

OCTOBER, 1897.



THE VIRGINIA PHILATELIST

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE
INTERESTS OF PHILATELY IN VIRGINIA

VOL

I

NO

2



VIRGINIA PHILATELIC PUBLISHING CO.
RICHMOND, VA.

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THE VIRGINIA PHILATELIST

VOL. I.

RICHMOND, VA., OCTOBER, 1897.

No. 2.

JOHN C. SEIBERT.

"The Virginia Philatelist" presents to its readers in this number the excellent portrait of an advanced collector, John C. Seibert, treasurer of the Norfolk (Va.) "Dispatch."

Mr. Seibert was born in Richmond in 1868. He is the only son of the late Professor Carl Seibert, a prominent architect and musical genius. The family resided in Richmond until 1883, when Professor Seibert removed to

Abingdon, Va., to fill the position of Professor of Music at the Stonewall Jackson Institute. It was here that John first began collecting stamps. By mere accident he came in possession of an 1869 24c. inverted medallion, and, being offered a fair sum for his treasure, it set him thinking that there was something in stamps besides the desire to accumulate a collection for admiration and pastime. Thus the spark grew, and soon we find him an ardent disciple. Scouting hidden treasures, he secured permission of the owners

of "The Abingdon Virginian" (on whose staff he filled the enviable position of "devil") to look over their old correspondence. We have no record of it, but we believe on that day the "devil" did not hear the dinner-bell, and did not "wash up" before "quitting time." However, here he secured the magnificent lot of old U. S. adhesives, envelopes, and Departments formerly in his fine collection.

The death of Professor Seibert, which occurred in 1885, brought a sud-

den interruption to his stamp-collecting career. The family returned to Richmond, the stamps were laid aside. Now and then some were sold, until of the once fine collection few remained.

At this period, through the enthusiasm of the editor of "The Virginia Philatelist," he once more pledged allegiance to Philatelia, collecting both foreign and U. S. The beautiful Columbian issue appearing, lent new inspiration. In the fall of 1894 he removed to Norfolk, Va.

Here he disposed of most of his foreign stamps, devoting his entire energy to U. S. and Confederates. His Departments are nearly complete, his U. S. and Confederates are magnificent, having about 500 varieties U. S. alone. In 1896 he, in company with three influential citizens of Norfolk, founded "The Norfolk Dispatch," an afternoon paper, of which he is at present treasurer.

Mr. Seibert is one of "The Virginia Philatelist's" most active supporters, and may be depended upon to

take a prominent part in marshaling his fellow-collectors into our State Association. He is one of those young Virginians who by brain and brawn are making for themselves a mark in life.

An eloquent speaker, a prominent Pythian, and a staunch friend, he is, in short, an ornament to Philately in Virginia.

Mr. Seibert is the Norfolk agent for "The Virginia Philatelist."

HMIXZ.



JOHN C. SEIBERT.



OFFICIAL ORGAN
OF THE
VIRGINIA PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

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Copy should reach us by the 15th of the preceding month to insure insertion. To change standing ads, copy must be in by the 20th.

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Entered at the Post Office at Richmond, Va., for transmission through the mails at Second-class rates, Sept., 1897.

RICHMOND, VA., OCTOBER, 1897.

Rally, Virginians, to Your Colors!

In our Prospectus, as well as in our initial number, we announced that one of the primary objects in publishing "The Virginia Philatelist" was to form into a State Association upward of 700 collectors of Virginia.

The most cheering responses have since been received. The Virginia press has given us liberal support, and the result was a meeting of representative philatelists of Richmond and the forming of The Virginia Philatelic Association. The choice of Mr. Franklin Kerns for president was a happy one, as in him the Association possesses a

most ardent disciple of Philatelia and an accomplished gentleman.

The choice of secretary-treasurer fell on Mr. Franklin Stearns, Jr., who is devoting his entire time and energy to the work. Besides being well known throughout Virginia, he is a thorough business man, a scholar, and an enthusiastic philatelist.

Dr. A. Wendlinger was selected for the responsible position of sales manager, and a better choice could not have been made. Dr. Wendlinger is well known among Richmond as well as advanced Virginia collectors. He is an authority on stamps, and a gentleman of experience, travel, and culture.

With these officers at the helm, we are confident the society will enjoy a rapid and prosperous growth.

Apropos of the Georges Carion affair and the publicity given the matter by the philatelic press, we are inclined to believe, after carefully reading the pros and cons of the case, that great—yea, irreparable—injustice is being meted to Mr. Carion.

We have no further interest in the premises than a desire to see justice and fair play, and while philately of the Pacific Coast is warmly championing Mr. Carion's cause, some of our contemporaries are indulging in wholesale defamation, based on no other facts than those reported in the possession of a French philatelic society.

Mr. Carion has done all within human ken to vindicate himself, to refute these charges, and establish the genuineness of the Cochin China surcharged stamps. Sworn affidavits of post office officials and of prominent members of the American Philatelic Association, as well as fac similes of the correspondence exchanged between Mr. Carion and the Cochin China officials, are produced in support of his defense.

Now, shall we credit the sworn statements of prominent members of the American Philatelic Association, or a possibly erroneous report of a foreign society—that's the question.

Until further developments our col-

umns are at the disposal of philatelists, Mr. Carion, or any one else; but what we want to see is justice and fair play.

Want of space prevents the publishing of extracts from letters received daily from home and abroad commenting on our initial number. Without a dissenting note to mar the harmony, they tender their congratulations and praise—and their subscriptions. We find in this our greatest reward, and shall strive to merit it by adhering to our mission and giving to our friends and patrons a stamp magazine in every sense of the word.

At the meeting of the Virginia Philatelic Association "The Virginia Philatelist" was elected official organ, and henceforth the progress of the Association may be traced in its columns. The management of "The Virginia Philatelist" offers special inducements to members of our State Association, and Virginia collectors are urged to become identified with their State Association and reap the advantages accruing therefrom.

The demand for copies of "The Virginia Philatelist" has been so great that we were compelled to print a second edition of our initial number, in order to comply with requests for same, the first edition having been entirely exhausted. In the present number we have doubled our first edition, and shall continue to do so. The benefits accruing therefrom will be obvious to our patrons.

A limited Edition de luxe of our initial number was prepared and copies sent to Emperor William II. of Germany; Madame von Stephan, widow of the late Postmaster-General of Germany; Chulalonkorn, King of Siam, and the Duke of York, besides the regular edition to prominent collectors and dealers in this country and abroad.

The plan to erect a monument to Dr. von Stephan, suggested by "The Virginia Philatelist" and fully set forth

in our initial number, has met with general approval, and has been embraced with such true philatelic enthusiasm that we shall hereafter devote separate space in our publication to this fund, recording the progress made and crediting all donations received to date.

We have received numerous responses to our request for suggestions as to the forming of a State Exchange for duplicates. We give in this number the plan presented by Mr. George C. Dietrich, Sr., as the most simple and practical.

We return thanks to the "Dispatch," Richmond's leading daily, for an editorial mention of our publication. The "Dispatch" is ever ready to render due credit to any enterprise tending to bring Virginia to the front.

The report of the secretary-treasurer of the Virginia Philatelic Association will be found on another page of this number, and Virginia collectors will do well to read it and address Mr. Stearns for further particulars.

We desire to secure an agent and contributor in every Virginia city and town. Address our Business Manager, Mr. Franklin Stearns, Jr., P. O. Box 6, Richmond, Va., for terms.

Send in your name and address, and state whether collector or dealer, for gratuitous insertion in the "Virginia Philatelic Directory."

No; we do not accept 'baccor and country produce in payment for subscriptions. Can't you rake up thirty cents?

Our Canadian correspondent furnishes a large batch of matter of interest to philatelists in this issue.

It is to be hoped that Carion will be discharged of the charge of surcharging.

Those Cochin China "fouls" seem to be all b(d)uff.



There is one thing about these Jubilee and Commemorative issues that strikes us. They are demonstrations of the fact that Philatelia, once despised and ridiculed, has now gained the recognition of governments, who find in her adherents the greatest source of revenue (a fact, by the way, that we need not be proud of).

This, in turn, establishes another fact: Philatelia is still at that stage of her existence where she may be imposed upon with impunity.

Concerted action, therefore, is "the one thing needful" to resist and resent this imposition by "leading" governments. Our number is legion; we are powerful enough. Let's make the start on Canada!

It is reported that the colors of the current 1c. and 5c. U. S. stamps are to be changed. That of the former will be green and the latter dark blue. The color of the 2c. stamp will not, as has been stated by the daily press, be changed. The effigy of Seward will probably appear on the 5c. blue, and that of Grant will be placed on some other denomination. These changes will go into effect by January 1, 1898.

It is reported the Queensland Government has decided on and approved of the following alterations of stamps: 2½d. design of present issue to be printed in violet-brown; 3d., same design as 1d., figures in each corner, to be printed in medium brown; 4d., same as 3d., color orange yellow; 9d., same as 4d., color green.

Henry Gremmel is dead! Philately mourns a faithful disciple. For nearly a score of years he has been engaged in the stamp and publishing business in New York. He was the proprietor of the well-known philatelic paper, "The Post Office."

Our Hawaiian correspondent is very busy harvesting his crop of coffee on

his extended plantation on Puna, but has found time to furnish us with stamp news, announcing the appearance of a new Hawaiian postal card, which is said to excel in beauty of design any card extant.

We would direct the attention of collectors to the choice sets of stamps offered by The Johnstown Stamp Company in this number. In view of the advance sheets of Scott's 58th, there are many bargains offered. The Johnstown ad. will always be found in the same place. Watch for it.

M. Ferrari, of Paris, France, is said to have the finest collection of postage stamps. It is worth \$1,250,000, and contains about 250,000 specimens. M. Ferrari pays a secretary \$2,500 a year to keep the collection up to date.

The nine penny, straw-colored, Queen's head, with hair-line, of 1862, is said to be the most valuable English stamp. It will bring between \$125 and \$150.

Nicholas, the present Czar of Russia, inherited the magnificent collection of his father, Alexander III., which was valued at \$600,000.

There are about fifty first-rate recognized stamp dealing houses in London; there are thousands of stamp dealers.

The stamp collection left the British Museum by the late Mr. Taplin was worth \$280,000.

The Duke of York's collection is valued at between \$150,000 and \$200,000.

A set of the five British Guiana, first issue, 1850, will bring \$5,000.

Mr. Rothschild's collection is valued at about \$400,000.

A pair of Post Office Mauritius are worth \$30,000.

What the Abbreviations and Watermarks Mean.

The young collector—and quite often the advanced, as for that matter—in studying his foreign stamps will find many abbreviations and watermarks, the meaning of which is unknown to him. We give a brief explanation of the greater number of those found on foreign stamps.

The stamps of Bergedorf have the letters L. H. P. A. within the inner square, the meaning of which is, "Luebeck-Hamburger Post Amt," or Luebeck-Hamburg Post Office. The second issue Denmark bears the following denomination: 4 R. B. S., which means 4 Rigsbank Skilling. Later stamps have only S. or Sk., Skilling—shilling.

The older issue Greek stamps have at the top the words EAA. TPAMM., abbreviations of Hellenikon Grammatosemon, or Greek Letterstamp.

The watermark V. R. on British stamps means Victoria Regina, Queen Victoria; the d. or D., meaning Denarius, is an abbreviation for pence or penny, while the various letters in the corners of many British stamps have no meaning whatever. The surcharge I. R. OFFICIAL is borne by such British stamps as are used in franking letters of Inland Revenue Official business.

The S. P. on the stamps of Luxembourg is Service Public, or Public Service. The watermark A. on the 1 lire stamps of Modena is the initial of Amici, the paper-maker of the stamps of that country; and the B. G. on the newspaper stamps of Modena means Bollo Gazette, newspaper stamp. The abbreviation Magyar Kir. (Királyi) means Royal Hungarian. The oldest 1-3 Sgr. of Oldenburg has another value, 4 Schw., which means Schwaren, 12 of which were equal to 1 silbergroschen.

On the Parma 1857 issue the abbreviations DUC. DI PARMA PIAC. ECC. are at the top and mean Ducati di Parma, Piacenza eccetera, Duchies of Parma, Piacenza, etc. The stamps of Schleswig-Holstein have many abbreviations. The S. H., of course, means Schleswig-Holstein. The square

stamps of this country, Holstein issue, have to the left H. R. Z. G. L.; at the top, POST; to the right, F. R. M. Here the periods (dots) are misleading; the whole reads simply "Herzogliche Post Freimarke," or Ducal Post Stamp. On these same stamps the value is also given 4 S. R. M.—4 Skilling Rigs Mint, which means 4 shillings Government (Danish) Mint, or 1¼ shilling courant, as printed in center. The third of this series has the value 1½ S. L. M., which means 1½ shillings Lauenburg Mint. The large white P in the background is for Post.

The old stamps of Geneva have J. H. S. above the arms and surrounded by rays. This does not mean "In hoc signo," but is the old abbreviation for Jesus. It is intended to represent the Cross, yet this symbol does not appear thereon. The three Lire It. of Tuscany means 3 Lire Italiane, or 3 Italian lires.

The first two series of Egyptian stamps, higher values, have P. E. in corners, which means Piastra Egiziana, or Egyptian piastre. The C. O. R. R. in the four corners of the older Fernando Po stamps is but an abbreviation of Correos—Postage. The V. R. on the large Natal first issue, as well as the surcharged of Transvaal, mean, same as the English, Victoria Regina, Queen Victoria. The familiar O. H. M. S. means On Her Majesty's Service.

The Ch. and K. on the Persian stamps mean Schahi and Kran. The Shanghai L. P. O. means Local Post Office. The first two issues of Sarawak have the following initials: First issue, J. B. R. S. in the corners, which means James Brooke Rajah (Prince) of Sarawak; second issue, C. B. R. S., Charles Brooke Rajah of Sarawak.

The older Fiji stamps bore the monogram C. R., Cacambau Rex (King), followed later by the V. R., explained before.

The older Sydney stamps have Sig(illum) Nov(ae) Camb(riae) Aust(ralis), Seal of Australian New Cambria. The extremely scarce old 13 cent of Hawaii reads H. I. & U. S. Postage, and means Hawaiian Islands and United States Postage.

The watermarks Q., N. Z. and V.

mean Queensland, New Zealand and Victoria, as is well known.

The watermark C. C. means Crown Colony; C. A., Crown Agents.

E. U. de Colombia or EE. UU. de Colombia is Estados Unidos de Colombia, or United States of Colombia, while the E. S. of Antioquia, Tolima, and the other States of this Republic signifies Estado Soberano—Sovereign State. The Correos Nales of these stamps is an abbreviation of Correos Nacionales—National Postage. This same country has the abbreviations A. and R., the former for Anotado, the latter for Registro, both meaning Registered. The oldest stamp of Corrientes has the value Un Real M(onedas) C(orrientes), 1 Real Money of Corrientes.

The Spanish West Indies and Philippine Islands have RI, Plata F.—Real Plata Fuerte, which means the Silver Real.

The old Canadian stamps have two values—namely, the d. Stg. and d. Cy., which means pence sterling and pence currency, the former being the British, the latter the native coin.

Moresnet.

On further research relative to the Moresnet stamps of our Washington correspondent's communication, which appeared in our last issue, we find in Chambers' Encyclopedia, Moresnet, a small neutral territory between Belgium and Prussia, five miles southwest of Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen), and containing about seventy acres. There is in this territory a village of 3,000 inhabitants. Moresnet is also found on the "Times" Atlas (London), page 31. This information conforms in every detail to our correspondent's communication, and his query as to whether these Moresnet stamps are recognized postally beyond the boundaries of this neutral territory is one to interest stamp collectors. Their inscription, "Poste Interieur" (interior postage), would seem to indicate a negative reply.

Now, the question arises. What are these stamps? If for inter-territorial use only, they have merely a space of seventy acres of circulation. Granting them to be locals, what need for the

higher values? On the other hand, if there is a postal service established in this lilliputian territory, independent of both Germany and Belgium, and if letters franked with the necessary amount of Moresnet stamps will be carried by Postal Union countries—why, then we deem the Moresnet stamps the most interesting series of the Continent.

Further, if these Moresnet stamps are not recognized postally—if they are but locals of the same order as those of many German cities—which stamps, the German or Belgian, are used in Moresnet?

However, we have directed a communication to the postmaster of Helms requesting information on these points, and will publish results in our next number.

Hints to Collectors.

Never cut or trim stamps.

Never wash off the original gum.

Never paste a stamp down; always use the hinge.

Avoid handling stamps with the fingers; use pincers.

Never separate blocks of rare stamps, whether used or unused.

Never remove a rare stamp from its original cover or envelope, if you possess it in that state, such as the stamps of New Zealand, Western Australia, Cape of Good Hope, United States and Confederates, but especially the "halved" stamps of British North America, and other countries, as well as the "quartered" stamps of Brunswick and Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Never make marks or notes on the back of your stamps in ink, as it is liable to penetrate the paper, and may never be removed.

Steel and copper-plate printed stamps may be cleaned with warm water. But most others, including the present issue Great Britain and British Colonies, are printed in soluble colors. Be careful in washing them.

Be careful in purchasing odd colors or shades. With rare exceptions to the rule you are securing a "fake."

Don't abuse the Seebeck stamps; they are as eligible to space in your album as the Canadian Jubilees.



The past month has been quiet in stamps in our State as elsewhere. The hot spell is still on us, and collectors are looking forward to Scott's 58th with some anxiety, especially as to how U. S. stamps will be listed. Some publications have given extracts from the advance sheets, and, from a passing glance at some of the figures given we do not note any great advance in price in U. S. Of course, the more valuable stamps will go up; but, generally speaking, we had expected a greater rise in prices.

At Messrs. Bull & Co.'s (Ltd.) sale in London, United States stamps brought the following prices:

July 15th.—1869, set 1c.-90c. no grill (probably reissues) unused o. g., \$62.50.

July 20-21st.—1895, 1c. "imperforate," pair unused, \$5.

At Bogert & Durbin's sale in New York, August 14th:

United States—1869, 30c., unused, \$9; Justice, 34c., unused, \$5.40; envelope 1874, 2c. die B3 on white, unused, \$10; Revenue, \$200, imperforate, \$14.55; same, perforate, \$10, Revenue, second issue, \$25, \$8.

Our London correspondent sends us a list of some stamps sold at a late auction, with prices realized, as follows:

Wurtemberg, 70kr., rose-lilac, unused pair, £8; St. Christopher, 6d. olive, unused block of 20, £40; 1sh. lilac (rare), unused block of 4, £14-14s.; Virgin Islands, 6d. (rare) unused sheet of 25, £21; Hanover, 10gr. green, block of 4, £16; Spain, 1850, 10 reals, green, block of 4, £15; 1857, 2 reals, red, pair, £46; 1852, 2 reals, red, pair, £21; 1853, 2 reals, red, pair, £12; Heligoland, ¼sh., rose and green, block of 6, £39; Cape of Good Hope, woodcut, 1d. red, pair, £20; St. Vincent, 6d. blue, entire sheet used, £30; British Guiana, 1852, 1c. black on magenta, strip of 4, £26; Queensland, first issue, 2d. blue, pair, £9-5s.; Nevis, litho 4d. orange, unused, £8-8s.; 6d. gray, unused, £10;

6d. green, unused, £6; Lagos, 5s. blue, £5-7s.-6d.; Mauritius, post-paid, 1d. red, £4-10s.; British Guiana, 1852, 4c. blue, £5; Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos, green, £4-10s.; Brazil, second issue, 600 reis, black, £4-8s.

CHRONICLE.

We clip the following from Bogert & Durbin's "Philatelic Monthly":

BUNDI.—1a., red; 2a., green; 4a., green; 8a., red. All on white laid paper.

GREAT COMORO.—A series of stamps of the usual type is to be issued.

LIBERIA.—Inland postage stamp, 3c. red on a netted ground printed in green.

MOROCCO.—5c. vermilion; 10c. yellow-green; 20c. blue; 25c. violet; 50c. ochre, 1 peseta, gray; 2p. rose.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The old 5 sh. with Gothic lettering, head of Queen, has been reissued.

PAHANG.—5c., lilac and olive yellow.

PORTO RICO.—A set of two Jubilee stamps. Value 3c. de peso, carmine and deep blue.

SIERRA LEONE.—New values of the current series, ¼d., lilac and green; 4d., lilac and carmine; 6d., lilac.

SWEDEN.—The 30 ore is reported in yellow.

TONGA.—¼d., dark blue; 1d., red and black; 2d., bistre and black; 2½d., blue and black; 3d., emerald and black; 4d., lilac and green; 5d., orange and black; 6d., vermilion; 7½d., green and black; 10d., carmine and black; 1sh., brown and black, 2s. 6d., purple; 5sh., orange, red and black.

URUGUAY.—Old stamps in new colors: 1c., dark blue; 2c., mauve; 5c., green.

We extend hearty thanks to the following Virginia papers for the compliments paid our initial number:

The Culpeper Exponent.
Norfolk Daily Pilot.
Richmond State.
Richmond Dispatch.
Staunton Saturday Independent.
The Norfolk Dispatch.
The Religious Herald.
The Richmond Times.

Virginians, join your State Association. Build it up. Be a power in the philatelic world. Address Mr. Franklin Stearns, Jr., P. O. Box 6, Richmond, Va., for further information.



"The Stampman," by and for W. D. Osgood, Pueblo, Colo., for September and October, has been received. It is "mint state" in appearance. The editor's retrospective article cannot fail to touch a responsive chord with old-time collectors, while his "Original Gum" column is of that sticking and pricking quality as will "warm the cockles of yer heart." Come to see us again; we're an old-timer ourself.

"The Home Worker" for September lies before us. We tender our sincere congratulations on its fourth anniversary. The first chapter of "Our Progressive Fiction," a most unique feature of this magazine, leaves us impatient for the continuation in the October number. Its eight pages and cover are brimful of interesting matter. Ray Fenton, editor and publisher, Knoxville, Tenn.

"The Halifax Philatelic Magazine" for September is before us. Unassuming in appearance, it contains more crisp, pungent matter of sterling worth to philatelists than we have seen in stamp literature for a long time. A. M. Muirhead, editor, assisted by Ed. A. Whalen, accounts for that. Thanks; call again, friend, or let's make a "standing engagement."

"The Perforator," Hartford, Conn., for September has made its appearance. It is a neat, well-printed and edited stamp magazine. A fine half-tone of Mrs. Disselhorst, accompanied by a sketch, adorns its first page. The congenial Henry A. Chapman is editor, and is succeeding in making The Perforator a welcome guest with stamp collectors.

"The American Collector" for August has paid us its first call. Its title heading reads: New Oxford, Md.; its editorial heading, New Oxford, Penn. We would be pleased to know which New

Oxford has the honor of claiming this estimable citizen. A fine half-tone of J. F. Dodge, editor of The Columbian Philatelist, appears on its first page.

"The Columbian Philatelist" for August is to hand. This magazine is, without a doubt, one of the best philatelic publications of this country. Twenty-eight pages and cover brimful of interesting matter. J. F. Dodge, a deservedly popular philatelist, is editor and proprietor, New Oxford, Pa.

"The Boston Stamp Book" for September has paid our sanctum sanctorum its first call. To say we are delighted would be putting it too mild. It is a refined, "fin de siecle" publication, neat and tasty typographically, and contains matter of sterling quality from first to last.

"The Herald Exchange" for September has put in its appearance. It has two interesting articles this month, "Stamp Repairing" and "Mail Service in German Southwest Africa," besides its many editorials and its page in German. M. Tausig, New York, business manager.

"The Weekly Philatelic Era" of September 4th has come to hand. Besides announcing the death of Mr. Henry Gremmel, it publishes extracts from Scott's advance sheets. This feature will be much appreciated by its many readers.

"The Alleghany Philatelist" for August, Emil N. Kieper, publisher, has made its appearance, after an intermission of several months. It contains quite an array of readable matter, and we trust its publication will experience no interruption in future.

Bogert & Durbin's "The Philatelic Monthly" has been received. Besides being a very handsome stamp magazine, it chronicles a great number of new issues this month.

"The Lone Star State Philatelist's" July number has come to hand. Is

this not a mistake, Mr. Bradley? Its September in Virginia. Send us your August and September numbers and we'll say something. Catch up, old man, catch up; we'll wait a long time for people we like.

"The Evergreen State Philatelist" has paid us a call. It is a worthy representative of Philately in the Pacific Northwest. Besides its attractive cover, presenting scenes from the far Northwest, it contains up-to-date philatelic matter.

"The Eastern Philatelist" for September comes to hand just in time for review. Want of space at this hour limits what we would say in praise of this fine publication, especially its leading article, "An International Parade."

"The New York Philatelist" for September is to hand, full of readable matter, as usual. A fine article, entitled "A Model Protective Association," will interest its many readers.

We have received "The Youth's Realm," a magazine for the home circle. This paper devotes two pages to stamps. Boston: A. Bullard & Co.

"The All-Around Stamp Advertiser" for August, published at St. Hyacinthe, Canada, has promptly made its appearance.

R. F. Albrecht's 1897 Prices, pocket edition, has been received. A useful pocket companion.

One of Many.

Mr. Staebler, manager of The Johnstown Stamp Company, writes: "We are duly in receipt of your first issue, and must congratulate you on the general appearance of the paper. The results of our page advertisement have been highly satisfactory."

Subscribe now to "The Virginia Philatelist," the finest stamp paper in the South.

The Von Stephan Memorial Fund.

RECAPITULATION.

THE VIRGINIA PHILATELIST, in its initial number, proposed the project of erecting a monument to the late HEINRICH VON STEPHAN, founder of the Universal Postal Union, and originator of the postal card. To this end philatelists everywhere



HEINRICH VON STEPHAN.

are invited to donate to the VON STEPHAN MEMORIAL FUND *One Unused Stamp of their respective country's issue, accompanied by the autograph signature of the donor.* Such donations will be credited in these columns; the stamps sold at auction, and the proceeds, along with the autographs mounted in an album, forwarded to the proper authorities for the purpose above stated.—Ed.

DONATIONS.

Frederick Philips.....	10k.	Russia.
William A. McDonnell.....	pair	8c. Columbian.
Franklin Stearns, Jr.....	30c.	U. S. Black.
Franklin L. Kerns.....	8c.	Columbian.
August Dietz.....	4c.	Columbian.
E. P. Lyons, Jr.....	3c.	U. S. purple.
Rev. W. A. Carver.....	10c.	coin.
George B. Sutton.....	2c.	coin.
W. J. Kimbrough.....	2c.	present issue.
Davis Bottom.....	2c.	present issue.
Charles A. Zincke.....	2c.	present issue.
E. B. Clemmitt.....	1c.	present issue.
F. J. Mitchell.....	2c.	present issue.
Henry Schott.....	2c.	present issue.
Miss Lucy P. Hulce.....	5c.	coin.
Miss Florence J. Graham.....	5c.	coin.
A. F. Shelton.....	2c.	envelope.
John F. Mayer.....	4c.	current issue.
Edward Winfree.....	2c.	coin.
Miss Nannie D. Grigg.....	2c.	coin.
A. Lohmeyer.....	2c.	present issue.
J. B. Tuthill.....	2c.	present issue.
Cash.....	2c.	present issue.



Over the Border.

From a badly printed and uninteresting sheet the "Philatelic Advocate" has become Canada's best philatelic paper, and has one characteristic that should cause it to prosper—promptness in appearing.

The ½ cent Canadian Jubilee stamps can now be purchased for 20 cents each. After this has been cut in two again collectors will buy more freely. Evidently there is a leak in the kettle of the speculators.

The "Philatelic Advocate" for September contains an article by John Reginald Hooper. This is the first article Hooper has written for some time. The article in question is very entertaining, and if John R. gets his anticipated pardon he will no doubt be heard from quite often in philatelic circles.

Mr. Charles S. Applegath, of Hamilton, Ontario, will issue Vol. 1, No. 1, of a new philatelic paper in the near future. Mr. Applegath's paper will be devoted solely to British Colonials, and we await with interest the appearance of the initial number.

Mr. C. A. Needham, of Hamilton, has returned from a business trip to the States.

Mr. Findlay I. Weaver has retired as editor of the "Philatelic Advocate," and will in future manage the Ontario Philatelic Company, of Berlin, Ontario.

Canada has her full quota of small dealers this year, and they seem to be doing a fair business, too.

Each year the exhibition of things philatelic at the Industrial Fair in Toronto becomes more complete, and in a short time philatelists will have a corner in this grand exhibition that they can point to with pride.

The D. P. A. has started the new year at a fast gait, and has every indication of surpassing all previous records.

We have heard from many Canadian collectors since the "Virginia Phi-

latelist" was issued, and all speak of it in the highest terms.

If the Canadian Government could have foreseen the disgust their speculative issue of stamps caused, it is probable that they would have been more careful about incurring the wrath of the great body of philatelists. As it is, collectors are leaving the Canadian posters severely alone and collecting the non-speculative Jubilee issue of New Foundland.

The "Stamp Reporter" has appeared from St. Catherine, Ontario. Number one is not perfect by any means, but we hope for better things in the future. Messrs. Bradley and Oswald are the publishers.

Mr. L. S. Graham intends to reissue the "Ontario Philatelist," and the first number will probably be out when this reaches your readers. CANADIAN.

o

New York Jottings.

BY LENNOD.

The Post Office Department is convinced that prosperity is not only coming, but is actually here. This is due to the figures for the business transacted last month by the thirty leading offices of the United States, a statement of which was issued on September 10th. The increase of business over August of last year was 8 per cent. The significance of this fact becomes more apparent when the figures for the other months this year are given. For January the returns showed a decrease of 3½ per cent.; February showed a decrease of 4½ per cent. In March things took a turn, and the receipts increased 2 1-5 per cent. over those for the corresponding month in 1896. April showed 5 per cent. increase; May, 7 per cent.; June, 5 per cent., and July, 3 per cent. But in August business took a bound from 3 per cent. the month before to 8 per cent. If this rate of increase keeps up the coming fiscal year will show a tremendous increase of business and receipts over last year, and the department believes that this is a barometer of the business conditions in the United States.

New York leads in the receipts for

August, having \$567,214 to its credit. This is an increase of \$46,206 over the month of August of last year, or 8 2-5 per cent., being slightly above the average. The receipts of Chicago, the second largest office, were \$405,758, an increase of \$37,409, or over 10 per cent. Philadelphia took in \$203,255, an increase of \$15,892. Baltimore made the best showing, comparatively, the receipts increasing by \$9,887 to \$73,628, an increase of 15½ per cent. Only two cities showed a decrease—Rochester, N. Y., going down \$267, and Richmond, Va., decreasing \$3,478, or 14 per cent. Brooklyn showed an increase of \$3,264, or 4 1-5 per cent., the receipts amounting to \$80,411.

At the present time large transfers of currency are being shipped to the West and South by the national banks of this and other large cities. A few weeks ago \$100,000 worth was sent to points in Texas and Alabama. It is generally customary now for the banks to send the currency by "mail" (registered), instead of by express, as heretofore, as the cost is less even after paying insurance charges.

Last week two packages, with postage thereon aggregating \$72, were sent by registered letter post from the general post office.

In my jottings last month I mentioned that the business of Mr. Gremmel was for sale. Since writing the above I have learned that Mr. Henry Gremmel died on September 1st at his residence, at Rutherford, N. J., after a long and tedious illness. I also made the statement that the asking price was \$1,500, whereas it should have been \$15,000. His unused British Colonies alone represent a face value of something like \$8,000.

The "New York Philatelist" has completed its first year of existence with the September number, which appeared on the 15th instant. Mr. Herbst is sole owner of the publication, having bought out his former partner.

The advance sheets of Scott's catalogue were out of the press and in the hands of the public on September 1st. As a rule prices are rather discouraging. Fifty per cent. of United States have decreased in price, about 25 per

cent. remain the same, and the balance (25 per cent.) have advanced. Notable decreases are the 50c. orange watermarked, used 75c. to 40c., all dollar values of Columbians, also the 50c. value. Some departments and revenues have decreased considerably.

The Natural History of Stamps.

II.

Having given some account of the great gray kangaroo, the best known member of the family, we will now take up a few other species, concluding the kangaroos in this number. It is impossible in an article as limited as this must be to treat all varieties, hence only the more important will be described, paying attention, however, to the general habits of the whole family.

The red kangaroo (*M. rufus*) and the antilopine kangaroo (*M. antilopinus*) next claim our attention. They are both inhabitants of rocky districts. The former is of a slender build, with soft, reddish hair, its muzzle being completely naked. The face has lighter markings and is ornamented with a black streak. Its habitat is Southern and Eastern Australia. The latter is found in Northern Australia, is of massive build, and weighs from 120 to 170 pounds. Its hair is short, somewhat coarse and rufous. Has no fur on the under parts and no face markings.

Another large variety is the wallaroo of Queensland, New South Wales, and South Australia, with long dense fur of a dingy, greyish color.

LARGE WALLABIES.

The next to claim our attention are the "brush kangaroos," smaller and of brighter colors than those described above. These inhabit the Australian "brush," from which characteristic is derived their name. One of the largest specimens is the red-necked wallaby, which sometimes attains the length of 65 or 70 inches from tip of nose to end of tail. Its habitat is New South Wales and Victoria, and there is also a smaller variety found in Tasmania. Other well-known representa-

tives are the black-tailed wallaby from New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, Parry's wallaby, which inhabits the mountainous portions of Queensland and New South Wales, and the agile wallaby of New Guinea, Queensland and New South Wales, the last mentioned differing from all the others in having an uniform sandy color and a white stripe on its hips.

SMALL WALLABIES.

Of the smaller wallabies the best known is the "padamelon," sometimes measuring, exclusive of the tail, 25 or 26 inches. Some other varieties are not larger than a rabbit. All of the small wallabies are lightly built, with naked muzzles, hind feet relatively shorter than in other species, hence they are not such adepts at leaping. They are more widely distributed than other members of the family, being found in several of the Australian colonies, Tasmania, and Aru Island.

GENERAL HABITS.

As heretofore stated, kangaroos are exclusively vegetable feeders, and are especially fond of the "kangaroo grass," a species of small spike-grass. Some of the smaller wallabies also feed on roots. Although when feeding kangaroos occasionally move about on all four feet, they are very awkward in this position, and their usual mode is the upright one, being assisted when in this attitude by their tails, the whole foot resting flat on the ground, squatting one might call it; but they frequently make a tripod of themselves, standing on their tails and the tips of their toes, thereby obtaining a wide survey of the country, which often affords them ample opportunity to escape approaching danger. The leaps of the kangaroo in running are often very great, that of the great grey variety often measuring as much as ten yards. They are naturally very timid, and their senses of sight, hearing, and smelling are very acute; yet, when running, like the hare, they do not appear to be able to see an object directly in front, this being due, possibly, to a concentration of all their senses on the danger in the rear. They are very fond of company, and formerly were often seen in droves

numbering as many as an hundred and fifty, though advancing civilization has now much thinned their ranks. Each drove has its own district, feeding and resting grounds, and apparently members of different communities do not intermingle. Their feeding hours are early in the mornings and in the evenings, possibly to some extent at night. During the hot summer days they haunt damp, shady localities, and in winter seek their midday rest on dry, sandy elevations, presenting a very pretty picture, some playing with each other, others quietly nibbling shrubs and grass or basking on their sides half asleep. When traveling, they invariably have a leader, and it is impossible to divert a drove from its chosen direction. They are usually very quiet and harmless, but in the pairing season the males frequently engage in very fierce and determined combats.

In breeding habits they are somewhat irregular, the pairing season of the great grey kangaroos ranging from January 1st to March 1st, sometimes occurring without these limits, though there is no evidence of more than one birth each year. Only a single young is produced at a time, and that after a very brief period of gestation, being at birth not much over an inch in length. It remains in the pouch generally until it is able to run with its parent, and even then, when threatened with danger, it will dive headlong into the pouch for protection, the mother often, with surprising quickness and accuracy, when at full speed, picking it up and ramming it into its place of refuge, the pretty little face always appearing outside. The mother's love for her young is very great, but often, when hard pressed, she has been known to cast it overboard to save her own life. The young, or "jocys," are generally able to leave their parents and shift for themselves by the end of December.

ROCK-WALLABIES.

The rock-wallabies, which are medium sized, are distinguished from the true wallabies by several anatomical divergences not necessary to be enumerated here. The largest of the six species is known as the yellow-footed

rock-wallaby, and is distinguished from the others by its brilliant colorings, especially the alternating brown and yellow rings on its tail. The fur is long, silky, and grey on the back, with a black stripe running from between the ears half-way down its back. The sides of its body have a white stripe from elbow to hip, and the under parts are also white. There is also a patch of white on the outside of the knee, and the lower portions of the limbs and the feet are yellow. Interiorly the tail is uniformly yellow, the rings not entirely circling it. Its habitat is South Australia.

Another species is the common brush-tailed rock-wallaby from the eastern districts of Australia, with more subdued coloring and frequently attaining the length of 30 inches from nose to root of tail, the latter measuring about two feet. The four other species are somewhat smaller and all frequent rocky districts.

SPUR-TAILED WALLABIES.

There are three species of the spur-tailed wallaby, and, with the exception of the lion, they are the only mammals having the tips of their tails furnished with a horny spur, the use of which is unknown. There are also other distinguishing anatomical characteristics. All these varieties are somewhat small and are very graceful. The largest is the "nail-tailed" wallaby from Northern Australia, which is known by its general fawn-color and great length of tail, which is longer than the body. The other two species are the "bridled" and "crescent" wallabies, respectively, the former inhabiting Eastern, and the latter, about the size of a rabbit, West and South Australia.

MINOR VARIETIES.

Next come the hare-wallabies, so designated from their resemblance in size and somewhat in appearance to the hare. Of these there are also only three species—the common hare-wallaby of South Australia and New South Wales, the rufous hare-wallaby of West Australia, and the "spectacled" hare-wallaby of the northern part of the continent and the adjacent islands.

Then come the three varieties of

Dorca kangaroos that are the connecting link between the true kangaroos and the tree-kangaroos. One of their chief distinguishing features is the forward projection of the hair on the nape of the neck. The best known of the three species is Muller's kangaroo, which is in color a uniform chocolate, but whitish on front of hips, forearms, and feet.

The tree-kangaroos of New Guinea and Queensland are next in order. They derive their name from their habit of living in trees, though, strange to say, they are not very active climbers.

There are four well-defined species of the genus, the black, and the brown tree-kangaroos, both of New Guinea, the Queensland tree-kangaroo, and Doria's tree-kangaroo of Southeastern New Guinea, the latter differing from the others in having a forward projection of the fur on the back.

The little banded wallaby of West Australia stands alone in a genus of its own. It is also found on the small adjacent islands, and its habits are somewhat similar to those of the hare.

Next is a second group or sub-family known as "potoroos," or rat-kangaroos, none being larger than a rabbit. Of these there are nine species, divided into four genera, the common rat-kangaroo being the best known representative and the largest in the first of the four genera. It is confined to Eastern Australia and Tasmania, its length to root of tail often being 15 inches. The brush-tailed kangaroo is the most widely spread of the group, inhabiting nearly all Australia. The largest representative of the group is the rufous rat-kangaroo of New South Wales. All of the nine species are nocturnal in their habits, and feed not only on leaves and grass, but also on roots and bulbs, which they scratch up with their fore-paws. Their tails are prehensile, and are used in carrying grass for the construction of their nests, which are made in hollows in the ground specially dug for that purpose.

Finally comes the five-toed kangaroo of Queensland, which is the connecting link between the rat-kangaroos and the phalangers. It strikingly resem-

bles a large rat in both size and appearance, and is clothed in close, rusty, orange-grey fur, the under parts being lighter. This interesting little animal dwells on the borders of streams and coast ranges, and is very difficult to be seen, though not very rare. Its habits are diurnal, feeding on insects, worms, and roots, also palm-berries. They are not gregarious, seldom more than two being found together. Their breeding season is in the rainy months, from February to May, and, unlike all other members of the kangaroo family, they sometimes produce two young at a birth.

As stated above, this article finishes the kangaroos, and in our next we will discuss the classification, characteristics, and habits of other natural history subjects found illustrated on Australian stamps.

F. S., Jr.

Report of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Virginia Philatelic Association.

Richmond, Va., September 6, 1897.

Fellow-Members of the V. P. A.:

I herewith submit to you my first report as Secretary-Treasurer of our Association.

Pursuant to a call issued by the management of "The Virginia Philatelist," a number of representative stamp collectors met on Friday, September 3, 1897, at No. 13 North Eleventh street, the office of "The Virginia Philatelist," and, after organizing the Virginia Philatelic Association, with Major John F. Mayer as presiding officer, transacted the following business:

On motion, the following officers were elected by acclamation to serve the first fiscal year—namely: Mr. Franklin L. Kerns, President; Mr. Franklin Stearns, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer; Dr. A. Wendlinger, Manager of Sales Department.

It was decided to assess members 50 cents dues for each fiscal year, irrespective of date of entrance, payable in advance, which amount includes one year's subscription to "The Virginia Philatelist," the management of said magazine extending to the members of our Association a reduced subscrip-

tion rate, as well as a discount of 10 per cent. on all members' advertisements placed with their paper.

September 1st was decided upon as the beginning of each fiscal year.

"The Virginia Philatelist" was designated the official organ of the State Association.

It was decided to hold regular monthly meetings on the 10th of each month, at the hour of 8 o'clock P. M.; special meetings subject to call of the President. Next regular meeting October 11th. It was further decided that, in the event of the 10th of the month falling on Sunday, meeting is to take place the following Monday at same hour.

The question of an Exchange Department was discussed, and it was decided to establish a cash sales department for duplicates—definite plan to be decided upon and published later.

Five members were decided upon to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

The Secretary was instructed to issue a call for attendance at the next meeting, Monday, October 11th, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the office of "The Virginia Philatelist," No. 13 North Eleventh street, and has done so by a special notice herewith published in the October issue of "The Virginia Philatelist."

The Secretary-Treasurer was further instructed to have printed suitable application blanks and membership cards, the former of which the management of the official organ offered to distribute to Virginia collectors with their October number. The offer was accepted and the blanks and cards have been printed as directed.

The following gentlemen were present: Messrs. John F. Mayer, Franklin L. Kerns, Franklin Stearns, Jr., V. E. A. Spott, John J. Bunce, Sydney DuVal, August Dietz, and C. F. W. Moser. Subsequently the following philatelists have either joined the Association or signified their desire to do so at an early date—namely: Messrs. George C. Dietrich, Sr., William Gehrman, William F. Boschen, E. K. Vietor, John Paalzow, Ashby Jones, James H. Nott, W. P. Shelton, E. P. Lyons, Jr., Henry C. Scott, Jr., and

Professor Charles F. Mutter, all of Richmond, and Mr. R. L. Deitrick, of Lorraine, Va.

The adoption of a Constitution and By-Laws was postponed for a future meeting.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

An enthusiastic informal meeting followed and general philatelic news gossip was indulged in by the gentlemen.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANKLIN STEARNS, JR.,
Secretary-Treasurer V. P. A.

Supplementary Report.

Since the foregoing report was handed the publishers of "The Virginia Philatelist" and set up in type by them, I have received a communication from Dr. A. Wendlinger, stating that his professional engagements were such as to render it absolutely impossible for him to accept the position of sales manager of the V. P. A. This declination will be received with regret by all members of the Association, and another selection will have to be made at the next monthly meeting, October 11, 1897, 8 o'clock P. M., at the office of The Virginia Philatelic Publishing Company, No. 13 North Eleventh street, Richmond, Va.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANKLIN STEARNS, JR.,
Secretary-Treasurer V. P. A.

Mr. Dietrich's Suggestion.

Editor Virginia Philatelist:

Exchange (I write from experience) is only profitable at home, where the party and the stamps can be seen. Exchange with parties in other cities entails much correspondence and little satisfaction as to results. I think there should be no exchange, but a sales department of the State Philatelic Association, with a sales manager, to whom all stamps should be sent, neatly mounted and priced at the lowest figures the owner is willing to sell them. These should be sent to a series of collectors, by registered mail, with a consecutive list of names of members to

whom they are to be forwarded attached. For instance, the books are to go to Messrs. No. 1, 2, 3, 4, and so on. No. 1 receives them, selects his wants, fills the blank spaces with his name, sends the amount to the sales manager with statement, and forwards stamps to No. 2, and so on, until the last No. has been reached or until the sheets are well picked; then they are returned finally to the sales manager. Sheets are sent simultaneously to No. 1, 2, 3, and 4, each No. retaining them three days, thus keeping the selections well circulated. When a party's stamps are sold, the sales manager makes prompt returns, retaining say 10 per cent. commission for his services.

This is, in my opinion, the simplest way to dispose of our duplicates and secure other stamps for them. An exchange on a cash basis.

GEORGE C. DIETRICH, SR.,
Member Virginia Philatelic Ass'n.

Virginia Collectors!

You are cordially invited to attend the next regular monthly meeting of the Virginia Philatelic Association, to be held Monday, October 11, 1897, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the office of "The Virginia Philatelist," No. 13 North Eleventh street, Richmond, Va. Fill out the application blanks sent you, and, if you can't come in person, send them by mail, with 50c. dues, to the Secretary.

FRANKLIN STEARNS, JR.,
P. O. Box 6, Richmond, Va.

Innocence.

Staunton, Va., September 4, 1897.

Editor and Sec'y of Virginia P—:

Gentlemen:—We would like very much to subscribe to your valuable journal, "Philatelist," but naturally feel a delicacy in doing something we know so little about. Please send us translation (and sample copy) of aforesaid title, and if satisfactory we will gladly send our names. Is it Democratic or Republican? Also send name of pitcher and last score.

Yours, "_____."

OUR BARGAIN PAGE.

SINGLE STAMPS.

	<i>Cat. Price.</i>	<i>Our Price.</i>
*U. S. Navy, 24c. blue.....	\$5 00	\$3 00
*U. S. War, 24c. red.....	75	40
U. S. 1851, 10c. green.....	1 00	50
U. S. 1857, 10c. green.....	50	25
U. S. 1861, 90c. blue.....	4 00	2 95
U. S. 1861, 10c. Green.....	15	08
U. S. 1867, 24c. gray lilac.....	6 00	3 75
U. S. 1869, 2c. brown.....	20	14
U. S. 1869, 3c. blue.....	02	01
U. S. 1869, 6c. blue.....	85	50
U. S. 1869, 12c. green.....	75	50
U. S. 1870-71, 1c. embossed.....	50	35
*U. S. Due, 30c. yellow brown.....	2 50	1 25
*U. S. Due, 50c. yellow brown.....	2 00	1 00
U. S. Due, 30c. red brown.....	1 00	60
*U. S. Envelope, entire, Scott's No. 1117.....	15	10
*U. S. Envelope, entire, Scott's No. 1146.....	20	10
*U. S. Envelope, entire, Scott's No. 1163.....	2 50	1 00
*U. S. Envelope, entire, Scott's No. 1167.....	25	10
*U. S. Envelope, entire, Scott's No. 1204.....	1 00	40
U. S. Revenue, 2c. blue, playing cards.....	40	15
U. S. Revenue, 25c. entry of goods.....	07	02
U. S. Revenue, 25c. protest.....	50	20
U. S. Revenue, 2c. orange, proprietary.....	3 00	1 00
U. S. Revenue, Fifth issue, 2c. rouletted.....	75	25
*U. S. Revenue, stamped cheque, 2c. orange.....	05	05
U. S. Revenue, customs, 20c. red.....	—	03
Argentina, 1891, 1 peso, deep blue.....	65	35
Argentina, 1892, 1 peso, carmine.....	25	15
Brazil, 1878-79, 300 reis green and orange.....	40	25
Brazil, 1890, 1,000 reis bistre.....	25	15
Brazil, 1891, 100 reis blue and red.....	03	01
Canada, 1852, 3d. red.....	35	25
Canada, 1857, 1/2d. pink.....	4 00	3 00
Canada, 1858, 3d. red.....	3 50	2 00
Canada, 1859, 1c. pink.....	12	05
Canada, 1859, 5c. vermilion.....	06	02
Canada, 1859, 10c. violet.....	50	35
Canada, 1859, 17c. blue.....	1 50	1 00
Canada, 1859-64, 2c. pink.....	1 00	65
Canada, 1868, 1/2c. black.....	20	12
Canada, 1868, 1c. red brown.....	20	12
Canada, 1868, 2c. green.....	10	08
Canada, 1868, 3c. red.....	04	02
Canada, 1872, 6c. brown.....	03	02
Canada, 1875, 5c. olive green.....	60	45
Canada, 1877, 5c. slate green.....	01	01
Canada, 1882, 5c. greenish grey.....	01	01
Canada, 1882, 6c. rich brown.....	02	01
*Canada, 1892, 20c. carmine.....	35	30
Canada, 1892, 50c. blue.....	35	25
Canada, 1892, 8c. slate.....	02	01
Canada, register, 2c. orange.....	05	02
Oanada, register, 2c. vermilion.....	25	10
Canada, register, 5c. yellow green.....	08	05
Canada, register, 5c. blue green.....	04	02
*Canada, register, 8c. blue.....	2 50	1 75
Canada, 1877, 3c. env. sq. cut.....	02	02
Canada, 1891, 3c. wove paper, sq. cut.....	—	1 00
Canada, card, Scott's No. 401.....	05	03
Canada, card, Scott's No. 402.....	04	01
*Canada, card, Scott's No. 403.....	12	08
Canada, card, Scott's No. 405.....	04	01
Canada, card, Scott's No. 409.....	—	02
Canada, card, Jubilee, 1c.....	—	02

STANDARD PUBLICATIONS.

Herrick's Russian Rural Stamps, cloth.....	\$ 2 00
Adenaw's Revenue Stamps of the U. S.....	1 50
Ewen's Catalogue of English Stamps, 225 pp.....	75
Adam's Canadian Revenue Cat. reduced to.....	10
Hall's Canadian Revenue Catalogue.....	15
The Standard Handbook on Counterfeits.....	25
The Stamp Collector's Companion.....	25
Scott's 57th Catalogue, 700 pp.....	58
International Catalogue, 400 pp. 5,000 ill.....	10
Scott's Catalogue of Paper Money, 125 pp.....	50
Scott's Copper and Nickel Coins, 200 pp.....	50
Scott's Silver and Gold Coins, 200 pp.....	50
Scott's Premium Coin List.....	10
International Album, 1897 edition.....	1 00
Favorite U. S. Album.....	25
Philatelic Maps of the World—set of 7.....	30
The Stamps of Mexico, Collin and Calman.....	1 00
Stamped Envelopes of the U. S. cloth.....	5 00
Catalogue for Advanced Collectors.....	15 00
Stamps of B. N. A. Colonies, reduced to.....	10
Perforation gauge.....	10
Wild Flowers of America, 51 colored plates by Professor Goodale.....	7 50
Eaton's Ferns of North America, contains 81 colored plates, 2 vols.....	40 00
Dana's Mineralogy.....	1 50
Gamb's Premium Coin List.....	10
The British Stamp Directory.....	30
Agassiz's Geological Sketches, 2 vols.....	3 00
Cornstock's Insect Manual.....	3 75
Davie's Taxidermy.....	7 50
Prof. Goode's American Fishes.....	3 50
Field Ornithology (Cooes).....	3 50
Ingersoll's Birds Nesting.....	1 25
The Beetles of New England.....	50

PACKETS OF COINS.

No. 1—10 var. Copper Coins and tokens.....	20
No. 2—25 var. Copper Coins and tokens.....	60
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