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The Philatelic Courier,

AND STAMP-COLLECTORS' JOURNAL.

Vol. 3.

HALIFAX, N. S., JANUARY, 1885.

No. 11.

The Philatelic Courier

—AND—
STAMP COLLECTORS' JOURNAL.

IS PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.

AT 184 ARGYLE STREET - - - - HALIFAX N. S.

Terms of Subscription \$1.00 per Annum.

Postage prepaid to all parts of Canada, Great Britain, United States, and other countries which deliver journals at commuted rates.

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	1 insertion	2 insertions	3 insertions	4 insertions.
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HENRY HECHLER, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR,
184 ARGYLE STREET,
HALIFAX, N. S., CANADA.

HALIFAX, N. S., JANUARY, 1885.

✓ HAWAIIAN ENVELOPES.

(BY HENRY HECHLER.)

The new envelopes of this kingdom are all of white paper and are in three sizes, viz.— $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches, $6 \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ inches, and $9\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and five values, viz.—1c., 2c., 4c., 5c., and 10c. The adhesive is placed near the upper right-hand corner and is very neatly designed. The center is a field $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches long by $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in width, and is occupied with a fine view of Honolulu harbor with lofty ranges of mountains in the background. This field is surrounded by a band $\frac{1}{8}$ an inch in width. The band is broken at each corner with an ornamental corner-piece, finishing externally in a quarter circle projecting beyond the main band. The band across the top has at the left hand the figure of value "KENETA," on the right hand the figure of value and "CENTS," and between these two inscriptions (which are both in white letters) the cents is occupied by a parallelogram of fine scroll-work and the figures 1884 in the colors of respective denominations. This parallelogram is surmounted by an open dome, having a maltese cross above and a crown within it. The band across the bottom has in white letters the words "HONOLULU, HAWAII." The center of the bands to the right and the

left of the field are covered by a square bearing the figures of value.

The description of the different kinds as regards paper, size, color, etc., is as follows:—

- 1c., emerald green, thin paper, size, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches.
2c., pink, " " " " $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ " "

With three fine lines of direction.

- 2c., pink, stout paper, size, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches.

With three lines of direction.

- 2c., pink, stout paper, size, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ in., without direction lines.

- 2c., pink, thin paper, " $6 \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ " " " " " "

- 2c., pink, stout paper " $6 \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ " " " " " "

(blue inside.)

- 4c., vermilion, thin do. " $6 \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ " " " " " "

- 4c., vermilion, stout do. " $6 \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ " " " " " "

- 5c., blue, thin do. " $5\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ " " " " " "

- 5c., blue, stout do. " $6 \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ " " " " " "

- 10c., black, thin do. " $6 \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ " " " " " "

- 10c., black, stout do. " $6 \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ " " " " " "

- 10c., black, stout do. " $9\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ " " " " " "

The above fourteen varieties we can vouch for as we have them before us. If others should be received we shall take pleasure in informing our philatelic friends of the fact.

NATAL PROVISIONALS AND SURCHARGED STAMPS.

The various South African Colonies have always been noted for the prolific way in which they produced extra or provisional issues, and Natal is not behind her sisters in this respect. Various reasons have been named as causing this remarkable state of affairs, but none of them are in themselves sufficient to satisfactorily account for the numerous vagaries observable. That the supply required of certain stamps may be under-estimated by the authorities, when ordering will reasonably account for the stock running out, but that the estimates should be repeatedly, persistently and uniformly below the natural needs of a community is a matter that experience should certainly rectify. Still in the case of Natal this did not happen, and all sorts of expedients were adopted to meet the deficiency. Fiscals were surcharged and used as postals while postage stamps of different denominations were surcharged with various styles of type in other values. These variations are almost innumerable, and it is difficult to describe all their differences intelligibly. For the benefit and instruction of our readers we submit the following, which is a tolerably full and accurate catalogue of these stamps:—

In 1869 the 1d. carmine, 3d. blue, large and small perf., and 6d. mauve and grey-lilac stamps of the types

THE PHILATELIC COURIER goes everywhere.

Les personnes qui auront reçu plus d'un exemplaire de ce numero sont priees de les transmettre aux philatelistes de leur connaissance.

of 1860 to 1864 were surcharged horizontally all in black with the word "Postage," in four different kinds of type. The first had the word all in ordinary Roman capitals 2 mm. long, and followed by a full-stop (.) In the second the initial letter only was a capital, (2 mm. long) and there was also a period (.) at the end. The third was almost the same except that the capital "P" was 2½ mm. long. In the fourth kind the surcharge was in Roman capitals 2½ mm. long, and was not followed by a period. In the same year (1869) the 1 shilling green, type of 1864, was also surcharged in black in all the four different styles above mentioned. Of the first style the surcharge on some of the 1d. stamps was reversed as was that also of some of the 3d. stamps of the second type.

In 1870, to '73 the 1d., 3d., and 6d. of the type of 1860 to '64 were surcharged vertically on each side of the stamps with the word "Postage" (without a period) in block letters, 2 mm. long. This surcharge was in red on the 3d. stamps and in black on the two other values.

In the same years the 1 shilling, green, of the type of 1864 was surcharged with the word "POSTAGE" in small block capitals, 1 mm. long in a curve following the inner lower line of the oval, and without a period following. These were surcharged in three different colors—green, black and carmine.

In July 1873 the 1 shilling red-brown fiscal was surcharged in black vertically in its centre with "POSTAGE" in Roman capitals, 2 mm. long (without period.) The same fiscal was also used in 1873 for postal purposes without any surcharge.

On the 1d. carmine, type of 1860, was in 1873 surcharged in black horizontally, the word "POSTAGE" (without period) in block capital letters 1½ mm. long.

In the following year (1874) the same stamp was vertically surcharged on each side with "POSTAGE" (no period) in Roman capitals, 2 mm. long.

In 1875 the 1d. orange and 6d. rose fiscals of the 1870 issue were used as postals without any surcharge.

From 1875 to '79 the word "POSTAGE" (without period) in Roman capitals, 2 mm. long was surcharged horizontally in black on the 1d. carmine, 6d. mauve and lilac, and the 1d. green of the types of 1860 to '64. In some of the 1d. stamps the surcharge was reversed. In 1877 the 1d. orange fiscal was used provisionally as postage with the same surcharge in black. In 1875 the 1d. rose, issue of 1874, was surcharged HALF ½ HALF in

black Roman capitals. The same stamp is also found with the word "HALF" horizontally surcharged in Roman capitals 2½ mm. long. The numeral ½ is found in various positions in different specimens—above the word "HALF," below it, in its centre, and on all parts of the stamp.

In 1877 we find the 1d. orange fiscal of 1870 used for postal purposes, and surcharged in black in two lines—"POSTAGE" in Roman capitals and "Half penny" with capital "H"—and the original value is obliterated by three black lines. In some cases the surcharge is reversed.

In 1878 and '79 we find the postal 6d. mauve and lilac, type of 1862, and the fiscal 6d. rose, type of 1870, surcharged in black in two lines—"POSTAGE" in Roman capitals and "One Penny," capital "O" and "P"—and the original value in both cases obliterated by three black lines. Of this 6d. rose, fiscal, there are four varieties—the ordinary surcharge, reversed surcharge, double surcharge (ordinary and reversed) and surcharged with "One Penny" the word "Postage" being omitted.

Besides the above there exist the following which are indisputably genuine as well as old though we have not been able to obtain information as to their use:—3d. blue surcharged obliquely, "10d." in black and 1d. carmine with similar surcharge.

These, it will be seen, form no less than forty-four distinct varieties of provisionals and surcharges, besides regular issues that were in use in this colony in the single decade between 1869 and 1879—and the large majority of them for one-penny. Of course if we count as varieties the stamps in which the numeral ½ appears in different positions on the 1d. rose of 1874 as used in 1875, the number may be indefinitely increased.

It really seems, in view of all the facts as if someone in authority in connection with the N. S. Postal Department had exercised his best ingenuity to so complicate this provisional matter as to puzzle the most indefatigable and pains-taking philatelist.

POSTMASTER FAWCETT DEAD.

Right Honorable Henry Fawcett, Postmaster-General of Great Britain, died after a short illness on the 6th of November last. Though he was totally blind he was a thoroughly efficient officer. He was the author of many real improvements in the postal and telegraphs systems of Great Britain which are united in that country for which the philatelic world owes him a debt of gratitude. His loss is sincerely mourned throughout the entire empire.

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INVITATION TO PHILATELISTS ABROAD.—We shall always be pleased to receive consignments of used stamps, etc., from any of our readers in Central and South America, the West Indian Islands, Africa, all parts of Asia, and any of the islands of the Pacific. Stamps must be in perfect condition, i.e.: neither soiled or torn. Parties living in any of the above-mentioned countries who have quantities of such stamps and desire to enlarge their collections will do well to communicate with us. Any consignment that they may see fit to make will be treated with the greatest consideration, and valued at the highest market rates as per our exchange circulars which we will forward with returns. In order that our exchange correspondence may be conducted to mutual satisfaction, we will send approval sheets from which the consignee may select to his entire satisfaction such as he wants to the value credited for remittance. We thank our world-wide correspondents for past favors and hope that our relations with them and all new ones may always be agreeable and mutually beneficial.

All communications may be addressed,

HENRY HECHLER,
184 ARGYLE STREET,
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

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A NEW CANCELLER AND MARKER.

The U. S. Post Office Department has adopted a new machine for cancelling stamps and for marking place and date on letters, cards, parcels, etc.

The practice hitherto has been to have this work performed by hand, and the most expert operators could not get through with more than forty letters per minute, and the average would not probably exceed about fifteen. A day's work is eight-and-a-half-hours. In this time at forty a minute a man would cancel and mark 20 400 while at the average of fifteen he would only reach 8,550. This machine however sends letters flying through it at a rate of 150 to 200 a minute and its inventor, Mr. M. V. B. Etheridge of Massachusetts, claims that it can manage 300 letters per minute, a quantity greater than the hand-work of six of the best stampers.

The method of its working is extremely simple, and is thus described in the "Herald" of Boston Mass., in which city the first machine was put up:—

"The machine takes but very little space, and stands up to one of the large tables on which the letters are packed up for facing. The operator, as fast as he can pick up the letters, drops them separately into a V-shaped hopper, through which they are carried, and automatically adjusted, stamped, counted and registered, uniformly packed, and propelled to the sorting table ready for distribution to outgoing mails, all by one continuous and mechanical operation. The machine is operated by steam, and can be run at almost unlimited speed. The lower side of the hopper is an inclined table, with hands moving over it in a horizontal direction, their surface at an angle with the facing table where the letters are dropped in. Upon the lowest edge of these hands is a shoulder or projection, forming a moving bottom to the hopper—the upper side of the hopper being a part of the frame-work of the machine. The object of this device is to instantly adjust letters that are hastily deposited in it, and convey them without friction into the stamping rolls. In order to create the cancelling impression with uniform accuracy upon each letter, regardless of various thickness and size, and also to prevent a deposit of ink when there is no letter in the stamping rolls, there is a simple mechanism, strong and effective, and yet so extremely sensitive as not to injure the most delicate envelope. The peculiarity of this mechanism is that it is controlled by the letter itself while passing through. After passing through the stamping rolls, the letters, by means with pressure fingers, are packed uniformly in piles. Packages of various thickness, from half an inch and up to a foot long, went through the same as a letter, the self-adjustable stamping rolls affording no more obstruction than if the parcels were ordinary letters. Newspapers in wrappers, postal cards, letters, went through in endless variety. Even a newspaper without a wrapper and simply folded, went through. Mr. Etheridge claims four principles upon which he depends for the success of the machine. First, the method of facing letters directly into the machine, instead of punching them in the hand; second, the shape, position and construction of the hopper to properly act upon the letters placed in it; third, the mechanism operated and controlled by the letter that is passing through the machine, and in turn operating and controlling the printing roll, all of which is inoperative without the letter; and fourth, the calm movement that packs and conveys the letters from the stamping rolls to the sorting tables."

IMPORTANCE OF DISTINCTIONS.

It is to be much regretted that many collectors, especially the younger ones, do not appear to appreciate the importance of the distinctions that scientific philatelists make in such matters as perforations, marked changes in color, water-marks, etc. A little consideration of the subject will convince anyone that upon these depends almost entirely the value of any collection.

For instance, many British colonies used for their first issues, paper bearing the water-mark of C. C. and a crown. For this was afterwards substituted a paper with the

water-mark C. A. and a crown. In these instances, the water-mark proves what issue a particular stamp belongs to, and in most cases determines its genuineness. So also in the Cuban stamps of 1855, 1856 and 1857, unless particular attention is given to the water-marks it is impossible to distinguish them from each other.

We might continue to give innumerable illustrations on this subject, but we think we have said enough to prove that our point is well taken, and that this is a matter of prime importance to every one desiring to have a collection worthy of the name.

Our own opinion, founded on long observation and much experience, is that all stamps should be water-marked, and that these water-marks should be periodically changed. We would strongly commend a consideration of this matter to the Postmasters-General of all countries. The expense that would be involved would be little or nothing.

EDITOR.

WEST INDIAN CONFEDERATION.

A scheme was lately proposed with a great flourish of trumpets for the admission of the British West Indian Colonies—especially Jamaica—into the "happy family" composing the Dominion of Canada—as if there were not already enough discordant elements in this "embryo nation" without introducing more—but it seems that the project has been suffered to die a natural death from inanition. Philatelically speaking the only interest that the proposal could arise from the fact the colonies that might be so admitted would, of course, lose their distinctive stamps and a hope would arise that, in such a case, the re-formed Dominion might possibly be favored with a new series of stamps.

POSTAL CORRESPONDENCE EXCHANGE.

We are happy to be able to say that our proposition in the April number of this journal, to make our office a central bureau for the interchange of philatelic information and views has met with a gratifying degree of appreciation on the part of our many correspondents in every quarter of the globe, and that some of our exchanges, notably "The Philatelic Referee," have cordially endorsed the scheme.

As the "Referee" very practically remarks: "a scheme of this description, the success of which depends upon its main features being universally known, cannot develop into a giant among its brethren in a few months, or even years." We are, therefore, much encouraged by the prompt responses already made to our suggestion.

The practical usefulness of the idea has been demonstrated in that we have been enabled to receive and to communicate information to enquirers at the earliest possible moment. The importance of this will be appreciated by all philatelists. Instead of waiting for the comparatively slow process of the mails, and the trouble and expense of writing to different countries, it will be easy—if our plan becomes fully successful—by applying

Foreign Correspondence solicited.

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directly to the central bureau to obtain reliable information at once on any point of interest.

We are willing to exercise to the full the patience that we know will be required for the perfection of the system, but would, meanwhile, urge upon our friends and correspondents everywhere to assist us as far as they can, for they may be certain that they will reap, in the long-run, the benefit of all that they may do in this regard.

THE FIRST COLLECTION.

The question as to who was the first philatelist to make a collection has been frequently mooted, but it will probably never be settled. Dr. Viner a well-known authority on all philatelic matters, says that the first he ever saw was in 1854, and other authorities refer to about the same date. The one cited by Dr. Viner would be a curiosity in the present day when the science has so much advanced. We are sorry that there is no means of ascertaining whether this "first collection" is now in existence or not. If it is and its authenticity could be credibly established the fact that it was the first or at least one of the first on record, would make it priceless. Its arrangement was at once original and in keeping with the infancy of the study which has grown to such vast proportions in our day. It was in the shape of a large chart in which the names of the countries stood in a column on the left and the stamps of each were placed in horizontal lines opposite the names. This collection is reported to have comprised only about one hundred stamps.

It is really astonishing to reflect that from such a feeble beginning has been developed the noble science in which we all delight. Though many thoughtlessly deride it as a "children's craze," and fancy—they do not think on the subject—that it will soon pass away, still the incontrovertible FACTS remain that it occupies the time and engages the talents of thousands of able, thoughtful MEN, that it publishes hundreds of papers throughout the world that pay for their publication and are read with eager interest by millions of people. It is growing daily in strength and in the numbers of its varieties. It has evidently a splendid future before it.

It is indisputable that to the patient, earnest efforts of philatelists the world to-day enjoys the benefits of the system known as "The Universal Postal Union," whereby its correspondence is conveyed to regions the most remote, at rates the cheapness would have surprised the men of even twenty years ago.

We are happy to note that in some countries the postal authorities labor hand in hand with philatelists and ask for and accept their suggestions as to the best methods of serving the public interests. This advice is necessarily perfectly disinterested and, being the result of careful study and deep thought, is, its nature, valuable. We note that those countries who most rely upon such advice have the most efficient postal system. Philatelic Exhibitions recur more frequently as time advances and they are projected, organised and carried out under the open, direct auspices and encouragement of the postal authorities of the countries in which they are held.

Grave Ministers of State and Royal Princes lend the influence of their names and give their own labors and presence to ensure the success of these exhibitions.

With all these facts to encourage philatelists and with all the aids now at the hand of students in the science he must be a "doubting Thomas" indeed who hesitates as to the permanence and usefulness of PHILATELY.

A POST OFFICE THIEF SENTENCED.

We took occasion in our July number to allude to the frequency with which the Canadian mails have been robbed by the clerks who are entrusted with the duty and responsibility of handling them. We then strongly urged that the law as provided for such cases should be rigidly administered without favor or affection, and a detected thief in the Post Office should be punished for his crime besides being dismissed from the service.

We are glad now to report that our advice has been followed in a case that recently came up in Montreal. Of course we regret that the young man in question should have yielded to temptation and by his action have blighted his young life and disgraced his friends. But the interests of the public demanded that an example should be made, which we trust may be a warning to others in similar positions who may feel an inclination to tamper with the mails.

A Montreal paper gives the following account of the trial scene, which occurred on the 10th of December last:

The Post Office clerk, J. O. Avila Chartier, appeared in the dock to answer a charge of having stolen a letter and its contents, the property of the Post Office. The prisoner was a young and respectable looking man, with a slight moustache and apparently twenty-two years of age. He wore spectacles and was neatly dressed. He appeared to feel his position very acutely, and he never once raised his head during the passing of sentence. Chartier pleaded guilty to the charge, and, when asked if he had anything to say, he said that he threw himself on the mercy of the court. Judge Desnoyers said that in this case he could extend very little mercy to the prisoner. The offence was so grave that the law provided that the minimum penalty was five years penal servitude. Prisoner was a young man of good education and with excellent recommendations which obtained for him the position in the post office. It was unfortunate to see a young fellow in his position beginning his career in such a way, but it was especially unfortunate in this case because the evidence showed that from the first time the prisoner entered the Post Office he had commenced to steal letters. The sentence of the court was that prisoner should be imprisoned in the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul for five years. The prisoner was then removed.

Since writing the above another case is reported from Manitoba, in which the amount of the peculations is stated to be several thousands of dollars. The robber in this case fled to Chicago, whence he was taken back to Winnipeg. As he has not yet been tried we cannot give the result.

ONE of our English exchanges notes that the remaining stock of the pence issue of Mauritius, having been bought up by private parties, has been fraudulently surcharged with a post office obliteration and is now offered for sale as genuine used stamps of that colony. We would caution our readers to be on their guard against these.

Our Approval Sheets are the finest in the world—contain 104 stamps each.

We are always happy to exchange with other Philatelic Publishers.

NEW ISSUES

Of Adhesives, Post Cards, and Envelopes.

Antioquia.—The 1 centavo of 1876, printed in lilac, and the 5 centavos of 1884, printed in yellow—both on white laid paper—and the 10 centavos of 1884, printed in blue, on bluish paper, have been received.

Antigua.—The 1d., carmine, is now of the new die.

Bermuda.—A 24d., blue, of a new design, has appeared, being a new value in the current series.

Brazil. We inform our philatelic friends that since our last number we have received six new letter cards of this empire. They are all light green externally and white inside. The colors of imprints and denominations of the first three are as follows:

- 50, carmine.
- 100, blue.
- 200, green.

They each bear the single inscription "Carta Bilhete," and the adhesive has a nearly full-length portrait of the Emperor, Dom Pedro. There are four lines of direction, the first of which has at the left hand "1111" in italics. The second three are of the same value and color. The differences are that artistic scrolls appear extending from the left side and from the bottom of the adhesives, nearly to the margins of the cards. At the bottom of the adhesive on the 200 reis and at the side of it on the 100 reis is a dragon between the scroll work and the stamp of value. The 100 reis has in addition to the other inscriptions on this side, under the line "Carta Bilhete," a line "Carte Lettere." The obverse side of these latter three are also inscribed centrally as follows:

All have "Carta Bilhete" in an arc of a circle above. The 50 reis has beneath this a crown over "50 reis," and both are surrounded by fancy scroll-work, and have "Brasil" in a curved line below. The 100 reis has the Imperial coat of arms with scroll-work in the center and "100 reis" below. In the 200 reis card the center of the obverse is occupied by an irregular ellipse of scroll-work bearing "200" in the ground color of the card, and below it is the word "Brasil" in block capitals. Beneath this again is the word "Brazil" in thin italic capitals. The imprint on the 50 reis is in very light carmine. On the other two it is in green, a shade darker than the ground work of the surface.

Bulgaria.—Three unpaid letter stamps have been added to the series of this principality. Their values and colors are as follows:

- 5 statinka, orange.
- 25 " blue.
- 50 " carmine.

Canada.—There has been a recent change in the position of the imprinted stamp in the reply cards. It now appears on the upper left-hand corner instead of the upper right as usual. Otherwise the card is the same as the ordinary ones.

Chadwell.—The color of the 1 anna stamp has been changed to green. A new post card, rose on blue, 1/2 anna has appeared.

Chile.—A post card, 3c., gray on red, is in use.

Corea.—This kingdom has just come into line with other nations by adopting a series of stamps. Our attentive correspondent, E. O., has sent us specimens of two of these—a 5mn., rose, for interior, and a 10mn., blue, for exterior use. Both are of very similar design, the center being occupied by four circles within each other. The space between the two outer circles is white. That between the second and third and between the third and fourth are one-half white and the other the color of the stamp, but the halves are transversed. In the stamp of 5mn., elliptical frames occupy each of the four sides except the corners, in which are circles. The four frames and the two upper circles bear Corean characters. The left-hand lower circle has a large figure 5, while that on the right-hand bears the letters Mx. In the 10mn. stamp a larger circle, outside the four above mentioned, leaves a light-blue space which is occupied by a Corean inscription in dark-blue letters. The four corners are occupied each by an octagon bearing Corean characters. Across the top is the word "Corean,"

at either side "Post," and across the bottom the legend "10 Mx."

- 5 mandarin, rose [interior use.]
- 10 " blue [exterior use.]

We are just informed that immediately after these stamps had been issued the recent riots occurred, when the rioters destroyed the post office with the stock of stamps and the plates for printing them so that the government has been obliged to order new plates, which will undoubtedly be of new designs. It is self-evident therefore that the few stamps that were saved of the first emission must become very valuable.

Eastern Borneo.—We are informed that the current series is to be shortly changed and will be as follows:

- 5 paras, violet.
- 10 " green.
- 20 " rose.
- 1 piastre, blue.
- 5 " brown.

Egypt.—A new series is announced to appear this month.

Fiji Islands. The 1d. stamp is now printed on ultra marine.

Finland (Helsingfors.) A 10 penny stamp green and brown, on white paper, is in use.

French Colonies.—Some of these colonies are using the current unperforated unpaid letter stamps. The values are: 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40 and 50 centimes, black, and 1 and 1/2.

Guatemala.—A reply card, 1 1/2 d. is in use.

Germany. A new set of army postage stamps was announced to appear in the beginning of the year. We will give details in our next issue.

Greece.—The 20 and 50 lepta stamps have been introduced to use. Our attentive correspondent in Athens informs us that a new series of a very beautiful design is being prepared in Belgium for this country, and will soon be put in circulation. This series will bear the effigy of Mercury and promise to be executed in the highest style of art.

Guadaloupe.—The following are the colors and values of the new series of unpaid letter stamps:

- 5c., black on white.
- 10c., " blue.
- 15c., " violet.
- 20c., " rose.
- 30c., " yellow.
- 35c., " grey.
- 50c., " green.

Hague.—The 70c., fiscal is used for postage.

Hungary.—A 2 kr. post card, lilac, on buff, measuring 144 x 88 mm, is in use.

Italy.—The following stamps have been issued for parcel post service:

- 50c., dark green.
- 70c., green.
- 1 lire 25c., yellow.
- 1 lire 75c., brown.

Also two unpaid letter stamps, 50 lire, green, and 100 lire, red.

Ireland. Three reply cards are used in this colony.

- 5x5 ore, blue.
- 8x4 " mauve.
- 10x10 " carmine.

Japan has issued two reply cards similar in design to the single cards. They are:

- 1x1 sen, for interior use.
- 1x1 sen, for exterior use.

The inscriptions on the former are entirely in Japanese characters. The latter has in the upper left-hand corner "Carte Postale" in a straight line with "Union Postal" above and "Universelle" below in arcs of a circle.

Malacca.—The 2c. Straits Settlements stamp has been surcharged in black with the name of this state for use there. An error occurs in some of these surcharges in that the final "e" is omitted.

Labuan.—The 16c., blue is surcharged with 81, and the initials of the post master in red.

Levant.—A new series of stamps has been put in use. Values and colors are:

- 1k., orange.
- 2k., green.
- 3k., carmine.
- 5k., violet.
- 7k., blue.

M. Asia.—The 2 1/2 reis, drab, bears the name of the colony as a surcharge, but inverted.

Mexico. This republic has come to the front with a letter card. It is of a large size with the usual perforation on three sides. The inscription is in black, and the upper right-hand corner is occupied by the green 10c stamp of the current series.

Since our announcement in the July number this country has introduced several new styles of registration stamps.

The letter registration stamps are rectangular frames, with the two upper corners cut off. The upper two-thirds of the field thus made contains a circular white band. The legend "Servicio Postal Mexicano" is around the upper half and "Certificado" on the lower. A large "C" in white occupies the center of the circle formed by the band, the rest of the circle being traversed by fine wave lines. Beneath this is space resembling that on a bank check, with "No." and a field to be filled in. At the base of the stamp on white ground "(Mexico D. F.)" These are in two colors, bright vermilion and rose. The packet registration stamp is also in two colors, the same as the above but is an oblong octagonal. The left-hand third of the stamp is parted off from the right-hand portion by a triple perpendicular line, and the portion thus separated is occupied by a large "C," shaded. The right hand of the stamp contains "PAQUETE" "DE CERTIFICADOS," "No." [with field to place the number upon] and "Mexico" each in different lines. A Veracruz has a packet and letter registration stamp of the same style as the packet stamp of the republic, except that it is printed in blue and is somewhat larger. The position occupied by the letter "C" in the above is filled by a shaded "L." The right-hand two-thirds of the stamp bears the lines "BUREAU D'EXCHANGE DE," "VERACRUZ," "Paquet de lettres recommandees," and, below these three lines, "No." with a field to place the number upon.

Monaco. A new series of stamps for this principality has been prepared in France, and was to be issued on the advent of the present year. They are to bear the effigy of His Serene Highness.

Montserrat.—A reply card, 1 1/2 d., has appeared. The 1d. stamp, green, and the 4d. mauve, both of the new die, are in use.

Norve. A reply card 1 1/2 d. is issued. The color of the current 4d. stamps has been changed to grey and the 6d. of the new die is in use.

New Zealand.—The current 1d. has been used provisionally as a 3d. stamp by surcharging it "Half."

Registration envelopes of three different sizes are in use. They are:

- 217x126 mm.
- 151x 98 "
- 133x 82 "

Newguinea has a reply card 3x3c., blue on yellow.

Norway. The following locals for Tronsberg are in use:

- 1 ore, blue on rose.
- 3 ore, green on green.
- 5 ore, rose on blue.
- 10 ore, carmine on white.

Ottoman Empire.—A new series of stamps has been introduced of the same die as the last, but the colors differ, and are as follows:

- 10 paras, green on pale green.
- 20 " rose on pink.
- 1 piastre, blue on pale blue.
- 2 " yellow on pale yellow.
- 5 " rose on light green.

The same stamps have also been surcharged in black Turkish characters with the equivalent of "Katcha," i. e. "contraband." Two new post cards, 20 paras, rose, and 20 x 20 paras, rose, have been issued.

Paraguay.—Two post cards have been issued bearing the new adhesives, 2c. red and 3c. blue.

Perak.—The 4c., rose, stamp of the Straits Settlements has been surcharged for use in this place, with two lines, "2 cents" and "Perak."

Peru.—We take pleasure in notifying our readers

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Cost since our last issue this republic has issued six new post cards, viz:

- 3c. black on white.
- 4c. "
- 5c. "
- 3x5c., blue on buff.
- 4x4c. "
- 5x5c. "

Porto Rico. - A three cent post card, white, with brown impression, has been issued. The design of the adhesive is the same as that of the current stamp of that value, and occupies the usual position.

Russia. The 1k., or 1/20 r., stamp has come into use and makes a very fine appearance.

South Australia has adopted a new news stamp. It differs from the last issue in that the legend "South Australia" is larger and the arms are smaller. A new service band, 4d., black on violet, is in use.

St. Christopher. - The color of the 4d. stamp has been changed from blue to grey.

St. Domingo is soon to indulge in a new series, now preparing in New York, this will supersede, and suppress the large field of provisionals.

St. Helena. - A 4d. stamp, surcharged on the 6d., is in the usual manner, has appeared.

Straits Settlements. - The following provisionals have appeared:

Two Cents, black, pe post card, on the 5c. blue.

4 Cents, in red, horizontally on the 5c. blue.

8 Cents, in black, horizontally on 12c., paper.

In the case of the latter it was found that the figure "8" was not sufficiently prominent to be readily distinguished and the stamp was, after a short time, re-surcharged with a larger figure "8" in bright vermilion. We are glad to acknowledge our indebtedness to our attentive correspondent, C. P. S., of China, for this information.

Sungei Ujong. - The current 2c., stamp of the Straits settlements has been surcharged with the name of this place in black.

Taiwan. - We have to add to the provisionals of this colony noted in our last issue that the following have also been used surcharged in the same manner as then described:

- 1c. on the current 2c.
- 25c. on the 1fr. of a former issue.

Tasmania (Van Dieman's Land). A new 1d. card, prepared in this colony, has been issued.

Tulimar. - An attentive correspondent in Bogota has kindly favored us with specimens of the following set, asperforated:

- 1c., grey.
- 2c., lilac.
- 2 1/2c., rose.
- 5c., brown.
- 10c., blue.
- 20c., yellow-green.
- 25c., black.
- 50c., green.
- 1 peso, red.
- 1 " purple.
- 5 " yellow-brown.
- 10 " orange.

Trinidad. - Two new registration envelopes are out. They are of the following sizes: 132x82 mm. and 152x98 mm.

Turks Island. The color of the current 4d stamp of this colony has been changed from blue to grey.

Uruguay. The new series as well as the 5c. blue, of the first and the second types have been surcharged "Que"

Vietnam. The 1d., brown, fiscal is used for postal purposes. The new stamp of this value is emerald-green.

Venezuela. - Quite a variety (as regards color and tone) of post cards of this republic has appeared.

We are indebted to our many friends in various parts of the world for furnishing us with early information of contemplated or accomplished changes, new issues and provisionals. Such information is always fully appreciated and will be noticed by us. We hope that they all continue their kind offices.

A RARE CHANCE !!

THE HIGHEST BIDDERS can secure FOR CASH ONLY - no exchange will under any circumstances be accepted - the following stamps, all warrants genuine and in the best state of preservation:

- *ARGENTINE REP. - 1888, 5c. red (large figure)
- " " " 1881, prov'l, 1c. red on 15c. blue (surch., reversed)
- *BERMUDA. - 1861, 1d. on 2d. blue, 1d. on 3d. buff, 3d. on 2d. blue
- BRITISH GUIANA 1853, 4c. blue, 1860, 1c. rose, 1862, prov'l 1/2c. light mauve, type of 1860, surcharged "1c. official," (2c. green, type of 1863, surcharged "2c. official")
- *CANADA. - 1877, "Service" envelopes, entire, 1c. blue and 3c. red "Official" envelopes, entire, 1c. blue and 3c. red
- 1884, prov'l 1c. green (halved 2c.)
- CAMP OF GOOD HOPE - 1850, wood block, 1d. vermilion and 4d. blue
- *COSTA RICA. - 1881, prov'l, 2c. brick-red (in reverse) on 4c. blue
- *CURACAO. - 1880, prov'l, post card 7c. on 12c. (surch. in reverse)
- *DOMINICA - 1882, prov'l, post card, 1d. carmine on white (stamp) 4d. surch. reversed
- *DOMINICAN REP. - 1843, prov'l, 1 franco 25 centimos, surch. in black on 25c. mauve (with network) prov'l, 2 francos 50 centimos, surch. in black on 50c. yellow (with-out network)
- *GRANADA CONF. - 1861, 1 peso, light rose
- *GRENADA - 1881, prov'l, 4d. purple (error "Ostago" instead of "Postage" in surch.)
- *GUADALOUPE - 1884, prov'l, 20c. on 30c. brown " " " 25c. " 35c. yellow " " " 30c. " 30c. brown " " " 20c. " 30c. " " " 25c. " 35c. yellow " " " 25c. " 35c. "
- *GUATEMALA - 1873, " " 1 peso, yellow
- JAMAICA - 1877, prov'l, postcard, blue and red on white " " " 4d. 1d. and 3d. " " " 4d. 1d. and 3d. (interlaced frame)
- *MAIL PACKET (R. M. S. P. Co.) - 10c. rose
- *MEXICO - 1856, 4 rs. red, 3 rs. claret, 1861-6, 4 rs. brown, 4 rs. red on yellow, 8 rs. green on brown, 1864, eagle, 3c. brown, 1866 (Maximilian), lith., 7c., 13c., 25c. and 30c. 1857, prov'l, 1 rl. blue, 2 rs. green on blue (Guadalajara) 1867, prov'l, 1, un read, white, rose, lilac, yellow-green, light blue " " " 1867, prov'l, 2 reales, white, rose, lilac, yellow-green, light blue " " " 1868, prov'l, un read, white, rose, lilac, yellow-green, light blue " " " 1868, prov'l, 2 reales white, rose, lilac, yellow-green, light blue " " " Registration Stamps (Rt.) blue, (C) "Paquette," "De Certificado," vermilion, (C) "Paquette," "De Certificado," rose " " " (C) "Service Post- al Certificado," vermilion, (C) "Service Post al Certificado," rose " " " (R) "Bureau D'Exchange De Venezuela," blue
- *MONTEVIDEO - 1856 (Diligencia), 60c. blue and 1 real red, (thick figures) 60c., 90c., 100c., 120c. and 180c. 1859 (thin figures), 60c., 80c., 100c., 120c. and 180c. " (block letters) 180c. and 210c. 1883, prov'l, 5c. green, surch. reversed 1884, " " 1c. black on 10c. red, surch. reversed
- NATAL - 1877, prov'l, 4d. surch. black double and treble on 1d. rose.

- NEW BRUNSWICK - 1857, 3d. (unused), 6d. and 1s. (used)
- NEWFOUNDLAND - 1857, 4d. (used) and 8d. (unused), both orange red 1865, 5c. brown.
- NOVA SCOTIA - 1850, 1d. red brown, 3d. blue (on blue and on white paper), 6d. dark and light green, 1s. violet 1860, 8c. green
- ORANGE FREE STATE - Prov'l, 4d. black on 6d. rose - two different types reversed. " " " 5s. green.
- PERU - 1832, 10c. green, surch. with Chilian arms in red in reverse. " " " 10c. green, surch. with Chilian arms in black reverse " " " 10c. green, surch. with Chilian arms in blue reverse " " " 10c. green, surch. with Chilian arms in purple reverse.
- PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, prov'l of 1881 - Fiscal surch'd "Habilitado pa Correos," and used as postage, viz: 2 1/2 c d p black on 10 cuartos bistre. un read " " " 10 " " " 8 cms. " " " 10 " " " 2 c d p yellow on 200 m d p green. un read black " " " 12 1/2 c d p blue. " " " red " " " 12 1/2 "
- PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, prov'l of 1881 - Fiscal used as postage without surch. - 200 m d p green un peso
- PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, prov'l of 1881 - Telegraph surch. "Habilitado pa Correos" and used as postage: 2 reales carmine on 250 m d p blue. PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, prov'l of 1881 - Telegraph used as postage without surch. - un peso brown 230 m d peso blue
- PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, prov'l of 1881 - Postal surch'd "Habilitado pa Correos" and new values: 2 c d p black on 2 c d p brown. 3c. green on 2c. carmine. 8c. " " 2c. " " in reverse. un read green on 5c d p blue. " " " 5 " " " in reverse. " " " carmine on 5c d p blue " " " green " " " brown. dos reales black " " " 2 1/2 c d p blue 20c " " " 8 " " brown. 20c " " " 8 " " reverse
- PORTO RICO, prov'l of 1878 - 5c light brown, unperf. 1881 - 5c orange.
- SANDWICH ISLANDS - 1883, 50c. red and \$1 vermilion.
- STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, prov'l of 1883 - "Two cents" black on 8c. orange. " " " " 5c. blue. " " " " 32c. vermilion. 2c. black on 12c. blue. " " " 4c. rose. 4c. red " 5c. blue 8c. black " 12c. " " " 12c. purple. 8c. in black and in red (double surch.) on 12c. purple 10c. black on 6c. mauve
- TRANBYVAL - 1879, prov'l, 1d. red on 6d. black. " " " 1d. black on 6d. black.
- *TURK'S ISLAND - provisionals of 1881: 2 1/2d. black on 1d. red (4 small). 2 1/2d. " " 1d. " (4 large.) 4d. " " 6d. " (heavy figure.) 4d. " " 6d. black (reversed, slender figures)
- 4d. black on 1d. red (heavy figure)
- TURCANY - 1859, 3 lire, yellow.
- VENEZUELA - 1875, 1 centavo, lavender, surch. in minute letters two lines reverse " " " 1/2 rl magenta and 1 rl vermilion, surch. in same way. 1879 (anterior), 90c. blue, 1, 3, and 5 venezolanos red. 1890 (anterior) 1, 2 and 5 bolivares blue and 10 bolivares carmine.

I do not bind myself to accept any offers for specimens of the list above, but reserve the right of approval. I have also a remarkably fine collection for sale. It comprises over 5,000 stamps, envelopes, newsbands and post and letter cards. All are in the best preservation. Many ancient, rare, specimens and numerous provisionals, some of which are hardly procurable. As a whole the collection is a rare and valuable one, in excellent, clean condition, as the stamps are but slightly attached with gum to the pages by the centre of each. To any one desiring to purchase I will furnish full details if written for and if stamps to pay the postage on reply accompany letters of enquiry. None but CASH offers will be considered.

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Constantinople, 3	10	Nevis, 2	10
Montserrat, 2	10	Tromso, 3	10
St. Lucia, 2	10	Turks Isds., 2	10
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Libania, 2	10	Mauritius, Prov. 2	10
Paraguay, 1879, 2	15		

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A PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

Our readers will remember that in November, 1881, just after we had presented to their consideration the first number of this journal, a philatelic exhibition was held in Vienna under the most distinguished patronage. That exhibition was eminently successful, and in our issue for January, 1882 we gave as full details concerning it as our space permitted.

We take pleasure now in announcing that another exhibition of, if possible, an even larger scale than its predecessor will be held in the same capital, commencing on the 28th of February next. The magnificent hall of the Imperial Gartenbau-Gesellschaft has been secured for the purpose, and there the formal opening will take place at 9 a. m. of the day above mentioned by His Excellency the imperial Postmaster-General. The exhibition will continue till 5 p. m. of the 12th of March. The balance of the proceeds of admission and other fees, after paying expenses, are to be devoted half to the funds of the benevolent Society of Vienna Post-officers and the other half to the Pension and Benevolent Fund of Vienna Letter Carriers.

Diplomas and Honorable Mentions are offered for exhibits in the several departments of philately, as publications, collections of postage, telegraph and fiscal stamps, etc., essays, etc., etc. The committee insures against fire, etc., all articles sent, and guarantees to return them to their respective owners promptly after the exhibition closes.

We regret that details of the scheme were not published sooner than they were, as the shortness of the time allowed prevents many persons interested who reside at a distance, i. e., outside of Europe, from making up and sending such an exhibit as they would regard worthy of themselves and of the exhibition. There can be no doubt that had sufficient time—say at least six months—been allowed many philatelists residing in distant lands would have been able to, and would have taken pleasure in preparing and sending exhibits that would have been creditable both to themselves and to their respective countries.

The committee engaged in preparing and managing the exhibition consists of Gustav Reitz, Editor von Bollheim, President, Rud v. Berger, Secretary, Emerich Ducekhalik, Treasurer, and Joseph Dolyak, Anton Laighammer and Wilhelm Rilke. These are all eminent and scientific philatelists, whose names are familiar to collectors all the world over, and will be recognized as a guarantee of the success of the exhibition. We are sorry to miss from this list the name of that eminent author in this science Dr Alfred Moschkau, who, as Secretary, rendered such valuable service and contributed so largely to the success of the former exhibition.

We sincerely wish the exhibition the fullest success possible, and shall await with what patience we can the receipt of mementos and also of the organ of the Vienna Club containing a full account of exhibits and proceedings of the meeting. We also hope that the two worthy funds to be benefited by the proceeds will have their treasuries materially increased by the event.

To Philatelists.

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