

The Canadian Journal of Philately.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE
SCIENCE OF PHILATELY.

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Editor and Publisher:

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the Science of Philately.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are always open to receive first-class articles and will pay liberal prices for them. Always state price wanted and enclose stamp for return of MSS., in case it is not acceptable or unavailable. We desire correspondents in every quarter of the globe to send us early notification of new issues, and to send us a specimen for illustration. We will give due acknowledgment for any such favors, unless otherwise directed. We are willing to pay cash for any specimens sent, or to return them, if desired. In all letters of enquiry always enclose stamp to ensure a reply, and never fail to give full name and address each time you write.

THE Canadian Journal of Philately.

TORONTO, CANADA,

VOL. I.

JULY, 1893.

No. 2.

SOLILOQUY OF A PHILATELIC PUBLISHER.*

To discontinue, or not to discontinue : that is the question :
Whether 'tis nobler to suffer these great losses and anxieties,
Or to take arms against a sea of troubles,
And by discontinuing end them ? To edit : to publish ;
No more ; and by a discontinuation to end
The heart-ache and the thousand natural shocks
That publishers are heir to, 'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. To discontinue ;
Yea, to discontinue : but there's the rub ;
For by that act what scoffs and jeers may come
When we have shuffled off this burden,
Must give us pause :
For who would bear the reviewer's caustic words,
The advertiser's censure, and the subscriber's complaints,
The debtor's delay,
The insolence of creditors and the ridicule
Our friends us give,
When we ourselves might our quietus make
By discontinuing ? Who would fardels bear,
To grunt and sweat under a weary task,
But that the dread of something after discontinuation,
The ridicule of contemporaries, and the thousand other things,
Doth make us rather bear those ills we have
Than fly to others that we know not of ?
Thus reflection does make cowards of us all ;
And thus the native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought,
And acts to us of great pith and moment
With this regard their currents turn awry,
And lose the name of action.

CHARLES H. HUBERICH.

* With apologies to William Shakespeare, Esq., deceased.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

THE conservative idea entertained by many collectors, which disapproves the collection of stamps, except in the established lines and manner, is now being generally disabused. In its stead, a spirit of liberality prevails, which allows one to collect anything in the way for which one may have an especial liking, and still be considered as a true Philatelist.

The one thing essential is, that he be sincere in following his particular plan, and not be an adherent of some unusual method, so as to achieve a bit of notoriety by the singularity of his manner of collecting stamps. If a person desires to collect all his stamps on the original envelopes, or in pairs, it is no longer gainsaid that he is not so ardent a Philatelist, and worthy the name, as the one who collects in the usual way.

A Philatelist is one who not only accumulates stamps, but who also studies them; but by the word "stamps," as now understood, considerable latitude of meaning is allowed.

The one who confines his collecting to Russian locals is thought to be as real a Philatelist as any: and collectors agree with practical unanimity on these and similar cases. On one point, however, it appears that the great body of collectors is divided in opinion, and that is the wisdom of collecting in the immense field of minute and trifling varieties.

That is a question on which there is a great diversity of opinion. Those who uphold the collection of the minor varieties, claim that it is scientific collecting such as demands study and research; and that those who overlook these varieties are lacking in some of the requirements of a Philatelist. Those who belittle the collecting of minute varieties, assert it borders on folly to favor the collection of such, when Philately offers so boundless possibilities in legitimate lines. Why trample on golden flowers in an endeavor to pluck those of silver? is the tenor of their arguments.

To an impartial observer, it seems as though those who view with disfavor the collection of minute varieties, stood on firmer ground. It is refining too much the study of Philately, to collect the most trifling of varieties, and a writer has said, "Few things in the world or none will bear too much refining: a thread too fine spun will easily break, and so will a point of a needle too finely filed."

An outsider who is proof against the fascinations of stamp-collecting, must be somewhat surprised at seeing a collector look unmoved upon a certain stamp, but who, at meeting the merest variety of it, shows the greatest joy. Still, it matters little what the uninitiated think: so long as the collector is satisfied, and receives pleasure from his collection and manner of collecting, the chief end is attained.

Collectors gather stamps because of the pleasure derived from so doing; and should one Philatelist's plan of collecting materially differ from that of his neighbor, each should tolerate and respect the methods employed by either one, remembering that one way gives as much pleasure to its follower as does another to you. In discussing the subject of whether or not to collect minute varieties, there is no necessity for violent argument on either side.

If one thinks the collection of such varieties would be a satisfaction and subserve his interest in Philately, he should collect them, but because of his doing so, he ought not to presume he is more entitled to the name of Philatelist than the one who gives no attention to these varieties.

C. E. SEVERN.

PHILATELIC ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONE of the most striking peculiarities of the modern Philatelic magazine is the utter absence of art and originality in the advertising departments. The wealthier dealers seem satisfied with taking large space, trusting to the unusual size of the advertisement to attract the eye—paying little or no attention to the manner in which the advertisement is “set up.”

In a way, their opinion is correct, and so long as there is no Richmond in the field to demonstrate the superiority of scientific advertising, their advertisements will continue to attract the most attention from sheer point of size, for there is no doubt but that a page advertisement will pay better in proportion to the money expended than a small one if both are displayed, or rather not displayed, in a similar type. But at the same time a two-inch advertisement, nicely illustrated by a catchy cut, will attract and hold the eye and bring better results than a page set in solid type.

Very few large or profitable sales are made directly from the advertisement. If it attracts the attention of the buyer and causes him to give the dealer indication that he is in the market for his class of goods, there its mission ends and the sales depend, largely, on the dealer himself.

The object of the advertisement should be to find buyers for a certain class of goods. A few bargains offered in conjunction with the information that the desired class of goods is for sale, will convince the buyer that his wants can be filled for a reasonable price.

Correspondence ensues which results in a satisfactory sale, and a permanent customer is made. Price-lists, catalogues, &c., are simply necessary adjuncts to the advertisement.

A dealer's neglect of his advertisement will have an immediate depressing effect on his sales. The dealer who advertises in a small way, does business in a small way. His sales depend on the power of his advertisements to bring results.

They cannot bring results, unless they are seen.

They will not be seen unless there is some attractive feature to command notice.

The question to be solved is—What constitutes an attractive advertisement? In answer let us ask, what is the first thing you see in looking at an illustrated page?

The illustration, of course. Then the question is answered.

The illustrated advertisement is the attractive advertisement.

The Philatelic advertising field offers remarkable opportunities to push this class of advertisements, for there is practically no opposition at all, and an illustrated advertisement in the Philatelic journal of to-day would shine and attract as readily as a diamond among a lot of dirty pebbles.

There are hardly five advertisers in the world of Philately who attempt the illustrative advertisement, and their attempts are so desultory and ordinary as to cause a smile of contempt.

A cut of a stamp or a reduced copy of an album or title-page constitutes the ideal of these enterprising firms.

It is certain that the Philatelic business world utterly lacks either the money or the enterprise to keep abreast of the times in regard to this matter. The largest dealers plod serenely along with their pages of solid brevier, with occasional flashes of display, where their equivalents in a business of a general character would have every advertisement a work of art.

I have noticed lately a new southern journal, of a humorous Philatelic character, which is putting this matter as it ought to be, and while its advertisements are not of a highly artistic kind, still they are a step in the right direction. One of their advertisements represents a bare-foot boy, wearing a broad-brimmed hat, a ludicrous expression on his face, holding a scroll in his hand.

On this scroll appears the advertisement of the magazine. By no chance could any one look at that page without seeing the particular advertisement to which I refer.

Competition will sooner or later make this matter right, and may he who exercises the most ingenuity, employs the best talent and gives us the best advertising in conjunction with honest service, win the day. Selah.

"TEXARKANA."

CORRESPONDENCE.

Quebec, June 7th, 1893.

The Editor THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY :

DEAR SIR,—For the information of the collectors of revenue stamps, I herewith send you a copy of a circular respecting the change in color of the current stamps in use for the Province of Quebec.

In addition to the information which it conveys, I may add that the new colors were issued for the first time on the 19th of May, 1893.

Yours very truly,

ERNEST F. WÜRTELE,
President Canadian Philatelic Association.

CIRCULAR.

To the Sheriffs, Prothonotaries, Clerks of the various Courts, Registrars, Stamp Distributors, etc., of the Province of Quebec :

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Provincial Treasurer to inform you that owing to the discovery that certain persons were cleansing and using a second time cancelled law stamps, it has been decided to have a new issue printed in different colors, as follows : 10 cents to 90 cents stamps inclusively, in mauve instead of red ; \$1 to \$5 stamps inclusively, in green instead of blue ; \$10 stamps in blue instead of yellow ; \$20 stamps in yellow instead of green ; \$30 stamps in red instead of mauve.

You will go on using such stamps as there may now remain in your hands of the old colors, until the supply of them is exhausted, but the Honorable the Treasurer wishes you to examine carefully any stamps, especially in the old colors, which may be presented to you to be affixed to documents, so as to make sure that they have not been already used.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. BROSNAN,
Comptroller of Provincial Revenue.

THE STAMP POET'S ENEMY SPEAKS.

BY GUY W. GREEN.

I've heard of the Bogie man, savage and fierce,
Who roams the wide country at will,
And numbers his victims by dozens and scores,
Nor ever is sated or still.

I've read of miasma which lurks in the air
All ready to paralyze man,
And enter his system unknown and by stealth
Whene'er and wherever it can.

I've heard of the tiger, who, lying in wait,
Springs suddenly out on his prey,
Destroying the people who rashly have walked
Abroad at the close of the day ;
I've read of the creatures who, far to the south,
While lulling their victims to sleep,
Have sacked from their bodies the life-giving blood
And drunk of the dreadful dram deep.

I've heard of the Juggernaut's terrible car,
Which cruelly onward has rolled,
Regardless of mortals who stood in its path—
The poor, and the weak, and the old ;
I've read of the serpent which, wrapping its folds
Its terrified victim around,
Has crushed without mercy the brittle young bones
With dreadful and sickening sound.

But, brethren, to-day there's an evil that's worse
Than any I've brought to your mind,
A terror more awful and fearful ; in fact
That stands quite alone of its kind ;
I speak of the fellow who thinks he is called
To run in advance of his time,
And write for collectors a sonnet or song,
Or some quaint melodious rhyme.

Awake from your slumbers while yet there is time,
Reveal us your manhood to-day ;
Thrust out this rank foe who is sapping our life,
Destroy him and spare not, I pray ;
Remove from the walks of Philately's groves
This evil-eyed prince of all scamps,
The fellow who writes without reason or rhyme
His lachrymal lines about stamps.

PHILATELIC JOURNALISM.

By Jno. R. Hooper.

THERE is no doubt of a decided improvement in the Philatelic press during the past year. If this much-wished-for state will only continue, it will be the means of advancing Philately in the eyes of the people who are always ready to laugh at those making a scientific study of stamps. With the amateur sheet, printed by the small boy upon his own hand press, we will say nothing. Suffice it to say that the day of the usefulness of embryo publishers is over. With such high-class magazines as *The Canadian Journal of Philately*, the *American Journal of Philately*, and the *Philatelic Journal of America*, we have exponents worthy of our support. There are others also which are deserving of praise for their refined and business-like appearance.

There is no money to be made in publishing an inferior stamp journal. Would-be publishers can take the advice of those who have had experience, and leave the publication of papers devoted to Philately to those able to devote time and money wholly to making a success of the undertaking. Better to have *one* really good magazine, costing three or four dollars per year, than a dozen little fancy-covered pamphlets devoted principally to dealers' interests. A worthy publication has to provide crisp and fresh manuscript in order to satisfy the tastes of those in search of originality. In order to do so, it takes money to pay writers for their time and trouble. In this respect there are a number of journals who pay cash regularly to a large staff of contributors. Beside the journals mentioned above, the following are managed on professional principle—paying well for original MSS.: *Quaker City Philatelist*, *Eastern Philatelist*, *McKeel's Weekly Stamp News*, and one or two others. In all cases the amount is a certain fixed rate per thousand words or per page, and compares favorably with the large cosmopolitan magazines with their staff of experienced collaborators.

No person can sit down and write out manuscript by the yard. It takes time to think, and if you want to obtain credit for originality you must tread in an unbeaten path. Statistical articles and catalogues of certain countries' issues are all well enough in their place; but this kind of material is not *editorial*. The editor must be able to grasp the current topics of the day, and dilate upon them in a pleasing style.

A model publication is one on the line of the *Century*, *Scribner's*, or any of the leading magazines of the day. They must be so fixed that in binding none of the flaming advertisements will appear sandwiched in to mar the beauty of the volume's pages; a gaudy cover is not necessary. An illuminated title page, and a volume neatly bound, containing in its pages solid reading, as well as good articles for reference, will be a book much used in the future. The sea of Philatelic journalists have given us a perfect labyrinth of articles, some meritorious, but more of them unfit for preservation. A selected article from an inferior paper is sometimes of advantage, where there is merit.

The publisher must exercise great care in the advertisers whom he allows to use his columns. He must use his judgment as to their reliability, to their standing, and to their ability to give what they state; thereby protecting his subscribers, who may wish to place their orders with an advertiser. The curse of Philately is the small dealer-collector, whose stock-in-trade would not be worth a week's board. This individual patronizes the papers who can give him advertising at fifty cents an inch, for three months. Often many of these petty dealers are *writers*, and in lieu of the cash for their productions they will receive a "two-inch advertisement" for the article. Nothing has so retarded the growth of stamp-collecting, or tended to degrade it, as the numerous

petty dealers, with their sheets on approval. "No reference is required," "fifty per cent. commission," "rare stamps free," "a packet free to every applicant," are quotations we frequently see. By the Philatelic press alone can this evil be mitigated. In England, there is at present an agitation to prevent the dealer-collector from advertising his bargains. The fact is that some publishers are so anxious to catch the almighty dollar, that they care not whether the advertiser can fulfil his promises. The large number of approval sheet frauds, stamp thieves, etc., are brought into existence by these methods; the poor school-boy is tempted, and when too late, he repents his step—his honor is lost by publication, probably his whole life's hopes wrecked, and he is looked upon as an outcast. The petty dealers, aided by irresponsible publications, are responsible for aiding and abetting a crime. They compound the felony, the weak youth steps into the gilded trap and is caught. No dealer should be pitied who is caught by his own chaff, and tempts the small boy.

Let good magazines be supported liberally by subscribers and advertisers. The good done will return to both a hundred-fold. While our hobby advances, it means *money* to every one who holds stamps, no matter whether they are dealers or collectors, so nothing is lost should the pleasure forsake you.

THE ADHESIVE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

BY WALTER A. WITHROW.

JULY 1ST, 1851, SECOND IMPERFORATE ISSUE.

BY an Act of Congress, approved March 3rd, 1851, the rates of postage were reduced, necessitating the issuance of a new series of postage stamps. Messrs. Toppan, Carpenter, Cassilar & Co., of Philadelphia, secured the contract. There were issued stamps of the denominations of one, three and twelve cents.

THE ONE CENT.

The one-cent value was intended for the prepayment of newspapers and other printed matter. And strips may be found of three prepaying the letter rate of three cents. As the stamps are only $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. between the nearest points of the tops and bottoms, and 1 mm. between the nearest points of the sides, specimens with good margins all around are quite difficult to secure.

There is no noticeable difference in the stamps of a sheet, except in the thickness of the lines bordering or shading the ornaments. In many cases the stamps have a blurred appearance, caused through the imperfect wiping of the plates.

There is no variation in color, the stamps showing only a light and a dark shade of indigo blue, with intermediate shades, due to the varying quantity of ink in printing. The paper is white, but tinted more or less with the color of the stamp.

The *ornaments* below the bottom label of the one cent value are usually worn off, and the stamp with these intact are quite scarce.

What is generally known as the "variety" of this stamp, has the fine outer line above "U. S. Postage" removed.

It is not possible to determine as to whether this is due to the worn condition of the plate of the original imperforate type, whether the plate of the imperforate issue was altered intentionally, or as to whether it was from the plate of the 1857 issue, in which the outside lines of the labels were removed, and, through error, were not perforated.

If it is the former it is not a variety, but an oddity. If caused by the intentional altering of the original imperforate plate at the time the value was issued imperforate, it is a variety; and through reason of the latter, it is an error.

The three cents.—The three-cent value was issued to cover the regular rate of letter postage, and the stamps may sometimes be found in pairs, strips, and blocks, pre-paying postage of double, triple, etc., the regular rates. The distance between the stamps varies with the different plates, from 7-10 mm. to 11-10 mm. at the top, and from 9-10 mm. to 12-10 mm. at the sides.

In the process of making the plate was marked off into spaces for each stamp and the body of the design was put in by impressing on the plate the design of the stamp, which was engraved on a soft steel die and then hardened. The die was not always placed in the proper position, and the design occurs in some cases too near or too far from the side lines, though always at about the same distance from the top and bottom lines.

There are many marked varieties of this stamp and numberless points of difference. Mr. John K. Tiffany, in his valuable work, "The History of the Postage Stamps of the United States," gives quite an extended description of the principal varieties of this stamp, which is very interesting.

The color of this stamp varies from a deep red to a carmine shade, this being due to the aniline ink employed in printing the stamps being subject to atmospheric changes. The most noticeable shades are pink, pale red, carmine, yellow-vermillion, vermillion, red, dark red, brown red, brownish black, and an almost jet black.

The following variations may be noticed:

The top label encroaching upon the two corner rosettes.

The bottom label encroaching upon the two rosettes in the lower corners.

The rosettes, especially the lower right one, extending to or into the outer line at the side, and sometimes only to the inside line bounding the body of the design.

Two or even three outer lines may be noticed at the sides, either extending the entire length of the stamp, or only a part of the distance, sometimes ending abruptly and sometimes merging into one line. There are numerous other differences to be noticed, presenting an interesting field for study and arrangement.

The twelve cents.—Why such a value was issued is a mystery.⁶ As California was over 3,000 miles from the Eastern States, letters were subjected to the double rate of six cents, and a stamp of this value would appear to have been more necessary than a twelve-cent value. Usually two three-cent stamps were used to prepay postage of double rates, but occasionally one-half of a twelve-cent stamp, cut diagonally from corner to corner, was used.

However, the twelve-cent value appears to have been used quite extensively, judging from the many used copies to be met with. Possibly many were used to prepay the double rate to California. Pairs are sometimes met with, but blocks are quite scarce.

As the stamps are only 1 mm. apart each way, copies having good margins all around are difficult to secure. A black and a grayish black shade only are noted, the color being quite uniform.

In May, 1855, the rate of postage for any distance in the United States, exceeding 3,000 miles, was increased to ten cents, and a stamp of this value was issued to

⁶ Was it not issued to prepay letters to Great Britain and other countries? We are of the opinion that it was.—Ed.

provide for the single rate to California. Specimens with good margins are quite common, as the stamps are $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart each way.

A vertical line is shown on some specimens at 3 mm. from the sides of the stamps. These come from the outer row of a sheet.

The same may be said of this stamp regarding the ornaments below the bottom label, as is stated in the description of the one cent value.

There are a few shades, light green, yellow green, and dark green, the dark green being the most noticeable.

A five-cent value was issued January 5th, 1856, to prepay the registration fee, which was the charge at that time. It also is found in a strip of three, prepaying both the postage and registration fee to California. The stamps are $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart each way. They occur in a number of shades; light brown, yellow brown, reddish brown, chestnut brown, and dark brown.

A stamp of the value of twenty-four cents was approved April 24th, 1856. Although quite a number of sheets of this value were finished and ready for distribution, they seem to have been withheld from circulation. However, a sheet or two seem to have been sent to the post-offices, in the imperforate condition, as a number of copies are known in collections, though it is improbable that many were used.

The stamps are 2 mm. apart, and are of a reddish lilac shade. This is the rarest stamp of the general issue of adhesives, and as the demand is much greater than the supply, it always commands a good price.

A 30 and 90c. value are sometimes catalogued, but they are generally regarded as proofs. Copies offered at auction bring good prices, and are in many cases believed to be authentic, though not guaranteed. There is no proof that they ever existed in the imperforate state. The value of these stamps as given is based on the recent auction sales.

The following is a careful estimate of the value of good copies, with good margins and light cancellation :

LIST OF PRICES.

1851	1c. dark blue, (Fig. 1) unused	.....	\$0.75
"	" " " used	.....	20
"	" light blue, unused	.....	1 00
"	" " " used	.....	35
"	" with ornaments below bottom label (Fig. 2), unused	.....	1.00
"	" " " " used	.....	50
" (?)	" variety (?) unused	.....	15.00
"	" " " used	.....	4 00
"	3c red, (Fig. 3) unused	.....	25
"	" " " used	.....	2
"	12c black, (Fig. 4) unused	.....	2.50
"	" " " used	.....	1.25
"	" grayish black, unused	.....	3.50
"	" " " used	.....	1.75
"	$\frac{1}{2}$ of 12c., on entire letter	.....	30.00
1855	10c. light green, unused	.....	2.25
"	" " " " used	.....	1.00
"	" yellow green, unused	.....	3.00
"	" " " used	.....	1.50
"	" dark green, (Fig. 5) unused	.....	1.50
"	" " " " used	.....	60
"	" with ornaments below bottom label, unused	.....	4.00
"	" " " " " used	.....	2.25

1856	5c.	yellow brown, unused	.....	\$12.00
"	"	" " used	.....	7.00
"	"	red brown, unused	.....	15.00
"	"	" " used	.....	4.00
"	"	dark brown, (Fig. 6) unused	.....	10 00
"	"	" " used	.....	5.50
"	24c.	lilac, (Fig. 7) unused	.....	30 00
1856 (?)	30c.	Orange, unused (121st sale, Scott Stamp and Coin Co. Ltd.)	.....	35 00
"	"	" " pair (De Coppett sale)	.....	80 00.
**1856 (?)	90c.	blue, unused	.....	50 00

I will be pleased to receive any criticism on this work, or to enter into correspondence with advanced collectors.

All communications should be addressed to Earl Park, Indiana, U.S.A.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

NORTHWESTERN NOTES.

By "JUVENUS."

NOW that the amalgamation of the two Canadian Philatelic Societies is being agitated, would it not be a good plan to see how many members favor the movement, and if they are in the majority to form one society under a new name, re-electing officers at the coming convention. This would overcome the difficulty which the American Philatelists met when they tried to merge three societies into one.

The Toronto Stamp Concern has had considerable free advertising of late. One of their coupons, "No. 25," found its way to Winnipeg all right, but it stayed there as a curiosity (?).

The current three-cent stamps on sale here are of a very pretty color, but of so light a shade that the fine lines can hardly be seen at night.

I have had a pleasant surprise lately. A well known name—Philatelic—is now associated with Winnipeg. The other day a young Philatelist complained to me that the bookkeeper in the drug store he worked at "cabbaged" all the Columbian stamps that came there. I asked who this bookkeeper was, and he replied that it was Mr. Adolph Krebs, of New York. That accounted for it.

The Manitoba Philatelic Association, which was organized here a couple of years ago, is practically dead. A movement is about to be made to re-establish the society on a firmer basis, and it is to be hoped that it will make a success.

Rogers' American Philatelic Blue Book has made its appearance in this part of the world. To my mind, it is one of the best attempts ever made, which will succeed in placing our hobby in a favorable light before the world. A large number of the Blue Books will be bought by general advertising agencies, for the purpose of securing good agents. Novelty manufacturers, card men, etc., recognise the fact that stamp collectors are hustling agents.

The biographical department of the *Stamp* is very well written and always interesting, but from a copy of the May number before me, I judge that the man who sponges

* At the 121st sale of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Ltd., one sold for \$25.50.—ED.

** One sold in the recent De Coppett sale for \$95.—ED.

the lithographs in "Stowell's Printery" saw a pretty girl passing the window, for Bogert's photo resembles an advertisement of a "spirit photograph machine" more than an American Philatelist in Paris.

Our postal authorities are adopting the American plan of placing letter-boxes in the large hotels.

The printers of the *Eagle Philatelist* use very appropriate spacers for Reimer's notes, which are decidedly "sharp."

NEW ISSUES AND UNCHRONICLED VARIETIES.

WILLIAM C. STONE.

Colors in italics indicate the colors of the surcharges.

Unless otherwise stated all envelopes may be considered as on white wove paper.

Lost cards are to be considered as on buff card unless otherwise listed.

ADHESIVES.

ANGRA.

The 100 reis of the usual type is now in use, it is said.

100 reis, brown on yellow.

AUSTRIA.

The editor of *Le Timbre Poste* has seen a copy of the 9 kreuzer of the 1850 issue on heavily laid or ribbed paper, similar to the 2 kreuzer which was noticed about a year since.

BENIN.

We neglected to state that the official title of this colony, as indicated on the new stamps, is "Golfe de Benin."

BOLIVIA.

Stamps seem to be running short almost everywhere. Last December the stock of the 5 and 10 centavos having been exhausted, the authorities issued the following order authorizing the use of the same values of the current set of "Transactiones" stamps. The 5 cent has already been used for postage once before in 1884.

5 centavos, blue.

10 " "

MINISTRY OF GOVERNMENT AND COLONIZATION.

To the Prefect of the Department of Onuro :

SIR,—The postage stamps of 5 and 10 centavos being entirely sold from the post office of your city, the Chief Executive of the nation, in order to prevent any inconvenience or delay in the public service has authorized you to order the Director of the Public Treasury to supply the chief of the stamp office with "Transactiones" stamps of the denominations of 5 and 10 centavos to the amount of 300 or 400 bolivianos, with an order to return the same amount, which will be sent to the national treasury.

The post office will legalize these stamps for prepayment of interior correspondence, and should give notice to the other post offices that they may be informed of this decree, which is of a provisional character.

I communicate this to you that you may execute it.

May God protect you.

BAPTISTA L. PAZ.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Monthly Journal is informed that the two penny stamp has been surcharged "one penny" in black across the centre with a bar to erase the old value. Two stamps in each sheet of 240 are stated to lack the period after the word "penny."

1 penny on 2 p., yellow bistre: *black*.

CAVALLE.

Some of the French Levant post-offices are being supplied with the current French and Levant stamps surcharged with the name of the office to prevent frauds. There being no salaried officials at these offices, the management has been confided to the agents of the Messageries Maritimes Francaises, who receive a commission on the sale of the stamps. By surcharging the stamps with the name of the office, it renders necessary the purchasing of stamps at the mailing office, and thereby insures the officials not being defrauded of their commission, as they might be if stamps were purchased at one office and used at another. As our own postmasters, to some extent, are paid on this basis, we suggest this same method to prevent the fraudulent swelling of the receipts of some country offices, as sometimes happens. It would only require some forty or fifty thousand surcharges, and, of course, all values from one cent to the five dollar value would have to be included.

5 centimes, green; *red*.
 10 " black on lilac; *blue*
 15 " blue; *red*.
 1 piaster, black on rose; *blue* (on 25 c.)
 2 " rose; *blue* (on 50 c.)
 4 " green; *red* (on 1 fr.)

DEDEAGH.

The same remarks apply here as for Cavalle, and the same stamps are to be added to our chronicle.

5 centimes, green; *red*.
 10 " black on lilac; *blue*
 15 " blue; *red*.
 1 piaster, black on rose; *blue* (on 25 c.)
 2 " rose; *blue* (on 50 c.)
 4 " green; *red* (on 1 fr.)

ECUADOR.

A few more provisionals to add to the list we gave last month.

Telegraph stamps used for postage.

5 cents, yellow and *black*.
 50 " green and "
 1 sucre, bistre and "

Official stamps used for postage on private letters.

1 cent, blue and *red*.
 2 " " " "
 5 " " " "
 10 " " " "
 5 " " (with top cut off.)

Revenue stamps used postally, 1893-4 issue:

1 centavo, vermillion.
 4 " green.

Stamp cut from letter card.

5 centavos, blue on *red*!

FUNCHAL.

The 100 reis is now in use and is of the same design as the other values.

100 reis, brown on yellow.

HAWAII.

A San Francisco firm advertise in a recent issue of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* that they have the following stamps with the "Provisional Government" surcharge.

1882— 2 cent rose.

5 " ultramarine.

15 " brown.

1883— 1 " green.

25 " purple.

50 " red.

1 dollar, vermillion.

1884—12 cent, mauve.

1886—10 " red brown.

1891— 2 " violet.

It seems a little singular that the 1882 2-cent stamp should be included unless there is a large stock on hand, and it is thought to be a good way to get rid of them.

HORTA.

This district has also been furnished with a stamp of the value of 100 reis.

100 reis, brown on yellow.

JAMAICA.

The Monthly Journal says that the value tablets on the 1 and 2-penny stamps are printed in several distinct shades.

LUXEMBURG.

The following values of the new series have been surcharged "S.P." for use as officials.

12½ cent, gray, *black*.

20 " orange, "

30 " olive green, *black*.

37½ " green, "

50 " brown, "

1 franc, mauve, "

2½ " " *black*, "

5 " magenta, "

MOROCCO—FRENCH OFFICES.

Two more of the current French stamps have been surcharged for use at Tangier and the other offices in this kingdom.

20 centimes on 20 centimes, red on green.

10 centimes on 10 centimes, black on violet.

NOSSI BE.

The needs of this colony were so urgent last February, it is said, that the following stamps had to be over printed to supply the demands of the inhabitants (and to fill orders from abroad):—

25 on 20 cent, red on green; *black* (6,500).

50 on 10 " *black* on lilac; " (3,000).

75 on 15 " blue; " (1,500).

1 fr. on 5 " green; " (1,000).

MAURITIUS.

The Monthly Journal is informed by a correspondent that the 8-cent stamp has been surcharged for use as a 1-cent stamp.

1 cent on 8 cent, blue; *black*.

OIL RIVERS PROTECTORATE.

The London Philatelist is informed by Theodore Bull & Co. that a permanent set is being prepared which will have the head of Victoria, as depicted on the Jubilee coinage, and which has been used recently on the New Zealand 2½ and 5-penny stamps.

PONTA DELGADA.

A 100-reis stamp of the Dom Carlos type has been issued.
100 reis, brown on yellow.

PORT LAGOS.

This is another Levant office which has been supplied with French stamps surcharged with the name of the office. For particulars see Cavaile.

- 5 centimes, green; *red*.
- 10 " black on lilac; *blue*.
- 15 " *red*.
- 1 piaster, black on rose; *blue*.
- 2 " rose; *blue*.
- 4 " green; *red*.

QUEENSLAND.

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain is informed of the surcharging of the current 2-penny stamp with "2½d." in black. Mr. Philbrick is said to vouch for its genuineness.

2½-penny on 2 penny, blue; *black*.

ST. VINCENT.

The die of the 6-penny stamp has been printed in claret and surcharged "Five Pence" in black. The color of the 4-penny stamp has been changed. The 4-penny claret reported by the *Philatelic Record* to have been surcharged for use as a 2½-penny.

- 2½ pence on 4 pence, claret; *black*.
- 4 " yellow.
- 5 " on 6 pence, claret; *black*.

SHANGHAI.

Two new surcharges are sent us by Henry Sylva. The surcharge is in three lines in each case, the upper consisting of three Chinese characters, the two lower of the new values in English. Both surcharges are printed in blue.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

½ cent on 15 cents, purple; *blue*. (Fig. 1).

1 " 20 " brown; " (Fig. 2).

Only about 6,000 of these stamps were printed and they were already commanding a good price at Shanghai. There are no more of the old stamps on hand, Mr. Sylva writes us, and the new ones were not expected for some six weeks. The values of this new set will be as follows:—½, 1, 2, 5, 10, 15 and 20 cents, with the same values of unpaid letter stamps of a different design and also a full line of stationery. Mr. Sylva sends us a provisional issue which we describe under "Envelopes."

SORUTH.

E. S. Gibbons has discovered a specimen of the 1-anna of the first issue on yellow wove paper.

1 anna, black on yellow.

VICTORIA.

Le Timbre Poste says that the color of the 1-shilling has been changed to a deep cherry color. Perf. 12½.

1 shilling, cherry color.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

There is a new sixpenny stamp of the same design as the current fourpence.

6 pence, lilac.

ENVELOPES.

BARBADOS.

The Monthly Journal is informed that the number over-printed in black was between three and four thousand, and that the stamp used for surcharging broke down and was replaced by a rubber stamp. In 1882, 204,000 1-penny envelopes were imported but were comparatively little used. They were sold at 1s. 2p. per dozen at first, but the price was afterwards reduced to 1s. 1p. The larger size was almost wholly sold out before the surcharging took place, but a few specimens were put through the mill.

ANGRA.

Two envelopes of the same type as those for the mother country have been issued. Size 143 x 110 mm.

25 reis, green.

50 " ultramarine.

Le Timbre Poste gives the paper as buff, but does not state whether it is wove or laid.

CEYLON.

In addition to the provisional registration envelope noted last month, we learn that the 15-cent is also surcharged "10 cents."

10 cents on 15c., rose, black. 150 x 98 mm.

10 " " " " 200 x 127 mm.

FUNCHAL.

Two envelopes have been issued for this district. Size, 143 x 110 mm. Buff paper.

25 reis, green.

50 " ultramarine.

HORTA.

Horta has only been supplied with two values of envelopes. Same size and paper as the other districts.

25 reis, green.

50 " ultramarine.

LIBERIA.

The envelopes listed a couple of months ago are found in the following sizes, the list of which we take from the *Timbre Poste* :

2 cents, clear brown: 133 x 83 mm.

2 " " " 152 x 88 mm.

3 " chocolate: "

5 " carmine: "

10 " orange and black: "

3	cents, chocolate;	228 x 100 mm.
5	" carmine;	"
10	" orange and black;	"
3	" chocolate;	136 x 82 mm.
5	" carmine;	"
10	" orange and black;	"

The three last are bag shaped, with the opening at the left end. All are on white laid paper.

PONTA DELGADA.

Two envelopes are in use here. Size, 145 x 110 mm., buff paper.

25 reis, green.

50 " ultramarine.

SHANGHAI.

During the period when the supply of stamps was exhausted, resource was had to some provisional stamped envelopes, specimens of which are sent us by Henry Sylva. They are very ordinary affairs, merely having "Postage Paid 1 cent" in block letters at the top of the envelope, in the centre across, an impression from an oval embossing stamp inscribed "Shanghai Local Post Office" around the outside, and several Chinese characters in the centre.

1 cent, black on white: 135 x 78 mm.

1 " " on manilla: 145 x 96 mm.

There is a double rule under the first mentioned inscription.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Emil J. Rall has sent us a 5-cent brown (Garfield) envelope of the 1886 issue (small U. S. wmk.) on cream paper. It is not a discolored white or a faded amber, but a very marked cream tint. Mr. Rall secured a lot of these at the Savannah post office, together with a lot of the white and amber varieties of the same issue. Each color was in separate boxes, so that they could not have been changed. Size, 4½.

5 cents, brown on cream. (Garfield die.)

WRAPPERS.

MEXICO.

Concerning the new wrappers which were issued a short time since, we learn that nearly if not all the stock was gobbled up by one of the postal officials, who is asking three times their face value. The stamp is no longer in a rectangle, and the arms, inscriptions, etc., are in color instead of black. The paper is straw color.

1 centavo, green, arms in blue. Interior.

2 " carmine, arms in rose. "

1 " green, arms in green. Postal Union.

POST CARDS.

FIJI.

Two provisional cards are chronicled by the organs of the Netherlands society. No particulars are given except that they are surcharged in black and that the cards are buff.

1 penny on 1½ p., green, black.

1 " on 1½ x 1½ p., green, black.

Considering that Fiji has never issued a 1½-penny card on which the above surcharges could be printed, we are rather at a loss to know what is meant by the above. Possibly they were prepared but never issued, and are now to be utilized to fill up the treasury at the expense of collectors.

ICELAND.

La Carte Postale makes known the following changes in the current cards.

In the 5 aur the white angles have disappeared, and there is a line under *Brjefspjald* and the letters *KO*.

The 5 x 5 aur has the first dotted line lengthened to 87 mm. in place of 85 mm. ; the *r* of *Svar* is under the *i* of *eins*.

The 8 x 8 aur has the line under *Brjefspjald* with a small cross instead of three small balls.

The 10 x 10 aur has had the heading modified; it is now in seven lines commencing with *Allsherjar*, which was formerly spelled with only one *l*.

	5 aur,	blue and gray	on white.
5 x 5	"	" " " "	" "
8 x 8	"	lilac	on white.
10 x 10	"	carmine	on white.

ITALY.

Four new Mandat cards were issued March 1. We suppose they are of the same type as the others.

6 lire,	blue	on yellow.
6 "	brown	" "
8 "	green	" "
9 "	orange	yellow.

MOROCCO.—*French Offices.*

The 10 centime French card has been surcharged with Spanish value for use at these offices.

10 centimos on 10 centimes, black on green; *carmine*.

SERVIA.

New post, letter, and money order cards are threatened.

SURINAM.

Der Philatelist announces two 5-cent cards with the "numeral" stamp. The reverse of the card is white.

5 x 5 cents, blue on light blue. T. 3.

LETTER CARDS.

BENIN.

We have omitted to mention the issue of two cards for these settlements on the Gulf of Benin.

15 centimes,	blue and red	on gray.
25 "	black and red	on rose.

BRAZIL, UNITED STATES OF.

It is said that a 200-reis card of a similar design to that of the 80-reis has been issued for circulation to Postal Union countries.

TUNIS.

A letter card has been issued to suit the reduced rates of postage.

10 centimes, black on gray.

TELEGRAPHS.

CHILE.

Some of our exchanges are heralding the issue of a 5-peso stamp, which, if they had taken the trouble to look up in any catalogue, they would have discovered was issued in 1883 with the rest of the set.

GERMANY.

The 30-pfenning envelope is now found with the interior in gray.

30 pfennig, blue on rose.

The above was issued March 10.

LUXEMBURG.

The 1 franc is now printed in vermilion color, instead of rose.

1 franc, vermilion.

 YE EDITOR'S CORNER.

 WALTER ABRAM WITHROW.

WITH this number we take great pleasure in presenting to our numerous readers a "counterfeit" of Mr. Walter A. Withrow, a young and rising Philatelist of Indiana. Mr. Withrow resides on a beautiful farm near Earl Park.

He was born August 27th, 1875, at Kentland, Indiana, and in the year 1882 moved to Minnesota, where, very unfortunately, the blizzards "froze him down," for he is quite small for his age.

He moved back to the "Hoosier" State in 1887, and contracted the stamp fever in the following year. He has not yet recovered from this attack. He is an author of some ability, and is a liberal contributor to Philatelic publications, and also to the leading magazines of the day. He has an article on the adhesive postage stamps of the United States now running in this magazine, and is preparing one on the provisional issues of the United States, which it is our intention to publish soon.

He deals extensively in United States stamps, and unlike many dealers, he managed to get together a fine collection of these, which he recently disposed of, with the exception of a few gems, among them two of the 1861 3c. pink, a beautiful copy each of the 1868 and 1869 90c., the latter one of the finest copies extant, two uncatalogued Confederates, etc.

It is his intention to make the United States document revenues his specialty, and he now has a fine collection, including one uncatalogued specimen.

He is a member of the A. P. A., S. of P., and the founding member of the American Philatelic Dealers' and Collectors' Association.

 MISTAKES.

WE desire to call the attention of our readers to two slight mistakes which accidentally occurred in our first number, and which are very important. In Mr. Guy W. Green's poem, "A Re-awakened Love," the line reading "I found my aged album there" should have been "I found my aged album then"; and in Mr. R. W. Ashcroft's article "Does it Pay?" "E. Y. Parker" should have been "E. T. Parker."

 ROGERS' BLUE BOOK.

WE have noticed quite recently some writings and notes referring to the names and data of certain prominent collectors and dealers having been left out of the "Blue Book," and which were intended to be "thrusts" at the publisher of it.

Now this is doing him an injustice, as he gave *all active Philatelists*, both collectors and dealers, every possible chance that could be offered them to have their names inserted. The blame rests with themselves and not him, as it was through their own neglect and not his that their names did not appear.

This is one of the causes why there are not more names in this valuable book.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.

WE are sorry to say that as yet we are unable to give our readers an illustrated chronicle in colors.

In another part of our magazine will be found the "New Issues and Unchronicled Varieties" with the illustrations in black, of such stamps as we were able to procure.

As it is an utter impossibility to give illustrations of stamps when we have not got them, we earnestly appeal to our readers to send us a specimen of any new issue as soon as it appears. We need, at the least, six varieties before we can give a colored plate.

THE SONS OF PHILATELIA.

THE date for the coming convention of The Sons of Philatelia is rapidly drawing nigh, and all its members are on the *qui vive*, and working with untiring efforts for their respective candidates.

We sincerely hope that its members when voting will not lose sight of the fact that this society was, and is, and always will be, for the younger followers of Philatelia, and vote for those whose right it is to hold office, namely, the young collectors.

LITERATURE.

ROGERS' AMERICAN PHILATELIC BLUE BOOK.

AFTER waiting with a patience quite equal to that of Job of old, for a period of nearly six months, we have received the long promised "Blue Book." It is superbly gotten up, consists of nearly 300 pages, and gives the names and data of one thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine collectors and dealers resident throughout the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada. We wish to state that this number does not represent all of the "Philatelic flock" in these two great countries. Far from it. After we had *glanced* through it—we say *glanced* because we had only a few moments in which to look it over—we came to the conclusion that it was, without a doubt, the most valuable book of information ever put before the Philatelic world, and an invaluable one to the Philatelist, be he collector or dealer.

KISSINGER'S PHILATELIC POSTAL CARD.

Vol. I., No. 7, June 15th, 1893.

THE first of the June monthlies to be received by us was the *Postal Card*. In its two pages of reading matter can be found more interesting items of news than in most of the twenty-five cent a year papers that are received at our sanctum.

THE NOVA SCOTIAN PHILATELIST

Vol. I., No. 4, May, 1893

THIS is the first number of this Canadian contemporary of ours that we have gazed on, and we cannot say that we are very much taken with it. A very good article on the "Forgeries of Venezuela Stamps," by Henry Hechler; and a lengthened description of "The Coombs Frauds," constitute the best part of this number. We glean from "Canadian Notes" that the new Canadian 8-cent postage stamp will be printed in sage green.

THE BROOKLYN STAMP.

Vol. I., No. 2, May, 1893.

THE only new paper received by us last month was *The Brooklyn Stamp*. It is very neatly gotten up, and the contents of this number are very fair. The most important article to the Philatelist refers to a U. S. officially sealed stamp which was and is still offered to the Philatelic world at fabulously low prices.

The editor having been requested to buy some, and doubting their genuineness, wrote to the authorities at Washington, and received a reply that they were not the official form of seal that was authorized by this Department. A general idea of this stamp may be formed by referring to an illustration on another page of THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, but with a slightly different version of the reading on it. "What can be learned from the Columbian Issue," by R. G. Tibbals; a "Review," by "Tim Brology," "Editorial," and a reprinted article from *The Philatelic Era*, with several notes, etc., of minor importance, compose the rest of this number.

As we have not seen the first number, we are not in a position to say whether any decided improvement is shown with No. 2.

AUCTION REPORTS.

THE New England Stamp Company, of Boston, Mass., held their first auction sale of stamps on May 10th, 1893, at 10 p.m. This would seem to many rather a late hour to commence a sale, but it consisted of 100 lots only, and so was an event of the past in a very few minutes.

It was what is known as a reserve sale, i.e., the prices quoted were the lowest the stamps could be bought for, and all the stamps contained therein were part of the stock of the N. E. S. Co., and were simply samples of the class of goods they had and intend to carry in stock. The total reserve placed upon these 100 lots aggregated \$1,123.50, all of which were sold with the exception of 14 lots valued at or having a reserve of \$336, an average of \$24 per lot. A slight mention of some of the lots sold and the prices realized for them would, we have no hesitation in saying, be welcomed by our many readers.

As is usual with all the American sales, the stamps of the United States had a good showing in the catalogue. An entire sheet of Providence, consisting of eleven varieties of 5 cents and one 10 cents with a reserve of \$60, sold for \$61.10. An 1847 unused 10 cents was bought in at \$7.33, showing that a decrease in price is not yet imminent

with this series. A stamp that placed itself on record in a very short time was the 1861 3 cents pink, and very few stamps have advanced so rapidly in price as this has done, an unused specimen in this sale realizing \$10.59. The three high values of the 1869 issue unused, namely, the 24, 30, and 90 cents, realized very good prices, fetching \$7.06, \$6.02, and \$12.04 respectively. The same values of the 1875 issue in an unused condition realized \$7.14, \$7.11, and \$12.06 respectively. This would verify the statement that these stamps are rarer than those of the 1869 issue. A 24 cents of 1870 was knocked under at the small (?) price of \$35.56, and an 1875 30 cents, which was catalogued as being very, very rare, in a used state, sold for \$11.11. An unused set of Executive, with full gum and brilliant colors, sold for \$22.69, and a set of the same, used, all fine, for \$22.41. It would seem as though these stamps will soon be among the "unobtainables," at least to the majority of collectors who have not a very large "wad" in their inside pocket. An unused 90 cents Justice was bought in at \$13.06, and a used specimen for \$12.14. There were several envelopes, all of which were knocked down at good round prices, notably among them an 1853 10 cents die 4, white paper, unused, which realized \$26.05. The second issue, \$200 blue, black and red revenue stamp, which, by the way, had a reserve of \$100, and the highest priced reserve in the sale, realized \$130. A \$20 third issue, black and orange, realized \$4.50, and an oddity or error of the second issue, 50 cents inverted head, \$9.12.

Among the foreign rarities offered were an 1868 15 cents violet, water-marked, of Canada, which sold for \$9.21; a New Brunswick 1851 3d. red, unused, realized \$4.75; a Newfoundland 1857 4d. vermilion, \$10.60, and a Nova Scotia 1d. red-brown, \$4.55.

A few of the rarities not sold were:—Saxony 1850 3p. red, lightly cancelled, a beauty, with a reserve of \$32; a New York 3 cents blue, wove paper, with a reserve of \$75, and an 1884 2 cents red on white, Kellogg, with a reserve of \$40. Although listed, the existence of the latter envelope has been doubted. The total amount realized for the 86 lots sold was \$841.54.

The Western Stamp and Coin Co. held their twelfth auction sale on Tuesday, May 30th, 1893, at 7.30 p.m. This sale, as is usual, consisted to a large degree of the stamps of the United States of America, and although there were not many stamps that could be classed as rarities, those offered were all desirable ones, the more so seeing that the holidays are drawing nigh and this is the time when the collector is loath to part with his "spare cash," at least to any great extent, preferring to keep it, and go to the mountains and forget the cares of this life, if only for a fortnight.

The first lot tendered the collector was a New York, 1843, blue, glazed paper on original cover, fine margins, and an extra good copy. It filled a blank in its now proud possessor's album for the sum of \$14.60. An unsevered pair of New York 1845 on original envelope, sold for \$16.05. Of the general issues the amounts realized did not, in most cases, reach catalogue prices—a 10 cents of 1847, on original cover, realizing only \$1.85, and a 5 and 10 cents of same only \$2.05. A magnificent horizontal strip of four, and evenly centered specimens of the 1870 7 cents unused, full gum and light grill, realized \$20.50, and a 30 cents of the same series, unused, but with a slight defect in the shape of several needle holes, which were hardly discernible, realized \$9.25. Four unused copies of the 1872 90 cents brought from \$1.30 to \$1.65 a-piece. A \$10 State Department catalogued as full gum, evenly centered, very fine and rare, realized \$29.75, while a \$20 of the same, and in a similar condition, realized \$31.75, or 75 cents more than was paid for the one in the De Coppett sale. An 1857 1 cent blue on orange, rare,

especially so used, was knocked down for \$5.05; an 1884 12 cents brown on white, letter size, *no watermark*, fine condition and very rare, for \$3.50, and an unused 1887 rejected die, entire envelope, No. 3, oriental buff, \$4.55.

There were several lots of Revenues, which consisted mostly of "pairs." A slight increase in value is noticeable in these stamps.

Of the match and medicine stamps a Chicago match, 3 cents black, rare, sold for \$6.40, and an unsevered block of four, of Hutchings & Hillyer's, 4 cent green, on silk paper, for \$2.10.

Among the locals the prices were not what could be called steady, but on some a slight increase is noticed. A one cent Despatch Washington, 1 cent violet, Scott's No. 1933, used and rare, was run up to \$5.30, and an unused Nashville 5 cents carmine, fine, to \$8. There were 42 wholesale lots of U.S. stamps offered. The prices obtained for them could hardly be called *enormous*. Three lots of 50,000 each of the 2 cent carmine of 1890 realized \$3.25 for one lot and \$3.60 each for the others, and a similar quantity of the 2 cents green, on amber envelope of 1887, realized \$1.30 for one lot, and for the others \$1.35 each.

Among foreign stamps it cannot be said that high prices prevailed. The stamps, owing to the extreme heat which prevailed at the time, could not withstand the assaults the bids made upon them, so cried out "enough" sooner than they would have done had the weather been cooler. Of Canada, an 1852 6d., nick in top, realized \$2.30, and an officially sealed, unused, only \$1.35, or nearly 50 per cent. below catalogue. An 8-cent register brought \$5 cents, and the second issue bill stamps, all unused with the exception of the two one-dollar values, realized \$4.25. Those who are desirous to become specialists, with the idea of getting together a complete collection of any one country and with very small expense, had better turn their attention to the *Ionian Isles*, a complete set in this sale realizing \$5 cents. A New Brunswick 1851 3d., red on original cover, was bought in at \$1.80 and a used specimen of the 6d. yellow, \$3.30. A Newfoundland 1867 3d., used, sold for 90 cents, while another realized \$1.10. A Sydney view, 2d., blue, 1st type, sold for \$4.55. A Nova Scotia 1860 8½ cents, sold for \$1.55. An uncatalogued £1 revenue stamp of the Orange Free State, fine postal cancellation, sold for \$1.75.

The gem of the sale in the foreign part, taking the price into consideration, was a fine specimen of the very rare Tuscany 1852 6oct., which realized \$15.50. A fine collection of postal cards and letter sheets, mostly unused, in a Scott's album, sold for \$9.00.

The total amount realized at this sale, which consisted of 435 lots, was \$879.85. Two lots only were not sold and one was withdrawn.

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?

BY ROY F. GREENE

EACH mariner on the Philatelic seas remembers full well the day upon which he first shipped before the mast, unlearned, yet eager to learn—with what joy he embarked upon the long voyage outlined before him.

What fond recollections cluster around us as in memory's light we read the log-book of our voyage!

Yet, as we sit in the quiet of our state-room to-day, we pause and wonder at the causes of so many staunch craft that have weathered the gales for years, now drifting hopelessly about on the open sea.

Could we but divine the causes of the vessels hopelessly drifting, could we but read the records of their voyages, they might serve as a lesson to us to keep to the prescribed track, and not wander into each trail arm of the sea which is opening before us.

For example, there is a craft in the distance which is foundering on the coral reefs of despair, and which any moment may plunge down, down through the unfathomable depths to the ocean bed.

Years ago, a trim, unassuming, but staunch craft, was launched for its first voyage, and for years it has plied its way, picking up cargoes here and there, and proving a source of remuneration as well as deep knowledge to its owner. But to-day, what do we see? A water-logged craft, full to the deck with a miscellaneous cargo, all heaped together in the wildest confusion.

A little of this, and a little of that, all in the same compartment, separated by naught, and the constant heaving of the vessel has promiscuously united all these ingredients into an admixture positively worthless.

And to gain this mixed cargo the captain has put into every little by-port where channels were narrow and breakers cast their white caps on the shore. Few vessels could withstand such shocks, and is it any wonder that to-day that once promising craft seems but a wreck of its former self?

Let us take this as a lesson, to forever keep to the open sea, to accumulate only a distinct cargo, and never to overload.

Let our cargo be the regular postal issues only, let us not take on a few hundred locals, a few thousand revenues, and an indefinable cargo of steamship companies, express franks, official seals, double impressions and perforations.

Should we ship such a mixed cargo as our dismantled neighbor has done, we would find ourselves in the same distressing plight, with no helping heart or willing hand to tow us into port.

And let us keep to the open sea; let us not steer off two or three degrees to the westward to take on a cargo of postal cards, nor two or three degrees to the northward to take on an assortment of entire envelopes, but let us keep to the open sea, where free from narrow channels, with never a fear of a coral reef or a hidden rock, we push on and on until our cargo is completed, and our voyage nears its end.

But you ask, what of the frail craft that is now foundering off the rocky reef? Let the skipper, if he be a sensible one, throw that portion of his cargo which is thrown together, overboard, or at least a large portion of it. When this has been accomplished, he will see his vessel right herself and stretch forth her wings to catch the breeze as she gallantly plows the waves towards fairer seas.

Whither are we drifting? Are we mindful of the chart? Do we keep to the prescribed path? I fear there are too many of us taking on these miscellaneous cargoes, and at last we will find ourselves overloaded and going down.

Let us keep to the open sea, and complete our voyage so auspiciously begun.

UNIVERSALITY OF PHILATELY.

WHERE is the class of persons who have no representative marching under the banner of Philatelia? Is there any sort of people who have not surrendered one of their number to the fascinations of Philately? What nation can boast of a total insusceptibility to the charms of stamp collecting? In casting about for an explanation of the power wielded by Philately over the fancy of its followers, one is moved to exclaim, in despair of evolving a logical answer: "Tell me where is fancy bred—or in the heart or in the head? How begot, how nourished?" Stamp collecting is wholly monopolized by no one class of individuals. It is the common property of all sorts and conditions of men, and it is our purpose to cite a few illustrations in the hope of proving the truth of the assertion.

A writer recently stated that Philately was free from "toughs" and the baser sort of men. Generally speaking, this may be true, but it is not strictly so. There are bad men who collect stamps: men as bad as any who "ever scuttled ship or cut a throat," although they form a very small percentage of the totality of collectors. It is not every one who can appreciate the enjoyments of stamp-collecting; different things amuse different minds. We know of low-minded and inferior individuals who have enthusiastically embraced Philately, while it was rejected by those of superior mental and moral qualities. No one can tell who is a stamp collector in embryo until the beauties of collecting are unfolded to the person: none can tell or know whether his final judgment will be unfavorable to or favoring the pursuit.

There is no particular standard of intellectuality required of the one collecting stamps: the condition of purse would not dictate against collecting, and the station of life argues neither one way nor the other. These but *regulate* stamp collecting. A person gifted very highly intellectually, if he be a collector, would abstract keener and more refined pleasure from his stamps than the one of grosser mind, whose enjoyment would naturally be of a different order. It is truly convenient for a collector to have a pocket-book full in proportions, but it is not imperative that he have a pocket book at all! One could still collect stamps even though he had no money. Could one not beg, borrow or steal them. "Yes, some ill-natured individual might say, "if he be a Chicagoan he could beg, borrow *and* steal them."

The cottage can with modest pride point to its stamp collection as well as the palace: a day laborer can collect stamps with zest as pronounced as that of him eminent in his profession. One of the most kindly features of Philately is, that all its followers meet upon an equal footing; social and other considerations are cast aside. Philately is the great leveller, and yet it is the great elevator.

C. E. SEVERN.

THE POSTAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

BY CAPTAIN ERNEST F. WÜRTELE.

PART II.

THE business conducted by lottery companies through the instrumentality of the mails has practically ceased, although to a certain extent carried on by means of private carriers. This much to be desired result has been obtained by the efforts of the postal authorities in enforcing the Anti-Lottery Act. The Department received the following notices which speak for themselves:—

NOTICE.—The Supreme Court of the United States having decided the anti-lottery postal law to be constitutional, it is hereby ordered and directed that no one in the employ of this company shall mail a letter which in any way refers directly or indirectly to the business of the lottery.

It must be understood that this company will aid in the enforcement of the law.
By order of the Board of Directors of the Louisiana State Lottery Company.

PAUL CONRAD, President.

MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL BANKING COMPANY.

(CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.)

JUAREZ, MEXICO, April 5th, 1892.

HON. JOHN WANAMAKER, Postmaster-General, Washington, D.C.

SIR,—Acting in the capacity of President of the Gran Loteria Juarez of Mexico I beg to assure you that hereafter, in good faith, the said lottery will strictly comply with all the laws of the United States with reference to the United States mails.

Your obedient servant,

N. LEIPHEIMER, President.

In order to confirm the promise contained in the second letter, the Juarez Lottery Company pleaded guilty to five hundred and fifty separate indictments for offences against the postal laws, and paid fines and costs amounting to \$3,700. This they did in the United States Court at El Paso. The latter company endeavored to secure communication with the American patrons by depositing sealed letters in the Mexican mails, but the postmaster at El Paso, acting under instructions, stamped upon each suspected lottery letter crossing the border. "Supposed subject to Customs duties," resulting in their finding their way to the Customs officers. The Department have reason to believe that the Louisiana and Juarez lotteries have accepted the situation.

The foreign mail service contracted for in accordance with the provisions of the advertisement of the 15th July, 1891, and 25th May, 1892, commenced their operation on the 1st February, 1892, and will be completed on the 12th October, 1895, which is the date of the beginning of two of the contracts comprised in the above mentioned advertisements.

The service applies to eleven lines, the number of trips to be made by each depending upon the termini of the routes, which ranges from once a week to once in every twenty-eight days. Of the eleven contracts, five are for a period of five years and six for ten years.

This service when completed will require the use of forty-two ships of 165,802 tonnage, and in order to comply with the terms agreed upon, will require the contractors to make an outlay of some fourteen millions of dollars.

The steamers "City of Paris" and "City of New York" have adopted the system carried out by the German ships of assorting in transit foreign mails destined for the United States, by means of sea post-offices. In this connection it may be stated that this method has found favor with the postmaster of the port of New York, as well as many others, and of travellers in particular. Practical proof is thus given of the value of the application of the railway post-office principle to ocean steamers.

The Postmaster-General was authorized to test country free delivery by a joint resolution of Congress, approved 1st of October, 1890. The sum of ten thousand dollars was appropriated for this experimental service with marked success. The above amount yielded net proceeds of over three thousand six hundred dollars, due to the increased business created by this system.

The collection of mails from houses has received due attention. Some sixteen hundred house letterboxes have been examined during a period of two years by competent commissions. In Washington City the test of one of these boxes was made for one month, and found that an hour or more was saved to the carrier each day, and in St. Louis, where the test was made purposely as hard as possible, it was found that there was no actual loss of time. The postmasters of these two cities declared themselves as satisfied that the collection of mails from houses could be carried on without an additional force of carriers.

It was found in the case of the City of St. Louis that over four times as much mail matter had been collected from the house boxes in a given time as had formerly been collected from the street boxes on the same area during a similar period, resulting in increased business from increased facilities.

Experiments have been carried on with pneumatic tubes, by virtue of the Departmental allowance of ten thousand dollars for that purpose.

In answer to an advertisement eight proposals were submitted, out of which but one proved practicable for immediate testing, that of the New Jersey Rapid Transit Company. The tubes were put down in Philadelphia, and were to be ready at the end of last year (1892). The result is not known to the writer. The condition of the contract provided that the labor and cost of material in connection with this work was to be met by the company in the event of the result not proving satisfactory, so that no possibility of a loss to the Department could arise.

The adoption of a system of promotion for merit only is one that will be heartily appreciated by the public, as it will in the near future guarantee a better service generally. No outside influence can avail to secure a clerk's advancement, as it now depends upon his own efforts and ability.

(To be continued).

PHILATELIC COGITATIONS.

A GENERAL CHAT ON PHILATELY

BY L. H. BENTON.

NOW and then little points here and there concerning our hobby come to my mind, and as some of them are of interest and contain much worthy of considerate thought, I herewith jot down some of them.

My first point is a geographical one. I have always entertained the idea that the Portuguese colony of Timor was that island between the Celebes and Australia—that it was the most eastern of the Sunda Islands, and some miles east of Java, but I have seen it listed by several Philatelic journals as being one of the Mozambique divisions. Is this not a mistake? I can find no Mozambiquean Timor in any encyclopedia. Hence I still adhere to my former idea.

How do you pronounce the name of your Hawaiian stamps?

The *Ladies' Home Journal* is authority for the statement that the proper pronunciation of Hawaii is *Hah-vah-e-e*, there being no W in the "Sandwich" alphabet. I knew that there were but twelve letters in their alphabet, but did not know just what they were. If the *L. H. J.* is right, then the "Hawaii" on the stamps must be "the United States of it."

In connection with this and the characters, letters and symbols found on the stamps of various countries using strange languages, it might be of interest to state the number of letters or characters of linguistic expression found on the Philatelic treasures of said countries.

The Italian language has 26 letters; French, 23; Greek, 24; German, same as English, 26; Spanish, 27. Persia boasts of 32 characters; Russia, 41; Japanese, 50. The Ethiopic "language" sports 202. (How glad I am that I'm not an Ethiopian!)

There is an unconscious error of classification among us. Quite often we see in Philatelic papers advertisements of *postage* and *envelope* stamps. Is this right? No, of course not; the error stands revealed. Yes, indeed, what are envelope, letter-sheet, wrapper and card stamps but *postage* stamps? *ADHESIVE* and *envelope* and *postage* and envelope are two widely different matters.

Our Columbian issue of adhesives now consists of 17 regular varieties—Columbus freaks, etc., not counted—and costs, unused, \$16.35. The collector must not forget the official change in the one-center from deep Antwerp blue to a light and somewhat dull blue. The new Sc. maroon is a beauty.

The various orthographies of our printers are manifest on the surcharged Puttialla (or Patiala) stamps. Some come surcharged *Puttialla*; and on some we find *Patiala*. I recently met with a used one with the *Puttialla* surcharge, and cancelled with the *Patiala* postmark!

Those "official" (?) *scals*, purporting to be United States Government issues, which have been handled by several dealers of late, and which are becoming a drug on the market, have been denounced by a public postal official as having been unauthorized by the Government. So says a leading journal. If this is so, the dealer who got

*Brownson: "How do you pronounce 'H-a-w-a-i-i'?" Smithson: "Sandwich Islands, of course!"
—E.

them up ought to be rolled in a used Columbian stamp for a shroud and planted under the shadow of a wormwood bush, with a celluloid tombstone labelled :



These were printed with and without ornaments, on thin, white, finely wove, and also on thick, creamy, coarsely wove paper, straight and curved printing, etc., a regular scheme.

There is a stamp which I consider far more collectible than the above, and that is our meat inspection stamp. It, of course, has no face—and, perhaps, no *Philatelic* value; but if we collect that which interests us, we should certainly include the M. I. stamp, owing to its simple beauty, and as being an emission of the Agricultural Department—a veritable “Department” stamp, though not in the postage category.

A description of it may be of interest.

The engraving is $5\frac{1}{4}$ by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches (about 133 by 70 mm.), and was executed by A. Hoen & Co., Baltimore, U. S. A.

The upper line is curved, and reads “United States.” Below is “Department of Agriculture” in a straight line. Then “Bureau of Animal Industry.” Next is “Meat Inspection Stamp” in long label with horizontally-lined background. Signed, “J. M. Rusk,” “Secretary,” in two lines.

Eagle on shield at left, with “*E. Pluribus Unum,*” on scroll in mouth. Label with lined ground in upper left corner for box number.

“Act of March 3rd, 1891,” in border at left; white, letters, black background. “U. S. A.” in monogram in ornaments in upper corners. Different ornaments without monogram in lower corners.

The stamp is perforated, and has $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch margins. It is printed in black on brittle white wove paper.

Speaking of Department stamps, reminds me that there is one which I consider to be priced wrongly in our standard catalogue—at least it is so, *comparatively*. I refer to the 30 cent Justice. As far as my observation goes—and I have seen many fine collections, rich in Departments—there are, right here in the city of Taunton, Mass., a number of collections whose Justices are complete, with the exception of the 30-cent, the 90-cent being much easier to procure than its next neighbor. It is but recently that the writer had the good fortune to secure one—having owned the rest for a considerable time. I know of but five Departmental stamps more difficult to procure than this, and those are, in order, \$2 State, 6-cent Executive, 10-cent same, \$10 State, \$20 same, and *le plus difficile* of all, the \$5 State, a copy of which sold recently for \$103. And it was a *used* specimen at that. The unused sells for but little less, a specimen recently bringing \$96 at a sale in New York city.

I recently saw in a newspaper where a humorist referred to the stamp window in the post-office as the “Lick Observatory.”

The Columbian edition of *The Pennsylvanian Philatelist* contains many good articles, among which is one by Roy F. Greene, in which he states that he has a trunk-

ful of letters containing rejections of MS., (not Philatelic). This is probably just a "little stretched," but it reminds me of one or two experiences in my own case, the citing of which may be of interest and value to Philatelic writers.

Early in my writing career, I sent an article to a periodical to which I had contributed several articles. It was offered gratuitously. It was returned with the statement that owing to an overload of MS. on hand, it, and in fact *any* MS., could not be considered before a certain date; merely a polite way of declining my effusion. So I sent it to another leading journal, and I put a price on it this time. It was accepted and the editor called for more, and he got it—but a price went with it each time.

Another time I sent an article to a paper with my price. It was returned *avec remerciements*. I sent it to another periodical; same price. Accepted. More! However, I have been very fortunate in this line, for of what must have been close on to forty articles I have written for various Philatelic publications, I have had but five "returned with thanks." (No, Mr. Funnyman, you can't get your little joke in here; the others were not "returned *without* thanks"—they "got there," so to speak). Four of them I put out again and they were accepted. (The other one I kept and used it for fly paper!)

For my initial article in various papers I generally demanded my name to be put on the subscription book for periods covering from one to five years, according to the article.

Before I close I wish to make a few statements about the prices of our revenue stamps. Their comparative cheapness is marvelled at; their "big jump" in the near future will not be a surprise to many.

An incident *apropos* will be a suggestive pointer to many.

A collector whose U. S. revenues were nearly complete, went into the store of a large stamp firm in New York city, bent on filling up all he could of the remaining spaces. The dealer showed him a book of stamps, saying, "You'll find all we have in there." The collector looked them over and found *not one of his wants*, and it was a firm issuing a large catalogue. The collector then ordered five each of a number of those priced at one cent each. The dealer refused to sell, though he had the specimens, saying that he sold only one to a customer. The collector argued on the difference between 5 to 1 for five cents, and 5 to 5 for five cents. Finally the dealer said, "Look here! to tell the truth, we are not anxious to sell those stamps at that price, for every one of those stamps *should be priced at five cents each by rights*."

The reason for the present low price, and the moral to collectors, is obvious.

PHILATELIA'S DETRIMENTS.

"**M**ANY are the worshippers at Philatelia's shrine, and many are the characters therein represented." In the rich, the poor, the liberal, the parsimonious; the one who collects for pleasure, the one who collects for profit, we are reminded that we have many of the characteristics in common with other pursuits, though all of the characters need not be represented to make Philately what it should be, as many of the collectors are very detrimental to our fascinating study.

One of the detriments of Philately is the spirit of speculation, which is a predominant consideration, in many cases, which leads many into our ranks, when our pursuit would be far better off were they not represented.

I certainly favor the monetary consideration in Philately, but such practices should be legitimate. Perhaps I do not make my meaning clear.

I think that the majority of collectors will agree with me in saying that most stamps increase in value year by year, and if you have a little cash to spare, I would advise you to invest it in stamps, to fill up some blank spaces in your album. Should a safe and sure investment be desired, after the lapse of a few years the value of your collection will be increased many times its original cost, if you have invested your money judiciously. This I consider a legitimate practice.

Again, suppose you have one thousand dollars, and wish to invest it in such a manner as to bring the greatest interest in the shortest time. You secure a "corner," say, on the United States' 1847 10-cents black, by buying five hundred used copies at \$2 each, and holding these stamps two years, until their catalogue value has advanced to \$5; your stamps may be readily disposed of at \$4 each, giving an interest of fifty per cent. yearly.

But you say this cannot be done! Yes, it certainly can be done and is done. Not in the case of this particular stamp, perhaps, yet I know of a collector who is endeavoring to secure a "corner" on this stamp, with indifferent success, but the 1869 90-cents and 1890 90-cents values are "cornered" to a certain extent. In the case of the former, I know of one dealer having 150 copies of this stamp, and another holding 50 copies. Whether they offer them to the trade I cannot say, but if they do, it is probable that a price much above the catalogue figure is asked.

That the United States' 1890 90-cents is being "cornered," I say without fear of contradiction by those in a position to know of the circumstances.

There are about three dealers in the United States who are quietly buying up great quantities of this stamp, at about ten cents each, and holding them, thus advancing the prices, and good specimens now command from fifty to sixty cents each. The expectation is that a new series of stamps will appear in 1894, owing to the change of administration, and as the 1890 series has been in use for a short time, comparatively few of the stamps have been used. Were it not for the "combine," however, good copies could be secured for twenty-five cents at the highest.

How does this speculation affect Philately? you may ask. It tends to make collectors distrustful of dealers, and, in general, our collectors are not of the moneyed class, and take up Philately as a means of instruction and amusement because it requires less cash than many other means of amusement, and if higher prices are asked than they can afford, they are not slow to become disgusted with the pursuit, especially as they know that the prices are exorbitant.

There is another class in the speculative side of Philately. I refer to stamps created purposely for speculative purposes. Mr. N. F. Seebeck, of New York, furnishes the Central American countries a new issue of postage stamps, without charge, every year, with the provision that he may have as many sheets as he desires to sell to collectors. There is only one redeeming feature in his case—that he charges no great amount for each set.

To be sure they are of beautiful design and coloring, but as it was to his interest to make them so, that they might prove attractive to the eyes of the younger class of collectors, as also the low price was made to suit their pocket-books.

Another speculative expedient is the surcharge, and as though a plain surcharge is not sufficient, an inverted letter is generally placed on the type, or the surcharge is sometimes inverted by mistake.

Those Central American Steamship Company's stamps are nothing more than a speculative issue of reprints. The stamps were printed and the plates destroyed, and the stamps (about 2,000,000) were purchased by a California Philatelist for \$1,000, or about one cent a stamp. The holder now magnanimously offers a set of five for only \$5.00.

In sending out his circulars he states that Mekeel prices the set at \$42.50, but the values were based upon the representation that only a limited quantity were to be had, when a large quantity had been purchased. Comment is unnecessary!

WALTER A. WITHROW.

(To be continued.)

INTERESTING ITEMS.

WHILST reading a copy of the *Eastern Philatelist* some time ago, I was approached by a neatly dressed individual, who asked me if I was a collector of stamps. Answering in the affirmative, he briefly told me that he had a collection mounted in an old account book, and he had several rare stamps in the same. After getting his description down mentally, I concluded that it was an old-fashioned collection mounted in the old-fashioned way, and that he being tired of it was expecting to realize a handsome sum from its immediate disposal. I asked him if the stamps were glued down fast, and he said they were. I then told him it would be greatly reduced in value on this account. He gave me a disdainful look, and then said: "Oh pshaw! they can be very easily removed by simply soaking them off!" I told him it would be very dangerous, regarding the fading of the different colors of stamps. Poor Brutus! he knew not what or how it could be!

It is said upon very good authority that the 3 cents blue-glazed paper, New York, 1843, stamps, are being changed by chemicals to a 3 cents green. As the designs, etc., are identical with each other, it is only a matter of color.

There are several New York city correspondents, *i. e.*, R. W. Ashcroft, L. S. Morton, Chas. W. Grevning, *alias* Ten Point, and Uncle Phil. The former lavishes praise on the journal he edits; second always runs into poetry; the third is always giving the S. of P. a free puff, while the latter—well, in my own mind, I have concluded he is a "genuine fake or reprint," not a genuine specimen of the wary New York correspondent, and moreover displays the symptoms of "exclusive notoriety." His ten cents a page tale of a New York city marriage in *The Florida Philatelist* was a tale invented by himself, and the parties on which it was sprung should get up and give him a taste of his own medicine. We think we know who he is!

Nommes-des-plumes are disguises under which writers pen their thoughts, and simply adopt this plan to hide their name from public view, not notoriety. Of course some privileges are abused in the case of certain writers under a cover, who hurl very disdainful remarks at others, being too cowardly to stand up and meet their enemy, but run and strike him from behind when he is not expecting it. I belong to the first class, and am not afraid to say it!

What queer writers we have! J. Bernstein, jr., fights for general collecting; "Knickerbocker," Davison & Scott, uphold specialism; L. G. Quackenbush tells us in an able manner about the current Philatelic topics; L. H. Benton is our most observing writer regarding discoveries, etc., and pens his articles in very decisive language; H. F. Kantner is our parody producer; while Guy W. and Roy F. Green (e) furnish

us with the best fiction and poetry we have. What will our next subject be? We've diagnosed our hobby from twenty years back to the present day and centuries to come. What our next subject will be is something the writer cannot inform you about.

Another reprint will soon be landed on the jaded stamp market, *i. e.*, Mauritius, one penny, red, of 47. Some officials of that country, while rummaging around the old post-office, came across the famous dies. People hereafter must use good judgment in buying this valuable stamp, as the market will be running full of reprints.

There is one stamp I know of that is very seldom seen catalogued or even described. I refer to the Tuscumbia, Ala., Confederate provisional, which stamp is listed in very few albums; even Mekeel's U.S. and Confederate album fails to provide a space for it. This stamp is sometimes said to be of a very doubtful nature, but having looked up its history, I find it to be a very valuable stamp and the only party I know of who possesses one of them, Dr. J. K. Russell, has a written guarantee of his specimen's genuineness. This stamp is a rival to the famous Livingstone, Ala., Provisional.

Some papers claim that Lieut. Powell, of Salisbury, Mo., is the original inventor of "Philatelic Authors," which consists of forty-eight cards with portraits of stamps, date of issue, sets, etc. *We beg to differ!* Mr. Roy F. Greene, I was told on very good authority, was the true and first inventor of this beautiful little game, which is described in his latest work, "The Ellsworth Stamp Club."

ONLY A COLUMBIAN SET.

I don't want a Baltimore or a rare Macon,
Or a Millbury stamp or New Haven,
Nor a set of Germany, France, or Spain,
But a Columbian set of U. S. plain.

I don't want your Canada or Newfoundland,
Nor a Mauritius rarity or cold Greenland,
Or even a set of surcharged "Jhind,"
But simply a Columbian set, do you *mind!*

I don't want your Læwards or Heligoland.
Or a specimen set of our fair land,
But give me a set of Columbian complete,
It's only a (\$)16.35 feat!

Each and every writer should quote the poet of his choice. John G. Whittier was the favorite with me, and his beautiful poems always strengthen my desire of saying and always upholding him as the ideal poet of the world.

Perpetual motion has been discovered!! Henry Ades Fowler is always moving and catering to his readers' appetites, but there's power behind him. Success!

"PROFESSOR SHELLY."

The New England Stamp Co.,

325 and 333, Washington Street,
BOSTON, - - Mass., U.S.A.

• • • 12,000 VARIETIES IN STOCK • • •

Our Specialty is British North America and High Grade United States.

: : SEND US YOUR LIST OF WANTS : :

Collectors visiting Boston are invited to come and inspect our Stock.

Second Floor.



Good Light.

EDWARD GOWING & CO.,

MEDFORD, Mass., U.S.A.,

Offer this month:

100 Unused Stamps—a fine lot	\$0 87
25 U.S. Depts.	0 50
105 U.S. old Issues and Depts.	5 50
Set of Liberia, 1c. to \$1, unused.....	3 00

Net sheets of rare stamps a specialty.
Correspondence solicited.



30c., 1869.

A very good copy for sale for \$1.50; a better for \$1.75.

A Bargain.

E. T. PARKER,
BETHLEHEM, Pa., U.S.A.

N. CHAS. SPARKS,

150, Cooper Street, - - - OTTAWA, Canada.

❖ SPECIALLY, B. N. H. ❖

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

A SAMPLE COPY

WILL BE SENT FREE FOR THE ASKING.

One year, 3c. Advertising, 2c. an inch.

THE LONG ISLAND PHILATELIST,

WOODHAVEN, New York, U.S.A.

DO YOU SUBSCRIBE TO

Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal?

It is the best paper of its kind published in Great Britain, and a year's subscription (12 numbers guaranteed) can be had of the undersigned, who has authority to receive them,

For the fabulously low price of *Twenty-five Cents.*

HENRY ADES FOWLER,

29, SHANNON STREET, - TORONTO, CANADA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE !!

To be Published shortly.

The Auction Epitome (Vol. II.)

For 1890, 1891 and 1892.

Compiled by S. C. SKIPTON.

This volume, the companion one to that published in 1889, and which had such a large success, will now contain a summary of the London stamp auctions during the years 1890, 1891, and 1892. It will be illustrated with portraits of the principal auctioneers, with short sketches of their careers.

This book will be published in convenient and portable form, and will be a most invaluable work of reference for all stamp collectors and dealers.

A limited number of advertisements will be accepted at the following rates :

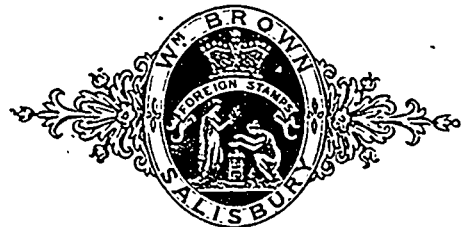
	r.	d.
1 page	20	0
½ page	11	6
¼ page	6	0
⅛ page	4	0

The advantages of advertising in a work of this class are sufficiently obvious. Being a valuable work of reference, it will be continually referred to.

The price will be 1s. 6d., Post Free.

Vol. I. can still be had, price 2/-, or the two together for 3/-.

Prepaid orders can now be booked with the publisher or any of his accredited agents.



WILLIAM BROWN,

139, CASTLE STREET, SALISBURY, ENGLAND.

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