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The All Around Philatelist.

Monthly Journal Published in the Interests of
Postage Stamp Collectors and Collecting.



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Published by

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The All Around Philatelist.

Devoted to Postage Stamp Collectors and Collecting.

E. Boston, Mass., March 1899.

No. 1.

INTRODUCTION.

BY THE PUBLISHER.

With this number I launch forth into the philatelic field, a journal devoted to the pleasing, entertaining and instructive hobby of postage stamp collecting; and to its aspiring followers—the collector.

The writers of the various departments are competent writers, whose articles are constantly being read by the philatelic public; therefore subscribers may expect nothing but the best of articles, the latest news and the best and most sensible of advice.

Every department except the article on San Marino, will be adopted as regular departments knowing them to be the collector's best guides in the persuasion of their hobby.

The Questions and Answers and the Knowledge departments are for the free use of subscribers, who are requested to use them without feeling that they are intruding.

Subscribers are also invited to send in any information on new issues and varieties of any country in the world.

I have named this paper THE ALL AROUND PHILATELIST because I will

have a department added for each class of collecting coming under the head of philately. Envelopes, Plate Numbers, Postal Cards, Philatelic Literature are some of the departments I will soon add; besides notes from some of the principal cities in the United States and of foreign countries: which when added to the departments herein contained will make this paper a valuable aid to the up-to-date collector.

Those who are not subscribers to this paper and receive it as a specimen copy will please peruse its contents carefully and if they think it is worth 25 cents a year and wish to receive it regularly, will please send on the subscription price, as they will not receive another specimen, for I will not send two specimen copies to any one person.

Advertisements are respectfully solicited. Although the paper is not as good as an old established paper, yet I think it will bring good returns.

Good original philatelic manuscript is also desired at all times.

I will also be pleased to receive any advice as to alterations or improvements which will be of benefit in any way to the appearance or utility to this paper.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

In Two Departments: United States and Canada.

United States Dept.,
By B. G. MCFALL.

Canadian Dept.,
By E. V. CAMPION.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT.

A complete collection of the first series U. S. Internal Revenues including the listed varieties of paper, would number 322, exclusive of nineteen errors consisting of inverted medallions.

The most valuable revenue stamp is the \$5 Proprietary, listed at \$150. on green paper; the most common are the Bank Checks, blue and orange, dear at 25 cents per 1000.

Two stamps of the first issue that I would advise every collector to secure are the 60c Inland Exchange and the 70c Foreign Exchange, they are not listed high, 15c and 12c respectively, yet there is a fascination about them that may create a demand which would greatly change the value at short notice; few dealers are over-stocked with them.

Watch for the 2c Bank Check, blue, upon a blue surfaced paper; they are not catalogued, but they sell at 5 cents each.

There need be no hurry to snap up the inverted 'N' I' surcharge on the 2c red, 1898 issue, at any price above a quarter—they are not rare.

Perhaps there are some who do not understand the meaning of inverted medallion. The second, third and fourth and proprietary issues of 1871-'75

were printed in two colors, Washington's head in black within a colored border, thus making it necessary to slip the sheets through the presses twice. Very often the head (medallion) is printed into the border upside down, showing that there was carelessness by the pressman and frequently the sheet was run through upside down, thus inverting the second printing. Of course when the sheets of stamps were examined imperfect ones were thrown out and destroyed, but frequently, to urgent need of the stamps, the others were not so particular, and the errors slipped through; now to command some instances, very fancy prices.

In accordance with the stamp act of June 13, 1898 requiring a 2 cent stamp upon bank checks; a printed stamp check is now out resembling the common one of the other issue, diamond shaped and yellow in color. They are valuable to the bearer—if it is a check for a very great amount.

Should the present issue be perfect it would be well to complete your collection of the rouletted varieties.

The 1-2 Proprietary, orange, readily at ten times its face value.

Does it not seem odd to receive unused U. S. stamps for one cent? Dealers have made it a drawing card.

... something like 5 varieties U.
... o. g. for only two cents.

L. Drew & Co.'s 28th sale, the
proprietary 1878 issue, rouletted, cat-
at \$5.00, brought 30 cents. Eh!

Following list of private propriet-
amps are now being prepared by
eau of Engraving.

anca Bros., 4c,

tcher, Chas. H., 1 1-4c,

tetter & Co., 21-2c,

nson & Johnson, 5-8c,

aman & Kemp, 5-8c, 1 1-4c, 1 7-8c,

lway & Co., (R. R. R.) 5-8c,

rrner Safe Cure, 3 3-8c,

o Co. 5-8c,

ould be secured as soon as pos-
er the Bureau gets them out.

good disclosures on the common
which will afford the young col-
an opportunity, will be given
ant for them.



RISE NOW. ONLY 25 CENTS.



CANADIAN DEPARTMENT.

the above heading I will try to
give the latest and interesting facts
about Canadian Revenues which I think
will be of interest to collectors. It is a
well known fact that the collecting of
revenues is becoming popular. Within
the few months the interest taken
by collectors in Canadian Revenues has
been very encouraging and the increas-
ing number of these stamps during the past
year predict for them a bright future.

The first Canadian revenues were is-
sued in June 1864 and were called Bill
stamps. They consisted of a set of 17
stamps in blue in color, the Queen's head
placed in a perpendicular oval "Bill
Stamp" at the top, "Canada" directly
below and in the upper corners the value
in figures and across the bottom the
value in words.

In 1864 a set of large rectangular
stamps were issued and were called "Up-
per Canada Law Stamps". The design
consisted of a figure of Justice blind-
folded, holding in the right hand a pair
of balances and in the left a sword. The
set consisted of 15 values, the 5, 10, 20,
30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90 cent values
being green in color; on the right side
"Canada", on the left "Law Stamp",
in the upper corners the value in figures
between the figures the value in one
word and at the bottom the value in
words. The 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 dollar values
were green with black centre; on both
sides the value in words, the top in both
corners the value in figures and between
them "Canada" and at the bottom "Law
Stamp".

I am indebted to several revenue cat-
alogues for the above.

Every collector should try and pro-
cure complete sets of Canadian revenues
as nearly all can be had at moderate
prices.

When mounted with care in a blank
album they make a very fine showing and
fully repay the collector for his trouble.

Only one law stamp was ever issued
by the Province of Nova Scotia. It is
dark green in color, value 25 cents and
was issued 1879. The design consists of
a half length figure of Justice. In his
left hand is a pair of balances. The word
"Halifax" is above also "Law Library"
and at the bottom "Twenty-Five Cents".

What the revenue collectors need is
an album devoted entirely to revenues.
It would no doubt have a large sale as
most collectors would want one. Inter-
national albums have spaces for U. S.
revenues. Why not the same for Can-
adian revenues? As the albums are
printed in the U. S., the Canada stamps
could be illustrated and would conse-
quently show non-collectors what a fine
variety of revenues Canada has issued.

Canada has issued a new Law Stamp

value 10 cents. The design is new and finely executed. It is said that a new set is being issued (same design as the new 10 cent value) and will be placed on sale as soon as the present stamps are exhausted. Full particulars next month.

It is said that some of the Canadian Law Stamps were issued unperforated such is not the case as certain stamp vendors clipped the perforations off to mark them.

—○—○—
YOUR SUBSCRIPTION WANTED.
—○—○—

NEW ISSUES.

From information gathered from various sources.

BY JOSEPH P. FLOURD.

We will be pleased to receive any information concerning new issues and varieties from every country and will give due credit for same. Please send a minute description of each stamp so that same may be published in this department.

AFGHANISTAN.

A registration stamp purported to be issued in 1894 is announced in Mekeel's Weekly who glean said information from Messrs Evans and Moens.

Adhesive, registration;

2 abassi, black on magenta.

ANGRA.

Stamps of Angra, Funchal, Horta and Ponta Del Gada are undergoing a color renovation, that is they are tired of the same old colors and are changing them beginning with the two following values.

Adhesive:

15 reis, green, name and value, black,
25 reis, red, name and value, black.

BRAZIL.

Five values of the large 1889 newspaper stamps have been surcharged.

100 reis on 50 reis yellow,
violet surch
300 reis on 200 reis black,
violet surch
1000 reis on 500 reis yellow,
green surch
1000 reis on 700 reis yellow,
green surch
2000 reis on 1000 reis yellow,
green surch

The 100 reis, type 2, of the 1889 issue has been surcharged 200 red-violet.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

The following stamp has been found by many to exist, but is now chronicled as existing.

1 anna, blue and red, red surch
BULGARIA.

From Mekeel's Weekly we learn following

Adhesive: regular issue,

15 stotinki, orange, pelure paper

25 stotinki, blue, pelure paper.

CANADA.

We now have two varieties of the commemorative stamp.

2 cents, black, red and light-green

2 cents, black, red and slate-green

There is said to be two colors of 2 cent envelope.

2 cents, carmine-red,

2 cents, purple.

It is rather queer if the latter color for if it does it is contradictory to the color regulations of the Postal Union.

The new 2 cent, adhesive, for use has appeared.

2 cents, carmine-red.

CEYLON.

A 6 cent stamp has been issued for penny postage, but it is a provision

6 cents on 15 cents, olive-green,
black surch

CHINA.

Two values of the Waterlow set appeared.

4 cents, deep-brown,

50 cents, light-green.

COCHIN.

Four values of a new set have

It is not known yet to what use it will be put. Will give more definition later.

Adhesive:
 Puttan, green,
 Puttan, pink,
 Puttans, purple,
 Puttans, blue.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.

A 5 cent stamp has been re-engraving us a new design which is as

The coat of arms is in a circle, with the words "Correos" is placed on a scroll above the top of the stamp. The words "República de Colombia" are on a curved label around the lower half of the circle, while the value is expressed in pesos on each side of the figure.

provisional stamps have been issued. It is said these will be followed by another issue to celebrate the arrival of King George.

Adhesive:
 10 centavos, mauve, imperforated,
 10 centavos, blue, perforated,
 10 centavos, green, perforated.

CUBA.
 Some more new varieties have appeared in the shape of values and surcharges.

Adhesive:
 1 centavo de peso on 2c carmine,
 1 centavo de peso on 3c purple,
 1 centavo de peso on 3c purple,
 1 centavo de peso on 4c red-brown,
 1 centavo on 2c vermilion-red,
 1 centavo on 1 milésima, orange-brown, black surcharge,
 1 centavo on 3 milésima, orange-brown black surcharge,
 1 centavo on 5 milésima, orange-brown black surcharge,
 1 centavo on 1 centavo, deep-violet, red surcharge,
 1 centavo on 1 centavo, deep-violet, red surcharge.

DIAMANTINA.
 The new local stamps have been issued in this country.

Adhesive:

1-4 anna, carmine,
 Postal Card:
 1-4 anna, violet on light-violet,
 back olive-green.

ECUADOR.

The 5 centavos on 50 centavos, violet; which has heretofore been printed in green and black is now printed in red.

FERNANDO.

We learn that there are two colors in the surcharges of the 15 centavos on 10 centavos green. One surcharge is black and the other is blue.

GUATEMALA.

Being short of 6 centavos stamps, three stamps have been surcharged to meet the demand until the regular supply arrives.

6 centavos on 1 peso, purple,
 6 centavos on 5 pesos, gray-violet,
 6 centavos on 10 pesos emerald-green.

HAYTI.

Two more values have appeared belonging to the new set.

10 centimes, red-orange,
 Coat of Arms.
 50 centimes, brown-lilac,
 President's Portrait.

Both designs of the adhesives have been applied to new postal cards; viz., Coat of Arms in the upper left hand corner and President's Portrait in upper right hand corner.

Postal Cards:
 1 centime, blue on white,
 1x1 centime, blue on gray,
 2 centimes, orange on rose,
 2x2 centimes, orange on pale-lilac
 3 centimes, green on cream,
 3x3 centimes, green on mauve.

JAPAN.

Japan's new postal card for inland use is

1 sen, lilac-brown or cream.

MEXICO.

Three high value stamps of the current issue have been changed in color to the following

Adhesive:
 20 centavos, pale-red,
 50 centavos, deep-violet,
 1 peso, purple-brown.

Mr. C. H. Mekeel unearthed three new varieties in perforations of Mexican stamps. Truly the pursuing of this country's perforations and watermarks is tedious.

Adhesives:

- 10 centavos, green, (1884) perf. 12x11,
- 2 centavos, carmine, (1897) perf. 6,
- 2 centavos, carmine, (1897) perf. 12x6

All the values of the new set have been placed on sale except the 5c.

Adhesives:

No watermark.

- 10 centavos, rose-lilac,
- 12 centavos, olive,
- 20 centavos, pale-red,
- 50 centavos, deep-violet,
- 1 peso, purple-brown,
- 5 pesos, rose-red,
- 10 pesos, deep-blue.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The 1-2 penny has been changed in color to conform with the Postal Union Laws.

Adhesive:

- 1-2 penny, green.

NORWAY.

A new set of postal cards and letter cards have been issued for regular use.

Postal Cards:

- 5 ore, green on white,
- 10 ore, carmine on white.

Letter Cards:

- 5 ore, green on white,
- 10 ore, carmine on white.

PERAK.

The 50c of the current issue is now printed in green and black.

PORTUGAL.

The change of colors of the two values of Angra, have also been applied to the corresponding values of Portugal.

QUEENSLAND.

One more value to the "All Four Corners" set has appeared.

Adhesive, regular issue:

- 1-2 penny, green.

Also a wrapper:

- 1-2 penny, green on manila.

ST. THOMAS & PRINCE ISLANDS.

The 25 reis of the 1887 issue has been

surcharged so English papers represent 2 1-2 reis on 25 reis, violet, green surcharge.

RUSSIA.

It is reported that a four page sheet has been issued. Advertisements are printed on each page with enough left on first, second and third pages for writing a letter; while space on the fourth page is for the address. The postage value of the sheet is 7 kopecs, but the sheet is sold to the public for 5 kopecs, the advertiser paying for the remaining 2 kopecs the balance going to a charitable institution.

Letter Sheet:

- 7 kopecs, blue, red and blue inscriptions.

UNITED STATES.

We give below the varieties which have come to our notice. There undoubtedly be many more later to be noted.

- 1 cent, green on white, '99 w/mk
- 1 cent, green on blue, '99 w/mk
- 1 cent, green on manila, '94 w/mk
- 2 cents, carmine red on white.
- 2 cents, carmine-red on blue.

Wrapper:

- 1 cent, green on manila, '94 w/mk

URUGUAY.

Three more varieties of the 1-2 centimo are now on sale; also a stamp for regular use.

Adhesives:

Provisional Issue.

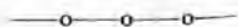
- 1-2 centesimo on 2c blue, (1880)
- 1-2 centesimo on 7c green, (1880)
- 1-2 cent. on 5c blue and black.

Regular Issue:

- 5 milesimos, carmine-rose.

ZANZIBAR.

The 2 1-2 annas on 1 anna plum types is changed to red surcharge; formerly was black.



What! Not a Subscriber!

Then Send Your 25 Cents At Once

CANADIAN NOTES.

BY E. V. CAMPION.

The new Canadian Imperial stamp is now printed in black, red and blue. The blue is considered the prettiest Canada has ever issued. The new 2 cent stamp is printed in black, red and lavender and is now selling at 10 cents a copy, the same in light-green instead of lavender. The new 8 cent stamp is bringing 8 cents a piece.

The following is a complete list of the numeral issue including shades which have appeared up to the time of writing.

- 2 cent: black, grayish black;
- 3 cent: green, light green;
- 4 cents: purple, purple-brown;
- 5 cents: red, (now obsolete);
- 6 cents: brown;
- 7 cents: orange, yellow;
- 8 cents: red, lilac.

A few thousand 2 cent stamped envelopes printed in purple instead of carmine-red, it appears that the Government after recalling the envelopes sold them to collectors and dealers instead of having them destroyed.

The current 2 cent purple is appearing in many shades. Recently a few were bought at the post-office which were plum color. The 2 cent numeral type is being printed in red, but will not be put in use until all the 2 cent purple stamps are exhausted.

The new envelopes are on sale at most of the post-offices. They consist of two types: 1 cent, green on white; 2 cents, carmine-red on white.

It is rumored that no more 8 cent stamps will be issued and that a 7 cent stamp is being printed and will be put in use shortly. It will be used for registration purposes which has been 7

cents since the 2 cent rate went into force.

The 10 cent Special Delivery stamp is now being used by the public more than ever before. Dealers report that they are hard to obtain in an unused condition.

The new 2 cent letter sheet has appeared. It is like the 2 cent stamped envelope, is printed in a wrong color, namely; green instead of red. No doubt this sheet will be recalled, and a new one issued having the proper color.

Whether the 3 cent stamped envelope will become rare remains to be seen. Only a few were used during the short time they were on sale. As soon as the new 2 cent rate came into force they were recalled. The Government will either destroy them or sell them to collectors and dealers.

The following notice has appeared in all the post offices in the Dominion. "Parties having 3 cent stamps in their possession who cannot conveniently dispose of them, may exchange them for other stamps they may need; the exchange to be made at the full face value of the stamps handed in."

The 2 cent Imperial stamp is bringing \$1.00 per 100 in a good used condition. A large number of these stamps were issued and they will be on sale at the post offices for a month or so yet.

If Canada keeps on issuing stamps at the rate she is at present, we will have to get an album made to hold them all. The different shades contained in the present issue arranged consecutively would make a very pretty showing in any collection.

Why Not Subscribe To-day.

The All Around Philatelist.

JOSEPH P. PLOURD, - Editor and Publisher.

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The All Around Philatelist,

Joseph P. Plourd, - Publisher,

186 Paris Street,**East Boston, Mass., U. S. A.****Vol. 1. March 15, 1899. No. 1.****EDITORIAL.**

Boston's share of the periodical stamps is \$20,000 worth which arrived here February 25th. The face value of the set is \$187.93; and the whole set is sold for \$5.00. Many letters were sent to Washington asking the Postmaster to place these stamps on sale. Now, as many letters should be sent thanking the Postmaster for granting the favor.

The Postmaster made one "slip up" when allowing any number of these sets to be sold to one person. By this rule representatives of large stamp dealing firms can buy up a large number of sets making them rare, commanding a

high figure and thus practically leaving the collectors out in the cold.

Some parties who were worrying the "Perforator's" future had the following answer under 'Perforations' edited by Br'er Chapman.

"Don't be worried, gentlemen! Brother Stowell gets tired, the font has a font of type and a barn big enough to put it in, and all the ornaments necessary to keep it going. It isn't going to die this century which has two centuries more to run."

I feel confident Mr. Chapman's font of type is not a rubber font.

You will find a line here and there throughout this paper referring to subscriptions. These are reminders to those who are not yet subscribers and to read this number as a sample copy.

What are the stamps of Canada going to? What are Canada's officials thinking of? At one time Canada stamps were considered a safe investment; but the time is approaching when she will be placed as a whole under the ban of the S. S. S. S.

Lately she has turned out many value stamps which were contrary to the Postal Union Laws regarding colors. Take for instance the 1 cent purple, numeral issue, which she has had have been carmine-red; the 2 cent sheet, green instead of carmine and a few more other such "mistakes". Are these mistakes? are "discovered" and are immediately called in and sold to collectors and dealers. Collectors buying the different colors buy the so-called errors, thereby increasing the Canada Government's Treasury.

One such mistake would pass, but numerous mistakes leads one to believe they are done "accidentally on purpose."

Joseph P. Plourd

SAN MARINO.

Historical and Philatelic Postalic Matters of this Small Republic.

BY F. P.

The miniature republic of San Marino is situated in Italy and consists of four villages, in which mostly are manufactures of terra-cotta and majolica (fine porcelain) articles.

In the 4th century a Roman Catholic hermit called Marino, made his abode upon the top of the monte titana (mountain). A few settlers came later to live there and after the death of the hermit, the settlers named the mountain in his honor "San Marino", and lived there as a happy family.

In the 11th century the settlers bought some villages situated near by, and to avoid further trouble with their neighbors the little state put herself under the mighty protectorate of The Papal States.

In the year 1603, His Holiness, Pope Urban, VIII, Pontifex Maximus, again ratified the treaty in regard to his protectorate over San Marino.

Centuries passed, generation after generation had arrived, and meantime the republic had formed politicaly the "Repubblica di San Marino" and remained independent people upon the mountain under Papal Protectorate.

In the 16th and 17th centuries the armies of the Emperors of the Holy Roman Empire of German Nations, who had conquered Italy, passed the San Marino mountains, looked at the settlement high in the air, and left it alone.

In the year 1802, Napoleon I, the Emperor of France had also con-

quered Italy. As the French army passed the mountain, Napoleon and his staff halted. Looking up he spoke the words, "The Great Napoleon does not want little San Marino."

In the year 1850, Austria had conquered a part of Italy, (Lombardy Venice) and an Austrian Prince was made Duke of Parma. The Austrian army also passed the mountain but did not disturb the villages. Meantime the year 1851 had arrived and Victor Emanuel King of Sardinia had taken the title, King of Italy. In 1862 the Austrians had to give up Lombardy Venice and all the Italian Duchies. Parma, Modena and Tuscany had been united with Italy, and Victor Emanuel was in fact King of United Italy, (except the Papal States). The Italian army also passed San Marino but did not molest it. A treaty was concluded in 1862 with King Victor Emanuel, and from 1862 to 1870 Italian stamps were in circulation in the Republic of San Marino.

In 1870 King Victor "stole" by force the Papal States. San Marino was and is now the only independent state in United Italy. Within the last ten years this small pocket republic has too often issued new series of postage stamps in large quantities to fill the state treasury with stamp collectors' money. This is a poor republic.

The establishment of the postal service dates back to the year 1607, in which year one letter carrier was appointed. This man went two to three times a week down the hill to the Italian city of Rimini, where he left the settlers' mail (at that time farther forwarded by private post-men on horseback); and took back with him, the mail which had

arrived for the settlers up the mountain. The settlers paid for the shoes used by the post-man and gave him a small salary. This miniature postal service was sufficient and kept up to the year 1751. The new generation found it necessary to appoint a second letter carrier, and these two men and their successors went up and down the hill up to the year 1826.

The meantime elected government issued a decree to build a regular house for the post-office. but the building was not completed and ready for postal use until the year 1833. In this year a "Direttore Postale" (postmaster) was appointed who was dependent of the government of San Marino consisting of two citizens who have the official title "Capitani Reggauti" (Reigning Captains).

This miniature government alone had the power to open the letter box, and to look over the settlers' correspondence, before it was forwarded down the hill.

The sender of a letter or parcel outside the republic had to pay cash in advance, the necessary fee according to weight and distance.

This payment in cash was kept up to the year 1877, in which year the first series of San Marino postage stamps were issued. They have in the centre the arms of the republic, three towers upon three mountains, surrounded by the inscription, "Repubblica di San Marino, Bollo Postale (postage stamp), and below "Libertas" (liberty).

In the year 1895 on occasion of the building of a new house for the government, a memorial series of postage stamps were issued and speculation it was.

In the year 1833 the two post-men on

foot were substituted by a small cart with two wheels which was pushed up and down the hill by one postman.

In the year 1865, San Marino concluded a postal convention with the Kingdom of Italy, and after imposing the conditions of the mountain route down the hill; the postal push cart was abolished and a modern mail wagon drawn by horses now carries the mail up and down the hill.

Postal agencies combined with a telegraph office are established in the republic. In a post-office, a postal branch is within the "Borgs" (government house) and in other branch in the city of Lerravaia.

Within the territory of the Republic of San Marino, no stamps are used. There is no letter fee, as the mail is delivered free of charge to residents (the poor inhabitants have to pay about all the expenses of the government).

In conclusion of my article I will inform the readers how the government of San Marino is elected. The actual government (two men) led by the president and the band of the republic and followed by sixteen of the leading citizens and other authorities, march to the main church. There they are received by the Roman Catholic clergy in vestment and conducted to the throne. The clergy kneels and sings and sends up prayers to the Holy Ghost to bless the election. One of the priests writes the names of all the citizens, found worthy of this high gift. He puts the slips of paper in a silver box and this box in a vase of silver. A priest picks out two slips bearing each a name. The priest reads off the two names of the men elected, the band plays, the church organ sets in the bells of all the churches in the republic ring out and send the news to the people that the Republic of San Marino has elected a new government.

PRESS REVIEW.

Conducted by **JOSEPH P. PLOURD.**

Philatelic publishers wanting their publications to be reviewed in this department must send us their papers regularly. We will also acknowledge receipt of other papers, lists, etc.

Antiquary.

Antiquary, a quarterly which is devoted to all phases of collecting, is quite interesting and instructive. Its philatelic department does not contain enough, but what it does contain is good.

—o—

Bay State Philatelist.

The Bay State Philatelist, a philatelic monthly which is slowly but surely improving in the quality and quantity of its contents. A paragraph under Hamburg reads as follows: "The stamps of Hamburg have been regarded as more than the stamps of any other country and it is not universally known that the original stamps are steadily increasing in value from year to year."

A sample is then made of the 4sh green stamp which in 1860 was catalogued at 15 cents but the value increased each year and in 1898 we find it catalogued at 150 cents."

—o—

Philatelic Facts and Fallacies.

The contents for January are very fine but there is not enough. Philately regarded as a Science, an account of the Philatelic Institute of Arts taking in the Hawaiian Island Philatelic Society and

making stamp collecting a scientific department of the institute. An account of the cornering of the Hawaiian stamps. Our Fancy and Late Issues and some notes occupying the few remaining pages.

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Herald Exchange.

This German-American monthly for January is profuse with stamp lore. Notes from many cities in the United States and Canada, Editorials and a long article on the 2 shilling Stamp of Denmark deserving their share of credit.

I notice in Correspondence (devoted to frauds) an account against J. S. of Allentown, Pa. I think I recognize in J. S. one who defrauded two others and myself about two years. I have edited an article in the Frauds Column of this paper about him.

Mr. Henry a Chapman's "Pertinent Paragraphs" is a spicy department and shows that Mr. Chapman is constantly digging in philately generally.

—o—

International Philatelist.

This paper is usually well filled with good reading matter but the February number contains only six (but solid set) pages of reading matter, the remaining

ten pages being filled with advertisements. Return Letter Stamps, Old Dies, Speculatives, New Issues and Notes being the titles of the articles.

The last paragraph of the article titled 'Speculatives' deserves attention, it reads "The time is rapidly approaching when the revenue from these fake issues will be very small, for earnest collectors are specializing in the countries which do not lend themselves to such tricks, while others are giving their attention to old issues exclusively. The suppression of speculative stamps is a matter which lies entirely in the hands of collectors. If they will refuse to buy them, dealers will not handle them, and the speculative stamp would die a natural death.

Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News.

It is beyond my ability to properly review and clip excerpts of the many good things this high class paper contains. As usual its New Issues, Weekly Review, Inquiry, Editorial, With the Advertisers is of a high standard of perfection; while the news from Boston, New York, Chicago and Washington are of the latest. Another feature is that it is published as regular as the movement of the pendulum of the clock.

Perforator.

This journal which is the Virginia Philatelist's only rival for beauty is especially replete with excellent reading matter in its February number.

The leading articles are Over-looked Varieties by Miss Amy L. Swift, Illustrated Sketch of Mr. Charles C. Guy, Newspaper Stamps of France by George Carion, Perforations and Our Philatelic Neighbors by Henry A Chapman and

From Woman's Standpoint.

This first-class journal then winds up with letters from many philatelic collectors and an article on packets by J. McFall.

Philatelic Advocate.

The January number being a half number contains 60 pages which contain a varied lot of choice literature. Wm. A. McDonnell's article titled Inelegibility of Review Editors was exceptionally fine which finished thus:

"Do not place a false definition on my word,—Review; be perfectly free and independent, and express your views forcibly and interesting vocabulary at your command.

When a publication is under review and any article or note, which you consider to be interesting to the majority of your readers, by all means have excerpts published with your manuscript.

An unbiased review is a pleasure to read, and I fervently hope to see this when all reviews are conducted in a manner as to win praise from the most pessimistic critic."

Timbres Poste.

The last number received of the French monthly is dated December 1898. The principal features are Chronicle of New Issues, List of Stamps, and Notes, Questions and answers.

A supplement accompanied this number containing a complete list of all adhesives, postal cards and envelopes which were issued during the year, each of which are accurately illustrated.

The illustrations used by this paper for stamps are the best used of any paper yet brought to my notice.

HINTS.

BY C. ALLEN HALL.

It is the duty and this department is for the purpose of keeping the young collector posted on the current quotations of the stamp market. That is to say, which stamps should be purchased as far as possible, and visa versa.

—o—

If you purchased a set of those Nova Scotia remainders that were brought to light a year or two ago? If not, it would be advisable for you to do so, as they are now being rapidly disposed of and prices will again be on the rise. You know the quotations of these stamps before the great find. Who can tell if they may reach that high standard again.

—o—

If you come across any of the stamps of Persia of the issue of 1856, those with the solid back-ground, treasure them, for they are indeed good property, and you can't own any too many of them. They are not catalogued very high at present in a used state, but nevertheless they are very hard to find especially in large quantities, and the unused ones are among the great rarities.

—o—

The 2 cent Columbian unused bids have become a very desirable stamp. The common two cent ones were never so scarce during the rush to corner the market, with the result that now collectors want them, they are somewhat surprised to find that they can not be picked up at every nook and corner. If you have any you had better keep them for awhile.

The 50c Life Insurance, U. S. imperforated Revenue which is priced in Scott's latest catalogue at \$3.00, seems in my estimation to be a very much over-priced stamp. A specimen of it can be purchased of almost any dealer from sixty to seventy-five per-cent discount from catalogue quotation.

There are numerous other perforated and part-perforated that seem and are greatly over-priced, and I should advise young and inexperienced collectors when purchasing this class of stamps to get prices from several dealers before buying; if their prices vary to any great extent it is best to keep clear from that stamp, until that price becomes more settled, on the other hand if there is only a difference of ten cents or so there need be no fear of purchasing.

—o—o—o—

Do You Think This Paper is Worth 25 a Year? If so, send 25 cents silver and receive it each month for 1 year.

—o—o—o—

NEW YORK NOTES

BY WM. A. MC.DONNELL.

Stamp affairs are booming, and if business keeps on at present gait, the volume of transactions will be unprecedented considering the weak state of the market the twelve months past.

—o—

United States revenues are picking up but the greatest demand is for medium priced foreign averaging about thirty cents.

—o—

New issues still continue to appear, this Government not failing to present its share.

The new envelopes in the new colors, or rather transposed, could not be issued without a full quota of errors (?), which latter fad appears to be fashionable. Errors in watermarks are uncommon, therefore the Government can be excused for the first offence. The 1 cent green on blue and on white papers with '99 watermark has been seen, and on manilla with '94 watermark, presumably the error. The wrapper also appears with '94 watermark.

—o—

This interesting bit of news appears in the "Metropolitan Philatelist". "At present there are three paper companies furnishing the paper for the supply of stamped envelopes under the new contract. These are the Riverside Paper Co., the Whiting Paper Co. and the Parsons Paper Co., all of Holyoke, Mass. There is a slight difference in the watermarks, known only to the officials, which distinguishes the different manufacturers. We have thus far ascertained that the vertical line running exactly between the two figures 9 is the peculiar mark of the Riverside Paper Co."

Of course die varieties will be discovered later.

—o—

The surcharged United States stamps, regular issue, for Cuba will shortly be replaced by a new issue 'all its own'. Typical scenes abounding in Cuba Libre will be depicted on each denomination.

When finished, it is claimed the set will make a beautiful acquisition to any one's collection.

—o—

We hear no tidings in regard to our other West India possession, Porto Rico. Perhaps the population is too small to

have stamps of their own although beck wouldn't think so.

—o—

The next item on the list is the proposal of 50,000 sets of newspaper periodical stamps, which the Government wishes to unload at \$5.00 per set, a pretty high price for remainders at the least. Boston dealers do not appreciate the laudable purpose of Samnel, of raking in a cool quarter million dollars from collectors, and consider it more proper if collectors would deposit that sum of money in their empty coffers in exchange for something better than remainders.

Collectors and dealers in this neighborhood find very little to complain of although dealers gain nothing by the Government's action.

—o—

What this city has had in mind for years, is a philatelic exhibition open to the public. The Section of Philately of the Brooklyn Institute of Art and Science, of the borough of Brooklyn, Greater New York, has taken the initiative and with the support of dealers and collectors, intend to hold a philatelic exhibition from March 18th to the 31st inclusive. Many prizes are offered to exhibitors, and hopes are entertained that the affair will be a huge success.

There is no question but the attendance will be large, and many adherents to the shrine of philately will be secured.

Saturday the 25th has been designated "Children's Day;" a public invitation being extended to the "rising generation" to view and incidentally to be imbued with our fascinating science. Each young gentleman will be presented with a packet of "rare" postage stamps, and who can deny that this may be the foundation of perhaps many a valuable collection.

FRAUDS.

This department will be found valuable to collectors and dealers and philatelists who are defrauded. Any one will please send us their names and address, and thereby help others to avoid them.

Correspondence Department of "Herald Exchange" J. S. of Allentown, Pa., is cited as a fraud.

Without doubt the one who defrauded two persons of Boston and myself two years ago. At that time I was under the names of S. A. [redacted] and A. S. Seigal of Box 606, Allentown, Pa. From Lewistown he was expelled from the Mekeel's Exchange for crooked work.

STAMP EXCHANGE

For the free use of subscribers. Each notice limited to forty words stating name and address. For exchanging of stamps only. Non-subscribers 10 cents per notice. Dealers having a regular adv. in other columns may have a notice in this department.

Miss Janet Price, Mt. Elgin, Ont. would like to exchange stamps with collectors.

Ward Green, Point Ellice Boat Victoria, British Columbia. I would like to exchange stamps of all European countries for stamps of Venezuela, China, British Guiana, Turkey, Persia, Siam and Central America.

E. Elliot, Goderich, Ont. Can. would like to exchange ten common entires and I will give you same number of Canadians on stamps. Three shades of the Imperator unused for 10c, used for 5c.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

This department is open to give information upon philatelic subjects which may be puzzling to a collector. Stamps sent by mail for examination must be accompanied by stamped envelope for reply. Don't be backward about asking for what you want to know.

For free use of subscribers only.

Address communications to

B. G. MCFALL,
Eldred,

McKern County.

Pa.

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a large subscription list. You have read and seen this paper. To those who think it worth subscribing to and do subscribe before April 15th I will give any one of the following premiums

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90c orange, 1890,	\$ 65	\$ 30
*5c blue, 1888, (Garfield)	50	25
30c Due, 1895		40
50c Due, 1895-'98,	1 00	50
*5 claret Due,	15	09
*10c "	25	16
30c "	1 25	50
50c "	2 00	1 00
30c red-brown, Due,	1 00	55
*2 1879, Newspaper,	35	18
6c 1870-71	20	10
6c 1873,	10	04
15c Columbian,	20	12
6c 1869, fine,		40
50c 1895, orange, fine,	15	07
Set of War Dept. (9 var.) unused,		75
\$1.00 War Revenue, 1898,		08
*5 var. U. S. surcharged Cuba,		45
CANADA.		
*8c Jubilee,		15
1-2 "		25
6c "		50
*20c 1892,		20
Same used,		10
*Complete set Canada Maple Leaf,		50
*2c Imperial Postage (first printing,		10
" " (second),		06
" " (third),		04
*10c Special Delivery,		15
NEWFOUNDLAND.		
*Cabot Issue Complete,		3 00
*1 on 3c, Provisional, 1897, (type 1)		50
*1 and 2c 1897,		15

C. ALLEN HALL,
SALEM, MASS.

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for my

SURPRISE PACKET,

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The 'hul shootin' match's worth

THIS 'HUL LOT FER 7c.

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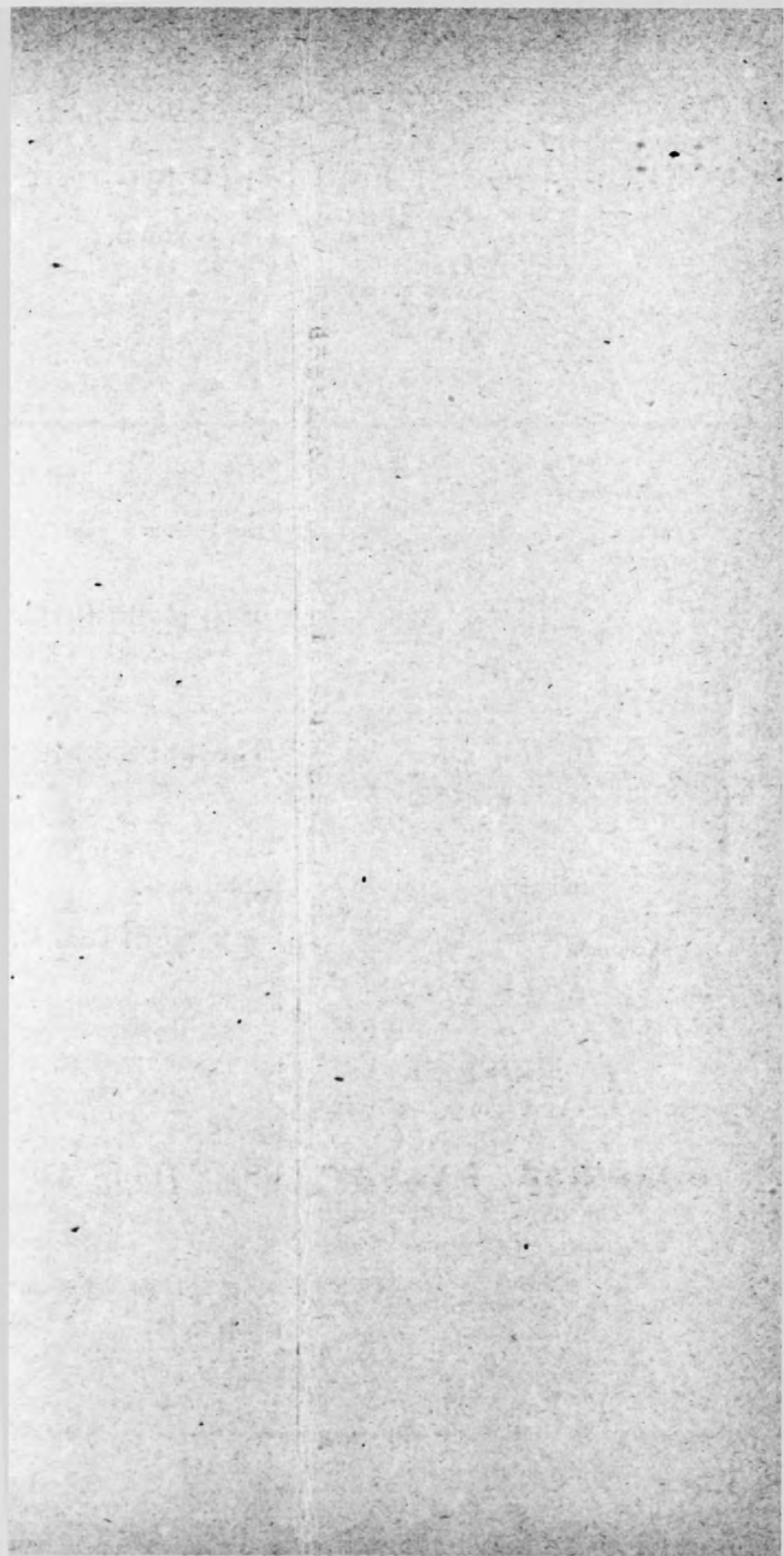
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THE ALL AROUND PHILATELIST
when answering







VOL. 1.

NO. 2.

APRIL 15, 1899.



The All Around Philatelist.

*Monthly Journal Published in the Interests of
Postage Stamp Collectors and Collecting.*



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JOSEPH P. PLOURD

186 Paris Street,

E. BOSTON, - MASS.

U. S. A.



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The Subscription Price is Only 50c Per Year in Advance

And to every new subscriber who mentions this announcement I will send absolutely free the following twelve instructive and entertaining books:

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I have combined these twelve desirable books for young people in one mammoth quarto volume of 192 large three column pages with large numbers of appropriate attractive illustrations and the book contains precisely the same amount of material as is ordinarily published in twelve distinct twenty-five cent books, and it may therefore be claimed with perfect candor and truth that I am giving three dollars worth of books free to every new subscriber to **AMERICAN YOUNG PEOPLE**. This volume contains the largest amount and the greatest variety of instructive reading for boys and girls ever gathered together and published in a single volume, and when it is considered, that this large volume is given free with a magazine which is well worth its small subscription price, I believe I am justified in saying that I am offering the liberal book premium of any publication.

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Please mention the All Around Philatelist when answering ads.

The All Around Philatelist.

Devoted to Postage Stamp Collectors and Collecting.

I.

E. BOSTON, MASS., APRIL, 1899.

NO. 2.

Why Do You Collect Stamps?

BY C. H. MEKEEL.

This question is one that has been asked of every stamp collector many times by those of his friends who were initiated in the mysteries of the most interesting of all pastimes. There are collectors of many kinds, and to understand the subject closely they should be divided into several distinct classes.

First, however, for my present purpose, a collector is one of those individuals, be it girl or boy, woman or man, who has the natural instinct of the collector and with it a love of stamps.

This collecting instinct is one well recognized in human nature. Our great museums, libraries and art galleries are monuments to its existence.

This instinct is often expended upon earthly objects than postage stamps, used or unused, and no one but a stamp collector can realize the value for one who cannot see anything in collecting stamps."

"There is something fascinating in the collection of stamps is beyond all others, and it is not strange that the maddest sometimes have denominated stamp collecting mania."

"All have our hobbies." "Show me a man without a hobby and he will be a nonentity or a bad man," said a philosopher—but then the professor had a hobby himself.

"We are imitative creatures and many collect stamps because others do, but

there is a deeper and more serious reason to account for the thousand of collectors than that.

The collecting of stamps originated with individuals in all parts of the civilized world soon after there existed various kinds of stamps to collect.

As the number of different stamps increased collectors finally became known to each other. Each was surprised to find that others had been following the same lines as himself.

These conditions are constantly recurring. I frequently learn of collectors who have amassed a collection of stamps without knowing that thousands of others were interested in the same pursuit, and never dreaming of specially-prepared stamp albums or printed catalogues. Indeed I was a collector myself for four years before I knew that there were such things, although my own interest was aroused by association with a fellow-collector whose stamps were pasted in the proverbial copy book. A Hostetter Bitters memorandum book was my first stamp album in 1872.

Stamp collecting exists, and a pastime, pursuit or scientific study, whichever you choose to call it, it has an interest all its own, to which thousand of people, distributed through all walks of life and in all civilized countries, heartily respond.

To assist in answering the simple question propounded at the head of these notes, I have asked a few of my collecting friends, "Why do you collect stamps?"

Mr. William Raymond Baird is an

active practicing lawyer of New York city, a college man, an editor and one who enters as fully as any into the affairs of active American life. He replies:

"I am asked 'Why I collect stamps?' A little boy of my acquaintance, who was in the first throes of the philatelic fever, was recently asked the same question. He promptly answered, without any hesitation, 'for fun.'

"That is the whole case in a nutshell, however we may clothe the idea in ponderous polysyllables.

"If, however, the question is why do I collect stamps in preference to something else, my answer is equally prompt, 'I don't.'

"For many years I was an ardent collector of minerals. The demands of a busy professional career upon my time, and the lack of space in a New York city house, compelled me to restrict the area of my operations until the pursuit of my hobby ceased to afford novelty or continued interest. I deliberately chose stamp collecting in the belief that it possessed several advantages over any other similar hobby, and as this belief has been confirmed by experience it may not be out of place to state the points which appealed to me."

A stamp collection may be kept in a small space.

Even if open to the inspection of servant and others who might pilfer coins or other curios, ignorance of value is a fair safeguard.

There is no other collecting hobby in which "knowledge is power." At least not to such an extent. About a year ago I bought a shilling Gibraltar first issue for 5 cents from a sheet in a stationer's window. A collection, if carefully and slowly made and studied, may be secured practically without cost. I do not believe mine has cost one-fiftieth of its catalogue value. I have frequently

bought lots of stamps from which the sale of one-fourth of their number brought me my money back. The remainder I had to sell or exchange.

It freshens and strengthens not only the memory, but the power of remembering, by the frequent review of the same set of collected facts.

It fixed a knowledge of geography. Who but philatelists could follow intelligently the first manoeuvres in the Spanish War? Who but philatelists know anything about the present geography of Africa?

After all, the advantages are incidental. I collect "for fun."

Mr. J. M. Andreini, well known to readers of the Weekly as "Iberius," member of a well known Wall Street banking concern, a gentleman of culture and a man of the world. He replies:

"Why, I first collected stamps because I was pleased with their artistic color and proportions; then lessons in geography and history read upon the stamps added to the initial interest, and finally the technicalities of their manufacture and the causes of their issue engaged my attention, so that I can now spend my leisure hours in pleasant contemplation and study of art, geography history and a score of interesting details evoked by or visible on, or hidden in the stamps have gathered together in my collection."

Mr. W. H. Newmark, an active Western business man of the wholesale grocery firm of M. A. Newmark & Co. Los Angeles, Cal. He replies:

"Many have been the times that friends have propounded the conundrum: 'Whence spring the particular fascinations that the stamp collector entertains in his hobby?' and as frequently have been obliged to plead practical ignorance. For thirty years I have collected, with the usual accompanying pleasure, and yet to describe the sentiment that induced me to commence, and that

an effective in continuing my interest beyond my power of understanding imagination.

I recently met a middle-aged gentleman, who, while assisting one of his friends in the arrangement of his collection, became suddenly interested on his own account, and within the past few weeks assured me of the virulence of his attack, and that he frequently spends half the night at work on his collection, which to the discomfiture of his better half, who perhaps sees in this an approaching crisis in his mental condition. A few instances might suggest the germ theory, for no disease takes a sicker or more thorough hold on its victim.

A professional friend has advised me to have my case diagnosed. He accompanied me to a stamp auction one evening and assured me afterwards that he did not know whether he was in the vicinity of a lunatic asylum or surrounded by a people of common sense. He was at a loss to comprehend the situation, and I must, therefore, confess that I cannot tell you precisely why I collect. Is it, perhaps, the desire to complete the impossible?"

I might go on indefinitely with questions and answers if the space would permit, and the ladies need not be neglected. We have many earnest votaries among the fair sex, both among misses and madams.

It has been my good fortune to travel extensively, and I have met many stamp collectors personally, in different parts of the United States and in foreign countries in both hemispheres.

Stamp collecting does not appeal to people of the inferior classes; its followers are universally found to be of the more intelligent and cultured portion of society. Among the collectors of stamps I have met personally, or corresponded with, some of the highest attainments, in

all of the various departments of social, business and professional life.

A summary of some of the most striking instances may be given, all of whom are active collectors:

Members of the leading legislative bodies of the United States, England, France and Germany.

Military and naval officers of various rank from ensign to commander of the above four countries, as well as of Italy, Russia and Austria.

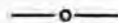
Members of diplomatic corps and consular officers in almost every country.

A numbers of members of the nobility of various European countries and younger members of the royal families of Great Britain, Russia and Germany.

The Duke of York, Duke of Edinburgh, Queen of Holland and King of Siam are stamp collectors.

Judges of all rank, from the Queen's Bench down to justices of the peace, attorneys, solicitors, barristers and legal authors. The church gives us bishops, priests, abbots and professors—the Roman, Greek and various Protestant denominations being represented. Professional people of every class, scientific, medical, artistic, pedagogical and dramatic. Business men in almost every line, corporation officers, bankers, as well as the wealthy leisure class, among whom the ladies are represented, all have found stamp collecting a most fascinating "hobby."

I have spoken of those who are more advanced as collectors and who have made the study and collecting of stamps a branch of science, akin to numismatics, the collection and study of coins.



To every person subscribing to the ALL AROUND PHILATELIST will receive by return mail stamps for their collection catalogued at from 25 to 50 cents.

NEW ISSUES.

From information gathered from various sources.

BY JOSEPH P. PLOURD.

We will be pleased to receive any information concerning new varieties from every country and will give due credit for same.

Please send minute description of each stamp so that same may be published in this department.

CUBA.

Now that Cuba is furnished stamps by the United States, we may look for a small sized collection from this island.

The following surcharged are some of the new values we have to announce this month.

Adhesive, Provisional:

- 3c on 1 milesima, blue-green.
- 3c on 2 milesimas, blue-green.
- 3c on 3 milesimas, blue-green.
- 3c on 4 milesimas, blue-green.
- 3c on 8 milesimas, blue-green.
- 5c on ½ milesima, blue-green.
- 5c on 1 milesima, blue-green.
- 5c on 2 milesimas, blue-green.
- 5c on 3 milesimas, blue-green.
- 5c on 4 milesimas, blue-green.

Also the following surcharged United States stamps.

Adhesive, Provisional:

- 1c de peso on 1c, green.
- 2c de peso on 2c, carmine.
- 2c de peso on 2c, vermilion-red.
- 2½c de peso on 2c, carmine.
- 2½c de peso on 2c, vermilion-red.
- 3c de peso on 3c, purple.
- 5c de peso on 5c, blue.
- 10c de peso on 10c, light-brown.

JAPAN.

A reply postal card has been issued 1 x 1 sen, lilac-brown on cream.

PORTUGAL.

The values of postal cards have been changed which now gives us.

Postal Cards:

- 25 reis, rose on gray.
- 25x25 reis, rose on gray.
- 40 reis, lilac on gray.
- 40x40 reis, lilac on gray.

ST. VINCENT.

A new set of stamps has appeared which was to appear for a long time.

Adhesive. Regular issue:

- ½ penny, lilac and green.
- 1 penny, lilac and carmine.
- 2½ pence, lilac and blue.
- 3 pence, lilac and olive.
- 4 pence, lilac and orange.
- 5 pence, lilac and black.
- 6 pence, lilac and brown.
- 1 shilling, green and carmine.
- 5 shilling, green and blue.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

- A postal card has been issued.
- 5 centavos, pink on white.

CHILE.

The new set of postage due stamps has been increased by one more value, namely 30 centavos, carmine.

HAYTI.

The new set is evidently not yet completed for another value has appeared.

Adhesive:

- 60 centimes, red, President's portrait.

PONTA DELGADA.

The change of values for postal cards in Portugal has also been made in the colony. Undoubtedly this change will also be made in Angra, Funchal and Horta which are also colonies of Portugal.

TASMANIA.

- A letter card has been issued.
- 2 pence, green on light-gray.

TRINIDAD

A set of single and double postal cards not having been sold in the set time six weeks have been declared obsolete. This is pretty quick work; possibly some stamp firm is waiting for the remainder.

tal cards:

½ penny.

½x1 ½ penny.

pence.

2 pence.

CHIN.

From Mekeel's Weekly we learn that a new set is used for postage.

The value we announced last month.

The postal card has been issued in connection with this set.

Copies, black on cream.

ERNANDO PO.

The 25 centavos of the 1895-96 issue has been surcharged.

Adhesive:

centavos on 25 centavos, carmine.

AN.

Three stamps have appeared. As it takes 2 sen to make 1 cent the following forms with the Postal Union colors, green, green.

sen, carmine-rose.

sen, blue.

PARAGUAY

Surcharges are plentiful in every country, Paraguay being no exception. The other one has appeared.

Adhesive, Provisional issue:

centavos on 25 centavos, orange.

ERTO RICO.

This country had also to be furnished with stamps by the United States; surcharges of course.

Adhesive, Provisional issue:

green.

vermillion-red.

blue

light-brown.

UNITED STATES.

Now you variety envelope collectors get into harness and obtain the following varieties which have now appeared:

green on white.

green on amber.

green on bluff.

green on blue.

green on manilla.

2c carmine-red on white, Die A.

2c carmine-red on white, Die B.

2c carmine-red on amber Die B.

2c carmine-red on bluff Die B.

2c carmine-red on blue Die B.

4c red-brown on white.

4c red-brown on amber.

5c blue on white.

5c blue on amber.

The 2½c Proprietary Revenue Stamp has been seen part rouletted.

URUGUAY.

Three more values have been added to the current set of Official Stamps.

10c centimes, red.

20c centimes, rose-violet and black.

25c centimes pink and blue.

AFGANISTAN.

Two more varieties of the registration stamp announced by us last month have come to light.

Adhesive:

2 abassi, black on orange.

2 abassi, black on yellow.

CHILE.

The return receipt stamp now bears the words "avisde paiement."

The 1 and 2c postal cards have the imprint in the centre of the card below the frame which previously printed above it.

Return receipt stamp:

Postal Cards.

2 centavos, green on pale green.

2 centavos, carmine on rose.

CUBA.

The surcharged postal cards for Cuba are:

1 centavos de peso on 1c black.

1 centavos de peso on 2c black.

QUEENSLAND.

The 2½ pence is now printed on blue paper.

VIRGINIA ISLANDS.

These islands have now issued the new set of stamps.

Adhesive:

½ penny, yellow-green.

1 penny, green.

2½ pence ultramarine.

4 pence, brown.

6 pence, lilac.

7 pence, slate.

1 shilling, bistre.

5 shilling, deep blue.

FRANCE.

The 5 centimes of this republic has undergone a change in color of ink and paper.

5 centimes, yellow-green on greenish-white.

PERU.

The 2 centavos of the current issue, 1896 type is now printed in red.

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

A registration envelope has been issued. The set of envelopes consist of five sizes all of one value.

Envelope, registration:

4 pence, olive-green

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The 4c value having run short three stamps were surcharged to meet the great demand due to the penny postage rate.

Adhesive: Provisional issue:

4c on 5c, blue (1883).

4c on 5c, brown (1894).

4c on 8c blue (1894).

SWITZERLAND.

The 5 centimes has been changed in color, being now printed in green. Five centimes of Swiss money is the same as 1c here, so this change in color conforms with the Postal Union Laws.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Two surcharges for adhesives and 2 for the envelopes we have to chronicle this month.

Adhesive: Provisional issue:

2c on 10c, red and blue-black.

2c on 15c, blue and red-brown.

Envelopes: Provisional issue:

2c on 5c, ultramarine on white.

2c on 5c, ultramarine on bluish.

INDIA.

The three pies stamps about to appear will bear the Queen's Jubilee Portrait.

Adhesive:

3 pies, carmine.

MALTA.

Four stamps have appeared which have been "coming" for a long time.

Adhesive:

4½ pence, sepia brown.

5 pence, brick red.

2½ shilling, olive-gray.

10 shillings, dark blue.

SAMOA.

We have another surcharge from this country, who by the way are having quite a wrangle out there.

Adhesive: Provisional issue:

2½ pence, on 1 penny, green.

SAN MARINO.

This pocket republic has issued stamps for internal use.

Adhesive:

2 centesimi, brown.

5 centesimi, orange brown.

CANADIAN NOTES.

BY E. V. CHAMPION.

IT appears that the Department has quite a number of the 1 and 2c maple leaf stamps on hand as large numbers being distributed to the post-offices. Since writing the above a report in circulation that the Government had ordered the reissue of the maple leaf stamps, and has also reprinted the stamps in the first printing of the lavenders red and slate. We had thought that the above reprint will prove true as the government hardly reissues stamps after they once become obsolete and it is said that the government had the plates for printing the maple leaf stamps destroyed.

The following Canadian stamps and envelopes have appeared. The surcharge consists of a large "2" placed on the envelope.

2c on 3c envelope 1877 small size.

2c on 3c envelope 1877 large size.

2c on 3c envelope 1898.

The following letter card have also appeared surcharged in the same manner.

2c on 3c letter sheet old pattern.

2c on 3c letter new pattern 1898.

The 3c samp'd envelope will no doubt be hard to obtain in an unsurcharged state as only a few were used during the period they were on sale and it is likely the Department surcharged all they had on hand. I refer to the 1898 issue.

Unlike the U. S. stamped envelopes the Canadian 1 and 2 cent values are unwatermarked.

Reading many reports that the Department had still on hand a quantity of jubilee stamps I wrote them concerning the matter and received a reply stating that they had a small number of jubilee sets $\frac{1}{2}$ c to \$1 and full sets on hand, but on no condition could they make up the sets.

A large number of the 5c stamps of the blue leaf issue must have been issued as they are still on sale at all the post-offices.

The Canadian people are in need of new stamps namely, a 7c stamp for registration purposes and a 4c stamp for heavy weight letters. It is said that the Department have instructed the American Bank Note Company to furnish these denominations as soon as possible.

The postal notes are now being used extensively by the public. The only way the stamp collectors can find with any profit is that they cannot be used for anything but money to the U. S. If they were on sale would be almost doubled.

The current 2c purple is appearing in many shades the last one being plum. The supply at Ottawa of the above stamps is near exhausted and the 2c value will soon close its new color namely red.

A few sheets of map stamps printed in lavender, slate, and red were received at a few post-offices a short time ago. The plate Nos. being 1 and 2.

When the 2c rate came into force a few Postmasters ran short of the 1 and 2c stamps their place being filled by one-third and two-third portions of 3c stamps divided vertically. The one-third portion being surcharged 1c in green, and two-third portion being surcharged 2c in purple. I am indebted to Mekeels Weekly for the above.

HINTS.

BY C. ALLEN HALL.

X AMONG the U. S. stamps that are being especially sought after at present may be mentioned the 10 cent orange special delivery in an unused state.

It is rumored that several parties are trying to work a corner on the stamp. Their scheme however seems foolhardy to me, and I predict that it will be no easy task for them to accomplish their ends. True, at one time it was thought that only 55,000 were issued, and that most of these had been postally used, and a large part of the remaining unused ones had found their way to Europe. But this now appears to have been more of an illusion than a fact, and it has since been learned that there was over three times the above mentioned number issued, and although the speculators have taken care of all those in immediate sight. I have no doubt that there are thousands of copies of this stamp that could be picked up at the numerous post-offices. In fact only a few days ago I purchased a number that had only recently been picked up.

THE ALL AROUND PHILATELIST.

Joseph P. Plourd, Editor and Pub.

A monthly journal published in the interests of postage stamp collectors and collecting.

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EDITORIAL.

We are a little late this month owing to a change of printers. After this month we will try to be out on time.

The "Texan Philatelist" has suspended publication and all contracts are being carried out by the "Lone Star State Philatelist."

The "International Philatelist" is

another monthly which died last month. The subscriptions and advertisements are being filled out by "Stamp Talk."

Good original philatelic MSS. wanted.

Undoubtedly the reason that the "Texan Philatelist" and "International Philatelist" have become "has beens" is because the subscription price being only a few cents, enough money could not be raised to purchase good MSS. A paper at that price cannot pay. Better give them away.

To every person subscribing to the ALL AROUND PHILATELIST will receive by return mail stamps for their collection catalogued at from 25 to 50 cents.

A reliable person in San Francisco, Chicago, Washington, and Halifax, N. S. wanted to send us notes from their collections each month. Please write and mention your terms for such service.

We have a number of dealers advertising this month. They are reliable and low priced. If you need anything write to them and mention ALL AROUND PHILATELIST.

We use two clippings this month. "Mr. Dooley on Stamp Collecting," and "Why do You Collect Stamps?"

"Mr. Dooley on Stamp Collecting" embraces language and views which are entertained by those not initiated into our fascinating hobby; while "Why do You Collect Stamps," is an answer to this spoken by a true philatelist.

JOSEPH P. PLOURD

Be sure and send in your subscriptions to the ALL AROUND PHILATELIST.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

In Two Departments: United States and Canada.

United States Dept.,

Canadian Dept.,

By B. G. McFALL.

By E. V. CHAMPION.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT.

In handling the revenues of the first issue, watch for those on extra thick, heavy paper. Those which I have noticed were the 2c, 5c, 25c, 50c and \$10, and it is reasonable to believe that all stamps on that kind of paper. They are thicker than those on the ordinary issue.

As promised last month I will tell you there are some interesting varieties exist, beginning in the very common 2c Bank Check stamp, every collector should pass a few moments pleasant past time in looking them up. Three distinct varieties of stamps were used for these stamps and as the initials and date is as a rule stamped or written upon each, I take that the first stamps were printed in reddish orange on porous paper and were used until the latter part of 1865. Poor impressions and blurred imperfect lines made these stamps easily discernable. The latter issue of 1865 or the first of 1866 brought the issue out on very thin hard wove paper, the stamps being printed clear and without a re-touched appearance. Later in the same year and used with the latter, was thick, hard, brittle wove paper, three forming a set which should be in every collector's collection.

That a variety of shades the \$2.50 first

issue comes in! One hardly know what the original colors may be.

Don't be in a hurry to pay fancy prices for the 1898 revenues. In a year or so will be as thick as the proverbial floor on a dog.

At Smethport, county seat of McKean Co., a deed was filed bearing \$130 in stamps, two \$50 and the balance in smaller denominations.

The 'Remember the Maine' series are very popular in Europe—in every country but Spain. A sad reminder to the haughty Dons.

Few know that the regular 3c purple was surcharged I. R., but such is a fact.

There are many first issue revenues on silk paper which are not so listed in Scott's list. Sometimes but a minute thread will be all of that particular specimen.

Canadian Revenues,

BY E. V. CHAMPION.

The new Supreme Court stamps have just appeared, and are considered the handsomest stamps the Canadian government has ever issued. The stamps are finely engraved, and consist of six values, all similar in design nearly three inches wide. The value in figures in all corners

The latest picture of the Queen appears about one inch from the top of the stamp, and is three quarters of an inch in diameter. Directly above the Queen's likeness is the word "Canada" and below the words "Law Stamps," on a scroll below "Law Stamps" appears and control number in red. The set consists of the following values 10c, blue and red. 25c, blue and 30c, blue and red. 50c, blue and red. \$1.00, blue and red. \$5.00, blue and red.

From the "Montreal Philatelist" we are informed that a movement is on foot for the forming of a society for revenue collectors only. We heartily agree with the forming of such a society, as it would bring revenue collecting into prominence, particularly the collecting of Canadian and United States revenues as many minor varieties are to be found in the issues of each country, and as both countries are now issuing a new series, collecting of the above revenues would be carried on more vigorously than ever before.

When the American Bank Note Co., took the contract of printing the Canadian stamps a large number of Ontario Law Stamps were then on hand. Since that time large numbers have been used, consequently the supply is near exhausted, and it is said that a new set is in preparation, which will consist of the following values 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, and 90 cent stamps and 1, 2, 3 and 4 dollars value.

The rarest Canadian Revenue stamps is the \$200 bill stamp with inverted medallion, that is, with bust upside down, only a few are known to exist in this state.

The first Telegraph Stamps used in Canada were issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway's Telegraph Company in 1887. The G. T. R. followed suit in 1890, both the above companies stamps were issued in books.

The following news was taken from the columns of the Era.

"Collectors of Canadian revenues will shortly have some new kinds to add to their collections. The Province of Ontario finds itself facing a deficit of \$200000 annually that was formerly raised by timber. To meet this deficit it is proposed that all banks, financial corporations, insurance concerns, and so on like, shall not only pay a tax on their net income, but also that each and every check, note, draft and similar paper shall pay a tax. In the early year of Confederation (1867) the bill stamps of Canada served such purpose, and similar stamps will be called into use later."

HINTS.

BY C. ALLEN HALL.

Order a copy of the 2 and 5 cent Columbian issue of the Argentine Republic, from your dealer, and when you are informed that it cannot be supplied, do not be surprised; for although you may have heard nothing concerning this stamp of late years, I would say that it is good property. It is placed on sale at the post-offices of the country for one day only (Oct. 12, 1888) and although their may have been large quantities placed on the market at that time, the supply is rapidly becoming exhausted, with no possibility of their being reprinted or reissued. If you come across them do not fail to secure them.

South and Central American stamps are rapidly coming into public favor, Uruguay, Paraguay, Argentine Republic, Etc. Most of these stamps can now be obtained at a very low cost and collectors should not neglect the stamps of these countries. Any of these stamps are good property at the present price (see ring Seebecks). These are, however, good things on the original cover, but is of great importance, that they should be kept in this state, as otherwise they are worthless.

PRESS REVIEW.

Conducted by JOSEPH P. PLOURD.

Philatelic publishers wanting their publications to be reviewed in this department must send us their papers regularly. We will also acknowledge receipt of other papers, lists, etc.

Bay State Philatelist.

This monthly from our state is indeed very brief this month as it only contains four pages and cover. The March number has for its leading article "Uncle Sam on Stamps," by G. A. Hunt, followed by the editorials and Canadian news. The paper devotes two pages to society reports which is too much for members of these societies.

The Montreal Philatelist.

Mr. Bach's paper is combined for February and March making a creditable number. It starts off with "Minor Varieties of the Maple Leaf Issue" by the publisher, "Chronicle of New Issues," and a "Stamp Collector's Reminiscence" by the publisher, all of which are good reading. The February number then winds up with Editorial and a German Department which I do not understand.

Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News.

We will only give a brief review of the paper dedicated to the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Science which took refuge lately under its wings. A long and detailed prospectus of the said Institute, Triumphant Philately, Missouriensis, Chronicle of New York, Washington Notes, "Why do you

Collect Stamps?" by C. H. Mekeel, "The Return of the Wandered" by Crawford Capen, Chicago Notes, Editorial, Boston Notes, "The Bureau of Engraving and Printing" by G. A. Camp, "Mr. Underdooley on Stamp Collecting" by C. H. Fowler, Collecting Terms Defined, The Rarest American Stamp, Inquiry Department and Press Review, making up one of its many successful "special" issues.

Perforator.

A paper which gives me great pleasure to receive is the *Perforator*. The March number is not lacking in quality and quantity of reading matter.

First positions are given to "How to Arrange a Stamp Collection," by C. E. Range, and "Woman in Philately," by Miss A. L. Swift, "Perforations" and "Our Philatelic Neighbors," by H. A. Chapman have lost none of their ginger, which letters from various cities are sprinkled throughout its pages.

Stamp Reporter.

Mr. Bradley with the paper dated April 1, indeed fooled us, for instead of receiving a monthly as expected we received the initial number of a weekly.

The publisher has our well wishes in

his new departure for a weekly from Canada would be acceptable.

Its principal contents are notes from various cities, new issues, press review and editorial.

Stamp Talk.

This paper is evidently trying to imitate the Boston Stamp Book in the typographical appearance of its cover. This paper is the one which bought out the "International Philatelist."

"A Hunch of Philatelic Items" by Miss A. L. Swift is given first as are all articles from this lady philatelic writer.

Editorial, press review and a few notes completing the March number.

Also received Burton's Auction Catalogue, American Amateur, Boys Monthly, the Diamond and the Journalist.

MR. UNDOOLEY ON STAMP COLLECTING.

A Paper Read to the Boston Philatelic Society at its Annual Meeting By
C. H. Fowler.

Mr. Hennessey had just dropped in for a social and Mr. Undooley was wiping off the bar partly with an old towel and incidentally with his shirt-sleeve prior to closing up. "Good evening, Mr. Undooley."

"The same and more av thim, Mr. Hennessey; and what's the news beyant?"

"Well, nothing much, but I have a question I'd like to ax you." "Tisn't the first one," says Mr. Undooley, "and niver a wan but I've answered ye fair and square."

"That's so," says Hennessey, "but what I want to know is what do stamp collecting be? Me bye Tim do be sarch-

ing the house from top to bottom and says he be looking for a 'find.' Phew the devil is a 'find?' And he talks in his sleep about gaso-meters and high water marks and off centres and things enough to drive you crazy."

"Now aisy," says Mr. Undooley "who's telling this, me or you? Stamp collecting, Hennessey, is a fad and I think yure bye has got it bad." "Oh warra, warra," says Hennessey, "can't be cured without cuttin' him open?"

"Well, it's doubtful. I niver knew a case to be wholly cured. If ye cure 'im in one spot it'll break out in another. Now there's Finnerty's Jim, now Rafferty's Mike, come to think of it. Be were an advanced collector."

"That's a good job," says Hennessey. "What the devil's ating yer?" says Undooley. "Aisy now," says Hennessey. "I met the advanced collector for Van-Humbug's circus the other day, and the lugs, and the good clothes, the cigars and the—"

"Hennessey, float yourself, 'youb over your head, that was an advance agent. An advanced collector is wan o' thim fellers what has got all the aisy stuff and most all the onaisy, and some of the rare, and a few of the raw wid a side order of the unattainable, and he can talk you blind on perforations and discharges and left overs and reminders and pairs and three of a kind and mint state."

"Hold on," says Hennessey, "what do that be?" "Well, I think," says Undooley, "it's jest beyant the tracks a trifle north of the Illinois Cintral water tank. Well, how far behind me are ye anyway?" "Oh, a devil a thing do I understand," says Hennessey, "but the three of a kind."

"And no friend of yours was that night, ayther, wheu me frind Gilligan had a full house, but 'twas a pretty sight."

asn't it, if ye did run yer old red head
again it!"

"Bad luck to Gilligan," says Hennessey, "he's a far dower; what could you expect of sich like?" "Well, Hennessey, I'll try and enlighten your doomed ignorance; but seriously, the man what drives an idea into your skull wid a club is a eater than wan who conquers the city of Milwaukee. I well observe, to begin, that you know what a postage stamp is." "Yas," said Hennessey, "it is a bit of paper with a picture of a queen, or a king, of some of them fellers on one side, a job of strickum on the other side, and the words on the aidge like them on me wife's shirt."

"Your general definition is right, but you're again off the circuit, for some of the stamps are printed right on to the envelopes, and some aint postage stamps at all, but is postal cards; but you're catching up, and if ever don't lost a wheel you'll pass under the wire in a few days. Well, every country but Oirland and South Chicago issues stamps to suit its own convenience, and they've been doing it and doing the collectors lately these many years. Now, for instance, there's Spain."

"T'll wid Spain, and remimber the

Hennessey, if yer let yer patriotism be the better of yer manners agin I'll put you with the bung starter, and it'll be a blamed heavy cancellation, too. Well there's France. You remember she's on the map."

She looked green when I passed her going over," says Hennessey. "You're or blind," says Undooley, "and there's much view from the steerage, ayther. I never mind, she got out a set of stamps about 1849, in the days when she was a republic and when they used to say liberte, equalite and fraternity." "What's that?" says Hennessey.

That Frinch for wine, woman and

song. You remember Cassidy, when the doctor told him he was going to the devil on account of wine, woman and song, and he says: 'Doctor, dear, I'll give up the song.' I was saying they got out a set of stamps and put a woman's head on them, and ivry time they used one they punched her head. Then some other fellers got on top, and France was an impire, and of course they changed the stamp and put a man's head on it,—me frind Louis Napoleon. A cousin of mine his first wife was, an Undooley from Balley Slugger. That, of course, run the first issue, that is, the issue of the first woman off the track, and pretty soon they got rare, not too rare, but not so well done as thim you bye right at the postoffice when you have the price and some one to write to. Then, after various changes, the Republic got on top again, and back comes the woman's head with a few more frills on it, and then they changed the stamps agin and put both on top. Now you see, Hennessey, as they get the old styles out of the push and the new ones come in, the old ones get rarer and rarer till they are quite raw, and finally they get so raw yer'd have to cough up the price of a keg of beer to put your hand on one of thim; see? Well, it's the changing of the issues that makes thim so valuable, as Finnigan's wife says when she swiped the queen's baby and put her own Patsy in his place. She was second assistant wet nurse to the Queen of Hawaii, don't yer mind. Then there's the varieties."

"Yis," says Hennessey, "and the 'Tivoli,' and the 'Haymarket,' and 'Bergenheiser's Palm Garden.'" "No! no! no!" says Undooley, "you've stepped in it again; there's a scraper at the door. Varieties is where two stamps look just alike to the casual observer, but when two of them advanced fellers get together they compare notes. Wan says: 'There's a cast in yer eye, and one of her back

hairs has dropped out; the original didn't have those marks. We'll call this Die B."

"That's what Shaughnessey died of," says Hennessey. "That were the diabets," say Undooley. "Then they says B is catalogued 4c; we'll make this \$49.50 By the way, did you see a catalogue?" "No" says Hennessey. "Well; a catalogue is a book which gives you the price of stamps and the lie at the same time."

"How's that?" says Hennessey.

"Well," says Undooley, "it starts off by saying: 'Terms: Net cash in advance. Our prices are put as low as it is possible to sell genuine stamps and we cannot allow any discounts.' Now the man what writes that intimates that every dealer who takes off a discount does not sell genuine stamps, and when he does, that he lies in every hair of his head, in his liver, gizzard, heart, lungs, and and —"

"Hold on," says Hennessey, "you'll get six years for that at full pa., as me friend Aginn did." "Well" says Undooley, "I warmed up a bit. Will you wet with me?" "I will," says Hennessey.

"Well, when a man gets the stamp fad on him, he immediately ransacks the attic and the bureau drawers, and the rag-bag, and any old place for old letters with stamps on thim, then he goes to the dealer and buys a thousand stamps for 25c, and thinks he has a collection, which the same he has, of rubbish, and he buys a bank book and some sticky paper."

"Won't the pizenous kind do?" says Hennessey.

"No, you're too fly; he isn't catching specimens, he'd only a sticking of 'em in. B'ye mind the days when I was running a saloon in Loueeville, there was a man came in wan day and wanted to go through all the old bottles in the cellar, said there was rivinoo stamps on some of thim would make us both rich. He went down cellar and was gone an hour."

"What did he get?" says Hennessey.

"He got bloomin' full, that's what he got. Sufferin' Moses, I think he look on the inside of the bottles for stamps."

"War ye at the front in Ceeval was asked Hennessey. "No, I was at the back of the bar," says Undooley. "It's rather face de bar than a cannon, an day," says Hennessey. "Its what a man used to in this world, that he fears me," says Undooley, "Now, as me friend the Secretary of the Treasury, says, resume; 'Stamps is a great convenience therefore every country issues thim, and the exceptions I have before mentioned. Now, Hennessey, the byes want me, to come round to-marrow night and I drive a few more ideas into that skull of yours, if you can be done: tra la la' you see Mayor Harrison tell him I'm on deck."

"Good-by, Mr Undoodly; I believe I collect.—*Eastern Philatelist.*

—o—

NEW YORK NOTES.

BY WM. A. MC DONNELL.

Business is booming. Good times are heard at last. Dealers find no complaint to offer in the matter of buyers, but the scarcity of medium priced stamps is only draw back to complete their business. New issues in their bright colors and handsome design find ready sale sets. United States stamps are picked up again, and revenues are to the fore. There is a noticeable demand for foreign revenues, and some dealers are preparing for a rush in these interesting stamps. United States revenues in blocks and strips especially the part and unprepared issues are looked upon as desirable stuff. The stamps of Canada are being for a raise as speculators have their eyes glued on certain values of the 1859

es, which unwary collectors should be the lookout for.

Its an ill wind that blows no one d " is an old adage, whic is true every e, it can be forceally compared with present sensation regarding the re-swindling operations of Williams & of Peru. The prices at which this ern offered South American stamps oo well known to quote here. The lately fraternity was astounded, and y collectors even when so far as to out that part of their collections at e or nothing, but at the same time booming (if this term is applicable) hese stamps has created an enormous and which is felt in all parts of the ld; since the fraternity has been in- ed of the fraud, a reaction is in force collectors who sold out are only too ng to buy and the others who have n purchasing right along are only too er to complete all issues. Any dealer tell you the demand for South and tral American stamps is unprecedented.

he Stamp Exhibit in Brooklyn was a success from all points of view. Al- hough the attendance was rather slim a nights, still on the whole, our "ence" is much benefitted by the at- tion given it by our enterprising ater New Yorkers.

he newspaper stamp of the 1875, 1885 issues all values, and sets of ast up to 25c are being given much ation. The latter sell to collectors cannot afford to pay the Govern- t \$5.00 for a complete set.

MEXICAN.

nd in your want list of Mexican ps at 50 per cent Com. Mexican ouc at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent com.

xican (fine) 10c
y 5th order a Chinese stamp free. 6c
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RELIABLE STAMP CO.,

ck Box 536, Owosso, Mich,

FRAUDS.

This department will be found invaluable to collectors and dealers.

All philatelists who are defrauded by and one will please send us their names and address, and thereby aiding others to avoid them.

Williams & Co., Lima, Peru.
Harry Cohn, Langley Ave., Chicago.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

This department is open to give information upon philatelic subjects which may be puzzling to a collector. Stamps sent by mail for examination must be accompanied by stamped envelope for reply. Don't be backward about asking for what you want to know. For free use of subscribers only. Address communications to

B. G. MCFALL,
Eldred, McKern Co., Pa.

Canadian Stamps.

In fine condition. Picked specimens.

1c numeral, per 50,	7c
2c numeral (both shades) per 50	20c
3c numeral per 50,	10c
2c map stamp per 20,	10c
1c maple leaf per 5 (unused)	8c
Set of $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2, 3, numeral $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3,	
5c maple leaf, 3c jubilee and 2 varieties of map stamps per set	10c. Postage extra on orders under 25c. I prepay the postage with $\frac{1}{2}$ c stamps or new 2c stamped envelope as desired.

E. V. CAMPION,
Goderich, Ont., Can.

M. R. King, Printer, Cobleskill, N. Y.

Stamp Exchange.

For the free use of subscribers: Each notice limited to forty words counting name and address. For the exchanging of stamps only. Non-subscribers 10 cents per notice. Dealers having a regular adv. in our columns may have a notice free in this department.

Miss Janet Price, Mt. Elgin, Ont., Can., would like to exchange stamps with collectors.

Lingard Green, Point Ellice, Boat House, Victoria, British Columbia. I have stamps of all European countries to exchange for stamps of Venezuela, Corea, China, British Guiana, Turkey, Alwar, Persia, Thind, Siam and Central America.

W. E. Elliot, Goderich, Ont., Can. Send me ten common entires and I will send you same number of Canadians on envelopes. Three shades of the Imperial Stamps unused for 10c used for 5c.

A Wonderfully

FINE PREMIUM

GIVEN TO EACH SUBSCRIBER

Sending 25c in silver

and 2c stamp for postage, is our offer of

RARE STAMPS

CATALOGUING 25 to 50 CENTS.

Don't Miss This.

All Around Philatelist,

Joseph P. Plourd, Publisher,

186 PARIS STREET,

E. BOSTON, - - - MASS.

Canadas Are All the Rage Now

See what I offer at rock bottom prices

	Cat.	Price
Jubilee ½c black		1c
Jubilee 1c orange		2c
Jubilee 2c green		3c
Jubilee 3c carmine		15c
1890 5c gray		1c
1890 8c gray		2c
1890 10c carmine red		3c
1890 20c vermilion		3c
Maple Leaf ½c black		3c
Maple Leaf 1c green		2c
Maple Leaf 2c purple		2c
Maple Leaf 3c carmine		1c
Maple Leaf 5c blue		4c
Mumeral ½c black		1c
Mumeral ½ 1 2 3		
Imperial 2c dark lavender		
Imperial 2c light lavender		
Imperial 2c pale blue		
Imperial 2c light green		
Imperial 2c dark green		
Envelope 2c on 3c unused entire		
Envelope 2c red unused entire		
Envelope 1c green unused entire		
Letter cards 2c on 3c unused entire		
Letter cards 1c red on blue unused entire		
Letter cards 2c green on blue unused entire		
Postcards 1c gray used entire		
Postcards 1c green unused entire		
Postcards 2c orange unused entire		
Wrapper 1c green unused entire		
Manitoba law 1877 10 green surcharged C. F. in black	8c	
Manitoba law 1877 20 green surcharged C. F. in black	15c	
Manitoba law 1877 25 green surcharged C. F. black	12c	
Manitoba law 1877 50 green surcharged C. F. black	10c	
Manitoba law 1877 \$1 green surcharged C. F. in black	15c	
Manitoba law 1877 50c green surcharged L. S. in blue	\$12	
Manitoba law 1892 10c no surcharge		
Manitoba law 1892 20c no surcharge		
Any current Canadian stamps supplied at 5 per cent over face.		
R. F. C. ROBINSON,		
325 Hargrave St.,		Winn
Manitoba		
Lof C. P. 33.		D. P. A

THE ALL AROUND PHILATELIST.

"WARM STUFF"

TO BE TAKEN WHILE HOT.

UNITED STATES.

	CAT. P.	MYP.
*3c 1888, (Garfield)	50	25
30c 1895		40
50c 1895-'98,	1 00	50
*10c Due,	25	16
30c Due,	1 25	50
50c Due,	2 00	1 00
30c Brown, Due,	1 00	55
*5c Newspaper,	35	18
6c 71,	20	10
6c 1871,	10	4
15c Columbian,	20	12
6c fine,	75	40
10c fine,	90	60
30c fine,	4 00	2 25
50c range,	15	07
Special var. unused War Dep. fine		70
50c Omahas		60
1.00 Omahas,	1 20	
2.00 Omahas,		2.30
1.00 Revenue, 1898,		05
*5c S. surcharged Cuba,		45

CANADA.

*8c Jubilee,		15
1/2c Jubilee,		25
6c Jubilee,		50
*20c Jubilee,		20
Same set,		10
*Complete set Canada Maple Leaf.		50
*2c Imperial Postage (first printing)		10
*2c Imperial Postage (second)		06
*2c Imperial Postage (third)		04
*10c Special Delivery,		15
*2c envelope, red, surcharged		10

NEWFOUNDLAND.

*Cable Issue Complete,		3 00
*10c Provisional, 1897, (type 1)		50
Same set on O. C. supert		50

C. ALLEN HALL,

842 St. MASS.

Philatelic :- Advocate

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WITH FINE PREMIUM.

STARNAMAN BROS.,

BURLINGTON ONT., CAN.

Please mention THE ALL AROUND

PHILATELIST when answering advs.

One won't do all, but we have plenty of the following at very low prices.

	CAT. P.	OUR P.
2c blue Playing Cards,	40	12
2c orange Playing Cards,	1.25	50
2c blue, Proprietary,	07	03
3c green, Telegraph,	35	15
3c green, Proprietary,	12	05
10c blue, Foreign Exchange	60	25
50c blue, Foreign Exchange	60	25
50c blue, Passage Ticket,	15	06
50c blue, lease,	50	20
\$1 00 Life Insurance,	25	10

We have all others including all issues, papers, etc., which we send out on approval at 60 per cent with good reference.

Fine U. S. Postage and Foreign at 50 per cent. Canadians and Revenues wanted for cash. **BOHN STAMP CO.,** 976 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. Louis Bohn, Jr., Mgr.

EVERYONE WHO SENT

For my **SURPRISE PACKET**

was delighted. Why not send for one? Your money returned if not satisfactory. The packet contains only choice stamps and the price is only 14cts postfree. Each packet contains a 2c Canadian map stamp extra, and every 5th a 5 cent Canadian Jubilee unused. I also use 1/2c stamps for postage.

E. V. CAMPION,

Goderich, Ont., Can.

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U. S. BARGAINS.

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1ST ISSUE. PERFORATED.

1c Express	\$ 03
1c Proprietary	03
2c Bank Check, blue	01
2c Bank Check orange	01
2c Express, blue	03
2c Express, orange	04
2c Proprietary, blue	04
2c U. S. Internal Revenue	01
3c Foreign Exchange	04
4c Inland Exchange	03
5c Agreement	01
5c Certificate	01
5c Express,	4c
5c Foreign Exchange	02
5c Inland Exchange	01
10c Bill of Lading	03
10c Certificate	01
10c Contract, blue	01
10c Inland Exchange	01
10c Power of Attorney	02
15c Inland Exchange	02
20c Inland Exchange	01
25c Bond	05
25c Certificate	01
25c Entry of Goods	04
25c Insurance	01
25c Life Insurance	12
25c Power of Atty	02

\$ 72

The lot (28 stamps) for.....50c

OMAHAS

1c to 10c Omahas, used,.....	10c
1c to 10c Omahas, unused,.....	40c

Newspaper and Periodicals.

1c to \$100.00 (fine)	\$7.00
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S. J. Petree,

RUSSELLVILLE, ALA.

UNIQUE COMBINATIONS

100 Varieties U. S. Stamps,.....	Catalog
20 Varieties U.S.Stamps,unused,o.g.....	
One Rubber Stamp.....	
One Inch Advertisement.....	

\$1.00 TAKES THE LOT.

The 100 varieties contain neither envelope nor cards.

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S. J. PETREE,
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50 Varieties Foreign.....	
100 Varieties Foreign.....	
25 Fine Stamps from S. America.....	
75 Envelope Stamps (a fine lot).....	
Every fifth order one Chinese stamp	

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Lock Box 536 OWOSSO, MISS.

ATKINSON, N. Y.

Is not the stamp centre of the world, nothing but a poor little noisy town, there are lots of fine stamps passing every way. We'll head them off and send you of them your way at 60 per cent discount if you give a reference and an address what you want. E. G. GREENOUGH, Atkinson, N. H.

RUBBER STAMPS

Your name and address on a two cent stamp, for Stamps catalogues 50c—Nothing catalogued less than 5c accepted.

Climax Rubber Co., Russellville, Ala.