets, would save up those coins against the day he has a wife to support—crazy patch work, and other crazes? If we must have crazes, let them be instructive.

Many of our so-called collectors are only traders. They get as many stamps as they can and then trade them off for a printing press, a pair of roller skates or something of the kind, what benefit do they derive from their stamps? none whatever.

How many beginners fail to notice various little peculiarities about their stamps such as grills, watermarks, silk threads, letters in corners, shades of paper on which they are printed, final e or not on the German pfennigs, or numerous other differences which to the initiated make a new variety but to those who do not study

their stamps they are passed by as only duplicates. How many have noticed the English stamps with letters in the lower corners and stars in the upper or the bluish tint on which the first English stamps were printed? I confess I did not until I had been collecting some months.

There is a class of stamps which is gradually becoming extinct. I refer to *Revenues*. I advise every one who really collects for the purpose of making a valuable and interesting collection to begin at once and get on good terms with their druggists. I am collecting revenues and through the kindness of our druggists who permitted me to look over some old bottles of medicines I succeeded in getting quite a start in that line. I also overhauled all the old perfumery bottles and old photographs and thus my collection grew. Now had I purchased all of these they would have lost half their value and interest; for hunting them up was as exciting as prospecting for gold.

HER—

Start a Collection of Insects.

Now that the season for insects is nearly by, it is a very good time to get some good Entomology book and study up the habit of the different species for the next season. With the instructions contained in one of these books, a little patience and practice, you will be surprised at the large number of species of the different orders, that you will secure before the year is out. There is no study more fascinating and love for the science grows upon you slowly but surely, as you become accustomed to handling your specimens and discover the wonderful beauty of many of them, especially when examined under a magnifying glass. Of course there are some little drawbacks to the enjoyment, out only sufficient to give it a keener relish. But it is not alone on account of the pleasure you would receive from it I say, "start a collection," but also, the great beauty to be de-

rived mentally, morally and physically it improves the memory, sharpens the eye sight (and the appetite) and gives the needed exercise in its most beneficial form. If your habits are sedentary a walk without an object, simply taken as a duty, is practically useless. Have your mind pleasantly occupied with something outside of your regular business and you will be surprised at the distance you can travel without feeling fatigued and a day's travel in the woods and meadows will fill your lungs with a supply of fresh air that will last you until your next trip.

It is surprising to see how little the farmers and gardeners, as a rule, know about habits, food, etc., of these little tenants of their homesteads. How few of them seem to know their friends from their foes, and consequently kill all alike. I have seen a man destroying the Coccinellidae (lady bugs), because, as he said they were killing his peach trees, truly, the leaves were all shrunk and dried up, but you can imagine his surprise when I showed him that the trees were infested with plant lice, which were causing the damage, and the lady bugs had gathered from near and far to feast on them. Many insects feed on others, and such may be considered friends. A little pleasant study will enable anyone to distinguish between them, and a fine collection will be his reward. To parents I would say encourage your children to take up this study, for they could not find a more harmless and instructive amusement.

—J. A. W. in O. & O.

A Double Nest.

BY A. V. C.

The afternoon of May 14, 1888 found me out collecting. I had taken the train and rode about five miles and still had a mile to travel on foot until I would reach the timber of which I am

going to write. Arriving at the woods I had not gone very far before I discovered a large hawk's nest and upon climbing it found it empty. After descending I went on until I came to a nest in the top of a tall Tamarac tree, which had no branches lower than twenty-five feet that you would wish to trust yourself on, so I had to do most of the climbing by the use of my climbers. Upon reaching the top of the tree I found the nest containing one Cooper's Hawk's egg. After seeing what egg it was, I immediately returned it to the nest and descended as soon as possible knowing, if the Cooper should see me up there she would leave, and I wanted to get the set, a Cooper will generally leave after you have climbed the tree once, I thought this might be an exception. I decided to give it another call in about a week when I would be sure of a full set. I then looked after a few other nests and returned home.

It was not until May 26, that I had another chance to visit the nest. After entering the woods I had not gone very far before I saw a Cooper fly off from a nest and found it to be the same nest that I had climbed before and had found empty. Upon climbing the tree I found two eggs in the nest which I took, thinking that two eggs were better than none. After boxing them I then went to the other nest, but did not see any bird fly off. I did not see any sign of any one having climbed the tree but me, so I went up to the nest but did not see any eggs. I had commenced to get out of the crotch near where the nest was and I discovered that the new nest had been built on top of an old one, and out of curiosity I lifted the new nest up and what was my surprise to behold three Long-eared Owl's eggs in the old nest, two of which were cracked. I took all of them home with me and blew them finding that they were not chicked or rotten. I have concluded to keep them in my collection as curiosities. The Owl must have been shot by some one, but I never have heard of a hawk building on top of eggs before.

Cullings by Persons.

—Summer is now upon us, and consequently we notice a depression in the stamp trade. This is a good time to rearrange your stock for the fall and winter trade.

—We would like every collector in the northwest to send his name for a sample copy.

—Only a short time until the gathering of the clans in the convention. We wonder if the "envelope trust" will receive any more ventilation.

St. Louis in '89. Vote conscientiously all ye western members for St. Louis in '89. Don't be bull-dozed into voting for some eastern city. St. Louis deserves the '89 convention.

—We hope the report of the withdrawal of the *Philatelic Gazette* is only rumor. Mann and Kendig are too enterprising to let go of such a fine paper as the *Gazette*.

Correspondence.

Mr. Editor:

After receiving your last number I thought I might contribute a note or two. What led me to write was a find I had a few days ago. It was a Mourning Dove's nest with two eggs, one of which was of its natural size, while the other was not much larger than a Phoebe's egg. The incubation was far advanced on the large egg while the small egg was seemingly fresh. This was because the small egg was a dwarf egg, having just a mere speck of yellow for its yolk. The birds in this section have other foes beside man. There are several species of snakes here among which is the Rattle snake. A good many eggs are also destroyed by Minks and other ones of that family.

In Turkey, when any man is the author of notorious falsehoods, they blacken the whole front of his house. We presume, however, that the law is off during the pendency of a heated political campaign.

Facts About Fleas.

Fleas love dirt and in it they flourish and multiply most abundantly. But, in spite of St. Dominic's curse and their unclean haunts, they are interesting little fellows. Let me put one under the microscope. It seems to be clothed in a sort of armor formed of brown overlapping plates that are so exceedingly tough as to be almost indestructible. Its head is small and very thin and it has a single eye upon each side. This eye is black, and the rays of light scintillate within it like sparks of fire. Puget managed to look through one of these eyes and he found that it diminished objects in size, while it multiplied in number, a man appearing like an army of fairies and the flame of a candle becoming a thousand tiny stars. From the shape of its head and for other reasons the flea is supposed to use only one eye at a time. The offensive weapons of a flea are composed of two palpi, or feelers, two piercers, and a tongue. When it feeds it stands erect, thrusting its sucker into the flesh, and it will eat without intermission until disturbed, for it voids as fast as it swallows its food. It is interesting to put several in a glass, and, giving them a piece of raw meat, see them all standing on their hind legs to suck up its juices. Their manner of breathing is still undetermined, but it is thought most probable that they receive air into their bodies through small holes at the ends of the palpi. The legs of a flea are marvels of strength and elasticity. They are joined to the body by long tendons, that act like wire springs. In making its leap, which, it is said, can cover 200 times its own length, the flea draws the leg close up to the body, and then throws it out with great force; but the impulse proceeds from the first joint alone, the others only increasing it by their stretch while the leap is being made.

Exchange.

A Dansville man has a tame rabbit that has been trained to make a pot-pie. It has to be killed first though.

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	PRICE FOR 100;	FOR 250;	500;	1,000
Note Heads, size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$,	\$.35	\$.80	\$1.50	\$2.50
Note Heads, extra quality,	.45	1.25	2.00	3.50
Letter Heads, size $8 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$,	.50	1.10	2.00	3.75
Letter Heads, extra quality,	.60	1.40	2.50	4.50
Envelopes, size 5,	.35	.75	1.00	2.00
Envelopes, size 6, business size,	.35	.85	1.50	2.50
Business Cards,	.35	.75	1.25	2.00
Circulars, 4x6, not over 100 words,		.75	1.00	1.75
Circulars, 6x9, not over 200 words,		1.00	1.50	2.00
Circulars, 9x12, not over 400 words,		2.00	2.50	4.00

Note Heads, Letter Heads, Bill Heads and Statements put up in tablets for 5c. per hundred extra.

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