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THE
Stamp Collectors' Chronicle.

JUNE, 1873.

"PRÆSTO ET PERSTO."

An Illustrated Journal, devoted to Philately.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE 50 CENTS A YEAR.

PUBLISHED BY THE
FOREIGN STAMP DEPOT.

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.



GENUINE, UNUSED,
CEYLON POSTAGE STAMP,

(LAST ISSUE.)

Presented Gratis,

WITH

"Stamp Collectors' Chronicle"

JUNE, 1873.

NEW BRUNSWICK Postage Stamps, set of 6 used—
comprising:

1 cent	mauve	} Post free for 15c.
2 cents	orange	
5 "	emerald green	
5 "	olive green	
10 "	vermillion	
12½ "	blue	

FOREIGN STAMP DEPOT, St. John, N. B.

TURKEY, well assorted, \$0.90 per 100 p. p.

THRONJEMS. set of three unused, comprising—

½ ski	blue	} Post free for 12c.
1 "	rose	
2 "	green	

FOREIGN STAMP DEPOT, St. John, N. B.

MODENA Postage Stamps, set of 5, unused, comprising—

5 cents	green	} Post free for 25c.
15 "	yellow	
25 "	black	
40 "	red brown	
80 "	yellow	

UNITED STATES Postal Cards, unused, 5/ per 100, postage extra.

MONTE VIDEO, or URUGUAY, set of 4, used, comprising—

5	blue	} Post free for 25c. guaranteed.
10	green	
15	yellow	
10	rose	

FOREIGN STAMP DEPOT, St. John, N. B.

NEWFOUNDLAND Postage Stamps, current issue. The complete set, unused, comprising—

1 cent	mauve,	} The nine stamps post free for \$1.00.
2 "	green,	
3 "	vermillion,	
5 "	black,	
6 "	carmine,	
10 "	black,	
12 "	red-brown,	
13 "	orange,	
14 "	blue,	

FOREIGN STAMP DEPOT, Saint John, N. B.

FRANCE, well assorted, \$0.40 per 100.

JAPAN, set of 4, unused, comprising:

½ tenpoc,	Brown,	} Post free for 30 cents.
1 "	Blue,	
2 "	Red,	
3 "	Green,	

Foreign Stamp Depot, St. John, N. B.

Agents Wanted Everywhere!

To sell the "Stamp Collectors' Chronicle." It pays one hundred per cent. It is the largest, most complete and most authentic Magazine on Stamp Collecting published in America. Retail price 15 cents a copy, wholesale \$1.00 a dozen copies. Subscription terms only 60 cents per year, U. S. Currency, or 30 cents gold.

Unsold copies not returnable.

Published by

FOREIGN STAMP DEPOT,

Box 419.

St. John, N. B.

BERGEDORF Postage Stamps, obsolete and unused Complete set of five, comprising—

½ schilling	blue	} The complete set post free for 20c.
1 ½ "	white	
1 ½ "	yellow	
3 "	blue on rose	
4 "	brown	

FOREIGN STAMP DEPOT, St. John, N. B.

GEO. B. YULE & Co.

Whitby, Ontario.

FOREIGN STAMPS.—Unused British Honduras 1d., St. Christopher 1d., St. Helena 1d., St. Vincent 1d., Turks' Islands 1d., Virgin Isles 1d., at 5 cents each. Sheets forwarded on approval. Prospectus post-free on application. Agents Wanted.

TURKEY, (T. B. Morton & Co.) set of 4, unused, comprising:

½ Piastre,	Green	} Post free for 30 Cents.
1 "	Brick Red	
2 "	Blue	
10 para provisional,	Black & Red	

Foreign Stamp Depot, St. John, N. B.

L. W. DURBIN, Importer of Foreign Postage Stamps, No. 106 South 10th street, Philadelphia, Pa. Monthly Price List and List of Packets sent free on application to any address. Send for them.

The Common Sense Postage Stamp Album, brought up to 1873; bound in heavy boards, post-free, for \$1.50.

The Philatelists' Album has spaces for 1,440 stamps; Flexible Covers, post-free, for 30 cents.

CONFED. STATES—5d. Blue, unused, \$1.25 per 100.

WANTED.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS in every Country. Stamps exchanged in any quantity. All stamps sold by me warranted genuine, and are the cheapest out.

Address,

G. E. GREGORY,

Foreign Stamp Dealer and Importer,

9 Bath Street, Bath, England.

ROMAN STATES POSTAGE STAMPS, set of 7, unused, comprising:

2 Centesimi	Green,	} Post free for 30 cents.
3 "	Gray,	
5 "	Blue,	
10 "	Vermillion	
20 "	Solferino,	
40 "	Yellow,	
80 "	Rose,	

FOREIGN STAMP DEPOT, St. John, N. B.

THE

Stamp Collector's Chronicle.

NEW SERIES,---VOL. 1.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE, 1873.

No. 2.

Confederate Locals.

IN the December number of the *Canadian Philatelist* we gave the reasons for the issue of so many "Locals" by the Southern postmasters during the war; we now proceed to the description of the Stamps, repeating for the convenience of the readers of the CHRONICLE the notice of the emissions of the Athens, Ga., post office.

ATHENS, GA.—The only value issued by the postmaster at Athens was 5 cents; it has appeared in two colors, brick-red and purple. The red one is *undoubtedly* genuine and original, but as for the other we put very little trust in its being anything more than a reprint. The red stamp was first discovered by J. W. Scott in 1870, in the collection of a southern school boy, very few specimens have since been examined and the stamps still bring a large price. The 3 cent stamp which is sometimes met with is nothing better than a forgery; no stamp of that value having ever been issued by the Postmaster.

Figure of value and the word PAID in the centre of twelve stars; surrounded by an oval band, inscribed T. CRAWFORD, P. M., ATHENS, GA. Spandrils of ornamental scroll work; enclosed in a single line frame. Col. imp. Rect.

5 cents, brick Red; 5 cents, purple.

BATON ROUGE, LA. — Although this stamp has been known for years it is one of the scarcest of the provisionals, and has been ex-

tensively forged. As it is printed from type, there are several varieties, only one, however, of any importance has been discovered, this is the error, first noticed by Mr. Scott, where the postmaster's name is spelt McCormick instead of McCormick. The paper used for this stamp is covered with a green diaper pattern, the stamp is printed in red, and in shape is almost square. It was stated some years ago in the "Stamp Collector's Monthly Gazette" that it was never used for postage, but solely for the purpose of making small change, this report has since been contradicted, and it has been proved to have been an undoubtedly genuine postage stamp. The 10 cent stamp which has been circulated lately is only an addition to the long list of forgeries for which S. A. Taylor is answerable.

Inscription—P. O. at top; J. McCORMICK at bottom; BATON ROUGE, LA., and figure 5 in centre; surrounded by a border of fancy type. Col. imp.; square; 5 cents, red and green.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The postmaster of this City issued both adhesive and envelope stamps of the value of 5 cents, and although hand-stamped they are as handsome as any issued. Original envelopes are virtually unattainable, but we have heard that they have been re-printed, but we have not seen any copies. The adhesives may be obtained *used* by paying the market value, between eight and ten dollars. The envelopes were amongst the first of the provisionals discovered, the adhesives were

discovered somewhat later, and were first noticed in England. Taylor has manufactured an oblong stamp, value 5 cents, but no genuine stamp of this shape ever existed.

Adhesive—Figure 5 with *CRS.* below, enclosed in oval band, inscribed *P. O. CHARLESTON, S. C.*, above, and *POSTAGE PAID* below. Outer border of three lines. Figure 5 repeated in each corner on a ground-work of oblique lines. Col. imp. rect.; 5 cents, blue, varying in shade.

Envelope—Almost exactly the same as the oval portion of the adhesive. Impressed on the upper right hand corner of differently colored envelopes. (Scott mentions having seen an envelope bearing two impressions.) Col. imp., Oval; 5 cents, blue on white, buff, yellow, straw, orange and blue.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—But little is known of the ugly stamp issued by this Post Office, except that is undoubtedly genuine. Unused specimens are very seldom met with, and used ones are very rare. It is stamped by hand upon various sizes of envelopes in the right hand upper corner. We have never seen any reprints or forgeries, but from the ease with which it can be copied, we imagine many of the latter must exist.

Figure 5 in centre of an oval, which is enclosed in another and between the two *P. O. COLUMBIA, S. C.* above, and *PAID* below. Col. imp., oval; 5 cents blue, on white and buff.

FREDRICKSBURG, VA.—Two values, 5 and 10 cents, are said to have been issued by this city. We consider their character very dubious, and in this opinion are supported by almost every authority but Dr. Petrie, who seems to be the only person who defends them. We reproduce his letter, announcing their discovery, which appeared in the "American Journal of Philately," and leave our readers to form their

own opinions. "I am at this time able to add two to the list of Provisional Confederates, (called locals,) already known. They were issued by the City of Fredricksburg, Va., in 1861, and are of the value of 5 and 10 cents. Their history is the same as all others of this class. From one of my correspondents in a letter dated March 12th, 1871, I received the following description of a local which he had in his collection. "The inscription is Fredricksburg Post Office, Virginia, E. T. Thom, almost square, printed in blue on white paper, five cents." He further added that it "was genuine, and post-marked Fredricksburg, Virginia, October, 4, and that he took it off a letter himself addressed to his uncle." At once upon receipt of this information, I attempted to trace the history of this unknown and undescribed candidate for philatelic honors. In reply to a letter sent by me to the postmaster of Fredricksburg, I received a letter informing me that Reuben T. Thom was postmaster in 1861, and that he died May 7th, 1868, at an advanced age in that city. I further found that he had a daughter living in that city, and at once opened a correspondence with her, to learn the full history of the stamps issued by her father, and try to receive from her every copy of this stamp that she might possibly find among her father's old papers. She could not satisfy my enquiries as to when issued and used, how many, how long, &c., &c.; but in the other particular she did for me all and more than I could expect. In looking over her father's old papers, she found "a proclamation by the Postmaster General of the Confederate States," dated at Montgomery, Ala., May 13th, 1861, and directed to all postmasters, together with a quantity of those Fredricksburg stamps of two values,—five and ten cents, and some other stamps and papers, all in an envelope, post-marked Richmond, September 26th, 1861, and franked by H. St. George Offut, chief of Con-

tract Bureau. All of these she sent me, (and I now have them in my possession,) except a few of the stamps, which she kept for herself; concerning which, she writes, "The few I have retained, especially those bearing my father's name, I shall give only to members of my own family, as souvenirs of the past." Then follows a description of the stamps and an offer to prove to any person that their character is above suspicion. As we said before, it is very doubtful whether these stamps were ever in use, and our readers can decide whether they will accept them or not, but do not let them be deceived by two more of the values of 2 and 3 cents, as the latter are decidedly forgeries of Boston manufacture. The fives and tens are in sheets of twenty, five by four, and are printed from type on French ruled paper.

Frame formed of stars, divided into four compartments by three horizontal lines. In these appears the following inscription: "FREDRICKSBURG, R. T. THOM, 10, POST OFFICE, VA. Col imp. square.

5 cents, dark blue;
10 cents, dull red.

(To be continued.)

To Young Collectors.

L. W. DURBIN.

was a young collector myself once, but it need not be inferred from that that I am an old one now. But I have been interested in postage stamps long enough to entitle me. I think, to venture a word of advice to those who have but recently enrolled themselves in the army of philatelists. The first and greatest difficulty that besets the young collector is the immense number of forged stamps in the market.

There are dealers who make a business of selling them almost exclusively; and no sooner is a new issue of stamps announced than the

forgeries appear. The only safe way of preventing these forgeries finding a place in your album is to buy only from dealers who are known to be reliable. It is not difficult to find them; the business has increased so largely in the past few years that in nearly all the large cities, both in Canada and the United States, there are honest men who will sell none but genuine stamps. Seek out these and buy only from them. Don't send your orders to them who advertise rare stamps at a few cents per set. When you receive a letter or circular from any one offering the set of Pacific Steam Navigation Co. stamps for 15 cents; a set of New Granada for 10 cents, etc., put a black mark opposite the name of that person, for he is offering you forgeries; and you ought not to buy them, for you thus encourage dishonesty. The stamps of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. are worth from 50 cents to \$1.00 each, while none of the New Granada, except three or four, can be purchased for less than 10 cents each, and there is not a complete set of any of the issues that sells for less than \$3.00 or \$4.00. Avoid therefore those dealers who offer "rare" stamps at a ridiculously low price, and "guarantee them to be genuine, or money refunded." There is a mistake that young collectors (and some old ones too) make. They refuse to purchase unused stamps for fear they are counterfeit. But they should know that nine-tenths of all the forged stamps sold are cancelled to give them a genuine appearance. Very few counterfeits are sold that are not obliterated. A counterfeit postage stamp has no more place in your album, than a counterfeit bank note in your pocket-book—one is worth just as much as the other. Aside from the knowledge one learns of geography, the money of various nations, of art, of the different kinds of engraving—on steel, copper, stone or wood—a collection of stamps when neatly arranged is something beautiful to look at; it is something you can

show to your friends to be admired. Always get the best specimen you can of a stamp (if it is unused, so much the better for looks) and place it carefully in your album. Do not get the gum on the face of it, nor soil the book in placing it in. Many of these little postage stamps are beautiful works of art, but if the book in which they are placed is dirty it takes half the beauty off them. Cover a diamond with dirt, and set it in a brass ring, and you wouldn't care to have or wear it for an ornament. Cover your stamps with gum, and soil the pages of your album, and you nor your friends will derive any pleasure looking at them. Study your stamps, young collectors. Learn all you can from them. We will suppose you have just commenced, and have obtained a stamp from Deccan. You don't know where Deccan is; you never heard of it before; it doesn't even say on the stamp that it is from Deccan. But you have the stamp before you, and it must come from somewhere. Find out where, who it belongs to, and all about it, and you will never forget it. So with all of them. You study your geography, and forget half of it, but study your stamps and you never forget where they come from or what nationality the people are who use them. There are many who commence a collection, get together one, two or three hundred, and sell or give them away. Don't do this young collectors, keep your collections, and instead of spending your money foolishly invest it in stamps, for a good collection is so much money invested that can be realized at any time. Spend your evenings in looking over and arranging your collections for it is better far to do that, than standing on the corner with a crowd of young men. In the one case you are employing your time profitably, and storing your mind with useful knowledge; in the other you are throwing away your time, and may be placed in the way of temptations, and may acquire habits that in

the future you may regret, and will wish that you had thought more of your stamps when you was a "young collector."

Some Post Office Rules.

OWING to the fact that still a few persons do not understand how to transact post-office business properly, the department issued a series of regulations for the benefit of the post-patrons, which are well for each to remember:

Concerning "mailing of letters."

ART I. Never buy any postage stamps. Hand your letter to the postmaster and ask him if he can change a V. If he can't, tell him you'll hand it to him some other time. (It will not be necessary to do so, however, as three cents are nothing.)

ART II. When you hand your letter to him, do not, by any means, forget to tell him to be sure and have it go. (If you do not give him this warning, he will be very apt to keep it in his office a long time.)

ART III. Always remember not to put your letters in the letter-box. (If you do, the postmaster will not have so much business, and you'll encourage laziness.)

ART IV. 'Tis well to ask him how long before you ought to get an answer to it. (Of course he can't tell, but just to see how near he can guess.)

Getting the mail.

ART I. If you have a box, do not call out the number of it, or your name, but stand and drum on it with your fingers. (This will enable you to show that you have got a box, and also oblige the postmaster to take a good look at you.)

ART II. When he hands out your mail (if there is any), don't fail to ask him if that's all. (Postmasters are in the habit of holding back a large portion of one's mail, which, of course,

they will not do after the question is asked.)

ART III. If an expected letter or paper does not come, ask the postmaster what he thinks is the reason?—(Of course the postmasters are not possessed with supernatural knowledge, but they should know where the letters are after they have been in the business a little while. 'Tis well to tell the postmaster all about expecting a letter, where from, who from, and what about. This story is apt to render him good-natured if he is busy, and you once in a while hint that it must be in the post-office somewhere.)

ART IV. If the man of the house does not get any mail, it is well for him to send the rest of the family to the office one at a time. They may have better luck. (He must tell each to ask the postmaster if he is sure there ain't nothing?)

Our Black List.

CHARITY begetteth love, 'tis said, well we purpose testing its magic powers of generation, by giving certain of our friends, unable to requite us, a free advertisement under above heading. If our generosity should meet with their approbation, or inspire within them feelings of tender regard for the "Chronicle" and a determination to aid us to the best of their ability, it is all the remuneration we ask. We shall give precedence in this highly honorable Roll, to

Engelhardt Fohl, Riesa, Saxony.

If we may judge from the vast consignments of forged stamps received by us from this counterfeiter, (invoiced at about \$300) he is a wholesale dealer, and must do an immense trade in these manufactured articles, on the continent and in Great Britain,—we are pleased to state that but comparatively few of them find their way into the albums of our Anglo-American collectors. The most perfect *faç*

similes offered for sale by this swinder, are those of Hamburg, New Granada, Bergedorf, Shanghai and Luzon. The close resemblance those forgeries bear to the originals, deceive many an amateur collector, and in fact many advanced collectors have much difficulty in distinguishing them. We do not know of E. Fohl doing business under any other name than above, therefore it is not necessary for us to go into details. The next beneficiary in our list is the firm of

Sidney, Simpson & Co., George Yard, Hull.

The extensive tradings of this firm are thus noticed in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*: "These unmitigated thieves are sending out stamps by the hundred, each one alike, description and price being all *printed*, and the specimens the same. They are sheets of tinted paper, one side being ruled, and containing 98 labels in seven rows of fourteen, and have the following legend at top in *one line*:

"Foreign Postal Stamps for collectors, all at 1d. each. No."

That the trade in forgeries is a lucrative one may be judged from the fact that Messrs. Sidney, Simpson & Co. can offer their penny counterfeits at tenpence a dozen, and still allow a commission of *five-pence in the shilling*, to all persons who are foolish enough to act as their agents; in other words they can afford to sell them at 6d. per dozen, *net*, and still realize a handsome profit. In their packets the same forgeries are quoted as on the sheets. For a shilling they offer stamps of Bolivia, Paraguay, Hayti and Ecuador, "and other equally rare varieties;" and the bait by which unsophisticated buyers are attracted is the obliteration of all the specimens.

It cannot be too often repeated that obliteration, in itself, offers no guarantee of genuineness; and there is another equally important fact which requires to be impressed on young collectors, which is, that no stamp which is

sold at as low a price as a penny can possibly be *rare*. Lastly, let "beginners," whatever their age, be careful to observe whether the stamps which may be offered to them are guaranteed to be genuine; if not, they are almost certain to be forged."

The Stamp Collector's Chronicle.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JUNE, 1873.

 I have much pleasure in presenting to our friends the second number of the "Chronicle," with an addition of four pages upon our initial number. This enlargement we have found absolutely necessary to make in order to, as far as possible, give our subscribers the quantum and variety promised in our Prospectus. Should we find it advantageous we hope in our third issue to introduce a 24 page Magazine. To ensure this and to place our magazine upon a footing, strong and permanent, it is essential that our subscription list should sum up at least the 2000 supporters that we modestly asked for in our last. This is easily secured if our present subscribers will each and every one of them devote a little of their spare time to our service; we will supply them with sample copies *gratis* for free distribution among their friends and comrades, and will pay them liberally for their time and trouble. To clubbers our terms are the very best—12 copies, 1 year for \$4.00 or 6 copies for \$2.00.

The strong tendency to stamp collecting now engendered in all our colleges and public schools, and gradually budding into flowers needs but some such incentive to foster and cultivate it, as we purpose making our Journal, to give Philately a standing and ingratiation which will be "not for a day, but for all time."

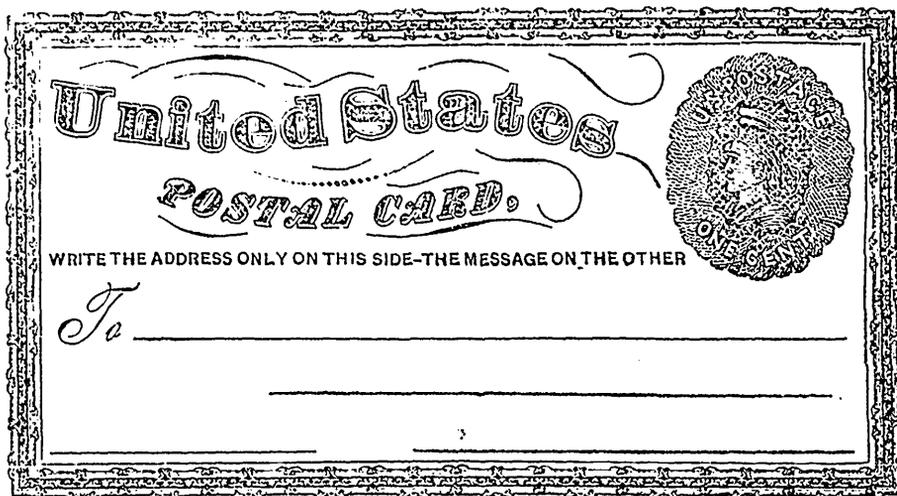
And a very little exertion on the part of our friends generally, will ensure for us a consumption both agreeable to ourselves and beneficial to them. Will you help us get 2000 subscribers?

To our subscribers. We are in receipt of letters from quite a number of our subscribers relative to establishing an exchange list in our columns, and have concluded, should it meet the wishes of a majority, to open one in our next number. Any of our subscribers therefore who may favor the plan, and have duplicates to exchange, will please send in list of same on or before August 15th, in order to ensure insertion in the September issue. Subscribers exchanges inserted gratis, non-subscribers *twenty cents* each insertion, notice not to occupy more than one inch space. We shall be pleased to answer any queries through our column that our subscribers may wish information upon. Correspondence invited.

Our readers will learn with pleasure that we have secured the services of a gentleman, formerly of this city, but at present resident in Montevideo, as our special agent and reporter in South America, and may rely upon a full and authentic report of all new issues by any of the governments comprising this subjacent territory.

We have again to request of our Foreign Correspondents to be more particular in the prepayment of their letters, circulars, &c. More especially those in Russia, France and Italy; we have now on hand some fifteen or twenty communications from writers in various parts of these territories, which in some cases WE CANNOT and in others WILL NOT answer. For the benefit of correspondents generally we will once more repeat our terms: We answer no foreign letters unless they enclose stamps of sufficient value to prepay return postage (those of our regular customers excepted); all letters must be written in either English or French, or cost of translation will be charged; all letters must be fully prepaid, or they will not be taken from the office; and lastly, every packet of stamps sent us must bear the senders address, or we will not be responsible for its receipt.

New and Prescribed Issue, Novelties, &c.



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The above is a tolerably fair representation of the new postal card which came in vogue on the first of the last month. The engravers however are completely out as far as the border is concerned, the above bearing not the slightest resemblance to the original. We reproduce it however as the design in general is consistent with the primitive. Brown imp. on buff card, size $3 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. They are immensely popular among our "cousens o'er the way," and many are the good jokes that have already been perpetrated through their medium. Watermarked U. S. in one inch letters upon P. O. D. in letters one-and-a-half inches long. The Official stamps, announced by us last quarter, will not be ready for service until about the first of August. They are of entirely different design from those now in public use, and will be available only in general government correspondence, each department will have a color of its own, different from those of same value in other departments; they will also bear the name of their particular division, with devices emblematic

of same. The value and shades of the Government stamps are:—

- 1 cent, Franklin, Blue;
- 2 cents, Jackson, Bistre;
- 3 " Washington, Green;
- 6 " Lincoln, Solferino;
- 7 " Stanton, Vermillion;
- 10 " Jefferson, Chocolate;
- 12 " Henry Clay, Purple;
- 15 " Webster, Orange;
- 24 " Scott, Mauve;
- 30 " Hamilton, Black;
- 90 " Com. Perry, Chocolate.

The profile will perform service on the departmental stamps also, but the rest of the design will be of different modelling.

BARBADOS.

A correspondent of the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* announces the emission of two new stamps for this island, the values are—three-pence, mauve; and five shillings, brown. The design will be the same as that employed in the current set. The stock of four-penny stamps being exhausted, orders have been

issued for a further supply, with value added.

NEW ZEALAND.



Our obliging New Zealand correspondent,—Mr. Ansand,—has favored us with some specimens of the newly issued newspaper stamp. They are of the value of 2d., and are impressed in both bright and faded pink upon white wove paper, well perforated and gummed, unwatermarked. We quote from our correspondent's letter: "They came in general use on the first of January, but will probably have a short life as an adhesive, as I learn that wrappers bearing the impression are in preparation and will probably supersede the adhesive in a few weeks. * * * * The design is the production of D'Altier, of this town, (Auckland.) From this we would infer that the stamp is of home production, although our *conforme* has left us in the dark as regards this feature of the new claimant.

ICELAND.

The complement stamp promised by us last issue is out, the value as before stated is three skillings; the color, lilac-grey.

BERMUDA.

The *Am. J. of P.* announces the emission of a new adhesive for these Islands, similar in design to the current set—with a difference, the difference being that the circle enclosing the profile of the Queen is set in an octagon. Name **BERMUDA**, in strait line above, value in ditto below, watermarked **C. C.** and **ROWN**. The value is three-pence, the color orange.

ITALY.



New issues not being over prolific this quarter and not having the slightest desire to experience a recidivation upon our incipient number, we, by way of complement, re-



produce two of the Italian essays, classed by us in the last number of the "Chronicle." The varieties of color are so well blended and well distributed among the set as to make it one of the prettiest we have ever seen, either of essays or prescribed stamps.

The superiority of these stamps over those at present in use is immense, and we hope soon to hear of their adoption, and the suppression of the former homely looking set.

UNITED STATES OF COLUMBIA.

We are in receipt of the current one centavo stamp printed in Rose. Some of our contemporaries appear considerably exercised concerning its genuineness. After subjecting it to the most careful microscopical examination, we have failed to find any discrepancy between it and its predecessor of the same denomination, excepting on the band which crosses the shield; in the one cent, green, some ten fine dots are clearly discernible in each shading, while on the rose we cannot discover any, this however is of very little importance, as many sound reasons can be adduced to account for their absence. In every other particular the design is identical with its predecessor, to the most minute iota. The ruling and gumming however present grave subjects for dis-sentation; the former being irregular and much broken, verging in some places to the body of the stamp, and again forming double lines of various widths, with broken corners in some cases, in others, rounded, thus rendering it evident that they could never have been printed from the same plate as the green; the latter is of the coarsest description, and is akin rather to a decoction of tragic and arabic, than to the fine filtered mucous substance used upon all the other stamps of Granada. We must say, however, *en passant* that we believe

the stamp to be of genuine origin, and until proof of its falsity is forthcoming would advocate its collection.

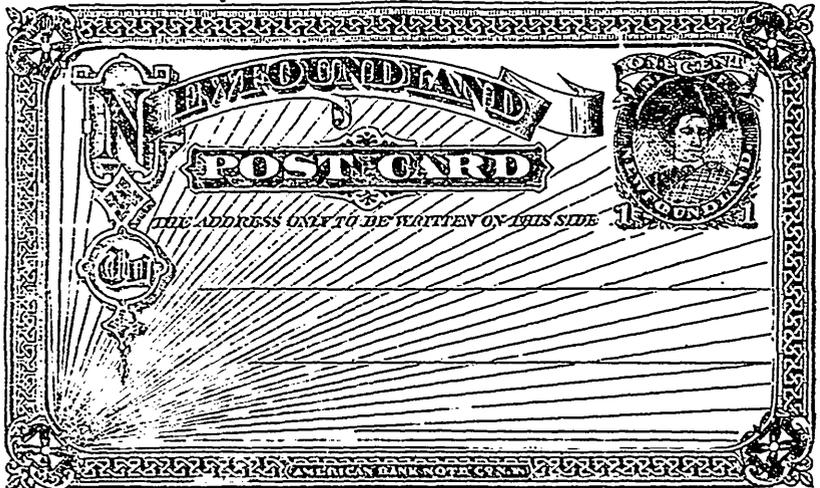
NEW BRUNSWICK.



The approximate is a fine representation of a curious stamp kindly forwarded by a Provincial collector for our inspection. Having never before met with a similar stamp and being unable to find any record on the subject, we had resort to the P. O. D., and after persistent enquiries (for Post Office Officials are hard subjects to get over) we have succeeded in tracing it to its source, and have much pleasure in informing our readers that it is genuine, in every sense of the word. It was improvised to serve on local or "drop"

letters, some time in 1860, and was prepared by the clerks of the Postal Department, then located in Fredericton. The surcharging was done by hand,—twice repeated upon the three-penny stamp, and were sold in this way i. e. in pairs, the purchaser dividing them as required. We are informed however, that very soon after their introduction, the pence issues gave way to cents, thus rendering their further service unnecessary.

The specimen in our possession is *unused*, and is from the collection of a son of a former P. M. G. The numerals 1½ are impressed in a brick red. Altogether this almost unique reminder of "ye olden time" is well worthy of a place in your collection—if you can get one, and we shall be pleased to submit our specimen for the inspection of any connoisseur who may have any doubts respecting its originality.



NEWFOUNDLAND.

After a delay of nearly two weeks we are enabled to give our readers full information

regarding the reported new issues of this Island. We were correct in our presumption that the addition included a post card only.



The new comer is without doubt the handsomest card doing postal service in the world, excepting the English embossed card, and we may say the smallest its size being $2\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It was engraved by the American Bank Note Co. of New York, whose impression it bears on the margin. The ground work is most beautifully and perfectly executed, being one continuous inscribed scroll, starting from about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch above the lower left angle. The exact significance, if they have any, of what appears to be the declining rays of a setting sun, which are cast over about three-fourths of the card, emanating from the lower left corner, we are unable to define, doubtless they were added by the engravers to lend additional beauty to the already very chaste design of the card. As may be observed, the stamp employed is of similar design with the one cent adhesive. The employment of white card is a decided improvement upon the colored card hitherto generally used. The impression is in green. The three cent Bill stamp, Rose, comes over impressed in a very pretty shade of ultra marine. This is doubtless the exodus of the report of a newly designed three cent stamp.

RUSSIA.—LOCAL.



Podolsk, (Moscow).—The *Stamp Collector's Magazine* asks "What can be the meaning of the two crutch-like ornaments, *saltire*, which adorn the *Podolsk* stamps?" To our view they bear a much nearer resemblance to the official gavel. As to what

their real purport or significance is however we are as much in the dark as our contemporary. Probably further information will be forthcoming by our next issue. Impressions in blue-green and yellow-green on white paper.

Berdiansk, (Moscow).—The current stamp exists in two very distinct shades, viz. ;

10 kop. blue and yellow-green ;

" greenish blue, and pale yellowish green.

From our *St. Petersburg* correspondent we have specimens of several newly issued local stamps for description. First comes that of—

Meditopol, (Taurida).—Design identical with that of the 3 kop. blue, and 3 kop. red ; value 5 kop. black. Our correspondent informs us also that a companion stamp for the *Schem* 3 kop. has been recently, or is about to be issued. It will be of the value of 5 kop. and will probably be impressed in red.

Perm, (Perm Gov'm't.).—The specimen before us is somewhat after the style of the Russian Government stamps,—square, with numeral of value in centre, and is of much larger type than any of its sister locals we have yet seen, its size being $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. A small circle in the centre encloses the numeral of value with its Russian epitome ; surrounding this is a dotted band : encircling this band is another, containing Russian inscriptions ; this is surrounded by a groundwork of a plaid pattern. The centre of the stamp is uncolored :

3 kop. black on lemon, unperf.

Livni, (Orel.) This Government has supplanted the homely rose colored label recently issued, by a more formal and proportionate-looking one. The devices illustrated on the new comer, are entirely novel and unique, so

much so as to puzzle all our European contemporaries and even our correspondent, who suggests that they represent the abundant influx of wild pigeons, which are constantly to be found in immense numbers in that district.

CANADA.

Our Dominion Government is about to introduce a new feature in the era of postal cards, in the emission of a postal card of the value of two cents, for international correspondence—that is, to pass untaxed between Canada and the United States, all cards issued heretofore doing home service only; but now a new field is to be opened up, and another step taken towards the ultimate consummation prophesied by Mr. Durbin in his article on "Postal Cards" in the last number of the CHRONICLE. While this card is in preparation, the current 1 cent card bearing an additional 1 cent, adhesive stamp, will be allowed to pass through the international mails. Our American neighbors will doubtless find it requisite to issue a similar card. What the effigy will be we cannot yet say, although rumor makes free with the name of our late lamented statesmen, the Hon. Sir George E. Cartier, Bt. The probability of a Registered Letter Stamp for Canada, is freely discussed among our P. O. officials, and doubtless our next issue will find it ready for chronicling.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

On July 1st, (Dominion Day) this Province formally becomes a member of the Dominion of Canada. Newfoundland now alone remains out in the cold, and doubtless the avaricious arms of Canada will soon enfold her also.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.



Our English contemporaries for the present month figure two new emissions for this Republic. They are the productions of the National Bank Note Co. of New York, and are fine samples of the unrivalled excellence of the work of this house. From the *Stamp Collector's*

Magazine we learn that the effigies are those of Gen. Antonio Balcarce and Dr. Mariano Moreno, respectively, the former adorning the one cent, the latter the four cent. They are probably the precursors of a new series superinduced by the altering of the postal rates between that country and the United States and Dominion of Canada. Col. imp. on white paper; rect.; perf.



1 centavo, violet;
4 " brown.

PERU.

The *Stamp Collector's Magazine* ushers in a local service stamp for the town of Lima, capital of this South American Republic. The device selected for representation is doubtless intended for that of the Llama, but the engravers have made a slip somewhere, as the design does not bear the least comparison to that figuring in the issues of 1866. It is set in a square frame, which is again enclosed in another frame of like shape; between those appear the inscription, PORTO FRANCO, correos dos centavos, LIMA.

2 (dos) centavos, ultramarine.

SPAIN.

A rumor of a postal card for the Spanish Government is extant.

Revenue Stamps.

(Continued from March No.)

BOLIVIA:—This South American Republic has adopted for its series of Revenue Stamps a design identical with the beautiful Canada Law Stamps. They are however very much reduced in size, being the size of an ordinary postage stamp; the value and color as far as known are:—

5 centavos,	black;
10	“ green;
50	“ brown;
100	“ red;
500	“ blue

The 5 and 10 cent. are frequently used for franking letters and in that capacity have acted temporarily as postage stamps, and so form a provisional issue. The highest values are seldom or never used as postage stamps and are therefore seldom met with outside of their own country.

Jamaica:—Jamaica, so far as known, has two values of Revenues, each of different design, the one penny is of a rose color, and has the head of the Queen to left in rect. oval; the three pence consists of the Arms of the Colony in a transverse oval: name above, value below. The color is mauve on lilac-tinted paper. There may be other values and designs, but those above described are the only ones I have ever seen.

Obituary.

WE regret to have to announce the death of the Hon. Chas. Connell, whose demise took place on Saturday June 28th, at his residence at Woodstock, N. B. Mr. Connell was in the 68th year of his age, and was a native of this Province. In 1859 Mr. Connell was appointed to the position of Postmaster General, the duties appertaining to which office he discharged faithfully and satisfactorily until the end of 1860, when some difficulty arising between him and his col-

leagues, he resigned. Mr. Connell, as many of our readers doubtless will infer, is the gentleman whose effigy graces the 5 cent New Brunswick stamp, issue of 1860, generally known as the “Connell Essay.” As these stamps were condemned by the Government immediately upon their appearance, they were speedily recalled by the Postal Department, and it is doubtful if any of them were ever actually employed in franking. The original Essays, uncancelled, may be had of any respectable dealer at from \$1.50 to \$3.00 each.

The Origin & Progress of Philately.

H U B.

I have vainly tried to think how I became a stamp collector. That I did commence forming a collection years ago I am quite certain; but what gave me the desire to do so it is impossible for me to say now. I was not aware then that thousands were engaged in the pursuit; that there were persons who made a business of selling stamps; that stamp collectors had a literature of their own, and that descriptive catalogues were published giving the prices of all known varieties. I was quite young in years, and so ignorant of everything pertaining to postal affairs, that I have a distinct recollection of asking at the post office in St. Louis for English stamps. The names of my stamps were unknown to me, and it is quite certain that if I now had the bank book in which they were placed I would enjoy a hearty laugh over the arrangement and headings. But I was happy in the possession of that collection, and can well remember of going into ecstasies over the acquisition of an unused 1 kopec Russian stamp, for it was the handsomest one I had then seen. It was along time before the discovery was made where it came from, and when I was made aware of the fact that it was from that far off, and, to my young mind, barbarous land, I was transported with delight. But what possessed me with the idea of collecting stamps? I am inclined to think that I picked up some foreign stamps around the post office, thought they were curious, kept them, picked up some more; got interested in them, asked my friends for stamps from their foreign letters, and thus gradually came to be a Philatelist.

(Continued in our next.)

Our Review.

ESTABLISHED for Review of, and commentary upon, the various Philatelic Publications of the present day. We can hardly do better than open it with our old favorite the

Stamp Collector's Magazine, Bath, Alfred Smith & Co. This Magazine, ranking second to none, both in its handsome dress, and the style and quality of its literature, has been so long before the public, and acquired such an extensive circulation, that for us to descant upon it is unnecessary. We may say, however, that it well merits the handsome support it has received during the ten years of its existence, and our best wish is, that when another ten years are numbered with the past, it may still hold its place, foremost in the ranks of Philately. Entering upon its eleventh year, the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* comes to us in a new and elegant dress, which, although but a slight improvement on its old garb, add new lustre to the already beautiful typographical appearance of the magazine.

The enterprising publishers spare neither time nor expense to place before their patrons the latest and most accurate items on all subjects touching Philately. On their staff are all the learned Philatelists of Europe, by whom the least rumor that is likely to prove benefit or interest is immediately reported. Its correspondents are all over the world. Subscriptions received by us at \$1.50 per annum, p. p.

Next in order we have the

Philatelist, Brighton, Stafford Smith & Co.

This magazine, now in its seventh year, competes most favorably with the *Stamp Collector's*, and is alike creditable to its publishers, and to Philately: its class of information is fully up to the standard of that magazine, and

doubtless it is as fully supported; it is a most welcome periodical on our table, and we have much pleasure in reviewing it. The January and February numbers before us for criticism are replete with instructive reading. In the January number we have a Review of the past year (1872), in which the editor introduces to the reader all the new claimants on the philatelist's attention, in that year; a review of the Philatelic Press; a brief summary of new emissions in the past year; a continued catalogue of telegraphs stamps, and finally an instalment of Pemberton's "spud papers"; or, *notes on Philatelic weeds*. The writer in this article treats on the stamps of Hawaii, in an able and scientific manner, pointing out most lucidly, the discrepancies between the genuine and the *fac simile*, illustrating his paper by samples of the forgeries, which enables the collector much more readily to discover between genuine and bogus. In the February number is an expose of the counterfeit 2 R. B. S. Denmark, by Pemberton; A Report of the meeting of the Philatelic Society, London; An article on the Envelopes of North Sydney; and a Review of Exchange, with notes on Philatelic publications, postal scraps, etc. Terms—\$1.50 per year.

American Journal of Philately, New York, J. W. Scott & Co.; London, Eng., Alfred Turner. The January number of this journal, which has now for over six years enjoyed the confidence and support of collectors everywhere, entering upon its seventh volume, comes to us as the introductory number of a new semi-monthly series. Its select reading matter, and its masterly editorials, all combine to give it a place beside the foremost continental or English journals, and we regret much to observe those journals, when they occasionally find it necessary to

refer to the American journals, do so in neither a very courteous nor gentlemanly manner. That magnanimity of thought and feeling should prevail among all Philatelists, is to our mind absolutely necessary to ensure for our science a foremost standing among the many pastimes devised for the recreation of the youth of the present era. The able support this paper has received is fully exemplified in the handsome edition emitted by the London branch, and edited by Mr. Turner. The large and increasing trade done in the English market by Messrs. Scott necessitated this step, and we beg to congratulate these gentlemen upon having secured the service of such a competent editor, if we may judge from the twelve numbers so far emitted under his supervision. What reasons the English press is so "down on," to use a current phrase, Mr. Scott for, we do not know, but we do know that in all our transactions with that gentleman we have ever been treated generously and honorably. In the prospectus of the new series the editor announces his intention of in future regulating its size by the amount of really valuable and useful articles on hand, and excluding all Review of exchanges, abuse of other papers, etc. A very sensible idea, we think, and one that would, to a certain degree, bear copying by the Philatelic press generally. There is at present an instructive monogram *en passant* through its columns; what actual benefit this is to the philatelist, and why it should be published to the exclusion of other and, we think, more valuable papers, our perspective faculties are at fault in discerning; however, mayhap by the light of future days, our obscured vision may become clearer, and our views of the matter modify somewhat, until such a time we shall endeavor to keep our pages free from such intricate matter, and insert that only which comes within the comprehension of our youngest collector.

Allgemeiner Briefmarken-Anzeiger, Hamburg. The last number of this journal for the deceased year has reached us. It is a thoroughly German magazine, quarto size, and is emitted monthly. The number before us contains, as a supplement, a report of the session of the Philatelic Congress at Lubeck. Beside a list of new issues, now old to our subscribers, this magazine contains nothing select, and we presume is more an advertisement journal than aught else. The agents are Messrs. H. Wernick & Co., London.

Philatetische Berichte, Rudolphsheim, Vienna. This is a four-page pamphlet, issued by S. F. Friedman. Two pages are devoted to philatelic matter, and the other two, to advertisements. We wish for our Austrian *confreere* a support which will soon necessitate an enlargement of the present size, and the devoting of the whole magazine to Timbrophily.

The Curiosity Hunter, Rockford, Ill., D. A. K. Andrus. The rapidity with which each succeeding number of this magazine has doubled its size, until from the four-page issue of September last, it has now attained the very respectable size of 16 pages, gives striking proof of the energy of young America, whenever he makes up his mind to do a thing. Some time ago our esteemed personal friend, the editor, admonished us to bear in mind the motto, which should be that of every youth, Richelieu's: "In the bright vocabulary of youth there should be no such word as fail," and most energetically has he endeavored, and successfully, to illustrate it. As its title implies, it is devoted to the interest of collectors in general, treating on algæ, shells, eggs, birds, coins, stamps, and all the other *etceteras*, which go to make up the cabinet of a curiosity collector; and is a most valuable and indispensable guide to their study and collection. We recommend it to all our patrons, and will gladly receive subscriptions at publishers' price, \$1.00 per year, p. p.

The Index is a popular journal, edited and published by David W. Jagger, Newburg, N. Y. In it we find several articles of value to philatelists, and a liberal share of dealers' advertisements.

The School Casket is a handsome eight-page monthly, quarto size, conducted by the scholars of the high schools in this city, and is decidedly a credit to the scholars and to the publishers. The necessity of such an organ, for the development of the literary abilities of young New Brunswick, has been a want long felt, and now that it has been supplied, it is to be hoped that the scholars, one and all, will individually use their best efforts to aid and sustain this valuable paper, both by contributing to its columns, and subscribing liberally for it. Who knows but that they may one day, through its instruction and guidance, become as famed writers as our world-renowned town folks, May Agnes Fleming, James DeMille, Kate Seaford, etc.

The Stamp Collectors Guide, for February,

comes to hand handsomely illustrated, and containing beside editorial chit-chat, a paper superscribed "What is stamp collecting," which, by the way, uses some very forcible arguments in favor of encouraging the prosecution of this favorite pastime among young folks who may evince a desire for its study. We have also in this number a Review of 1872, by C. H. Coster, of New York. Published by the American Stamp Co., Meriden, Conn. Among our amateur exchanges we have *The Home Journal*, a neat monthly paper, devoted to the requirements of the little ones at home. Its motto: Truth, Right and Temperance. We wish it every success.

The Little Men.—An interesting, semi-monthly journal, also for the young folks. The two numbers before us contain quite a variety of choice reading, and should meet with good support from young America. The title was suggested by Mrs. Alcott's renowned work of the same name. Next before us is the *Corn City's Compliments*, Toledo, Ohio. This little paper has reached the second number of its second volume, a fact which speaks more for the success of the paper and the enterprise of its editor, than anything we can say. We are pleased to read an editorial on "Personalities," in which the writer justly denounces this now too common resort of editors to malign and injure each other in the eyes of the public and benefit (?) their own cause. The initial numbers of the *Crescent City Amateur* and *The Collector's Review*, also late issues of *Leisure Moments*, are received. The *Young Cadet* is one of our handsomest and highest toned exchanges, its stories are first-class, its editorials good, and its size 30 pages. Terms: \$1.00 per year. Poughkeepsie, New York.

The latest addition to amateur literature in the lower Provinces is *The Island Hero*, published at Summerside, P. E. Island, which made its *debut* the first of May. Although but a small space is as yet devoted to the culture of Philately, we gladly welcome it to our table, and wish for it a long and prosperous career. *The Star Stamp Quarterly*, Reading, Pa., the first number of which is just come to hand, promises to be a valuable addition to our ranks. We observe a well written article adverse to the collection of entire envelopes or news wrappers. It contains 8 pages, and is published by the "Star Stamp Company."

"N. B." In *Our Review* in future we shall notice only those journals interested in stamp

collecting, we shall still, however, be pleased to exchange with the others.

Abolition of the Franking Privilege.

THE United States Congress has passed a bill to repeal the franking privilege, by an overwhelming vote. Not only Congressmen, but the President, Cabinet Ministers and Department officials of every grade will, after the first of July next, be obliged to put stamps on their letters like other people. No provision is made in the bill for the free transmission of public documents or official communications. The *Springfield Republican* gives these reasons for the abolition of the Franking Privilege: "Much of the credit for the rooting up of the Franking abuse is due to Postmaster-General Creswell, Senator Ramsay, and General Farnsworth. More is due to Horace Greeley, who brought in the bill for the purpose, 25 years ago, and whose paper has never ceased to utter sound doctrine and make converts. But the biggest factors in the result were the sharp fit of Congressional virtue and the new deference to public opinion superinduced by what some of our stupider party journals still persist in speaking of as a 'campaign slander.' The cry of 'campaign,' like the bass drum in a country band, has covered a multitude of sins, but recent disclosures have materially impaired its efficacy."

The Postal Cards.

A very general complaint has been made to the Post Office Department, relative to the non-delivery of the postal-cards and the inferior quality of the work. The requisitions thus far made on the department amount to twenty-two millions, and only eight millions have been delivered. The department has declined, as has been stated, to receive the later instalments, on account of the inferior quality of the aboard. The Postmaster General was un-aled, to-day, as to what he should do to improve the supply.—*Boston Herald*.

Dominion Postal Service in 1872.

When the 1st of January, 1872, there were 4,145 Post Offices in the Dominion. The Post routes in 1872 was 33,415 miles long—the miles travelled thereon in the same period were 12,548,389. The number of Letters and Post Cards were 30,600,000; of newspapers 24,400,000; of Registered Letters 1,289,000; of Free Letters 1,125,000, and of Parcels 95,200.

The money order business amounted to 58,154,354, done at 634 offices.

The revenue and expenditure was as follows:—

Provinces.	Postal Revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1873.	Expenditure for year ended 30th June, 1872.
Ontario and Quebec,	\$ 1,017,430.52	\$ 1,018,721.32
New Brunswick,	70,230.00	113,251.00
Nova Scotia,	92,180.00	157,046.61
Manitoba,	4,362.67	11,766.05
British Columbia,	8,809.00	35,371.64
Totals,	\$ 1,173,002.49	\$ 1,369,163.18

The Curiosity Hunter.

We sincerely regret to learn of the severe illness of Mr. D. A. K. Andrus, the editor of this popular journal, now become such an indispensable guide to the collector of antiquities, oddities, &c. Mr. Andrus' illness has necessitated a delay of several months in the issuing of his magazine. It was that gentleman's intention to emit to his subscribers a double number the first of this month, in lieu of the April and May numbers, but doubtless upon attempt he found his already heavily-taxed strength unequal to the task, as the numbers have not yet come to hand. As Mr. Andrus is now convalescent, however, though slowly, we trust soon to see our welcome *confrere* again upon our table. Any of our subscribers who take the Magazine will kindly exercise a little patience in the matter, they will receive their number just as soon as they possibly can by continually scribbling to the publishers or agents about it.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. L. S., New Orleans, La.—Sent your list of revenues to Mr. Andrus, of Rockford, for valuation, as we do not deal in them.

J. Patton, Bardsley.—Cannot give you any information on the subject, as we never had any business transactions with the firm.

S. C., Boston, Mass.—Your order was filled May 18th, and sent per Registered Book Post. We hold the receipt of the P. O. D. for same, and shall have an enquiry instituted.

C. C. G., Troy, N. Y.—1st—See answer to A. L. S. 2nd—We would advise you to collect the Newfoundland Card, *in toto*, as by detaching the stamp, you destroy its principle points of beauty, and render it valueless.

H. Garthney, Dover.—As far as we can learn the "West-town" is not a postal label, but what its real identity is we do not know.

C. H. Scovil, Omaha.—The 10,000 Continentals will cost you \$8.00 gold, postage paid. They are very well mixed, being sold at retail for \$1.50 per 1,000. Cannot sell you less at that price.

G. D. Digby.—Will establish the Exchange List should it prove the wish of a majority.

G. Charlton, Ashton.—Would refer you to Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons & Co., or to B. Scott, Jr., for the purchase of the article you require. You will find their address among our advertisements.

Robt. J. W.——, Brighton.—The stereotype plates will cost you 2/6 each, prepaid. Will send ten at 2/ each.

On dit.—That Mr. A. T. Stewart, New York's Merchant Prince, recently paid \$5,000, gold, to a French connoisseur, for his collection of postage stamps

We are in receipt of Blokzeijl's Catalogue of Postage Stamps, Cards, &c., published at Rotterdam, Holland. Excepting Ulex's, it is the largest and most complete Catalogue, published on the Continent, that we have yet seen. It is brought up to May 1873, contains 44 pages, and is printed in French.

The Stamp Collectors' Chronicle

FOR SEPT., 1873.

will contain Confederate Locals, by "Wurtele"; Revenue Stamps, by "J. A. P."; Origin and Progress of Philately, by "Hub."; Classification of Canadian Revenue Stamps; Black List and Swindles Category, New Issues, Novelties, Translation of Turkish Numerals, Instalment of a Classification Table, by which Collectors will be enabled to nationalize their stamps, with sundry Editorial Notes, Witticisms, Correspondence, &c., &c., &c.

Terms only 50 cents a year, post paid.

NEW ZEALAND, only \$0.75 per 100.

JAMES A. PETRIE,
Elizabeth, New Jersey, U. S. A.

Dealer in Foreign Stamps.

SAMPLE PRICES:

25 varieties, all different,	- - - - -	10c.
50 "	- - - - -	25c.
100 "	- - - - -	50c.

Stamps of all kinds taken in exchange. Advanced collectors send list of wants, as I at all times have a large stock of rare stamps. Stamps must accompany every order. Try my *Eureka Packet*, only 50 cts., and contains Stamps worth over \$2.00 at catalogue prices.

Dealers will find it greatly to their advantage to buy their stock from me.

HELIGOLAND set of four, unused, comprising:—

1 schilling,	Green and Red	} Post free for 40 Cents.
2 "	" "	
1 "	" "	
6 "	" "	

Foreign Stamp Depot, St. John, N. B.

CANADA REVENUE, \$0.65 per 100, gold.

CONTINENTALS, 200 var., \$1.50 per 1,000.

**AGENTS WANTED
TO SELL**

FOREIGN STAMPS.

AGENTS wanted in every Town, City and School in Canada. For terms, rates of commission, &c., apply to **B. SCOTT, JR.,** Foreign Stamp Depot, 50 High Street, Oxford, England.

JOSEPH J. CASEY, LOTOS CLUB,

2 IRVING PLACE, - N. Y. CITY.

WILL pay the highest prices for U. S. Envelopes and rare foreign stamps. Stamps sold at reasonable prices. Information given on all matters connected with stamp collecting. Price lists, catalogues, and magazines purchased.

☞ Communications must enclose stamp for reply..

☞ Correspondents wanted every where. ☞

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

D. A. K. ANDRUS, - - ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.

AT ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

The following firms are authorized to receive subscriptions:

KERR & ABELL, 903 Battery St., - San Francisco, Cal.

THE FOREIGN STAMP DEPOT, - - St. John, N. B.

JAMES R. GRANT & Co., 18 Paradise St., Birmingham, England.

H. WERNINCK & CO., London, S. E., England,

Sole Agents for the Continent.

THE WESTERN STAMP COLLECTOR,

PUBLISHED BY

EAGLE STAMP COMPANY

OF

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK.

Is published monthly, enlarged to 16 columns, brings a list of and describes the very latest issued stamps; it shows collectors plainly the many forged stamps now in the trade, it contains always a dealers' directory, it gives the names of residing places of about 50 Agents for the **EAGLE STAMP CO.** it gives to subscribers 3 rare cancelled or uncancelled stamps, not less than 7cts in value, all for the very low subscription price of 30cts for 6 months. Agents wanted in all cities, schools, colleges, &c.—20 per cent. commission. It will be sent post free to any desiring it, by sending his address to

EAGLE STAMP CO.,

220 Kinzie St., Chicago.

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A monthly, eight-page journal, devoted to the interests of the Boys & Girls. Contains two continued stories, Prize Puzzles, Philately, &c.

Terms,..... 3cets a year

STAR NEWSPAPER CO.,

116 or 137 W. Chester Park,

BOSTON, MASS.

BRUNSWICK SET OF 5 UNUSED, free for \$0.10 Cents.

THE "ENGLISH" PACKET OF STAMPS.



THIS Packet is not to be equalled. It is made expressly for Collectors living in Canada and U.S., and contains no Stamps of their country. The Packet contains 100 rare used and unused Stamps, all different, and *not of common*, and will be sent post free to any one in Canada or U.S. for 5c. A rare Stamp given gratis with each packet. Give it a trial.

B. SCOTT, JUN.,
Foreign Stamp Depot,
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