MARCH, 1894.

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L. M. STÆBLER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER,

1851/2 DUNDAS STREET,

LONDON, ONT., CANADA.



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Box 447,

When auswering advertisements, mention CANADIAN PHILATELIST. LONDON, CANADA.

Ohilatelist PUBLISHED MONTHL IN' THE INTEREST OF STAMP COLLECTING.

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VOL. III. NO. 7.

LONDON, MARCH I, 1894.

WHOLE NO. 31.

CHICAGO NOTES.

BY CHRIS PETERSON.

The fourth regular meeting of Chicago Branch, P. S. of A., was held on the evening of March 7th at the Society's rooms. The meeting was called to order by the President C. E. Severn, at 8 p. m. A large number of members and visitors were present. Messra S. B. Hopkins, C B. Berggnist and J. A. Pierce were elected for the official board. Mr. T. R. Ferris was elected official board. Mr. T. K. Ferris was elected auctioneer and a sale will be held at each meeting, which will prove of great benefit to members. After the regular routine of business the meeting adjourned at 9:40 p.m. Next meeting will be held April 4th, at which a regular spread will be given by the officers, and a social, good time is ex-

Geo. J. Byrne is still sending out postal cards and circular letters all over the United States. several of which have been sent to your correspondent, who has turned them over to Post Office Inspector Fleming. I have received several communications from parties who have sent money to the accused party, but they are nearly all small sums, and will in most cases be returned to the senders, as nearly all Byrnes' mail is held at the post office. There is at present a large amount there. Mr. Fleming informed me that Byrne was under close surveillance by the secret service, but received part of his mail, in order to not suspect anything. His time will, however, be short now, and the party will soon be tried on several charges. Full particulars will appear in my next

Since my last notes I have received considerable Since my last notes I nave received considerable evidence against other parties, and unless the affair is straightened up it will be published in the next number. If any reader has information to offer in regard to fraud cases, they will confer a favor by communicating with Chris Peterson, 193 Clark street, Chicago.

The post office officials from Washington were in the city last week, and granted a new post office for Chicago, on which work will be commenced as soon as a site is decided upon. The lettercarriers and post office employes, with brand new uniforms and several brass bands, turned out in honor of the occasion.

Mr. C. E. Severn, the philatelic prize-winner, Journal. Six dollars was received for his last article. We wish you unlimited success and cash, and don't forget that supper at Kinsley's.

Chicago had the honor of starting the first branch of the P. S. of A. Now Illinois wants a State branch. There is nearly 100 members here in this State, and they could make a success of it.

Where will the P. S. of A. convention be held ? Washington is the favorite place at present, with Denver a close second, and quite a few are in favor of Niagara Falls. Well, Chicago will have her representative in either place.

Mr. P. M. Walsieffer is back in the city for a short sojourn. Mr. Walsieffer is now a rambling news gatherer, and promises us some rambling notes from his next rambling trip east.

Chicago stamp town has another stamp dealer. Mr. S. B. Bradt has located at 262 Clark street, Mr. Bradt has also purchased the Kimbal House cigar stand in connection with his stamp business, and keeps a fine line of imported and domestic cigars, and just to draw trade he gives a cigar free with each purchase.

Mr. E. B. Powers, who is now a member of the Mr. E. D. rowers, who is now a member of the C. P. S. and has an application in the P. S. of A, exhibited his specialty collection at last meeting, which consisted mostly of Queensland and other British colonials. Mr. Powers has a splendid start, and will soon have a fine collection. Mr. Powers leaves next month for a short sojourn in England.

If you are a stamp collector you should join the Philatelic Sons of America-the best society on the continent.

The Columbian craze is now worse than ever. The stamps are all sold out at all the large post offices, and dealers are offering premiums on the unused stamps, and the used ones are selling at face. The four-cent Columbians have just doubled in price since last month. Complete sets are sell-ing readily at \$25, and in a short time will bring

To J. W. Randolph, of Richmond, Va., the Southerners were indebted for many of the patriotic pictorial envelopes. One of the most common had for its motto:

"On, on to the rescue, the vandals are coming, Go greet them with bayonet, sabre and spear; Drive them back to the desolate land they are leaving. Go, trusting in God, you'll have nothing to fear."

Written for THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST.

NOTES ON CONFEDERATES.

BY ERA.

The officers of the Confederate post office department were John H. Reagan, of Texas, post master general; H. St. George Offutt, of Virginia, chief of contract bureau; B. U. Clements, of Tennessee, chief of the appointment bureau ; J. L. Harrell of Alabama, chief of the finance bureau, and W. D. Miller, of Texas, chief clerk of the department.

The building which was used for the Confederate post office in Richmond was fatally destroyed by the conflagration of April, 1865.

One of the most interesting specimens is owned by a western collector and consists of the small 10 center, trimmed to circular shape and cancelled with a fine legible postmark.

A most interesting hand stamp is that of Montgomery, Ala., the first capital of the Confederacy. The design is the usual circle with the figure 5 in the center, "paid " above and T. Welsh below. They are found impressed in both red and blue,

Among the many interesting pictorial envelopes prepared by W. and J. Bonitz, of Goldsboro, N. C. is found on white, manilla and heavy greenish paper. The design is of two charging horsemen with drawn sabres above the motto:

"May the northern lances who abuse their southern neighbors Approach near enough to feel the point of our salares. May they come near enough to hear the click of a trigger, And learn that a white man is better than a nigger "

The 20-cent green can be found with a very light line between, similar to the 10 cent blue with outer line. The line, however, is nearly always missing on one or more sides, and is very frequently indistinct. They are of considerable rarity.

Both Ludwig and Hoyer, the members of the first engraving firm connected with the Confederacy in preparing its stamps, have joined the great silent majority. The former dying in Richmond several years ago, while Hoyer died in Columbia, N. C.

An unsevered strip of five of both of the issues of the 2-cent values, cancelled on the original cover is owned by a northwestern collector. It is doubtful if any other collection contains their equal.

The Richmond Examiner of June 4, 1863. says, "A new stamp of the denomination of 20 cents has been put forth by the department. The stamp is of a rich dark green color, with the medallion of Washington on the face, encircled by the words, "Confederate States of America," and the designation of twenty at the bottom and top, the former in figures and the latter in letters. The engraving is the best that has yet been executed in postage currency. The medallion of Washington is excelcurrency. ent, with something peculiarly striking and

natural in the countenance not found in the best pictures of the Father of his country. The stamp, if issued in any numbers, will be a good medium of change, and because of its high fractional value, will, we hope, drive from circulation some of the dirty 5-cent stamps that are becoming a greater nuisance every date." It is extremely probable that this is the only newspaper clipping which can be found relative to this value, and from it we learn that the postage stamps were used in the south as a circulating medium, much the same as their northern neighbors were forced to use theirs.

I recently saw a letter which passed through the Richmond, Va., post office on Oct. 20th, 1861, with the hand stamp in two lines, PAID, 5 cts. At about the same time Abingdon, Va., also used to have a circular hand stamp.

Among the requisitions drawn on the supply department of the United States, just after the "secesh" of South Carolina was the following:

Statesburg Republic of S. C., July 4, 1861. To Blankiand Stamp agent, General Post Office, Washington,

To Blankana Stamp agen, outstands, and if you think they D.C.— Dear Sir,—I am entirely out of stamps, and if you think they are and will continue to be good in this republic, you will oblige me by sending me 1,500 3C, stamps, and oblige Respectfully yours, A. NOKKIS, P.M.

Whether or not the demand was filled is one of the conundrums which will only be learned at the great judgment day.

The amount appropriat. d on Oct. 9th, 1862, to supply the deficiency in the revenue of the post office department was \$130,607.39,

During the war one, S. C. Upham, whose office and headquarters were at 403 Chestnut St , Philadelphia, supplied a large quantity of forged Confederate notes and stamps. Among the stamps which he is said to have counterfeited are the 5cent first issued in regular color and also in red, the Memphis 5-cent in red and 2-cent in blue, Baton Rouge 5-cent red or green, Mobile 5-cent blue, Nashville 5-cent red and also grey, New Orleans 2 cent re 1 and blue, 5 cent brown.

Emil J. Rahl has the following extremely interesting envelope in his collection in the upper dextra corner, "Confederate States of America, Executive Department, official business," flanked by two London print 5-cent stamps ; addressed to Hon. Alexander Stephen, vice president, and en-dorsed on the back in the writing of Steven's private secretary, from his excellency President Davis. It is doubtful where another such an interesting relic can be found.

Probably the earliest counterfeit of a Confederate stamp is alluded to in the following, culled from the Stamp Collector's Monthly in 1869.

"A well executed forgery of the rare 1-cent Confederate States stamp is now being offered col-lectors. It may be readily detected on comparison with the smaller 5-cent blue (head of Davis), the upper margin and frame work being exactly the same as in genuine specimens of each value. Without comparison, a forged 1-cent can be distin-

guished by the crowding of the letters in "Confederate" by which the letter "d" is compressed, or as printers would term it, condensed."

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The New Orleans *Picayune*, on May 25, 1861, said: "One week hence there will not be any available mode of letter or newspaper express, or telegraphic communication between the Confederacy or the United States. Our postmaster has announced 'his determination to assume the discharge of the duties of his office on the 1st day of June. From that day all existing mail contracts, so far as we are concerned, will have to be annulled. Meanwhile the Washington administration adopts the same policy, and to make intercourse thoroughly impossible, prohibits express companies from carrying express matters, inclusive of letters, across the Potomac River.

Robert F. Houston was post master of Livingston, Ala., at the breaking out of the war, and is supposed to have issued the famous local of that burg. Livingston is the county seat of Sumter county and at the outbreak of the war rejoiced in a population of about 1,000. Just prior to the war the net revenue the post office returned was about \$375 per year.

Registration of letters was a thing unknown to and unrecognized by the Confederate postal laws the opinion of the official being each and every letter was entitled to the same careful handling as its neighbor; therefore the old U. S. law on this subject was repealed by act of March 15th, 1861.

Plates 1, 2 and 3 exist of the Columbia, printed 10-cent stamps and possibly plates 4 and 5. I have seen the three former, being informed of the existence of No. 4, and from possible evidence believe the existence of No. 5 possible.

Among the stamps recently offered in an auction sale of the Minneapolis society was a reprint on the original kind of paper, from the original die of the Salem, N. C., local, guaranteed as such by C. H. Mekeel. Orestes A. Keehln was the post master who was responsible for the issuance of this local.

The Richmond Examiner for Oct. 19th says: "The first of the new Confederate postal stamps were issued on the 18th of October, and were largely bought up. The new stamp is green, with a lithographic likeness of President Davis within a double oval border, surmounted with the insciption 'Confederate States of America.' Outside the circle and at the head of the stamp is the word 'Postage' and at the lower edge the denomination 'Five Cents '"

The small 10 cent is but very rarely met with in cancelled pairs, the pos' see required on double weight letters. A cancelled block of four is to be seen in the collection of a western collector.

In addition to the local stamps of Columbia, S. C., there can be found several varieties of hand stamps. A 5c. and 10c. value being found both in black and blue ink.

The 2c. claret is printed in panes of 100, two panes to a plate, miking a full uncut sheet consist of 200 stamps.

Among the curios which can be found in the different collections some of the most interesting are the wall-paper envelopes, which necessity caused to be made by the southern matrons in attending to their correspondence.

Among those who submitted bids and designs when the Confederate States through its post master general, called for bids for furnishing stamps and envelopes, were Hoyer and Ludwig, Richmond, Va. to whom the contract was awarded, Edmand Hoole, Mt Vernon, N. Y., Butler & Carpenter, of Philadelphia who prepared many of the interesting US revenue stamps, G. F. Nesbitt, who issued the U. S. envelopes of the Neshitt issue, and the American Bank Note Co., of New York, A. Hoen & Co., of Baltimore, and J. W. Hayes, of Newark, N. J.

The appropriations made for the _ostal service from July 1st to Dec. 31st. 1863, was \$36,359 for general expenses, \$10,000 for incidental and \$50,-000 for telegraphic.

Mr. E. R. Ackerman, of Plainfield, N. J., has an unsevered strip of four Athens, Ga., locals on the original envelope. The strip includes the different die varieties and is probably the finest specimen of these stamps in existence.

Probably the finest lot of the local stamps ever offered at one time was the superh collection of Paul Strochi^{*}n, of Geneva, Switzerland, which was sold on Dec. 14 and 15, 1893, by R. F. Albrecht, 75 different pieces being offered, while the regular issue was represented by over 90 specimens, exclusive of a half sheet of plate 13 of the 10c.

By an act of the Confederate Congress on Aug. 30, 1861, prepayment of postage in money was authorized until the post master general could have the necessary stamps and stamped envelopes prepared.

The Livingston local sold for the fat price of \$780 at one of the Scott auction sales in 1992, which is the high water mark price for a Confederate stamp.

The Fredericksburg, Va., local was printed from a plate of ten stamps in sheets of twenty. The manner in which the printing was done causes a variety in unsevered vertical pairs.

Among the minor varieties which command high prices is the small 10c. on ribbed paper. This can prabably be ranked as second in variety to a cancelled perforate 10c. on original cover.

Careful examination of the first issue 5c. will disclose specimens showing a defect in the die, causing a vertical bar below the C of Confederate



MR. DAWSON A. VINDIN.

AWSON A. VINDIN, ESQ., otherwise known as "The Great Australian," is well known by name in every quarter of the globe. He has been actively interested in Philately since a boy. He is

now about twenty-five years of age. In connection with Mr. F. Hagen, Mr. Vindin has been the leading Australian dealer for some years, but recently he dissolved his partnership with the above gentlenean, and removed to London, England, and now occupies offices at 143 Strand, which street has of late become such an inportant Philatelic centre in the metropolis.

Written for THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST.

OUR NORTHERN NEIGHBORS.

BY ROY F. GREENE.



INCE I first became enamored by the goddess Philatelia and fell a captive to her charms, I have delighted to call several collectors over the northern borders my firm friends.

I think there has been a greater advancement and more marked improvement in philatelic lines in the Dominion within the last few years than there has been in the States.

On point of numbers, Canada has pushed to the front as regards collectors, and the improvement in the style and character of her philatelic press has been phenomenal.

There seems to have been fostered a warm friendship in spite of national boundary lines and divisions between the collectors of the north and those of the south. Many Canadian collectors have become members, active or passive, of socie-ties with their headquarters in the States, and likewise many collectors scattered over Columbia's domain have joined hands and hearts with Canadian collectors in Canada's societies.

All this has been conducive towards bringing the native Canadian and the native Yankee into closer relationship, from which both have reaped advantages, pecuniary and otherwise.

Many collectors residing in Uncle Sam's land, who formerly collected only the stamps of their own country, have increased their lipes and made their specialty to include the stamps of British North America, while our northern neighbors have taken quite well to the idea of collecting United States stamps along with those of their homeland. And this has brought about correspondence betweea the collectors here and there until many col lectors in Canada are as well known to the Yankee as those of his own state, and vice versa,

Those journals which have flourished in the Dominion and heralded the dawn of a new era in philatelic journalism owe not a little of their success to the polished, capable authors residing in Less to the pointen, capate autoris restore in the States, and the philatelic press of "Yankee I and "have learned onany valuable lessons from Hooper, Bernstein and other Canadian authors.

The metropolitan dealers of New York and Chicago have found the Canadian trede a big item in their business and have learned to cater to their wants; and the Toronto, London and other Canadian dealers have found their business methods and choice selections of stamps appreciated by the collectors across the borders.

That bane of philately, the approval sheet swindlers, has preved upon both, and the dealers of the Dominion and those of the States have adopted means of self-preservation and worked assiduously towards the extirpation of these frauds with mutual sympathy and mutual benefit. So that we find a close relationship existing be-

tween our northern neighbors and we of the more southern realm.

We hold our interests in common. Nothing that aids materially towards the elevation of our hobby in the States can have other than the same effect upon the Dominion; that which is conducive to the best interests of the one cannot help but be beneficial to the other.

The union between the two is now a close one, but we shall hope that each succeeding month may unite the two more closely, and that future years may bring fame and fortune to collectors and dealers in the States and their honored, respected friends, OUR NORTHERN NEIGHBORS.

Written for THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST.

COLORS.

BY GEO. B. KLEBES.

HERE is nothing in stamps that gives us somuch pleasure as studying their various colors. In looking over a garden of flowers one is attracted by the bright

beauty of the rose or the pure loveliness of the lily; and so in looking over our collections, which are philatelic flower gardens of various sizes we are surprised and delighted with the variety of the hues that meet our eyes. And, just as in the vegetable world, there is an infinite number of colors, so in the philatelic world there are hundreds of different tints. There are in this one flower 852 kinds of colors-violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red, the colors of the rainbow are there, and also hundreds of subdivisions of these principal colors, as, for

iustance, straw and vermilion, which are the colors of two of our prettiest United States sets, agricu! tural and interior department stamps. We find typical roses in the early issues of Siam, or the 10reis Brazil, and also in many of the stamps of the Argentine Republic, while Baden, the Bahamas and Germany each contributed roses of slightly variegated hues. To find the golden sun flower we have only to turn to Switzerland, or to the sunlike stamps of Peru's 1874 issue. To carry further the imagery, we may find beautiful violets in Honduras, Hungary or Peru. or if. perchance, we wish to have a pure white lily, we have only to apply a little "life given water" to the stamps of Russia. We find that the various rose-colored stamps with their embossing and perforations remind one sensibly of the beautiful moss roses of the flower gardens. To find philatelic weeds in almost every collustion is not a difficult task. The varied colors of the so-called Hamburg locals render the position of the album in which they are situated perfectly obnoxious. But it would seem that in point of colors, philately has the advantage of the natural world. We have green stamps, but hardly ever do we see a green flower; we have black stamps, but black flowers are oddities which are never found in nature. In point of variegation also, the philatelic flower gardens are considerably in the lead. Where in nature, do we find more beutiful two-colored flowers than the 1869 issue U. S. stamps. Where in nature is there a more successful combination of colors than is found in the 21gl. Dutch Indies

But not to ure the reader with more extended comparison, the whole may be summed up in the fact that nature and philately are very simi-lar as to cclors, and while the scientist may pore over the pages of botany, which treats of the work of the Aimighty, it cannot be but beneficial to study in our leisure stamps, or rather into the secrets of philately, which is merely a scrutinous examination of art. the product of men's genius. The majority of the later issues are stamps of bright hue, and those which, in color, resemble the early official locals of these countries, are seldom seen. Even our postal card was changed to the more attractive brown, the bright vermilion and green and yellow please the modern eye more than does the dull black, although when stamps are finely engraved, as, for instance, the 1r. 1878 issue of Honduras, the unattractive color is lost sight of in admiration of the engraving. Following the dictates of the eye, stamp collectors, and especially ones, are apt to pay most attention to the stamps that are fair to gaze upon ; but "all that glitters is not gold," and while we may have a beautiful collection of colors, its intrinsic value is almost inevitably lower than a less beautiful collection, for some of our ugliest stamps are the most valu-The evident improvements in colors which are being wrought annually in our science, are indeed encouraging. In future years our albums, decked with philatelic roses and garlands, will not be to appearance a mere collection of "trash," but rather "a thing of beauty and a joy for ever."

"So you're going to travel all around the world?" "I am,"

"Then mind you write me often."

"I am much flattered, but I can hardly believe

that you'll really care to hear from me." "Oh, indeed, indeed I shall-I collect postage stamps !"



MR C. WHITFIELD KING.

WHITFIELD KING, ESQ., of 1pswich, England, occupies a prominent position among the leading English dealers. The business conducted by this gentle-

man is both wholesale and retail, and his offices are among the finest in the trade. King has been fortunate in his acquisitions of Mr. Government remainders, he having obtained all of the Honduras, 1st issue ; Servia 1869 ; Peru, unpaid ; Stella Land, etc. In his private residence he has a room that is papered entirely with unused stamps. We have pleasure in presenting his portrait to our readers.

Written for the CANADIAN PHILATELIST.

NOTES AND NEWS.

BY NAUTILUS,

An editor of an amateur paper recently advertised for a stamp collector to take charge of a philatelic department. We wonder how many applications he got.

There are a certain number of stamp dealers who have a very loose mode of transacting business. During the past year I have received no less than seven selections of approval sheets that I did not apply for. The sheets aren't from small dealers either, two selections being from a company who claim to be the largest stamp dealers in the world, and one from a gentleman, who, if we are to believe his advertisements, will not send out sheets without references. Stamp dealers should understand that if unsolicited approval sheets are sent, the receiver cannot be held responsible for their safe return, or to their equivalent in cash.

When is a boy like a postage stamp? When he is licked and stuck in the corner.

Written for THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST.

THE ORATOR.

BY FREDERICK S. FOX.



BUSINESS as a commercial traveler for a leading notion house of New York City, necessitates my making several extended trips every year throughout my assigned district, which includes

the States of Colorsdo and Kansas, and often sections of other of the Western States. However, the fact that I am constantly on the wing does not debar me from sharing the joys so peculiarly the philatelist's own, for stamp collecting, indeed, is my sole recreation when I an at leisure in the city, and as my kinsmen are none, and acquaint-ances few, my album and myself have become boon companions. Nor do I forget my hobby when on the road with album and stamps hun-dreds of miles away, for, like all good philatelists, my years of experience and careful study, will, I think, justify me in laying claim to this much sought-for appellation. I often visit brother collectors in distant cities, provided I have the spare time at my disposal.

At the time my story opens, I was about to start on my usual fall tour throughout my territory, when I received a letter from a friend in Caldwell, Kansas, Browne by name, whom I had previously visited, and in which he requested me to bring with me my collection when I again called on him in Caldwell. Now, I am not in the habit of lugging my treasured album and its more treasured contents from place to place while on my travels, but since I had often bossted of my stamps to this Kansas friend, a tinge of pride prompted me in an unguarded moment to satisfy prohipted me in an unguarded moment to satisfy my friend's desire by revealing to him the well, filled pages of my "international." Accordingly, when I packed my grips preparatory to starting, my album was not forgotten, but reposed snugly among the contents of my luggage.

After making stops in several towns in Eastern Kansas, I arrived in Caldwell and Browne after meeting me at the structure of pine boards which the inhabitants graciously styled a station, ex-plained to me that he would be unable to be with me for more than an hour, on account of having been suddenly called to a neighboring town, but that on the morrow, and thereafter, he would have plenty of leisure time to devote to myself and my album. With this bit of information, he piloted me to the "Eagle Hotel"—I will never forget the name of this particular stopping placeand after I had registered we were assigned to my room. Browne, having still a half hour to spare, helped me to unpack my traveling bag, and, re-moving the album therefrom, we examined the contents for a time. When his time had expired, I placed the album in the telescope, which I carefully locked, and we went down stairs. Before leaving, Browne exclaimed to the proprietor, a great, raw-boned specimen of humanity, with a yoice that almost shook the building : "Remember, Orator, give my friend the very best accommo-dations you have at your disposal. He is a tenderfoot, and it behooves you to bestow upon him a tender care. Be kind to him."

me, he said: "You had better keep your album here in the office. It might be stolen from you, like as not, if you leave it in your room, as thieves are plenty, and times are hard. Go up and fetch it, stranger; I'm worried about it."

My sibum ! How had this raw and woolly westerner learned that I had brought my album with me, and that I was a real, dyed in the wool stamp collector ? Is he a collector himself, and did he recognize my name on the register, and conclude that my album had accompanied me? Or had he surreptitiously approached my room while Browne and myself were regaling ourselves with its contents ? Or is he an ex-dime museum mind-reader? These questions I quickly asked myself, as I stooi before the towering giant, while the deep tones of his voice reverberated through the little dingy office, card room and bar room combined, plainly heard by the score or more of cowboys and thugs there assembled, much to my

utter perplexity and distress. "Well, what is the answer?" insisted the

"I rather think that I prefer to guard my album myself. Yes I am decidedly of that opinion." I answered, with feelings of mingled

I thought I could detect a vein of sarcasm in his tone, as he wheeled about o join a boisterous based on the second sec

My very first conversation with the landlord of the botel had made me uneasy, and I began to long for Browne's return. To add to the general dreary aspect a heavy rain had begun to fall, and the town, forlorn as it appeared under an autumn the town, fortorn as it appeared under an autumn sun, now seemed to me, as I gazed through the dirty window, to be as God forsaken a place as one could wish for. The cowbeys had made a rendevous of the hotel, and so I had concluded to remain downstairs, and pass the time between gazing from the window and watching the doings of the card players. During the course of the time I noticed that one group of players, in particular, had become unduly interested in me, and at one time I observed the "orator" whisper a few words in their ears, and then point to me with a smile. I felt that something was wrong, and my uneasiness increased. Instinctively, I wished that I had disregarded the solicitations of my friend, and left my album at my New York boarding house safely secured from harm's way, under lock and key.

Suppertime came at last, and the proprietor and his favorite quartette seated themselves at a table adjoining mine (thank heaven, no mil-dewed cowboy with buckskin boots broke bread with me at my table), and I could not help feel but that their subdued, yet animated conversation, in some manner or means, was directed upon me and my album. And no wonder ! For the sub rosa glances which they cast at me did not escape my notice, nor did their chuckles of glee when they observed me ill at ease and anxious to finish the meal as quickly as possible. After supper was over I loitered for a time in the office, and listened to the strains of a solitary banjo, picked by one of the natives and when the shades of evening descended. I resolved to withdraw from "All right, Fritters, responded the orator," as the noisy crowd and seek the solitude of my room. Browne had most aptly called him." "We'll try I did so, and when I unlocked the door I walked to make things easy for him." Then, turning to straightway to my "telescope," and removed

therefrom my innocent album, which some foreboding told me would cause me trouble ere I again saw the light of another day. But that was not all-for, ah, I had placed a shining Smith & Wesson among the contents of the bag, to meet just such emergencies as this ! I remember now that I grasped the weapon with almost fiendish glee. My naturally excitable and nervous temperament had wrought a fervor of intense passion and anxiety, and in the excitement of the moment I kissed the trusty weapon, which once before had seen faithful service. At that moment the gun, with its shining barrel, seemed to me the only friend I had in the world, and I resolved to make a good account of its friendship, should anyone venture to invade the solitude of my room during the night. I was sleepy—fearfully sleepy—and I stretched myself upon the bed, to doze, but not to

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I thought of the words of the "orator"-"You had better keep your album in the office." Indeed ! And again, I wondered where in the name of mystery he had discovered that I had an album with me. Browne couldn't have told him, I reasoned, for he was with me all the while. I revolved the mooted question over and over again, and finally determined to drop the subject and think no more about it.

I removed my watch from under the pillow. and found it to indicate ten minutes to eleven. How slowly the time passed ! I had solemnly re-solved to quit the "Eagle Hotel" and visit it no more when the gray dawn of morning would at last appear through the dingy curtains of my room, to-but hark, what was that ?

Again I heard it-a sound of several pairs of heavy boots ascending the rickety staircase, and the voices of the "orator' and his friends, engaged in an excited conversation as they approached the room.

"Evidently formulating a plan of action," thought to myself. "Pity they had not attended to that before." I arose from the bed, placed the album under my pillow, thrust the pistol into my pocket, and 1 was then ready for the intruders.

I had not long to wait. A heavy rap-rap-rap at the door announced their arrival.

"What do you want?" I 3sked, saxiously. "We want to get in," came from the "orator,"

fiercely

"Well you won't get in." "Well you won't get in." "We will get in !" and I heard the rattle of a key at the door, and sooner than it takes to write it, it opened, revealing to me the "orator" and the relevant opened, and takes and any mean the selfsame crew who had taken such an unusual interest in me during the afternoon.

"And now that you are in," I began, "what are you going to do about it ?"

"Where's your album-where's that book with the stamps in it?" asked the "orator," glaring greedily about the room.

"Yonder, in the bed," I answered. "Times must be rather hard when the landlord is forced to rob his guests. But before you lay your hands on that book you and your gang must interview this," and, by way of experiment, I suddenly pointed

the pistol at the brain of my friend, the "orator." "Don't shoot." he almost shrieked, as he re-coiled from the shining barrel. "For heaven's

sake, don't shoot! We're only joking " "Naw, don't shoot; curse the luck. Can't

joke?" added his companions, as they began to back toward the door.

" It is a poor joke that won't work both ways," I responded, still pointing the weapon at the "orators" cranium. "A joke! And who can prove it ?'

Browne had answered, as he suddenly darted into the room. "Put down that gun, Frank. We don't want an innocent, practical joke to cause a coroner's inquest here. I am the cause of all this;

 Coroner's inquest nere. I am the cause of an time;
if's a joke; don't you understand?"
'' If that is the case, '' I replied, as I obediently lowered the weapon, '' I can only say that it is a very dangerous kind of a joke; one that can be carried too far, especially when a collection of stamps is involved And now, since you are here, and claim to be the cause of this little incident, please explain yourself."

Browne did so. It appeared he hadn't gone out of town at all, but for the sake of deviltry he had entrusted me to the tender mercies of the "orator" and his friends for a whole afternoon (and night), having. of course. confided to them the plan before my arrival in Caldwell. The "orator," as I afterwards learned, is an honest, whole-souled fellow, as are also his companions, even though they are cowboys, and they all enjoy

I remained in Caldwell a whole week after my little experience, and I never found a more faithful friend than the "orator." proprietor of the "Eagle Hotel," postmaster, and high pooh bah of Cald-

I've vowed to get even with Browne, however, and I might add, too, in closing, that hereafter, joke or no joke, my album remains at home.

Written for the CANADIAN PHILATELIST.

NOTES AND NEWS.

BY NAUTILUS.

A few philatelic editors have a pet fashion of downing everything in the poetic line. This does not prevent others from liking such matter. Suppose that one of these editors were to go into a hotel and saw something on the table that he did not like, would he order the proprietor to take it away and let it appear there never again? The matter of likes and dislikes is a broad one and not governed by individual tastes. There are a great many of us in the world, and when we see things that we do not like we should not be too sure that there is no one who likes them.

I do not think that postal cards will be much of rival to stamps, not for some time at least. That they will be very popular cannot be denied, but stamps have too big a hold on the public to be easily shaken off. Cards are, however, a good investment, the early issues being within easy reach.

Statistics are kept of all British and foreign mails despatched from Canada.

Even stamp collecting is a fleeting fancy. How many of these who were collectors four or five years ago are so to-day ? Few you say, very few. you see that we have no guns, and that it's all a your collecting acquaintances of a few years ago. Take your own case for instance, where are all

STRAY PENCILINGS.

WALTER A. WITHROW.

Mr. W. L. Richards, of the Standard Oil Co., New York, tells me that he has a curious oddity, the only one of which I have heard. It is the five cents, 1857, ornaments removed, imperforate, with wide margins. It is probably from a sheet that through an error escaped perforating.

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The Columbian stamps are plentiful at the present time. Everyone is unloading, and as these stamps can be secured at a moderate price, the shrewd speculator is buying up all that are offered, and prices will soon advance as soon as the supply in the collectors' hands is exhausted.

There are some dealers and collectors who still cling to the perforated hinge, and the stamp clings to the hinge, or vice versa, in fact closer than a poor nephew to a rich uncle. Have you ever noticed a collector transferring his stamps to a new album when the perforated hinge is used ?

Roy F. Greene is a busy man these days. His duty as Exchange Superintendent of the Philatelic Sons of America take up a great deal of his time, and with his approval sheet dealing he has but little time for correspondence and writing, as is evidenced by the very few articles appearing in our magazines under his familiar name.

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The members of the California Philatelic%Press Club are gentlemen who take philately in the right light. The articles appearing in their magazine. The Philatelic Californian, are almost all scientific, and always strictly original. Would that there were more collectors possessing, the same enterprise.

Many collectors have written me, asking if I had an interest in The Canadian Journal of Philately, doubtless because of a number of my articles appearing therein. In reply I would say that my interest in this magazine was entirely as a contributor. It is a pity that a magazine of this standard could not be maintained, though the colored plates could have been omitted, reducing the cost considerably, and the plates have been printed in black, especially as there was considerable difficulty in securing the correct shades.

Written for THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST.

THE NEXT STEP.

BY ROY F. GREENE.

T cannot be doubted that the philatelic press has been, more or less, unjustly criticised by would be reformers ; this omnipresent class who are always promoting plans to get their neighbors out of the mud while they remain

unconsciously in the mire. And it has been with mingled feelings of pity and amusement that I have seen writers rush to the fore with suggestions on how to elevate the philatelic press, and have never put their plans into execution themselves.

For months the time worn subject of a higher class of Philatelic literature has agitated the minds next step.

of these chronic reformers, and possibly it may have had one desired effect, for one who keeps pace with the journalistic progress in philatelic lines cannot, even though he be a pessimist of a pronounced type, but acknowledge that the stand-ard of philatelic literature has steadily advanced in the past year or two, and more and more we see the products of polished minds ; while the puerile attempts at philatelic writing, so commonly met with a few years ago, are now, to a greater or less degree, conspicuous by their absence.

And so I have arrived at the conclusion that the literature of our hobby is, if not quite par excellence, at least so far advanced that we are doing a great injustice to ourselves and the army of indefatig-able writers when we urge greater effort along this line.

The literature of to-day, and of course I now refer to p'ilately, is not to be despised. I am sure that it will compare favorably with that of kindred hobbies. Several writers, who honor the philatelic press more than themselves, by their contributions are to day winning laurels for themselves in wider fields, and we may have them with us but a short time. Of course we have every reason to believe that their successors will acquit themselves as creditably as those who are soon to deliver their valedictory to philatelic journalism and the salu-taries to the broader fields of fiction and poesy in the world of letters.

"The proper study of mankind is man," and the proper study of journalism is journals. To have a man suggest and recommend innovations in philatelic journalism, who has had no experience in this direction, and deals only with the theoretical principles, without one whit of practical knowledge, is a grotesque and amusing sight, yet one which is not unfamiliar.

To me it seems that there is one step to be taken ere our philatelic journals reach that stage of progress where we may be content to allow them to pursue the even tenor of their ways without continually being obliged to listen to advice from the would-be reformers. There are a few journals, even now, progressing on the line to which I refer.

The needed reform is in the line of illustrations. The ordinary stamp journal could be mu h improved by pen-sketches or photo-engravings, and I am sure such a departure would be warmly welcomed. Scarcely an article which is set in type by the philatelic publisher but would be made more clear and explicit if accompanied by sketches or photo-views.

At one time, in the not far distant past, such a course required a considerable outlay of money, if satisfacday the cuts can be made cheaply and quickly. And with a few good pen-and-ink artists in our journalistic ranks the reading public would soon see a new era dawn in philatelic journalism.

The average stamp paper is printed on a good quality of paper and this would make the task of creditably illostrating the magazine a pleasant That there are in our ranks those who are inclined towards sketching with pen or pencil seems conclusive to me, and I hope to see them advance to the fore and ally themselves with those advance to the fore and any themselves with those who have the advancement of philatelic journal-ism so much at heart; that the artist and editor may go hand in hand and force the press of our hobby to take, what seems to me to be, the



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MR. WALTER McMAHON.

ALTER McMAHON, Esq., whose portrait we present this issue, is one of the leading collectors of Toronto. He began collecting in 1889, and at one time dealt in stamps, although he does little in that

in stamps, although he does little in that way at present. Mr. McMahon has held office in the C. P. A. and P. S. of C., and possesses a very fine collection.

Written for THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST.

"MY COLLECTION."

BY LEO WAGNER.

NE beautiful autumn day, in one of our large cities, a youth of about eighteen years lay tossing upon a bed. He was in the unrelenting grasp of a burning fever.

An orphan, he had come to the great city in search of employment. No sooner had he found it than this sickness overtook him. Insufficient nourishment and the anxious search for work in a city where thousands of other persons were idle had sapped his not already too strong constitution; and now he lay nigh unto death.

The professional nurse provided by the benevolent society sat on the other side of the room, wondering how the undertaker would get the coffin around that sharp turn in the hall. She is awakened by a murmur from the bed:

"My collection."

Like the trained nurse she is, she mechanically takes it from the dresser, hands it to him and returns to her seat to wonder why those stamps quiet his delirium more than the doctor's medicine.

He began that collection before he was twelve years old. It wassone of the few articles he had brought from his old home. What memories it now awakens! He feebly turns the pages a few moments and then suddenly became very, very quiet.

When the doctor came about 4:30 p. m. he gently closed the wide blue eyes and ordered the nurse to report back to the hospital. That collection of stamps you saw in the pawnbroker's window the other day was the sick boy's.

Written for THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST.

PHILATELIC LITERATURE.

BY H. E. FRENCH.

OR the past few years the collecting of philatelic papers has formed quite an important part of our science, and to some it is more interesting than stamp collecting, itself

interesting than stamp collecting itself. There is nothing that will prove of more practical value to a philatelist than a philatelic library.

Every collector should have a library of philatelic papers for reference. Many collectors make a mistake by attempting to collect every and anything that has a line or two about philately. In collecting, too much pains cannot be taken to reject the worthless and retain that which is good and deserving of your attention. A great part of the philatelic papers of to-day are not worth the paper they are printed on, and for a collector to waste his time collecting this trash is shameful.

Philatelic books are few and far between. About once a year we hear of a directory of notes and the annual standard catalogues will about complete the list. A philatelist who possesses complete files of our leading journals (which files are in reality books) may consider himself fortunate.

Every collector should study his stamps, and the only medium he has of doing so is by reading philatelic papers, as this is the only means we have of learning the past history of our science. I have found back numbers of philatelic papers that have long since gone to rest, to be very useful. For instance how many collectors know what causes the scarcity of the 12d Canada. How many know that the above stamp has been counterfeited in Germany by the autotype process? How many have purchased Canada and Provincial stamps for genuine, thinking there were no counterfeit stamps of these colonies, and it is due to not reading philaof these colones, and to state to not reading plana telic papers. All Canada pence issues, as well as all the stamps of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia are not at present used for postage, they are of no use for the purpose of paying postage, having long since been declared valueless, and have been re-pudiated by the Dominion Government. This fact is to be found over the signature of Mr. White, post office secretary. This no doubt will seem to be very absurd, but nevertheless, it is true, and such knowledge is to be attained by the use of a philatelic library.

Philatelic papers of to-day area vast improvement on those of ten years ago, but in many respects there is a great similarity between then and now.

To-day philatelic papers of Europe are far ahead of our own in one respect, by illustrating new issues in their proper colors. Mr. Scott tried this plan in his *American Philatelic Journal of Philo*tely a number of years ago but did not carry it out. 1 long for the day to see some enterprising publisher try this plan in this country. It not only aelps the collector a great deal in remembering the stamps. but also makes a very interesting department of an otherwise rather duil one, and also enriches the appearance of a paper.

The Canadian Philatelist :

A JOURNAL FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Entered at London P. O. as Second-class Matter.

L. M. STAEBLER, - EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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LONDON, ONT.

1851 DUNDAS STREET,

LONDON,

CANADA.

Vol. 3.

No. 31.

DITORIAL. 🛸

It is expected that Jamaica will shortly issue a Columbian sct.

The Southern Philatelist issued its April and May number as one,

Italy has just issued a new postal card; 10c, carmine on straw.

\$1.60 each is now being offered by dealers for \$1 Columbian stamps, unused.

It is said that the small 5c. Confederate States has been reprinted.

At the Brock sale, held in New York last January, a United States 30c. grilled all over sold for \$211. According to *The American Philatelic Mayazine* the Wellington Stamp Co., of Wellington, Ohio, are frauds.

Every issue of this journal will in future contain the portrait of one or more prominent dealers or collectors.

W. Sellschopp & Co., of San Francisco, Cal., will hold their seventh auction sale on the 9th and 10th of May.

According to Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journa about 20 new varieties of Russian locals have just appeared.

Mr. Henry Gremmel, of 85 Nassau St., New York, N. Y., holds his eleventh auction sale on Friday, May the 25th.

According to *The Washington Fhilatelist* the 10c. orange special delivery stamp has been withdrawn after being in use less than one year.

A lot of over one million continental stamps were offered for sale, without reserve, at Mr. Hadlow's 30th auction sale, and were sold for £29.

"The Columbian Era," a monthly magazine for young people, published at Hindsdale, Ill., devotes considerable space to stamp collecting.

Is the *Dominion Philatelist* still in existence? If it is, the publisher has not favored us with a copy for some time.

Mr. E. P. McDowell has retired from the Beaver Stamp Co., of this City. Mr. W. F. White has purchased his interest and will carry on the business as before.

We have received the new issue of Hawaii and we are very much struck with attractive designs and colors. The set consists of five values : 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20c.

The Quaker City Philatelist has just issued its one hundreth number. We congratulate our contemporary on its successful existence for one hundred months.

Every dealer in stamps should have a copy of our wholesale list on his desk. The second edition is now ready for delivery and will be sent on application.

Mr. W. S. Weatherston, of 13 Peter St., Toronto, Canada, has revived the *Toronto Philatelic Journal*. It is not, however, much of an improvement on the old paper.

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The Northern New York Telegraph Co. are shortly to issue three new stamps, the values being 1c., 5c., and 10c. They will be issued some time during June, and will be blue in color.

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We trust our readers will pardon the lateness of this issue. Having been very busy we got somewhat behind with the publication. We shall try to appear more promptly in the future.

The Iowa Philatelic Weekly, published at Wyoming, Iowa, is now over a month old, and to all appearances it has a bright future before it. It is ably edited and full of news. We wish it every success.

We have appointed Mr. J. Edwards, 520 Latour St., Montreal Que., our sole agent for that city. Any subscriptions or advertisements that our Montreal patrons may place in his hands will receive prompt attention.

Mr. Frank C. Baker, who for some time has been running the business of the Western Stamp & Coin Co., of Chicago, has been appointed to take entire charge of the Zoological Department of the Columbian Museum, of Chicago.

Mr. Dawson A. Vinden has again started a journal since his removal to England. It is called *Vinden's Stamp Journal*, and no doubt it will attain a fame equally as wide as his Australian publication.

We see by Mekeel's Weekly Mr. P. Latourette has found a vertical pair of the 5c. St. Louis. This proves that the stamps were not, as generally sup posed, printed in sheets with an upper row of 5c., and a lower row of 10c.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. F. H. Borgman of the Crittenden, Borgman Co., of Detroit. This gentleman has for some time occupied a prominent position in philatelical circles. and the announcement of his death will be received with profound regret by his many friends.

Detroit collectors are endeavoring to secure the next annual convention of *The Philatelic Sons of America* for Detroit, and we trust their efforts may be successful, for we know that, if the convention is held in that city, those attending will be well entertained. We cast our ballot in favor of Detroit. Use your influence to bring the convention to that city.

We regret the delay that has occurred in the publication of Handbook No. 4, "The Standard Handbook on Counterfeits" which should have appeared some time ago, but owing to the time involved in the preparation of the book is tild not appear at the time expected. The book is at last in the hands of the printers and will be ready for delivery in two weeks time. It is a book that every collector should possess and we solicit your order. Price, 25c., post-paid.

Not content with refusing to allow us to publish our Handbook No. 5 in Canada, and refusing second class rates to the "Canadian Philatelic Weekly," the latest arbitrary act of the Canadian Postmaster General has been to take away the second class rates which were granted to this paper when first published. No reasonable excuse was offered for this step. To all appearances the P. M. G. has acquired a strong prejudice against stamp collectors and all publications pertaining thereto. Although this action will take away all the profit there is in the publication of the "Canadian Philatelist" it will, however, not interfere with the regular publication of the journal, which will be continued as heretofore. After this issue all numbers of the paper will have to be prepaid at the rate of 1c. each, which will add over \$300 a year to the expense connected with the publication.

G. Warren, who has for a time been swindling collectors from Toronto, Canada, is believed to be none other than the arch swindler, Lewis Bishop. The party in question made application to us for rare stamps on approval, and sent at the same time a subscription to the "Canadian Philatelic Weekly." Fortunately we did not send him the stamps. A short time after the "Canadian Philatelic Weekly" discontinued publication, and this party had his subscription refunded, but the letter containing his returned money, came back to us a few days later with Information to the effect that he had left for parts unknown. Under his alias of Lewis Bishop we are indebted to him for a small amount. and this is also the case with that of Geo. Warren. We consider selves fortunate in having the matter as it is, but if the hundreds of collectors who have been swindled by this party see fit to appoint a receiver we will gladly pay them the amount we are indebted to Bishop which might be divided among the sufferers. We doubt not but that there would be at least one cent for each hundred dollars of claims. It is a question of vital importance to stamp collectors how much this party is to be allowed to be at large. Some effort should be made to bring him to justice.

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

TERMS-One cent per word each insertion, payable in advance. No exchange notice will be received for less than 15 cents. No display allowed.

WANTED, at once, stamps from all foreign countries. Send me any number stamps or postal cards from your country and I will return same number of Canadian. Fred. Stewart, Box 8, Harriston, Canada.

UNITED STATES-25,000 finely mixed U. S. stamps containing 150 varieties for \$5,00, post-paid. High value Columbian stamps will be put on package when mailed. (Registered.) T. C. Evans, Platteville, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

200 EXCELLENT varieties, including rare New Bruns-(old) exc., worth 15 cents each; U. S., (1851); Canada, post-paid, Order quick, R. S. Baker & Co., Dorchester, N. B., Canada,

EVERYBODY sending me 50 to 100 stamps of their country German states. Correspondence solicited. All letters answered immediately on receipt. Dealers and publishers please send price lists and papers. Rud. Wylick, Witten, Germany.

 $\begin{array}{c} C^{\Lambda A \Delta D \dot{\Lambda}} - Old \mbox{ issues wanted in exchange for stamps from my sheets; so unused stamps from all parts of the world only as cents. A largain Agents wanted the cheapest and neatest sheets in the market. N. Henderson, William St, Kingston, Ganada. \end{array}$

I eval to dissues of U. S. and Carada, for which I will give equal value in rare stamps. Will give N. S. ceni, 1865, for \$1.00 from sheets Exchanges desired from all British Islands. S. M. Graves, Summerside, P. E. I.

COLLECTORS, send 25 to 100 stamps of your country and and publications with advertising rates to W.A. Hughes, Barwon House, Geelong, Victoria, Australia. (0.k. 28-30)

A DVANCED COLLECTORS—If you wish to increase your some of your Exchange Sheets and receive mine of the Native States. I am not responsible for letters sent me unless same are registered. Common stamps are not wanted and will be returned your expense. I desire high values of Columbian stamps, A. E. Gaynor, 468 Church Road, Asansol, Bengal, India.

100 MEXICAN, etc., 190, ; 20 var. U.S., new bargain Departments, used and unused, 150; ; 20 var. U.S. and etc., 100; Un "Mexico-Columbian" model free, with every order A stamp worth acc. forst buyer. Hobby & Barnhill, Box 86, Nelson, Nebraska,

GOLLECTORS who are desirous of increasing their collection with North or South American stamps should send for a selection of my sheets at 50%. Carl Hening, London, Canada.

E. VESTRI, Livorno, Tuscany, Italy, buys and sells stamps, and wishes correspondents in all parts of the world. He offers dol stamps of Italy and Sau Marino against rare stamps of America, especially high value Columbians, Wholesale parcels of common stamps are also desired.

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