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FOR YOUNG AND OLD

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Raising Blue Grass Turkeys

Kentucky Roads Dotted With Marching
Flocks—The Outdoor Method.
Tour of Palatable Birds

KENTUCKY is coming forward as a great turkey raising state and already bids fair to rival Rhode Island and Connecticut as a producer of the Thanksgiving bird. The roads in November are dotted with marching flocks, leaving the farms and converging upon the towns, where on arrival they are killed and packed in refrigerator cars for shipment to all points of the compass. Thousands of these turkeys are raised by negroes on their little holdings, and on them falls the task of slaughtering and plucking the fowls, 2½ cents apiece being paid for the labor.

Several weeks before Thanksgiving buyers go through the rural districts, picking up bunches of the fowls, which are driven to the nearest railroad station and forwarded to the "factory," where they are killed, scalded in vats of boiling water, washed, cooled on blocks of ice and finally shipped with ice in barrels covered with bagging.

In this way the Thanksgiving crop is transported to the market centers. If it be reckoned that 1,000,000 of the birds are sold in towns and cities to which they are shipped alive—usually in wicker crates containing half a dozen each—5,000,000 are left to be carried, dead and plucked, in cold storage cars. One such vehicle will hold 1,000 turkeys, so that obviously 5,000 cars are required to accommodate the Thanksgiving fowls which the public appetite demands. If these cars were placed in line, they would compose a train thirty miles in length, conveying approximately 22,000 tons of birds.

In Kentucky and also in Connecticut and Rhode Island what may be called the outdoor method of raising turkeys is now being extensively practiced. The birds are provided with neither shelter nor roosts, even in winter, and are compelled to shift for themselves, the idea being to imitate natural conditions as closely as possible. They are fed liberally and in spring are provided with half barrels for nests, but there is as little interference as possible with their ways of living. Far from suffering from such neglect, they seem to enjoy much better health; they are vigorous and hardy, and epidemics such as are liable to decimate ordinary flocks are rare among them.

Epidemics of disease are the greatest trouble of the turkey breeder, frequently sweeping away whole flocks in a few days. Hence it is that large numbers of the birds cannot be raised together, and at least five acres of

range ordinarily are required for each "hen" and her brood of poults. Recently there has come to be a great demand for young "broiler" turkeys early in autumn, and such prices are obtained for them as to afford an inducement to farmers to "force the crop," as is done with chickens.

We have in this country immense quantities of surplus corn easily convertible into turkeys, and each autumn the crop of birds surpasses all previous records. In prosperous times, of course, the demand is at a maximum, and this Thanksgiving will see more of the fowls eaten than were consumed on the same festive occasion in any year hitherto. To absorb a considerable surplus there has grown up a foreign demand, and many thousands of choice gobblers and "hens" will be shipped this autumn to Europe to tickle the appreciative palates of epicures on the other side of the water.—Louisville Courier-Journal.



BARGAINING WITH A BUYER.

A Thankful Spirit.

Teacher—Johnny, can you tell me anything you have to be thankful for in the past year?

Johnny (without hesitation)—Yessur.

Teacher—Well, Johnny, what is it?

Johnny—Why, when you broke your arm you couldn't lick us for two months.—New York Life.

The Turkey's Plaint.

I am an unassuming turkey,
And I am not to blame
If by any primogenesis
Upon the earth I came.
They never said a word to me,
And if I'd had my way
I should have gone some otherwhere
To spend Thanksgiving day.

The Red Man's Thanksgiving

How Reservation Indians Enjoy the Day.
A Pony Smoke Popular—Killing
Their Own Meat

INTEREST in Thanksgiving day and its observance is just as intense these days among the reservation Indians as in college towns where great football games are scheduled to occur. Especially is this true in the southwest, where the Indians have had an opportunity to become thoroughly civilized of late years. The white people find no more enjoyment in this day of universal cheer than do these same dusky redskins.

It is a day of feasting, playing and



MEDICINE MEN DANCE THEIR APPROVAL.

gaming, with a big dance at night. Such sport only comes once a year to them nowadays, when they have had to forsake the scalping knife for the plow. Their wild nature revolted at the idea of work, and it has been with much difficulty that the government agents have made farmers out of the young braves. A day of rest and amusement is considered good for their better nature, and the government authorities are willing that Thanksgiving day shall become a festal time for the reservation wards of the nation.

The Osages hold a big feast at Pawhuska, their capital city. All members of the tribe are invited to take part in the festivities. At the beginning and

end of each meal, and there are many, the aged missionary who lives among them is invited to deliver a short prayer, thanking the Great Spirit for the good things which the agent has sent them. The food is cooked by the squaws, and, while it could be prepared in a much cleaner and more tasteful manner, the cooking is an improvement over that of a few years ago.

The Apaches and Cheyennes are in the habit of holding a pony smoke. Often the Osages indulge in this expensive festival. A pony smoke is a friendly meeting of two tribes and is especially appropriate for the occasion. The tribe giving the smoke is supposed to bear all the expenses. They provide the best game and vegetables in the market for their guests, and at the end of the first day's meeting they present a good pony to the head of each family visiting them. As a tribe consists of from 300 to 500 families, the expenses soon mount high. The Osages, being the richest reservation Indians, can better afford to hold pony smokes, and they generally invite several hundred guests from the Poncas, Tonkawas and surrounding tribes. Those accepting the ponies are supposed to return the gift with equally expensive ones later on, but few of them are in the position so to do.

The Poncas hold every Thanksgiving as a beef issue day. If the agent does not come forward and present them with a herd of cattle for this occasion they mortgage their property and buy cattle of some neighboring ranchman. A beef issue is the most typical and also the most picturesque of Indian Thanksgiving celebrations. For years the government has forbidden the issue of beef after the manner of an old time issue, but on especial occasions they are allowed the amusement of killing their own meat. It is said by the government officers who succeeded in having the practice stopped that beef issues tend to make the Indian wilder and more difficult to civilize.

A hundred cattle are turned loose in a large pasture. The young men of the tribe are mounted on mustangs and have shining guns. With the good wishes of the squaws and medicine men ringing in their ears, they ride out to kill the cattle. The beasts have no chance for life whatever. The chase is accompanied by an undue amount of wild yelling, while excitement grows intense in the camp. The smell of fresh blood makes the squaws wild, as it were. After all the cattle have been shot down then the killers give a signal which means that all of the tribe are at liberty to rush forth and secure their portion. A half beef is awarded to each squaw. The beef is cleaned and cooked on a fire on the open plain, while the medicine men dance their approval and the warriors sing in their glee. The feast follows with more dancing, and the whole day is thus spent, ending late at night with a final gorge.—New York Tribune.

Thanksgiving For Two

How Little Dan Cupid Was Aided In His
Campaign by a City Delicatessen Shop

By EPES W. SARGENT

Copyright, 1904, by Epes W. Sargent

"CLOSE the window. I cannot stand it!" said the girl, thrusting her hatpin back and forth in the velvet with trembling fingers. The man did as he was told and then turned to her wonderingly.

"Can't stand what?" he asked.

"That noise down in the street, those gamins tooting horns and begging for pennies. It's so different from—from last year."

The man did not answer at once, but he understood. He could see it all—the big dining room at the farm, the large table in the center with its vivid red cloth and green shaded lamp, flanked on one side by plates of apples and nuts and on the other by copies of the American Farmer and the Ransom County Herald.

How they had both stood in the doorway that last Thanksgiving night for a final glance at the dear old room! And the next time they had entered it, how everything had changed! Death, desolation, the village auctioneer and the foreclosure of the mortgage, all these had come to the little farm in less than twelve months. The two years that Janet had spent in the big city denying herself everything, working in an office during the day and in her studio room at night to send home interest money for the mortgage, now represented just so much wasted time.

They had both come from Centerville, she as a typewritist and he as a bookkeeper—both fresh from business college. The mighty city had demanded much of their country vitality and energy, so that they had seen very little of each other, considering that they had come from the same town, yet somehow both had felt comforted in the thought that the other was within reach of messenger or telephone.

Janet had lived very much to herself and her typewriter table, but Herman had managed to see more of the city and absorb more of the city's ways.



That was why he had discovered a desirable restaurant where he could secure their table d'hote dinner for Thanksgiving day at the moderate price of 60 cents each.

Now he tried to speak cheerfully and to avoid looking at the hands that trembled and the eyes that would fill in spite of Janet's strenuous efforts to maintain her composure.

"Hurry up, Janet!" he said. "The Ramona fills up early, you know."

"I would not care if every table was taken," she replied impulsively. "Oh, forgive me, Herman, when you are so kind to think of me today, but Thanksgiving dinner in a restaurant—you know that seems only for the homeless ones, and it makes me realize more than ever that I belong to that class now."

She looked around the room in which she had gathered the few family heirlooms brought down from the farm. It did not look homeless to Herman, and its possibilities as the scene of the Thanksgiving dinner were brought to mind as he caught sight of the handle of a chafing dish sticking out from the cretonne cupboard curtain.

"I say, Janet, we won't go out. We'll cook dinner right here."

She sat down very suddenly and stared at him.

"Start Thanksgiving dinner at 12 o'clock?" she asked half bitterly. "And will you please tell me how you can cook a dinner by the aid of one oil stove not guaranteed to work and a chafing dish built for two?"

"Dead easy," was his reply as he buttoned up his overcoat and reached for his hat. "You fill the oil stove and get the chafing dish ready and set out your table, and I'll do the rest."

Before she could ask any more questions the door closed behind him. Mechanically she removed her hat and reached for the gingham apron which she used when preparing her breakfasts and luncheons. Her dinners she always took at a nearby restaurant. She lifted the typewriter from its table and hid it in the closet. Then she spread a newspaper over the table.

That would do for the culinary department, she argued.

She removed the student lamp from the center table and spread upon it a square piece of plain linen, handed down by Grandmother Harris. Then she went to a trunk which she had never opened since the day it left the farm, and one by one she lifted out the treasured pieces of family crockery. There were tears in her eyes now, and they were not bitter tears. She began to feel strangely content. The idea that Herman might fail to produce the viands for the feast never entered her head. Somehow or other he had always accomplished what he started to do ever since the day he had braved Farmer Green's bull to steal for her a certain red cheeked apple which she coveted.

When she heard Herman's step at the door she was just putting the chrysanthemum he had brought her to wear into a slender vase to grace the center of the table.

As she flung open the door she fairly gasped. The bundle he carried in either arm rose above his shoulder. She sat down weakly on a flat topped trunk by the "kitchen table" to watch him unpack the bundles. He checked off each package.

"One can chicken soup, one bottle pickled onions, two turkey drumsticks, ditto slices of white meat, stuffing and gravy, one tin pail of cranberry jelly, one wooden dish filled with mashed potatoes, one can lima beans, one stalk celery, one mince pie (just see how thick it is with real raisins!), one sack of nuts (have you got a hammer?) and two apples."

Janet looked at the remarkable com-

bination with eyes turned suddenly grave.

"Herman, that cost you more than a table d'hote dinner would, and now how are we going to cook it?"

"Most of it was cooked at the delicatessen shop, and haven't we two stoves, or as good as two stoves? Draw out that oil contraption of yours."

She sprang to her feet. In a few moments the teakettle was boiling and the water was ready to pour over the coffee in the little French pot, which was then left to drip. The cranberry sauce and the rest of the cold dishes were set forth in brave array on the china from the farm.

While the soup cooked in the chafing dish the potatoes and the gravy were all heated in a big saucepan over the oil stove, and when the soup was served the beans took its place in the chafing dish. And the two young people who had forgotten to be homesick and heartsick seated themselves at either end of a ridiculously small Thanksgiving dinner table.

At last they sat over their nuts and raisins. Last year they had eaten them in front of a blazing fire. Instinctively Janet glanced toward a radiator in a distant corner of the room. It did not look cheerful, but the steam was escaping merrily from the valve, and that was something to be thankful for. Then she looked back at Herman. She ought to be thankful for him too. She gave a little sigh of contentment. He looked up quickly. It sounded like old times.

"Do you know," she said wonderingly, "I never supposed this place could be so much like home."

"Home is what people make it—what two people make it," he corrected.

He had stopped picking over the nuts now and his hands were clasped under the table. He did not want her to see that they were shaking. He had made the plunge so suddenly!

"I don't think this room is just what we ought to have, but we can get a nice little flat of three or four rooms and you would not have to stop your work, so long as you like it so much, but we would make sure the front room was cheerful and light for you to write in. I think it's a sure cure for homesickness for both of us."

She sat staring at him, at first stolidly; then gradually the color came into her cheeks and the expression on her face changed.

"I don't understand," she said, but Herman knew that she understood him perfectly.

"I am just offering you a prescription, signed H. Blake, M. D., to be taken three times a day, breakfast, dinner and supper—a husband and a cozy little flat."

Janet was regaining her composure.

"With delicatessen cooking?"

"Well," he maintained stoutly, "it is considerably better than poor restaurant food, and when Scollard & Co. wake up to an appreciation of my real worth you can queen it over a real flat and a real maid!"

"I think I will try the prescription."

And that is why Herman Blake has always maintained that while most men win their brides by the aid of the florist or the candy maker he wooed Janet through a delicatessen shop.

Thanksgiving In Hawaii.

The American citizenship in Hawaii can serve a Thanksgiving feast truly American if she does not wish to restrict it to the primitive simplicity of thanks and a hunk of breadfruit fresh from the tree. The Hawaiian towns have their markets, and in that temperate climate everything can be raised that can be grown elsewhere. For years the American church in Honolulu has had impressive Thanksgiving services, and the American ladies al-

ways decorate the building with flowers and appear on that day in their best new gowns.—Newark Call.

Wise by Experience.

Mrs. Hasher let her boarders decide by vote whether the turkey should be boiled, roasted, broiled, fried, stewed or fricasseed."

"What was the decision?"

"The boarders were governed by past experience and voted unanimously that the turkey be put through all the processes."

A PURITAN FESTIVAL.

How Thanksgiving Was Celebrated In Old New England.

Mrs. Ruth Merrill Clark Hardy of the National Society of New England Women gives in the New York Tribune the following account of a real old fashioned Thanksgiving dinner in vogue in New England when she was young:

"For weeks," she says, "the preparations were going on for this great and only Puritan festival, when the children and grandchildren, from far and near, gathered under the old family roof-tree.

"Dinner was not served, as now, in courses, but all sorts of good things were placed at once on the table. If the dining table could not be lengthened sufficiently to accommodate the increased family group, then smaller ones were placed around the room. The snowy linen was that which had been spun and woven in the house.

"Puritan simplicity did not see the need of table adornments outside of the fine white linen, the pears and rosy cheeked apples and the abundance of food. In the center of the table was a roast pig, at one end a big turkey, the choicest of the flock, and at the other a luscious goose. There were cold roast spareribs and always a chicken pie. The rich crust of this pie was decorated on top with the words 'Give Thanks,' in pastry letters. For vegetables there were potatoes, onions, turnips and squash; for appetizers, homemade pickles, cider apple sauce, pepper and melon mangoes. There were plates of delicious white and brown bread and the sweetest of butter. Then followed plum pudding such as only a New England woman can make, mince, pumpkin and apple pie, cranberry tarts and baked sweet apples. Hickory, butter and hazel nuts.

"Tea and coffee were served throughout the meal, with the richest of sweet cream, and great pitchers of sweet cider were in evidence, not only at the dinner, but at all times during the day, as was popcorn, which was always enjoyed by the young folks."

AN ARMY THANKSGIVING.

The Famous Plum Pudding of the Hawkins Zouaves.

"In November, 1862," said the veteran who was a drummer boy in the famous Hawkins' zouaves, "we were in camp at Falmouth, directly opposite Fredericksburg, where many of our command fell a little later. We could get nothing but the ordinary rations, but we had prepared for that by starting a company fund several months before for the purpose of supplying a Thanksgiving dinner. There must have been something like \$40 in the fund, and our cook kept the disposal of this fund a profound secret.

"It seems ridiculous now, but I don't believe that any child ever waited for the coming of Christmas morning with a keener excitement than we did for that Thanksgiving dinner. When it came at last, we found that the great dish was nothing more or less than a good old fashioned plum pudding, rich and savory. I'll never forget that pudding, but it was the only thing we had,

It had taken all the company fund to buy the flour and other ingredients for the pudding.

"I tell you, though, it seemed mighty good to our stomachs, which had endured a steady diet of hard tack and coffee for weeks. I don't believe that a band of street ragamuffins ever tackled a feast with a keener relish than we poor fellows felt when we devoured that pudding."

Porto Rico's Thanksgiving.

In Porto Rico at Thanksgiving time men who go about selling chickens and turkeys carry them in bundles wrapped with jagua palm. Out of the end of the bundle stick the turkey's long tail feathers, looking like a feather duster. Moreover, these bundled turkeys are still alive, and the woman who purchases her Thanksgiving bird is compelled to board it until she or her lord and master is ready to kill it for cooking.

In that climate refrigerators are rare, and fowls do not keep as long as one might wish. In the markets of Porto Rico the housewife can buy any good things that are possible in America. The market is usually found on the wide plaza, where buying and selling are attended with much din. Black faced women in white, with gay bandanna handkerchiefs about their heads, do the selling, sometimes a couple of little black children tumbling about at their feet. They squat upon the ground among their fruit and vegetables. Pumpkins may be purchased there of a size that would amaze the American housewife.

Knowing His Business
By A. D. SAYER
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NIGHT was falling in the San Carlos valley. Already in the canyon where the Overland express wound around the rocky spurs it was dark enough to show the triangle of red lights on the rear sleeper.

At Sadler Tom Burns had taken the train to haul up grade to Casa Grande and thence down to Los Pinos, the end of his run. Tom had taken trains through the mountains for many years, but so far in his career he had never met that terror of the railroad and express company, the train robber of the Sierras.

At Mogollan the locomotive stood hard breathing under the water tank, while Pease, the express messenger, came forward and watched Tom oiling his engine.

"Hello, Sam!" said the engineer as he poked the long nose of his oil can among the frames of No. 47. "Carryin' any coin with your boxes tonight?"

"Dry up, Tom," returned the express messenger irritably. "It's none of your business what you haul, is it?"

"Got some aboard then, eh?" laughed Tom. "Well, I reckon there'll be a few of them mountaineers a-lookin' for us some of these trips."

"I haven't got much tonight, but somehow I feel queer. Don't know why I should. I've gone through with more plenty of times."

Big Tom finished oiling and put the cap on his oil can.

"Don't you hev no presentiments, Sam," he remarked, looking around at the lovely country about the water tank.

"All ready thar, Jim?"

The fireman on the tender nodded

and swung back the spout.

"Keep your eye open, Tom, on the mountains," said the express messenger as he started back to his car.

Two hours later the heavy train was pounding the grade within a few miles of the divide. When he sighted the signal lamps of the siding where the eastbound No. 5 should pass him, Tom sent the air to the wheels to hold her until the switch was opened and he could pull into the siding. Here and there a passenger dropped off the steps of the Pullmans to look up at the fantastic cliffs above them. The conductor went into a little shanty serving as a telegraph office for the use of passing trains. There was no operator at that point, but most conductors could make shift to report their trains.

After a time he came out and went along to the engineer.

"Here's a train order, Tom. Funny, but they were calling when I went in. Usually I have to spend ten minutes getting the dispatcher to take my report."

Burns took the rough scratch of copy that was handed him and read:

Division Headquarters, Nov. 6, 189—. Tr. No. 5, one hour late. Tr. No. 2 will pass 5 at Sandside 7:14.

R. P., Div. Dispatcher.

Burns climbed into his cab and read the order again. Then he pushed back his cap with a grimy hand and pondered. Finally he hailed the conductor, "Say, Bill!"

"What's the matter, Tom?" The engineer did not reply, and the conductor hurried forward into the gloom.

"Bill, I reckon we'd better not leave." "Not leave! Why not?" asked the conductor.

"Well, I don't like that order."

"What's wrong with it?"

"It ain't like R. P. to say why an order's changed. Usually it's just an order on"— Burns hesitated a moment and then said, "Well, Bill, you know we're carryin' somethin' tonight."

"Tom, you've lost your nerve. That order is all right."

"No, I ain't lost my nerve either. There's somethin' about that order that don't seem natural. I call it a forgery."

"I'll go over and call up R. P. He'll know whether he sent his order or not."

While the conductor was gone several passengers came forward to learn the cause of the delay.

The conductor came running back. "I got R. P. easily enough. He repeated the order, and here it is." The new message ran:

Cert. Order's all right. Come along quick. R. P.

Burns eyed the scratch with a suspicious eye. Then he picked up his lantern and oil can and started to work on the engine again.

"Hurry up, Tom," cried the conductor. "We can't lay here all night. We'll tie up the road."

"I ain't goin'," growled Burns.

"Man, you're crazy! There's the order and the order repeated."

"I've been runnin' on this road long before you fellows knew a Tonto from a toadstool," said the engineer, "an' I know old R. P.'s orders. He never sent no such message as that, an' here's where I stay till No. 5 comes along."

"I order you to pull out," said the conductor.

Tom Burns made no reply. A crowd began to grow about the engine, urging upon its members the advisability of pulling him from the place and letting the fireman haul the train. A person in remarkably well fitting clothes now pushed his way to the front.

"See here, engineer," said he. "do you know who I am?"

Burns glanced carelessly down and

replied:

"Strauger, I don't keep track of every dude what travels over this road."

"I am George Richardson," continued the carefully dressed man, "and a stockholder in the company. Unless you start immediately I shall report your conduct to the authorities."

"That's right; fire him!" yelled a few of the nearest.

"Well, George," said Burns, "the only stock I ever held was a new branded, steer down in El Paso. Just you wait until you get to the authorities before you report me, will you?"

Something in the confident banter of the engineer and in his mysterious suspicion calmed the indignation. There was a momentary hush, and a little child from the sleeper suddenly said:

"Papa, I hear nozzar train comin'."

Far up the canyon an indistinct rumble was heard. Louder and louder it blew down on the cold night air. The rails began to sing. A shrill siren rang among the cliffs. Then the headlight blazed into view, and with a blinding whirl of wind and sand No. 5, eastbound, thundered by.

The crowd stood amazed till some one, realizing what they had been saved from, yelled:

"What's the matter with the engineer?"

The roar that followed showed conclusively that the majority thought he was all right.

Burns lost no time in starting as soon as he could get his hands free from the clasps of the men about him. For some time they rumbled on up the grade, the express car in darkness giving no hint of the agent sitting there with a Winchester across his knees, listening through the whirl of wheels for the sound of brakes.

Over the summit of the pass and down the western slope the heavy train slid along. Suddenly Burns instinctively closed the throttle and grasped the brake lever. Far ahead a red lantern swung to and fro across the track.

For an instant the great perplexity of a great crisis showed itself on his face. Then muttering, "I'll risk it anyhow," he pulled back the throttle again, and the train rushed on. Vigorously swung the red flame of danger, but Burns yelled over the boiler to his fireman:

"Track's clear, Jim, but look out for their lead!"

Both men crouched in the cab. But no shots were fired. Burns glanced up suddenly and shut off the steam. A dark mass was taking shape on the track.

"Stand by to jump that, Jim!" the engineer said sharply.

The train was binding and pounding under the force of the hard applied brakes. With frightful rapidity the mass ahead seemed to near them. In the gloom it appeared to be a labyrinth of beams and girders hopelessly tangled. In reality it was a few ties and an old rail or two heaped hurriedly on the track. The impact of the nearly stopped train threw some of these off. The locomotive mounted slightly on the others and finally ceased to move.

Burns and his fireman jumped down just in time to gaze into revolver muzzles.

"Git back on to that engine an' head down the canyon. We'll clear the track," said one of the holdups.

"Guess you hev the say, pardner," answered Burns promptly and remounted his cab. One of the revolvers was pressed into the small of his back as he went up. He knew what was meant. He must start down the canyon with three desperadoes in his cab and the express car trailing behind, leaving the rest of the train stalled in the mountains. Then when a convenient spot was reached there would be the dynamite, destruction and death

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probably to Sam Pease, the express clerk, and the loss of thousands of dollars.

When the last of these ideas had flashed through Burns' head, his foot was on the platform between the engine and tender and the handle of Jim's coal shovel invitingly near. There was a sudden twist of the engineer's body, a fierce motion in the dark, the report of a pistol. Something slipped from the steps of the locomotive and lay groaning beside them.

Then commenced a fusillade of shots, many of them from the direction of the express car. People poured out of the coaches, but the Pullmans were locked. It was a southwestern crowd, consequently armed, likewise looking for trouble. In much less time than it reads a number of would be train robbers were climbing the neighboring hills.

When the last had disappeared, the conductor stumbled up to Burns.

"Tom, this has been a big day for you. Hello! Here's one of them, eh! Shot?"

"No; jest banged with a shovel," answered Burns, working away at the wounded robber.

"I want you to come over this side a moment and see something that will surprise you," continued the conductor, starting across the track.

"What's this?" asked the engineer a moment later, handling a curious little box attached to some wires which disappeared among the rocks.

"That's a tap, Tom. Those chaps tapped the telegraph, and here's where the orders we got were manufactured."

"So them fellows planned to hev us run into Five on the down grade an' then plunder the wreck," said Burns thoughtfully.

"It was only your fault that they didn't," said the conductor.

Twenty-four hours later Tom Burns stood on the carpet before the desk of the general superintendent, nervously twisting his cap between his hands. Beside the functionary of the road sat the carefully dressed man, the stockholder of the company.

"Burns," said the superintendent severely, "your train was four hours late yesterday. What's the explanation?"

"Jest a bungle at a holdup in the San Carlos," replied Burns.

"You don't seem to take advice kindly, do you, Burns?" continued the superintendent. "For instance, yesterday you wouldn't take the advice of nearly a hundred passengers, including a director of the road."

"I know my business," replied the engineer, "an' can attend to it without any advice."

"How long have you had an engine?" "About fifteen years," was the answer.

"That is too long, much too long," said the official. "I am going to give you something different. Tomorrow you will receive papers appointing you superintendent of the San Carlos division. We need a man there who knows his business."

An Absentminded Canon.

It was the turn of Minor Canon Lindley to preach in Norwich cathedral. He was aware of his own infirmity of absentmindedness, and therefore gave the key of his study in the close to his landlady, with instructions to lock him in and to let him out just in time for service. She did not wish to take the

responsibility and finally gave him back the key, but he remained under the impression that she took it as he desired.

He read his sermon over until the bells began to ring. Then he put on his surplice and waited. Of course no landlady came to release him. He grew uneasy as he saw the congregation assemble. Then the great bell began to toll for the assembly of the dean and chapter. Still no one came to let him out.

At last, in despair, Mr. Lindley threw open a window, and by the help of the waterbutt and spout he climbed, in his full canonical robes, into the street. Fortunately for his dignity it was so late that almost every one was in the cathedral and few saw him, but the two or three privileged ones who witnessed it enjoyed the performance hugely.

On his return home Mr. Lindley mechanically put his hand in his pocket for the key, found it and had opened the door of the room before he realized that his difficulty had been imaginary.

Silent Carillons.

Time was when, even among the cities of Flanders, famous for ages for their silvery bells, the bells of Brussels enjoyed pre-eminence. The city used to possess seven great peals whose silvery voices shed their harmonies daily over the city. One after another, however, they have disappeared until only a single peal remains—that of St. Jacques-sur-Condernberg—and this is never heard—silent like the rest of the glorious bells of Belgium, which once from nearly every parish church in the land breathed forth the soul of Flemish art in melody, inspiring founders and artists to work that won fame through Europe. The French revolution wrought the ruin and condemned the land to the silence of the utilitarian age.—London Globe.

New Jersey's First Thanksgiving.

When, in 1763, the Dutch established themselves in New Jersey for the second time they reorganized the various town governments and set up new governments "under the stijle of Schont and Schepens." "bij virtue of a Commission from ye High and mighty Lords the States Generall and his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange." On the 15th of the succeeding November the Dutch authorities issued what was probably the first Thanksgiving proclamation issued for New Jersey, and which is the more interesting because Thanksgiving here in New Jersey, as elsewhere, is generally considered of New England origin.—Newark Call.

Thanksgiving In Japan.

The Japanese, often called the "Yankees of the east," have a Thanksgiving day, Oct. 17, on which thanks are given for bounteous harvests.

After Thanksgiving.

The Turkey—Please help a poor bereaved feller wot has lost 478,962,621 relatives in one day!—New York Press.

There's Something to Be Thankful For

THAT'S sumthin' to be thankful fur, no matter how things go—

In summer time fur fruit an' flowers, in winter time fur snow.

That's sumthin' sort o' pleasant happens to us every day,

An' life's a perfect picnic ef we look at it that way.

That's always sumthin' purty fur our weary eyes to see—

The glory o' the sunset or the blossoms on the tree—

OUR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CATALOGUE for 1906-7 is out and free to all, consisting of 48 Large Pages, worth \$10 to any stamp dealer or speculator. We Offer the Following: Not over one of each sold to one person. All in good condition. Means Unused. Canada Jubilee, 50c U.S. 1893, 50c 1903, 10c diff Straits, 5c King, 5c French Colon, 5c Hayti, 10c Brazil, 5c Br. Colon, 5c Foreign, 5c Registration, 5c Newfoundland, 5c Spain, 5c Japan, 5c Australia, 5c Sweden, 5c Canada, 5c Argentine, 5c Hawaii, 5c 1893, 5c diff Luxembourg, 5c Samoa, 5c Africa, 5c S. Amer, 5c Uruguay, 5c Bosnia, 5c Serbia, 5c 1905, 5c 1904, 5c Siam, 5c Greece, 5c 50, 5c Luxemb'g Off, 5c Liberia, 5c 19.

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WHOLESALE 100 Cuban revs. 7c. 100 Cuban 5c 1891 10c. 100 Mexico ir unused 35c. 100 Venezuela 5c gray 25c. 100 Corea 2r 1900 25c. 100 Corea 2r 1904 25c. 10 sets 10 Cuba Revs 35c. 100 sets 2.00 10 Guatemala 1886 asst. cat. 8c to 15c, 25c, 10c, \$1.50. 50 blank sheets 10c 100, 19c. 10 blank approval books 15c. 100 90c. Write for wholesale list. Many bargains. Toledo Stamp Co, Toledo, O. U.S.A

STAMP ALBUM FREE From now until Jan. 1st, 1906 we are going to give away 100 of Scott's latest edition of the International Post. Sta'p Album, absolutely free of charge. We are making this exceptional offer to collectors simply to circulate our latest wholesale and retail price list, and will charge the full amount expended therefore to our advertising account. Send us your full name and address at once and own one of these albums. Also send the names and addresses of two collectors. Central City Stamp Co. Dept. R. Syracuse, N. Y.

25 VARIETIES OLD CIVIL WAR REVENUES 17c 7 var. Telegraph Stamps (cat. 48c), 17c Stamps on Approval, 50 per cent Discount. FRED G. JONES, 2013 Brook St. Louisville, Ky. When answering advertisements please mention the Youth's Realm

PACKET of Stamps Free to those sending reference for my choice approval selections U. S. & for'n stamps at 50% dis. 5 diff souvenir postals, Louisville, 10c. H.G. Bennett, 2012 1st st. Louisville, Ky

We are giving away 500 GAMES, TRICKS, PUZZLES, STORIES, RECIPE MANUAL ETC., ETC., FREE TO EACH PERSON. Not one game or one trick to each person, but an assortment of the above making 500 for each person

and including—ILLUMINATED GAMES, such as Dominoes, Chess, Nine Men Morris, Fox and Geese, etc.; STARTING TRICKS OF Sleight of Hand for stage and parlor entertainment; chapter of CONUNDRUMS, the best you have ever seen; PUZZLES, with correct answers; STORIES for long evenings; Recipe Manual of trade secrets, telling how to make such articles as colored inks, glue, baking powder, bluing, paint, tooth powder, candy, etc. etc. One of these recipes originally sold for \$100.00. You have an opportunity to get rich making and selling the articles described here. Also some choice cooking recipes and hundreds of other useful and entertaining devices, including the magic age card; how to memorize dates and numbers by a wonderful discovery invaluable to teachers and scholars; deaf and dumb alphabet; some good experiments; etc., etc. Just think of it, 500 OF THE ABOVE FREE TO

500 EACH PERSON who sends only ten cents for a 3-months' trial subscription to our great paper for young and old. All we ask is that if you like the paper show it to your friends or speak a good word for us by way of an advertisement. This offer is to introduce ourselves to 100,000 new subscribers. If the above supply of games etc. become exhausted before you write to us, we will return your money. But we advise you to write at once to secure the above. ADDRESS— REALM, Station A, Boston, Mass.

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BOYS AND GIRLS WANTED everywhere to act as agents for the Realm. 50 per cent commission. Send 8c for outfit and we will give you free besides, one package containing: 100 foreign stamps, Jamaica etc., 1 set 8 Japanese stamps, 1 pocket stamp album, 4 blank approval sheets, 1 sample best gum paper, 1 perforation gauge, 1 millimeter scale, 1 set 8 obsolete U. S. stamps and revs., and our bargain lists. Write at once before we withdraw this big offer. A. BULLARD & COMPANY 446 Tremont Street, BOSTON, MASS.

An' always sumthin' tuneful fur our tired ears to hear—
 The children's voices chirpin' or the robin's music clear.
 Thar's always sumthin' ready fur our willin' hands to do—
 Sum haltin' steps to help along, sum job to carry through—
 No chance to be a-kickin' when our feet are busy goin'.
 No time fur idle growlin' when we're plantin' seed an' sowin'.
 Thar's sumthin' to be thankful fur, no matter how things go—
 No end to all our blessin's ef we only count 'em so.
 An' even ef you're out o' sorts, or sick, or sad, or pore,
 Jest thank the Lord you're livin' ef you can't do nothin' more.
 —Atlanta Constitution.

HOW TO COOK A TURKEY.

The Recipe of a Famous New York Chef.

A chef who has for many years presided over the cuisine of one of New York city's best hotels gives this recipe for preparing and cooking the Thanksgiving turkey:

"Slit the neck of the turkey from the back of the head down its whole length and with the fingers separate the skin from it. Cut the skin a little above the middle and pull apart, then cut the neck off at the base. That will leave the skin intact for further use.

"Take the intestines out through an incision in the abdomen, but first take out the crop by inserting the finger where you have cut the neck off. Loosen the strings, or pipes, inside and pull them easily, then the whole crop will come out intact. Wash well, and the turkey will be ready for stuffing.

"For the stuffing soak a small stale loaf of bread in cold water and when soft squeeze all the water out; place in a bowl, add salt, pepper, thyme or sage or both; fry one onion chopped fine in four ounces of butter and a little ham, bacon or salt pork; cut fine, add a whole egg and mix well. Stuff the crop or wishbone part thoroughly and fasten the skin over it on the back of the turkey with a skewer or sew it; the rest put inside. Bake the turkey in a hot oven and cook about ninety minutes."

It Is a Phonograph Which Records All Messages.

The disadvantages inevitable in telephoning have been partially overcome by an instrument of foreign make, though the general serviceability of the device has not been demonstrated by usage in this country, according to the World's Work. It may be described as an ordinary telephone with a phonographic attachment.

While Mr. Jones is in his office the attachment is not in use, but on going out he connects it with the telephone. When some one calls for Mr. Jones over the telephone the phonographic attachment responds something after this fashion: "Mr. Jones is not in. This is a phonographic receiver speaking. Kindly give me your message and I will repeat it to him on his return."

On coming in Mr. Jones sees from a signal that a message is waiting him. He takes the receiver, and the phonograph delivers the messages (perhaps there are many) that have been confided to it.

The Smallest Microbe.

The smallest object yet recognized under the microscope is the bacillus of pleuropneumonia in cattle. This is one-tenth of a micron, or about one two hundred and fifty thousandth of an inch, in size, and still smaller microbes, as yet unseen, are supposed

to be associated with smallpox, hydrophobia and the horse sickness of South Africa. Two years ago two Germans devised a means of increasing the visibility of minute objects by immersing them in glass so as to admit of lighting from the side. This process has been greatly simplified by French microscopists, and a new view of the infinitely little is promised as the next scientific sensation.

A Substitute For Hair.

Invention has found a substitute for human hair. It was discovered incidentally by a French and a German chemist in a long quest for some method for making artificial silk. The department of commerce and labor is informed that factories are soon to be started in the United States for making silk from collodion. The same factories will make hair for wigs, switches and other covers for baldness. The collodion spun hair is lighter, softer and cheaper and altogether better than hair cropped from the human head.—New York Herald.

A Thanksgiving Game.

One of the funniest of the funny games peculiar to Thanksgiving time is called "hunt the turkey."

Go out to the kitchen and take the turkey out of the oven and bring it in and hide it somewhere in the parlor. Under the lace curtains in the windows is a good place or you might shove it down inside of the piano. Then let the guests come in and hunt for it. The person who finds it must hit some one with it before the person can get it back to the other room, which is home base. It is not fair to throw the turkey, as it must be swung by the hands. If a person accidentally knocks over a lamp or breaks a picture or throws the turkey through the window he or she must pay a forfeit.

Of course this game, which is funny and one in which both young and old may join, must not be played longer than half an hour before the time set for the dinner, for the turkey must be taken back to the oven and allowed to finish cooking before being carried to the table. It is not fair to take bites out of the turkey when it is found and it is also against the rules of the game to kick the turkey around the room. It must be held in the hands, right side up, so that the stuffing will not fall out.—New York World.

Making the Proclamation.

There is a good deal of form and ceremony about the making of the Thanksgiving proclamation. It is composed by the president himself and in most instances written out in his own hand. When this is done the document goes to the state department, where it is carefully copied in ornamental writing that is almost like engraving on the official blue paper of that department. The next thing needed on the document is the great seal of the government. This seal is kept by the clerk of pardons and commissions, and it is very carefully guarded under lock and key. Its keeper will not produce it without a special warrant signed by the president, and an impression of the seal is quite a ceremony in itself. When the proclamation has been thus duly signed and sealed many copies are made of it by clerks, and one is sent to the governor of every state in the Union. It is also given out then to the press agents, who telegraph it all over the United States. Each governor, as he receives it, issues one himself for his state.

Had All the Varieties.

Burns (after the great Thanksgiving feast)—I heard that you had a piece of each of the fifteen kinds of pie?

Spuras—Very likely I did. I know that now I'm having about fifteen different kinds of indigestion.

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Six different curious hats, worth	3.00	One Petate (native mat)	1.00
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For selling 2 to 16 packages, we give rare collections of postage stamps and many other things. For selling 8 pcks, a stamp album to hold 2000 stamps; for selling 12 pcks, 1000 asst. foreign stamps; for 20, Scott's Catalogue; for selling 10, big stamp and story paper one year. For selling various amounts we give typewriters, presses, rifles, cameras, telescopes, musical instruments, books, chemical wonder boxes, mineral collections, dynamos, watches, telephones, etc. Send for our complete **ILLUSTRATED PREMIUM LIST** of hundreds of choice gifts, and 10 packages ink powder to sell. Address **THE FAY CHEMICAL COMPANY, BOX 62, STA. A, BOSTON, MASS.** For our reliability we refer you to the Editor of this paper.

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THE NEXT ISSUE OF THIS PAPER WILL BE THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER

The circulation among collectors will be **IMMENSE**

Forms close about Dec. 11th

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Is equivalent to the following proposition which we make you to-day. If you will send us the name and address of any reliable newsdealer in your town or neighborhood we will allow you for your trouble 25c towards a 35c yearly subscription to the REALM. That is, if you will send us the name and one dime, or 10c in unused stamps, we will send you, without any premiums, this paper for a whole year. Such an offer as this is not likely to last long, and as soon as this advertisement is withdrawn the offer will remain good no longer. Present subscribers may extend their subscriptions by remitting at once. Non-subscribers should embrace this opportunity to secure the REALM a whole year for only 10c, thus saving 25c by subscribing at once. Names of newsdealers in Boston and vicinity will not be accepted upon these terms. Send other names at once to **A. BULLARD & COMPANY, 446 Tremont St., BOSTON, MASS.**

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Probably have more unused Foreign Postal Cards than any other dealer in the world. Nearly 500,000, more than two truck loads.

Prices are way down. Fine set of 20 varieties of Dominican Republic cards, including double cards, post paid for 50c. 10 var. Honduras cards 25c. 10 Nicaragua cards 25c. 10 San Salvador cards 25c. All prepaid. Fine collection of 100 varieties foreign cards, all unused \$2.60. Send for lists wholesale or retail. The new catalogue out soon. Sent post paid for 58c and an entire sheet of 100 Cuban revenues free with order.

J. E. HANDSHAW, Smithtown Branch N. Y.



STAMPS. 100 Honduras



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Booklet telling how to scientifically repair damaged stamps FREE to new agents. Illustrated list of thousands of bargains, free. Hill Stamp Co., S. End, Boston

A HOME-MADE U. S. STAMP ALBUM
WITHOUT MINOR VARIETIES
(To be Continued Monthly)

USE an unruled blank book of suitable size. Rule off the squares exactly as in the diagrams. They should be of the same size. The envelope section (for cut squares) should be made in

the last half of the book. If one is a good letterer it is best to print or write the text, in a neat hand, with a jet-black ink, following the copy; but some may prefer to cut out the printed descriptions and carefully paste them into the album. When complete your album will hold about 200 general issue adhesives, some 40 due stamps, 100 departments and nearly 150 envelope and wrapper stamps—making as complete a U. S. album as the average collector could possibly fill.

STAMP NEWS.



It can be said, and without exaggeration, that the chief news of the month is the appearance of the Standard Catalogue for 1906. Although this book is issued yearly by a business house and prices the goods supposed to be carried in stock, it is considered by collectors to be the "standard" not only in name but in reality. Too much importance cannot be placed on the appearance of the annual catalogue. Most collectors think they could not get along without a printed album, but as important as the album may be, the annual catalogue is a greater necessity.

There is a movement on foot to further popularize the pursuit by supplying the general reading public with news, from time to time, regarding matters philatelic. This will be done through the columns of the daily and weekly newspapers throughout the country. A writer has been engaged to prepare the articles for publication. It is believed that newspaper editors will be glad to receive these notices and will publish them. Prominent philatelists have subscribed hundreds of dollars towards a fund for carrying on the work, and it is believed that others will contribute.

U. S. General Issues, Continued

New design; small stamps								
1902-3; 1c green Franklin	2c red Washington	3c purple Jackson	4c brown Grant	5c blue Lincoln	6c red brown Garfield	8c slate Martha Washington	10c brown Webster	
13c slate Harrison			15c olive Clay		50c orange Jefferson		\$1.00 black Farragut	
\$2.00 blue Madison			\$5.00 green Marshall		Shield background 2c carmine			
Louisiana Purchase, 1904 1c green, Livingston			2c carmine Jefferson		3c purple Monroe		5c blue McKinley	
10c brown Map								

Special Delivery

1885; 10c blue	'88 (at any office), 10c blue	'93; 10c orange	'95; wmkd U. S. P. S. 10 blue.	1903; 10c blue (bicyclist)
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Newspaper Stamps

How a Great Stamp Business Is Conducted

The Lee Stamp Company differs as much from the smaller stamp concern as the great elephant in the show from the numerous small animals which go to make up the menagerie. But in the present case it is not a comparison of size alone. For while the business is conducted on the grandest scale—the stock imported, or bought first hand in this country in large lots,—the business is nevertheless carried on in the most economical manner and conducted by philatelists of long experience in handling stamps and stamp supplies. The object of the Company is to sell stamps at the smallest margin of profit but to do business on such an enormous scale that the aggregate of small profits shall represent the actual profit of the Concern.

Every labor-saving invention is employed throughout this establishment, such as weighing devices for measuring stamps in large quantities, automatic numbering machines for sheets, power printing presses for marking prices on sheets, labeling stock, etc., dies for cutting



labor-saving hinges which fasten five or more stamps to the sheet, and other modern appliances. Each department is in the hands of experienced clerks who, by attending to a single branch of the business, become experts, some in filling orders, others in keeping accounts, still others in pricing the stock; and the work is consequently done in less time than by the average clerk who tries to do all things.

The advantage of dealing with a house employing thousands of bright, energetic young men and women, the greater part acting as local agents (one or more of whom represent almost every town or city in the United States and Canada) is easily understood. Such an immense army of workers could not be kept busy unless they were supplied with stamps of the saleable kind and in sufficient quantity. It requires not hundreds, or thousands, but millions of stamps annually to supply this demand and the greater part of these stamps are imported direct from foreign countries. When purchases are made of as many as 100,000 stamps of a single country, and at one time, it is evident that the price paid for them is the lowest that can be obtained. This makes it possible for the Company to sell correspondingly lower than the small dealer who buys his meagre stock of middlemen, paying exorbitant prices, actually retail prices for almost every stamp he buys to sell again. To conduct a business on as large a scale as we have thus outlined requires, furthermore, buyers in countless numbers in all parts of the country. And the fact that such customers have actually been secured proves that the goods of this house are sold at an average lower price than by others and are of the desirable kind. It therefore pays to deal with a house which can and will sell you the right kind of goods at the lowest price, making its profits from large sales rather than from individual orders

NOVEL CAR CLEANER.

A Substitute For the Whisk Broom of the Colored Porter.

In a few years the following scene may be a familiar one to travelers anywhere on any of the great railroads within a radius of twenty miles of New York. The scene is the interior of a parlor car. The morning sun is pouring through the windows. Some of the passengers have just come in from breakfast in the dining car ahead. Others who rose and breakfasted earlier

are busy packing their bags. The lethargy of a long journey is disappearing under the growing realization of the journey's impending termination. The dark skinned porter "gets busy." Silence falls upon the passengers. They recognize that the usual parlor car holdup is about to occur. The dust of the journey is to be removed from their clothing. Incidentally each man's mouth, ears and eyes will be filled with the dust of his neighbor. They all dislike the process, but there seems to be no escape from it.

To their surprise, however, the porter attaches a small hose to a valve at



THE CLEANER IN OPERATION.

one end of the car. The nozzle on the other end of this hose is fan shaped. The porter passes this nozzle slowly over the clothing of the passengers. A sucking sound is heard, and the dust is observed to disappear from the clothing wherever the nozzle touches. No slapping whisk broom, no choking cloud of dust, no sneezing, no annoyance! In a short time the dust has been drawn off from the passengers' clothing and out of the car through the hose.

This picture is not impossible of realization. In the yards of the Central Railroad of New Jersey at Communipaw a plant for cleaning cars in this way has been set up. At a central pumping station steam pumps draw the air out of more than three miles of piping distributed through the yards. These pipes parallel the car storage tracks and the tracks in the station. At intervals of sixty feet are openings to which rubber tubes can be attached. The tubes with the squeegee-like metal terminals are long enough to permit them to be run in through a car window or door and pass the entire length of the car. In the course of a day about 350 cars are cleaned and the upholstery aerated in this way. Over two barrels of dust are extracted from the collecting cylinders each day. —New York Tribune.

Long Distance Gramophone.

A gramophone which, it is said, can be heard at a distance of three miles is the latest invention of the Hon. C. A. Parsons of turbine fame. The instrument is named the auxetophone and is worked by means of compressed air. This is pumped in by a small engine at a pressure which can be adjusted up to over eight pounds through a small valve, which takes the place of the ordinary diaphragm, into the trumpet. The valve consists of a number of small slots, covered with a fine comb, not unlike a mouth organ, and the vibration of this comb produces the sound. On a calm, windless day it is estimated that with a high pressure the record could be distinctly heard three miles away.—Scientific Amer.

STAMPS PACKETS

Packet ZK contains 14 rare Honduras envelope and wrapper stamps, unused, 1890-92, all different. Catalogue value, 70c. Our price only **15 cents** which is only about one-fifth of what they are actually worth. *A bargain.*



Packet ZL contains a collection of 24 different used postage stamps from China and Japan only. Worth about 50c; our price, **13 cents**, which is less than the wholesale price. Our special bargain.



Packet SU1 contains 100 all diff't U. S. stamps, no revenues, but practically all issues, including departments. Worth over \$3.00. Our price, postpaid, **\$1.00.**

Packet SU3 contains 32 different U. S. stamps, all obsolete, no revenues, 1861-1902, including stamps from every commemorative issue. Worth 40 cents. Postpaid only **10c**



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Packet ZI contains 10 different stamps from Egypt, including rare envelope and official stamps. Worth about 25c; special price, **7 cents** Postage one cent extra unless other goods are ordered with this packet.



Packet SU2 contains 500 all obsolete, mixed U. S. stamps. This packet contains duplicates. Price, postpaid, **30c**

Packet U contains a very fine collection of 29 all different Venezuelan postage stamps, 1879-1900, including early lithographic printings, perforations, surcharges and stamps worth 15 to 20c each. Value, about \$1.50. Our price, post free, **60c**

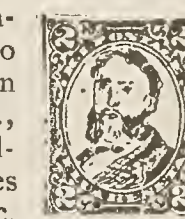


Packet ZA contains 25 different Australian postage stamps. It includes Tasmania (Jubilee), Victoria 1881 1p green worth 10 cts, and other fine stamps. Actually worth 50c.

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Packet ZE contains 250 all different stamps from every quarter of the globe—Borneo, Shanghai, Newfoundland, Malta, Iceland, Etc. This fine collection only **\$1.25**

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PACKET ZM contains 1000 well-mixed European stamps. A good assortment for the price, only **25 cents postpaid.** This packet contains duplicates.



PACKET I contains 1000 well-mixed postage stamps from Europe mostly but including some from Trinidad, Chili, Japan, Jamaica, &c. This packet contains duplicates. Postpaid, only **40c.**

Packet K contains 1000 stamps, including duplicates as above but a still better mixture, with a fine lot of stamps from Bosnia, Ecuador, Brazil, etc. Postpaid, only **\$1.00.**



Packet ZN contains 25 unused stamps from Hamburg, Samoa, Roman States, Argentine Repub. (1st issue) and Sardinia. All reprinted issues, not counterfeits. List value is 54c. Special bargain price, **14c**

Packet C contains 20 different stamps from South America, including specimens from Argentine Republic, Brazil, Ecuador, &c. **20 DIFFERENT STAMPS, 23 CENTS**

PACKET D contains 75 varieties of good stamps for BEGINNERS, including specimens from Roumania, Japan, Egypt, Dutch Indies, Greece, Switzerland, &c. **75 Different, postp'd, 15c**



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Packet 2B Contains 100 mixed stamps, including fine specimens from Egypt, Argentine Repub., Ceylon, Japan, etc. This packet contains duplicates. Postpaid, **10c.**

Packet 2C Contains 100 mixed stamps, some old ones, and includes U. S. (early issues), Belgium (Postal Packet), Roumania, Mexico, Venezuela, etc. This packet contains duplicates. Postpaid, **10c.**

PACKET A Contains 30 fine different stamps from all quarters of the globe, including Corea, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Peru, old Salvador, U. S. Locals, etc. Worth about 60 cts. Bargain price, **15 cts.**

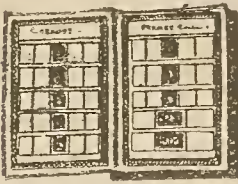
PACKET B Contains 25 stamps from **BRITISH COLONIES** only, such as Jamaica, Mauritius, Queensland, Western Australia (swan), New Brunswick, etc. 25 varieties, postpaid, only **20 Cents.**

THE LEE STAMP COMPANY

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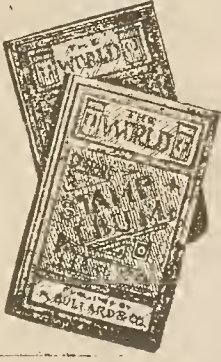
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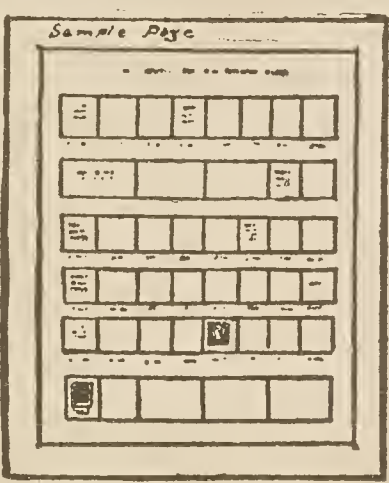
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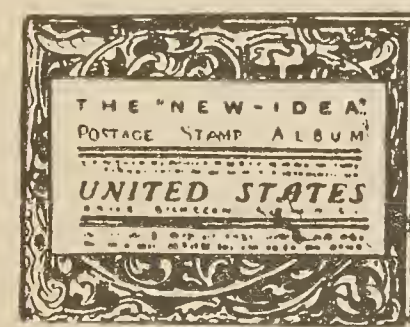
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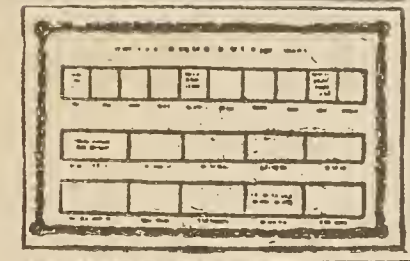
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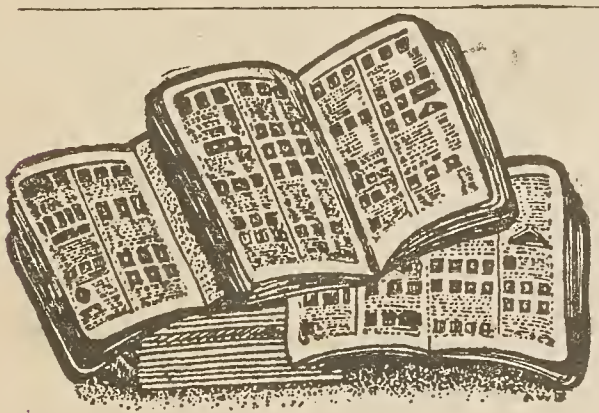


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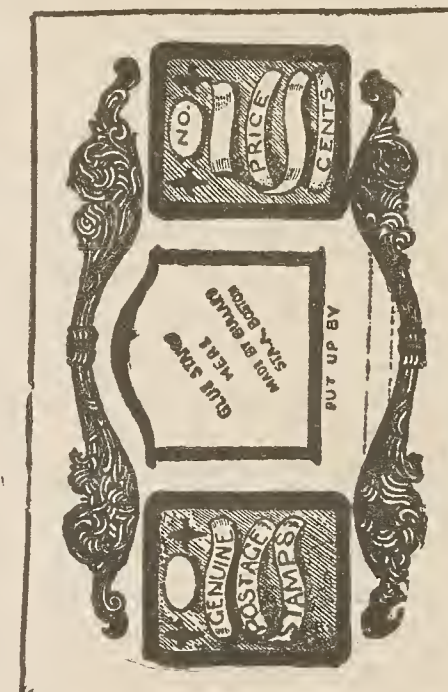
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