

Got Them? No.—Get Them!

U. S., 1898 (Omaha), 1-50c, set of 7 . . .	\$o 50
U. S., 1893 (Columbus) 1-50c. " " 11. . .	1 00
Belgium, 1867-7, 5, 10, 20c, all 3 with coupon . . .	05
Bolivia, 1897, 5, 10 20c, large size used (3) . . .	15
China, 1897, 20c used . . .	20
" " 30c used . . .	30
" " 50c used . . .	50
" " 1.00 used, already obsolete . . .	1 00
Bulgaria, 1896, Jubilee, set of 4 . . .	12
Equador, 1856, Jubilee, set of 7 . . .	50
Greece, 1856, Olymp. Games, 11 to 1 dr, set of 9 . . .	35
Guatemala, 1886, 50, 75, 100, 150, 200 cts.(5) . . .	1-75
Hawaii Republic, 1894, complete (6). . .	50
Hawaii, 1896, Official, complete (6)* . . .	1-75
New South Wales, unpaid, 1/2-3d (5), cat. 59c . . .	25
Portugal, 1875, 9 different . . .	03
" " 80, 150, 200, the three . . .	25
Portuguese Indies, 1873, 144-11. (5)* . . .	12
Macao & Timor, 1898, 1/2-4 avos (6)* . . .	12
Angola, 1898, 2 1/2-25 reis (6)* . . .	12
All other Colonies from Cape Verde to Zambesi the same.	
Tonga, 1877, 1/2, 1, 2d (beauties 3)* . . .	12
Trinidad, 1898, Jubilee, 2d* . . .	08
Samoa, 1895, 2 1/2 on is carmine* . . .	12
Salvador, 1895, postal packet stamps, beautiful complete set, diamond shaped (5)* . . .	40
" " 1897 postage, complete (12)* . . .	40
" " postage due " (8)* . . .	40
" " off cial " (12)* . . .	40
" " envelopes " (5)* . . .	15
" " wrappers " (4)* . . .	12
All other Seebeck adhesives per complete set . . .	40

W. SELLSCHOPP & CO.,
 118 Stockton Street,
 San Francisco, California.

THE PHILATELIC MESSENGER

A Monthly Journal for Stamp Collectors.

Entered at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., Post Office as Second Class Mail Matter.

Written for the MESSENGER.

PHILATELIC SOCIETIES.

BY WM. A. MCDONNELL.

(Continued from last month.)

Local societies can either be independent of or dependent on our state or national societies. Perhaps a branch of the latter would be preferable, but this is a matter by itself.

Turning our attention to state societies, these we must all admit are indispensable. These societies bring much new material forward and open up many obscure localities, which never could have been accomplished by any other means. A philatelist takes more pride in his own state society than in the national

societies, therefore it is evident that he will work more diligently to procure members for the former. It is also evident that many unknown collectors are thus introduced to membership; but here again the majority of the members hail generally from the most important cities, and many are already members of other societies.

Branches of the state society are also suggested where four or more collectors are resident in one place. These will bring closer together the collectors residing in rural parts of the state. But these meetings are in most cases uninteresting. A little exchanging of both stamps and "yarns" is done, each member trying to outdo the rest in relating how his grandfather has an old trunk full of letters in the garret, and what he would do if he could only get permission to search the trunk, etc. This is a very good theme, but not the brand to keep life in a flourishing society. Stamp matters are of secondary importance with many of the members. But I am certain that if they had the same opportunities that our city collectors have to converse with many other collectors, our country adherents would be less backward and they would find philately much more interesting.

Local societies in country towns are a decided failure. They are inaccessible or uninteresting to a visitor. The members are reserved and not for advancement. Either all the members are in a trance, or some one member has a "clinch" on the other members and, to protect his interests, he guards against any intrusion from outside collectors; this is selfishness pure and simple, and any person that calls himself a philatelist, who would adopt these means to keep another collector in the dark, is damaging his own reputation. A collector's sense of duty