



PHILATELIC SECTION.

Brawford 2176

THE
STAMP ADVERTISER
AND
AUCTION RECORD:

A Monthly Magazine and Price List,

EDITED BY

CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

DECEMBER, 1889, TO JUNE, 1890.

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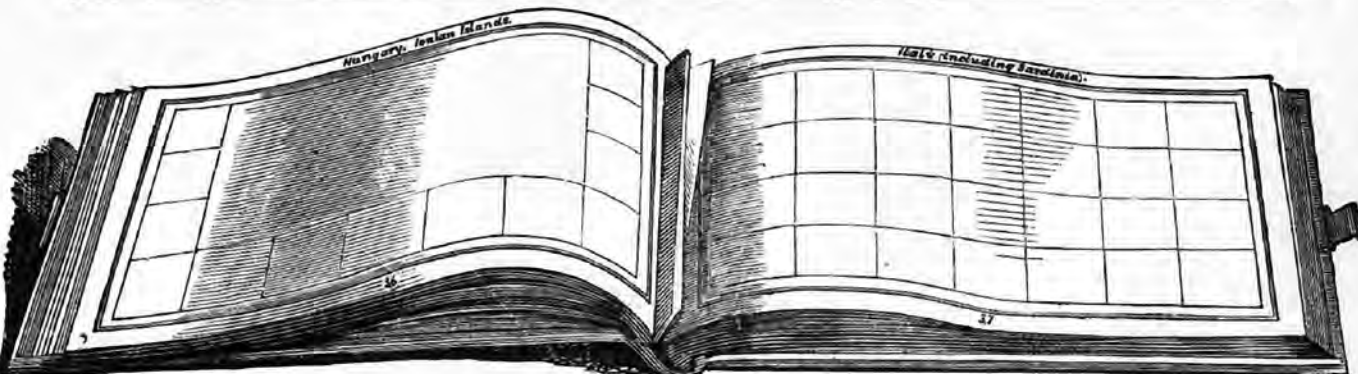
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54	GREAT BRITAIN, incldg 1d., black, 1 1/2d. env., etc.	Twelve	1	0	
55	" Compound envelopes, on blue or white	Fifteen	20	0	
56	GRANADA CONFEDERATION, including rare	Seven	1	0	
57	GUATEMALA, 1875, 1/2, 1, and 2 reals	Four	1	6	
58	" 1877, 1/2, 2, 4 reals, and 1 peso	Four	2	6	
59	" 1/2, 1, and 2 reals env., and 1 rl. band	Four	2	0	
60	" 1882, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 c.	Five	1	0	
61	" 1886, provl., 25, 50, 75, 100, and 150 c.	Five	5	0	
62	GREECE, including unpaid and new issue	Seven	0	6	
63	HAMBURG, Adhesives, all different	Ten	1	0	
64	" Envelopes, 1/2, 1, 1 1/2, 2, 3, 4, and 7 sch.	Seven	1	6	
65	HAYTI, 1881, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, and 20 cents.	Six	3	6	
66	HOLLAND, including first and newest issues	Twelve	0	6	
67	HONG KONG, including obsolete and new issue	Nine	1	0	
68	HELIGOLAND, obsolete, including error	Seven	1	0	
69	" newsbands and envelope	Four	0	6	
70	HUNGARY, obsolete and newest issues	Eight	0	6	
70A	" 1888, 1, 8, 12, 15, 24, 30, and 50 kr.	Seven	0	9	
71	INDIA, including envelopes and surcharged	Twelve	1	0	
72	" Service, 1/2, 1, 2, 4, and 8 annas, and H.M.S	Eight	0	6	
73	" Telegraph	Six	1	0	
74	ITALY, including old issues	Eighteen	1	0	
75	" Official Stamps	Five	0	6	
76	" Provisional 1878 Newspaper Stamps	Eight	1	0	
77	JAPAN, 1873-75, wreath series	Six	1	0	
78	" recent issues	Six	1	0	
79	" Cards, three issues	Six	1	0	
80	JHEEND, 1/2, 1, 1 1/2, 4, and 8 annas, native issue	Five	5	6	
81	LUXEMBURG, obsolete and current	Ten	1	6	
82	MACAO, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50, 80, and 100 reis	Eight	5	6	
83	" provl. issues, surcharged	Five	3	6	
84	MALTA, including obsolete and newsband	Six	1	0	
85	MARTINIQUE (French Colonies), including obsolete	Seven	1	0	
86	MAURITIUS, including provisional	Five	1	0	
87	MEXICO, including obsolete	Five	1	0	
88	" 1864, 1, 2, and 4 reals, and 1 peso	Four	5	0	
89	" 1874, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 c.	Five	5	0	
90	MEXICO, 1879, 5 Porte de Mar., 2, 10, 12, 20, 50, & 100 c.	Six	1	6	
91	MEXICO, 1879, Porte de Mar., 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, & 100c. Set of Six	Six	5	0	
92	MOLDO WALLACHIA, 1862, 3, 6, and 30 paras	Three	2	6	
93	MONACO, including envelope, and newsband	Seven	0	9	
94	MOZAMBIQUE, 1877-85, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50 & 100 r.	Seven	4	6	
95	" 1886, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50, 100, 200, & 300 r.	Nine	7	0	
96	MEXICO, Type, 1259, complete	Eight	15	0	
97	NEW BRUNSWICK, 1, 2, 5, 10, 12 1/2, and 17 c.	Six	4	0	
98	NEW SOUTH WALES, incldg. early issues & service	Nine	1	0	
99	NEW ZEALAND, 1882 issue and obsolete	Eight	0	6	
100	NICARAGUA, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 25 c. obsolete	Five	3	6	
101	NEW CALEDONIA, provisional issue and error	Three	4	6	
102	NORTH BORNEO, obsolete and current	Four	2	0	
103	NOWANUGGUR, anna, 1, 2, and 3 docra	Four	1	0	
104	NORWAY, including first issue	Ten	0	9	
105	ORANGE FREE STATE, including provisional	Six	1	0	
106	PAPAL STATES, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 40, and 80 c.	Seven	1	0	
107	PERSSIA, first issue, complete	Five	15	0	
108	" 1889, 1, 2, 5, 7, and 10 shahi	Five	2	0	
109	" including 5 and 10 kran	Ten	7	6	
110	" Service, 1, 2, 5, and 10 shahi	Four	1	0	
111	PERU, obsolete, current, and surcharged	Five	1	0	
112	" post cards, provisional, etc.	Six	2	6	
113	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, including surcharged	Four	1	6	
114	PONCH, 1/2, 1, 2, and 4 annas	Four	3	6	
115	PORTO RICO, early and recent issues	Seven	1	0	
116	" 1882, 1/2, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 mill, & 1 & 2 c. depeso.	Eight	1	0	
117	PORTUGAL, including obsolete	Seven	0	6	
118	PORTUGUESE INDIES, obsolete figure issue	Five	1	6	
119	" 1882, complete	Seven	5	0	
120	" Provisional surcharged	Eight	2	6	
121	BRUSSIA, 1850, 4 and 6 pf., 1, 2, and 3 sgr.	Five	1	3	
122	" 1851, env. uncut, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, & 7 sgr. R	Seven	7	6	
123	QUEENSLAND, obsolete and current	Five	0	6	
124	ROUMANIA, obsolete issues	Six	1	0	
125	" Unpaid letter, 2, 5, 10, 30 & 50 bani	Five	1	0	
126	RUSSIA, obsolete and current	Eight	0	6	
127	" Envelopes, newest issue and provisional	Five	4	0	
128	" Local Stamps	Five	1	0	
129	SHANGAI, obsolete and current	Five	2	0	
130	SALVADOR, 1867, 1/2, 1, 2, and 4 reals	Four	3	0	
131	SAMOA, 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 9d., 1s., 2s. and 5s.	Eight	3	0	
132	SANDWICH ISLES, obsolete and newest issue	Six	1	6	
133	SWITZERLAND, 1881, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 40, 50c. & 1fr.	Nine	1	0	
134	SERBIA, 1869, 1, 2, 10, 20, 25, 35, and 40 paras	Seven	1	0	
135	" 1881, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 paras, and 1 dinar	Six	3	6	
136	SIAM, 1/2, 1, 2, 4, and 16 atts, obsolete	Five	2	6	
137	" 1887, new issue	Five	2	6	
138	SPAIN, 1876, 5, 10, 23, 25, 40, 50c., 1, 4, & 10 pesetas	Nine	5	0	
139	" old and new	Thirteen	0	6	
140	" many rare	Twenty-five	1	0	
141	" some very scarce	Thirty-five	2	0	
142	" Official, 1885	Four	0	4	
143	" 1879, 1, 4, and 10 pesetas	Three	1	0	
144	" War Tax, various issues	Six	1	6	
145	" 1882, 5, 15, 25, 50 c., and 1 poseta	Five	1	9	
146	" Don Carlos	Four	1	0	
147	SOUTH AUSTRALIA, including surcharged, etc.	Eight	1	0	
148	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, Native States	Eight	2	0	
149	" including provisional	Eight	1	0	
150	SWITZERLAND, Telegraph Stamps	Four	0	0	
151	SWEDEN, 1872 issue, with envelopes	Nine	0	6	
152	" Official Stamps	Seven	0	9	
153	" Unpaid Letter Stamps	Seven	0	9	
154	SWITZERLAND, including rayons and envelope	Twenty	1	6	
155	" Rigi Stamps	Eight	0	6	
156	TARMANIA, including rare	Ten	2	6	
157	TIMOR, 1885, surcharged	Nine	8	6	
158	TOLIMA, 1879-86, 5, 5, 10, 10, and 20 c.	Five	2	6	
159	TONGA, 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1s.	Four	4	0	
160	TRINIDAD, including surcharged	Six	0	9	
161	THURN and TAXIS, including various issues	Ten	0	9	
162	" North, including 5 and 10 agr.	Eight	1	0	
163	" South, 15 and 30 kr.	Six	0	9	
164	TRANSVAAL, including provisional and 1878 issue	Five	1	0	
165	" 1884, 1d., 3d. red, 3d. black on rose, 6d., 1s.	Five	3	6	
166	TURKEY, obsolete, current, surch'd., & International	Ten	1	0	
167	" Emp. Ottoman	Seven	0	9	
168	" Unpaid and Interior, obsolete and current	Five	0	6	
169	" Constantinople, 5, 20, and 40 paras	Three	0	6	
170	UNITED STATES, War Department, including env.	Eight	1	0	
171	" Various other Departments	Eight	1	0	
172	" Envs., 1887, uncut, incldg. rare	Twenty-three	10	0	
173	" Metropolitan, 1, 5, 10, & 20 c. brown, and 20 c. blue, etc.	Nine	2	6	
174	" Telegraph	Eleven	4	6	
175	URUGUAY, including provisional and Too Late	Six	2	9	
176	VENEZUELA, 1880, 5, 10, 25, 50 c. and 1 Bolivar	Five	4	0	
177	" including first issue	Ten	1	6	
178	VICTORIA, old and new issues	Twelve	1	0	
179	" envelopes and bands	Six	1	0	
180	WURTEMBERG, old & new issues, & services stamps	Twelve	1	0	

THE
STAMP ADVERTISER
 AND
AUCTION RECORD:

A Monthly Magazine and Price List

FOR THE USE OF STAMP COLLECTORS AND DEALERS.

Edited by CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

Vol. I.

DECEMBER 14, 1889.

No 1.

RARITIES

FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS.

	UNUSED.	USED.
	s. d.	s. d.
Great Britain, 1d. black, V.R.	120 0	
Barbados, 1d. on half of 5/-, <i>unsevered pair</i>		80 0
Bermuda, uncatalogued rarity, 1d. milk-rose, <i>Imperf.</i> , large margins all round but very slightly damaged on upper left-hand corner		180 0
British Guiana—		
1850. 12c. blue, sharp clear impression, postmarked, cut square with good margin, rare and in fine condition		160 0
1851. 1 cent. magenta		25/- to 40/-
" fine pair		80 0
4 " blue		40/- to 65/-
" <i>fine pair</i>		120 0
1853. Line above value, and value in large type		
1 cent. brick-red		50 0
Ditto, value in small type		50 0
Without line above value—		
1c. vermilion		15 0
Unsevered block of 4 on original envelope, fine		60 0
1856. 4 cents. magenta, cut square, large margins, on original envelope		140 0
1862. Provisionals—		
1c. pink, border of pearls		80 0
" yellow " grapes (only 4 in sheet)		170 0
2c. yellow " crossed ovals		60 0
" " pearls		75 0
" " grapes, with error PCSTAGE, but cut rather close		130 0
4c. blue, crossed rosaces, without interior line		150 0
" " with "	200 0	

CHAS. J. PHILLIPS,

28 Spring Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham,

ENGLAND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS,

	<i>per annum.</i>
Great Britain - - - - -	4s. od.
United States - - - - -	\$1.00
France - - - - -	5 francs
Germany - - - - -	4 marks

&c., &c., &c.

Payable by Postal Order, Notes, or lowest value of Current Unused Postage Stamps.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
One-Eighth Page - - - - -	6	0
One-Fourth " - - - - -	12	0
One-Half " - - - - -	22	0
One " - - - - -	40	0

A Discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed for Standing Advertisements for three months or more.

No Advertisement accepted from any person known to us to deal in forged or faked Stamps of any kinds.

TERMS.

Nett Cash in advance.

All communications to be addressed to CHAS. J. PHILLIPS, 28 Spring Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, England.

CAUTION.

If the persons noted below do not settle our account at once, we shall have to publish particulars in this column.

J. A. J. R. - - -	Paris.
A. J. P. - - -	Powick
W. G. B. - - -	Cardiff.
G. M. - - -	London, E.C.
G. W. U. - - -	Of E., U.S.A.
A. P. Co. - - -	Of St. L., U.S.A.
R. A. - - -	Sunderland.
F. P. - - -	Edinburgh.

*Special**Bargains*

FOR

DECEMBER

—ONLY.—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Gibraltar, 1889, provisionals, 5, 10, 25, 40, 50, and 75 centimos—the set of six, unused ...	5	0
Costa Rica, 1863; ½, 2 and 4 reales and 1 peso; 1881, provisionals 1, 2, 5, and 10 cents., all unused except the first ½ real ...	4	6
(Catalogue price 10s.)		
Great Britain, wmk. Anchor—		
10s., blue, used ...	0	8
10s., grey " ...	2	3
£1, violet " ...	4	0
St. Lucia, 1884—		
6d. black and mauve... ..	0	10
Victoria, 1885, overprinted STAMP DUTY—		
3d. yellow and blue	2	6
4d. carmine and blue	2	6
Peru, set of 14 rare types of surcharge, some selling at 1s. and 1s.6d. each the set	4	0

NET CASH IN ADVANCE.

CHAS. J. PHILLIPS,
28 SPRING ROAD,
Edgbaston, Birmingham.

THE
Postage Stamps, Envelopes,
and Postcards
 OF
Australia,
 AND THE
British Colonies of
Oceania,
 WITH AUTOTYPE ILLUSTRATIONS,
 BY THE
Philatelic Society, London.

A superb and well-known Book, and absolutely necessary to those Collectors and Dealers who intend to take notice of water-marks, perforations, varieties of paper, etc.

NOTE.—An EARLY application for this work is necessary as I have but few copies on hand.

Price 12s. 6d., post free.

From
CHAS. J. PHILLIPS,
 28 SPRING ROAD,
Edgbaston, Birmingham.

The latest work of the Philatelic Society, London.

THE
 POSTAGE STAMPS,
 ENVELOPES,
 WRAPPERS,
 AND
 POST CARDS
 OF THE
North American Colonies
of Great Britain,
With Autotype Illustrations.

A magnificent Work, well sustaining the reputation the Society gained as the publishers of "The Stamps of Oceania."

This work contains a full history and account of all known varieties of the Stamps, etc., of British Columbia, Vancouver Island, Canada, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island.

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Price, post free, 8s. 3d.

+++++

From
Chas. J. Phillips,
 28 SPRING ROAD,
 EDGBASTON, BIRMINGHAM.

BARGAINS

FOR

American Collectors

The following Stamps are all used, and in fine condition.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

1851.	12c. black, imperf.	.. .. .	£0.40
	Ditto <i>fine pair</i>	.. .. .	1.00
1857.	12c. black, perf.	.. .. .	.20
1861.	5c. brown	.. .. .	.12
..	12c. black	.. .. .	.07
..	24c. lilac	.. .. .	.10
..	30c. orange	.. .. .	.18
..	90c. blue	.. .. .	.65
1868.	12c. black, with grid.	.. .. .	.18
..	30c. orange	.. .. .	.60
1869.	1c. buff	.. .. .	.08
..	6c. blue	.. .. .	.15
..	10c. orange	.. .. .	.15
..	12c. green	.. .. .	.15
..	15c. brown and blue, without frame	.. .. .	.75
..	24c. green and violet	.. .. .	1.00
..	30c. blue and carmine	.. .. .	.60
..	90c. black and carmine	.. .. .	3.25
1872.	7c. vermilion	.. .. .	.16
..	12c. deep mauve	.. .. .	.06
..	24c. bright purple	.. .. .	.25
..	90c. carmine	.. .. .	.06

Terms:—*Nett Cash in Advance.*

CHAS. J. PHILLIPS,

28, Spring Road,

Edgbaston,

BIRMINGHAM,

England.

Coins! Coins!

I WANT the following coins (*in good condition*) of the United States of America, and *will pay the prices quoted below* for any or all of them. Cash to any amount by return mail.



COPPER.—	Half-cent,	1796	.. .. .	40/- to 100/-
..	Cents.	1793	.. .. .	6/- to 40/-
..	"	1799	.. .. .	8/- to 60/-
..	"	1804	.. .. .	6/- to 30/-
SILVER.—	Half-dime,	1794	.. .. .	5/- to 10/-
..	"	1796	.. .. .	5/- to 8/-
..	"	1802	.. .. .	30/- to 100/-
..	"	1805	.. .. .	5/- to 15/-
..	Dimes	1797	.. .. .	5/- to 8/-
..	"	1804	.. .. .	5/- to 30/-
..	Quarter Dollar,	1796	.. .. .	3/- to 15/-
..	"	1804	.. .. .	3/- to 15/-
..	"	1823	.. .. .	25/- to 60/-
..	"	1827	.. .. .	25/- to 60/-
..	Half-dollar,	1796 or 1797	.. .. .	20/- to 80/-
..	Dollar,	1794	.. .. .	40/- to 80/-
..	"	1804	.. .. .	£50.
..	"	1838	.. .. .	15/- to 60/-
..	"	1839	.. .. .	15/- to 50/-
..	"	1851, 1852 or 1858	.. .. .	20/- to 40/-
GOLD.—	Half-eagle	1815	.. .. .	100/- to 150/-
..	"	1822	.. .. .	40/- to 60/-

Printed List of all my Wants in Coins post free on application.

REFERENCE to "LLOYD'S BANK, LIMITED," Colmore Row, Birmingham.

CHAS. J. PHILLIPS,

28 SPRING ROAD.

Edgbaston, Birmingham,

ENGLAND.

The Stamp Advertiser and Auction Record.

VOL. I.

DECEMBER 14, 1889.

No. 1.



HEREWITH we issue the first number of our New Magazine, and we appeal to the Philatelic Public to help us in this venture.

For a long time we, and most other dealers and collectors, have felt the want of a really respectable magazine to advertise in; one that should have a large circulation among the best buyers, and we now mean to try and supply that want.

Another of our chief aims is to publish month by month a really valuable and reliable *price list*, paying special attention to varieties of paper, perforation, watermark, etc. From our long experience and large stock we shall be able to give a list that is really reliable, and we trust that our clients will find it of much benefit to themselves.

We shall also publish the prices realized at the chief Auction Sales in England and America, chiefly those conducted by Messrs. Ventom, Bull and Cooper, Cheveley and Co., The Scott Stamp and Coin Co., and R. R. Bogert and Co.

How is it that America is so far in advance of this country in the possession of Philatelic Societies and Associations?

Here we have in London a first-class Society, doing work of the highest importance as far as collecting reliable data and publishing it is concerned (*vide*, the last two works issued by them, "The Stamps of Oceania," and "Stamps, &c., of the British North American Colonies."), but not of the least use to those collectors who live out of London.

What we want to see is the establishment of Philatelic Societies in *every* large town. Will not a few collectors take the matter up and see if between us we can stir things up a little?

We, for our part, are willing to publish all letters we may receive on this subject, and if some societies can be started we willingly publish a report of each meeting, list of members, rules, and anything else to lend a helping hand.

ON another page we publish the first instalment of our new *priced catalogue*, consisting of the first part of *New South Wales*. The prices given are the *real present value* of the stamps in a fine used condition. Owing to receiving more advertisements than we anticipated we are unable to give more of the Catalogue, but we hope to give a larger portion in our next number.

WE have received a number of letters in connection with this subject, and the general opinion of the Dealers seems to be that such a price list will do harm to their trade, as it will tell everyone the true value of scarce varieties; on the other hand we are warmly congratulated by most Collectors, and are told that a good and reliable List has been badly wanted and will be of great value. Of course there are two sides to every question, and we shall be happy to receive opinions on this subject from all our readers, and will publish the most interesting in our next issue.

WRITE freely, pitch into us, or praise us, as you like, we shall take it all in good part and shall be pleased to hear from you.

THIS first number of "The Stamp Advertiser" does not contain much except our Price List and Advertisements, we start in a small way and we shall endeavour to add some new feature of interest with each number, until we can claim to rank with *or above* any of the Philatelic Magazines.

OUR paper will be in the hands of most of our clients during the X'mas week, and we therefore conclude these short notes by wishing one and all "A very happy Christmas and a prosperous New Year," and hope that each week during the coming twelve months may bring a Philatelic *bargain* to everyone,—who sends a subscription to "The Stamp Advertiser and Auction Record."

PRICE LIST.

BELOW we give a list of the present market value of some of the Australian stamps, which we hope to continue month by month. The prices are for used specimens in fine condition, and we can supply all of them, *except* those marked with a star (*) at side; these are not at present in stock, but we shall be pleased to receive orders for them, which we will book and fulfil in rotation as soon as we can obtain them.

The prices below are for nett cash and no discount can be allowed in any case.

The *dates* of all the Australian stamps are taken from "The Postage Stamps, etc., of Oceania, by the Philatelic Society, London, 1887." This work can be supplied *post free* to countries in the Postal Union for 12/6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

"SYDNEY VIEWS."

January 1st, 1850.—Plate 1. No clouds.	s.	d.
1d. red	30	0
do. on bluish paper	40	0
do. on ribbed paper	80	0
August, 1850.—Plate 1 retouched. With clouds.		
1d. red	30	0
do. on ribbed paper	40	0
do. on blue laid paper	40	0
do. <i>variety</i> with <i>no</i> clouds... ..	40	0
January 1st, 1850.—Plate 1. Vertical lines.		
2d. blue	30	0
April, 1850.—Plate 2. Horizontal lines. Bale dated.		
2d. blue	28	0
do. "CREVIT" omitted	80	0
do. fan with six segments	80	0
do. no pick or shovel	32	0
September, 1850.—Plate 3. Bale <i>not</i> dated.		
2d. blue	25	0
do. hill unshaded... ..	25	0
do. fan with six segments	40	0
do. no clouds	40	0
do. laid paper	30	0

May, 1851.—Plate 3 retouched. <i>Pearl in fan.</i>	s.	d.
2d. blue	25	0
do. fan with six segments	40	0
do. laid paper	30	0
do. no pick and shovel	32	0

January 1st, 1850.

3d. green	18	0
do. bluish paper	25	0
do. laid paper	25	0

Note.—The prices of the above "Sydney Views" are for those in fine condition, and from an early impression of the plate; worn and inferior impressions can be supplied at half, or less, of these prices.

"LAUREATED HEADS." NO WMK.

January 1st, 1852.	s.	d.
1d. red	4	0
do. on <i>white</i> paper	12	0
do. on laid "	15	0
do. error, WALE	35	0
do. " " on laid paper	80	0
do. no leaves to right of "SOUTH"	7	6
do. <i>one</i> leaf only " "	12	0
do. the last two varieties on <i>laid</i> paper each	*80	0

January 24th, 1851.

2d. blue	1	0
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August, 1852.—Six-rayed stars in corners.

2d. blue	15	0
do. variety WAEES... ..	35	0

December 7th, 1852.

3d. green	6	0
do. variety WACES	20	0

April 30th, 1852.

6d. brown	12	0
do. white paper	15	0
do. error, WALLS	50	0
do. with unfinished star in upper left-hand corner... ..	20	0

May 16th, 1853.

8d. orange-yellow	32	0
do. no leaves on right of "SOUTH" *100	100	0

"LAUREATED HEADS." WITH WMK.

February 1st, 1854.	s.	d.
1d. orange-vermilion	3	0
do. error, WALE	20	0
do. no leaves to right of "SOUTH"	5	0
do. one leaf only " "	7	6
2d. blue	1	0

2d. blue, with the engine-turning of the border running through the word WALES	s.	d.
3d. green	10	0
do. error, WACES	3	0
do. error, wmk. double-lined figure 2	15	0
	*200	0

Note.—This latter variety is not chronicled in "Stamps of Oceania," but we have recently had one through our hands, and we also know of a pair of them in a noted collection.

January, 1854.—Imperf.

5d. green	40	0
6d. grey, brown, &c.	2	6
do. error, wmk. 8	6	0
8d. orange yellow	40	0
8d. red (error printed in the colour of the 1/-)... ..	*500	0
1/- red	5	0
do. error, wmk. 8	12	0
5/- violet	*50	0

Note.—Have any of our readers ever seen a pair of imperforate 5/-?

1856, Imperf.

1d. red, orange, &c.	1	0
2d. blue	0	6
do. error, wmk. double lined numeral 5	10	0
3d. green	5	0

1860-82.—Large square, wmk. large numerals, perforation various.

5d. green, perf. 12	10	0
do. pf. 12½ to 13	1	6
6d. umber, pf. 12	2	6
6d. lilac, &c., pf. 12	3	6
do. mauve, &c., pf. 12½ to 13	0	4
8d. orange-yellow, pf. 12	*20	0
do. pf. 12½ to 13	2	6
1/- red, pf. 12	5	0
do. pf. 12½ to 13	2	0
1/- carmine do.	0	6
5/- violet, pf. 12	*40	0
do. pf. 12½ to 13	1	6
do. pf. 10	1	0

1860.—Diademed, perf. 12 to 13, wmk. large double-lined numeral.

1d. orange-red	3	6
1d. vermilion	0	8
2d. blue	1	0
3d. green	0	6
do. error, wmk. 6	2	6

1863.—Idem. wmk. single-lined figure 1.

1d. pale red	6	0
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REPORTS OF AUCTION SALES.

THE First Auction Sale of the present season in London was the one by Mr. THOS. BULL, on October 5th, 1889. This sale contained many good lots, and nearly all the larger Collectors and Dealers were present. One fine entire collection of some 7,000 stamps was offered in one lot and was secured after some spirited bidding by Mr. Vernon Roberts, for the sum of £160.

Below are the chief lots with the prices realized.

LOT	Sold For.
	s. d.
4 Barbadoes, 1875, 5s. rose, unused ...	15 0
6 ,, 1878, 1d. on half 5s., unused	40 0
10 Bermuda, 1874, provisionals, 3d. surcharge; in Roman letters on 1s, in fancy letters on 1d. (unused), and on 1s.	40 0
12 Bolivia, 1867, 10c., brown, on original paper, finely postmarked	38 0
15 Bolivia, 1867, 50c., blue, used, fine copy	32 0
26 British Columbia, 1868, 1 dollar, green, fine copy, unused	24 0
28 British Guiana, 1853, 1c., rose red, unused	20 0
32 British Guiana, 1851, 1c., magenta, good margin	32 0
34 British Guiana, 1862, provisional, 2c., yellow, with border of crossed-ovals, fine copy	57 6
36 British Guiana, 1862, 4c., blue, fine unused copy, rare	67 6
38 British Guiana, 1851, 4c., deep blue, fine copy, large margin	62 6
41 Brunswick, 1864-5, 10ouletted, ½ sgr., 1 sgr., 2 sgr., all fine copies on original paper; 1 sgr., yellow, on white ...	65 0
43 Bulgaria, provisionals, 5 on 30 st., black surcharge, used	60 0
44 Buenos Ayres, 1851 issue, Steamship, 3 pesos, green	40 0
74 Ceylon, 1863, no w'm'k, 9d., brown, unused, fine copy, very scarce in this state	100 0
78 Ceylon, 10c. on 16c., lilac, 10c. on 24c., green, used, 10 on 36c., blue, unused	40 0
85 Denmark, 1863 issue, rouletted, 4 sk., 8 sk., green, very rare, 16 sk., the 8 sk. and 16 sk. unused	63 0
89 Fiji Islands, surcharged, V.R. in plain capitals, two cents on 1d., blue, pen stroked	38 0
90 Fiji Islands, gothic capitals, twelve cents on 6d., rose, unused	34 0

Lot.		Sold for.
91	Fiji Islands, gothic capitals, 2d., in blacks, on six cents, on 3d....	s. d. 40 0
92	Fiji Islands, 2d., in red, on the same stamp	38 0
101	Gt. Britain, 1840, a fine <i>unused</i> block of four, 6d., violet, octagonal stamps	63 0
102	Gt. Britain, 1878, w'm'k., Maltese Cross, 10s. grey, £1 purple-brown, beautiful <i>unused</i> copies	65 0
105	Gt. Britain, 1867, 8d., brown, <i>unused</i>	110 0
110	Guatemala, 100 centavos, brown, 150c., blue, and 200c., yellow	16 0
111	Guinea, <i>small surcharge</i> , 100r. <i>unused</i> , 50r., green, used, the rarest of the set	40 0
125	Jhind, 1874, on thin paper, ½a., 1a., 2a., 4a. and 8a.	30 0
127	Mauritius, 1862, envelope stamp, 1s., yellow, <i>unused</i> , cut round	40 0
137	Mecklenburgh Schwerin, 1861-66, 4/4 sch., shaded ground, <i>unused</i> , <i>rouletted</i>	50 0
142	Mexico, 1864, Eagle Tres centavos, surcharged, <i>unused</i>	70 0
143	Mexico, 1867, provisionals, Gothic, surcharge, black on grey, <i>very fine unused copy</i>	40 0
150	Mexico, 1884, 5p. and 10p., blue	70 0
155	Moldavia, 1854 issue, 54 paras, green, a superb used copy, guaranteed	80 0
159	Newfoundland, 6d., orange-vermilion, <i>unused</i>	31 0
160	Newfoundland, 2d. and 8d., vermilion, <i>used</i> , scarce thus	21 0
162	New Brunswick, 1857, 6d., yellow, fine color, <i>unused</i>	25 0
175	New South Wales, registered, orange and blue, <i>unused</i> and large margin, imperfect	28 0
177	New South Wales, ditto, a pair	57 6
189	New South Wales, Laureated issue, 1d., deep red, on <i>blue laid paper</i> , rare	20 0
191	New South Wales, Laureated issue, 8d. orange, and 2d. blue, stars in corners	37 6
200	New South Wales, Laureated issue, 6d. brown, on <i>toned paper</i> , with original gum, <i>unused</i> ...	31 0
222	New Zealand, 1864, w'm'k. N.Z., 2d., blue, <i>rouletted</i>	22 0
223	New Zealand, 1864, w'm'k. N.Z., 1s., green, <i>rouletted</i>	35 0
228	Philippine Islands, 1854-5, 5 ctos., orange red, fine copy	30 0
234	Philippine Islands, "Habilitado por la Nacion," surcharged on the 1r. blue of the 1854 issue	46 0
235	Philippine Islands, "Habilitado por la Nacion," surcharged on the 1r. violet of the issue of 1859-64, rare	32 0

Lot.		Sold for.
236	Philippine Islands, "Habilitado por la Nacion," surcharged on the 2r. blue of the same issue	s. d. 23 0
247	Portuguese Indies, 1871, large figures of value, 300r., 600r., 900r., violet, fine copies, <i>unused</i>	30 0
248	Portuguese Indies, 1876, with star above value, 300r., 600r., 900r.	32 0
256	Soruth, 1876 issue, 1a. red on white, 4a. black on blue, 4a. black on white, guaranteed, genuine originals	38 0
257	South Australia, 1859, 1s. orange, rouletted, <i>unused</i> , scarce in this state	52 6
271	Trinidad, 1859, 4d. slate violet, <i>imperf.</i> , <i>unused</i> , superb copy with large margin all round and original gum	60 0
272	Trinidad, 1s. blue black, <i>imperfect and unused</i>	42 0
278	Turks Islands, 2½d. on 1s., blue, <i>rare type</i>	25 0
279	Turks Islands, 4d. on 1d., red	15 0
280	Tuscany, 1850, on blue paper, a pair of 2 soldi	46 0
281	Tuscany, 1859, 3 lire yellow, used	130 0
282	United States, 1851 issue, 5c. brown, <i>imperfect</i> , on entire original letter	25 0
283	United States, 1857-60, four cents (1c. and 3c.), fine entire envelope on buff	16 0
284	United States, Providence R.I., fine copy	5 0
287	Victoria, "Too late" stamps, <i>unused</i> , with large margin, <i>very fine</i> ...	46 0
290	Victoria, 1862, 6d. orange, fine copy, <i>rare</i>	80 0
297	Western Australia, 1861, 6d. green, <i>rouletted</i>	25 0
298	Western Australia, 1861, 4d. deep blue, used	40 0

MR. THOS. BULL held his 11th Sale on November 1st and 2nd last; many of the lots contained a large number of stamps and we do not quote prices of these as they would be of no use to collectors unless the lots could be described in detail.

Very good prices were realised of which the following are given as a sample.

Lot.		Sold for.
11	British Guiana, 1853, 1c. red, fine copy with large margin, 4c. blue, fine colour (3)	s. d. 32 0
13	British Guiana, 1862, type set provisionals, 2c. border of pearls, good copy, used; 1853, 1c. fine vermilion <i>unused</i>	60 0

Lot.		Sold for.	Lot.		Sold for.
		s. d.			s. d.
16	Brazil, slanting figures, 18or. and 30or. fine copies, 60or., mounted...	50 0	264	Great Britain, 1d. black, V.R. in upper corners, brilliant copy on remarkably white paper ...	117 6
17	Brazil, complete set of the upright figures, perf., also the 1or. and 3or., blue, 2 shades of each, all unused but the 2or. which is penstroked ...	63 0	270	Great Britain, 4d. carmine, w'm'k. small garter, unused ...	170 0
24	Cape of Good Hope, wood blocks, 1d. deep red and 4d. dark blue, fine ...	46 0	271	Great Britain, 187c, imperf., ½d. small oblong, very rare thus, 1840, 2d. blue, 3d. rose with white letters, large margin, all fine copies, unused ...	60 0
29	Cape Verd, 40 blue, error, with blue Mozambique attached ...	20 0	275	Great Britain, 2s. brown, fine unused copy ...	19 0
36	Ceylon, 1861-63, w'm'k. star perf., 8d. extra fine ...	28 0	277	Great Britain, 1870, ½d. small size lake, plate 9, unused extremely rare ...	67 6
53	Grenada, ½d. double surcharge, 1d. fiscal, with 'Postage' written in black ink diagonally across the stamp, a very rare provisional, guaranteed genuine and signed "Thos. Redpath and Co." ...	36 0	278	Great Britain, 1d. red, plate 225, unused, fine copy ...	20 0
59	India, ½a. blue surcharged on H.M.S., very fine used copy of this rare stamp ...	34 0	321	Natal, 1s. green, tall thin surcharge ...	80 0
62	Ionian Islands, Lake, postally used, scarce ...	22 0	325	New Brunswick, 1s. violet, brilliant copy on original paper ...	110 0
80	Mexico, 1864, tres centavos, brown, 'Eagle,' very fine and rare ...	55 0	389	Queensland, 1882, 1d. and 2d. errors, imperf., used, large margins ...	50 0
88	Naples, Savoy Cross, ½ tornese blue, superb copy ...	60 0	397	St. Vincent, 4d. black surcharge on 1s. vermilion, used ...	27 0
162	Spain, Madrid, 1cto. bronze, used ...	16 0	406	South Australia, 1855, w'm'k. star, imperf. with large margin, 1s. grey lilac, error of color, printed in the color of the 6 ...	220 0
165	Ditto 3ctos. bronze, fine copy unused, rare... ...	52 6	412	Tasmania, 1853, 1d. blue, fine copy ...	33 0
166	Spain, 12ctos. blue and rose, perf., centre inverted, beautiful used copy ...	80 0	420	Tasmania, 1853, 4d. bright orange, cut square with large margin, unused ...	22 0
183	Turks Islands, 4d. on 1d. vermilion, surcharge, inverted ...	46 0	421	Tasmania, 1853, strip of three, 4d. orange penstroked with C. W. Coard, Sc. fine ...	15 0
184	United States, 1847, U.S. Post Office, 5c. and 10c., both fine; 1851, 5c., imperf. ...	25 0	431	Trinidad, 1d. black written surcharge on 6d. green, used and guaranteed genuine ...	16 0
187	United States, 1857, 5c., 24c., 30c. and 90c., used ...	22 0	435	Trinidad, 1859, perf. 6d. deep green, unused ...	21 0
193	United States, wrappers, small oval stamp, 1c. blue on white, blue on buff, 1st variety ...	23 0	441	Tuscany, 9 crazie on white paper ...	10 0
197	United States, U.S. Postage, 2 varieties ...	35 0	446	Victoria, 'Too late' stamp, fine copy ...	13 0
200	United States, 1851, 5c. red brown, good margins, fine unused copy ...	36 0			
202	Uruguay, 1859, block letters, 180c. green, used, fine color and clear post-mark ...	16 0			
223	Canada, 6d. purple black, on laid paper and ditto on wove paper, both fine copies ...	30 0			
237	Ceylon, 1861, w'm'k. star, perf., 1d., 2d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 9d., 1s. (2), 2s. ...	20 0			
239	Ceylon, 1861, 8d. dark brown ...	23 0			
251	Columbia, 1861, large rect., 10c. blue, used, and 1 peso lilac rose, unused, fine copies ...	24 0			

MR. BULL informs us that he has received instructions to sell by Auction early next year, one of the finest collections in Australia.

NOTE.—Any gentleman who cannot attend this sale can have his commissions faithfully executed by the Editor, who attends all the sales in London, and only purchases after a careful personal examination of each lot.

THE First Sale of this season, conducted by Messrs. CHEVELEY AND Co., took place on November 12 and 13 last, at the Auction Mart, London, E.C. There was a good attendance of buyers, among whom we noticed several from abroad, prominent among them being the well-

known American, G. B. Calman, of New York. Prices were very fair, and we give below the chief lots and the prices realised on each :—

Lot.		Sold for.
		s. d.
7	Argentine, 1876, 5c. rouletted, unused.	11 0
13	Bolivar 5 and 10 pesos	14 0
26	Brazil, Italic figures, 180 reis... ..	24 0
27	„ „ 300 „	28 0
33	British Guiana, 1862, provisional, 2c., yellow, crossed-ovals borders	70 0
40	Buenos Ayres : Steamship, "In," blue ; "To," blue ; and "Dos," blue (2 shades)	40 0
41	Buenos Ayres, 4 Ps. brown	21 0
42	„ 3 Ps. green	50 0
54	Ceylon, Imperf. 9d., fine specimen	39 0
55	„ „ 1s. 9d. green, unused.	25 0
57	„ No watermark, 5d. brown	13 0
60	„ 5 on 24c. plum, very rare	15 0
62	„ 10 on 16c. violet, scarce	10 0
63	„ 30 on 36c. blue, inverted surcharge, unused	21 0
72	Deccan, Officials, with red surcharge, 4 annas, used ; 8 and 12 annas, unused	14 0
75	Fernando Poo, First issue, 20c. brown.	15 0
77	Fiji, 2c. on 1d., blue, with V.R. in ornamental capitals	14 0
78	Fiji, 12c. on 6d. carmine, with V.R. in ornamental capitals, unused	35 0
72	Fiji, 2d. on 12c. on 6d. carmine, with V.R. in ornamental capitals	26 0
91	Granada Confederation, 1861, 2½ black, 5 yellow, 5 orange, and 10 blue	40 0
92	Granada Confederation, 1861, 20c. and 1 peso, both fine used specimens	18 0
93	Granada Confederation, 1862, 10c.	20 0
94	„ 1862, 50c., unused, original gum	20 0
95	Granada Confederation. 1862, grand pair of 50c., used	28 0
96	Granada Confederation, 1882, a matchless pair of 1 peso, postmarked	130 0
97	Granada Confederation, 1862, 1 peso, splendid specimen, postmarked	48 0
99	Granada Confederation, Registration, 10c., large, lilac, with fine perforation, rare	17 0
138	Mauritius, 1848, 1d. diagonal lines, and 2d. Greek border, both fine	25 0
134	Mauritius, 1d. Greek border, cut rather close, but grand colour	21 0
135	Mauritius, 1859, 2d. small head, a grand specimen, with enormous margin	23 0

Lot.		Sold for.
		s. d.
136	Mauritius, 2d. Greek border, a grand specimen, with very large margin... ..	12 0
137	Mauritius, 4d. green, with semi-circular surcharge, good clear specimen	42 0
	Mauritius, 4d. green, as above, but without surcharge, fine	16 0
147	Mexico, 1867, Gothic 1 rl. blue, a fine specimen	18 0
142	Mexico, eagle, 3 centavos, surcharged Mexico in Gothic type, a superb, unused specimen	60 0
155	"Chalco" provisional, 2 rls. black on green	21 0
161	Natal, 1st issue, 1d. buff, good used specimen	25 0
162	Natal, 1st issue, 1d. yellow and 1d. blue, both unusual	32 0
166	New Brunswick, 1s. violet, a splendid specimen, on portion of original letter	90 0
167	New Brunswick, "Connell" stamp, imperf., unused	42 0
176	Newfoundland, 1s. orange-vermillion slightly oxidised, but a fine specimen	85 0
181	New South Wales, Sydney view, 1d. lake	22 0
182	New South Wales, Sydney view, two 2d. blue	25 0
188	New South Wales, diademed, imperf., 2d. with w'm'k "5"	11 0
204	Nova Scotia, 1d., 3d., and 6d., magnificent unused specimens, with original gum	90 0
205	Nova Scotia, 1d., 3d., and 6d., good used specimens	16 0
208	Oldenburg a very fine collection of 33 stamps, including complete sets 1st, 2d., and 3rd issues envelope stamps, 1st issue, ½. and 1. gr., 2nd issue, ½., 1., 2., and 3. gr., cut square	67 6
209	Peru, Medio peso, yellow, fine specimen	47 6
210	Peru, Medio peso, yellow, with a surcharge in blue "4 R.," fine specimen on part of original envelope	90 0
215	Peru, Provisional, 1881-2, Gothic 25c. carmine, with inverted figure "2" in the upper left-hand corner, error, unused	21 0
217	Philippines, 1854, 10 cuartos carmine, very fine	23 0
218	Philippines, 1854, 1rl. ft. dark blue, grand specimen	20 0

Lot.		Sold for.	Lot.		Sold for.
241	Russia, Rare local, "Oustsolsk," 3 kop black on yellow	50 0	308	United States, envelopes, 1861, bi- coloured, 12c., 20c., 24c., and 40c., unused, cut square	26 0
245	St. Vincent, 4d. on 1s. vermilion, unused, rare	30 0	312	United States of Columbia, 1860, <i>error</i> , "Naoionales," used and unused	34 0
246	St. Vincent, pair of ½d. (in red) on 6d., and 1d. on 6d., both unused...	24 0	326	Victoria, 1862, 3d. claret, unused, original gum	20 0
250	South Australia, 1852, 1s. yellow rouletted, unused	27 0	327	Victoria, "Registered" and "Too Late," both very fine used specimens	23 0
251	South Australia, strip of 3 2d. <i>errors</i> , watermark "Crown and V."	20 0	379	Newfoundland, 3d. triangular, 40 <i>used</i> specimens and 12c. orange, 12 unused specimens	48 0
252	South Australia, grand pair of 4d. <i>errors</i> , watermark "Crown and V." ...	45 0	390	Portug Indies, 1st issue, 900 reis plum, four specimens, unused	42 0
255	Spain, Madrid, 1 cuarto and 3 cuartos bronze	80 0	391	Portug Indies, with star above value 200r. yellow, 8 specimens, unused.	40 0
260	Spain, 1853, 2 rls., used, a fine copy, splendid color	40 0			
261	Spain, 1853, 6 rls. blue, unused, original gum	17 0			
265	Spain, 1869, 19 cuartos brown, unused and original gum	25 0			
267	Straits Settlements, 1d. issue, a superb set of 9 values complete, all unused, and original gum	50 0			
271	Tasmania, 1st issue 4d. orange, fine block of 4	27 0			
273	Tasmania, 1870, 4d. blue	22 0			
275	Thurn and Taxis, envelopes, <i>lilac</i> <i>inscription</i> , ½s. gr., and 2kr., unused, cut square	17 0			
276	Thurn and Taxis, envelopes, <i>lilac</i> <i>inscription</i> , 2sgr., 3kr. and 6kr. entire, 3sgr., 2kr. and 9kr., cut square, all unused... ..	57 6			
285	Trinidad, 1859, 1s. blue-black, imperf. and unused	32 0			
289	Turk's Island, 4d. on 1d. red, 2 types	25 0			
290	" 4d. on 1d. red, large type	10 0			
291	" 2½d. on 6d. black, with the fraction in small type, unused, <i>very rare</i>	25 0			
293	Tuscany, 1850, 1 soldo yellow, on bluish pp., <i>unused</i>	15 0			
294	Tuscany, 1850, 60 crazie, red, <i>unused</i> .	55 0			
295	" 1850, 60 crazie and 2 soldi on bluish; 1854, 1 soldo on white, all used	90 0			
300	United States, 1869, complete set of 10, all unused, and with original gum	42 6			
301	United States, 1869, complete set of 10, also a specimen of the 3c. rose of 1866, with grille covering the entire stamp	44 0			
302	United States, 1870, 28 stamps, all with grille—namely, twelve 2c. brown, fourteen 3c. green, and 27c. red	15 0			

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Under above heading we shall be pleased to answer any enquiries as far as space permits.

- L.L., Beaver, Wis., U.S.A.—If you subscribe to our paper you will get all the information you require about the value of rare stamps. We shall be happy to send you a nice selection on approval if you will give us some idea as to class of stamps wanted, and also furnish us with a good reference or cash deposit.
- W. P.A., Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.—Yours to hand, but it is rather too bad to frank a heavy letter with only a 2c. stamp; we had 8d. to pay on it. Sorry we cannot accept your offer, *re* Agency, as we are at present in correspondence with another party in your district.
- F. C. F., Boston.—Thanks for subscription and good wishes, we trust you will find the paper very useful to you. We shall try to do what you suggest about cut square envelopes, we do not care for the stamps you offer us in exchange. Our nett. price for the Finland is 40s.
- P. H., New York.—We thank you for your article on the "Stamps of Holkar," but as there is nothing new to collectors or interesting to a Philatelist, we have to decline it with thanks. With regard to agency we have given refusal for your city in another quarter and have not yet had an answer. We shall be pleased to insert your advertisement on terms advertised in this number.
- J. T., New York, and others.—You state you would like to receive our paper monthly, but object to pay in advance as so many papers get subscriptions, and only issue one or two numbers. We are not of this class but have a good reputation which we do not want to lose. We give you our word of honour that, say, we could only issue three numbers, we should detain ⅓ ths. of our subscriptions and return the remaining ⅔ ths. to everyone who had subscribed.
- T. B. AND CO., London.—Your letter received just as we are going to press. You say that you "really do not see that, as a publisher you can refuse an advertisement unless there is something bad against the advertiser," we have not yet had time to consult a lawyer on this point, but when we have done so we will let you know the result.

TELEPHONE.

TELEPHONE.

Erard Le Roy d' Etiolles,

5 AVENUE DU COQ, (89 RUE SAINT LAZARE,) PARIS.

Member of the American Philatelic Association; the Amsterdam Society; the Internationaler Postwertzeichenhändler Verein zu Berlin; the Kjobenhavns Philatelist Klub; the Dresden Society; the Société Française de Timbrologie à Paris; the National Philatelic Society of the City of New York, etc., etc.

Extracts from my general Price Lists (in French) which I forward free on application.

Nos.	Dates.		Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
1	1888	Annam-Tonkin, surcharged A.-T., 1 on 2c., 1 on 4c., 5 on 10c. (100 sets, £1 4s. od.), set	0 5	0 6
2	1888	Argentine Republic, lithographed, ½c., 2c., 3c., 5c., 6c., 10c., 15c., yellow, per set	2 6	1 0
3	1888	Argentine Republic, lithographed, 30c., chocolate, 40c., slate, 50c., blue, (10 sets 13s.) sets	7 3	1 8
4	1889	Argentine Republic, lithographed, 20c., green, head of J. A. Roco	—	1 0
5	1882	Azores, small black surcharge on 2 reis gray (10 pieces, 2s.)	0 3½	—
6	1867	Bolivia, eagle, 5 centavos, violet	1 8	20 0
7	1887	Bolivia (type 1871) eleven stars, 1c., 2c., 5c., 10c., (10 sets 3s. 3d.)	1 1	0 6
8	1889	Brazil, 700 reis, mauve, numerals in centre	3 4	1 0
9	1884	British Guiana, wrappers entire, 1 cent, green, 2 cents, pink, (10 pairs, 2s. 6d.), per pair	0 4	—
10	1884	Bulgaria, tax stamps, 5cto., yellow, 25cto., pink, 50cto., blue, wavy perforation	2 6	2 0
11	1886	Bulgaria, tax stamps, 5cto., yellow, unperforated (10 pieces 1s. 8d.)	0 2½	—
12	1887	Bulgaria, tax stamps, perforated, 5cto., 25cto., 50cto., (10 sets, 14s.) set	1 8	—
13	1877	Cape Verde, crown 200 reis, orange, 300 reis, brown, per pair	6 0	2 0
14	1886	Cape Verde, head 100 reis, brown, 200 reis, gray, 300 reis, orange, (10 sets, 14s.) set	4 10	1 8
15	1886-87	Cochin-China, surcharged 5 on 25c., yellow, 5 C.-CH. on 25c., yellow, 5 on 2c., brown, 5 on 25, black on rose	3 4	4 0
16	1888	Cochin-China, surcharged 15/15 on 30c., brown, perforated (10 pieces, 4s. 10d.)	0 7½	0 10
17	1889	Cochin-China, surcharged Indo-Chine 89, 5, R.D., black on 35c., perforated (10 pieces, 2s.)	0 3	0 4
18	1883	Colombia, arms, 50 centavos, brown	4 0	1 2½
19	1883	Colombia, arms, 1 peso, pink (10 pieces, 8s.)	8 0	1 0
20	1866	Cuba, Isabelle II., 5 cent., violet	4 0	4 10
21	1883	Cuba, 20c. de peso, brown, four different surcharges, per set	—	20 0
22	1883	Cuba, 20c. de peso, brown, the Star surcharge	—	20 0
23	1888	Cuba, impresos, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8 mila. de peso, black (10 sets, 3s. 4d.; 100 sets, £1 4s.)	0 5	—
24	1887	Danish West Indies, surcharged 1c. on 7c., yellow and lilac (10 pieces, 4s.)	0 6	0 7½
25	1883	Dominican Republic, stamp of 1880, surcharged 5 francs on 1 peso, gold, network, heavy types	12 0	—
26	1888	Ecuador, 80 centavos, Crown	6 0	2 0
27	1884	Egypt, tax stamps, 5 piastres, red	4 0	4 0
28	1889	Egypt, 10 piastres, dark violet (10 pieces, 10s.)	4 0	1 2½
29	1878-79	Falkland, 1d. pink, 4d., gray, 6d., green, 1s., brown, set	4 2½	—
30	1868	Fernando Po, Isabelle II., 20c. de escudo, brown	16 0	16 0
31	1849	France, Republic 1 franc, vermilion, extra fine pieces	120 0	60 0
32	1849-50	France, head Republic 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 40c., 1 franc (10 sets, £1 12s.) set	40 0	3 8
33	1852	France, Louis Napoleon President, 10c. bistre, no reprint	8 0	1 6
34	1853	France, Napoleon III., 1 franc lake, no reprint	6 6	3 8
35	1859	France, tax stamp, lithographed, 10c., black	12 0	8 0
36	1870	France, Republic (Bordeaux issue), 1c., 2c., 4c., 5c., 10c., 20c., 30c., 40c., 80c., set	3 3	1 2½

Nos.	Dates.		s.	d.	s.	d.
37	1871	France, tax stamps, 60c, yellow (5 pieces, £1)	4	4	5	3
38	1871-72	France, tax stamps, 40c., blue	3	8	4	10
39	1875	France, error 15 cent., brown on rose, unsevered with the 10 cent., the pair	28	0	—	—
40	1880	France, pneumatic cards, 2in. type (50c., rose on buff, 8s.; 50 by 50 £1 4s.) the pair	30	0	—	—
41	1881-82	France, taxed stamps, 1fr., 2fr., 5fr., black	8	0	4	0
42	1884	France, tax stamps, 1fr., 2fr., 5fr., brown (the 5 francs single, 1s. 6d.)	9	8	2	0
43	1860	French Colonies, eagle, 1c., 5c., 10c., 20c., 40c., 80c., per set	2	0	0	7½
44	1872	French Colonies, Napoleon III., 5c., light green	—	—	2	10
45	1872	French Colonies, head Republic, 2c., brown	4	0	4	10
46	1872	French Colonies, head Republic, 10c., bistre (6d.), 20c., blue (10d.) the pair	1	8	1	2½
47	1877	French Colonies, allegorie unperforated, 30c., 35c., 40c., 75c., 1 franc, set	4	0	2	10
48	1878	French Colonies, allegorie unperforated, 25c., black on red, no reprint	20	0	8	0
49	1881	French Colonies, perforated, 1c., 2c., 4c., 5c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., yellow, 25c., rose (100 sets used, 16s.)	1	4	0	4
50	1881	French Colonies, perforated, 30c, 35c, 40c., 75c, 1 franc., set	3	6	1	10
51	1884	French Colonies, tax stamps, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., black, unperforated (10 sets 4s. 10d.; 100 sets £2)	0	7½	0	10
52	1884	French Colonies, tax stamps, 5c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 30c., 40c., 60c., black, unperforated	2	4	3	0
53	1884	French Colonies, tax stamps, 1fr., 2fr., 5fr., black, unperforated, set	40	0	—	—
54	1884	French Colonies, tax stamps, 1fr., 2fr., 5fr., brown, unperforated, set	10	0	12	0
55	1888	French Colonies, wrappers entire, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c. (10 sets 3s. 3d.) set	0	5	—	—
56	1886	French Guiana, surcharged Decembre, 0,05 on 2c., green, unperforated, 0,05 on 2c., brown, perforated, pair	6	6	8	0
57	1887	French Guiana, surcharged Avril, 0,05 on 2c., green, 0,20 on 35c., yellow, 0,25 on 30c., head Republic	2	10	3	4
58	1887	French Guiana, surcharged Decembre, 5c., on 30c., brown, head Republic	1	2½	1	5
59	1887	French Guiana, surcharged Fevrier, 10 on 75c, pink, unperforated	2	0	1	8
60	1888	French Guiana, surcharged Avril, 87 (Av not inverted), 20 on 35c. yellow (10 pieces new, 12s.)	1	8	2	0
61	1888	French Guiano, surcharged Fevrier, 88, 5 on 30c. brown, head Republic	0	5	0	7½
62	1886	Gabon, surcharged GAB, 5 on 20, 10 on 20, 25 on 20, 50 on 15, 75 on 15, per set	32	0	—	—
63	1889	Gabon, postal surcharges, 15 on 5c., tax stamp, 25 on 20c., tax stamp, per pair	8	0	10	0
64	1886	Gibraltar, stamps of Bermuda surcharged, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 4d., 6d., 1s. per set	10	0	—	—
65	1886	Gibraltar, II. issue, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 4d., 6d., 1s. per set	4	0	—	—
66	1889	Gibraltar, centimos surcharge, 5c., 10c., 25c., 40c., 50c., 75c. (10 sets, £1 12s.) set...	4	0	—	—
67	1887	Great Britain, 9 pence, violet and blue (10 pieces 1s. 6d.; 100 pieces 10s.)	1	0	0	2
68	1877	Guadeloupe, tax stamps, 40c., black on yellowish white, no reprint	1	0	0	—
69	1879	Guadeloupe, tax stamps, 15c., black on blue, 30c., black on white, pair	1	6	2	0
70	1879	Guadeloupe, tax stamps, 15c. black on blue, an entire sheet of 20 types	9	8	—	—
71	1879	Guadeloupe, tax stamps, 30c., black on white, an entire sheet of 20 types	19	4	—	—
72	1884	Guadeloupe, surcharged 20 on 30c., 25 on 30c., unperforated, pair	1	0	1	0
73	1884	Guadeloupe, tax stamps, 5 to 15, 20, 30, 35, 50 cestimes, per set	2	10	4	0
74	1884	Guadeloupe, tax stamps, 35c., gray (10 pieces, 6s.)	0	10	1	0
75	1884	Guadeloupe, tax stamps, 35c., gray, error Guadeloupe without G	4	0	6	0
76	1884	Guadeloupe, tax stamps, 50c., green (10 pieces, 8s.)	1	0	1	2½
77	1889	Guadeloupe, surcharged 3c., 15c., 25c. on 20c., perforated (10 sets, 6s. 6d.) set	0	10	1	0
78	1889	Guadeloupe, 3 on 20c., perforated (10 pieces, 10d.; 100 for 4s. 10d.; 1,000 for £2)	0	1½	0	2
79	1889	Guadeloupe, surcharged 10 on 40c., 15 on 20c., 25 on 30c. (10 sets, 8s.) set	1	0	1	2½
80	1889	Guadeloupe, surcharged 5 on 1 centime, perforated (100 pieces, new, 8s.; 1,000 for £3 4s.)	0	1½	0	2

Nos.	Dates.		s.	d.	s.	d.
81	1871	Guatemala, arms, 1c., 5c., 10c., 20c. (10 sets, 8s.) set ...	1	2½	—	—
82	1871	Guatemala, arms, unperforated, 1c., 5c., 10c., 20c. set ...	3	4	—	—
83	1885	Guinea, surcharge on Cape Verde, 5 reis, 10r., 25 pink, 25 lilac, 50 blue (10 sets, 13s.) ...	1	8	—	—
84	1885	Guinea, 40r., yellow, 100r., violet, 200r., orange, 300r., brown, set ...	8	0	—	—
85	1862	Hawaii, head in front, 2c., red, engraved (10 pieces, 8s.) ...	1	0	2	0
86	1881	Hayti, Republic, unperforated, 1c., 2c., 3c., 5c., 7c., 20 centavas, set ...	3	0	1	8
87	1882	Hayti, Republic, perforated, 1c., 2c., 3c., 5c., 7c., 20c. (10 sets, 6s.) set ...	3	4	0	10
88	1887	Hayti, head Solomon, 1c., pink, 2c., lilac, 3c., blue, 5c., green (10 sets, 3s. 3d.) set ...	1	0	0	6
89	1875-76	India, 9 pies., violet (10 pieces, 2s. 6d.) ...	0	4	—	—
90	1888	India, 9 pies., pink (10 pieces, 2s.) ...	0	3½	—	—
91	1887	Lagos, 4 pence, lilac and black (10 pieces, 2s.) ...	—	—	0	4
92	1887	Lagos, 1 shilling, green and black ...	—	—	0	10
93	1888	Levant, Austrian office, 10 paras on 3 kr., 20p. on 5kr., 1p. on 10kr., 2p. on 20kr., 5p. on 50kr., set ...	2	8	0	10
94	1885-86	Levant, French office, 1p. yellow, 1p. pink, 3p. carmine, 4p. olive (10 sets, used, 4s. 10d.) set ...	2	10	0	7½
95	1884	Levant, German office, 10p., 20p., 1p., 1¼p., 2½p., per set ...	1	10	0	8
96	1874-80	Luxembourg arms, perforated, 30c. mauve (8d.) 40c. vermillion (10d.) ...	1	6	—	—
97	1885	Malta, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 4d., 1s., per set ...	3	4	1	0
98	1885	Malta, entire wrapper, ½d. green (10 pieces, 10d.) ...	0	1½	—	—
99	1888	Martinique, surcharged 01 on 20c., green, perforated (100 for 4s. 10d., 1,000 for £2; 100 used for 8s.) ...	0	1	0	1½
100	1888	Martinique, surcharged 01 on 2c., brown, perforated (100 for 6s. 6d.; 100, used, for 12s.) ...	0	1½	0	2
101	1888	Martinique, surcharged 01 on 4c., claret, perforated (100 for 16s.; 100, used, for £1) ...	0	2½	0	3
102	1848	Mauritius, 1 penny, dark red, very fine piece ...	80	0	40	0
103	1848	Mauritius, 2 pence, dark blue, very fine piece ...	—	—	48	0
104	1848	Mauritius, Post Paid, 1 penny, light red, wide margin, very fine ...	48	0	16	0
105	1848	Mauritius, Post Paid, 2 pence, light blue, wide margin, very fine ...	—	—	20	0
106	1858	Mauritius, Britannia, surcharged four pence, black on green, fine piece ...	—	—	80	0
107	1859	Mauritius, small head, 2 pence, blue, very fine ...	40	0	16	0
108	1878	Mauritius, surcharged 13 cents. on 3d., red (10 pieces, new, 4s.) ...	0	6	0	6
109	1878	Mauritius, surcharged 38 cents. on 9d., violet (10 pieces, 14s.) ...	1	8	1	8
110	1878-79	Mauritius, envelopes entire, 8c., blue, 25c., violet, 50c., brown, the 3 pieces ...	2	10	—	—
111	1879	Mauritius, 38 cents, violet (10 pieces, new, 10s.) ...	1	2½	1	2½
112	1879	Mauritius, 50 cents., green ...	1	8	1	8
113	1885-86	Mauritius, 50 cents., orange ...	1	2½	1	2½
114	1887	Mauritius, surcharged 2 cents., red, on 13c., gray (10 pieces, new, 12s.) ...	1	8	2	0
115	1867	Mexico, Hidalgo, 1 real blue, on thin bluish paper ...	—	—	1	8
116	1879	Mexico, Diaz, 85 centavos, violet, and 100 centavos, black, the pair ...	10	0	—	—
117	1882	Mexico, Diaz, 50 centavos, yellow, and 100 centavos, orange, thin paper, pair ...	20	4	—	—
118	1886	Mexico, wrappers entire, 1c., green head, 2c., pink, numerals, the pair ...	0	4	—	—
119	1858	Moldavia (Roumania), 38p., blue on rose ...	160	0	—	—
120	1885	Monaco, head, 1c., 2c., 5c., 10c., 15c., 25c., 40c., 75c., 1 franc, set ...	3	6	—	—
121	1885	Monaco, head, 5 francs, red on green ...	5	8	—	—
122	1877	Mozambique, crown, 200r., orange, 300r., brown, per pair ...	6	0	1	8
123	1858	New Caledonia, head, Napoleon III., 10c., grey (1 entire sheet of the 50 types, £14) ...	4	10	—	—
124	1881	New Caledonia, surcharged N.C.E., 25 on 35c., yellow, unperforated ...	4	10	8	0
125	1882	New Caledonia, surcharged narrow types, 5 on 40c., red, in regular print only ...	4	0	—	—
126	1882	New Caledonia, surcharged 25 on 75c., pink, in regular print only ...	4	10	6	6
127	1883	New Caledonia, surcharged, 05 on 40c., red, in regular print only ...	0	10	—	—
128	1883	New Caledonia, surcharged 5 on 75c., pink, in regular print, and the same with inverted surcharge (10 pairs, used, 14s.) pair ...	1	10	1	8
129	1883	New Caledonia, surcharged 5 on 75c., carmine, in regular print, and the same with inverted surcharge (10 pairs, used, 16s.) pair ...	2	0	1	10
130	1884	New Caledonia, surcharged N.C.E., distended types, 5 on 40c., red, in regular print only (100 pieces, new, £1 4s.; 100 used £1 12s.) ...	0	7½	0	10
131	1884	New Caledonia, surch. 5 on 40c., red, in distended types, with inverted surcharge (100 pieces, new, £1 4s.; 100 pieces used £1 12s.) ...	—	—	—	—

Nos.	Dates.		s.	d.	s.	d.
132	1886	New Caledonia, surcharge with adorned types, 5c., on 1 franc., in regular print, and the same in inverted surcharge (separated), 100 pieces, new, £1 4s., pair	0	10	1	0
133	1886	New Caledonia, surcharge with adorned types, 5c. on 1 franc, in regular and inverted surcharge (tête bêche) the unsevered pair ...	1	3	1	8
134	1886	New Caledonia, small types, 5c. on 1 franc, in regular print (10 pieces, used, 4s. 10d.; 10 pieces, new, 4s.; 100 pieces, new, £1 12s.)...	0	6	0	7½
135	1886	New Caledonia, small types, 5c. on 1 franc., inverted surcharge (10 pieces, used, 12s.)	1	7½	1	7½
136	1886	New Caledonia, small types, 5c. on 1 franc. surcharged twice, one of which is inverted	3	4	4	0
137	1849-50	New South Wales, Sidney view, 1d., carmine (fine specimen)...	100	0	20	8
138	1854	New South Wales, head, 6d., gray-brown, unperforated	20	0	2	0
139	1860	New South Wales, head, 6d., gray-brown, perforated	—	—	2	10
140	1888	New South Wales, Jubilee set, 1d., Sidney view, 2d., Emu., 4d., Cap. Cook, 6d., Victoria, 8d., Lyra Bird, 1sh., Kangaroo	5	4	—	—
141	1856	Norway, Oscar I., 2sk., 3sk., 4sk., 8sk., per set	2	10	1	3
142	1863	Norway, Lion, numerals on left side, 2sk., 3sk., 4sk., 8sk., 24sk., per set	8	0	4	10
143	1867	Norway, Lion, numerals on both sides, 1sk., 2sk., 3sk., 4sk., 8sk., per set	3	4	1	3
144	1888	Panama, map, 1 centavo green (10 pieces, new, 10d.; 100 pieces, 7s. 6d.)	0	1½	0	1½
145	1888	Panama, map, 2 centavos pink (100 pieces, new, 12s. 10d.)	0	2½	0	2½
146	1888	Panama, map, 5 centavos blue (10 pieces, new, 3s. 6d.)	0	5	0	3½
147	1888	Panama, map, 10 centavos yellow (10 pieces, used, 1s. 8d.	0	10	0	2½
148	1888	Panama, map, 20 centavos mauve	1	3	0	7½
149	1888	Panama, map, 50 centavos brown	3	4	1	3
150	1888	Panama, label for registration, 10 centavos gray	0	10	—	—
151	1882	Persia, head of the Shah, 5 francs and 10 francs (10 pairs, 6s.; 100 pairs, £2 8s.) pair	1	8	0	10
152	1885	Persia, 1 shahi, 2sh., 5sh., 10sh, 1 kran, 5kr. (10 sets, 6s.) set... ..	—	—	0	10
153	1885	Persia, head of the Shah, 50c. grey, error (10 pieces used, 4s.)	0	6	0	6
154	1886	Persia, surcharged official 6sh., 12sh, 18sh., 1 toman (10 sets, 4s.)	—	—	1	0
155	1889	Persia, head of the Shah, unperforated, 10 chabis black, 1 kran orange, pair	4	0	—	—
156	1889	Persia, head of the Shah, perforated, 5 krans green	5	0	—	—
157	1885	Peru, arms, medio peso yellow	—	—	48	0
158	1854-55	Philippine, 5 cuartos vermilion lithographed, very fine	—	—	32	0
159	1859	Philippine, 5 cuartos red on plain paper	2	0	1	3
160	1861	Philippine, Isabelle II., 5 cuartos red heavy types	6	6	4	0
161	1862	Philippine, Isabelle II., 5 cuartos light red, small types	5	8	4	10
162	1863	Philippine, Isabelle II., 5 cuartos red	1	3	1	8
163	1863	Philippine, 1 real violet	32	0	—	—
164	1863	Philippine, 2 reales blue	28	0	—	—
165	1876-77	Philippine, Alfonso XII., 2c. de peso, 6c. orange, 10c. blue, 12c. lilac, 20c. violet, 25c. green, set	5	8	2	10
166	1878	Philippine, 25mils. black surcharged Habilitado, 12cs. peseta (10 pieces, 10s.)	1	2½	—	—
167	1880	Philippine, Alfonso XII., 2c. de peso pink, 2½c. brown, 8c. light brown, set	1	6	0	5
168	1882	Philippine, Alfonso XII., 2½c. de peso, 5c., 6½c. green, 10c., 12½c., 20c., 25c., set	6	0	2	3
169	1885	Philippine, Impresos, ¼ dec. green (100 pieces, 2s.; 1,000 for 16s.)	0	0½	3	1
170	1886	Philippine, surcharge un cent. U. Postal on 2½c. (100 pieces £1 4s.)...	0	3½	0	6
171	1886	Philippine, surch. 10 cents. U. Postal on 2½c. (10 pieces 8s. 10d.; 100 unused, for £4)	1	0	1	0
172	1886	Philippine, telegraph surch. (Telegramas submarinos), 1 peso on ¼c. blue	9	8	3	3
173	1886-88	Philippine, telegraph, 5 pesos green, not perforated	40	0	10	0
174	1887-88	Philippine, un co, de peso light green (100 pieces 8s.)	0	1½	0	2½
175	1888	Philippine, surch. 8 cent. Union gral Postal on 2½c. (100 pieces, new, £3)	0	10	1	0
176	1888	Philippine, Alfonso XII., 50 milesimas bistre (10 pieces, new, £1 4s.)	0	6	0	7½
177	1888	Philippine, such. 2½c. in orale on 1c. green, on 5c. blue, on 1c. brown (10 sets, 16s.)	2	6	3	0
178	1888	Philippine, surch. Habilitado, pa. comunicaciones, 2½ in ovale on 50 milesimas... ..	2	10	2	10
179	1888-89	Philippine, surcharged, Habilitado pa. comunicaciones 2½ in ovale on ½ de c., green, and on 10c. de p., green (10 pairs new, 10s.) pair	1	2½	1	8

Nos.	Dates.		s.	d.	s.	d.
180	1888-89	Philippine, surcharged, Habilitado pa. comunicaciones 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ in ovale, on 20c., de peso, brown (Derechos de firma stamp) ...	2	10	3	3
181	1889	Philippine, surcharged, Habilitado pa. comunicaciones 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ in ovale, on 200 mil de peso green (Derechos de firma stamp) 5 pieces, new, 8s. ...	2	0	2	6
182	1889	Philippine, surcharge Recargo de Consumos \$0,02 $\frac{1}{8}$, Habilitado on 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ blue, being now in postal use (10 pieces new 6s.) ...	0	10	1	0
183	1889	Philippine, surcharge, Recargo de Consumos \$0,02 $\frac{1}{8}$, Habilitado on 2c. pink stamps, postal use ...	4	0	4	10
184	1889	Philippine, surcharge, Recargo de Consumos \$0,02 $\frac{1}{8}$, Habilitado on 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ brown telegraph, postal use, (10 pieces, 6s.) ...	0	10	1	0
185	1889	Philippine, Impresos 1 mil de peso, 2m., 5m. (100 sets, 11s. 6d.; 1,000 sets, £4) ...	0	3	0	4
186	1884	Porto Rico, error 3c. de peso, brown, with 8c. de peso, unsevered pair	6	0	—	—
187	1884	Porto Rico, error 8c. de peso, yellow, with 3c. de peso, unsevered pair	10	0	—	—
188	1875-76	Portugal, 300 reis, violet (10 pieces, 2s.; 100 pieces, 16s.) ...	2	10	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
189	1879-80	Portugal, 150 reis, yellow (10 pieces, 3s. 6d.) ...	1	8	0	5
190	1864	Prussia, telegraph, gray, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ s., 5s., 8s., 10s., 12s., 15 silbergr, set	200	0	—	—
191	1885	Reunion, surcharges, 5 on 40c. eagle, 5 on 30c. Napoleon, 5 on 40c. head Republic, 5 on 70c., 5 on 30c., 10 on 40c., 20 on 30c., 25 on 40c. eagle (10 sets, new, £1 12.; 10 sets, used, £2) ...	4	0	4	10
192	1889	Reunion, tax stamps, provisional issue, 5c., 10c., 20c., 30c., black on white paper, set of four ...	8	0	4	0
193	1857	Russia, arms, 10 kop., blue and brown, unperforated ...	20	0	4	0
194	1863	St. Lucia, light blue and light green, the pair ...	4	10	—	—
195	1883	St. Lucia, surcharge sixpence on lilac stamp of 1865 (10 pieces, 12s.)	1	8	2	0
196	1887	St. Lucia, wrappers entire, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green, 1d. pink (10 pairs, 2s. 6d.) pair	0	4	—	—
197	1885	St. Pierre and Micquelon, gothic, surcharge 10 and 15 S.P.M. on 40c. (10 pairs, 8s.) pair ...	1	0	—	—
198	1885	St. Pierre and Micquelon, surcharged S.P.M. 05 on 20c., 05 on 35c., 05 on 75c., 05 on 1 franc ...	8	0	6	10
199	1885	St. Pierre and Micquelon, surcharged, S.P.M. on 2c. perforated, regular print ...	24	0	—	—
200	1885	St. Pierre and Micquelon, surcharged S.P.M. on 2c. perforated, inverted print ...	20	0	—	—
201	1885	St. Pierre and Micquelon, surcharged S.P.M. 5 on 4c. perforated, regular print ...	3	6	4	10
202	1885	St. Pierre and Micquelon, surcharged S.P.M. 05 on 40c. not perforated	1	0	0	10
203	1885	St. Pierre and Micquelon, surcharged S.P.M. 10 on 40c., unperforated, M inverted, unsevered pair... ...	4	0	—	—
204	1877-82	Samoa, 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 9d., 1s., 2s., 5s., (10 sets, 4s. 10d.) set ...	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
205	1867	San Salvador (vulcan) $\frac{1}{2}$ r., 1r., 2r., 4 reales (10 sets, 18s.) ...	2	6	—	—
206	1874	San Salvador, surcharged Contra Sello 1874, $\frac{1}{2}$ r., 1r., 2r., 4r. (10 sets, £2 8s.) set ...	6	0	—	—
207	1887	Senegal, surcharge 5 on 20c. green perforated, in the 2 types of 5 ...	1	3	—	—
208	1887	Senegal, surcharge, 5 on 30c. brown perforated, in the 2 types of 5 ...	1	10	—	—
209	1887	Senegal, surcharge 10 on 4c. claret, perforated, in the 4 types of 10 ...	4	0	—	—
210	1887	Senegal, surcharge 10 on 20c. green perforated, in the 5 types of 10 ...	8	0	8	0
211	1887	Senegal, surcharge 15 on 20c. green perforated, in the 7 types of 15 ...	10	0	12	0
212	1883	Siam, head, $\frac{1}{18}$ f. blue, $\frac{1}{8}$ f. carmine, $\frac{1}{4}$ f. red, 1 sig. yellow, 1 sal. orange, (10 sets, 18s.) set ...	2	4	1	3
213	1887	Siam, new design, 2a., 3a., 4a., 8a., 12a., 24a., 64 atts, per set ...	8	0	6	6
214	1855	South Australia, 2 pence red brown unperforated, with wide margin ...	—	—	1	6
215	1886	Surinam, tax stamps, all lilac, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40c. (10 sets, £1 12s.) set	4	0	—	—
216	1885	Transvaal, surcharge $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 3d. red (1883), $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 1s. green (1869), $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 3d. lilac (1885), 1p. on 4d. green (1879), 2p. on 6d. (1879) (10 sets for £2) per set ...	4	10	—	—
217	1885	Trinidad, tax stamps, black, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 8d. the set ...	40	0	6	6
218	1885	Trinidad, tax stamps, black, 6d. (2s.) 1 shilling (3s. 4d.) the pair ...	—	—	4	10
219	1888	Tunis, I issue, 1c., 2c., 5c., 15c., 25c., 40c., 75c., set ...	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
220	1888	Tunis, I issue, 5 francs mauve ...	6	6	4	10
221	1888	Tunis, II issue, 1c., 2c., 5c., 15c., 25c., 40c., 75c., set... ...	2	0	1	10
222	1888	Tunis, II issue, 1 franc olive ...	1	3	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
223	1850	Tuscany, lion, bluish paper, 1 crazia pink, 2 cr. blue, 4 cr. green, 6 cr. blue. 9 cr. violet ...	—	—	1	3

Nos.	Dates.		s.	d.	s.	d.
224	1854	Tuscany, Newspapers hand stamped, 2 soldi black on pelure paper ...	0	10	—	—
225	1856	Tuscany, lion, white paper, 1 crazier pink, 2 cr. blue, 4 cr. green, 6 cr. blue ...	—	—	0	10
226	1860	Tuscany, cross, 1 centes lilac, 5c. green, 10c. brown, 20c. blue, 40c. pink ...	—	—	2	3
227	1859	Two Sicilies, head to left, ½gr., 1gr., 2gr., 5gr., 20gr., 50 grano, set ...	6	10	10	0
228	1869	U.S. of America, 1c. Franklin, 2c. carrier, 3c. engine, 6c. Washington, 10c. arms, 12c. ship, 15c. discovery of America, set of 7 stamps...	—	—	3	8
229	1869	U.S. of America, 24c. declaration (8/-), 30c. arms (3/3), 90c. Lincoln (£1), set of 3 ...	—	—	30	0
230	1875	U.S. of America, Newspapers 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10c. black, 12, 24, 36, 48, 72, 96c. carmine, dollar 1'92 brown, dollars 3, 6, 9, 12, 24, 36, 48, 60 violet, complete set ...	600	0	—	—
231	1879	U.S. of America, return stamp, head (officially sealed) brown engraved (10 pieces 4/-) ...	0	6	—	—
232	1888	U.S. of America, return stamp, head (officially sealed) brown lithographed (10 pieces 3/3) ...	0	5	—	—
233	1852	Victoria, queen on the throne, 2 pence brown, engraved ...	—	—	4	0
234	1852	Victoria, queen on the throne, 2 pence brown, lithographed ...	—	—	2	0
235	1883	Wurtemberg, 2 mark yellow and black (10 pieces 2/6)...	—	—	0	4
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"Few of our Australasian collections are comparable with this particular one, as regards the number and condition of the rarities and gems contained therein; in fact, many of the stamps are unique copies. . . . His treasures having continued to accumulate we now find a truly magnificent collection. . . . The first stamps to attract an earnest collector are those of Oceania. . . . We find his pages of 'Sydney Views' and 'Laureated' are exceeding fine, and include quite a number of unique unused copies, rare shades, scarce errors, &c. His other Australasian stamps are very fine, but the 'gems' which are equally deserving of notice are too numerous for our space. When we come to the foreign stamps, we find a great number of rarities calculated to make a collector's mouth water. . . . There are also to be found some hundreds of other '*pearls of priceless worth*' in this collection, but our very limited space prevents our giving a full description of these at present, but we hope to do so at some future time. No true collector could well take a look through the pages of this collection without feeling his enthusiasm aroused."

35 OLD JEWRY, LONDON, E.C.

THE
STAMP ADVERTISER
 AND
AUCTION RECORD:

A Monthly Magazine and Price List

FOR THE USE OF STAMP COLLECTORS AND DEALERS.

Edited by CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

Vol. I.

JANUARY 14, 1890.

No 2.

PRICE 6D. EACH, OR SUBSCRIPTION 4/- PER ANNUM.

RARITIES

FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS.

	s.	d.
Victoria, 1852, Queen on throne, 2d. chestnut-brown, engraved, a grand sheet of the 50 different varieties, all properly arranged and in fine condition, and lightly postmarked	200	0
Victoria, 1861, 2/- green, <i>rouletted</i> , fine used stamp, showing the roulettes all round, guaranteed genuine	90	0
Sierra Leone, 1861, 6d. lilac. <i>Imperf.</i> and unused. Very large margin, and extra fine	160	0
Newfoundland, 1860, 1/- <i>scarlet-vermilion</i> . A superb stamp, large margin, and beautiful colour, lightly postmarked	130	0
Newfoundland, 2d. <i>scarlet-vermilion</i> , used	22	6
Newfoundland, 6d. , " very fine	60	0
Newfoundland, 8d. " " "	12	0
Newfoundland, 2d. <i>orange-vermilion</i> , "	15	0
Newfoundland, 4d. " " very fine	35	0
Newfoundland, 6d. " " "	20	0
Newfoundland, 6d. " " extra fine, and wide margins	30	0
Newfoundland, 1/- " " fine	125	0

CHAS. J. PHILLIPS,

28 Spring Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham,

ENGLAND

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No Advertisement accepted from any person known to us to deal in forged or faked Stamps of any kinds.

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NOTICE.

We have recently arranged a large portion of our Stock into small Books, 5 x 3 inches, on thin paper. Each country is arranged in chronological order, and contains many of the great rarities, as well as all varieties of shades, watermarks, and perforations.

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To Stamp Collectors and Dealers IN NORTH AMERICA.



I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I have appointed

Mr. C. B. CORWIN,

108 Water Street, NEW YORK,

My Sole Agent for this Paper for the whole of NORTH AMERICA, and from this date all communications re Advertisements and Subscriptions must be addressed to him.

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The International Postage Stamp Album.



EIGHTH EDITION.

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Illustrated with about 2,800 Engravings of Stamps, and 100 of Arms, and giving also Geographical, Statistical, and Historical Notes upon every Country.

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WM. HADLOW, JUN.,

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Desires correspondence with Collectors relative to Sale or Exchange of Duplicates.

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All London Sales of Stamps attended and Commissions executed.

Good price given for old collections.

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OF**

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STAMPS

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CHAS. J. PHILLIPS,

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ENGLAND.

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IMPORTER OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL STAMPS,
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	1 Pkt.	6 Pkts.
	s. d.	s. d.
250 Varieties, used and unused ...	2 6	12 0
500 " " " " ...	4 0	21 0
750 " " " " ...	10 0	50 0
1000 " " " " ...	17 0	80 0
1500 " " " " ...	40 0	120 0
2000 " " " " ...	80 0	

UNUSED CHEAP SETS.

No. In Set.	1 Set.	6 Sets.
	s. d.	s. d.
6 Cashmere, circular, 1865-66 ...	9 0	
8 Do. rect., 1883 ...	2 0	10 6
5 Corea ...	1 3	6 0
2 Persia, 5.10 fr. (used) ...	1 0	4 0
4 Do. official, 1866 ...	1 6	8 0
7 Portuguese Indies, 1½, 4½, 6 reis, 1 2 4 8, Tongus ...	2 6	12 0
6 Sarawak, 1889 ...	3 0	15 6
5 Siam, first issue ...	2 3	12 0
4 Cape, triangular (used), 1d., 4d., 6d., 1s. ...	5 0	30 0
7 Gold Coast (used) ...	1 0	5 6
5 St. Helena ...	2 6	15 0
3 Liberia, 1864 ...	2 0	10 6
5 Mauritius, Britannia ...	1 9	9 0
6 Natal, 1880-83 (used) ...	1 6	9 0
9 Sierra Leone, 9 (used) ...	1 6	9 0
9 United States, 1869 (used), 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 12, 15, 24, 90 ...	25 6	
U. S. War, complete ...	4 6	24 0
5 Antigua, 1862, 1867 (used) ...	1 9	10 6
4 Chili, 1863 (used) ...	0 9	4 6
4 Dominica, 1870 (used) ...	1 9	9 0
8 Do. 1880 (used) ...	6 6	
5 Do. 1885 ...	2 6	
4 Guatemala, 1875 ...	0 8	3 0
3 Do. 1878 ...	0 6	1 6
4 Do. 1878 ...	1 0	5 6
5 Do. bird, 1881 (50 sets 20/-) ...	0 8	2 9
5 Do. surcharge, red, 1886 ...	2 6	10 6
5 Mexico, 1874 ...	1 0	5 0
4 Do. 1864 ...	2 0	9 0
3 Do. Max ...	1 6	8 0
4 Nicaragua, 1869 ...	1 6	8 0
5 Do. 1882 ...	1 6	8 0

USED STAMPS.

	100 s. d.	500 s. d.	1000 s. d.
Mexico, 12 varieties ...	2 0	8 0	15 0
Bulgaria ...	1 8	7 6	15 0
Turkey, old and new varieties ...	1 3	5 0	10 0
Roumelia ...	1 6	7 6	15 0
Levant ...	4 0		
Egypt ...	1 6		
Gold Coast, 5 ...	5 6		
Sierra Leone, 5 ...	5 6		
Central and South America, No Mexico or Chili, over 20 varieties ...	4 0	18 0	36 0
Peru, 5 varieties ...	3 3	18 0	34 0
Do. 10 do. ...	6 0	30 0	54 0
Newfoundland, 5 varieties ...	5 6	30 0	60 0

USED STAMPS.

	Per doz.
Nova Scotia 1d., brown ...	120 0
Ditto 3d., blue ...	24 0
Ditto 6d., green ...	96 0
Ditto 12½d., black ...	6 0
Newfoundland, 13c. ...	14 0
Ditto 3d., green ...	15 0
Ditto 1c., roul ...	5 0
Ditto 2c., roul ...	5 0

USED STAMPS—continued.

	Per dozen.
	s. d.
Nevis, 1867, 1d., lake ...	6 6
Ditto 1/-, green ...	36 0
Ditto 2½d., brown ...	9 0
Peru, Llama, green ...	1 3
Ditto do. red ...	1 6
Ditto do. brown ...	2 0
Ditto 1874, unpaid 10c. ...	0 10
Ditto ditto 5c. ...	7 6
Ditto ditto 20c. ...	12 0
Ditto envelopes assorted ...	1 0
Trinidad, 1854, 1d., red ...	24 0
Ditto 6d., green ...	2 6
Ditto 1s., violet ...	4 0
Ditto 1/2, mauve ...	3 6
Ditto unpaid assorted ...	4 0
Turks Isle, ½ on 1d., red ...	12 0
Ditto ½ on 6d. ...	24 0
Ditto ½ on 1s. ...	30 0
Ditto 1867, 6d., black ...	24 0
Ditto do. 1s., state ...	39 0
St. Vincent, 6d., green ...	4 0
Ditto ¼d., orange ...	2 9
Ditto 2½d., lake ...	1 6
Ditto sur. 1d. on 2½d., lake ...	16 0
South Australia, 1860, 2d., vermilion ...	2 6
Victoria, Queen on throne, 6d., blue ...	6 0
Ditto 5s., blue-red ...	12 0
United States, 1869, 12c. ...	6 0
Ditto do. 24c. ...	48 0
Ditto do. 90c. ...	each 15 0
Ditto 1880, 90c. ...	3 0
Barbadoes, 1861, 4d., red ...	3 6
Ditto 1862, 6d., vermilion ...	5 0
Ditto do. 1s., black ...	4 0
Ditto 1875, 6d., orange ...	2 9
Ditto do. 1s., purple ...	3 0
Ditto 1861, ½d., 1d. ...	0 9
B Honduras, 4d., violet ...	8 6
Canada 6d., black ...	each 12 0
Ditto Sixpence, green ...	each 15 0
Ditto 10d., blue ...	each 8 0
Canada, 1868, 2c. ...	1 0
Ditto do. 6c. ...	1 0
Ditto do. 12½c. ...	1 6
Ditto 1859, 10c. ...	5 0
Ditto do. 12½c. ...	3 6
Ditto do. 17c. ...	5 0
Grenada, 1860, 6d., lake ...	5 0
Ditto 1874, 6d., orange ...	5 0
Ditto 1881, ½d., violet ...	3 0
Ditto do. 2½d., plum ...	12 0
Ditto do. 4d., blue ...	16 0
Ditto do. 1s., violet ...	20 0
St. Lucia, 1863, 4d., blue ...	36 0
Ditto do. 6d., green ...	36 0
Ditto 1865, 1d., black ...	4 6
Ditto do. 6d., violet ...	18 0
Ditto 1883, 2½d., sur. ...	10 0
Ditto do. 6d., sur. ...	10 0
Mexico, 1864, 1 reals, red ...	2 0
Ditto do. 2 reals, blue ...	3 6
Ditto do. eagle, yellow ...	4 0
Ditto do. Max, litho yellow ...	12 0
Ditto 1869, assorted ...	3 0
Montserrat, 2½d., brown ...	10 0
B. Guania, 2c. on 2c., black provisional ...	5 0
New Brunswick, 3c., red ...	53 0
Ditto 2c., yellow ...	3 6
Ditto 5c., green ...	3 6
Ditto 17c., black ...	14 0

R. WINKLE has an immense variety of Rarities for Advanced Collectors at Moderate Prices. Sheets or Books sent on approval on receipt of good English references. He will be happy to correspond with Collectors with a view to Exchange or Purchase Duplicates. Agents wanted, good discount allowed. Parcels of Australian, South American, West Indian, etc. wanted for Cash or Exchange. Any Dealer or Collector sending Parcels will be assured they will be fairly dealt with, and Exchange as they may wish, or Draft or Bank Notes sent per return Mail. Will purchase Collections from £1 to £1,000, Government Reminders, or Unused Parcels of Colonials, etc.

The Stamp Advertiser and Auction Record.

VOL. I.

JANUARY 14, 1890.

No. 2.

IN the *American Philatelist* for December there is a letter from the well-known London dealer, Mr. M. Giwelb, on the forged surcharges of 5s., 10s., and £1, Inland Revenue officials. We can endorse what Mr. Giwelb says, and it is well-known here where these things come from. We understand that the matter has been brought under the notice of the chief officials at Somerset House, and we shall probably hear more of this during the next month. The following is an extract from Mr. Giwelb's letter:—"During my travels in this country, I have met with a number of collectors and dealers who are in possession of the English Stamps of the values of 5s., 10s., and £1, surcharged with I. R. official, which surcharge, however, I am sorry to say, is forged. I learn that these stamps are offered and sold here at comparatively very low prices. Now, I wish to point out that these stamps are most difficult to obtain at all, and especially so the £1, of which only a very small stock is being kept by the department at Somerset House, in London, and it only seldom happens that one is used. Besides, these stamps, like the periodicals of the United States, are not supposed to reach the public at all. It is, therefore, quite impossible that there should be such quantities about at such low prices. This argument would seem sufficient, but I can go a little further! I can say that I know the makers of the surcharges. They are too well known in England to be able to sell their productions there. They have, therefore, to send them abroad and to employ agents to sell them there, so that one can purchase these precious goods in Paris, Brussels, Berlin, and many other cities, and everywhere a nice little story will be told as to how these stamps were obtained, etc."—The difference in the surcharges is very striking, and anyone who once knows it will never mistake it. The genuine surcharge is clean all round, the black is deep, and the impression goes right into the stamp so that it can be seen at the back of it; whereas the

forged surcharge is not clean, the black is dirty, and the impression rests almost on the surface of the stamp.

WE have much pleasure in announcing that in our next number there will be commenced a series of articles on "The Stamps of Great Britain," by an old and well-known collector—one who has studied them for the last twenty years, and who was acquainted and worked with the late Mr. E. L. Pemberton. We trust our readers will find this as interesting and useful as we have reason to anticipate.

IN the same number will also be commenced a series of "New York Notes," by one who is probably the leading Philatelist and most extensive writer on and collector of stamps in that go-ahead city.

WE have also much pleasure in announcing that our next number will contain an interesting account by MR. M. GIWELB of his recent trip to the United States of America.

WE have just received some etchings from the well-known stamp dealer, Mr. Wm. Brown, of Salisbury. They are really very powerful and effective, and we have seen nothing to surpass them even in the Savoy House Collection. The one of "Melrose Abbey, North Transept," is a most careful specimen of architectural work. We would advise our readers to secure *early* impressions of Mr. Brown's latest productions, and we trust that we shall be able shortly to give a specimen of his skill in this Magazine.

CORRECTIONS.

We wish to point out two rather serious printer's errors in Monsieur Erard Le Roy d' Etiolles' advertisement—

No. 6.—Bolivia, eagle, 5c., violet (unused), 1s. 8d., *should be* £1 8s.; and

No. 115.—Mexico, 1 real, blue, on thin bluish paper, at 1s. 8d., used, *should have been* £1 8s.

PRICE LIST.

PART II.



NOTE. The following prices are for used specimens, in fine condition, and we can supply all of them *except* those marked with a star (*) at side; these are not at present in stock, but we shall be pleased to receive orders for them, which we will book and execute in rotation as soon as we obtain them.

NEW SOUTH WALES—(Continued).

1866.—Large square stamp, perf.	13	s.	d.
6d. mauve, <i>error</i> , wmk. large double-lined	5	...	5 0
6d. mauve, <i>error</i> , wmk. large double-lined	12	...	2 0
1856.—Perf. 12			
1s. brick-red, <i>error</i> , wmk. large double-lined	8	...	400 0
Diademed head of Queen to left, in an oval			
1864.—Thin glazed paper, no wmk., perf.	14		
1d. red	...	...	2 0
do. wmk. single-lined	1	...	10 0
do. not glazed, wmk. single-lined	1,	perf. 12½	0 4
do. no wmk., perf.	12½	...	4 0
1867.			
do. <i>error</i> , wmk. single-lined	2,	perf. 12½	12 6
1871.			
do. wmk. N.S.W. & Crown, perf.	12½		0 1
1883.			
do.	do.	perf. 10	0 3
do.	do.	perf. 10 × 12½	2 0
†do.	do.	perf. 11 × 12	0 2
†do.	do.	perf. 11½	2 6
1886.			
do. on bluish paper, wmk. large N.S.W. spread over two stamps, perf. 11 × 12	...	...	2 0
†do. perf. 10	...	...	*5 0
Head of Queen to left in a rectangle, arched at top.			
March, 1862.—Thin glazed paper, no wmk., perf. 14			
2d. blue	...	...	10 0

March, 1863.—Ordinary paper, no wmk.,			
perf.	12½ and 13.	s.	d.
2d. blue	...	...	4 0
do. wmk. large double-lined figure	2,	perf. 12 to 13	1 0
do. wmk. single-lined figure	2,	perf. 12½	0 3
1862.			
do. <i>error</i> , wmk. double-lined figure	5,	perf. 12½	7 6
1867.			
do. <i>error</i> , wmk. double-lined figure	3,	perf. 12½	*400 0
1868.			
do. <i>error</i> , wmk. single-lined figure	1,	perf. 12½	4 0
1871-82.— <i>Error, imperf.</i> wmk. N.S.W. and Crown			
2d. blue, wmk. N.S.W. and Crown	...	...	*50 0
do. perf. 12½	do.	...	0 1
†do. perf. 11 × 12	do.	...	0 2
do. perf. 10	do.	...	0 3
do. perf. 10 × 12½	do.	...	2 0
1886.—Wmk. large N.S.W. spread over two stamps, perf. 11 × 12			
...	...	...	5 0
1867.—Wmk. small single-lined figure 4,			
perf. 12½	...	...	1 0
4d. red-brown	...	...	0 1
1878.—Wmk. N.S.W. and Crown, perf.			
12½ to 13	...	...	0 1
4d. red-brown	...	...	0 1
1882.			
do. perf. 10	...	...	1 0
†do. perf. 12½ × 10	...	...	1 0
†do. perf. 11 × 12	...	...	2 0
1878-82.—Large square stamps, wmk. N.S.W. and Crown			
5d. yellow-green, perf. 10	...	...	1 0
8d. yellow, <i>imperf.</i>	...	...	40 0
do. perf. 12½ to 13	...	...	0 6
do. perf. 10	...	...	0 6
†do. perf. 11	...	...	1 0
do. perf. 10 × 12½	...	...	2 6
1872-83.—Wmk. N.S.W. and Crown			
3d. yellow green, perf. 13	...	...	0 3
do. perf. 10	...	...	0 2
†do. perf. 12½ × 10	...	...	2 0
1872-82.—Wmk. N.S.W. and Crown			
6d. lilac, <i>imperf.</i>	...	...	*50 0
do. perf. 12½	...	...	0 3
do. perf. 10	...	...	0 1
†do. perf. 11	...	...	2 0
do. perf. 10 × 12½	...	...	2 0
†do. perf. 12 × 11	...	...	2 0
†do. perf. 10 × 11½	...	...	*4 0

1871.—Wmk. N.S.W. and Crown, gd. in black on 10d. red-brown, perf. 12½	s.	d.	
†do. perf. 10	4	0	
†do. perf. 11½ × 12	*5	0	
1867.—Wmk. small single-lined figure 10, perf. 12½			
10d. lilac	1	3	
1876-82.—Wmk. N.S.W. and Crown			
1s. black, perf. 12½	0	2	
do. perf. 10	0	1	
†do. perf. 12½ × 10	1	0	
†do. perf. 11 × 12	1	0	
Feb. 4th, 1886.—Long rectangular "Stamp Duty" stamps, overprinted POSTAGE, wmk, N.S.W. vertically.			
5s., black, green, and violet, perf. 12 × 10	10	0	
†10., black, carmine, and violet, perf. 11½	20	0	
†10s., blue, carmine, and violet, perf. 11½	20	0	
†20s., black, carmine, and violet, perf. 11½	16	0	
1888-89. — Centennial Issue, various designs, wmk. N.S.W. and Crown.			
1d. lilac, perf. 11 × 12	0	1	
2d. blue, do.	0	1	
†2d. blue, error, imperf.	*50	0	
4d. brown, perf. 11 × 12	0	3	
6d. carmine, do.	0	3	
8d. pink-mauve, do.	0	6	
1s. chocolate, do.	0	4	
5s. violet-mauve, wmk. 5s. in large double-lined figures, perf. 10 ...	3	0	
20s. blue, wmk. "5s." in large double-lined figures, perf. 10	*10	0	
1888.—On "Stamp Duty" paper, wmk. large N.S.W., perf. 11 × 12			
1d. mauve	2	6	
†2d. blue	*10	0	

REGISTRATION STAMPS.

Head of Queen to left in oval			
1853.—Red and blue (6d.) imperf. ...	10	0	
Orange-yellow and blue do. ...	15	0	
Red and blue, perf. 12	12	0	
Red and blue, perf. 13	7	6	
Orange and blue, perf. 12	20	0	
1862.—Wmk. large double-lined figure 6, red and blue, perf. 13	5	0	

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

SURCHARGED O.S. IN BLACK.

1d. red wmk. N.S.W. and Crown, perf. 12½	0	5
do. do. perf. 10	0	2

†1d. red wmk. N.S.W. & Crown, perf 11 × 12	2	0
†do. do. perf. 12½ × 10	0	4
2d. blue wmk. N.S.W. and Crown, perf. 12½	0	1
do. do. perf. 10	1	0
†do. do. perf 10 × 12½	0	9
†do. do. perf. 11 × 12	1	0
3d. yellow-green do. perf. 12½	2	0
†do. do. perf. 10	2	0
†do. do. perf. 11 × 12	*3	0
†do. error, wmk. large double-lined 6, perf. 12½	2	0
	15	0
4d. red-brown, wmk. N.S.W. and Crown, perf. 12½ to 13	0	2
do. do. perf. 10	2	0
†do. do. perf. 12½ × 10	1	0
6d. lilac do. perf. 12½ to 13	0	3
do. do. perf. 10	0	2
†do. do. perf. 11 × 12	2	0
†do. do. perf. 12 × 10	*3	0
8d. orange-yellow do. perf. 12½	0	9
†do. do. perf. 10	2	0
5s. violet, wmk. large double-lined 5s. perf. 12½	7	6
†do. do. perf. 10	3	0

SURCHARGED O.S., IN RED.

5d. green, wmk. large double-lined numeral, perf. 12½	15	0
10d. lilac, wmk. small numerals, perf. 12½	*60	0
2d. blue, wmk. N.S.W. and Crown, perf. 12½	*30	0
†do. do. perf. 11 × 12	20	0
3d. yellow-green do. perf. 12½	15	0
†do. do. perf. 10	7	6
6d. lilac do. perf. 12½	*60	0
†do. do. perf. 10 × 12	*50	0
8d. orange-yellow do. perf. 12½	15	0
9d. on 10d., pale red do. perf. 12½	*40	0
1s. black do. perf. 12½	0	6
do. do. perf. 10	0	2
†do. do. perf. 10 × 12½	0	3
†do. do. perf. 11 × 11½	*2	6

NOTE.—Those stamps with a dagger (†) on the left hand side are varieties and discoveries that have not previously been catalogued.

LONDON JOTTINGS.

We have no less than seven day's auctions advertised to be held during the present month, and as there are now three firms engaged in Stamp Auctioneering, it is pretty evident that philatelists will have a busy time of it this year.

..

Auctions! Auctions!! Auctions!!! The cry is still they come, but it is open to doubt whether the words of the old adage can be applied to them viz.:—that they “come as a boon and a blessing.”

..

I very much fear that unless some arrangement is come to between the auctioneers to hold their sales less frequently, that the consequences will be disastrous alike for collectors and dealers, as it will be quite impossible for the latter to dispose of their purchases quickly enough, with the result that they will stop making fresh purchases, prices will begin to fall and collectors will get alarmed about their “investments,” and will either give up their “hobby” or neglect the auctions altogether.

..

This “gang” have been fairly busy lately, and judging from the frequent visits they pay to continental cities it is very evident that they have found a good market for their manufactures.

..

Emboldened by their past successes, they have lately been devoting their ingenuity (?) to tampering with the stamps of this country. I however understand the authorities have been made aware of this, and it is to be hoped that some action will be taken before long to put an end to the manufactures of this nefarious gang,

..

The celebrated Parisian collector, whilst recently amongst us, personally visited some members of the “gang,” but whether they were able to pass off any of their novelties on him I am at present unable to say.

..

I have just seen a new Grenada provisional, viz., the 2/- yellow Fiscal surcharged in black HALF-PENNY in two lines. The original value of 2/- being obliterated by the word POSTAGE, also printed in black.

The excuse of the auctioneers is that they receive so many collections and consignments of stamps for sale that they only obey instructions in selling them. I hope that the auctioneers will, in view of the large number of genuine stamps which are sent them for sale and necessitates the holding of frequent auctions, refuse to accept any stamps offered them by members of the “Forgery Gang.” I have seen several of the novelties of this “gang” put up and sold at recent auctions, and they openly boast that well-known collectors and dealers have bought them.

..

This year being the Jubilee of the introduction of the Penny Postage Stamp, steps are being taken to celebrate it by the officials of the General Post Office. A dinner has already been announced to take place on the 15th inst., at which all former Postmaster Generals are expected to be present.

..

For the satisfaction and information of Philatelists I hope that some official announcement will be made at this dinner as to who was the originator of the Penny Postage Scheme. I have lately read a pamphlet by Mr. Patrick Chalmers (Effingham Wilson and Co., London), in which he claims the honour for his father, and as he backs up his argument by evidence more or less official. I hope that for the satisfaction of all concerned that some definite statement will be made during the Jubilee Celebration.

..

The Philatelic Society are also taking steps to celebrate the “Jubilee” by an Exhibition of Postage Stamps in May, and at their last meeting I understand that a very efficient committee was elected to carry out the arrangements. It is expected that all Collectors and Dealers will aid in making this Exhibition a success by exhibiting their rarities, or personally visiting the Exhibition which is intended to be kept open for about one week.

..

It would be an event worthy of the occasion if the Government could see their way to celebrate this “Jubilee” by adopting the Universal Penny Postage proposed, and so ably advocated by Mr. Henniker Heaton; or by reducing the inland postage on newspapers to one farthing; or, even better still, carrying them free, as is done in many other countries.

C. A. M.

REPORTS OF AUCTION SALES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Gentlemen who find they cannot attend the sales in London, and collectors on the Continent, may send their commissions to me, addressed—

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS,
C/O THE SECRETARY,
THE AUCTION MART,
TOKENHOUSE YARD,
LONDON, E.C.,

stating the number of the lots wanted and the highest price which I may bid for each of them. The stamps will, in every case, be carefully examined, and I will guarantee every stamp to be genuine that I buy for any of my clients. Catalogues and forms to send commissions on will be sent to anyone on receipt of a card.

THE SCOTT STAMP AND COIN CO., LTD., of New York, sold a fine collection of stamps on May 27th last. A list of a few of the good things sold, and prices realized, may be of interest, as no account of this sale has yet appeared in any English Magazine.

LOT		Sold For.
9	United States, 1869, 90c. black and carmine, ungrilled and unused ...	\$4.50
15	Brattleboro, 1846, 5c. black on buff, on original letter, cancelled, the upper right corner is slightly damaged, otherwise fine ..	150.00
16	New York, 1842, 3c. buff, very fine, wide margins ...	75.00
17	New York, 1843, 3c. blue, glazed paper, cancelled, very fine ...	7.50
20	Providence, 1846, 5c. black, period after cents ...	3.25
21	Providence, 1846, 10c. black, very fine	11.25
22	St. Louis, 1845, 5c. black, Die C, left side trimmed, slightly cancelled ...	29.00
23	St. Louis, 1845, 10c. black, Die A, penmark cancellation, has a slight tear and is greasy ...	20.00

CONFEDERATE STATES.

61	Athens, Ga., 5c. purple, very fine, cancelled ...	25.00
64	Fredericksburg, Va., 10c. red... ..	10.00
68	Lynchburg, Va., 5c. blue	8.50
74	Nashville, Tenn., 5c. carmine, cancelled	6.50
117	Bolivia. Antofagasta, 1878, 10c., blue, entire envelope, fine, cancelled ...	16.00
128	British Columbia, 1868, 10c. pink and blue	6.78

Lot.		Sold for.
129	British Columbia, 1868, 1 dollar, green and blue	4.50
130	British Guiana, 1850, 4c. yellow p. cut octagonally, damaged at right side, cancelled	55.00
137	British Guiana, 1856, type set, ship in oblong; four cents magenta, postmaster's endorsement on stamp. Very fine postmark	40.00
138	British Guiana, 1856, type set, ship in oblong, four cents blue, postmaster's endorsement on stamp, cancelled ...	260.00
160	Ceylon, 1879, 2r. 50c. red-brown, unused	7.75
181	France, 1849, 1fr. vermilion	12.50
189	Great Britain, 1840, 1d. black, V.R.	28.25
217	India, 1855, 2 annas green, perforated	27.00
220	Afghanistan, 1870 (1288) 2 shahi black	15.00
221	Afghanistan, 1870 (1288) 4 shahi black	15.50
222	Afghanistan, 1871 (1289) 8 shahi mauve	52.00
223	Afghanistan, 1871 (1289) 1 rupee mauve	55.00
232	Afghanistan, 1873 (1291) 4 shahi black	16.00
233	Afghanistan, 1873 (1291) 8 shahi black	12.00
235	Afghanistan, 1874 (1292) 2 shahi black	22.00
236	Afghanistan, 1874 (1292) 4 shahi black	26.00
237	Afghanistan, 1874 (1292) 2 shahi mauve	10.00
238	Afghanistan, 1874 (1292) 2 shahi brownish mauve	11.00
239	Afghanistan 1874 (1292) 4 shahi mauve	12.00
240	Afghanistan 1874 (1292) 4 shahi brownish mauve	16.00
241	Afghanistan, 1875 (1293) 2 shahi black	52.00
298	Mauritius, 1868, Head of Queen (fillet head), 2d. blue, a fine specimen of this rare stamp, 1 mm of the upper frame has been damaged but mended, fine cancellation	50.00
344	New Brunswick, 1851, 1s. violet fine, cancelled	25.25
407	South African Republic, 1877, red surcharge, 6d. blue, cancelled, fine, scarce	5.25
447	Antioqua, 1868, 2½c. blue, cancelled, fine	40.00
455	Bolivar, 1863, 10c. green, cancelled ...	20.25

MESSRS. PHILLIPS, LEA AND DAVIES, held a Sale at the Mart, London, on December 7th last. Herr von Ferrary was present and we had the pleasure of buying some of the best things for him. Prices were rather low and we understand that many lots were bought in:—

Lot.		Sold for.
21	Canada, 6d. green, magnificent specimen, with good margin and original gum unused	5. d. 21 0

Lot.		Sold for.
37	Ceylon, 8d. brown, imperf., with good margin	72 6
77	Great Britain, 2d. wmk. large crown, perf. 16, unused	178 6
112	Great Britain, first 8 volumes of "Philatelic Record"	55 0
113	Great Britain, "Stamp Collector's Magazine," 12 in number	32 0
144	Newfoundland, 4d. carmine vermilion, brilliant copy, lightly postmarked ...	27 0
146	Newfoundland, 1s. carmine vermilion, brilliant copy, large margin all round and only lightly postmarked one corner	140 0
168	New Zealand, 6d. brown, wmk. star rouletted, on portion of original envelope	15 0
200	South Australia, 1868, a fine specimen of 10d. on 9d. blue and orange, wmk. S.A. and crown	65 0

MESSRS. CHEVELEY AND CO. held their 5th sale at the Mart, London, on December 20th and 21st last; the rare stamps realized exceptionally high prices. The following were the best lots:—

Lot.		Sold for
1	Argentine, 1864, imperf. 10c. and 15c., unused	42 0
34	British Guiana, 1856, large oblong, 4c. carmine, superb specimen with large margin... ..	210 0
40	Buenos Ayres, Steamship, 4 pesos, vermilion, <i>original unused</i>	235 0
87	Finland, error, 10 penni, brown on lilac, unused... ..	31 0
123	Mauritius, filletted head 2d. dark blue, very fine	170 0
147	Mexico, 1868 error, 12c black on brown, imperf., a fine used specimen	100 0
154	Natal, 1st. issue 1s. buff, used	100 0
175	New Zealand, Fiscals used postally; 2s, 3s, 4s, 5s, £1, £2, £3, £5, and £10!!	105 0
209	San Domingo (1865), value reading downwards, ½r. green, unused	90 0
229	Spain (1865), imperf., 4 cuartos, blue unused	45 0
274	Victoria, Queen on throne, engraved, entire plate, fine used specimens (50)	140 0
282	Victoria, 1862, beaded oval pair of 4d. imperf., with fine margin on part of original letter	140 0
284	Western Australia, 1st. issue 2d. unused	60 0
285	Western Australia, 6d. green, rouletted, a fine used specimen	30 0

ON November 6th and 7th last, Mr. W. E. WOODWARD held a Sale in New York. The best lots were as follows:—


LOT.		Price.
2	New York, 1845, 5c., blue pp., used	\$6 50
3	St. Louis, 1845, 5c. (eight strokes), used	39'00
4	St Louis, 1845, 10c. die c, used ...	26'00
10	U.S., 1857, 5c., orange brown projections on four sides	3'75
19A	U.S., 1860, 24c., imperf., unused ...	15'00
22	U.S., 1869, 90c., grilled, unused ...	5'00
284	Canada, 1858, 6d., perf.	5'25
360	Mauritius, 1848, 1d., on white paper, used	7'95
405	New Brunswick, 1851, 1s., used ...	31'50
604	Bishop's City Post, Cleveland O., used	5'00
609	City Despatch Post, 2c., l. green, used	4'00
774	Carrier Stamp, 1849, 1c., yellow, on original envelope... ..	4'00

ON November 20, the SCOTT STAMP AND COIN Co., LTD., had their first Sale of the season. The sale was crowded as usual. On an average, stamps went very high, and in many instances even above catalogue prices. Hereunder we give a few of the most interesting lots sold:—

LOT.		Price.
6	U.S., New York, 1851, 24c., lilac, used	\$5'00
10	U.S., New York, 1861, 5c., yellow... ..	4'62
92	U.S.. Revenues, 1st issue, perf., 6c., proprietary	8'00
103	U.S., Revenues, 1st issue, perf., \$20., prob. of will	8'25
116	U.S., Revenues, 2nd issue, 50c., blue black, inverted head	4'00
117	U.S., Revenues, 2nd issue, 70c., blue black, inverted head	5'25
125	U.S., Revenues, 2nd issue, \$200., blue and red	12'00
128	U.S., Revenues, 3rd issue, \$20., black and orange... ..	4'10
133	Proprietary, \$1., green and blaak ...	5'25
463	Oldenburg, 1856, ½ gr., green	5'05
525	Switzerland, Basle, 1845, 2½r.	4'00
550	Tolima, 1870, 5c., white	4'00

MR. THOS. BULL, held his 12th Sale at the Mart, London, on December 14th last. The attendance was very large, and prices were exceptionally high. The following are the most interesting lots.

Lot.	Sold for.
8 Azores, 1868, imperf. 5r., 2or., 5or., 8or. and 10or., all unused	38 0
12 Antioquia, 1868, first issue, 2½c. blue, postally used... ..	150 0
13 Antioquia, 1868, 5c. dark green, used	110 0
14 Antioquia, 1868, 1 peso rose red, used	65 0
17 Bahamas, 1859, 1d. red, no wmk., imperf.	42 0
18 Bolivar, 1863, 10c. green, used ...	115 0
26 British Guiana, 1851, 1c. magenta, fine copy, used	65 0
27 British Guiana, 1851, 4c. blue, fine colour, used	70 0
30 British Guiana, 1856, 4c. magenta, brilliant copy	175 0
31 British Guiana, 1853, 1c. brownish red	32 0
34 Brunswick, ½sgr. black on white; and ½sgr. black on green, "perçés" unused	57 6
39 Canada, 6d. purple, perf., fine copy ...	50 0
42 Cape of Good Hope, wood block, 4d. deep blue, fine colour	30 0
61 Fernando Po, 20c. brown, unused ...	20 0
62 Fiji, Times Express, 1d. (2), 3d. and 9d., on <i>vergé batonné</i> , 1d. and 1s., on quadrille. Originals	215 0
65 France, 1849, 1fr. orange	50 0
71 Great Britain, 8d. brown, used ...	105 0
94 Great Britain, the rare "Cardiff" penny. Imperf., splendid copy, with large margins, shewing printed directions	52 6
95 Great Britain, 5s. Rose Die, 1 imperf., large margins, unused	40 0
96 Great Britain, ½d. red, plate 9, unused, rare	42 0
121 Hong-Kong, 1878-80. Provisional, three and 5 cents, double surcharge on 18c., lilac	67 6
131 Japan, 1875, 1 sen, brown, without syllabic characters, unused	40 0
139 Mauritius, 1848, 1d. deep orange, early state of plate, superb copy with large margins	75 0
142 Mauritius, October 1859, 2d. blue, fillet head, lightly postmarked ...	180 0
145 Mauritius, Greek border, 1d. vermilion, fine colour, unused	140 0
156 Mecklenburg Schwerin, ¼sch., shaded ground, <i>rouletted</i>	28 0
167 Newfoundland, 6½d. orange, fine copy, used	72 6

Lot.	Sold for.
174 New South Wales, 1854, large square, 5d. green, imperf., wmk.  A splendid unused pair with gum and large margins; also a fine copy of the same used	155 0
196 Peru, Medio Peso, rose, used, fine copy with large margins	260 0
199 Peru, Medio Peso, yellow, very fine copy on original paper	52 6
208 Phillippine Isles, 1854, 1rl. fte., slate blue, error " <i>corros</i> " for <i>correos</i> , unused and with original gum	170 0
218 Queensland, 1860, wmk., large star, an unsevered horizontal pair of 6d. green, imperf., large margin, slightly cancelled	95 0
222 Roumania, 5 bani, blue, error, imperf	52 6
223 Roumania, 5b., olive brown, printed both sides, catalogued by Moens (146)... ..	45 0
227 Spain, 1865, 4 ctos., rose and blue, imperf., with centre inverted, clearly postmarked	65 0
267 Victoria, Fiscal Postal £5 pink, on part of original envelope	50 0
268 Victoria, Fiscal Postal £10 lilac, on part of original envelope... ..	110 0
285 Trinidad, 1856, lithographed, a fine pair of blue	77 6
289 Confederate States, Charlestown, 5c. blue, adhesive stamp, original ...	21 0

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF A TRIP TO PARIS.

DURING the summer we had the pleasure of spending some two to three weeks in Paris; and a few notes on the Stamps and Stamp Merchants we met in that beautiful city may be of interest to some of our readers.

We left Birmingham at 4 p.m. on a Friday, and going *via* London, Newhaven, Dieppe, and Rouen, arrived in Paris about 10-30 on the Saturday morning. We should strongly advise anyone going in the summer to travel by this route; the scenery is excellent, especially through Normandy and near Rouen. The other route, *via* Dover and Calais, is a little quicker; but it is a most uninteresting one, and the boats across Channel are small, and not nearly so comfortable as on the Dieppe route.

Our first visit was to that Prince of Philatelists, Herr Philip Von Ferrary (who, by the way, informed us that the report that he has purchased the entire Post Card collection of Mr. Campbell was not quite correct—he has only bought a *small* portion of the Cards, and that Mr. Campbell still keeps the rest), who spent some three hours with us looking over a fine collection we had, and selecting many of the rarer Stamps and Envelopes. In answer to our enquiry as to what Stamp and Envelope Mr. Ferrary considers the "*rarest*," he gives the palm to the British Guiana, 1856, *one cent.* magenta, large oblong, and to the Finland envelope, 20 kopec, red, of 1845, with stamp in lower left hand corner. It would be interesting to know if any other Philatelist possesses either of these *great rarities*.

Our next visit was to an old friend, Monsieur Erard Le Roy d' Etiolles, at 5, Avenue du Coq, close to the St. Lazare Railway Station. Here we found a nice collection of Stamps, including many of considerable rarity, and we were able to select some to the amount of about £25. Mons. d'Etiolles issues a very good four-page price list of Sets of Stamps, &c., a copy of which was given in our advertisement columns in December last. Our next call was close by, to the shop of Mr. Pierre Mahé, Rue de Chateaudun, nearly opposite the Church of the Trinity. Here we found two or three ladies in charge, and we spent some two hours in a vain search through endless books for some good stamps, but with very little result. What few good stamps there were we found to be some three or four times the price at which we could buy them in London. After nearly an hour spent in enquiry we found our next calling place at Monsieur Arthur Maury's, 8, Cité Malesherbes. This firm appears to us to be the largest in France, and employs a number of assistants. M. Maury is the publisher of a well-known catalogue, which is in France as well known as that of Stanley Gibbons in England. He has a large stock of albums, &c., and of the commoner stamps up to about 10s. each, but does not appear to do so much with really rare stamps—at any rate we did not see any.

Our next visit was to Monsieur Dorsan Astruc, and here we saw some very fine things. M. Astruc has made a speciality of the old stamps of Australia, and at the time of our visit he had a

large lot on hand. We noticed several pages of Sydney Views in magnificent condition and large numbers of "Laureated" and later issues; also a fair stock of Victoria early issues, including complete plates of the 2d. Queen on throne, engraved, and also in various states of the lithograph. We found that M. Astruc finds, like ourselves, that there are very few old stamps now coming from Australia. They seem to be exhausted, and prices there are nearly as high as in London and Paris.

We next called on Monsieur Ch. Schauptmeier, in the Rue Richer, a gentleman whose trade is mostly wholesale. He offered us mostly French Colonies in almost endless variety, but somehow these do not seem to agree with us, and we must confess that we should not like to stock these stamps to any large amount. *Query*: Are not some of these things *made and used* in Paris, never seeing any of the French Colonies to which they purport to belong? Like the Sedang!!!! these we understand from "Le Timbre Poste" are also a Paris concoction.

We next visited Mr. J. Barbarin, in the Boulevard St. Germain, who is known as a dealer in rare stamps only. Mr. Barbarin showed us some *very* rare things, but his prices are also *very* high, and we were able to sell him much more than we could purchase. Mr. Barbarin has recently published a catalogue of rare stamps with prices for many varieties not usually given in ordinary catalogues; it may sometimes be found useful.

We also called on Mr. Winch, in Rue Royale, a branch of the well-known firm of Winch Brothers, of Colchester; Mr. Edward Frémy, of "L'Echo de la Timbrologie," and many other smaller firms, which we have no space to mention here.

Our greatest treat, however, was at the Exhibition, as on the occasion of our third visit we unexpectedly came across a small lot of the rarest stamps in the section devoted to the Sandwich Isles. These consisted of the Sandwich Isles, 1851, with "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE" at top; the 2c. and 13c. on a part of the original envelope. The 2c. is a fine stamp, lightly postmarked, and of the highest degree of rarity. The 13c. is badly torn. The 5c. is a nice stamp, on part of the envelope, but not cancelled. This is not so rare as the 2c., but might be considered *cheap* at £50. The next stamp is the second 13c., with "H. I. and

U. S. postage" at top; this is very fine, and on an entire envelope addressed to the "Rev. John Sessions, Albany, New York;" the postmarks are "Honolulu, April 28th," and San Francisco, Cal., May 26," but no year is given. There was also a nice set of the "Interisland Postage" stamps of 1c., 2c., and 5c., several being used on part of envelopes, and a set of all the later issues. The only one we saw that was new to us was the 1871 6c., green, *imperf.*, but this may possibly only be a proof.

Of the Exhibition and Paris itself we have no space to give any particulars here. Our visit was chiefly for pleasure, and we made the most of it, and had a very enjoyable time.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Dear Sir,—I have read with interest, and have devoted some consideration to, the price list of the varieties and watermarks of the stamps of New South Wales in your first number of the *Stamp Advertiser*. I regret to say that I think the drawbacks to the plan are obvious, while the advantages to either dealer or collector are very problematical. To begin with, it is almost impossible for any one to edit a list of prices that shall be impartial, or not affected by his own personal experiences, and to all those who have had much dealing in stamps it is well known that one's own opinion of the value of stamps is often fallacious. Although the list you have published is good as far as it goes, I must say that many of the prices vary considerably from my own estimate, while presuming it is intended mainly for the use of advanced collectors, the absence of prices for unused stamps destroys, in a great measure, the usefulness of the list. If I may be allowed to criticise—commencing with "Sydney views, plate 1 retouched, with clouds, 1d. red, 30/-"—this stamp exists in several shades. There is a kind of lake or gooseberry colour that is far scarcer than the ordinary red, and an orange red (or very pale vermilion) that is still rarer. "Red" conveys but a very limited description of the varying shades and concurrent values of this stamp. Again, on ribbed paper you do not state whether yellowish or *azuré*. You quote this at the same price as the following variety on blue laid paper, which I have never yet met with, although, as previously stated,

this may afford no sure guide as to its rarity. You also give the variety with no clouds, and quote the same price. As this occurs only once on the plate it should be, in my view, quoted far higher; of the equally prominent "hill unshaded" all mention is omitted. As to plate 1 of the 1d. almost the same objections apply to the use of the word "red," while reference respectively to the state of wear of the die, minor varieties of the paper, or Victoria obliteration being omitted—*independent of condition of the stamps—renders a list like this of little value to advanced collectors,*"—I need not go through the catalogue *seriatim*, as 2d. and 3d. Sydneys shew equally as many gaps, and there is—though less—much in the list of the "Laureate" and later stamps to which I could equally take objection. To those who are old philatelic hands, the only list of prices that, I venture to think, has any practical value, is a collection priced up by a dealer of long experience, in which each stamp is judged on its merits.

For less advanced collectors—a far more numerous class—such a list as yours may have some advantages, but the force of the last argument applies almost equally; and where, as is often the case, the specimens are inferior, inexperienced philatelists may be led to hold inflated views both as to the possession and disposal of their stamps. From a philatelic point of view, prices have no *raison d'être*, and therefore I do not think that the scheme merits very much encouragement from those whose predilections are of a scientific rather than a pecuniary nature.

As to the remaining class, the dealers, I venture to think the plan has even more objections. Obviously it must tend to enhance the cost of stamps: information, if the lists are conscientiously made out, that is the work of years and the "secret of the trade," is spread broadcast for rival firms to copy and collectors to quote when selling. On market circulars touching other domains of trade, the words "very fine, rather more," are often to be found; and so in this case I think the *minimum* will be the price quoted in your list, and the *maximum à discrétion*. The tendency to increase prices has been enormously developed during the recent decade, and I believe that, if carried too far, this will have a deterrent and restricting influence on stamp collecting. The greatest drawback to

the "hobby" is that a philatelist is out of sympathy with his friends, as a general rule; the more, therefore, we can induce the unconverted public to become subscribers to our doctrines the better it will be for the interests of philately, and those connected with it by profession.

In conclusion, I trust you will hold my little criticism as conceived in no unfriendly spirit, and that when information lies in my power to afford, I should not refuse it, but I am of opinion that as the disadvantages of the plan proposed are many, and its advantages probably infinitesimal, the energy that marks your periodical can be devoted to a more profitable channel.

Yours faithfully, M. P. CASTLE.

Dec. 29th, 1889 *Kingston Lodge, Brighton.*

Dear Sir,—Your little magazine has pleased me very much. It has opened my eyes to the value of some of the stamps in my own collection. . . . I have had several different stamp catalogues, but certainly none to come up to your present price list, and I hope your magazine will prove a success.

Yours truly,

SEYMOUR WELLS.

The Earl of Kingston writes as follows:—
Dear Sir, I have received the first number of your paper and I approve highly of it. If carried on on the same lines it will be a most useful paper to collectors, etc., . . . and not a mere "tout" (as some of these new stamp papers are) for the Editor or rather Publishers.

Yours faithfully, KINGSTON.

Dear Sir,—I congratulate you on the *Stamp Advertiser*, which ought to fill a void in Philatelic Literature, and I shall be glad to subscribe to your paper.

Yours truly,

W. B. THORNHILL.

Dr. Vedel, the well known dealer of Copenhagen, writes as follows:—

Dear Sir,—I have duly received *The Stamp Advertiser*, and I am very pleased with it and I believe that it will be well received all the philatelic world over, and especially on the European Continent, where we are a long time in want of a good English advertising paper. The reports from the London and New York Auctions will be read with great pleasure.

Yours truly,

DR. M. VEDEL.

AMERICAN PRICES FOR NEW ZEALAND STAMPS.

In writing our price list we have had occasion to refer to various catalogues, English, Continental, and American, and in one of the latter we notice some most absurd prices quoted as the selling values of New Zealand stamps. We refer to *The Philatelic Catalogue* by Major Evans, 1888, issued by the Philatelic Publishing Co., St. Louis, U.S.A. Why are such absurd prices given? is it in order to keep prices down, so that they may be bought and stocked, or is it from gross ignorance? the latter we strongly expect! We quote a few of these prices and also the present *real selling value* of these stamps, so we trust that our American friends will not pin their faith to the prices in *The Philatelic Catalogue* unless they find they can get the stamps in the following list at the prices quoted by the publishers in St. Louis.

NEW ZEALAND.

	Price quoted in <i>The Phila- telic Catalogue.</i>		Real present value.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1855.—1d. red on blue	3	1½	20	0
1863.—no wmk., perf. 13.				
2d. blue	0	2½	20	0
6d. brown	0	4	60	0
1862-63.— <i>Pelure</i> paper, imperf.				
1d. orange	0	4	35	0
2d. lavender	0	2½	30	0
do. perf. 13				
1d. vermilion	0	4	200	0
2d. lavender	0	2½	40	0
1864.—Wmk. N.Z. perf. 13.				
1d. vermilion	0	4	200	0
2d. blue	0	2½	5	0
6d. brown	0	4	4	0
1/- green	0	5	15	0
1872.—No wmk., perf. 13.				
1d. brown	0	1½	10	0
2d. vermilion	0	1½	4	0
4d. orange	0	7½	35	0
Wmk. N.Z. perf. 13.				
2d. vermilion	0	1½	7	6
Wmk. Diamond Pattern	0	1½	70	0
1877.—Wmk. Large Star				
1d. lilac	0	0½	12	6

The above is only a sample of these absurd prices, we have glanced at a few other countries, and we find the prices for scarce varieties are quite as unreliable all through.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF HAYTI.

WE copy the following article from *The American Philatelist*, as it probably contains information new to most of our readers:—"Our neighbours of the Black Republic have only a very limited number of postage stamps, and they are to the every-day philatelist of little interest; still, a close study will reveal very interesting sets of varieties, as was shown on my black sheet No. 108, at the exhibition in the Eden Musée at New York. The first set was issued in 1881, and they are lithographed on tinted paper, unperforated, representing the head of Liberty in profile to the left in centre, similar in style to head on stamps of First French Republic, in reduced size, and on band in circle around it the words "Poste—Republique d'Haiti—Poste." Flags in upper corners and six cannon balls in each of the lower corners. Thereunder a white shield, the upper part of which overlaps the bottom of circle band, and contains the value in figures, and on each side of the shield appears the word "Cent."

1881.

No. 1.	1 cent.	(avo),	vermilion on yellow.
2.	2 cent.	(avos),	purple on lilac.
3.	3 "	"	light brown on yellow.
4.	5 "	"	green on greenish.
5.	7 "	"	sky blue on bluish.
6.	20 "	"	copper red on yellow.

These stamps were made in Paris.

The second set is the same as above, perforated 13.

1882.

No. 7.	1 cent.	(avo),	vermilion on yellow.
8.	2 cent.	(avos),	purple on lilac.
9.	3 "	"	brown on yellow.
10.	5 "	"	green on greenish.
11.	7 "	"	sky blue on bluish.
12.	20 "	"	reddish brown on yellow.

The third set is the same again, perforated 13, but in lighter shade colours and on clear white paper.

1884.

No. 13.	1 cent.	(avo),	orange vermilion.
14.	2 cent.	(avos),	violet brown.
15.	3 "	"	grayish brown,
16.	5 "	"	light green,
17.	7 "	"	light ultramarine,

The fourth issue represents a new die—smaller figures in shield on white paper, and perforated 16, bright colours.

1886.

No. 18.	1 cent.	(avo),	vermilion.
19.	2 cent.	(avos),	dark slate (almost black).
20.	5 "	"	yellowish green.
21.	7 "	"	peacock blue,
22.	20 "	"	red brown.

In the next issue appear only three values in a new die—very large figures in white shield, perforated 14, on white paper.

1887.

No. 23.	1 cent.	(avo),	bright vermilion.
24.	2 cent.	(avos),	chocolate brown,
25.	5 "	"	dark green.

these are forgeries

The 1 and 2c. of this are shaded by straight lines crossed at right angles, and there are other minute details which a close inspection and comparison with former issues will reveal to the naked eye.

The next year, the 3c. of the 1883 die, and the 7c. of the 1886 die, were reissued on white paper, perforated 14.

1888.

No. 26.	3 cent.	(avos),	light brown.
27.	7 "	"	peacock blue.

The same year the new design, representing the the portrait of the late President Solomon, made its appearance. Over portrait, on curved band, "Haiti;" on each side of band value in figures on star-shaped shield; below portrait, value in letters on band and figure in centre. Heavy white paper, steel engraving and perforated 14.

1888.

No. 28.	1	Un cent.	(avo),	carmine.
29.	2	Deux "	"	violet.
30.	3	Trois "	"	dark blue.
31.	5	Cinq "	"	dark green.

There has been only one style of cancellation stamp used, and they are similar and correspond with those used in France since 1876.

The set of 1886, perf. 16, is very rare. Of 7 and 20c. I possess only two specimens of each, and also the 1888 7c., which is the rarest of all.

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		20 "	... 20/-
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		10 "	... 4/-
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LETTER

OF THE

DUNDEE BANKERS & MERCHANTS

TO THE

LORDS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY."

BY

PATRICK CHALMERS,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

LONDON:

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Will SELL BY AUCTION, at the MART, on FRIDAY, 17th January, at 4 o'clock, p.m., and on SATURDAY, the 18th, at 1 p.m.,

A Private Collection of one of the Leading Philatelists of Sydney.

It comprises a FINE ASSORTMENT OF SYDNEY VIEWS, 150 in number, some unused, in pairs and singles, and several on entire original envelopes; Laureated issue, all values, many good copies of each; Diadem issue, a fine pair of 3d. green, imperf., unused, exceedingly rare thus: Fiji, a complete set unused of the rare surcharges with V.R. in gothic and plain capitals; all the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES are well represented, the details being too numerous to describe in an advertisement; GREAT BRITAIN, a pair of the 1d. black, V.R. in corners; CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, the very rare red error; early MAURITIUS and other COLONIALS; UNITED STATES, a complete unused series of the whole of the DEPARTMENT STAMPS, including the high values "State;" also a complete set of the NEWSPAPER STAMPS, including the 60 dollars, all brilliant copies.

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Has been instructed by a Private Collector, to SELL in Lots, in FEBRUARY NEXT, the whole of a most valuable Collection formed many years ago.

It comprises MANY GREAT RARITIES and SUPERB UNUSED COPIES. A very fine Collection of ENTIRE ENVELOPES, and in fact it may be described as a very fine all-round collection, as nearly every country, British, Colonial, and Foreign, is represented by its scarcer issues.

Detailed Advertisements will appear shortly. Catalogues will be ready about the 15th inst.

35 OLD JEWRY, E.C.

THE
STAMP ADVERTISER
 AND
AUCTION RECORD:

A Monthly Magazine and Price List

FOR THE USE OF STAMP COLLECTORS AND DEALERS.

Edited by CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

VOL. I.

FEBRUARY 14, 1890.

No 3.

PRICE 6D. EACH, OR SUBSCRIPTION 4/- PER ANNUM.

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CHAS. J. PHILLIPS,

28 Spring Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham,

ENGLAND.

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SPECIAL BARGAINS

FOR

FEBRUARY.

GIBRALTAR, 25 centimos on 2d. (in Gibbon's appendix at 10s. each and in Bazaar 7s. 6d. each) unused; my price	1	3	<small>each. s. d.</small>
CYPRUS, 30 paras on 1p., used; fine	2	9	
COSTA RICA, 1st issue, 4 reales, green, unused - - - - -	0	8	
PERSIA, official, a <i>pair</i> imperf. between the two stamps, rare - - - - -	5	0	

Books and Sheets of Stamps, from 1d. to 3s. each, sent on approval for 10 days, on receipt of good references. A commission of 25 per cent. will be allowed on these books, as an inducement to clear off a portion of our large stock.

SEND AT ONCE, before the bargains have all gone.

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STAMP DEALER,

28 SPRING ROAD, EDGBASTON

BIRMINGHAM.

Rare Old Postage Stamps

Bought, Sold or Exchanged.

The Stamp Advertiser and Auction Record.

VOL. I.

FEBRUARY 14, 1890.

No. 3.

THE LIBEL ACTION.

BLUETT *versus* PEMBERTON WILSON AND CO. AND
STANLEY GIBBONS AND CO.

THIS case closed on Thursday last, and, having engaged a skilled reporter, we are enabled to give the whole of the evidence, &c., as the case is full of interest to every Philatelist.

The Court was crowded during each day of the trial, and among others present we noticed Messrs. A. H. Wilson and E. Stanley Gibbons (the defendants), E. F. Bluett (the plaintiff), F. A. Philbrick, Esq., Q.C., Douglas Garth, Esq., W. A. S. Westoby (editor of the *Philatelic Record*), Thos. Bull (Ventom, Bull, and Cooper), C. Colman, T. Tilleard, L. Gibb, Douglas Mackenzie, W. Brown, M. Giwelb, Theo. Buhl, D. Brosnan, &c., &c.

In our opinion the case for the defendants was lost through many of the best points in their favour not being brought in evidence.

The stamps in dispute were admitted to have been bought by the plaintiff from a shop in Cullum Street, kept by a man named Benjamin and an assistant, or a partner, named Sarpy, and it is a matter of general knowledge that these two persons are in the habit of making and selling stamps with *bogus surcharges* and with *false post marks*, &c., and there are any number of dealers and collectors who could *prove* this. We ourselves have *seen* this man Sarpy put a surcharge on several stamps, and they do not attempt to deny that this is so—in fact, they went so far as to offer the editor of the "*S. N.*," for a consideration, to give a public exhibition of their manner of working.

Now, the plaintiff, as a London stamp dealer, *must* have known the character of the persons he was dealing with, and any surcharged stamps bought from them should have been received with the *greatest* suspicion and compared with the

genuine Bechuanalands he had in his possession at the time.

There are many other points that might be urged, but want of space prevents us going into this more fully.

One thing, however, we should like to say, and that is that we have, during the past two years, called several times at Mr. Bluett's room, and he has never offered to sell us a forged stamp nor have we ever seen any forged or faked stamps in his possession for sale.

In our opinion there are two gentlemen who—although not legally responsible for the great loss that has fallen on the publishers of "*The Record*"—are yet morally so, as being the entire cause of this action. We refer to Mr. Douglas Mackenzie, the actual writer of the libel in question, and to Mr. W. A. S. Westoby, the editor of "*The Record*," who was guilty of grave indiscretion in publishing such a letter without taking any steps to see that it was fully capable of being proved to be actually true.

Messrs. Wilson and Gibbons knew nothing whatever about the article in question until it was in the hands of the public, and we think they are entitled to the fullest sympathy in the great loss that has fallen upon them. The damages are laid at £250, and it is calculated that the costs will be over £500—nearly £800 in all. Let us all—dealers and collectors—unite together as a body and see if we cannot do something to assist in some manner, however small, to reduce their expenses. We propose to open a Subscription List in this cause, and to keep the same open until the 30th March; subscriptions may be paid to Chas. J. Phillips, 28 Spring Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, and each one will be acknowledged by post and a list printed in the next number of this magazine. We shall have much pleasure in starting this list with £10, and we trust every dealer and collector will send in their "mite" to show their sympathy in a practical manner with the defendants in this case.

We have had but little time to speak of this

as yet to any of our friends, but we have received promises of the following amounts, for which we are much obliged :—

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALREADY PROMISED.

	£	s.	d.
Phillips, C. J. - - -	10	0	0
Bacon, E. D. - - -	5	0	0
Bull, Thomas - - -	5	0	0
Brown, William - - -	5	0	0
Stafford Smith and Co. - - -	2	2	0
Cheveley and Co. - - -	2	2	0
Thomas Ridpath and Co. - - -	2	2	0
Harrison, G. - - -	2	2	0
"THE CORRESPONDENT" - - -	5	5	0
"A Sympathiser" - - -	1	1	0
De la Hey, E. W. O. - - -	0	10	0



WE trust our readers will be well pleased with the present number. Our aim is to make each number better than the one before it, and not to try and overleap ourselves at first. So far we have been able to do this, and shall use every endeavour to continue to do so in the future.

WE shall soon have to revise our Price List of New South Wales if these stamps keep on going up by such "leaps and bounds" as appears to be the case from the recent auction of an Australian collection (a report of which will be found on another page). These stamps were, however, far and away the most magnificent specimens ever offered by auction, and in many instances we paid the highest price on record rather than let such fine things slip through our fingers. One pair of 2d. Sydneys, used, were *superb*, and—like an artist's proof of a rare engraving—were worth incomparably more than the ordinary article. We bid the high price of £15 10s. for this pair, but at £16 we had to give way to the *boldest buyer* of the Philatelic Society, who apparently meant having it at any price. However, we managed to secure some of the best things, our purchases amounting to about £130, among which were most of the scarce Fiji surcharges, at from 60/- to 80/- each; the *gem* of the sale, an almost unique pair of New South Wales, 3d. diademed, *imperf.*, *unused*, which we secured at £16, and cheap too at that, as we were prepared to give £25 for it; a superb and

rare shade of the N. S. W. square, *imperf.*, 8d. yellow, at 90/-; an 8d. laureated, unused on *ribbed* paper, a bargain at £6, and a large number of Sydney Views, &c., constituted the days work, the result of which was very satisfactory.

When we started this publication we made up our minds as far as possible to avoid all personalities, and not to notice any attacks made on us in other Magazines. We were, however, much tempted, on seeing a *distorted* paragraph in a London paper, to depart from this rule, but on consideration we have decided simply to treat all such matters with the "silent contempt they so well deserve."

We make an alteration, and we think an improvement this month in the method of printing and arranging our "Price List," and we trust our readers will find it simpler and easier for reference. We also number each stamp, so any of our readers desiring a stamp need only quote name of country and No. of our list.

The Metropolitan Philatelist is the title of a new monthly magazine about to be issued in New York. It will be conducted by the National, Brooklyn and Staten Island Societies, and will be edited by Mr. Chas. B. Corwin, assisted by Messrs. R. R. Bogert, J. W. Scott, C. Gregory, and E. L. Schumann, having such an assembly of talent it is sure to be done in the best style, and we wish it every success. We have been appointed *Sole Agents* for Subscriptions and Advertisements for Great Britain and Ireland, and shall be most happy to forward rates on application.

A few words may not be out of place here as a "summing up" of the numerous letters (over 80), we have received in answer to our request in our first number for the opinions of our readers on our Price List.

The *only* two letters at all unfavourable that we publish are from two noted collectors, Messrs. Castle and Corwin. The first named blames us that we miss out "shades," and some "sub-varieties," but we cannot mention such minute details, or we should want most of our space, each month, for the Price List alone.

The real fact is that the "pig pots" want to keep the bulk of their knowledge to themselves and

friend Corwin hits the right nail on the head when he says, "no doubt your Price List will be an eye-opener to every 98 out of 100 of American Collectors who read it."

This is just what we mean it to be, our Magazine and our Price List *shall be so valuable* that no collector or dealer can afford to be without it. As to doing harm to "The Trade" that is a myth. Price List, and good ones, are published by our good friends Pemberton Wilson and Stanley Gibbons, and we are only carrying out in greater detail and much extended usefulness what they (and others) have already done.

Take any of the Brick-a-Brack trades, and see if price lists have done harm? No, just the reverse, *they* keep the trade going to a great extent. Take for instance "Engravings."

In that most excellent and useful paper, *The Bazaar, Exchange and Mart* (170, Strand, London), there has been running for some months an article on "Engravings and their values." Ask any good dealer his opinion on that. "Most useful especially to us, it creates an interest in these things, makes people look up what they have, and brings us many gems we should not otherwise have seen."

Just the same in stamps, a good standard and fair Price List is what was wanted; we have over 70 letters in favour of it, only two against, and after what is an almost unanimous expression of approval, we feel considerably strengthened in our endeavour to go on and make our paper the *most useful Philatelic Magazine ever published*.

A TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

[BY M. GIWELB.]

HAVING travelled extensively for many years through most parts of Europe, a strong desire arose in me to visit the New World for a change, and, although this involved a great loss to me through not being able to keep up my usual correspondence with my customers, and also through the neglect of my shop-business at home to a certain extent, I could not resist that desire, and one fine day I went to the office of the Cunard Steamship

Company and enrolled myself as a saloon passenger on board the celebrated "Servia."

On September 21st I left grand old London, and was rather pleased with the knowledge that there was another philatelist in the same train. This was Mr. C. H. Mekeel, of St. Louis, who had just finished his visit to Europe, and was returning home.

At Rugby we stopped for a few minutes, and I went into the refreshment saloon, where I met Mr. Mekeel. We got into conversation, and when I suddenly looked up my train was moving along! I had just time enough to jump in the nearest compartment with Mr. Mekeel, and at the next station we went each to his own place. Well, this was a very narrow escape! If I had been superstitious, I should have taken it as a bad omen, but I don't believe there ought to be such a thing as superstition, especially amongst philatelists.

I heard people say that to see Liverpool on a *fine* day is a very rare thing. I hope not so rare as to see a genuine "Canada 12 pence" or a "Connell!" However, I was not fortunate enough to have this treat, as it was bitterly cold, and the rain came down in torrents. After a great deal of hustling and bustling, the tender took us up to the "Servia," which was lying some distance off. It was quite a treat to see the officers, stewards, etc., all in uniform and all drawn up in a line!

We left Liverpool at about five p.m., two hours later than announced, owing, I suppose, to the bad weather.

We arrived at Queenstown at eleven o'clock the next morning, which was a Sunday. A small steamer, if I am not mistaken, with the name of "Jekeel," attends there to take the mails down and to bring the twelve o'clock mails up. A few of the saloon passengers were allowed to go on shore, but at their own risk of being left behind if they neglected to come back with the "Jekeel." I joined the party, and after we landed we hired several of those traps which are always there for such occasions. One driver had a green flag, and I insisted on being one of his passengers. I was not mistaken! he was a very nice fellow, full of knowledge about the town and suburbs, and full of Irish—not whisky—but poetry! He drove us all round the town, reciting poems all the time, breaking his recitations only now and again to tell us something about a park or a house, etc. It was

just the time when the people came from church, and they seemed highly amused over our procession of traps. They now and again burst out cheering us, and we had quite an ovation! Afterwards we all went to the Queen's Hotel, and had a drop of *real* Irish whisky, which, as we were travellers, was served to us. The weather was very fine, and this little extra trip was quite a treat.

We left Queenstown at one p.m., and now full steam was turned on and at about four o'clock we came to the high sea. Just then the weather changed and got cold and windy, and the great steamer began to shake and to go up and down. What happened, and what sights there were to be seen now, I will leave you to imagine. With the exception of a very few, amongst whom I was, everybody seemed to have suddenly got busy—one went on one side of the ship and one on the other; some disappeared altogether, and many of them, especially ladies, were not seen again till we were in sight of New York.

On Monday the wind was blowing rather sharp, rain fell freely and the sea ran pretty high, but it cleared up at about five p.m., and we had a fine evening, although cold. Tuesday brought us a foggy morning, but it soon cleared up, and the weather became very fine. The sea was as calm and as smooth as a sheet of glass. Most of those passengers which disappeared on Sunday evening now came out again. Groups were formed and plays started; some started playing cricket, others shuffle-board, others again began the cockfight, and so on. The children, of whom there were a good many on board, ran about land were playing their own games. In short, it was a glorious day. But it was not to end so! At about half-past eight in the evening a very painful sensation was created all over the ship by a man suddenly jumping overboard and plunging right into the sea. The ship stopped at once, and electric lights were thrown on the water; a boat was instantly lowered down with an officer and four men in it. They searched about for over twenty minutes, while great excitement prevailed on board. Their search was in vain; the man was gone! After having lost about one hour and a half of our time, we started again. Wednesday morning was rather windy, but it settled in the afternoon, and we had a very fine evening. There was music everywhere! In the music saloon the piano was played, while outside

on deck one could hear concertina, flute, and so on. We had also some good vocalists, and they were not greedy with their voices. It was a very jolly evening. Thursday was a thoroughly fine day, and all the games, etc., were repeated. The same on Friday. On Saturday we were to have the concert entertainment for the benefit of "The Liverpool Seamen's Orphanage and Home for Seamen's Orphans in Staten Island, N.Y.," and all those connected with it were naturally very busy rehearsing and arranging, and so on. On that day I showed my private collection to a selected party of ladies and gentlemen, who took great interest in it. Many of them had the usual remark at hand: "Oh, I had a fine collection when I went to school." To return to our concert. We had on board Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, "Colonel" Booth and "Captain" Mrs. Booth. Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, having been asked to participate with the "artistes" at the entertainment, the celebrated actress said she was not well enough, and Mr. Kendal said he could do nothing except behind the footlights. However, a good idea struck Mrs. Kendal. She asked for paper with the arms of the company and wrote verses on them. Tickets were made and sold, and in the evening, after the concert, there was the drawing for these verses. I was lucky to draw the following one:—

"I have braved the perils of the deep for thee! America,
my new found home."

MADGE KENDAL.

This lucky thought brought about £15 for the purpose. "Colonel" Booth gave us a tune on the concertina and Mrs. "Captain" Booth a one on the piano. Altogether the concert was a success. Mr. Mekeel, who had a good many friends on board, was foremost in the arrangements, and, as a well-deserved reward, his name appears on the programme. Sunday we held a religious service in the large saloon, which was well attended. At 2.30 p.m. "Captain" Mrs. Booth, a highly-educated lady, gave us: "Her experience about the Salvation Army in Switzerland, Sweden, and France," which was delivered very tastefully and with great force of eloquence, and I believe that she made several converts that day!

We ran into New York Harbour at about eight in the evening, and, as we could not get our luggage examined that evening, we had to stay overnight on board, and effected our landing the next morning.

(To be continued.)

PRICE LIST.

PART III.



NOTE. The following prices are for *used* specimens, *in fine condition*, and we can supply all of them *except* those marked with a star (*) at side; these are not at present in stock, but we shall be pleased to receive orders for them, which we will book and execute in rotation as soon as we obtain them.

NEW ZEALAND (PART I).

No.	Date.	Paper.	Value.	Colour.	Watermark.	Perforation.	Price. s. d.
1	1852	... Blue wove ...	1d.	red	... — ...	Imperf.	22 0
2	"	"	2d.	blue	... — ...	"	6 0
3	"	"	1s.	green	... — ...	"	25 0
4	1855-59	... Thickish white wove ...	1d.	orange-vermilion—	...	"	3 0
5	"	"	2d.	blue	... — ...	"	2 0
6	"	"	6d.	reddish-brown	— ...	"	3 6
7	"	"	6d.	pale brown	... — ...	"	2 0
8	"	"	1s.	pale green	... — ...	"	6 0
9	"	"	1s.	blue-green	... — ...	"	8 0
10	"	"	2d.	blue	... — ...	Rouletted about 7	*150 0
11	"	"	6d.	red-brown	... — ...	"	*150 0
12	"	"	1s.	blue-green	... — ...	"	*250 0
13	"	"	1d.	orange-vermilion—	...	Rough pin perf. about 10	*120 0
14	"	"	2d.	blue	... — ...	"	*200 0
15	"	"	6d.	red-brown	... — ...	"	*150 0
16	"	"	1s.	green	... — ...	"	*250 0
17	"	"	1d.	orange-vermilion—	...	Fine serrat'd., " 16...	*200 0
18	"	"	2d.	blue	... — ...	" "	*200 0
19	"	"	6d.	red-brown	... — ...	" "	*150 0
20	"	"	1s.	green	... — ...	" "	*200 0
21	1862-63	... Pelure, or very thin ...	1d.	orange-vermilion—	...	Imperf.	50 0
22	"	"	2d.	lavender	... — ...	"	40 0
23	"	"	2d.	ultramarine	... — ...	"	50 0
24	"	"	6d.	black-brown	— ...	"	6 0
25	"	"	6d.	red-brown	... — ...	"	*125 0
26	"	"	1s.	green	... — ...	"	15 0
27	"	"	1d.	vermilion	... — ...	Perf. 13	*200 0
28	"	"	2d.	ultramarine...	— ...	"	40 0
29	"	"	6d.	black-brown	— ...	"	10 0
30	"	"	6d.	red-brown	... — ...	"	*25 0

No.	Date.	Paper.	Value.	Colour.	Watermark.	Perforation.	Price- s. d.
31	1862-63	... Pelure, or very thin	...	1s. green	.. —	... Perf. 13	... 50 0
32	"	"	...	1d. vermilion	... —	... Rouletted about 7	... *300 0
33	"	"	...	6d. dark brown	... —	... "	... 40 0
34	"	"	...	1s. green	... —	... "	... *80 0
35	1863	... Thick white wove	...	2d. blue	... —	... Perf. 13	... 20 0
36	"	"	...	6d. red-brown	... —	... "	... 70 0
37	1862-63	... White wove	...	1d. orange-red	... large star	Imperf.	... 2 6
38	"	"	...	1d. vermilion	... "	... "	... 1 0
39	"	"	...	2d. blue	... "	... "	... 1 0
40	"	"	...	3d. violet	... "	... "	... 3 6
41	"	"	...	3d. lilac	... "	... "	... 2 6
42	"	"	...	6d. black-brown	... "	... "	... 1 0
43	"	"	...	6d. red-brown	... "	... "	... 1 0
44	"	"	...	1s. deep green	... "	... "	... 2 6
45	"	"	...	1s. yellow green	... "	... "	... 2 0
46	"	... Bluish paper	...	2d. blue	... "	... "	... 10 0
47	"	"	...	1s. green	... "	... "	... 12 0
48	"	... White wove	...	1d. orange-red	... "	... Rouletted 5½ to 8	... 30 0
49	"	"	...	2d. blue	... "	... "	... 15 0
50	"	"	...	3d. violet	... "	... "	... *30 0
51	"	"	...	6d. black-brown	... "	... "	... 15 0
52	"	"	...	6d. red-brown	... "	... "	... 12 0
53	"	"	...	1s. green	... "	... "	... 16 0
54	"	"	...	1d. orange-red	.. "	... Pin perf. about 16	... *250 0
55	"	"	...	2d. blue	... "	... "	... *150 0
56	"	"	...	3d. violet	... "	... "	... *400 0
57	"	"	...	6d. brown	... "	... "	... *200 0
58	"	"	...	6d. brown	... "	... Oblique serrated perf.	... *100 0
59	"	"	...	1s. green	... "	... "	... *200 0
60	1864	...	...	1d. vermilion	... N.Z.	... Imperf.	... 5 0
61	"	"	...	2d. blue	... "	... "	... 8 0
62	"	"	...	6d. red-brown	... "	... "	... 6 0
63	"	"	...	1s. green	... "	... "	... 6 0
64	"	"	...	1d. vermilion	... "	... Perf. 13	... *200 0
65	"	"	...	2d. blue	... "	... "	... 5 0
66	"	"	...	6d. red-brown	.. "	... "	... 3 6
67	"	"	...	1s. green	... "	... "	... 20 0
68	"	"	...	1d. vermilion	... "	... Rouletted 5½ to 8	... *160 0
69	"	"	...	2d. blue	... "	... "	... *50 0
70	"	"	...	6d. red-brown	... "	... "	... *400 0
71	"	"	...	1s. green	... "	... "	... *25 0
72	"	"	...	1s. green	... "	... Oblique serrated perf.	... *250 0

EXPERIENCES OF A LATE COLLECTOR.

[By E. S.]

"LATE!" "What, is he dead, then?" Oh no! far from it! But "late,"—in point of age,—before the delightful occupation termed Philately, put on "La Grippe" (the grip), and marked him for her own.

It was thought that the following "experiences" might amuse, and probably afford encouragement to beginners; for his experience certainly has verified that adage,—which our ingenious repairers of torn stamps seem also to keep in mind—"It is never too late to mend."

"I want you to write an article or two for my new Stamp Paper," said Professor C. J. Phillips, for about the fifth time, fixing upon us that remarkable eye, before which many a "bogus," or "faked" postage stamp, knowing that further dissimulation was useless, has turned pale. "But," we objected, "You know I am a regular duff,—that is, of course, I meant to say, do not take quite that scientific and laborious view of collecting which the fearfully advanced and deeply read collector does. I collect more for the pleasure and fun of the thing, without making a toil, labour, or severe study of Philately."

"Yes, I know that," said the Professor sadly, "after all my instructions and entreaties to study perforations, watermarks, dates of emission, variety of papers, you still remain a duff,—Ahem! that is, of course, I meant to say that you still prefer your more easy, but less scientific plan of collecting. You never read books. You do not esteem varieties of papers,—say that you cannot, for the life of you, see half the watermarks,—and, the moment my back is turned, I don't believe you use the perforation gauge I gave you, once a month! How often have I held a most instructive and delightful stamp up, to show the star watermark? Held it up in every light, saying 'There! you must see it now!' and you have replied—

'Twinkle, twinkle, little star!
Much I wonder where you are!'

I fear, as you say, you commenced rather late as a collector, and must be left to your own rather original views as to collecting. I like, however, a little fun myself, and am convinced that many of my readers do too. I do not expect anything scientific; but write me an amusing article, and I will give you a"—

"A what?" we exclaimed breathlessly, "You don't mean that —? Be calm! Do not offer too much! Remember, you are a family man!"

"True," replied the Professor, "in justice to my family, I cannot quite offer that —, but I will give you a "Gooseberry" colour,—re-touched

plate,—slightly gone at the corner,—(you know I never deceive you),—Penny Sydney."

"Right! You shall have the first article to-morrow," we replied.

Incredible though it may appear to favoured modern collectors who live in this day of catalogues, auctions, and enlightenments, our first "experience" as a collector was a remarkable one! We had travelled all over the world; collected plants, old china, coins, old books, &c.; but arrived at our 41st and the 1876th year of Christianity without ever meeting with a stamp collector, ever heard of the pursuit, ever noticing a postage stamp, ever having seen an album, and totally unaware that old stamps had any value, or that there were any stamp dealers, or any trade done in them. It always does seem amazing, travelling as we did, and amongst all sorts and conditions of men, that such entire ignorance of the very existence of Philately was possible. It must, however, be remembered that our generation left school,—say 1853,—before stamp collecting was known amongst the boys. No sooner did stamps and boys at last come together, than their families no longer remained in any danger of forgetting Philately. Pictures reached their culminating point, financially, about 1872; of course they may have another boom. The rage for old china dropped, the dealers observed, in 1876, when Mr. Gladstone's collection had been sold. That delightful scientific pastime,—(mind, we say *scientific*, "Wimbledon"—Croquet) once the delight of the entire world, died about the same time; but Coins and Postage Stamps, *properly chosen*, have, for those fourteen years, gallantly held their own. Indeed, if Philately sees in you the making of a Philatelist, and intends you to become her votary, "a time will come," whether early or late in life, when *have you she will*; and once she has got you, she will *keep* you! We frequently hear of picture, coin, &c., collectors "relinquishing the pursuit;" but "once a true Philatelist," "always a Philatelist."

"Well! but Mr. — has sold his stamp collection!"

"Has he? What about that bottom drawer, and that mysterious album? I thought I saw a lot of 'Views.'"

"No! a mere nothing; a little reserve, you know, just to remind me, you know," &c., &c.

Well do we remember our first introduction to the great Mr. —, (but we will not anticipate). It must have been one day in the Autumn of 1876, or Spring of '77, when a knock came at our study door from the servant escorting a visitor in a velvet coat. Receiving a "come in," the door opened, and —

(To be continued).

A REFERENCE LIST OF ENGLISH STAMPS.

(By W. E. JEFF.)

INTRODUCTION.



IN these days of cheap postage, and fast express trains, how many people there are who take it as a matter of course, when they drop a letter into a pillar box, that it will reach its desired haven. Yet how few ever think of the worry, anxiety, and thought which have been expended in order to bring the system, by which the desired end is obtained, to such perfection. In saying such perfection, one does not mean to say or insinuate that no improvements could be made by which the public would be benefitted, and though a "Penny Stamp" will pay for a letter being sent from John o' Groats to Land's End, yet it would be quite possible to extend the benefits of cheap rates of postage to our friends beyond the seas. It is not the intention of the writer to point out the shortcomings of our postal system, but to endeavour to give a short and concise account of the stamps which are the "permits" issued by the authorities.

These are the days of catalogues, which are numbered by thousands, relating to everything known under the sun and even above it, and so great is "the number thereof" that a whole copy of this new magazine, which, by the way, is the latest and largest, could be filled with titles of some of the catalogues.

Some of our readers will remember a zealous writer, in a magazine, advocated "as certain people collected postage stamps" that "Bung and Gargle" labels should be added to the list of things worthy of being preserved. But the day of unkindly criticism relative to collectors of postage stamps has passed away, and the science is recognised as worthy of the attention of learned men, many of whom are with us now, whilst others are gone over to the "great majority."

It is quite within the writer's remembrance what fierce controversy arose in the Stamp magazines relative to what should or ought to be collected—one set of collectors arguing that certain stamps only were worthy of places in their albums, whilst another that all varieties of design, engraving,

paper, and last, but not least, perforation was the great end to be obtained. Readers of the old magazines may notice the friendly sarcasm indulged in by some writers of the early days of stamp collecting relative to the questions just mentioned, but time is a great changer of all things, and especially of postage stamps.

I fancy that the old saying "There is nothing new under the sun," requires an addition, a sort of postscript, now as new postage stamps appear every day, and who knows but the new countries recently discovered by Stanley in Central Africa, will proceed to issue postage stamps to frank their correspondence.

The Editor desires me not to travel from "China to Peru," but to confine my attention to the "Stamps of our own Island," or perhaps so as not to wound the susceptibilities of any of our readers, either across the border, or St. George's Channel, we should say Great Britain and Ireland.

Looking through the first edition of a Price catalogue of a well known firm of Postage stamp dealers, I find the Stamps of Great Britain numbered 15 (five adhesives and ten envelopes), and in the second edition of "Mount Brown," (14 varieties of adhesives and 18 envelopes are given as the complete list of varieties.

The title page of that edition of the best known catalogue of that time is well worth giving here, and reads as follows:—"Catalogue of British, Colonial and Foreign Stamps, comprising nearly 1,300 varieties." Think of this "ye collectors" and sigh, that now to be considered to possess a moderate collection it must contain nearly as many thousands, and that our own country has not been backward in adding to the list, may be seen by consulting that exhaustive work, "The Postage Stamps of Great Britain," by Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby.

The writer does not intend to attempt an exhaustive treatise on our own postage stamps, but simply to endeavour to present to our readers an every day list for reference as complete as possible, by which the average collector can arrange his own collection.

It would hardly be fair to our friends, the readers of this magazine, unless reference was made to the question of plate numbers.

Some years ago, when "this fad" was in its infancy, the writer was appealed to, "whether plate numbers should be collected," and in course of

conversation with a well known collector (who now unfortunately has given up the pastime, and whose collection has been broken up and enriched those of many others) this question cropped up, his reply was "he could see nothing in it;" take for instance, he said, "our well known Penny red, the plates of which inserted in the frame at sides, commenced at 71 and ended at 225, with a few exceptions. The design is exactly the same in each case, and the only differences being the numbers and shade of colour, the latter being the result of stirring up the colour by the man who had charge of that department." It struck me there was a great deal of force in the remark, but on the other hand sometimes the plate number marks the change of issue, then it should be taken. When, however, collectors have purses long enough to stand the continual draught upon them, there is no reason why they cannot carry out their wishes; still, for the average collector there is no necessity to collect every plate, and it does not detract from the completeness of the collection by finding many of the numbers are missing. Now-a-days this is "rank heresy" perhaps, especially when the stamps of Oceana are studied by the light of the recent works of the Philatelic Society of London, who have done such yeoman service for all English collectors. Therefore let no beginner be discouraged, because he cannot fill the pages of his album with all the varieties of English plate numbers, but go steadily to work to obtain one unused specimen of each value of every issue, and in the end if he is successful, he will be somewhat astonished at the number and richness of his collection.

This year marks the Jubilee of the "Penny Post," and I am glad to see that the "London Society" intend to mark its celebration by holding an exhibition of Postage stamps, so that many of those whose collections do not contain "all the known varieties" may see and feast their eyes upon the riches of their more fortunate brethren. All success is wished to the friends who are undertaking the scheme, and though our foreign friends have done the same years ago, yet when the "Britisher does move," though often slowly, yet surely, "what is attempted is done well."

As to classification, our endeavour will be to adhere to the old fashioned way of "date of issue," giving all the values as they appeared, though many collectors prefer the value theory, by which

they maintain "one can see at a glance" all the changes that have taken place in that particular value since its first issue.

Perhaps it will be well here to remark that the recent attempts to prove that the honour awarded to the late Sir Rowland Hill as being the originator and first to bring into use the "Penny Postage system" is unmerited has been thoroughly thrashed out by the pamphlet issued by Mr. Pearson Hill, and beyond this notice the writer will leave the matter in the hands of his readers and commence our catalogue.

The great question to be solved by the Postmaster-General was, "What kind of permit should be used to frank the postal matter passing through the offices." Several qualities were necessary—first, that the "permit" should be easily fastened to the letter or paper; second, that it should not be easily forged; and, lastly, that the production of the same should be as inexpensive as possible in order to bring a fair profit to the Treasury. After many thousands of designs for covers, envelopes, and adhesives had been submitted to the Commissioners of the Post Office, none of which seemed to answer the requirements, it was decided to place the matter in the hands of a large London firm, Messrs. Bacon and Petch, with instructions to produce an adhesive stamp—the result being, after some experiments, that a design consisting of a portrait of Her Most Gracious Majesty was accepted by the authorities, and a contract was entered into with the eminent firm to supply the labels at a fixed price per thousand. It may be here mentioned that so well did the firm execute their commission that the stamps for beauty of engraving have rarely been surpassed by any recent productions of other firms, and when put side by side with the latest issue of penny stamps show how much the latter have deteriorated. Perhaps it may be urged that the latest answer the same purpose and are considerably cheaper, yet other countries are able to produce good designs and splendid work; then why should we as the earliest adaptors of the adhesive stamps be content with such commonplace examples as usually pass muster with our postal authorities.

The paper used upon which the impressions were printed is what is known as greyish white, hand-made, and, as a matter of course, varies in thickness, into which water-marks have

been introduced as a prevention against forgery. The colour was at first black, but was afterwards changed to red, as it was found difficult to detect copies which had been only partially obliterated, doing duty a second time. The difficulty in separating the stamps was the next matter to be considered, so experiments were made in perforation, by which one stamp could be easily detached from the other. We will now proceed to describe the first adhesive stamp.

Design.—A diademed head of Queen to left, on an engine-turned back ground, POSTAGE in white letters above the head, and ONE PENNY below. White blocks in the four angles, the upper ones containing Maltese crosses, the lower ones having letters inserted. The whole enclosed in a rectangular frame. Engraved on greyish white hand-made paper, watermarked with a small crown, not perforated. One die for this stamp, though several plates unnumbered on face of design were issued in 1840, the colour being black of varied shades.

A variety of this stamp exists with the letters V.R. in upper angles, prepared for official correspondence but never used, so it is rather an essay or trial than a postage stamp.

In same year, a stamp of the value of TWO-PENCE was prepared. The design being identical with the penny, only value TWOPENCE inserted at bottom and colour altered to blue. The paper, watermark, remaining the same, also perforated.

SUMMARY.

Issue I. Die I., wmk. "Small crown," not perforated. 1840. 1d. black.

Variety, with letters V.R. in upper angles. 2d. blue.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Stamp Advertiser.

Dear Sir,—I have received the first number of your new publication, and am highly pleased with it. Noting your request for opinions as to your course in publishing values of stamps broadcast to the Philatelic world, I take pleasure in addressing you upon the subject, premising the few words I have to say with the remark that I am a collector only and not a dealer in any sense of the word.

There is no question but that your publication will do harm to the well-posted dealer, while, on the contrary, it will help the minor ones very materially. In the same fashion the advanced collector will be injured, for he is, as a rule, as well aware of values as the dealer, and the less advanced collector will be benefited. In a word, you have constituted yourself, for the sum of four shillings per annum, a compendium of useful and entertaining information concerning the values of rarities, and are giving away, for a mere song, the results of years of labour and experience. Looking at this from the standpoint of a merchant, it appears that your course is penny wise and pound foolish, and I opine that you will hereafter find bargains scarce in the stamps whose true worth you so beneficently spread before all your subscribers. As an advanced collector, I can truthfully say that none of your information *re* New South Wales was news to me, but I will guarantee that your list was an eye-opener to forty-nine fiftieths of those Americans who received it, and I have no doubt but that this statement can be confirmed by others in my position. In regard to Philatelic societies, it may not be amiss to call your attention to the fact that the London Society has done more real work, *solus*, than all the American societies together, as the records will plainly show. Our societies in America partake more of the nature of social gatherings than otherwise, although they do a vast amount of good in the way of stimulating interest among their members, and, in their own peculiar fashion, promote greatly the cause of philately. A glance at their proceedings as reported in the various American periodicals will convince you of the truth of my remarks.

I cannot coincide with your conclusion that the London Society is "not of the slightest use to those collectors who live out of London." Its work has been of infinite service to me, and I live 3,000 miles "out of London." What I have written is not to be considered as a "growl," but as my candid opinions upon the matter, concerning which you have requested comment.

Faithfully yours,

C. B. CORWIN,

108 Water Street, New York.

January 7, 1890.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE, TUESDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY, 1890.

Before

MR. JUSTICE FIELD AND A SPECIAL JURY.

BLUETT v. PEMBERTON WILSON & CO.,

AND

STANLEY GIBBONS & CO.

*Transcript from the Shorthand Notes of H. H. and A. R. Tolcher, of 7 Quality Court,
Chancery Lane, London.*

Counsel for the Plaintiff: Mr. WADDY, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. ROSE INNES. Instructed by
Mr. GUILDFORD LEWIS.

Counsel for the Defendants: Mr. PHILBRICK, Q.C., and Mr. LOCKWOOD, Q.C., M.P.
Instructed by Mr. DENNISON.

MR. WADDY (in the absence of his learned junior) opened the pleadings.

Mr. Waddy: May it please your lordship and gentlemen of the jury, I am told I have the good fortune to be opposed to-day by my learned friend Mr. Philbrick, and by my learned friend Mr. Lockwood; and I mention that for this reason, that, on the subject which I am about to explain to you as well as I am able, I believe Mr. Philbrick to be the most eminent authority in England, and probably in the world; and he is the president of the society, which is the authoritative society of which this paper in which we say the libel has been published is the organ. Gentlemen, I must explain to you as well as I am able the mystery of this postage stamp dealing, for, until you thoroughly understand that, it will be impossible to understand the case. Perhaps some of you when you were younger were postage stamp collectors, and some of you on the other hand have probably never paid any attention to it, and do not know the secrets of it. It appears that there has now grown up a very large trade in postage stamps of various countries, and that collections of these stamps are made by different people, and that many of them are of very great value; indeed, amounting not only to scores but to hundreds of pounds in value. These stamps have very varied values, and the value of the stamp does not depend on the amount for which it may have originally been intended to pass. A used stamp for a penny is probably quite as useful and costs quite as much in the market as a used stamp for five shillings or twenty shillings. The importance and the value of the stamp depends, as you will easily gather, not from what is called the original face value, which is the term applied, but on the question how many of those stamps there are in the market, how many have ever been used; and the result of it is that the shorter the reign of a Sovereign, or the shorter time any dominion may last, increases very greatly the value of the stamps used during that time.

Mr. Justice Field: The rarity of the article increases the value.

Mr. Waddy: Yes, my Lord. Now, gentlemen, I shall have to ask you to look for a moment or two at this paper which is in my hand and then you will understand the importance of this case, and I venture to think it is a very important one. Without dealing at length with the various stamps of different countries except so far as it may be necessary for illustration, I will deal with the one particular kind of stamp which gives rise to the libel in question. You may remember to have heard of a place which is called Bechuanaland in Africa, which formerly had no stamps, for it had no post office, it was practically wild and uncivilized. The British Government took possession of it for a short time and during that time—

Mr. Justice Field: When was this?

Mr. Waddy: The precise date is 1887 I think; but suffice it to say it was only for a short time that any stamps were used in Bechuanaland. It frequently happens that when the Government have to issue stamps they do not always introduce a fresh die or a fresh design, but they are in the habit of taking the stamps from some neighbouring country or even from England itself, and then what they do is this, in technical language—they surcharge the stamp by printing upon it some names which will give to it currency in that particular country. I have got several here.

Mr. Justice Field: On these stamps which you have handed up to me there is Her Majesty and then surcharged these words "British Bechuanaland," and there is another which is a Cape of Good Hope stamp, and upon that surcharged also "British Bechuanaland," the third stamp I cannot make out.

Mr. Waddy: It is immaterial. They are all Cape stamps, except the half-penny English stamp.

Mr. Justice Field: Do you want to have this handed to the jury.

Mr. Waddy: Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Field: You have not told us yet what the libel is.

Mr. Waddy : That my client who is a dealer in stamps is a rubbish monger, that he is a rogue. I will read the whole libel directly ; but it says that roguery is going on, against which collectors must arm themselves, and then there is a passage stating that he had been selling forged stamps and that this is printed in order that the person who writes to them may not be the only collector victimised, and that he hopes by bringing the matter before the authorities the sale of these bogus stamps will be stopped. I am obliged to my Lord for drawing attention to this, because you will now know what is going on ; but I want you to understand the foundation of this trade. I have a book here which is called the " Postage Album," and it has pictures of these various stamps. You understand I do not put these before you as stamps but as pictures to guide the collectors.

Mr. Philbrick : I hope my friend will not pass anything to the jury that is not in evidence. That book certainly ought not to be handed to any jury.

Mr. Waddy : I will endeavour to explain it without.

Mr. Philbrick : They are not genuine.

Mr. Waddy : I do not say that any of them are genuine, and I will try to explain it without. Now, gentlemen, as a matter of fact, I dare say some of you who are in business, will know very well the way these foreign stamps get into circulation in this country. Of course they come from foreign countries. They come to the commercial houses on the envelopes in which letters are, and then the clerks generally speaking get these stamps by the permission of their masters, and they are sold to the postage stamp collectors for what they will realise. Some of them are expensive and some of them cost a small amount and some go to an extent which we, who are not men of means can hardly afford. (Laughter). But the result of this is that a large amount of trade is done in these things. The young men and boys in the various offices get the permission of their employers to take these stamps which are of value to them and sell them to the postage stamp collectors. In this instance, what took place was this. It appears that in Bechuanaland there were no stamps printed for some time, but later on there was a stamp printed. I do not know whether there was more than one, for I am not as learned in this matter as my friend Mr. Philbrick ; but I believe there was one printed with a die of its own. I have it down here as a shilling stamp, and at the bottom of it " British Bechuanaland," " postage and revenue." Whether that is a form kept for many colonies, and then the words inserted I do not know, nor does it seem material : suffice it to say that with regard to many stamps used in Bechuanaland they were Cape of Good Hope stamps, and I believe that every one is a genuine stamp on the paper I have handed to my Lord except one on the right hand, which is a five shilling stamp surcharged and which is a forgery. It was a stamp properly issued and properly sent through the post, but somebody has stamped on it " British Bechuanaland," and so far as that surcharge is concerned it is a forgery.

Mr. Justice Field : Then the forgery consists in putting on a stamp the surcharge which never passed through the post office.

Mr. Waddy : It passed through the post office, and then somebody put on it " British Bechuanaland."

Mr. Justice Field : Afterwards.

Mr. Waddy : Afterwards.

Mr. Justice Field : What was the stamp originally ?

Mr. Waddy : A proper five shilling Cape of Good Hope stamp it is said that by the aid of a powerful microscope you can distinguish that the words " British Bechuanaland " are printed on the top of the postage erasure, but I do not know whether that is so, and it is immaterial.

[Adjourned for a short time.]

Mr. Waddy : Now, Gentlemen, let me clearly explain what I believe to be common ground between my learned friend and myself, and what you may put out of consideration for the present moment as not being matter of discussion. There is no doubt whatever, and it is part of my case that at a certain date my client, who is a stamp dealer, sold a stamp like that one, and that that stamp is undoubtedly, to use the ordinary word, forged. There is not the slightest doubt from my point of view that he fell a victim to a mistake which I shall shew you beyond the slightest shadow of a

doubt was the mistake of these very people, the defendants, who have made use of this afterwards for the purpose of destroying my client's reputation as a vendor of stamps. You may take, therefore, from me, that the matter was in doubt, even in the course of the drawing of these pleadings, but it was quite immaterial from first to last, whether that was a genuine stamp or a forged stamp, because the whole question we have to raise to-day is, that my client is charged deliberately with selling stamps knowing them to be forged, and I think you will be of opinion that a more groundless and cruel charge it would have been difficult to make, it was his life, it was his trade, it was that by which he was getting his livelihood, and although a single stamp is a matter of no importance, this is a matter in which fortunes have been invested of hundreds and of thousands of pounds.

Mr. Justice Field : As I understand you it comes to this that the commercial article of the stamp is a forgery. It is only of value as a commercial article, provided it was a genuine Bechuanaland stamp.

Mr. Waddy : If it had been a Cape of Good Hope stamp, as it was, it would have been worth twopence or threepence.

Mr. Justice Field : The commercial value depends on this—that there is only a small issue of Bechuanaland stamps, and this is one ?

Mr. Waddy : Yes.

Mr. Justice Field : And as I understand, it is admitted that " British Bechuanaland " was printed on that stamp after it had received the post office stamp ?

Mr. Waddy : I am told that is so, and I am going to assume it, because I want to get rid of all that which is mere fringe. Gentlemen, you may assume, if you like, beyond all doubt, that that stamp has been forged by some scoundrel, but the question is a perfectly different one, whether my client, who bought that stamp honestly, and afterwards sold it under the circumstances I will tell you, has deserved the attack made upon him in this paper, which has never even up to now been withdrawn. I was about to state that the importance of this five shilling stamp is this. Upon that paper, if you come to look at it, you will find that there are several Bechuanaland stamps which have got the imprint across them of different value, and I believe, if I am rightly informed from the authorities I have here, and from such evidence as I shall call, I shall show you that halfpenny stamps, penny stamps, twopenny stamps, fourpenny stamps, and so on, were issued exactly like that, and with " British Bechuanaland " surcharged on them. It now turns out that not one of the five-shilling stamps was ever so treated. There are five-shilling stamps for the Cape of Good Hope, 2s. 6d. stamps, 1s. stamps and 1d. stamps, and so on, and they were sent into Bechuanaland and stamped " British Bechuanaland," and so issued, but if so happens that they never sent the five-shilling stamp at all. The result is that there is not at this moment, and there is not, I admit, in existence in the wide world, a genuine five-shilling surcharged Bechuanaland stamp. It was the general impression that such things did exist, and I have before me one of the best known catalogues of these various stamps in which it appears, and I am prepared to show beyond all doubt that not only all the ordinary collectors of, and authorities upon, stamps believed the five-shilling to be genuine, as my client did, but I will carry it further than that even.

Mr. Justice Field : You are going beyond the mark in referring to that catalogue. Whether it becomes admissible will depend on the course pursued by the other side.

Mr. Waddy : I have one here which is admissible, because it is the catalogue published by the defendants.

Mr. Justice Field : That may be.

Mr. Waddy : You will be surprised to hear, when you know the character of the charge made against my client, that actually in this very catalogue of their own this very stamp is inserted as genuine.

Mr. Justice Field : How does it appear ? Let us take stock as we go on.

Mr. Waddy : I will pass it up to your Lordship in a moment. It is a complete catalogue of all the stamps that are known, and at the bottom of page 17 it deals with " British Bechuanaland, 1887, type 313." I will show in a moment what that means—" water mark, Crown, and C.C."

Mr. Justice Field : I suppose that is Cape Colony.

Mr. Philbrick : Crown Colony.

Mr. Justice Field : What is that a list of?

Mr. Waddy : All the genuine stamps that are known.

Mr. Justice Field : Is it prophetic or historic?

Mr. Waddy : It is a list of the stamps sold by these very gentlemen.

Mr. Justice Field : Then it is historic, and not prophetic.

Mr. Philbrick : It is the universal catalogue.

Mr. Waddy : It so happens that it is a catalogue of all the stamps there are, and there are prices put to those they have got.

Mr. Justice Field : I see. The first column contains a description of such as have been in use, and then the next are the prices of such as they have for sale. It appears they have not got this five-shilling stamp.

Mr. Waddy : No, but as I told your Lordship, it was a very rare stamp, and believed to be in existence, and these gentlemen, whom I am prepared to credit with perfectly fair dealing, issue this as a catalogue and price list of the stamps which are genuine, and they positively have this five-shilling stamp mentioned there, and I am bold enough to say that they will not find any human being to get into that box and say that there is any five-shilling stamp in existence which answers that description.

Mr. Justice Field : Does that stamp appear in the appendix?

Mr. Waddy : I am going to show it to you. Your Lordship will observe that it says "type 313," both with regard to the 4d. and the 1s. 2d., and the penny and the threepenny.

Mr. Justice Field : Yes, I see. Then there is "five-shilling, black and orange?"

Mr. Waddy : I think it means 5s. orange only; but your Lordship observes that type 313 applies to all of those. Now, gentlemen, I will not go on further to shew that which I can shew, as I have said not only from their own documents but from abundant sources; but up to the time a certain discovery was made, which I am now going to tell you, the ordinary learning of this science was that these five-shilling stamps were in existence and were genuine.

Mr. Justice Field : Were some five-shilling stamps in circulation?

Mr. Waddy : There have never been any as we now discover, but we did not know it. The whole lot of the five-shilling surcharged British Bechuanaland are forgeries, but at the time I have spoken of, that is the only thing they could have been referring to, and when they published this catalogue they were under that blunder, and I will show you now how the forgery was discovered. Somebody or other—it is impossible to find out who—struck upon the ingenious idea that by getting Cape of Good Hope stamps which are not surcharged, and stamping them with a rubber stamp, he could add a fictitious and fraudulent value to those stamps, and many of them got into circulation. Six or seven of them were bought by my client Mr. Bluett, and I will now tell you more carefully how it came about. Mr. Bluett has been carrying on this trade for some years. He began it originally in his private house at Leytonstone. He afterwards, as the trade increased and improved, carried it on in Fishmonger Alley, in the city of London, and he was at one time in partnership with a gentleman, and the firm was called Bluett and Company. The defendant, Mr. Stanley Gibbons, has been carrying on his business as Stanley Gibbons and Company, and the other defendant, Mr. Pemberton, has been carrying on his business as Pemberton, Wilson, and Co., and they have all been dealing in stamps. But this *Philatelic Record*, which is published by Stanley Gibbons and Co., who call themselves stamp importers and Philatelic publishers, has become the recognised organ of the society.

Mr. Justice Field : Is it a periodical?

Mr. Waddy : Yes, a monthly periodical published at the end of every month; and being so published it has a wide circulation, especially among gentlemen who have been taken with this particular fancy or pursuit. I am now going to quote from their own publication. I am sorry I cannot give you copies of these, but we have applied to them over and over again, and cannot get copies.

Mr. Philbrick : We have only one left ourselves of the publication of September, 1887.

Mr. Waddy : My friend says they have only one actually

left. I am very glad to hear that, because it saves me the necessity of shewing what an enormous circulation they have, and that they are actually sold out (laughter). Therefore they have according to their own account sold out the whole of this issue with this libel against my client.

Mr. Philbrick : There is not a word about your client in the September number.

Mr. Waddy : That may be, I begin with the September number of 1887, page 125, in which we have this "British Bechuanaland." We learn that the 5s. orange yellow, of the Cape of Good Hope has been surcharged in black in small letters.

Adhesive.—5s., orange-yellow surcharged in black.

Then the next time that the matter was mentioned was in November, 1887, at page 163, "British Bechuanaland." [The learned Counsel read the extract, but as it has no bearing on the case we omit it.]

Mr. Philbrick : I ought to have asked my friend to have read what was said in September, 1887, about "British Bechuanaland" postage and revenue. They are an entirely different stamp.

Mr. Waddy : I will begin again in order that there may be no mistake. [The learned Counsel here read the whole of the article headed "British Bechuanaland," on page 125, September, 1887.]

That is the whole of what is said. It is sufficient to say that, however that may be, in September of that year, 1887, they stated that they learned the five-shilling orange-yellow of the Cape of Good Hope had been surcharged for "British Bechuanaland," and that what they stated in their catalogue they stated in their recognised organ.

Now, gentlemen, as I have told you, there was a renewal of the subject in November, 1887. I understand my friend's suggestion to be that that does not refer to the five-shilling stamp. I am indifferent whether it does or not. If it does not it answers my purpose, because then the first reference after page 125 would be not in November, but in October of 1887. Now, gentlemen, in the February number of 1888, page 17, they have a kind of summary of what fresh issues there have been on the face of the earth during the past year. It is called "Philatelic Gains of 1887," and then it says—"The contents of the following list not otherwise described are to be taken as adhesive," and they say words in italics point to the particular object of the change in question which constitutes it a new variety, and the page referred to is that of the 9th volume of the "Philatelic Record," in which the novelty is described. The 9th volume was the volume for 1887. There is a very important remark there, "A note of interrogation indicates that the authenticity is doubtful;" and when I look down to the next page, page 18, I find this entry, "British Bechuanaland stamps, &c., of Cape of Good Hope surcharged in black," remember this is said to be one of what they call the Philatelic Gains of 1887, something fresh for the stamp collectors to look for, and then it sets out without any note of interrogation, indicating that it was a perfectly good stamp, "five-shilling orange-yellow, page 125;" and when we look at page 125 it is the very extract I have just read, setting out the five-shilling stamp. We know now that all this is wrong, but it was written by this gentleman with the most perfect candour and good faith exactly in the same way as it was read and believed by my client. There was something about "British Bechuanaland," in the next number, but it does not appear to me to refer to this particular stamp, and, therefore, although I will read it if necessary I will not delay now.

Then, in the next month, there is another set of observations, but no reference to this five-shilling stamp, and no correction of the former statement. Then on page 129 there is a reference to a magazine published, I am told, in Belgium, but it is a work of a similar character to this, and one which interchanges its thoughts and information with this. Then it deals with this, and as far as I can see it does not deal at all with the five-shilling one, except in this way. They say, "Whether the recent issue of the home stock surcharged British Bechuanaland has affected, &c."

My friend says this does not refer to the question. I accept his high authority, and I pass it over, my only purpose being to follow out the chain, and to show you every case which does refer to it. This was the general state of knowledge of these high authorities who have chosen to take the step we complain of. Now, the next one I come to is on page 164

of the same year, October, and there is also a reference to British Bechuanaland, but no correction of this mistake and no detection of this forgery. I come now to a most important event. In December, 1888, for the first time, the murder was out, and I will read it to you. But, before that, what had happened? In the ordinary course of my client's business, a person came to his shop of the name of Benjamin and presented to him for sale a number of stamps. There were some others besides the five-shilling stamps I am about to speak of; but among others he offered to my client some of these five-shilling surcharged stamps, which, as I have shown you, at that time were in the market, and understood to be perfectly genuine. My client bought them and paid for them. Sometime afterwards a gentleman, whose name we have now discovered to be Mackenzie, came into the shop to look at his stock of stamps. He looked over them, and among the others saw these five-shilling surcharged stamps.

Mr. Justice Field: How many were there?

Mr. Waddy: Six or seven. I am told in the first instance four, but there were afterwards five or six. It was known that these were rare, although it was believed that they were genuine, and Mr. Mackenzie purchased three of them, and when he made that purchase others were thrown in, making up a lot. He was not charged any particular price for each, but he bought a number and paid for them, and my client heard no more about it for some time. I should tell you he also sold one or two to a correspondent of his own on the Continent; I think Hamburg. Later on Mr. Mackenzie came back to his shop. I do not know that in point of law I am entitled to tell you the conversation that took place; but I am entitled to do this, that Mr. Mackenzie drew his attention to the passage I am now about to read, indicated to him that it had been discovered these were forgeries, and asked my client to take them back, and Mr. Bluett offered at once to cancel the whole transaction. He said he would return him the money if he would bring the three which were forgeries and the others which had been thrown in. Mr. Mackenzie left the shop, and I believe never communicated by word of mouth in any shape or form with my unfortunate client. I will tell you what he did instead. But first it is necessary I should read to you from the December number at page 200. Remember the purchase of these stamps from Mr. Bluett and the sale of them to Mr. Mackenzie had taken place in October, 1888, and the discovery of the forgery was made in December, 1888. So that at the time my client bought them and at the time he sold them he had no more knowledge of this forgery which was not known even to this high authority than you or I. I rather expect some of you understand the business better than I do, therefore, I will say than I do myself. We have from my friend the fact that this magazine was published at the end of the month; and therefore it is at the end of the month of December, 1888, that this information was published, which first gives this knowledge to the world. You will hear the way it is done because I wish quite fairly and frankly to make a clean breast of it. "British Bechuanaland." In September of last year we followed the multitude in doing what was evil. We chronicled the five-shilling orange of the Cape of Good Hope, as having been surcharged for this territory. We have just seen an official letter, stating that any such stamps are spurious, and further requesting that the names of any persons offering them for sale may be forwarded to the authorities."

These gentlemen to whom I am paying no unfair compliment when I say that they are recognised as being perhaps the highest authorities on the subject in the country had only just discovered it, and now I will show you the way they thought it decent and right to deal with my client for not knowing in October that which they never found out till the end of December. In April, 1889, they appear to have received a letter from Mr. Mackenzie which they have undertaken the responsibility of publishing. I shall have hereafter to hand to you, with my Lord's permission, one or more copies of this document, and to draw your attention to the way in which it is edited. It is called the "Philatelic Record," whatever that may mean, and the articles in it are not headed in every case. The first article is not headed, and there is no title put to it, but although they do not put a title to it there, they put a title to it on the outside. The second article begins on page 61, and as, my Lord, will see is

entitled "Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations." That article begins "Rubbish and Rubbishmongers," and you will find in a moment that these gentlemen, who are carrying on their trade in rivalry with my client have thought it right to put his name in this article as one of the rubbishmongers who sells the rubbish. I do not know that I need read the whole of the article, because a great deal of it is quite irrelevant to this question, but I will put the whole in, and any part may be referred to. "There can be but little doubt that stamp collectors are generally held to be a very gullible body for the arts that are practiced on their credulity certainly shew that they are not. [The learned Counsel here read the rest of article in "The Philatelic Record," April, 1889, No. 124, and pages 57, 58, 59, and part of page 60], down to the words "One more, and we have done for the present."

One more what? One more *rubbishmonger*—one more *rogue*—one more of the same sort they have been dealing with." [The learned Council here read the rest of the article on 60, which is the libel complained of].

"In our number of December last, we mentioned that we had official information that none of the stamps of five-shillings which were manufactured for the Government of the Cape of Good Hope, were ever overprinted with "British Bechuanaland," and issued by the Government for or in that territory. A correspondent writes us:—

"I beg to enclose you herewith three of these stamps which I purchased from an individual trading as a stamp dealer, under the style of Bluett and Co., Fishmonger Alley; and as I have reason to believe that I am not the only collector who has been victimised. I hope that by bringing the matter before the authorities, the sale of these bogus stamps will be stopped."

Gentlemen,—I should have thought it would have occurred to any gentleman of fair mind within the hearing of my voice that if you had wanted to stop the sale, undoubtedly erroneous, of these bogus stamps, the proper course would have been to have done what Mr. Mackenzie did, to have gone and said, I find these were wrong, and to have had the transaction cancelled. I think I may say that there is not a collector living who has not had bad stamps passed on him, who has not sold them, and when the right time has come for it, said at once, I am very sorry I have been imposed upon; you shall have your money back. That is the right course; but to go away and stick that paragraph in at the end of an article of this kind is, I think, a libel of the gravest character. You are the judges of that. I need hardly say it has cost my client very great annoyance and sorrow; it is an attack on his honour and an attack on him as a tradesman, and in both these capacities as a tradesman and as a gentleman he comes and asks you if this thing is still to be continued, and if no apology is to be made even now for these gratuitous and unwarrantable attacks, to award him such substantial damages as will show that this is not the style in which competitors in trade are to be treated. Gentlemen, these facts I will prove from the mouth of these gentlemen, and leave it for my friends to do what they think in their better judgment ought to be done, now that the case has got out of the custody of the client into the care and keeping of my friends, whom we can fairly and safely trust.

EDGAR FRANCIS GORDON BLUETT sworn, examined by Mr. Waddy.

Are you now carrying on business in the city of London as a collector and dealer in postage stamps?

I am carrying on business as a dealer in postage stamps, not as a collector.

Have you carried on that business partly in the city of London and partly at your own residence in Leyton for something like seven or eight years?

Yes.

Were you so carrying it on at the time of the publication of this libel?

Yes.

Before that had you purchased some of these stamps, the five shillings surcharged British Bechuanaland?

Yes, I had.

From whom did you purchase them?

From a dealer of the name of Benjamin.

Were they brought to your shop or did you go to Mr. Benjamin?

I went to Mr. Benjamin's place.

Where was that?

Cullum-street, City.

Does he there carry on the same trade as yourself?

Yes, he does.

How long has he carried it on as far as you know?

For about nine years.

When was it you went to his place?

October 4th, 1888.

Did you purchase anything else at the same time?

No; those were all I purchased on that occasion.

How many did you purchase on that occasion?

Four five-shilling and a few of the lower values.

Then when you say you purchased no others, I suppose you mean no others than Bechuanalands?

Yes.

You purchased some Bechuanalands of different values?

Yes.

Four of them of this five-shilling value?

Yes.

At that time had you any knowledge, or had you ever heard it suggested that these were forgeries?

No; I had not.

Did you from time to time see this *Philatelic Record*?

Yes; other dealers shewed it to me.

Had you or had you not seen the statement which I read from this book on page 125, in September, 1887?

Yes; I had.

As a matter of form, it is I believe an accurate description of the stamps you bought for genuine?

Quite accurate.

Are you also acquainted and where you at that time acquainted with the catalogue and appendix published by the defendants Gibbons and Company?

Yes; that is the practical catalogue I kept and referred to.

I believe there are a vast number of catalogues published, not only in this but other countries?

Yes; about 30 I should say.

You have seen before now the description of this five-shilling stamp in Stanley Gibbons catalogue, and the figuring type 313?

Yes; I have.

Does that accurately describe this particular stamp as a genuine one?

Yes; it does.

You never expected to find a bogus stamp in this catalogue?

No.

Where you at the time of this purchase by you in the habit of using and referring to and relying on this catalogue and its appendix.

Yes.

Had you up to that time ever seen any catalogue anywhere in which any doubt was thrown on the genuineness of these stamps?

No; I had not.

After you got these stamps did a Mr. Mackenzie come into your shop.

Yes; he did.

Mr. Justice Field: When?

October 8th, 1888.

What took place?

He came into my office when I was making up a sheet of stamps to send to Hamburg, and he saw three of these five-shilling British Bechuanaland stamps.

Mr. Waddy: You said you bought on the first occasion four?

Yes.

Did you make a second purchase?

Yes.

When?

Three or four days afterwards.

How many did you get then?

Three I fancy.

Then you had altogether something like 6 or 7 of these at the time this gentleman came into your shop?

No, the first four I purchased. I purchased the other after he had gone out.

Then when he came in you had only those four?

Yes.

How many were on the Hamburg sheet?

Three.

Mr. Justice Field: At the time you only had the four?

Yes.

You say you bought three more when?

About four days afterwards.

Of whom?

Of Benjamin.

What was said?

"Hullo" he said, "you have some of the five shilling British Bechuanaland stamps there, what do want for them?" I said, "I do not want to sell them because I am going to send them to Hamburg." "Oh," he said, "you had better let me have those because they will become common in a very short time. I said I do not mind letting you have them if you want them specially." "Well," he said, "I will take them, but I cannot take them at the price you have marked them"; he said, "I will give you two shillings each, that will be six shillings for the three"; but he says, "I shall want some stamps thrown in." He says, "if you throw in those stamps which are on the desk," which were worth about 9d., he says, "I will take them for six shillings." So I let him have them, because I thought I could get some more. That is all that was said, my Lord.

Mr. Waddy: Did he take them away with him?

Yes.

Did you see anything more of him for some little time after?

About a fortnight after October 8th, he came in again, he did not say anything about the stamps but bought a few others.

Was that all?

Yes.

After that did you see him again? I do not know whether you saw him repeatedly or not.

Yes, I saw him repeatedly.

Tell me the first time you saw him when anything took place about this matter.

Some time in December.

What took place?

He laid two of these five-shilling stamps down on the counter, and pulled out of his pocket a copy of the *Philatelic Record*, and says, "You see what they say here?" I said, "Yes, I can see that, but if you are dissatisfied with the stamps I will take them back at once." "Well," he said, "give me four shillings for them," laying down the two five-shilling stamps. "Oh," I said, "I cannot give you two shillings each for those. If you like to bring me the three, as well as those other stamps you had, I will give you the six shillings that you paid for them." "Oh," he says, "I fancy I have lost one of them, but if I come across it I will bring it back to you; and as to the other stamps they are not worth mentioning."

Was that all that took place on that occasion?

No; he still asked me to give him four shillings for these two.

There was nothing else of importance, was there?

No.

You tell me that he appealed to the December number of the *Philatelic Record*?

Yes.

We are told that that is published about the end of the month?

I think so.

You tell my Lord and the jury that this interview was, you believe, in December?

Yes.

Can you fix it more nearly than that? Have you any means of fixing the precise date?

No; I have no means.

If it was in December, it was after the publication of this *Record*? That is near enough for us.

Yes.

We know it was stated they were forgeries. When did you first become convinced that they were not genuine?

When I heard of the commission Stanley Gibbons sent out to enquire whether they were genuine. When it was said they never existed, I believed it.

Mr. Philbrick: A regular commission in this case you mean?

Yes.

Mr. Waddy: About the 18th of last month?

Yes.

Did Mr. Mackenzie ever come back after that interview to your place?

No, I never saw him again.
Has this, or has it not, mention of your name in this way had any influence on your business?

Yes, it has.

Mr. Lockwood: Is that claimed?

Mr. Justice Field: You have not put in the libel.

Mr. Waddy: I formally put in it; it is this.

Mr. Justice Field: Page 59.

Mr. Waddy: And especially the last part of it, with "the roguery" and "the one more," and so on.

Mr. Philbrick: There is no allegation of special damage, my Lord, here.

Mr. Justice Field: That is admissible, surely, as a general question.

Mr. Waddy: With regard to this *Philatelic Record*, is it a work published under the auspices of a very important society called the "Philatelic Society of London?"

Mr. Philbrick: I object to the question on the ground the witness cannot know it.

Mr. Justice Field: You do not deny the publication?

Mr. Philbrick: No, not by the defendants.

Mr. Waddy: Is this or is it not a well-known and widely-published *Record* for gentlemen who have this particular fancy?

Mr. Justice Field: What do you call them in that capacity, Mr. Philbrick? How shall I describe you?

Mr. Lockwood: What he is in everything else, my Lord—a successful man.

Mr. Waddy: At all events for the purpose of to-day it is sufficient to say that I will produce and prove directly the obtaining from the defendants, Pemberton, Wilson, and Company, this book which has this in it—Pemberton, Wilson and Company is the office of the *Philatelic Record*.

Cross-examined by Mr. Philbrick:—

I noticed when my friend asked you, you said Mr. Mackenzie came into your office. Do you keep a shop?

A shop and an office.

Do you keep a shop with your name up as stamp dealer?

Yes.

And books or sheets of stamps for sale in the window?

Yes.

Where at, Fishmonger Alley?

Yes.

How long have you been there?

About two years and a half.

I gathered you said you had something like eight or ten years' experience in dealing in stamps.

Yes.

You know that nothing is more common than forged surcharges of late years?

Yes, I know there are some forgeries.

We all know there are forgeries, but just apply your mind to my question, forged surcharges on genuine stamps.

No, I did not know they were common.

Do not you publish a magazine?

Yes, I used to publish one.

Did you not know that there were a deal of bogus surcharges on the market?

Yes, I understood that.

Did you know also, or have you been told that there were people in London who made a trade of doing it?

Yes, I heard rumours of it.

Mr. Justice Field: By people in London who printed the charge?

Yes.

Mr. Philbrick: And they were growing daring by success?

Well, I have read of it.

And you believed it?

Yes; I have read it in my own publication.

Now just let me ask you—you have heard or seen either in catalogues or in current publications that there were such things as this Cape orange stamp surcharged British Bechuanaland.

Yes.

You have no reason but to believe that such things did exist either?

Yes.

Prior to Benjamin selling you these four on the 4th Oct., had you ever seen one that purported to be a five-shilling stamp of the Cape, surcharged?

No, I had not

Prior to that time, had you seen the other values surcharged?

Yes, I had.

You knew there were bogus surcharges about, and people made a trade of surcharged values. Did it occur to you, when you were seeing this thing for the first time, to look and see if the surcharge corresponded to the genuine surcharge in the other values?

They did not look at all as though they were——

Mr. Justice Field: Had you at that time any genuine surcharges in your possession?

Yes, I had.

Besides what Benjamin offered you?

Yes.

Mr. Philbrick: You had got some of the genuine surcharges in your shop at the time?

What I supposed to be.

Now, let me ask you, have you dealt with Benjamin long?

Yes; I have dealt with him for the last eight years.

Is he here to-day?

Yes.

You have brought him here as a witness?

Yes.

Have you since found out, or did you know at the time, that he is in some way connected with a person named Sarpey?

I know he has got a partner or something of that kind.

Mr. Justice Field: You know, then.

Yes.

Mr. Philbrick: Had you never heard that Sarpey had been connected with this bogus surcharge?

No, I never had.

Mr. Benjamin sold you these stamps. Were they attached to pieces of the envelope?

Some were on bits of envelope and some were not.

Mr. Justice Field: How many?

Two or three were on a piece of an envelope.

Each one on a portion of an envelope?

The majority of them were.

Mr. Philbrick: Did you see at all whether what was apparently the postmark on the stamp and apparently the remainder of the post-mark on the body of the envelope?

Yes, I did, I saw a portion of the post-mark on some other part of the envelope.

Mr. Justice Field: On each of them?

Yes.

Mr. Philbrick: Which overlapped the stamp?

Yes.

Did you examine those post-marks at all?

No I did not.

I presume you are aware that beside forging surcharges they forged a good many post-marks?

Yes, I have read of it.

And believed it?

How could I believe it.

I am afraid you must not put me the question, because you may be a credulous person or incredulous; but tell the jury did you believe it or not?

I thought it was possible.

Mr. Justice Field: At the time you bought them?

Yes.

At the time I bought them I thought it possible that the postmarks were forgeries?

Not on these five-shilling British Bechuanalands.

That is the question you are asked. At the time you bought these stamps did it occur to you that the portions—— I did not think that was the question.

Mr. Justice Field: Was not that the question?

Mr. Philbrick: Yes.

Mr. Waddy: Most of us did not so understand?

Mr. Philbrick: Now you do understand it please answer it?

No I did not.

What did you understand just now then, was the question, when you answered you considered the post-marks were forged?

I understood you to mean, did I know that post-marks were forged as well as surcharges?

Did you examine enough of the four stamps sold you to see that the surcharge had been printed over the post-mark?

I saw that it was printed.

Mr. Waddy : Do attend to the question.

Mr. Philbrick : Did you examine enough of the four stamps that were sold to you on the 4th October, to notice that the surcharge was printed over the post-mark ?

No ; I did not.

Mr. Waddy : I will ask your Lordship's view with regard to these pleadings. I cannot see how these questions are relevant to anything pleaded by way of defence.

Mr. Justice Field : There is a plea of fraud.

Mr. Waddy : No.

Mr. Lockwood : Read the 4th paragraph ?

Mr. Justice Field : I think so ; the defendant disputes your innuendo, but he says in the true meaning that ought to be affixed to these words, they are true.

Mr. Waddy : And I say that appeared from the innuendo.

Mr. Justice Field : I think this examination is quite legitimate.

Mr. Philbrick : Did you know as a matter of fact, that, to the ordinary eye, on one of those four stamps anybody could see—

Mr. Justice Field : I think you ought to produce that one

Mr. Philbrick : Are you putting up now the portions of envelopes ?

Mr. Philbrick : The sheet which the plaintiff handed to the jury was on one inch piece of paper. I have laid two of the stamps that I suggest were two of the four.

Mr. Justice Field : Is this the same thing we have seen before ?

Mr. Philbrick : Yes.

Mr. Justice Field : There has been put in a piece of paper.

Mr. Philbrick : By the plaintiff.

Mr. Justice Field : The question you ask is whether it is not patent now that British Bechuanaland is printed over where the stamp was ?

Mr. Philbrick : I have asked him was it not patent in one of the four ? I was not going to ask him on that one.

Mr. Waddy : My lord, I think I am entitled to have some evidence of that in the first instance, because we have striven in dozens of letters to get a sight of this postage stamp.

Mr. Justice Field : Mr. Philbrick is entitled to put to the witness any stamp which he alleges is material for the purpose of his case. The witness may say I do not know anything about the stamp.

Mr. Philbrick : For hardihood of assertions or instructions, I never came across my friend's instructions to-day.

Mr. Justice Field : Are you able to say whether these are the stamps that you sold to Mr. Mackenzie ?

I could not have sold him that one because I always had that in my possession.

Mr. Justice Field : This cannot be one of yours.

Mr. Philbrick : I do not say it is.

There is one I am told sent out to South Africa. Can you tell me as to the other two, whether they are not ?

Mr. Justice Field : I have nothing ; but "I did not observe the surcharge had been printed over the stamp."

Mr. Philbrick : Look at the two loose five-shilling ones I have produced, and tell us.

Mr. Justice Field : Are those the two you sold to Mackenzie ?

I really could not say.

Mr. Justice Field : Are those attached to that paper ?

Mr. Philbrick : No, they are loose.

Are they like them ?

Yes, they are like them.

Mr. Justice Field : You may take this shortly ; you cannot say they are not ?

No, I cannot.

Mr. Philbrick : Now, let me ask you, as a dealer, is it not apparent to the eye of anybody practiced in the matter, that the surcharged British Bechuanaland are those three orange ones ?

Mr. Justice Field : That is a question for the jury.

Mr. Philbrick : Would he not know at once the difference in the type of British Bechuanaland as compared with the type on the genuine ones there ?

No, he would not.

What ! Do you say that ?

Yes. He would not know at once whether they were forgeries.

Mr. Justice Field : If he took up a magnifying glass ; but

that is not what we are dealing with. A dealer would not of necessity or reasonably looking at it discover it ?

Mr. Philbrick : Yes.

Would he not see the difference in what is called the setting up of the type and the style of the surcharge ? Never mind whether it was on before the post-mark or after, would he not see it varied from the genuine ones ?

No, he would not.

Mr. Justice Field : I understand the genuine surcharges are printed at Cape Town ?

Mr. Philbrick : These were.

Mr. Justice Field : And that the forgeries are supposed to be executed in England or in Cape Town ?

Mr. Philbrick : In England.

Mr. Waddy : I cannot say either way.

Mr. Philbrick : You will not till after the verdict.

Just look at those green stamps.

Mr. Waddy : May I know what it is before it goes up.

Mr. Philbrick : It has gone up.

Mr. Justice Field : Sixteen one-shilling green stamps [handing same to witness]. You had better let him answer first. You may mislead him by looking at them.

Mr. Philbrick : Do you recognise whether those are genuine or false.

I could not say.

Have you knowledge enough to know whether one of those surcharges is genuine or not ?

No, I have not.

Suppose what is printed on those green stamps were the real things, would you not in a moment detect the difference in the kind of printing on the orange ones ?

No, I should not detect the difference between these bogus ones.

Mr. Justice Field : That is hardly fair.—According to the evidence this was an ordinary shop transaction and a man comes in and says, I see you have some Cape Town stamps, putting all this carefully before him is not putting the same circumstances, because after your attention is drawn to a thing—

You are much sharper than you were before.

Mr. Philbrick : Where did Benjamin produce them from. Were they from a book or a sheet ?

They were on his counter.

Loose ?

Yes.

Mr. Justice Field : Of course these publications shew that learned people who had seen these stamps did not at first detect the forgery.

Mr. Philbrick : Your Lordship will see in a moment that the first thing that is said there is that somebody reports—not that they have ever seen it.

Mr. Justice Field : Well, the person who reported the person who sent them the first amount of the five-shilling orange who had seen them somewhere.—However, it does not matter.

Mr. Philbrick : No.

Mr. Justice Field : They were on Benjamin's counter lying loose you say ?

Yes.

Mr. Philbrick : How many of these five-shilling ?

Four.

You bought them all ?

Yes.

As you had never seen any before, you said, "Here are some Bechuanaland." How was it ?

Yes, because I had had many collectors ask me for them.

Mr. Justice Field : You were not one, Mr. Philbrick, who asked for them ?

Mr. Philbrick : I do not collect, my lord.

Mr. Waddy : My friend does not do himself justice. He had one of the finest collections in the world.

Mr. Philbrick : Did you ask Benjamin where he got them from ?

Yes.

Why did you ask him that ?

Because I should like to know where he got them from, and the price he paid for them.

What did he say ?

He said, "I have just bought them from a boy—an office lad"—and he said (referring to two of his customers who were present), "These gentlemen saw me buy them."

Do you know the gentlemen who were there?
 Yes, I fancy one of them is in Court now.
 Who is he?
 Mr. Penny.
 Was Mr. Sarpey the other?
 No, I do not think he was present.
 What did he ask you for them, or what did you pay him?
 I paid him about 9d. each for them.
 Did you buy anything else from him that day?
 Nothing but British Bechuanaland.
 Now you had them with you for three or four days, and you sold them on the 8th?
 Yes.
 What did you do with the other one? Is that the other one?
 Yes, that is the other.
 Of the four?
 Yes.
 Mr. Justice Field: I will mark this paper A.
 Mr. Philbrick: What did you pay him for the others that you bought of him?
 Something about the same rate.
 That was on the 8th?
 It was on the 8th I sold them to Mackenzie.
 And then you went and bought some more afterwards?
 Yes.
 Did you hear where they came from?
 He said he got them from the same source.
 Mr. Justice Field: How do you keep these in your shop?
 The rarer stamps we generally stick on paper or in a book.
 Mr. Justice Field: There is some shop where I go by where I see them stuck up in the window.
 Mr. Lockwood: Those on fly-papers, my lord. (Laughter.)
 The Witness: I keep the rarer ones in a book, pasted in.
 Mr. Justice Field: Have these been pasted?
 No, I had put them on a sheet.
 Pasted?
 Pasted them on a sheet.
 At the time Mackenzie bought them?
 Yes.
 Do you issue any catalogue?
 No.
 Then people come into your shop thinking you may have something they want. People go about enquiring for stamps if they want to complete a collection?
 Yes.
 Mr. Philbrick: People are in the habit of going in regularly to see what is in hand, the same as people looking into book shops.
 Now tell me during the time you had the four stamps, before you sold any to Mr. Mackenzie, had you soaked them as they call it—had you taken the backs off?
 No.
 Were they sold to Mr. Mackenzie just as you bought them?
 I really couldn't say.
 Mr. Justice Field: Had you known Mackenzie any time?
 I have known him ever since I have had the shop in Fishmonger Alley.
 Has he been in the habit of buying stamps all that time?
 Yes, my Lord.
 Mr. Philbrick: Mr. Mackenzie is a merchant in Fenchurch Avenue, quite close to your shop.
 So I have heard.
 What I am suggesting to you is this—supposing they had been taken off and detached from the bit of paper they were on, you can tell the water mark then?
 Yes, you can.
 Did you notice that as to these four stamps, or as to these three stamps you sold Mr. Mackenzie, there were two kinds of water marks?
 I did not notice it.
 Mr. Justice Field: What is the description of the water mark?
 Mr. Philbrick: Would your Lordship allow me one moment?
 Did you notice at all whether they had any water mark?
 I did not look.
 You know that the greatest possible test of the authenticity of a stamp is the water mark?
 Yes.
 Like the water-mark of a bank note?

Yes.
 It is the test of the authenticity of a stamp?
 Yes.
 But of course you must have control of the stamp so as to be able to remove any paper adhering, in order to be sure of your water-mark?
 Yes.
 Did you know, as a dealer, that when the five-shilling Cape—which is supposed to have been surcharged and sold by you on this occasion—came out, the water-mark was C.C. and Crown?
 No, I did not.
 Did you know, as a matter of fact, that that water-mark ceased altogether in 1884?
 No, I did not.
 Did you know, as a matter of fact, that all genuine five-shilling stamps from that date bore the foul anchor in the water-mark?
 No, I did not.
 Do you know they do now?
 I cannot say.
 You cannot say whether you know or not?
 I cannot say whether they do bear that water-mark.
 Do you know anything about the water-mark which these Cape stamps bore?
 No, I never studied them.
 But do you mean to tell me now that as a person who has collected stamps for ten years, that you do not know what are the water-marks of the Cape stamps which you collect?
 No, I do not.
 Would it have excited your suspicion as to the genuineness of the particular stamps you sold Mr. Mackenzie if you had found that two of them bore a water-mark that had gone out of use two years ago?
 Yes, it would.
 Why did you not look to see what water-mark your stamps bore?
 Because I did not suspect them.
 Did you look enough to be able to say whether on one of the three, and that is the heavier one of the two before your Lordship, the surcharge is not to the naked eye visibly applied over the post-mark.
 No; I did not notice it.
 Of course that would have been decisive?
 I suppose it would.
 Do not let us have any supposing. If a stamp has been post marked and been through the post, the authorities do not surcharge it afterwards.
 No; they do not.
 If you had seen the surcharge over the post mark you would have known the thing was bogus.
 I should have thought it was suspicious.
 Would it be so suspicious that you would think it right to tell a customer before you sold it to him as genuine.
 Yes, I should.
 Why did you not examine this?
 Because as I said before Benjamin guaranteed them genuine before two witnesses.
 I had not heard about the guarantee.
 Mr. Justice Field: He has said a great many times he did not look at them particularly. In the ordinary course of business he bought them.
 Mr. Philbrick: Now he has mentioned that Benjamin gave him a guarantee.
 Mr. Justice Field: What he says is, Benjamin guaranteed them. That may not mean giving a man a guarantee.
 The Witness: He said you see these two gentlemen were present when I bought them.
 Mr. Philbrick: What else?
 So they are all right.
 That is what you meant to refer to?
 Yes.
 I wish to be clear on this point. On your own sheet there is one of the stamps you bought from Benjamin, and there are some other stamps which are to the left of it. Are you able of your own judgment and knowledge to tell by looking which is genuine and which is not?
 No, I am not able.
 Mr. Justice Field: We are not trying what is skill; we are trying fraud.
 Mr. Philbrick: No; with great respect my Lord.

Mr. Justice Field : That is what I understood your cross-examination to involve.

Mr. Philbrick : What I am saying is this—the stamps that were sold were in the sense of the surcharge forged.

Mr. Justice Field : I thought you were asking all these questions for the purpose of knowing that they were forged when he bought them. Otherwise I do not see the drift of the cross-examination. I thought you were asking these questions for the purpose of asking the jury to come to the conclusion that he bought these with his eyes open, and sold them with his eyes open, and so committed a fraud.

Mr. Philbrick : Your Lordship put the question to me, and what I say is this—first, that the surcharge—

Mr. Justice Field : We had better not discuss it. I have erroneously understood your cross-examination.

Mr. Philbrick : The surcharge was false ; that the plaintiff carelessly sold them as genuine when he ought, as a dealer, to have known that the surcharge was false, and that the newspaper did not impute to him a wilful selling of a false stamp.

Mr. Justice Field : That is a question for the jury. You are merely imputing want of skill.

Mr. Philbrick : That is all. I was never instructed to say, and I never meant to say that he committed a fraud.

Mr. Justice Field : You see your justification is so uncertain—"The said words are according to their natural and ordinary signification true in substance and fact." I thought you were examining up to that.

Mr. Philbrick : Then it goes on to give particulars.

Mr. Justice Field : It is quite enough for you, Mr. Philbrick, to tell me you did not intend it in that way.

Mr. Philbrick : I am sorry if I have wearied your Lordship.

Mr. Justice Field : Mr. Waddy is going to say you have charged fraud.

Mr. Philbrick : I should not attempt to say what my friend Mr. Waddy may say or may not say, I will not limit it.

Mr. Waddy : After a personality of that kind, I may say it was the objections I was endeavouring to take to my friend's cross-examination in the first instance.

Mr. Philbrick : One other question and one other only. What became of the other stamps? There were seven or eight, of which three came to us and one is produced. Three and one make four.

One was sold abroad.

Was that to Mr. Rodd at Hamburg?

Mr. Losser.

What has become of the other three?

I have mislaid them.

Lately in looking out the papers for the action?

Shortly after I bought them.

Re-examined by Mr. Waddy :

My friend has drawn your attention to the fact that there is a difference in some of the surcharging and type used. As a matter of fact do you find in the genuine ones they are almost all different one from the other?

Yes.

Mr. Philbrick : I do not know what those are.

Mr. Justice Field : Shillings.

Mr. Waddy : I am speaking of your own.

Mr. Justice Field : That is for the jury very much.—I looked at them to see how it was.

Mr. Waddy : Some in capitals and some not.

Mr. Justice Field : The water-mark I cannot see with the naked eye. I suppose it is there.

Mr. Waddy : You have told us about the office boy. Is that a very ordinary source by means of which these foreign stamps get into the hands of the dealers.

Yes, those are just the persons who do get the good stamps.

Mr. Waddy : I have not seen the others that have been put in.

Mr. Justice Field : Mr. Waddy can I mediate between you. I understand that Mr. Philbrick does not and will say he never did intend to charge you with fraudulently selling these knowing them to be bogus stamps. I do not know whether you can possibly come to any arrangement with each other.

Mr. Waddy : Since it has got into the hands of my friends we may. There has been no such dispute before. The question is what there is in this article that calls me a rogue and rubbish monger.

Mr. Justice Field : Do not envenom the thing. See what you can do between now and to-morrow morning.

Mr. Waddy : If your Lordship pleases, I am quite prepared to take a reasonable view.

[Adjourned till to-morrow morning at 10.30.]

SECOND DAY.

Edgar Francis Gordon Bluett, recalled.

Re-examination continued by Mr. Waddy.

Mr. Waddy : My Lord, I have succeeded in getting a quantity more of these stamps, simply for the purpose of illustration. I will hand them to your Lordship.

Those I believe are all genuine?

Yes, they are.

And they are all Bechuanaland stamps?

Yes.

Mr. Waddy : It is a matter of observation rather than evidence that your Lordship will observe they are surcharged in various types and in various ways.

You were asked yesterday with regard to the care you have taken in this transaction?

Mr. Justice Field : Mr. Philbrick, I do not quite follow from the pleadings what the question of care has to do with it. I followed your cross-examination yesterday, and I read it by the light of the pleadings, and by the light of those pleadings I thought you justified the language used in a criminal sense.

Mr. Philbrick : No, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Field : I was wrong. Whether you have met that charge or not is a question for the jury. Mr. Waddy still says you have charged him with fraud and roguery. That you will deny. I cannot see what a question of care has to do with it—that he conducted his business in a negligent and careless way.

Mr. Philbrick : Now what I say is this : that any person of skill as a dealer would see at once, if he had examined them, that those stamps were not genuine.

Mr. Justice Field : What then.

Mr. Philbrick : Merely that it justified what was said.

Mr. Justice Field : If what you have written imputes to him roguery and dishonesty, that is quite an immaterial question.

Mr. Philbrick : Certainly.

Mr. Justice Field : If it imputes to him any misconduct as a man in his business, that also is defamatory.

Mr. Philbrick : No doubt.

Mr. Justice Field : Then you do impute to him defamatory matter in the conduct of his business in passing these bogus stamps?

Mr. Philbrick : If that be the meaning of the alleged libel, I do ; but I do not think it is the fair meaning.

Mr. Justice Field : You see either you impute to him by your cross-examination that he did know they were forgeries, having bought them from Benjamin in the way described, or you do not. You disclaim that you do, but Mr. Waddy does not accept it ; but he says you have charged me with something more, and I intend to rely on that. But then you say that you do charge him in the conduct of his business with negligent conduct.

Mr. Philbrick : Yes.

Mr. Justice Field : If that is so it is a question whether that is the fair meaning of the article.

Mr. Philbrick : Of course my learned friend says that what was published means more than what I say.

Mr. Justice Field : But even if what you say it means is the right meaning, it may be a libel. But then you say it is true.

Mr. Philbrick : That is what we have justified under the plea.

Mr. Justice Field : Yes, you say that all your article means is that you have conducted yourself negligently and carelessly in your business, whereby you have victimised people by selling bogus stamps. That you say is true.

Mr. Philbrick : That is true.

Mr. Justice Field : The lines are very clear. It is open to anybody to comment on an article. You have an invention which you say is a very good one, but which I say is not a good one ; and that I have a better one, and I untruly say of yours it is not so cheap as mine, and that mine is altogether a better thing. That is not libellous. But if I say of you

personally that you have conducted yourself so as to victimise honest people, although you did it carefully, that is a libel.

Mr. Philbrick : That is so. I accept that.

Mr. Waddy : I accept entirely what has been said, and I will not say another word ; nor will I offer any further testimony on the honesty of the transaction which is not impeached now.

Mr. Justice Field : Not now.

Mr. Waddy : At present I do not waste time by calling further evidence, but I will re-examine the plaintiff as to the matter that has been raised.

First of all, are there, or are there not, in the practice of your profession or trade, many catalogues of known and recognised authority describing these various articles of sale?

Yes, there are.

Now have you, or have you not, been in the constant habit, in every case of difficulty, of referring to these catalogues as the best authorities you could quote?

Yes, I have.

Mr. Philbrick : To what?

Mr. Waddy : The ones I referred to yesterday. I am not going through them again, but I ask you generally at the time that you bought and at the time that you sold these stamps are they to be found in these various catalogues figured in the way that we see?

Yes, they are.

Mr. Justice Field : All but the five-shilling one.

Mr. Waddy : And the five-shilling one.

Mr. Justice Field : That is not figured.

Mr. Waddy : They are shown and described.

Mr. Justice Field : They are called five-shilling ones and described. I am speaking of page 17 of the September number for 1887. This is the description of British Bechuanaland postage stamps for 1887. That means the date of the stamp. Then there is 313. That means a drawing here, which I will show you by-and-bye. It is surrounded by a very bold Cape of Good Hope 1d. On the left there is "Postage 2d.," and then there is, I suppose, Britannia, or I am not quite sure whether it is a Britannia or a Cape Goddess. Then it states the water-mark is a Crown and C.C., meaning Crown Colony. Then comes the 4d. one, black and blue. Then comes an unused 1s. 6d. and a used 1s. 6d. Then "water-mark Crown and C.A." Then red and black, price 6d. That means that they have that for sale. Then 1d. water-mark, black, and no price. Therefore they have not got that for sale. Then comes 3d. black and claret, 1s. That they have got. Then five-shillings, orange and black, with no price affixed to it. That is the one you are referring to.

Mr. Waddy : When I said figured I should have said described.

Mr. Justice Field : You see the one that is figured is a 2d. one, not a five-shilling.

Mr. Waddy : The difference is colour and the words 2d., instead of five shillings.

Mr. Philbrick : Colour and value and water-mark.

Mr. Waddy : You were asked yesterday as to whether these forgeries could not be detected by any dealer?

Yes.

Is it not the fact that some of these forgeries have been upon the market for a long time without being detected?

Yes.

Mr. Philbrick : How can he say that?

Mr. Waddy : I am going to show it from your own book.

Mr. Justice Field : Please do not go into a discussion. If you object do it in the ordinary way.

Mr. Philbrick : I was succeeding, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Field : Are you objecting to the question?

Mr. Philbrick : Yes. The witness told us yesterday that these were the first he had seen, that he had heard of such things. Then my friend puts it, Is it the fact that there have been those on the market?

Mr. Justice Field : Surely it is a question of care and skill. If things have passed muster for some time on the market, an ordinary dealer may have sold them without making that known enquiry. I think the question is unobjectionable.

Mr. Philbrick : What I mean is he said he had never one before.

Mr. Justice Field : If it is a question whether his experience is not good enough, then that goes to the weight of

evidence. You are objecting to the admissibility of it.

Mr. Philbrick : And the form of the question.

Mr. Waddy : I was not referring to these particular ones.

Mr. Justice Field : There have been on the market numbers of what?

Mr. Waddy : Of these five-shilling stamps, now discovered to be forged.

Mr. Justice Field : How does he know that?

Mr. Waddy : Have you or not met with the description of these stamps in the recognised authorities to which you have reference?

Yes, I have. That is why I asked for them.

Mr. Justice Field : Those which I have got here?

Mr. Waddy : Yes, and in all the other catalogues.

Mr. Justice Field : Do they differ or agree?

Mr. Waddy : The question I put to the witness a short time ago was whether or not there was various books.

Mr. Justice Field : That I have.

Mr. Waddy : He said he was in the habit of referring to them, and now the next question is, whether it is not the fact that these stamps now discovered to be forged were accepted and described as genuine in all these various catalogues.

Mr. Philbrick : The catalogues speak for themselves.

Mr. Waddy : Then I put them all in.

Mr. Justice Field : You are open to that attack, and if it is objected that you ought to have the documents you had better put them in.

Mr. Waddy : This is the Belgian paper called *Le Timbre Poste* to which reference has been made.

Mr. Philbrick : Before *Le Timbre Poste* is put in, I think I have a right to ask—did you see that in the *Le Timbre Poste*? It had been shown to me.

You understand French?

No, I do not.

Mr. Philbrick : This is in French.

Mr. Waddy : And in figures, which we can most of us read. This copy is 1888-89.

Mr. Justice Field : What is the date of the particular passage that you are going to read?

Mr. Waddy : The *Postes* are not dated.

Mr. Justice Field : Unless it was before, it is of no value. If it was in existence before this purchase from Belgium, and this sale to Mackenzie, than it is part of the experience of the world which he had a right to rely on.

Mr. Waddy : I am not sure whether I have the particular copies of this document.

Mr. Justice Field : The case attempted to be made on the other side is that you were guilty of want of care in allowing people to be victimised by purchasing these postage stamps. You may say I believed them to be genuine, but I did not take the care which it is said he ought to have taken because I relied on the general state of knowledge. For instance, I myself now believe that the sun is about 93,000,000 of miles from this earth. I cannot prove it to you, but I believe it, because everybody says so. Therefore if I act on that, I am not liable because I have made a mistake of some 10,000,000 of miles. The information has become part of the capital stock of the country, and a man in conducting his business is fairly entitled to rely on the general belief of people, who deal in that manner.

Mr. Waddy : I thank your Lordship very much, and I will put it in that short form.

As a dealer in these things carrying on your trade can you tell, my Lord, and the jury whether these stamps at the time you bought them were believed in the trade to be genuine and sold as such.

Yes.

Mr. Justice Field : I am still in a difficulty as to what you mean by these stamps?

Mr. Waddy : The five shilling stamps?

Mr. Justice Field : Bogus or not bogus.

Mr. Waddy : They are all bogus.

Mr. Justice Field : Then in point of fact it comes to this, that there were dealings in these bogus stamps.

Mr. Waddy : For about how long a time had these stamps with this false surcharge been in the market?

I had not heard of any false surcharges before I bought them from Benjamin.

Mr. Justice Field : Then you did not know anything about bogus stamps being in existence?

No; not of these British Bechuanaland.

Mr. Waddy: Did you or not know anything at all from the catalogue or anywhere with regard to these stamps—the five-shilling ones.

Yes, I had been asked for them.

Mr. Justice Field: How long before this had your customers inquired for five-shilling British Bechuanaland?

Two or three months.

Mr. Waddy: But you had not seen any yourself?

No.

Did you see this catalogue?

Yes.

Mr. Justice Field: What is this catalogue?

Mr. Waddy: The catalogue published by Gibbons.

Mr. Justice Field: When?

Mr. Waddy: From time to time. I do not know what is the precise date of this copy.

Mr. Justice Field: This is a catalogue of British and Colonial and foreign postage stamps, including an appendix and illustrations, with reference numbers attached. Then there comes a price catalogue of used and unused postage stamps; therefore this seems to indicate there is in the market a five-shilling British Bechuanaland stamp, type 313, colour black and orange.

Mr. Lockwood: Perhaps your lordship will refer to 313.

Mr. Justice Field: I did that just now.

Mr. Waddy: In addition to that, had you or had you not before this time seen the statement about this in the *Philatelic Record* of September, 1887?

Yes, I had.

You were asked yesterday with regard to the condition of these stamps whether they were stuck to pieces of paper or not. Did you sell the stamps in the same state you received them in, or did you alter them?

I sold them in exactly the same state I received them.

Now, with regard to Mr. Losser, did you return him the money when you discovered the forgery?

Yes, I returned the money directly he returned the stamps.

Mr. Justice Field: How many had you sold him?

Two.

When?

About October 10th, 1888.

Mr. Waddy: And he returned them, and you repaid him?

Yes.

Now except those sold to Mackenzie, and those sold to Losser, did you sell any more whatever.

No, I did not.

Between December, 1888, when this discovery was made, and April, 1889, when your name was mentioned in this paper, did you receive any notice, or challenge of any kind, either from the defendants, or from any other person?

No, I did not.

Have they at any time, either to you, or to your solicitor, written or said anything by way of explanation or apology?

No, they have not.

Mr. Philbrick: My friend, by mistake, has inadvertently led the plaintiff into error. There was a great deal of talk between the solicitors, but it was without prejudice. The question is a little too wide.

Mr. Waddy: I put in the correspondence which is all I know anything about directly. Then, my Lord, I shall confine myself now to the question of carelessness, which I understand to be the only one, and I will call some independent testimony.

THOMAS WILLS sworn, examined by Mr. Waddy:

Are you clerk to the solicitor who instructs me?

Yes.

Did you in October last, and in January, purchase at the office of the defendants, Gibbons, two copies of catalogues?

Yes.

Mr. Justice Field: The publication is not disputed.

Mr. Philbrick: Not a bit; but they are all dated afterwards.

Mr. Waddy: One of them in October, and one as late as the month of January, three weeks ago.

No, not three weeks ago.

Which did you purchase?

The one in October.

And I believe you also purchased that lot of the *Philatelic Record*, which is stitched together and now before my Lord.

Yes.

Mr. Justice Field: When?

It is endorsed on it.

Mr. Justice Field: "Purchased by me from the defendants, Stanley Gibbons and Company, at 8 Gower Street, this 27th day of September, 1889."

GUILFORD EDWARD LEWIS sworn, examined by Mr. Rose Innes:

Are you the solicitor for the plaintiff in this action?

I am.

I believe you purchased certain documents for the purposes of this action?

Yes. These are the ones I purchased.

[Producing the documents.]

Where did you buy these documents?

At Gower Street, Mr. Stanley Gibbons's place.

Mr. Justice Field: The endorsement is—

"Purchased this copy January 25th 1890."

DOMINIC BROSAN sworn, examined by Mr. Waddy: Have you been for some years a collector and I believe a dealer likewise in stamps?

Yes, I have.

In that capacity have had occasion to deal with Mr. Bluett?

Yes, on several occasions.

Do you remember the discovery being made and stated in the *Record* that these five-shilling surcharged stamps were, as far as the surcharge is concerned, forgeries?

I remember seeing the article in question.

Up to that time were those stamps in the market and in the trade treated as genuine?

I had not been offered any personally.

Mr. Justice Field: Have you dealt in them at all?

No, my Lord.

Mr. Waddy: When you saw this article of course you knew that it referred to Bluett?

At once.

Mr. Justice Field: That is not disputed. The only dispute in the *Record* is that the words rogues and roguery do not refer to the plaintiff. That is still the dispute.

Mr. Philbrick: Certainly. It was never intended to, we say.

Mr. Waddy: How came this article to your knowledge.

Mr. Philbrick: I do not know how that is admissible.

Mr. Waddy: Do you object?

Mr. Philbrick: Yes.

Mr. Justice Field: How came you to see it?

Which article is it?

Mr. Waddy: The article headed "Rubbish."

A customer brought the paper and showed it to me.

Did the customer direct your attention to any particular part of the document?

He directed my attention to the part referring to Mr. Bluett.

Mr. Waddy: I am not sure whether the question I am about to put is one for the jury, or whether I am entitled to ask the witness. Reading that article, would it, or would it not, in your opinion, be a serious disparagement to the plaintiff?

Mr. Justice Field: That is for the jury.

Mr. Waddy: There is a question of privilege raised here.

Mr. Justice Field: I am not aware of it; but do not act on what I say. I am not aware of any.

Mr. Philbrick: There is no question raised by me.

Mr. Justice Field: You and I may have different meanings attached to the word privilege. What do you mean by privilege?

Mr. Waddy: I am quite satisfied when my friend has stated that. I was only going to show this is not registered at Stationers' Hall.

Mr. Philbrick: It is not a newspaper.

Mr. Justice Field: Is that the case?

Mr. Waddy: Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Field: Do you call witnesses, Mr. Philbrick?

Mr. Philbrick: Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Field: Very well.

MR. PHILBRICK: May it please your Lordship. Gentlemen of the jury,—My Lord, with his kindness, has released the other jurymen, but do not imagine that I am going to occupy your time till two o'clock.

Mr. Justice Field: I hope not. We will postpone that pleasure till another day.

Mr. Philbrick: That is a pleasure your Lordship would forego, I am sure. Gentlemen, I do not mean to inflict a long speech on you, but still it is necessary, more particularly having in view what occurred yesterday afternoon when the plaintiff was under cross examination, and because I am not quite sure whether all he said reached my Lord, that I should explain some of the matters on which I venture with great respect to think the case will really turn, and as to which I do not think the whole of the importance of the matters I cross-examined to thoroughly reached my Lord's mind. It would not be expected that they could, and I am sure they could not thoroughly have reached your minds unless there may be any gentlemen among your number who are used to collecting or are practical printers.

Now, my lord, it appears that this matter has attracted a good deal of attention among those who devote themselves to this pursuit; and, like the collecting of coins and medals or anything else, there also is a set of people who deal in these matters, and there are some who are interested in it who form themselves together into a society; and it appears that reports of the society's proceedings are published in this little monthly paper, which is called the *Record*, and which does contain reports which are furnished by the secretary of the society of the society's proceedings. Gentlemen, two firms are defendants here—Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons & Co., and Messrs. Pemberton, Wilson & Co.—and one of them, I think it is Mr. Gibbons, has a certain number of the prints of the *Record* which he distributes among his customers, and there is put on the numbers he sells a cover which has imprint on it.

Mr. Justice Field: Have I got what you have?

Mr. Philbrick: Your lordship has some bound up together. Those are the ones which go through Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons and Co. The papers come from the printer, and they put on this cover Messrs. Pemberton, Wilson & Co., put on another cover, so that some numbers of each *Record* are published by one defendants and some are published by the other defendants, and that is how it comes that these two gentlemen are joined as defendants, though neither of them are shopkeepers. Mr. Gibbons, according to the evidence we have had to-day, lives at No. 8, Gower-street, and there he carries on a business publishing catalogues and so on. I shall have a word to say about that presently. Mr. Wilson, who is now the survivor of the firm of Pemberton, Wilson & Co., has a private collection, and he lives out of London and keeps no shop. It has been suggested to you by my friend Mr. Waddy, in the course of his speech, that some occult motive or some trade rivalry, or something of that kind, led to this publication. As a matter of fact, neither of these gentlemen, who had anything to do with this matter, knew Mr. Bluett in any shape or way, or had anything to do with him in the sense of a rival establishment. I make that observation in order to put before you and my Lord what can be easily proved, and to shew that the suggestions which have been made by Mr. Waddy are absolutely baseless and without the slightest foundation.

Now, gentlemen, what happens is this: When a country such as British Bechuanaland is either annexed to this country or a protectorate, as assumed over it by England, that great engine in civilization—the Post Office—follows, and a service is organised. One of the first things to do is to organise a postal service in the country, and it frequently happens that the accounts of the country have to be kept separate, and among other things the Government derives a revenue from the postage stamps; and in order to keep them separate, until there is an opportunity of making stamps for the country itself, it has been very frequently the case to print on the current stamps of a colony which is near by, or on stamps from home, the name of the new colony.

Mr. Justice Field: What was the date of the first issue of stamps in British Bechuanaland?

Mr. Philbrick: British Bechuanaland was taken over in October, 1885.

Mr. Justice Field: Were these postage stamps used within a short time afterwards?

Mr. Philbrick: Yes. To make that plain and to avoid any confusion that might arise, I may say this: There is the territory of British Bechuanaland, which was taken over in October, 1885. Further and beyond that is a large piece of Bechuanaland extending into the interior of Africa, and I believe comprising all sorts of country, and among other the

great desert. Over that a Protectorate has been assumed; but that is not the country with which we have to deal.

Mr. Justice Field: They are two different areas?

Mr. Philbrick: Yes. However, when the territory was taken over there were in use in the Cape a set of oblong stamps. Those stamps had been printed with an emblematical design of the colony by Messrs. De la Rue for the Crown agents of the colony who supply the postage stamps. Any collector would know that in the manufacture of postage stamps the design is the first thing that strikes the eye. That, of course, can be in certain ways forged more or less successfully, but I am happy to believe that the care and workmanship of Messrs. De la Rue prevents that being done very much.

Mr. Justice Field: I have seen pen-and-ink postage stamps which have deceived the Postmaster.

Mr. Philbrick: My Lord is perfectly right, and when he gets to the advanced stage of being a collector of postage stamps I think he will find that the postage clerk will stamp anything. I myself have had a newspaper delivered to me in this country with a green half-penny stamp of Natal on it which has passed for a British one through the London post-office. In the manufacture of stamps the paper is the essential preventative against forgery, because it bears the water-mark, and the well-known forgers of postage stamps who teem in Hamburg have not yet arrived at making that paper. The manufacture of the paper takes place under Government inspection, and the plates used are under the care of a Government inspector, and they are all seen to with as much care as is used in the manufacture of bank notes.

Gentlemen, in 1875 the stamps which we are now discussing were produced, and they continued till 1884 to be printed on paper bearing the water-mark of the Crown, C.C. In 1884 that water-mark was discontinued, and the water-mark used was a fowl anchor, and that was the current water-mark at the time when British Bechuanaland was taken over in October, 1885. In consequence of the large quantity of registered packages which came to England plastered all over with shilling stamps from the diamond fields, the Government introduced the five-shilling stamp, and that stamp was in circulation in the Cape of Good Hope at the time when British Bechuanaland was taken over. At that time, although there were stamps surcharged for different values with the words "British Bechuanaland," the five-shilling stamp was never so surcharged.

Gentlemen, it was admitted by my friend yesterday that a stamp for a collector's purpose is of course much more valuable when it has been used. But a used stamp lends itself more readily to purposes of fraud. I have never suggested that the plaintiff was party to anything of the kind; but, as my friend said yesterday, when you put a surcharge on a stamp you may make that which is worth a few pence worth quite as many shillings, or may be pounds. In this particular case what has been done is this. Upon post-marked stamps which have served their duty for the Cape somebody, not being Bluett, has put the words "British Bechuanaland." The plaintiff bought them from Benjamin, who has not been called, and I wish to say a few words to you about the way in which these frauds are perpetrated. You will remember that this *Record* is a paper which publishes all sorts of things which are of interest. There is a large trade in these forgeries. I think Hamburg must be credited as the place which first invented them. Hamburg sounded the note and these things found their way into foreign journals, such as *Le Timbre Poste*, and from the *Le Timbre Poste* there came in December, 1887, an announcement in the *Record* that they had heard of these five-shilling surcharged British Bechuanalands. I quite agree that conveyed the intimation that there was such a thing. I fairly admit that if after this any expert had found a Cape orange five-shilling stamp with the same surcharge on it as the other Cape stamps had for British Bechuanaland he would have been justified in assuming that it was genuine. But the very notion of these surcharges and every collector's and dealer's knowledge tells him that these things are open to fraud, more particularly if it is a new stamp, and it requires the utmost care in dealing with them, in order to form anything like an accurate judgment. The value of the thing is the surcharge, and I can only compare it to the marks upon an etching by Rembrandt or anything of that kind. All this knowledge is

acquired by the dealing in stamps, and it is extremely difficult to describe it in language, but there is something which at once shows to the experienced eye whether the surcharge is genuine or not. Moreover, as any of you will see if you have been in the habit of examining type, the type on these forgeries is not the same kind of type as used on the genuine ones, and it is not the same kind of ink. There is as much difference between them as there is between the printing on a Bank of England note, and the printing on a postal order. Now, gentlemen, Mr. Stanley Gibbons, as I gather, published a catalogue which contains for the information of collectors the names of every known stamp. Of course Mr. Gibbons does not put in that catalogue anything he believes to be utterly false, and he only prices those he has for sale. That is what he does in this particular catalogue for December, 1888. If therefore a man had seen an orange five-shilling stamp with the same surcharge and the same imprint on it in black, like the rest of the Cape stamps had, I quite admit that on the strength of this he would have been justified in assuming it was genuine until the official knowledge came over. But in this particular case I say the surcharges themselves at once suggest suspicion. It is not the same type and it is not the same ink. You may say that this is such a small matter that it might be passed over. But that is the very thing which confers a value on the stamps and that is the thing to be examined with the utmost minuteness. Whether it is that which it purports to be is entirely governed by the surcharge. I say most distinctly that it is these small matters which ought to have excited attention, and anybody used to stamps, in the way a dealer is, ought to have seen that that surcharge was at least suspicious. He should have looked at the stamp; and if he had he would have found on an inspection that the surcharge was printed over the post-mark which is visible to the naked eye. Every dealer of any experience has his glass—it is part of the stock in trade, and if the plaintiff had used it in this instance he would have seen that the surcharge was over the post-mark, and if his suspicions had been aroused he could have compared it with some of the genuine ones which he had in his possession and found it out at once. A competent man would know the difference without even comparing them, but if there was any doubt he could have put them by the side of the other surcharged stamps. Of course [my friend says he did not examine them. But he ought to have done so, and if he had done so and had looked at the water-mark he would have found this remarkable result, that two of them were on Crown C. C. paper which had been out of use for a year or two, and one was on a current five-shilling Cape of Good Hope stamp with the anchor water-mark.

Now, gentlemen, let us see what happened. The *Record* appears towards the end of each month, and in December, 1888, there had been shewn to the editor a statement from Mr. Baxter, the agent of the Government at the Cape, that none of these five-shilling stamps had been surcharged; whereupon the editor puts in his December number a statement to that effect. That was the state of things in 1888. In March, 1889, the editor, who is a gentleman living at Folkestone, and who is very accomplished in these matters, receives from Mr. Mackenzie, who is a merchant in Fenchurch Buildings, a letter dated 4th March, 1889, which has been read to you, and which I will not repeat. When Mr. Westoby received that he had not room in his March number to insert it, and he left it over for the next number. Mr. Mackenzie is a gentleman who is interested in these matters, and who had been a correspondent of the paper from time to time. Mr. Westoby communicated with Mr. Campbell, who had received the letter from Mr. Baxter, and had sent to him either the original or a copy of it; and then, without a word of communication with Mr. Bluett (for he did not even know him), Mr. Westoby put it into the *Record* of April all that Mr. Mackenzie had written on the subject, neither altering it or qualifying it. You will remember the position which that letter occupies in the paper. In the article which precedes it, the editor had been dealing with a number of cases of forgery; and, after dealing with those, he puts this in a paragraph by itself. On the outside cover the article was headed "Rubbish and Rubbish-mongers." This paragraph begins "One more and we have done." Of course that means one more piece of rubbish, which is the heading of the article.

There is not a word said about roguery, as regards Mr. Bluett; but it is a paragraph relating to a separate subject, and he puts in inverted commas exactly what Mr. Mackenzie had written: I agree, the letter says, that the plaintiff is dealing in bogus things as a stamp dealer ought not to do, but I say that if a dealer has competent knowledge, he should know whether what he is selling is genuine or not. I say when a man undertakes to deal in things which he admits he knew were forged in large numbers, that he should have been very careful that he was only selling genuine articles. By his own admission the plaintiff did not know his business. I do not wish to suggest that he was assuming ignorance, but if he does not know his business, is not quite right that this little Journal should insert a letter of this kind? There was no malice or trade rivalry; that is out of the question. It has not been suggested there has been any special damage to the plaintiff. He is a young man who has a small shop, and he does not appear, I must say, to have any very great knowledge of the things in which he deals. If a man does conduct his business with such a want of knowledge, and so carelessly as the plaintiff appears to have done, he cannot complain of such a notice as this appearing, because there is nothing which imputes to him more than this, that he either does not know his business, or has been careless in transacting it.

DOUGLAS GARTH sworn, Examined by Mr. Lockwood.

I believe you are a member of a firm of Solicitors?

Yes.

And you are also the Secretary to the Philatelic Society?

Yes.

Have you been a collector of stamps for some years?

Yes, for a great number of years past.

Have you had your attention called to the two stamps which were sold by the plaintiff to Mr. Mackenzie?

Yes; I saw these two stamps yesterday for the first time.

Mr. Justice Field: I have marked them Y and pinned them on the piece of paper.

Mr. Lockwood: Were you aware of the circulation in the stamp market of any five-shilling British Bechuanalands; that is, Cape of Good Hope stamps with the black surcharge, British Bechuanaland?

At what date?

In the end of 1887.

Mr. Waddy: I do not know exactly how this gentleman's state of knowledge affects the issue.

Mr. Justice Field: I must give credit; I do not follow it myself.

Mr. Lockwood: I am obliged. I think your Lordship will find that it is merely introductory.

When was your attention first called to any Cape of Good Hope stamps with a black surcharge, British Bechuanaland, being on the market?

It is hard to give a date, but I should think about the year 1887.

At that time, Mr. Garth, were you aware of the water-marks which had been used upon Cape of Good Hope stamps?

Yes.

Had you acquired that knowledge in your pursuit of a stamp collector?

Certainly.

Tell my Lord and the jury what were the water-marks and the dates at which they were changed for the five-shilling Cape stamp.

Up to the end of 1883 the water-mark was Crown and C.C.

Mr. Justice Field: Will you let me have that sheet of genuine stamps.

Will you point out to me the C.C. water-mark?

I do not think there would be one in that. [Another stamp was handed up].

Mr. Philbrick: That is a Cape not surcharged.

You will see it plainly there at the back of the stamp, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Field: I must bring my sight up to the level of an ordinary man, and I must use my glasses for that.

Mr. Waddy: And on an ordinary stamp.

Mr. Justice Field: We ought to have a stamp put to him that is on an envelope; this is not a fair test. If you will produce a genuine stamp on an envelope, because this stamp

was bought by the plaintiff affixed to an envelope.

Mr. Lockwood : At present, my Lord, I propose to give him that one.

Mr. Justice Field : Particularly as the water-mark is only seen at the back. It is hopeless to form a judgment when he ought to have seen on an envelope a water-mark which would be covered up by the paper.

Mr. Lockwood : At present I propose to give him that.

Mr. Justice Field : I think not. It is not a fair test.

Mr. Lockwood : At present I am only getting the existence of this water-mark. Your Lordship called for the stamp.

Mr. Justice Field : I do make mistakes sometimes.

Mr. Lockwood : We will pass it over this time.

Mr. Justice Field : It was not my fault, I think.

Mr. Lockwood : No, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Field : I will not say whose it was.

Mr. Lockwood : I was asking you as to what was the water-mark on these Cape stamps, and I think you told, my Lord, that it was a Crown and C.C up to the date of 1883.

Up to the end of 1883.

Was it then changed, and if so, to what ?

It was changed early in 1884 to a Crown and C. A.

Mr. Justice Field : What does C. A. represent ?

Mr. Lockwood : Crown Agent.

How long did that continue to be the water-mark ?

I cannot say exactly, but several months ; probably not more than a year.

Mr. Justice Field : Are you dealing with the issue of the stamp or with the using of the stamp ?

Mr. Lockwood : I am dealing now with the dates of the issues of the stamps.

Mr. Justice Field : Because a stamp will live a good many years, like an old sovereign. It may be that the stamp used in 1883 would not be used by a man till long after.

Mr. Lockwood : A stamp used in 1883 could not have on it a surcharge.

Mr. Justice Field : It would go on continuing in use, and therefore might be used in 1887 with a stamp of 1883.

Mr. Lockwood : I am instructed not with a surcharge.

Mr. Justice Field : These are dates of issue ?

Mr. Lockwood : They are.

Then what became the water-mark ?

An anchor.

When were stamps first surcharged British Bechuanaland ? About the end of April, 1885.

Mr. Justice Field : What part of 1885 was the anchor brought in ?

I cannot say. The C.A. did not exist more than twelve months. That would be the beginning of 1885.

Then later in 1885 ?

Quite the end of 1885.

December ?

The British Bechuanaland stamps surcharged first appeared—

Where ?

In England.

Mr. Lockwood : Were some stamps surcharged British Bechuanaland upon the paper with the water-mark C.A. ?

Yes.

So that I find that there have been a great many bogus stamps palmed off on the market by means of the adoption of the surcharges ?

A very large number indeed.

Mr. Justice Field : How do you know ?

I have seen them.

You have seen a large number ?

I have seen a large number.

Of what ?

Bogus surcharges upon genuine stamps.

You mean Cape stamps or all sorts ?

All sorts.

Mr. Lockwood : When a stamp is submitted to you with a surcharge upon it, what steps do you take to ascertain whether it is genuine or not ?

Mr. Waddy : I object to this.

Mr. Justice Field : It is not admissible.

Mr. Lockwood : Surely I can put what steps this gentleman would take or what would be the proper steps.

Mr. Justice Field : That is another matter. That is a question for the jury whether due care is taken.

Mr. Lockwood : Surely I am entitled to have that ?

Mr. Justice Field : At present the question you have asked and which Mr. Waddy objects to seems to me inadmissible, if you have any other question to ask put it.

Mr. Lockwood : I put to him what would be the ordinary steps to be taken for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the surcharge is genuine.

Mr. Justice Field : Do you object ?

Mr. Waddy : I do.

Mr. Justice Field : I think you must bring it a little closer to our present case. An open detached stamp such as Mr. Philbrick handed up might be one thing, a stamp on an envelope which had gone through the post office would be another thing.

Mr. Lockwood : The stamp is not fixed to the envelope for life.

Mr. Justice Field : I think it is open to great danger. A man may explain to us any art or mystery with which we are not acquainted, but he must not put himself into the position of the jury. It is a matter of common sense under certain circumstances what would an ordinary man do. An ordinary man carrying on his business in an ordinary way—that is for the jury.

Mr. Lockwood : We are dealing with a particular business, and I have a witness skilled in that business.

Mr. Justice Field : I do not think it is a particular business, it is merely ascertaining what is a particular thing. There is no art in it.

Mr. Lockwood : What is the ordinary course which is observed in dealings of this nature ?

Mr. Justice Field : We cannot have what he himself would do.

Mr. Lockwood : I put the question ? Does your Lordship rule against me.

Mr. Justice Field : I think it is open to question. It seems to me you had better not press it. If you choose to do it I will hear what Mr. Waddy has to say.

Mr. Lockwood : I will not press it against your Lordship's judgment.

Mr. Justice Field : It is against my judgment.

Mr. Lockwood : My friend is calling evidence to shew what would be the ordinary steps which should have been taken on the presentation of such a stamp.

Mr. Justice Field : Where is the obligation. A man buys a thing in the market and a reasonable man looks at it, if he has a couple of eyes ; he may or may not do it. Is it any want of skill if he does not do it. You are charging a want of skill in a man in selling these things. So much so that through want of skill buyers have been victimised. Now you ask this question what are the ordinary steps which would be taken for the purpose of ascertaining whether a stamp is genuine.

Mr. Lockwood : I forget the exact words used. I have no doubt your Lordship took it down.

Mr. Justice Field : I shall admit the question though I do it with great hesitation.

Mr. Lockwood : I am not going to proceed against your Lordship's judgment, but I would only say this ; my friend Mr. Philbrick, cross-examined the plaintiff to shew that there were a variety of things which he might have done, which he did not do and which he ought to have done.

Mr. Justice Field : Which the jury will have to decide.

Mr. Lockwood : Do we not assist the jury by calling persons who have special knowledge of this matter and who will say what would be the course which they under the same circumstances would take.

Mr. Justice Field : Not I think to substitute their ideas of care for the jury. Either yes or no if you press it.

Mr. Lockwood : Then I press it.

Mr. Justice Field : You do press it ?

Mr. Lockwood : Yes.

Mr. Waddy : I will not go over the whole of the ground, but what I object to in this instance is this—That when the expert evidence is given, it should be given by a person in the trade. That is the invariable rule. This gentleman is a solicitor, the secretary of a society. If my friend is going to use this evidence of his own clients who are in the trade, I will not object.

Mr. Justice Field : I shall admit it, although I think it open to great doubt. You will run the risk of having a question which is immaterial and wrong.

Mr. Lockwood : Now will you tell us, please, what are

the ordinary steps which would be taken—do not say by whom—for the purpose of ascertaining whether a stamp is genuine? It is a general question.

Mr. Waddy: I think the question must be made closer than that.

Mr. Lockwood: I ask what steps he would have taken? He will tell us from his experience.

Mr. Justice Field: I am not aware he has any special experience. It is not like a question of law. It is a question of buying and selling a particular article which appears to the person on the face of it. There is no skill of trade in it. You and I are just as competent as the witness.

Mr. Lockwood: Your lordship must speak for yourself. I do not lay claim to be.

Mr. Waddy: My friend must limit it in this fashion. As I understand it, the point is that my client did not manifest sufficient skill when he purchased these things.

Mr. Lockwood: When he sold them.

Mr. Waddy: Then I think we are entitled to ask this gentleman whether he has been in the habit of dealing in stamps?

Mr. Justice Field: I think so.

Mr. Lockwood: I do not propose to ask that question.

Will you tell me what are the ordinary steps which should be taken for the purpose of ascertaining whether a surcharged stamp is genuine or not?

Mr. Justice Field: I must alter the question again.

The surcharge should first be measured.

Mr. Justice Field: Will you please answer the question?

Mr. Lockwood: He was doing so, my Lord.

The Witness: The surcharge should first be measured very accurately.

Mr. Justice Field: What do you mean by the surcharge.

The words "British Bechuanaland," in this case, my Lord—should first be measured very accurately, to ascertain whether they corresponded with the genuine surcharge in length.

With what genuine surcharge?

With any single one, or with the halfpenny ones, there was a genuine surcharge in existence.

Which one do you say he ought to have measured it by?

Any genuine surcharge of British Bechuanaland. The type employed should also be carefully examined, to see that it corresponded in every detail with the original.

With the genuine?

With the genuine.

With a genuine?

Yes. The stamp should be examined with a powerful glass, to see whether the surcharge is over or under the post-mark, and the water mark of the stamp should be examined to ascertain whether it corresponds with the period at which the surcharge stamp purports to be issued.

Mr. Justice Field: Does the surcharged stamp carry a date on it? How is he to know at what period the surcharge stamp is issued?

"Comes into the market," I would substitute.

There is no date upon it, is there?

No. There might be a date on the latter, of course.

Mr. Lockwood: If the stamp had attached to it any portion of the envelope on which it had been fixed, would there be any difficulty in removing that portion from the stamp?

Mr. Justice Field: That really is a question the jury can ascertain. I must decline to let this go on any further.

Mr. Lockwood: My Lord, I put this question.

Mr. Justice Field: Everybody knows that you may by steaming, or by any other way remove the paper.

Mr. Lockwood: If your Lordship assumes that, I am content to put the following question:—

And after the paper is removed in that way would it be possible to see and detect the actual water-mark?

Clearly.

Mr. Justice Field: To the naked eye.

Yes, as a rule, certainly. Some water-marks are very indistinct, but as a rule it is visible to the naked eye.

Mr. Lockwood: Now the two stamps that have been produced before you of five-shilling Cape stamps, British Bechuanaland, could you detect on inspection?

Mr. Justice Field: That is not the question. What he can do is not the question.

Mr. Lockwood: I submit it is, because if we show by the testimony of gentlemen with the knowledge he possesses—

Mr. Justice Field: I am very clearly of opinion it is not.

Mr. Lockwood: Then we will not argue it. Your Lordship has only to express the opinion. There is no occasion for any friction. I submit the question; your Lordship rules against me, and there is no occasion for friction. That is all I have to put to this gentleman.

Mr. Philbrick: With reference to the question my friend put—

Mr. Justice Field: Do you press the question?

Mr. Philbrick: Is the surcharge clearly visible over the post-mark on one of these questions?

Mr. Justice Field: Will you put the question which you say is admissible?

Mr. Philbrick: Is the surcharge visible?

Mr. Justice Field: Where?

Mr. Philbrick: On "Y"—I thought we were on "Y"—visible on the post-mark.

Mr. Justice Field: That is for the jury. He may point out to the jury. Really it is every-day learning. You may put an expert into the box who may point out to the jury the facts he relies upon, but you cannot have the expert's opinion. You say please point out to the jury why you say this word and that word were written by the same man, and he points out the i's, and the o's, and the e's, and the t's.

Mr. Philbrick: Surely I may ask him to point out where the surcharge is.

Mr. Justice Field: If you put that question.

Mr. Philbrick: That is what I understood was put.

Mr. Justice Field: That was not the question. Now answer this question.

There are two stamps on "Y"?

Mr. Philbrick: Look at both. Can you point out anything as to the surcharge there which that stamp shows?

I do not understand the question.

Can you point out anything with regard to the surcharge as compared with the post-mark on that stamp?

No; I should not like to swear either way with reference to the relative position of the surcharge and the post-mark.

Mr. Philbrick: Is that due to the light?

No; I look on it as a very difficult question, and I should not like to say one way or the other.

[Adjourned for a short time.]

Cross-examined by Mr. Waddy: You, as we hear, are the secretary of the society?

That is so.

Then you can just tell me something. Do I understand that the inside of this *Record* is printed by the Society and then that the outside is printed by the gentlemen who distribute it with their own names?

Oh, no. That is not so. The Society have nothing to do with the publication of the *Record*.

Mr. Justice Field: What do they do? Do they write the articles?

Oh, no. The only way in which they are connected with it is that they report in this paper the record of their proceedings.

By whom is it published?

By the defendants.

And all the Society do is what?

To send to the *Record*.

To the defendants.

To the editor, merely minutes of our proceedings.

Mr. Waddy: But the point I want is this. I understood my friend that either the cover was supplied separately, or it was printed separately for the two defendants. What is this with regard to that?

I have no knowledge.

May I ask how long have you been the secretary of this society?

Since December, 1888.

How long have you been a stamp collector?

I should think for about fourteen years.

You have had shown to you two postage stamps?

Yes.

I observe you stated with regard to them something with regard to the surcharge and the obliterating stamp. I pass that. That is one thing you mention that a purchaser might do for the purpose of satisfying himself of genuineness. Another thing you mentioned was the water-mark. Now, with regard to those two, do you mean to say the water-mark on those two can be easily distinguished by the naked eye?

I saw them yesterday; I should like to look at them again.

Looking at the face of them and not at the back?

Certainly not.

Can you distinguish by the naked eye easily the water-mark, or at all, indeed, the water-mark on those two.

If these are the stamps I saw yesterday, I certainly did yesterday.

Mr. Justice Field: Can you do it now?

I think I can, my Lord.

That is by holding it up against such light as we have got here?

Yes, undoubtedly.

Can you see the water-mark? Do not take them off that paper.

I was bound to see the water-mark.

"I can with the naked eye, looking at the back and holding up against the light, distinguish the water-marks."

Yes; distinguish the water marks.

Mr. Waddy: Will you tell me this, first will you kindly pass to me that sheet and the sheet containing the 10 or 12 genuine ones; this is beneficial because they are pinned down with their face downwards.

Mr. Philbrick: That will destroy the marks.

Mr. Waddy: I have not pinned them. The [Secretary of the Philatelic Society did.

There is one here which I have not un-pinned, because my friend suggests it damages them to keep pinning and unpinning. Now take the other ones which are admitted to be right. I observe that these are all of them unused stamps. No, they are not; the bottom row are used. The only ones here which have Bechuanaland in a similar type to that appear to be clean and unused stamps, in a good state of preservation. But making allowance for that, is not the Bechuanaland there—I can only see that much of it—the same kind of type as you had in number two and three.

Mr. Justice Field: I thought this gentleman said the type was not a matter he could speak to?

No, I was speaking of the position of the surcharge over or under the post-mark.

The words over or under were not in the question?

Yes, that was all I meant.

I thought your answer was a general one?

No, certainly not.

What do you mean by over or under?

If that was a used stamp and it was fraudulently surcharged afterwards—

You mean over or under the obliteration?

Yes.

Now I follow you. Your answer was limited to whether the words "British Bechuanaland" in these cases were over or under the obliteration?

Yes.

That you say is a difficult question you would rather not answer?

I would rather not answer without a powerful microscope.

Mr. Waddy: Now assuming for a moment that you were dealing with two new unused stamps instead of one that has gone through the post, and so on, is not the type of the word Bechuanaland apparently the same in the bottom one of Y as it is in the top row of the admitted good stamps?

No, I should say not.

I direct your attention to three or four in the top row of the good ones, and you say it is different. I have not got them before me, but do I understand you to say there are none upon the good sheet which correspond in type of surcharge with that one?

I do not quite understand.

Mr. Justice Field: Are there any there which correspond with the type of the surcharge in this one in Y?

No, I should say not; these are so clumsily executed.

Is the difference such a one as would suggest itself to an ordinary mind, or does it need considerable culture in that way to detect it?

I should be of opinion it is apparent to anybody who had no skill.

As I understand you, you say it is not so clumsily executed. Now be a little more precise for the benefit of those of us who do not see it. What is the difference. Let us see if I can understand it, I am an ordinary person?

I think if you will compare the two, one is worse printed than the other; the type is smaller.

The type is smaller at all events.

The type is smaller, but not the same. It is rather difficult to do without a glass.

That is just what we must not do; we are judging whether a man with his natural eye could discover it.

I say I could.

Could any ordinary person discover it without using a glass?

I can only judge from my own case.

Will you try and make me see it without a glass, or the jury. I only want it, to understand it myself?

I would ask your Lordships opinion by comparing the two stamps. I think one is more clumsily executed than the other.

The same type may be used. A bad printer may make a different mark in one stamp?

I think you will find the letters are defective.

Will you shew that, so that they can be seen by an ordinary man—a dealer in post-office stamps?

Mr. Philbrick: Just look at the h in British.

Mr. Justice Field: Please do not interrupt. I am trying to understand for I will never have any case go to the jury. I do not understand. At present I have tried myself and I am bound to say I have not been able to see that which he says he can see and said he would point out to me.

It is exceedingly difficult. Would you look at the B in Bechuanaland.

I must use a glass because my sight is not normal?

The B in Bechuanaland on Y, I say has a different formation altogether.

What is the difference?

It is an incomplete print,

In what respect is it incomplete, it seems to me a "B"?

It is a bad shaped "B."

Not the same type?

It is not nearly so good a "B" as the B in Bechuanaland on the other three stamps.

I see what you mean, I follow that. Produced from a different type, you say.

I should think from a different type.

Not merely the same type?

It is admitted this is not the same type, it is admitted that they are forgeries and therefore it cannot be the same type.

Then the forgery is a bad imitation of the genuine?

It is a bad imitation of the genuine.

Mr. Waddy: Now you will be good enough to tell me in what respect is it defective?

It is incompletely formed. It is very difficult to describe.

Do you mean that there is part of it which is not there?

No, I will not quite say that, I think it is all there.

But it is bad shape?

It is a bad shape.

You probably have sufficient knowledge as you have studied this matter of how it is done, to tell us. On the genuine ones are the words "British Bechuanaland" printed at a printing office or stamped with hand?

Printed at a printing office.

So that the question of completeness or incompleteness of the letter—

Mr. Justice Field: He does not say there is any question of completeness or incompleteness; he says this is a bad imitation; both are complete in themselves but that this is a bad imitation of the other.

Mr. Waddy: In what respect do you say the imitation is bad.

Mr. Justice Field: He asks you to compare them. He has pointed out what he means. I can see what he means. If you look at them you will see.

Mr. Waddy: Will you kindly explain to me what is the fault in what I call the bad one?

I think the lines are not straight; but it is so small that it is almost infinitesimal and difficult to describe the defective part.

I think your first answer was the lines are not straight, but the difference is infinitesimal.

It may have been. It was not what his Lordship said.

But it was what you said, Mr. Garth.

I said the letters were so infinitesimal that it was difficult to describe the inaccuracy.

I think not quite; you were in the hearing of others. I

understood you to say that what you did say was the lines are so small that the difference is infinitesimal.

Oh! no, no; I certainly did not mean to say that. The word "infinitesimal," if used, related entirely to the use of the letters.

You do not call those infinitesimal letters?

I call them very small.

Mr. Justice Field: What do you mean by "infinitesimal"?

Very small.

Mr. Waddy: At all events we have got it so that, my Lord, and the jury can see it afterwards and compare it. Now with regard to another matter which you mentioned, you mentioned this, and I think this was the only other thing that they ought to be measured very accurately to ascertain whether they correspond with the genuine surcharge.

Certainly.

First of all suppose you had never seen one of the originals, and had not got one of the originals to compare with, what are you to do with the genuine surcharge in that case?

If I was a dealer I should hesitate to sell that stamp, till I had had an opportunity of seeing a genuine one.

Mr. Justice Field: Will you kindly answer the question?

That seems an answer to the question.

Mr. Waddy: Not what you would do as a matter of prudence, you have been telling us there ought to be this comparison.

Mr. Justice Field: Put yourself in the position of a stamp seller, who had never seen a genuine surcharged stamp, would you say that it is a careless and wrong thing of that man to sell a stamp without carefully measuring it in the way you describe?

Certainly, especially having regard to the numberless counterfeits at that time in the City.

Mr. Justice Field: Not to do what?

Not to sell the stamp at all till he had had an opportunity of comparing it with a genuine one.

Although there was no ground for suspicion on his part that there was a forgery in existence?

Even although he had no ground for supposing it to be a forgery.

For supposing that forgeries were in existence?

Or that forgeries were in existence.

Mr. Waddy: I observe you strengthen that by saying, "Seeing the number of forgeries there were in existence." Was not that five-shilling stamp at that time believed to be genuine?

I think not.

Mr. Justice Field: Not in October, 1888?

It depends on by whom.

Mr. Waddy: I am speaking of your own *Record*.

Pardon me; the *Record* has not anything to do with our Society.

Whether it is the Society's journal or not you can tell me this.

You were aware, no doubt, of the fact that the existence of these stamps had been published in the September number?

Yes.

Had you any knowledge at that time that it was a forgery?

No, but I looked upon it with the greatest suspicion.

Did you know it to be a forgery before the time it was announced in the *Record*—December, 1888?

Yes, just before.

Do you mean sometime in December?

I think in November. My source of information was the letter which had been received from the Cape by the Society, and it came under the knowledge of the members of the Society. I believe it was addressed to a Mr. Campbell, but I am not quite sure, who is a member of the Society.

Mr. Mackenzie is also a member of your Society, is he not?

Yes.

You mean the letter received from Mr. Baxter?

Yes.

That left the General Post Office at Vribourg on the 16th November, and I believe it takes three weeks to come here.

Yes; I am a little wrong in my dates. It would arrive here about the 10th December.

Is it not the fact that the printing of these surcharges is frequently done in such a way that to measure them would be impossible, because they are not printed exactly on the stamp? Sometimes they overlap the stamps.

And from time to time the type is changed?

Yes.

And the character altered from Roman into small capitals, and so on?

That is done very frequently.

They are done almost clumsily?

Oh, no!

Mr. Justice Field: Are the surcharges printed in England?

Mr. Philbrick: These British Bechuanaland ones are printed at the Cape. All the others are surcharged in England by Messrs. De la Rue themselves, in Bunhill Row.

Mr. Justice Field: And the paper, I understand, was made in England?

Mr. Philbrick: Yes.

Mr. Waddy: I dare say you have seen this passage in the December number?

Yes.

Am I not right in saying that on the sheet of good stamps which have been marked 32, even where type is of a similar character, there are discernable differences between them?

I think I remember that there are, but they are very slight. There is hardly any discernable difference. There may be slight differences on the surcharges on the stamps, but they are infinitesimal.

Yet they do exist?

Yes.

Mr. Justice Field: Are you going to call anyone from the printing office to explain all this?

Mr. Philbrick: I think it explains itself. The jury quite understand it.

Mr. Waddy: I presume in printing these surcharges the more or less perfect rest at the time of the impression would produce a slight difference, which would be perceptible?

It might produce a small difference, but not like the difference we have between these forged stamps and the genuine ones.

Re-examined by Mr. Philbrick.

If the stamp shows a part of the surcharge, is it possible to test it by measuring?

Certainly. For instance, you can measure from the "B" to the "H" in "British." The general appearance is undoubted. If I am in order in saying so, the surcharge looks on the face of it in these forged stamps entirely different from the surcharge on the genuine stamp, and it would never have deceived me.

Mr. DOUGLAS MACKENZIE sworn, Examined by Mr. Philbrick.

You are a merchant in Fenchurch Buildings?

I am in my brother-in-law's office. He is a West Indian merchant.

You are a member of the Philatelic Society and an occasional correspondent of the *Record*?

That is so.

Did you buy the three stamps in question?

Yes.

In what condition were the three stamps; was there anything adhering to the back of them at the time you bought them?

No, there was no paper adhering to the back. They were loose and were priced upon a sheet when I saw them.

Did you detach them or did Mr. Bluett detach them?

Mr. Bluett.

Then the water-mark could easily be examined?

Yes, that was so.

You wrote the letter to the *Philatelic Record* and sent the three stamps?

I did.

Mr. Justice Field: You did not write the article?

No, only the letter.

Mr. Philbrick: Did you have any communication with either Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons, or Messrs. Pemberton and Wilson about the matter?

None whatever.

Cross-examined by Mr. Waddy.

How long have you been a stamp collector?

I began when I was a schoolboy, but for the last five years I have collected almost constantly. I discontinued it for a number of years. It is fifteen years ago since I first began to collect, but I discontinued it until within about the last five years. The discontinuance lasted ten or eleven years.

You have not only collected stamps, but sold them?

Yes, I have done that, or exchanged them.

You have bought stamps, exchanged stamps, and sold stamps steadily for five years?

No, I do not say that; I have collected stamps for about five years, but I have only been selling them for about two. I never sold any stamps out of my collection; I have sold duplicates.

As a matter of fact, you have bought stamps, and sold them for profit?

No, I may have sold Mr. Bluett duplicates, but I have never bought for the purpose of re-selling.

Have you not bought from the plaintiff at one and the same time, numbers of the same stamps?

I may have bought three, but never more than that.

When you bought these stamps in question from Mr. Bluett, had you any idea they were forged?

No.

Did you examine them for the watermark?

No, I did not.

Did you measure the surcharge very accurately, to ascertain whether it corresponded with the genuine one?

I did not at the time.

Did you examine it with a powerful glass?

No, I had no glass with me.

Mr. Justice Field: Did you compare them with a genuine one?

I did afterwards, but not at the time.

Mr. Waddy: When did you make any such investigation. Some time in November.

Had you heard or learnt at that time that there was any reason to doubt the genuineness of them?

No; I had not.

Could you fix for me a little more definitely the time in November when you first examined them carefully?

It would be about three weeks or a month after I bought them from Bluett—about the beginning of November.

You remember going to the plaintiff's shop later on?

I do.

Do you remember referring to the *Philatelic Record*?

I do.

How long after it was published did you see that reference in the *Record*?

To the best of my belief it was the 14th of January.

How long after you saw the statement in the *Record* was it that you called on Bluett?

About a fortnight.

Until you saw that statement had you discovered that these things were forged?

I had not actually discovered it; but I was suspicious. As I explained before, I compared them with the surcharges on some genuine stamps.

Did you take any stamps to examine the watermark?

I did.

Did you find anything wrong with that?

I found that two of the stamps were on C.C. paper.

Did you ascertain that there was anything wrong?

I did; the first or second week in November.

Why on earth did you not go to Mr. Bluett for the next two months?

The reason I did not go was this, that the matter was a small one. The amount in question was very small, and I had not been able to consult any expert upon the subject. I do not consider myself an expert.

Did you use the magnifying glass to look at the type?

Yes; I did.

Did you examine to see whether the postmark was over or under the surcharge?

I did, with a glass.

And the result was that you could not trust to your own judgment because you were not an expert?

That was so.

Is not your office less than 100 yards from the plaintiff's shop?

About that. I dare say I was in his shop, but I have no recollection of having mentioned it to him.

If at that time you suspected he was dealing in forged stamps, why did you not complain to him of what had taken place?

Because I wished to get some further elucidation of the thing, and because I had not consulted anyone else about the stamps.

When did you write the letter in question?

On the 4th March.

Who are the authorities you refer to, whom you hoped the matter would be brought before, in that letter.

The Government authorities.

Then I suppose you meant in that letter to say that the plaintiff had been guilty of a crime?

Certainly not.

Mr. Justice Field: Then what had the Government authorities to do with it?

In the December number of the *Record* there is a letter stating that the authorities wished to have the names of any persons dealing in these forged stamps.

Mr. Waddy: For what purpose did you think the authorities were anxious to have them?

I was not able to judge. I suppose that they might take steps for the suppression of the manufacture of them.

In what way?

I cannot say.

For what purpose did you think the authorities wanted the names of the persons offering them for sale?

To find out who the manufacturers were.

If the object was to get at the manufacturer, was not that for the purpose of prosecuting him?

I presume the Government would know how they intended to act.

What did you think they would be likely to do?

Take steps to stop him.

Did you or did you not attach any blame to Mr. Bluett of complicity in this transaction?

No, I did not.

Am I putting it fairly when I say that you believed him to have been taken in?

No, I cannot say that. I did not know whether he had bought the stamps or whether they had been given to him for sale by some other party.

You did not suppose he had manufactured them?

No. I do not believe he knew at the time that they were forgeries.

Then as they were forgeries, and he did not know it, he must have been taken in like you?

A great deal in regard to surcharged stamps depends on the source you procure them from. He never told me he had bought them.

Do you mean to suggest that somebody had made him a present of them?

No, but he might have had them on commission.

Still he would have been taken in just as you were?

I do not quite see that, because no money would have been paid by him for them.

When did you first believe he had been deceived?

After my interview with him in January.

Did he not tell you he had some more of them?

Yes. He showed me a sheet from which he said similar stamps had been bought.

When you used the term that you had reason to believe that you were not the only collector who had been victimized, did you mean by him?

Yes.

To whom were you referring besides yourself?

To the other parties to whom he had sold the stamps.

Who were they?

I do not know their names.

Mr. Justice Field: Did he tell you he had sold them to a collector?

He gave me to so understand.

Mr. Waddy: Do you not think it would have been the best thing to tell him they were forged, and to warn him against continuing the sale instead of writing that letter to this paper?

I did mention to him that the stamps were forged, and I asked him if he manufactured them, and he replied "No," I think.

Having told him that in January, did you consider it necessary to blackguard him in this style in this document?

That was intended to prevent other collectors buying the same stamps from him or any other dealer. I do not think I used the word to warn people, but I say where I procured them from. I simply followed up the article which appeared in the December number.

Mr. Justice Field: Why did you mention Bluett's name?

As the source from which I procured the stamps.

You wished the editor to forward Bluett's name to the authorities!

I presumed he would do so.

Mr. Waddy: When you used the word "victimized" did you mean that he had made you his victim?

I had been one of them.

You sent this for the purpose of being printed while you were still in friendly intercourse with him, and calling from time to time at his shop?

No, I did not do it then.

Had you ceased to do so?

Yes. I thought it would prevent his selling any more of those bogus stamps, at all events.

Did you think it would exercise a beneficial or a damaging influence on his trade?

I did not think about it, except in connection with the stamp in question.

Does it not occur to you that before you get a thing inserted in the public press about a man it is right to consider whether it will damage him or not?

I left it to the editor of the paper to insert it or not, as he he thought fit. I did it for the sake of the collectors.

Re-examined by Mr. Philbrick:—

Your object was to stop the sale of these stamps?

It was.

How did you mean—that he had made you his victim?

By selling to me bogus stamps.

But I understand that you measured the surcharges actually?

Yes, I did, and with the result that they appeared to me to be shorter than the genuine ones. Besides that they are not so clearly printed.

Could you form any conclusion with the glass about the postmark being over or under the surcharge?

I could not form any conclusion with any degree of certainty.

Was there anything in the ink which attracted your attention?

It was not the same as those on the genuine stamps.

Mr. Justice Field: What was not the same?

The printing ink.

Mr. Philbrick: Wherein was there a difference?

In being blurred.

Mr. WILLIAM WESTOBY sworn, Examined by Mr. Philbrick.

You are a private gentleman living at Folkestone?

Yes.

Have you edited the *Philatelic Record* for some little time?

For about four years.

For how many years have you been addicted to studying these matters of stamps?

Nearly 35 years.

You received the letter from Mr. Mackenzie, of the 4th March, with the enclosures.

Yes.

Had you prior to that time any knowledge that there was a person of the name of Bluett who dealt in stamps?

No, I had never heard of him.

Before you published that letter did you obtain a copy of the letter that Mr. Baxter had sent to Mr. Campbell?

I had forgotten exactly the terms of the letter, and I wrote to Mr. Campbell to send me the letter.

Did you make out a list of the contents which has got the heading "Rubbish and Rubbish Mongers," which is printed on the title?

Yes.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning at 10-30.

THIRD DAY.

WILLIAM WESTOBY re-called.—Examination by Mr. PHILBRICK resumed.

Yesterday afternoon you were going to point out certain matters with regard to the Y stamp and the one on the commission. Will you do so?

It is clear that the words "British Bechuanaland" are over the postmark on the stamp on the commission.

Do you say anything about the ones on the paper Y?

It is not so clear.

Is there anything that you would point to in the surcharge itself on paper Y?

The B in Bechuanaland is lopsided. That applies to both the stamps. There are also certain peculiarities compared with the genuine one. It is the same sort of type, but it is not the same fount. The genuine ones are more rounded.

Is the difference in the type a thing that could be seen at once by a practical eye?

Certainly. There is also the watermark. As to that I agree with what Mr. Garth said.

Cross-examined by Mr. WADDY:

With regard to the article in question, who wrote the words "rubbish and rubbishmongers?"

I did.

Did you or did you not intend it to apply to the whole article?

If you ask me what I intended, I should say not.

Mr. Justice Field: It is not a question of what he intended. The question is, what meaning do the words convey to an ordinary person reading them according to the meaning of the English language?

Mr. Waddy: Then I need not ask this gentleman anything.

The evidence taken on commission was then read of ERNEST CHARLES BAXTER, who stated that he was one of the Examiners of Accounts on the staff of the High Commissioner for South Africa at Cape Town, and had been so since last February. From October, 1885, until the end of January, 1889, he had held the office of Accounting Clerk to the Civil Commissioner of Vrïbourg, who was the chief distributor for stamps for that territory, and Postmaster-General. The evidence further stated that the witness was possessed of official knowledge, that all stamps received by the British Bechuanaland Government from the commencement of October, 1885, till the 31st January, 1889, were received, checked, and entered by him; that he acted for the Chief Distributor of Stamps in reference to all stamp business, and that no kind of stamp could be issued without his personal knowledge; that none of the five-shilling Cape of Good Hope stamps were ever overprinted with the words "British Bechuanaland." The witness also stated that the overprint on the stamp attached to the commission had been effected subsequently to the obliteration of the stamp, and that he believed any person at all experienced in such things could readily detect it. The witness also stated that sundry applications had been made to him by certain of the public for Cape of Good Hope five-shilling stamps overprinted with "British Bechuanaland," but that he in-

variably replied that no such stamps had been issued or were in use.

EDGAR FRANCIS GORDON BLUETT re-called, examined by Mr. Waddy:

Did you hear Mr. Mackenzie say that when he called on you on the second occasion he asked you where you purchased the stamps?

Yes.

Did he ask you that?

He did not.

Did you refuse to tell him?

No, I did not.

Mr. Philbrick: My Lord, in the answer to the interrogatory five, the plaintiff stated that the stamps first came into his possession in or about October, 1888, and that he declines to state from whom he obtained them, as some person or persons will probably be called as witness or witnesses on my behalf on the trial of this action.

Mr. Justice Field: Is that your case, Mr. Philbrick?

Mr. Philbrick: Yes, my Lord.

Mr. LOCKWOOD: May it please your Lordship, gentlemen of the jury, my friend Mr. Philbrick, who has borne the burden and heat of this contest, has asked me to say a few words to you on behalf of the defendants in summing up this case. I will first deal with the incident which has been recalled to our recollection by the answer which has been read by my friend Mr. Philbrick, of the plaintiff to the interrogatory. It does not appear to me to be a matter of much importance whether the plaintiff declined or not to give the name of the person from whom he got these stamps to Mr. Mackenzie; but inasmuch as my friend Mr. Waddy thought it material to recall Mr. Bluett for the purpose of contradicting Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Philbrick properly called your attention to the fact that in these very proceedings Mr. Bluett had declined to state where he obtained these stamps upon the ground that he wished to call as witnesses upon his behalf the persons from whom he obtained them. We know now, as a matter of fact, there was no such ground for declining to answer; because Mr. Waddy, in the conduct of this case, has not called any person into the box who supplied these stamps to Mr. Bluett. We were told there was some person here who was connected with Mr. Benjamin who sold these stamps to Mr. Bluett, and of course it would have been interesting to have had an opportunity of having the history of these stamps, and of ascertaining from Mr. Benjamin where he obtained them; but my friend, exercising no doubt a wise discretion, has not called Mr. Benjamin.

Now, let us consider for a moment what the positions of the parties in this case are. Mr. Bluett is a trader in these matters, and keeps a shop and sells stamps to the public as being stamps of the denomination which they profess to be; and I think my Lord will probably tell you that the position of Mr. Bluett, with regard to the goods which he sells, is not absolutely the position of a man who is called upon to express an opinion upon a subject with which he is not supposed to be intimately acquainted, and in respect of which he has no special knowledge. My Lord said, in the course of this case, that he had a general sort of idea that the sun was 92,000,000 of miles from the earth. He said I have a general idea of that, but I may not be right. But then no one expects my Lord to be accurate on that point, because he is not an astronomer. If he were an astronomer we should expect him to be as accurate on a question of the distance of the sun from the earth as he is on any question of the construction of the law which he so ably administers, and I think my Lord will recognise that his illustration is not exactly apt. The first point I want to make clear to you is that the plaintiff was a trader in these things, and that the public had a right to trust to his judgment and to rely on his discrimination. We must remember Mr. Bluett was a man who might fairly be assumed to have special knowledge in connection with this matter. I will now consider the various opportunities he had of forming a judgment as to the genuineness of these stamps, and then I am going to ask you to see how far the defendants were fairly entitled, having regard to all the circumstances, to say that in the matter of that sale in question, Mr. Mackenzie was a victim. Let us

consider the position of Mr. Bluett. He tells us he has been in this trade for some time, and one of the branches of it appears to be the dealing in stamps with these surcharges upon them. Mr. Bluett told my friend, Mr. Philbrick, in cross-examination that whereas the affixing of these surcharges on stamps is no doubt a very convenient, and perhaps, an economical course, for the authorities to pursue, yet no doubt these surcharges are very frequently made the subject of fraud. Therefore, a trader has this duty cast upon him, to be particularly careful when he is dealing with surcharged stamps. It is known that forged stamps of this character are constantly being put on the market, and therefore, I say a person in the position of Mr. Bluett ought to be more than ordinarily careful to see that the stamp is a genuine one, and one that has been actually in circulation. My friend, Mr. Waddy, points to the fact that observation had been made in previous numbers of the *Philatelic Record* with regard to this particular kind of stamp. No doubt that was so. It was very possible that having read that, Mr. Bluett's attention was called to the fact that the person who wrote that article had heard that such stamps were in circulation. The writer does not say he has seen any such stamps, or that any such stamps had been submitted to him for investigation, but he merely gives currency to a report which, no doubt, at that time was current in the market, that stamps of this value with this surcharge were in circulation. Mr. Bluett tells us that in October he got some of these stamps from a Mr. Benjamin, and that he had them in his possession for some time. These stamps are seen by Mr. Mackenzie, and when they are seen by him they are not attached to any portion of an envelope, but they are gummed to a sheet of paper and both the front and back of the stamp is capable of being investigated and Mr. Bluett had had ample opportunity of comparing these forged stamps with others he had. You have had pointed out to you by Mr. Garth, by Mr. Westoby, and, to some extent, by Mr. Mackenzie, the difference which existed between the forged stamps and the genuine ones, and you will be guided by what they have said. If those differences do not strike you as differences which should have called the attention of Mr. Bluett to the validity of these stamps, no doubt you will reject them, and you will say whether you think the differences pointed out are indications by which you can be guided. But what I do rely on is the inspection of these stamps themselves and I shall ask you to take into your hands the admittedly forged stamps and the admittedly genuine stamps and to say whether any one of you could have been deceived as no doubt Mr. Bluett was, Gentlemen, Mr. Bluett knew that there were forged stamps of these kinds upon the market; he has these stamps in his possession for some days; he makes no investigation or comparison of them and he passes them on to Mr. Mackenzie without apparently having the slightest suspicion aroused and without taking any step to ascertain whether these stamps are genuine or not.

What is Mackenzie's position? Mr. Mackenzie told you fairly enough that although he is a collector and has been for some time, he does not look upon himself as an expert—that indeed he has no claim to be considered as such and that he has no experience which would enable him to detect whether a stamp was a forged one or not. He relied upon the trader with whom he had had many previous transactions and it is not till his attention is called to these stamps in November that he has any suspicion that they are not genuine ones. Mr. Mackenzie's suspicions were aroused after he had examined them himself and he goes to the shop of Mr. Bluett, and has apparently a somewhat angry interview with him, a kind of interview that would take place between a man who found he has purchased forged stamps, when he thought he was purchasing genuine ones, and the person who had sold them to him. What does Mr. Mackenzie do? The next step brings me to the consideration of the conduct of the *Journal* represented by us on this occasion. At first it was endeavoured to be suggested that the *Journal* was the *Journal of the Philatelic Society*. That does not appear to be so. You will remember that in December, 1888, it had come to the notice of this *Journal* that what it had published with regard to these Cape of Good Hope stamps

in November was erroneous, and they took the first opportunity they had of stating that they had committed an error in making those observations. It was a somewhat serious condition of things. It was now known that these stamps were all of them absolute forgeries, and it was highly necessary that the widest circulation should be given to the knowledge which was thus obtained that these stamps were forgeries. Consequently, in the April number of the following year 1889, there is an article dealing with a great many other cases of a very different nature, and at the end of that article the letter of Mr. Mackenzie's is printed, which he had sent to the editor.

I now come to consider what is the fair and true meaning of the words of which complaint is made. I admit that what Mr. Westoby intended in writing it is immaterial. My friend put that question to Mr. Westoby, and Mr. Westoby, before my Lord had time to stop the irregularity of my friend, stated that he had no intention of accusing Mr. Bluett of being a rubbishmonger. Mr. Mackenzie had been the victim of the sale, and the person who had sold them to him was Mr. Bluett. There is not a suggestion that Mr. Bluett had any part in the manufacture of these stamps, but only that he was connected with the sale of them. Mr. Waddy, when he opened this case, professed to be horror-struck at the notion that this paper should attempt to brand his client with being a participator in such a crime as the production of these bogus stamps. I do not know what led my friend to make that profession. I can only say that from first to last, in the conduct of this action, it has never been suggested that Mr. Bluett had part or lot in the manufacture of these stamps. The course which has been adopted in the form of this action is the course which has been adopted throughout, and nobody has ever said on behalf of the defendants that they charge Mr. Bluett with being in any way a participator in the crime of forging these stamps. Mr. Bluett's counsel, for the purpose of endeavouring to inflame the damages, asks you to put this harsh and strained construction on the words. It may be necessary for my friend to endeavour to make out that this cruel accusation has been made against Mr. Bluett; but I can only say on behalf of those I represent that it is a little hard my friend should endeavour to increase the damages, if damages have to be paid, by the endeavour to fix on my client a charge which would be entirely unjust, and which has never been made from first to last.

I now ask you to consider the kind of evidence that has been given by Mr. Garth, Mr. Westoby, and Mr. Mackenzie, having guarded myself by saying that the evidence is only tendered to you to guide and assist your judgment when you come to inspect the documents in this case. Mr. Garth gave very important evidence. He says the genuine surcharge on the genuine stamp is in a regular type, printed at regular intervals, such as you can see for yourselves, and that if you look at the forged stamp it is otherwise. He referred you to the B in Bechuanaland. You will look at that for yourselves and compare that with the B on the genuine surcharges on the genuine stamps. He further said that if the stamps had been submitted to him, he should have measured the distance between the words and the length of the type, and he also said there was something on the face of the stamp which would have aroused the suspicions of a man with the intelligence and knowledge of Mr. Garth. I do not ask you to expect too much intelligence or too much knowledge from Mr. Bluett; but I say that he ought to be expected to bring to bear on a question of this kind every bit as much intelligence and knowledge as Mr. Garth, who after all is an amateur in this matter, when Mr. Bluett is a trader.

Let me now for a few moments deal with the significance which should attach to the watermark. Stamp dealers and stamp collectors know that on every stamp there is a particular watermark which is affixed to the paper, and we are told that up to 1883, the watermark was a Crown and C. C., that it was then changed to a Crown with C. A., and that it was subsequently changed to the anchor. We know that the annexation of Bechuanaland did not take place until the year 1885. It is possible there might have happened to have been a large number of stamps with the C. C. water mark on them, which should have been put into circulation. They might have been mislaid or kept by

some one, and brought out two or three years afterwards.

Mr. Justice Field: I recollect one of my Marshals saw me about a year ago using a stamp, and he said, Would you mind giving me that stamp? I said, why? Because it is one of the old ones and we cannot get them now—it was eight years old.

Mr. Lockwood: Gentlemen of the jury, that was possible, but it was very improbable, that in the pocket-book of a learned judge a stamp should lurk in seclusion for all those years. But that is nothing compared with the improbability of a large number of stamps being kept in the Government Offices and not brought into circulation for all those years. However, gentlemen, if a person of ordinary intelligence met with a stamp with this old mark upon the face of it, it would at once have demonstrated to him that that stamp was a forgery, and it would have been further proof that the forger had been careless enough to imprint his forged over-printing on a stamp which practically was withdrawn from circulation at the time Bechuanaland was annexed.

Gentlemen, the position that is taken up by Mr. Bluett in this matter is an extraordinary one. He not only told us when he was giving his evidence that there was nothing upon the stamps which would create suspicion in his mind, but when he was cross-examined and these various defects were pointed out, Mr. Bluett said, "Well, I am not able to express any opinion; they convey nothing to my mind." Therefore, I say Mr. Bluett is very much to blame. I am anxious to use no word which can be twisted by my friend, Mr. Waddy, into imputing anything like dishonesty to the conduct of Mr. Bluett; and, when I say he is to blame, I say he is to blame for not having exercised the care in dealing with these stamps which a purchaser had a right to expect and demanded from him.

Gentlemen, Mr. Garth is corroborated by Mr. Westoby, a gentleman of experience, who has devoted much time to the pursuit of this very interesting study, and Mr. Westoby fully confirmed Mr. Garth. We have, therefore, called persons of experience who have pointed out to you palpable indications on these stamps which should have informed any person, such as a trader, that these stamps were forgeries. On the other hand, my friend is content to call Mr. Bluett, who says that these things convey nothing to his mind, and that his mind was a blank upon the subject. If that is Mr. Bluett's position, he must not be surprised if a paper which is devoted to this pursuit points out exactly what has been the result of the ignorance which Mr. Bluett has shown in this matter.

Gentlemen, there is one, and only one, other point I must allude to before I sit down, and that is the question of damages. If you should come to the conclusion that the writing of which complaint is made amounts to a charge of gross fraud, of course that would influence your verdict. But I do appeal to you not to put such a construction on what was written. I ask you not to put a strained or harsh construction which the writer never intended, and which has never been contended for in the conduct of this case. I hope I have succeeded in showing you that, so far as the defendants are concerned, that is not the charge that was made; but let us consider the question of damage from another point of view. If the plaintiff has satisfied you that this was language which unfairly and improperly imputed to the plaintiff negligence in the conduct of his trade, then it would become a question what damages Mr. Bluett should recover. Actual damage, he had received none; but apart from any particular instance of damage, he may be entitled, if he has been libelled, to be paid something; that is a question solely for you. All the observations I have made with regard to the position, the knowledge, and the experience of Mr. Bluett, bears directly on that question, and if it should become necessary I ask you to consider them. If the language used is capable of the construction only for which I contend, then the only question is that Mr. Bluett must have been careless in the conduct of his business. I ask you also, if it should unfortunately become necessary to enter into the question to award moderate and fair damages in respect of the libel, if libel it is; and I wish you to fairly understand, on behalf of my clients, that the position for which we contend is this—that Mr. Bluett,

in trading in these stamps, was negligent in the conduct of the sale to Mr. Mackenzie; that that is what they meant to say, and that there is no other construction which can be fairly put on what was written.

Mr. Waddy: May it please your Lordship, Gentlemen of the Jury. I promise that my observations shall be very short indeed, because I feel that the great learning on this subject of my friend, Mr. Philbrick, and the great ability and power of my friend, Mr. Lockwood, have been misplaced, and all their eloquence misdirected. I started with what they have been labouring to prove. I began by stating as an admitted fact, that which we have spent two days in their endeavouring to establish. Why? Because the real question was entirely undefended, and they have been trying to direct us off the main road, and shunt us on to a side issue. It is not a question here whether a man has sold a thing which is not worth the money; as far as that was concerned, we know that he was prepared to restore the money, and if he had not been they might have put him in the County Court. It is not a question whether he was deceived into believing that these stamps were valid. That is not the question; but the question is, whether the defendants are entitled to deliberately brand this man, my client, with fraud and forgery. Why have not the defendants gone into the box? I have been waiting to ask them several questions, which they alone can answer; and among others, why they have the audacity to print on their publication, "The organ of the Philatelic Society of London," when Mr. Garth has told us the Philatelic Society have nothing to do with it. Gentlemen, that is a proof of the way they carry on their business. My friend with considerable courage asked why Mr. Benjamin was not called. He knew very well the reason was because they withdrew their charge of fraud, and I was not going to waste time when that was withdrawn by calling unnecessary witnesses. I venture to think there is not a gentleman among your number that has the slightest doubt now what the real meaning of this is. Look at the course this trial has taken. When I opened this case I used no exciting language, but I put before you as far as I knew it, what the complaint was and I was in hopes that the other side would have had the manliness and straightforwardness to instruct their counsel to apologize. That is not what has been done, but my friend is instructed to cross-examine this plaintiff as to his knowledge, as to his ability, for the purpose of it going forth through the columns of the newspapers, that my client is a man who upon cross-examination by the most eminent Philatelist living, has admitted he does not know this or that, and for the purpose of warning people never to go near him. That is the meaning of this cross-examination. If it is not that, it is fraud. They have shewn their malice and spite in the clearest possible way. The defendants have called all the learning of the Philatelic Society; but why have they not called before us some ordinary men whose knowledge you and I might have ventured to compete with. There are plenty of them in court, and they might have been called. We do not want their pundits who know everything, but some ordinary man who can give us the best information. According to the defendants my client has not only to be a skilled trader, but he has to be a skilled Philatelist and a skilled printer. With regard to Mr. Garth who was called by the defendants, he was brought into the box to curse me, but like Balaam, the son of Beor, "Lo he hath blessed me altogether." Mr. Garth said he looked upon the watermark as an extremely difficult question. Mr. Westoby did not agree with him; but gentlemen, when doctors disagree, when physicians of the highest eminence cannot make out the case, do not you think a humble general practitioner may be excused for being mistaken in the deuce.

Mr. Waddy then referred to the alleged libel, and concluded a very eloquent address in these words: I do not blame the defendants for the words used by Mr. Mackenzie except to this extent, that if they will lend themselves to the spiteful utterances of other people they are responsible, for you have no right to make your editor's box a common sewer into which people may pour their malice and spite, and then print it and send it half over the world. Civilisation would be unendurable if we were

to be made the victim of attacks like this, and then told "no harm was meant; my feelings towards you were always those of respect; I did not mean to say one word against you." Gentlemen, it is simply a question of damages; I ask you to give me substantial damages, to show that my client's character is as good as it ever was, and to show whether you, as honest and just men, think that a decent and respectable trader is to be attacked in this manner and to be told in so many words that he is only one more of a gang of forgers. I ask you to read the whole article through, and then say what is the verdict you give and what are the damages you award to my client who has been thus wantonly assailed. (Applause, which was immediately suppressed.)

The Court adjourned for half-an-hour.

SUMMING UP.

Mr. JUSTICE FIELD: Gentlemen of the Jury, this action is brought by Mr. Bluett, who complains that the defendants have published in the *Philatelic Record*, matter which is disparaging to him, and which, as the plaintiff says charges him with being a forger or an utterer of forged stamps, or, as the defendants admit, with misconduct in the way of his business. Now follow the two different lines pursued by the plaintiff and the defendants. The one says, "This article charges me with fraud and forgery." The other says, "It does not charge you with fraud and forgery." I cannot tell you exactly what the defendants say the article does really charge him with, but if I understand rightly they say that it does not charge him with anything at all—it merely states as a commercial transaction that on a particular day, a particular man bought of the plaintiff forged stamps. As far as I can judge, that is the mode in which the defendants put their case; but they seek to fill it out, as it were, or to explain it by saying, "All that we mean to say is that your conduct in selling these stamps to Mackenzie was such, in not having looked at them carefully, in not having examined them, or measuring them, or comparing them with genuine—so and so—in not observing or finding out that the over print was over the post mark; all your conduct in that respect was such as to justify us in the thing we have said."

The principal facts, merely to clear the ground, are these. In 1885, a portion of Bechuanaland was taken over by the Government of this country, and was called British Bechuanaland. They introduced, of course, among other civilizations, a post office, and the post office system was conducted in this wise. They did not print any stamp appropriated solely to British Bechuanaland, but they took advantage of the stamps which had been printed in England and sent out to the Cape which was a neighbouring colony, to issue them in British Bechuanaland. For purposes I suppose of accounts between respective provinces—for I do not know what the exact *régime* is—it was necessary to draw a distinction between those stamps which were issued at the Cape *per se*, and those which were issued for British Bechuanaland; and that was intended to be carried out and was carried out by taking the genuine postage stamp of the Cape, and imprinting upon the face of it "British Bechuanaland," so as to identify it with that particular portion of the land which was subject to this country. You have seen them, and I shall have occasion to refer to them, and when you wish it I will hand them to you. You have seen the imprint. The date when the Cape stamps, not the imprints, were first of all issued was in 1883. The Cape stamps in 1883 bore the watermark C. C. That lasted throughout 1883; and early in 1884, the Cape stamps bore the watermark of the Crown and C. A. That lasted till about January, 1885, and then the watermark was the Anchor and Cable. In 1885, it was that Bechuanaland was taken over; and then we find that in December of 1885, there appeared in the market genuine stamps surcharged with the words, "British Bechuanaland"—not five-shilling stamps, but penny and twopenny, and things of lower values.

That brings me to this; that there exists in this country a considerable market for postage stamps. I do not know,

I am sure why it is, and I hope that the people who are interested in these matters will not be offended, but it appears that an article which I would not give a shilling for, bears a considerable price, the price depending as every other price does depend, upon supply and demand. Penny stamps of England are of no more value than the sand of the sea, but if it so happens that there is a particular stamp somewhere which has only once been issued in this world, I believe Mr. Philbrick would give a hundred pounds for it, if it had never been used but once, and if he could secure that as the only stamp of the kind that ever was issued. Consequently, British Bechuanaland stamps having only come into existence very recently, and this imprint being very modern, it appears they at once commanded a value in the market. Whether the people thought we were going to annex Bechuanaland altogether, and make it part of Cape Colony, or whether they thought we were going to give it up altogether and not issue any more postage stamps there, I do not know. But these things were rare, and it was thought they were not lasting, and that therefore their value would ultimately increase. In 1885 all the postage stamps were supposed to be genuine, and no questions arose about them, and some of those stamps which came into the market in 1885 were issued with a watermark of a Crown and C. A. This is rather an important point on one part of the case, if you have to decide that part of it. The Crown and C. A. watermark was the watermark early in 1884, and you have in December 1885 stamps marked with the watermark which existed early in 1884.

Then, in September 1887 this occurred. The defendants are the printers and publishers of a periodical called the *Philatelic Record*, and they give to their subscribers, among other things, reviews of new publications, and they give that which St. Paul complained of the Ephesians being so fond of, novelties—they give novelties, discoveries, and resuscitations. In September, 1887, there appeared in the market a novelty, and this was the novelty. This is what they say: "British Bechuanaland. We learn"—I have not heard from whom they learnt it—"that the 5s. orange yellow of the Cape of Good Hope"—which is a well-known stamp—"has been surcharged in black in small letters"—surcharged therefore with "British Bechuanaland," which is the heading of that article. Then it describes the stamp. "Adhesive 5s. orange yellow,"—which is the colour of the piece of paper—"surcharged in black with British Bechuanaland." Then it goes on to criticise the conduct of the authorities, which I will not trouble you with, as to whether it was wise or unwise. Then in the following November there comes another notice of British Bechuanaland, and they say, "The postage and revenue stamps mentioned in our September number were not issued until the latter half of October"—those are the 5s. surcharged stamps.

Mr. Philbrick: No, my Lord, that was not so.

Mr. Justice Field: "The proclamation authorising their use for the double purpose not being promulgated till that time"—that is in November. In the October of that year, 1888, the plaintiff, who is a dealer in stamps, says (and there is no contradiction of him) that he bought from a man called Benjamin four five-shilling surcharged stamps. They were, he says, upon portions of what appeared to him to be envelopes. All of them appeared to have passed through the post-office, presumably in Bechuanaland, because they would not be posted anywhere else with a Bechuanaland stamp. He says he bought those of Benjamin, that he gave 9d. for them, that he detached them from the envelopes on which they were, and put them in the ordinary way of business on a piece of paper. You recollect the mode in which they are affixed, and he says he was about to dispose of them by sending them to Hamburg, when Mackenzie comes in to inquire about some other stamps, and says, "Oh! I see you have some British Bechuanaland; they will be rare"—or something of that kind—"Will you sell them to me?" There is no contradiction about this. Thereupon a sale took place at 2s., and Mr. Mackenzie went away with his purchase.

Now, in December comes this remarkable thing, that in the *Philatelic Record* there appears this article. "British Bechuanaland. In September of last year we followed the multitude in doing what was evil." I do not know

who they mean by "the multitude." If they meant by "the multitude," "the forgers," of course they did not follow them in doing evil. If they meant by "the multitude," as I suppose they did, the persons who were dealing in these stamps, and who were handing them about, then they did follow the multitude in doing evil, because the authority of this book was lent to an abominable forgery. It was perfectly innocent, of course, and no one suggests for a moment otherwise, and as at present advised I do not know whether the multitude whom they followed were forgers, or whether they were English people who had gone into the market and believed these stamps to be genuine which were gross forgeries, and so in that way had done evil. It is not suggested for a moment that it was intended by them that they did anything they thought wrong. At all events they say they have followed the multitude in doing evil. Now what was the evil they had done. "We chronicled the 5s. orange of the Cape of Good Hope as having been surcharged for this territory. We have just seen an official letter stating that any such stamps are spurious, and further requesting the names of any persons offering them for sale may be forwarded to the authorities." Accordingly, this morning, in consequence of an enquiry I have made I have seen the letter annexed to the commission which is the letter spoken of in this article. It is addressed to Mr. Campbell, of Jersey. "16th November, 1888. In reply to your enquiry of the 16th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that none of the five-shilling postage stamps, which were manufactured for the Government of the Cape, have ever been overprinted with the words 'British Bechuanaland,' and issued by the Imperial Government for or in this territory. All stamps of that face value and described as above are therefore spurious. Any information that you can furnish me with concerning persons offering the above for sale will be esteemed a favour." And that is signed "Baxter, acting Postmaster-General." That is the letter referred to here, and that letter must have arrived in this country about the 10th December. It is inserted here in the paper which is dated December on the face of it. But although dated in December, it appears not to have been issued to the public until early at least in January. Now, besides that, the defendants themselves carry on the business of dealers and sellers of postage stamps and other things, and they publish periodically catalogues containing the information, first of all, as to what postage stamps there are in the market, and then such of them as they have got and are willing to sell at a price. This catalogue was published sometime in December, apparently before the receipt of that letter, because this is the account which it contains: "British Bechuanaland, 1887, type 313"—and there is here a number 313, showing the type, watermark, crown, and C.A. Then there are four-penny, halfpenny, penny, and threepenny stamps, three of which have a price opposite to them, showing these gentlemen are willing to sell them. But the last, "5s. surcharged black on orange," has no price at all. Therefore they have not got it. Obviously, this might have been read by anybody with the belief or supposition that there was in fact such a five-shilling stamp which was capable of being bought and sold, whereas we now know there were none at all, because they were all absolute forgeries. That occurred in that way at the end of December. I have told you what happened with regard to the purchase on the 4th October, and the sale to Mackenzie on the 8th October. It appears that Mr. Mackenzie, having bought these stamps, did not at the time of the purchase notice that there was anything wrong about them, but at some time or other a suspicion, he says, was created in his mind, and sometime in November he examined them. He thought there were things about them he did not like; but, as he says, not being an expert, he did not like to act on his own judgment. However, after this announcement came out in December or January, on the 4th March he wrote the letter to the editor, Mr. Westoby, in which he enclosed a short article to be put into the paper, leaving it to Mr. Westoby whether he would insert it or not, and enclosing three of these stamps which he had bought. The fourth stamp he says he has mislaid somewhere. Upon that this article was published.

Now, the plaintiff says that it is a libel upon him. He says it charges him with being a forger, or utterer, knowingly of a forged stamp. That is the question you have to try, and it is entirely a question for you. What is the meaning of words spoken or written is a question for you, and you only. The only rule I can give you is that you must read the words carefully. You must see what meaning—ordinary English people reading them and understanding them according to the ordinary meaning of the English language—what ideas would be conveyed to them by it. It is not a question what the man intended when he wrote it. That has nothing to do with it, because if a man publishes of another a thing which is untrue, and calculated to injure the other if it is untrue, then he is presumed to be malicious and to be doing an injury, and it is a libel, unless he can either excuse it or justify it. In this case no excuse is set up, because it does not come within any of the heads of excuse. But the libel is sought to be justified, and if the meaning ordinarily conveyed by that to an ordinary English reader is true, then the plaintiff has no cause of action whatever, because a man cannot complain of a truth told of him, however injurious it may be to him.

But when the question is not so simple as at first sight appears, because the parties put different meanings themselves on this thing. The publication of it is admitted, and there is no doubt about that. The defendants admit it is injurious to the plaintiff, in one sense at least, but they say it does not convey the meaning which the plaintiff alleges. A portion of the article—if you will refer to the article now—consists of the words on page 60, beginning with the statement of this Carlsruhe correspondent which is evidently they say drawn up in the usual exaggerated style of such letters, because they say a sheet of genuine Carlsruhe stamps would not be worth more than 50 marks. Still says the writer, "this letter shows that roguery is going on against which collectors must arm themselves." Now the defendants allege that in publishing those words they did not mean to refer those words to the plaintiff, and they say that in considering whether this whole article is a libel or not, you must reject those words, because they do not mean to charge them against the plaintiff. On the other hand, Mr. Waddy says those words do refer to the plaintiff, and would be understood by anybody as referring to the plaintiff, if you will only consider the whole of the article. The defendants admit that the words about five lines further down, beginning "a correspondent writes us:—I beg to enclose you herewith three of these stamps which I purchased from an individual trading as a stamp dealer, under the style of Bluet and Co.," do refer to the plaintiff, and that is obviously so. And also the words "and as also I have reason to believe that I am not the only collector who has been victimized. I hope by bringing the matter before the authorities the sale of these bogus stamps will be stopped." The defendants admit the whole of those words to be refer to the plaintiff, but not the words "still it shows that roguery is going on against which collectors must arm themselves." Of course if those words refer to the plaintiff there is no doubt they do charge him with roguery. Roguery is dishonesty. Roguery is not want of care in business or a man's conduct in selling goods, but it is dishonesty. If therefore, those words do refer to the plaintiff, they will assist you very materially in coming to your conclusion whether or not this libel does charge the plaintiff with what Mr. Waddy says it does—roguery, dishonesty, and fraudulently participating in or dealing with forged stamps. Therefore, the first question I am going to ask you is the meaning of the whole article, or rather, I should say, of as much of it as you find applies to the plaintiff. If that applies to the plaintiff you must take it into account; if it does not you must exclude it, and then see whether or not the rest of it which does refer to the plaintiff is a libel or not. You follow me, gentlemen. You may be of opinion that, excluding those words, the rest of the libel is libellous in the sense alleged by Mr. Waddy. If you are of that opinion it will not be necessary for you to consider whether those words refer to him or not. If, on the other hand, you do not feel satisfied that there is a charge of fraud and dishonesty in the rest of the article, then you

must take into account and see whether these words impute roguery, because if they do, that is imputing dishonesty. Therefore, you have the two views of the two different parties before you.

Now, I will read you the article, because I am not going to express any opinion of mine about it. It is for you; and all I do is to point out what has been said on one side and the other. First of all, the article begins by an intimation on the outside. The article has got no heading on the page where it is printed, but it has a heading by reference outside, and that is this, "Rubbish and Rubbishmongers, page 57." What does that mean? It means, "We are going to talk about rubbish, or rather write about rubbish." We have written something about rubbish; we have also written something about rubbish-mongers. Who are the rubbish-mongers they have written about? There are five or six gentlemen that Mr. Waddy has characterised as forgers, and undoubtedly they are so charged here. "And," says Mr. Waddy, "after reciting all these five, there come the words 'one more.'" Mr. Waddy says that means one more rubbish-monger. It is for you to say whether he is right or wrong. If it does mean one more rubbish-monger, then you will have to say whether that is a libel on the plaintiff. A monger, of course, as you know, and it is not necessary for me to tell you, means a dealer in. An iron-monger is a dealer in ironmongery. They are referring to certain people, and among those, if Mr. Waddy's construction is right, occurs the name of Bluett, the plaintiff. If so, you will have no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that it is intended to charge the plaintiff with being a rubbish-monger. Now comes the article, and it begins with a note of triumph over somebody else, that somebody else being, of course, a rival editor, "the authors of the postage and telegraph stamps of Great Britain." I will not go into that question. They seem to have been, according to this *Record*, taken in by some fraudulent fellow, who has taken a stamp from a deed and turned it into a post-office stamp. That is a note of triumph over them in stating that circumstance which the *Philatelic Record* has discovered. That is the first. Now comes another one, a Bulgarian stamp. I am not going to trouble you with the details, only to show you that at the top of page 58 they say it is the work of a forger. That is all Mr. Waddy uses it for, to show that this is a charge of forgery against an unhappy Bulgarian. Now, then, they say, "In January last there was another complaint." We go to a Greek, now, and a Greek is charged here—I hope untruly, but I really do not know—with forgery. Then, on the top of page 59, they refer to Roumanian stamps, and then come the words "forged postage stamps," about one-third down, and they state that a forger has been informed against, answering to a particular name, which I am sorry to say is that of a captain in some army or other on the retired list. That is the history of that which we need not trouble ourselves with, because it is immaterial. We are getting closer now to it; as the children say, "we are getting warmer;" and on page 60 there is an article under the heading of "Carlsruhe." Then there is something about selling bad stamps; and as regards Schmidt, they say there is clearly a fraud, as he has already sold considerable quantities of these stamps. Now comes the important part of this article. They say "The statement of this Carlsruhe correspondent is drawn up in the usual exaggerated style. Still it shows that roguery is going on against which collectors must arm themselves." I am only telling you what passes through my mind, and you must not act on it unless you think it right, but you must then. Up to that point there is nothing about the plaintiff at all; but there is a statement of a series of frauds and forgeries, which the plaintiff has no more right to sue in respect of than I have. Now comes the language on which Mr. Waddy relies, when he says that what they are going to describe is of the same class of man as those which they have already described. He refers to the use of the words "one more," and he asks you to come to the conclusion that when they say "it shows that roguery is going on, against which collectors must arm themselves," and then use the words "one more," they mean one more of those things against which collectors must arm themselves. Moreover, says Mr. Waddy, one more of what?

The same class of things you see, gentlemen, I have six things in my hand. Here are five of them; here is one more to make up the six. Mr. Waddy asks you to adopt that construction, and it is the turning point of the case upon the question of construction. Then it goes on: "In our number for December last we mentioned" so and so; and then comes the rest: "I beg to enclose you three of these stamps, which I bought from an individual trading as a stamp dealer under the style of Bluett & Co." If you are of opinion that the whole article, or rather this portion of it here which relates to the plaintiff, conveys the meaning to an ordinary reader, according to the English meaning of the words, "that the plaintiff was a dishonest man, a rogue, fraudulently, either forging or uttering forged documents, knowing them to be so," then your verdict will be for the plaintiff, and you need not trouble yourselves with any other question except damages, and I will say a word about damages by-and-by. That is the first great question you have to decide, namely, reading those words, and taking them in connection with the others, do they impute to the plaintiff? are they calculated reasonably to impute to the plaintiff? and would they be understood by an ordinary reader as imputing to him that he was a forger of the documents, or a dealer in them knowing them to be forged? That is a short way to put the contention on the side of the plaintiff. If that contention is well founded in your judgment, your verdict will be for the plaintiff, and you will only have to regard the question of damages.

Now, under ordinary circumstances, I would stop there and ask you to find your verdict. But then the defendants say that is not the true construction of it at all. The defendants say, "No reasonable man reading that would or ought to come to the conclusion that we charge the plaintiff with anything so serious as that. The word roguery does not apply to him. These previous cases do not indicate him, and we say, therefore, that all we have said is this: 'I beg to enclose you herewith three of these stamps which I bought from an individual trading as a stamp dealer under the style of Bluett and Co., of Fishmonger Alley.'" All that is true. There is no doubt Mackenzie did buy three of these stamps from the plaintiff—"and as I have reason to believe that I am not the only collector who has been victimized, I hope that by bringing the matter before the authorities, the sale of these bogus stamps will be stopped." Had that been the only paragraph in the article, and had it stopped at the words "Fishmonger Alley," there would have been nothing but what was strictly accurate, because they say, "I beg to enclose you three stamps which I bought from him." Then it is said that the other words show that they intended to allege against him that he did misconduct himself. Mr. Waddy says they say he was a party to the forgery or the uttering of it. The defendants admit that they do mean to impute to him that by his mode of dealing and his conduct of his business he so behaved himself that Mackenzie was victimized. Now what is the meaning of "victimized?" A victim is a thing you take unwillingly and sacrifice to some god, if you have one. A victimised man must therefore be somebody who has been sacrificed by somebody else. What has been the sacrifice? The sacrifice here was the 6s. that Mackenzie paid for these stamps. Therefore, if you are of opinion that the only thing here stated is simple purchase and nothing more, or if you think that taking in the word "victimized," the article means that which Mr. Philbrick and Mr. Lockwood have contended for, then although admittedly it is libellous, because it is of him in the conduct of his business. Yet, then, it is said it is true. Now, that is for the defendants to make out to your satisfaction. If you come to the conclusion that that is all that this means and no more than that, by selling these things without having done what he should have done, the plaintiff has victimised Mr. Mackenzie, that will be a verdict for the plaintiff. What is the evidence on that point? I do not know whether you wish to look at these stamps and compare them. There are two here and one on the Commission. All of them are admitted to have been sold by the plaintiff, and to be bogus stamps, forged imprints. There are besides that a number of genuine stamps on that paper which I have marked A, and there are

another lot of genuine stamps on the paper which I have marked 32. It is said that the elements, the concomitants, the appearance, the watermark, the printing over, the obliterating mark are all things which the plaintiff not only ought to have seen, but that he must also have wilfully shut his eyes against seeing them: if he did not see what they were, and therefore that his conduct in selling goods of this kind, when it is said everybody knows that forged stamps are flying about all over the world, which was negligent conduct; and, therefore, it is said that when he sold those stamps, knowing that forgeries were about, when he bought them and did not examine them, when he did not measure them, when he did not look at the back of them, and when he did not compare them with a thing which he had not got, namely a genuine stamp.

Mr. Philbrick: Yes, he had, my lord.

Mr. Justice Field: He so conducted himself as to justify the statements which the defendants have made. That is shortly the point. You have heard the evidence of the witnesses, and you have the things themselves, and you know what is said about them. You have heard the excellent observations made by Mr. Philbrick and Mr. Lockwood on the one side and Mr. Waddy on the other, and I do not think I can assist you in going through the evidence again. If you wish it, I will read it through. I will read anything you like with pleasure, but I observe you have paid great attention to the matter as it went on, and you have heard the powerful remarks of counsel on both sides within a recent period, and I feel I should only be repeating if I referred again to the evidence. Therefore, I think with those observations I may leave the matter in your hands.

Gentlemen, if you come to the conclusion that the article as a whole, coupled with the introduction "Rubbish and Rubbishmongers," refers to the plaintiff, and if in your judgment it does charge him with fraudulent dishonesty in dealing with these bogus stamps, then you will have to consider the question of damages with reference to that charge. If, on the other hand, you think it only charges him with misconduct in business such as I have described, and you think it is not true, then your verdict will also be for the plaintiff with damages which you may very fairly calculate on a different principle, because charging a man with fraud and dishonesty and forgery is one thing, and charging him with misconduct in his business is another thing. The one is very much more grave than the other. According to your view of the meaning of the libel so you will assess the damages. If you think the libel means only that which Mr. Lockwood and Mr. Philbrick contend for and that it is true, that the circumstance of the sale justified it, then your verdict will be for the defendant altogether.

I am sure you follow me, gentlemen, and you will now consider your verdict.

Mr. Philbrick: My Lord, if the jury want a glass there are plenty here.

[A gentleman in Court handed a glass to a juror.]

Mr. Waddy: May I ask who is that interfering with the jury?

Mr. Dennison: I am handing glasses to them.

Mr. Waddy: You have no right to do so, sir. Nobody but my Lord authorises anything being handed to the jury.

Mr. Justice Field: No. Pray do not do anything of that kind again. Nothing should be handed up to the jury without my permission. Please do not use that glass, gentlemen. It ought not to have been handed up to you. If you think it part of the duty of a man, before he sells a stamp of this kind, to examine it with a microscope, that is one thing, but if a man is only buying and selling that which he has without using glasses, it would be most unfair to charge him with that which you can only discover by means of powerful glasses.

The jury retired to consider their verdict at 2.22 p.m., and returned into Court at 3.15.

The Associate: Gentlemen, are you all agreed upon your verdict?

The Foreman: We are.

The Associate: Do you find for the plaintiff or for the defendants?

The Foreman: For the plaintiff.

The Associate: For what amount?

The Foreman: £250.

Mr. Justice Field: There will be a verdict for the plaintiff for £250 and judgment accordingly.

Mr. J. Rose Innes: I am requested by my friend Mr. Waddy to ask your Lordship for a certificate for a special jury?

Mr. Justice Field: Yes.

Mr. J. Rose Innes: And the costs of the commission?

Mr. Justice Field: If they are costs in the cause they will go. I do not certify for that, that belongs to the Taxing Master. If they are properly incurred he will allow them as part of the costs.

AMERICAN NOTES.

Mr. K. Brewster Cox, a private collector, of Long Beach, California, advertises an auction sale, on March 15th, of 60 lots, about three quarters of which are choice; there is a line of 34 lots of fine Mexicans and Guadalajaras, and the sale tops off with a copy each of U.S. 1869, 90c. carmine and black, and Department of State, U.S., \$20, green and black, the centres of each specimen being inverted. The 90c. is held at an upset price of \$50, and the \$20 at \$75, but it is thought they will fetch at least double those figures.

The interest at present is chiefly centred in the sale by the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. Limited, of a large part of the valuable collection of Mr. Robert C. H. Brock, of Philadelphia. This sale will be divided into three parts, the first taking place on February 17th and 18th, and is the ninety-fourth sale of the above Company. It comprises the duplicates of the collection, and contains many fine stamps and Entire U.S. Envelopes. The other two parts will be sold on March 3rd and 4th and March 17th and 18th.

Stamp auctions have gotten to be such a regular thing with us, that they pursue the even tenor of their way without exciting much comment. Many as we consider we have here, however, I must say that you have surpassed us greatly in England, since the first sale was held about a year ago, and the general opinion here is that you will run it into the ground, unless you speedily cry a halt.

I have taken an opinion, among leading philatelists, upon the letter of Mr. M. P. Castle, in the January *Advertiser*, and all concur in thinking Mr. Castle's remarks well put and to the point. Having already sent you a letter upon this subject, I abstain from further comment.

Mr. Henry Gremmel, one of our New York dealers, is after your "forgery gang." Having lately received from England some 5s., 10s., and £1 I.R. Officials which were palpably falsely surcharged, he forwarded same to your Postmaster-General, together with the name of the parties offering them. I presume the forger will now find himself in hot water.

We were much amused here when we read your comments in the January *Advertiser* upon American prices for New Zealand stamps. Your second surmise as to the reason of these absurd prices is the correct one, and what is more the stamps are not in stock with, and, therefore, cannot be procured from the publishers in St. Louis.

Here is an instance of a *good* catalogue spoiled by the additions of an incompetent party. Major Evans told me last year that he had nothing whatever to do with the pricing, which labour was undertaken solely by his publishers. However, we are quite willing to have things as they are, as we sometimes get a chance to pick up a bargain or two, I myself securing from this source, a few months since, a superb specimen of the South Australia four-penny, watermark V over crown, for three cents, or three half-pence of your money.

The editor of *The Stamp News*, of London, says in his January number, that "regarding the unpleasantness between the members of the American Philatelic Association, he has but little to say," and then goes on and says just enough for us to thank our stars that there was no more of it. The matter upon which he touches is now ancient history, and the questions he asks are all answered by the report of the St. Louis Convention, as published in *The American Philatelist* for October last, to which he is referred. To put it plainly, and in the language of the late immortal Artemus Ward, the editor of *The Stamp News* is a most "amoosin' cuss," and in the article in question has most certainly betrayed his crass ignorance of the subject matter in hand.

Perhaps this editor is a friend of the worsted party, and hence has argued with himself thusly: *Haud ignara mali, malis succurrere disco*. It is to be hoped, hereafter, that American affairs will not be touched upon by those incompetent to pass a proper opinion.

When the American Journal of Philately was re-established two years ago, the publishers, the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Limited, agreed, in consideration of being made the official organ of the National, and Staten Island Philatelic Societies, to supply regularly each member of those Societies with a copy free, as is customary in such cases.

Within a few weeks, seeing that there was about to be a complete turnover in the management of the National Society, they peremptorily withdrew this free distribution without any previous notice, whatever, to the two Societies; even refusing to continue their publication to the active members until the end of their respective Society years. When it is stated that the Societies had made the free receipt of this journal one of their inducements to acquire new members, and that, too, with the full knowledge of the publishers thereof, it will be seen in what a poor position these Societies were placed, to say nothing of the position

of the publishers. Therefore, a joint the National, Staten Island, and Brooklyn Philatelic Societies was called for January 21st, at which meeting, which was largely attended, it was unanimously decided to publish on April 1st, *proximo*, the initial number of *The Metropolitan Philatelist*, under the management of a board of five gentlemen, who were chosen as follows:—Messrs. R. K. Bogert, C. B. Corwin, Charles Gregory, E. L. Schumann, and J. Walter Scott. The combined Societies number over 350 members, among whom are the foremost philatelic writers of the day, and it is confidently predicted that this will be the *best* philatelic publication in the United States. It is to be hoped that many philatelists of your country will become subscribers to this new venture. will predict they will get their money's worth.

CHARLES B. CORWIN.

New York, January 27th, 1890.

REPORTS OF AUCTION SALES.

MR. THOMAS BULL held his Fourteenth Sale at the Mart, on January 18th last. The stamps sold were, we understand, the collection of Mr. Davis, a well-known Philatelist of Sydney, N.S. Wales. The Sydney Views and other early New South Wales Stamps were in the most magnificent condition; large margins, grand colours, and only just postmarked. The attendance was the largest ever seen at a London auction, some seventy gentlemen being present; but the great majority of the lots fell, as usual, into the hands of the leading dealers, Messrs. A. H. Wilson and C. J. Phillips. Among collectors the largest purchaser was Mr. M. P. Castle, who could not resist the temptation of adding many rarities to his already vast hoard of old Australian Stamps.

The following are the chief lots and prices realized:—

Lot.	Sold for.	
	s.	d.
4 Bolivia, "Eagle," 10c. brown, very fine copy, postmarked	40	0
10 Brazil, slanting figures, 300r.	40	0
12 British Columbia, 1868-9, a fine complete unused set of the six values, including the rare 10c. and 1 dollar	60	0
20 Cape of Good Hope, wood blocks, 1d. red, 4d. deep blue, both good copies	52	6
33 Great Britain, 1d. black, V.R. in upper corners, a fine unsevered pair, very rare thus	220	0
Fiji, 1874-75, stamps of the 1871-72 issue, surcharged, V.R. in plain capitals—		

Lot.		Sold for.
42	2c. blue, fine copy, postally used ...	42 0
43	6c. green, fine copy, unused ...	70 0
44	2d. in black on ditto, unused, very rare	80 0
47	2d. in black on ditto, ,, ,, V.R. in Gothic capitals ...	100 0
49	6c. green, fine copy unused (Maltese Cross stop) ...	52 6
50	2d. in black in ditto, very rare (Maltese Cross stop) ...	80 0
57	Peru, Medio peso yellow, fine copy ...	40 0
80	Tahiti, surcharged on French Colonies, stamp 25c. on 1fr. black and green, inverted surcharge postally used, rare	40 0

SYDNEY VIEWS.

94	New South Wales, 1d. red, plate 1, without clouds, a fine unsevered pair on part of original envelope, showing post mark and date ...	70 0
97	New South Wales, a pair of the 1d., deep red on hard paper ...	60 0
106	New South Wales, an unsevered pair, one with and the other without clouds	50 0
109	New South Wales, 1d. red, very fine pair, brilliant colour ...	100 0
114	New South Wales, a pair, magenta, rare shade... ..	80 0
117	New South Wales, a pair (severed), on thick yellow paper ...	140 0
120	New South Wales, 1d. red, unused, fine copy ...	65 0
126	New South Wales, 1d. red, violet paper, 2d. blue, plate 1 ...	75 0
145	New South Wales, 2d. blue, plate 1 unused, fine copy in perfect condition	160 0
146	New South Wales, 2d. blue, plate 1 (fouces), clouds superb impression with fine margins all round ...	80 0
155	New South Wales, 2d. blue crevit omitted, fine copy, large margins ...	60 0
160	New South Wales, 2d. blue, a magnifi- cent unsevered pair, brilliant impres- sions, deep slate blue on part of original envelope ...	320 0
162	New South Wales, 2d. blue, without pickaxe or shovel, fine copy on entire original letter sheet ...	42 0
178	New South Wales, 3d. green, a very fine pair, brilliant colour ...	90 0
179	New South Wales, 3d. green, a pair ...	57 6
188	New South Wales, laureated issue 8d. orange, a superb copy, very rich deep shade on original paper ...	57 6
189	New South Wales, laureated issue 8d. orange, fine unused copy on ribbed paper... ..	120 0

Lot.		Sold for.
197	New South Wales, 1d. red, a fine unsevered pair, one with error "WALE" ...	36 0
199	New South Wales, 3d. green, a pair, one with error "WACES" ...	18 0
201	New South Wales, 6d. brown, error "WALLS" ...	52 6
202	New South Wales, 1d. red, fine unused copy, on laid paper ...	115 0
217	New South Wales, Registration Stamps, a fine pair of red and blue imperf. unused ...	80 0
222	New South Wales, large square imperf. issue, 5d. green, a very fine copy, large margin ...	48 0
224	New South Wales, large square imperf. issue, 8d. orange, superb copy, very deep shade, fine large margins ...	90 0
225	New South Wales, large square imperf. issue, another very fine copy ...	75 0
232	New South Wales, Diadem issue, 3d. green, imperf., a fine vertical pair, unused ...	320 0
243	New South Wales, the very rare embossed Sydney envelope, used, dated December 1847, in fine con- dition ...	100 0
246	New Zealand, 1855, first issue on blue paper, a fine vertical pair of the 1d. red ...	44 0
253	New Zealand 1863-66, 4d. yellow perf., no wmk., unused ...	34 0
266	Victoria, 1858, 6d. orange, rouletted, unused, but with two small black specks on it ...	42 0
268	Victoria, 1858, 6d. orange, large perf., and do. small perf., fine copies on original paper ...	45 0
276	Victoria 1862, 6d. orange, on original paper ...	84 0
294	Tasmania, 1853, 1d. blue unused, fine copy, good margins... ..	75 0
315	United States, Newspaper Stamps, complete, a very fine set, from 2c. to \$60, in brilliant condition ...	420 0
316	United States, Departmental Stamps, "Agriculture," a complete unused set of all values from 1c. to 30c. ...	20 0
317	United States, "Executive," complete unused set of five values, from 1c. to 10c.. Not surcharged "specimen."	38 0
319	United States, unused "Justice," com- plete set of all values from 1c. to 90c. ...	40 0
320	United States, "Navy," complete unused set of all values from 1c. to 90c. ...	34 0

Lot.		Sold for.
321	United States, "State," fine unused set, complete, of the small size stamps from 1c. to 90c.	24 0
322	United States, "State," large rectangle, \$2, unused	16 0
323	United States, "State," large rectangle, \$5, unused	28 0
324	United States, "State," large rectangle, \$10 unused	48 0
325	United States, "State," large rectangle, \$20 unused	90 0

MESSRS. CHEVELEY AND CO. held their 6th sale on January 4th last. It was different to any held here previously inasmuch as it consisted of a large collection of *unused* stamps (except about 20 that were used). The attendance was fairly large, and good prices were realized. The gem of the sale was a beautiful unused original New Brunswick 5c., brown (Connell), which could not be considered dear at £16, the price it was sold for. The best lots, with prices realized are as follows:—

Lot		Sold for
12	France, 1876 error, 15c., pale brown on rose, with a 10c., attached to it	19 0
22	Great Britain, 1840, 2nd blue, without white lines, unused	32 0
29	Mulready envelope, proof on India paper from the stereo-plate before the lettering was introduced	57 6
30	Great Britain, Mulready envelope, 2d. blue... ..	20 0
47A	Spain, 1850, 6 reales, dark blue	20 0
48	Spain, 1853, 6 reales, blue	16 0
49	Spain, 1856, 12 cuartos, orange, without the "bars" unused	18 0
60	Tuscany: 60 crazie, reddish brown on blue paper	87 6
60A	Tuscany, 3 lire orange yellow; a good used post marked copy of this rare stamp	155 0
61	Wurtemberg, 1857, 18 kr., with silk thread, a very fine unused copy with gum (1859), 18 kr., without thread, imperf.,	21 0
80	India, 1868, Long "Service" stamp, 8 annas, lilac and green; a superb copy, uncreased and in magnificent condition	162 6
88A	Philippine Isles, 1863, 1 real violet... ..	29 0
107	Cape of Good Hope, wood block, 1 penny, bright red	88 0
115	Mauritius, 1862, 6d. slate, an unsevered pair, perforated all round, but not down the centre	37 6
117	Mauritius, 1848, 1d. red; early impression, large margins, lightly cancelled	57 6
119	Mauritius, 1859, Greek border, 1d. red used	40 0

Lot.		Sold for.
121	Mauritius, ditto, ditto, a superb pair of the 2d blue, large margins and lightly cancelled	60 0
138	British Guiana, 1853, 1c., imperf., dull brick red, line above value, small letters	50 0
140	British Guiana, Provisional, 1862, 2c., yellow border of grapes; used and with signature	107 6
142	British Guiana, ditto, 4c. blue, large margins, showing rouletting all round, lightly cancelled	100 0
148	Colombia, 1864, very fine pair of 1 peso, violet, originals	40 0
154	Confederate States, "Petersburg" (Virginia), 5c., red on white	42 0
169	New Brunswick, 1861, 5c., brown, perf., 12, usually known as the <i>Connell</i> , unused and guaranteed genuine	320 0
178	St. Vincent, 1880, 5s., carmine red	18 0
187	Turk's Island, 2½d. on 1s., bluish slate	20 0
204	New South Wales, 1862, thin glazed paper, no watermark, perf., 14, 2d. blue... ..	50 0
211	Queensland, imperf., 1d. red, wmk. star, large margin	60 0
221	Victoria, 1854, 2s., bright green, perf., 12	24 0

THE ADHESIVE POSTAGE STAMP.

To the Editor of the Stamp Advertiser.

Sir,—In your present issue you state that I claim for my father the honour of the Penny Postage Scheme. This is a mistake—it is the adhesive stamp I claim, not the scheme. To expect that our Post Office officials will admit anything detrimental to the prestige of Sir Rowland Hill, is out of the question, even if they have read a line I have published in vindication of my father's title, and which I have no reason to suppose they have.

Yours respectfully,

PATRICK CHALMERS.

Wimbledon, January 14th.

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To Stamp Collectors and Dealers IN NORTH AMERICA.

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108 Water Street, NEW YORK,

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New South Wales Laureated Head. 8d. orange, fine used	2	2	0
Ceylon Star Wmk. Perf. 8d. yellow brown. Fair copy used	1	0	0
Straits Settlements, 96c., unused, Perf. 12½	1	1	0
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"Universal Philatelic Advertiser."

In the latter part of February we issue *The Universal Philatelic Advertiser*. This Journal will be published for the firm's advertisements; but outside advertisements, to a limited space, will be accepted at 50 cents an inch, 90 cents for 2 inches, \$2.50 a column, and \$4.50 a page, (3 times for \$12.00). This Journal will connect the stamp trade of America and Europe.

It will have an extensive circulation throughout the world, especially in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Southern and Central America. It will be advertised in all the Philatelic papers, and will prove a good advertising medium for all dealers and collectors.

First three numbers will go to every A. P. A. and C. P. A. member, and 1,200 of each of the first three numbers will be sent to the 3,500 names in Mekeel's address book. If you wish space, let us hear from you at once. Terms are cash with order. Subscription, 25 cents a year to United States, Canada, and Mexico; 35 cents to Europe and Countries in the Postal Union; 70 cents to all other Countries.

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The Epitome will be a valuable medium for Advertisers, as the circulation will be large.

Advertisements should be sent in not later than March 31st.

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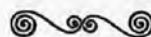
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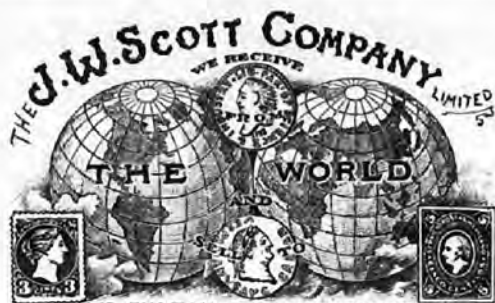
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 — ENGLAND. —

Sole Agent for Great Britain and Ireland.

All other communications to be addressed to
CHARLES B. CORWIN, EDITOR,
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 Specialities in Rare Stamps and Envelopes. Almost every variety
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 &c., Stamps wanted for cash or exchange.
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 exchange as may be required, or Draft or Bank Notes sent by return Mail
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THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN, AND FORMED MANY YEARS AGO.

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THE
STAMP ADVERTISER
 AND
AUCTION RECORD:

A Monthly Magazine and Price List

FOR THE USE OF STAMP COLLECTORS AND DEALERS.

Edited by CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

VOL. I.

MARCH 14, 1890.

No 4.

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CHAS. J. PHILLIPS,

28 Spring Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham,

ENGLAND.

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FOR

MARCH.

	each.		per 12.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Labuan, 2 cents. rose, unused ...	0	2	1	9
" 8 " purple, " ...	0	6	5	9
" 10 " brown, " ...	0	9	8	0
" 16 " grey, " ...	1	2	—	—
" 16 " blue, " ...	2	0	—	—
" 40 " amber, " ...	2	7	—	—
The Set of Six as above ...	6	6	—	—
Sarawak, 2 cents, red & mauve, unused	0	2	1	8
" 3 " blue & mauve " ...	0	3	2	6
" 4 " yellow & mauve " ...	0	3½	3	0
" 6 " brown & mauve " ...	0	5	4	6
" 8 " red & green " ...	0	6	5	8
" 12 " blue & green " ...	0	9	8	6
" 25 " brown & green " ...	1	6	17	0
The Set of SEVEN as above " ...	3	7	—	—
Costa Rica, 1st issue, 4 rls, green	0	8	6	6
British Bechuanaland, 1s. green, surcharged "1s." in black, used	0	5	4	0
Cyprus, 30 paras on 1 piastre, used	2	9	30	0
Queensland, £1 green, large size, used postally, rare ...	3	6	—	—

CHAS. J. PHILLIPS,

STAMP DEALER,

28 SPRING ROAD, EDGBASTON

BIRMINGHAM.

Rare Old Postage Stamps

Bought, Sold or Exchanged.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

To Stamp Collectors and Dealers IN NORTH AMERICA.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I have appointed

Mr. C. B. CORWIN,

108 Water Street, NEW YORK,

My Sole Agent for this Paper for the whole of NORTH AMERICA, and from this date all communications re Advertisements and Subscriptions must be addressed to him.

CHAS. J. PHILLIPS, 28 Spring Rd., Edgbaston, Birmingham.

To Advanced Collectors.

Rare Stamps of all Nations at very moderate prices
can be had of

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LONDON, W.C.

N.B.—I don't publish Catalogues nor Price Lists, but I supply the real stamps. Gentlemen not known to me will please give first-class references or deposit.

—THE—
Metropolitan
Philatelist.

THE initial No. will be issued from New York, April, 1st, 1890, and each No. will consist of 16 or more pages. Published under the joint auspices of the National Phil. Society, Staten Island Phil. Society, and Brooklyn Phil. Club, who propose to make this periodical the leader in its sphere.

*Subscription Rates throughout the World 50c.
(2s. 1d.) post free.*

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CHARLES J. PHILLIPS,
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— ENGLAND. —

Sole Agent for Great Britain and Ireland.

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CHARLES B. CORWIN, EDITOR,
108 WATER STREET, NEW YORK, U.S.A.

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I WANT the following stamps to fill orders on hand, and can use a number of each kind. They must be genuine, and in fine condition. No poor, dirty, or torn stamps wanted.

Cash sent by return mail. If on original envelopes, a much larger price will be paid.

	Price I will pay		Price I will pay	
	UNUSED.	USED.	UNUSED.	USED.
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Baden, 1862, 18kr., green ...	2	0	3	6
" " 30kr. orange ...	—	—	1	3
Bavaria, 1870, 12kr., lilac, perf. ...	4	0	4	6
Bremen, imperf., 5sgr., green ...	—	—	3	0
" " 7sgr., yellow ...	—	—	2	0
" p-en-scie, 2 grote, orange ...	—	—	3	0
" " 5sgr., green ...	—	—	3	6
" " any others ...	—	—	1	6
" perforated, 7 yellow ...	—	—	6	0
Denmark, 1851, 2rig. sk., blue ...	4	0	2	0
" 1870, 48sk., mauve and brown ...	2	0	0	6
Hamburg, 1859, imperf., 7 orange, 9 yellow, . . each ...	—	—	0	9
" 1859, imperf., any other ...	—	—	0	4
" 1864, perf., 7 orange-yellow ...	3	6	3	6
Hanover, 1861, 10gr., green ...	4	0	4	6
" 1853, 3 pf., rose, with wmk. ...	2	6	2	0
Naples, 1858, ½gr., lake ...	2	9	2	0
" " 20gr., " ...	—	—	0	6
" " 50gr., " ...	7	6	6	0
Oldenburg, 1851, ½sgr., black on green ...	7	6	7	6
" 1851, ⅓ blue, ⅓ pink, ⅓ yellow ... each ...	—	—	0	3
" 1858, ½ black on green ...	18	0	13	6
" " 2gr. rose on pink ...	6	0	4	0
" " 3gr., yellow ...	6	0	4	0
" 1860, ⅓ green ...	5	0	4	0
" " ¼ orange, ½ brown, 2 red, or 3 yellow, each ...	3	9	3	0
Saxony, 1850, 3 pf. (square), red ...	40	0	30	0
" 1856, 10 neugr., blue ...	2	6	2	0
Schleswig Holstein, 1850, 1sch. blue ...	5	0	—	—
Schleswig Holstein, 1850, 2sch., rose ...	5	0	—	—
Spain, 1850, 12cu. lilac, and 5rls. red ...	—	—	2	0
" " 6rls. blue, 10rls. green ...	—	—	7	6
" 1851, 12 lilac, 5c. rose ...	—	—	2	0
" " 6 blue, 10 green ...	—	—	5	0
" " 2 reales, orange ...	—	—	100	0
" 1852, 12c. lilac, 5rls. green ...	—	—	1	6
" " 2 reales, orange ...	40	0	30	0
" " 6 reales, dull blue ...	10	0	5	0
" 1853, 12c. violet, 5rls. green ...	—	—	1	3
" " 2rls. orange ...	35	0	30	0
" " 6rls. blue ...	8	0	5	0
" for Madrid, 1 cuarto, bronze ...	—	—	8	6
" " 3 " " ...	—	—	47	6
" 1856, 19cu. brown, imp. ...	—	—	2	6
" 1862, 19 cuartos, rose ...	—	—	3	6
" 1864, 19 cuartos, mauve ...	—	—	2	6
" 1865, 19cu. brown and rose ...	—	—	3	0
" " 19 cu., perforated ...	15	0	12	6
" 1866, 19 cuartos, brown ...	—	—	2	6
" 1867, 19 cuartos, rose ...	—	—	3	0
" 1869, 19 cuartos, brown ...	17	0	15	0
" 1870, 19 cuartos, green ...	—	—	2	0
Sweden, 1855, 3 sk.bco., green ...	—	—	4	0
" " 6 " grey, and 8 orange ...	—	—	0	10
" 1855, 24 sk.bco., red ...	—	—	4	0
Wurtemberg, 1851, 18kr., dull violet ...	—	—	3	0
" 1857, 18kr., blue, with thread ...	10	0	6	6
" 1857, 18kr., blue, no thread ...	5	0	3	0
" 1860, 18kr. yellow, perf. ...	—	—	2	6
" 1866, " " rouletted ...	—	—	4	0

NOTE.—The above are the prices we pay, not the prices we sell at.

Reference to Bankers, "Lloyds, Limited," Colmore Row, Birmingham.

CHAS. J. PHILLIPS,
Spring Road, Birmingham, England.

All kinds of Stamps bought at highest market rates. I am prepared to purchase any Government remainders, old correspondence from abroad with Stamps attached, or any OLD or LARGE or SMALL COLLECTIONS.

In answering Advertisements, please mention this paper

The Stamp Advertiser and Auction Record.

VOL. I.

MARCH 14, 1890.

No. 4.

EDITORIAL.

ROWLAND HILL v. CHALMERS.—Several correspondents in America have expressed wishes that we should give a clear and concise article on the respective merits of the claim made by the partisans of these two inventors. Want of time and lack of the necessary knowledge prevents us doing this ourselves, but we have great pleasure in stating that Major E. B. Evans—one of the greatest writers on all matters relating to Philately—has consented to write us a lengthy article on this subject, setting forth the claims made on either side. We trust to be able to give it in our next number.

BLUETT v. PEMBERTON WILSON AND STANLEY GIBBONS.—We are informed by Mr. T. A. Dennison, the Solicitor for the Defendants, that the costs in this action are considerably more than were anticipated. The damages paid are £250; Plaintiff's costs, £254 11s. 3d.; and Defendants' fully £500; in all over £1,000. This is a large sum for our friends to pay, and, as a mark of respect and appreciation of their honourable dealing during nearly twenty years, we had hoped that collectors generally would have responded more liberally to the fund we started in our last number, to lessen those heavy costs. This fund will be closed on April 14th, and a final list of subscribers will be published in our paper of that date. We trust our readers will help us to raise this sum, to at least £250, by that time.

SUBSCRIPTIONS PAID OR PROMISED.

	£	s.	d.
Ferrary, Philip von	20	0	0
Phillips, Chas. J.	10	0	0
"THE CORRESPONDENT"	5	5	0
Bacon, E. D.	5	0	0
Bull, Thomas	5	0	0
Brown, William	5	0	0
Coppet, F. de	5	0	0
Nevill, C. H.	3	3	0
C. B. Corwin	3	3	0

	£	s.	d.
Cheveley & Co.	2	2	0
Emerson, A. C.	2	2	0
Evans, Major E. B.	2	2	0
Harrison, Gilbert	2	2	0
Ridpath & Co.	2	2	0
Smith Bros.	2	2	0
Stafford, Smith & Co.	2	2	0
Winch Bros.	2	2	0
Dorsan, Astruc	2	0	0
Schaupmeier, C.	2	0	0
Burnett, M.	1	1	0
Ransom, F.	1	1	0
"A Sympathiser"	1	1	0
Hey, E. W. O. de la	0	10	0
Clarke, H.	0	10	0
	£86	10	0

POST OFFICE, MAURITIUS.—We should like to draw the attention of all advanced collectors to the advertisement of Monsieur Perrissin in this number, and specially to the fact that he offers for sale the Mauritius, *Post Office* 2d. blue, on original letter. This is "wanted" by most collectors, and we anticipate a "rush" for it. The price asked is £200. We only know of one specimen in this country—that in the collection of Mr. T. K. Tapling.

PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, LONDON.—We have pleasure in publishing the prospectus and rules and regulations of this Exhibition. It will be noticed that the committee are very generous in the number of prizes offered—there being one grand prize, four gold medals, seventeen silver medals, and twenty-eight bronze medals offered for competition.

We have just heard from the Honorary Secretary that the Committee have decided to allot selling space at this Exhibition to six of the leading dealers.

We have great pleasure in informing our readers that we has been offered and accepted one of the stalls in question, and we trust to make the personal acquaintance of most of our clients between May 19th and 26th next.

In our January number in "Price List of New South Wales" we marked certain stamps with a dagger on one side, and stated that these were varieties that had not previously been catalogued. Mr. Gilbert Lockyer points out that several of these are given in his work—"Colonial Stamps." We must apologise to Mr. Lockyer for this oversight, and will take care it does not occur in future.

The best auction sale of the season, in London, was on February 21st and 22nd last, when Mr. Thos. Bull sold the fine collection of Colonel Knox, a gentleman who formed part of his collection in America during the Confederate War, and has not added to it for the past fifteen years. The sale was well attended and prices fair, the total realised being some £1,250. We are unable to give any particulars of prices realised, as although at the time of writing it is seventeen days after the sale, we have not been able to get a priced catalogue, although we have made *three* applications. We trust there will be more promptness here in future. From Abergavenny we can always get priced catalogues four to five days after the sale.

At this sale we were far and away the largest buyers, our purchases amounting to *one quarter* of the entire collection; if it had not been for one gentleman who—having about everything he can have in Australian stamps—has started afresh with a mania for Europeans, we should have saved some £30 or so, and secured many more lots. *Requiescat in pace.*

We hear that H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh has consented to become a Patron of the London Philatelic Exhibition, and if in town, as is most probable, His Royal Highness has kindly promised to open the Exhibition.

One of our German contemporaries offers three prizes for the best solutions of the following questions:—"What is the cause of the rise in the prices of so many postage-stamps, and what means are best calculated to counteract it?" Here's a chance for anybody who knows how to check the law of supply and demand.

A TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

[BY M. GIWELB.]

(Continued from 54.)

PART II.



HERE are two cities in Europe which undoubtedly have no equal on the face of the globe. These are London and Paris; and, although there are a good many others which have their beauties and attractions, yet the above-mentioned two will always remain unequalled. But what about New York? Well, reader, I must confess that although I know most of the principal cities in Europe, I nevertheless was astonished with the grandeur of New York. There is something about that city which fills the traveller with silent admiration, and that is a certainty that there is no street in any city I have seen to equal the Broadway in New York. What buildings! Some six, some seven, some eight, some nine, and some ten stories high—some even higher. The buildings are mostly fireproof, and some are built entirely of iron. The stores on the ground floors are like streets. The elevated railways, the numberless trams, and other vehicles always full of passengers and goods, and everybody busy running to and fro: all this reminds one that he is in a centre where a vast trade is going on. But New York has got its drawbacks. First of all, the pavement in the streets is shocking! If one has to cross a street, and is not very careful, he might stand a chance to break his leg. Then there are those hideous telegraph poles along the streets, which look very ugly; and, what is less excusable than all this, is that the streets are awfully dirty. There are all sorts of companies for electric-lights, &c., for telegraph, for steam-heating, for water, &c., &c.; but I should be very pleased to see a company promoted to clean the streets of New York, as the Municipal Authorities don't seem to take this matter serious. The people of New York in general seem to a European of curious behaviour. They are not unpolite, and yet there is something that estranges them to the European. I suppose it is the short and abrupt manner with which they treat one that creates a strange feeling. But, fortunately, not all the Americans are of this description.

As I said before, I arrived in New York on the 30th of September. I took up my residence in the Grand Central Hotel, a large and fine building on the Broadway. I took a good survey of the town for a few days, and then wrote to some friends and gentlemen I knew either through former business transactions or through recommendation. I was sorry to learn that the busiest of all philatelists, and the most ardent and merciless pursuer of Ceylon stamps, was absent from New York. Mr. Corwin having attended the Convention in St. Louis, afterwards went on a trip of his own, taking little consideration how poor Giwelb was sighing after him!

Mr. G. B. Colman had also left for Europe, so it seemed at first that I was almost lost and alone in New York! But as night seemed to approach, a star sprung up. In answer to the letters I sent out, the first gentleman who called at my hotel was Mr. W. Thorne, the largest and most famous collector of New York. I had the pleasure of knowing Mr. Thorne before, as he visited me at my place of business some years ago in London. This gentleman has been friendly and obliging in the kindest manner, and if my trip was a successful one, I have to thank him for it, as he contributed most to make it so. First of all, Mr. Thorne invited me to his private house, and showed me his fine collection, which contains a great number of rarities up to the first degree, and which is nicely arranged. Apart from varieties of watermarks and perforations, &c., Mr. Thorne wants very few stamps to make it as complete as an ordinary collection can be made. But Mr. Thorne is going on collecting all varieties, and some fine day he will have to add a few volumes to put in his accumulated treasures. Next day Mr. Thorne introduced me to the "original" Scott, called "the great," in whom I found a very amiable and sociable gentleman. In the evening we went to the meeting of the International Philatelic Society, but, unfortunately, it was not much of a meeting just that night, many gentlemen being out of town could not attend. Next I went to see the celebrated "Scott Stamp and Coin Company, Limited," at their magnificent offices in 23rd Street. Some people say that most things in America are on a bigger scale than anywhere else—let this be as it may, but certain it is that there is no place in the Stamp trade fitted up and arranged so grand as the above

offices. Everything seems to be perfection. Fancy, you sit before your desk and write, or do something else. All of a sudden, you want to see a certain clerk. Well, in most cases, you have to call out or to ring a bell, or to speak per telephone. Nothing of all that here; you simply press one of a row of white knobs before you on the very desk, and the desired person appears before you in an instant; you ask your question, give your orders, and the thing is done. This is only one of so many fine and costly preparations. On Wednesday, October the 16th, Mr. Albrecht called for me at the hotel, and we went together with Mr. J. W. Scott to the Staten Island Society. This is a branch of the I.P.S. of New York, and, although not very great in numbers, is a very important body, inasmuch as all its members are thorough gentlemen, and almost all earnest collectors. This society has issued and is publishing an excellent Stamp Album, which is undoubtedly the best, and accepted by all the large collectors through the whole of America. They are holding their meetings in a German hotel, where the visitor can get an excellent supper and a glass of good "lager beer." I gradually got to know the New Yorkers one after another—R. R. Bogert, Henry Gremmel, &c., &c. Mr. Rechert, the International Secretary of the A.P.A., is an old friend of mine; but he is, unfortunately, one of the very busy people of New York! On Monday, October 21st, I went for the first time to an American sale of stamps. The auctioneer was Mr. Bangs. How different are the sales in New York from those in London! In the morning of the day of sale the stamps are laid out on tables, one lot close to the other in the order of numbers. These tables are very long, and resemble those of a large dinner party. There is scarcely anybody to watch the stamps; people come in, look at the stamps, and go away, but the stamps seem always to remain! The sale is to commence at 7 o'clock in the evening, and there are 400 lots to knock down. Those gentleman who go a little earlier may, in the meantime, indulge in a conversation and a smoke. Presently Mr. Bangs mounts his throne, *and talk and smoking* has to cease. There would really be no time for it, even if it was allowed. Our auctioneers in London indulge in wasting valuable time by reading first of all, once or twice, the whole catalogue as they read out each lot; then

they drag on each lot, in hopes someone may think it over in the meantime and advance another sixpence or so. At one of the recent auctions, the auctioneer even went so far in time-wasting that he actually began to ask persons individually whether they had really left off bidding. Now, Mr. Bangs, or Mr. Leawitt, what would you say to such proceedings? The eyes of these two auctioneers are running round the room as quick as lightning, and if anyone does not watch and give his bids quick he has to put up with the loss of the desired article. They sell 500 to 600 lots within about two hours. The evening sales, as a rule, commence at 7.30, and in most cases are over before 10 o'clock. Thursday, October 24, Mr. J. W. Scott was good enough to take me over to Brooklyn to attend a meeting of that branch society of the I.P.S., and of which Mr. Gregory is the president. President and members gave me a very kind and cordial reception, and I cannot let this occasion pass without again expressing my hearty thanks to them. After the business part of the meeting was over, Mr. Gregory showed round his collection of Mexican Revenue Stamps. I should never have thought that a collection of Revenues, especially of one country only, could be so imposing! The arrangement is nice, and the collection is almost complete. There are a good many 500 and 1,000 pesos stamps, which have cost the owner a good bit of money, and more than that in time and trouble to get them! But there they are, and *father* Hidalgo looks at you from the centre, surrounded by circles, ovals, and squares of dazzling colours just as if he wanted to say, "I have at last found a comfortable home."

On Monday, October 28th, Messrs. Bogert and Co. sold by auction a fine collection belonging to a gentleman who lived in the Phillipine Islands. The collection was, therefore, as a matter of course, very strong in the stamps of these islands. I made some good purchases that evening. I especially secured almost all the provisional stamps and some fiscals postally used, which I had not seen or heard of before.

On Wednesday, October 30th, I left New York for Philadelphia.

Philadelphia is a widely spread-out city. It covers an area of 129 square miles, and has a population of about 1,100,000 inhabitants. It has not the grand appearance of New York or Chicago, but

it holds to a good advantage its own. I believe every traveller will agree with me that Philadelphia is by far more refined than New York. The air seems much milder, the streets cleaner and better paved, the people are more genteel and polite; they don't seem to hurry their lives away like the New Yorkers—in short, I should feel more inclined to compare them with the polite and easy-going Parisians. The principal street here is Chestnut Street. It is a very long street, and combines what is Lombard and Regent Streets in London. There are some most splendid buildings of unique architecture. I might as well mention here that every city and town I have been to in the United States is lit with electricity, and in every city and town tramcars run along every street, even if of slight importance. There are many tramcars which are worked by electricity, but they are a great nuisance when the wires run overhead.

To us Philatelists, Philadelphia is the capital of the United States, since it holds in its midst the King of all the United States collectors—I mean Mr. Robert C. H. Brock. I am not at liberty to speak freely about the collection of this Cæsar of Philatelists, but as regards his knowledge of the science, I can only compare him with two collectors—they are our Mr. Tapling, and Mr. S., in Vienna. It is a great pity that want of time (I presume this is the only reason) compels him to give up some countries; but he must always be looked upon as an artist who plays the first violin in the orchestra of the real stamp collectors of the United States. Besides his greatness in matters of science, he is also great in civility and politeness, is very kind and entertaining, a true cavalier of an enlightened order! I shall always remember with pleasure the days I spent with him.

There is another great collector in Philadelphia—that is Mr. Colket, who possesses a splendid collection, well laid out and arranged. Unfortunately, Mr. Colket only came up to town from his country seat shortly before I left, so that I could only have a glance at some parts of his collection. I had also the pleasure of getting acquainted with Mr. Millard F. Walton. He is a very nice and amiable gentleman, and I am sure the A.P.A. could not have chosen a better secretary.

Harlow Elliot Woodward. This is the name of a gentleman who resides in Boston, and, as it

appears, occasionally holds auction sales in New York. Such a sale was advertised for the 6th and 7th of November. It was to be a two-days' sale, and the catalogue contained 1,302 numbers. There was to be sold, amongst others, Canada 6p. perforated, 12p., 1c. on laid paper, Buenos Ayres, Bolivar 10c. green unused, New Zealand 1s. on pelure paper rouletted, &c., &c. I thought there was a chance to get a few rare stamps, and on the 6th of November I ran up to New York to attend this sale. I don't know in which Philatelic School Mr. Woodward was brought up, but it cannot have been a very good one. The Canada 6p. perf. was really neither perforated nor unperforated. Of the 12p. there was only a piece of a stamp, so it was with the 1c. on laid. The Buenos Ayres were nearly all forgeries, so was a lot of Bremens. The Bolivar 10c. green was a very bad forgery. New Zealand 1s. tissue paper was very much tissue! Someone split the stamp in two, and then, of course, it became thin paper. As to the roulette there was none whatever. Now, just fancy my humour, after having travelled some distance for the purpose to buy just the very things! I asked someone I knew to introduce me to Mr. Woodward, and then I told him what I thought of his capacity as a cataloguer. But in justice to this gentleman I must say that he afterwards said to Mr. Thorne that I *ought* to be recompensed for my journey. I managed to spend a little over \$100 that day, and went back in the evening to Philadelphia.

After having spent ten pleasant days in Philadelphia, I left that city for Washington, where I arrived on November 9th in the evening.

I must beg of my American friends to excuse me for not admiring their capital city. While I was there several circumstances have combined to make me dislike Washington. First of all, I came there just in a quiet season when Congress was not assembled. Then, I got ill there; and, lastly, I have to complain of the food one gets in the hotels or restaurants. I stayed in; the ——— which is supposed to be one of the best hotels in Washington, but the food one gets there is just fit for pigs. The Americans say: Anything American is the best in the world, but they surely cannot mean the food one gets in Washington to be the best in the world.

Washington covers a large area of ground; the

avenues and streets are laid out beautifully, but it is as if there is no life in anything! The population is about 150,000. As I say, the avenues are laid out well. They are wide, planted on both sides with trees, but on most of them the grass is growing! The few Government buildings are certainly fine, but *most* of the other houses are more fit for a village than for a capital city.

The Capitol (this is not an original American name!) is a noble building, said to have cost \$15,000,000, and really nobody can help admiring it. In the large Rotunda there is, amongst others, a very fine painting representing the Declaration of Independence, and one representing the landing of Columbus—both so familiar to stamp collectors. The Senate Chamber and the House of Representatives are both fitted up beautifully, and it would be well for the Authorities of Westminster to compare them with the House of Commons there! The Post Office looks a fine building from the outside, but is very narrow and not very clean inside. The War, State, and Navy Department Building is, next to the Capitol, the finest in Washington. The much-talked of "White House," the residence of the President, is very disappointing. It is a comparatively small house, and there are a good many houses round the Crystal Palace belonging to private gentlemen which will favourably compare with it!

There are several monuments, but I like best the Peace or Naval Monument, just at the entrance to the park of the Capitol. This is a most beautiful piece of work in marble, 40ft. high. It is erected by the officers of the Navy "In Memory of the Officers, Seamen, and Marines who fell in defence of the Union during the great Civil War, 1861-1865." There are two figures at the top 8¾ft. in height; the one, History, has been recording the great deeds of the illustrious dead, while the other, partly supported by her, is the Genius of America, with bowed head, weeps the loss of her sons, and will not be comforted. This monument has, of course, been executed in Italy! Now, I must not forget the Washington Monument! This monument, as everybody knows, is supposed to be 600ft. high, but in reality it is only 555ft. There is one elevator inside, which takes visitors up and down; each way takes about eight minutes. After having just in the previous month been on the top of the Eiffel Tower, this was no great novelty to

me! The construction is of marble blocks, and the shape would be just like the Cleopatra's Needle. But inside the walls look very barren and shabby; everything is rough and unpleasant to the eye. There is also an awful smell of grease, &c. In short, this is not at all a delicious place, and it was the last one I visited. Of collectors, I have seen only Lieutenant P., who collects only stamps of U.S. of America. I paid a visit to Mr. Rathfuchs, who is a pleasant gentleman.

I left Washington on 13th of November and arrived in Pittsburgh the next morning, having passed Johnstown and seen the scene where the great catastrophe took place some time ago. Pittsburgh is a large manufacturing town on the noble Ohio river, surrounded with hills and fine scenery. I was told that the great Krupp of Essen in Germany has bought a large piece of land in Pittsburgh, and is going to remove his vast factories to that place—this is very lucky for Pittsburgh! The most wonderful thing in that town is the use of natural gas. Yes, you can burn gas as much as you like for nothing. You only want to lay on pipes to a certain depth and you have got it. Tremendous flames are burning all night in the factories, and in the streets the lamps burn day and night. Nobody troubles about them at all. I wish we had that in London!

From Pittsburgh I went to Cleveland. This city can boast of a good many millionaires and a few good collectors. There is the great Mr. Painter, who seems to have some good stamps, but as they are stored away in envelopes nobody can see or know what he really has got. I wonder whether he knows it himself?—There is Mr. Worthington, who possesses one of the best post card collections, and also a fairly good stamp collection. It is wonderful what the strong "will" of a man can do! This gentleman has got an enormous business to attend to, and yet he finds enough time to attend to his collections.

Cleveland owns the celebrated Euclid Avenue, which is the most famous avenue in the United States. I should like to mention that one evening I went to the Lyceum Theatre, the piece I saw there is called "Mankind," and I was delighted to see one of the scenes representing Leicester Square, in London, with the Alhambra, Turkish Baths, Cavour, and some houses on the other side, very

near to my own shop. I then *perforce* thought of "Home sweet home."

I left Cleveland on the 16th November for Buffalo, where I arrived next morning. I took a survey of the town for a few hours and continued my journey on to Niagara Falls.

(To be continued.)

EXPERIENCES OF A "LATE" COLLECTOR.

[By E. S.]

(Continued from page 57.)

When the door opened, and a gentleman in a velvet coat—[NOTE: Once more we must ask the reader's patience to make in this connexion one remark. Since that day, now twelve years ago, we have become fairly well acquainted with all our English stamp dealers. We ask them, in the cause of philately, *where is the velvet coat?* We have looked anxiously for years towards Palmerston Road, Gower Street, Ipswich, Leicester Square, Abergavenny, and, lately, Old Jewry—but in vain! our last hopes for the "Velvet-coat revival" now rests upon 28 Spring Road. In a society like ours, philatelic dealers and auctioneers must admit that *tone and style* is really important]—and a gentleman in a velvet coat stepped cheerfully into the room, saying "Well, Mr. S—, *here* I am! I am told that you have begun collecting postage stamps—therefore you must know me; they all do; it is a fatality. My name is Pemberton."

What a remarkable man as a pioneer, in the early days of philately the late Mr. Edward L. Pemberton was! There are certain men, amongst millions, who appear born for certain efforts. They seem, "by a kind of natural intuition," to exhaust their speciality, and, in it, to tower above all their contemporaries. We see this in other efforts besides Philately. Thus the American youth Morphy comes across the seas to conquer all the chess Masters then in the world, excepting that shuffling old thing,—Staunton,—who was "not to be had." "He was ill;" "He was editing Shakespeare;" "He was in Scotland" (as far away as he could get)—in short, meet the "enfant terrible" he would *not*! It is believed,—American collectors may be pleased to hear,—that their boy Paul Morphy was never really "extended;" that he played with sufficient strength to master all living players, but he then still possessed (like a wise stamp collector) a *reserve*.

"Coming men" come, prove disappointing, and disappear; new "stars" appear and set; vaunted so-called "champions" are treated like children

by "coloured brudder" Jacksons; Weston sinks in the West, before Rowell,—but some men seem, as the ages pass, to remain unconquered and unconquerable! "Men may come, and men may go," but Steinitz, John Roberts, W. G. Grace, and the Brothers Renshaw seem to "go on for ever!"

Such a man, in his particular branch of study was Mr. Pemberton. Nothing daunted him! He "rushed in" (even into the then chaos of United States entire envelopes) "where angels," and even Americans, "feared to tread!" Dr. Horner's Preface expresses astonishment at Pemberton's pioneering efforts in this direction. Those who have perused our previous chapter will admit that there must have been a sense of humour in the meeting of the "late collector"—then a newly-fledged "philatelic"—and this great savan. Imagine, dear reader, a large collection of American entire envelopes, and Mr. Pemberton holding forth at great length. We do not know *much* about them *now*, but at that time we knew as much about United States or any other envelopes as a well-meaning Kangaroo knows about watchmaking! Would that Mr. Edison's "Phonograph" had been then known! These discourses might then have been bottled up for twelve years and reproduced in the pages of the *Advertiser*. "Now, here," said Mr. Pemberton, "when shall we ever see these 3 cent. "full" and "extra" letter 1861, deep-orange paper, envelopes again? Without gum, you observe." We could only shake our head sagaciously, and repeat "When indeed?" The fact is they were horribly ugly, and we were not aware that anyone would *want* to see them again; and what was the use of envelopes with no gum? Eight years after Pemberton's lamented death, when these orange eccentricities brought \$5.00 each, in a New York auction (we may depend about one-third their value)—we have had a respect for envelopes without gum, which has never since been shaken. "Now, these (continued Mr. Pemberton) are the 'Reay' and these the 'Plimpton' dies." "Oh, indeed!" we remarked—"they have an extraordinary resemblance to each other! Please put a judicious 'R' and 'P' in pencil to each, for when you are gone we should say no mortal man will know which is which!" "Oh! it is very easy," said Mr. Pemberton; "you will soon get into these little things."

"Soon!" Twelve summers' suns have since then shone upon our dwelling, and still to the writer—

"A ten cent. 'Reay,' with it's rim,
A ten cent. 'Plimpton' is to him,
And it is nothing more!"—*Wordsworth*.

These "dies" remind us of the liberally-minded

proprietor of the Penny Peep-show—a little hazy as to *his* "Plimpton's" and "Reay's."—"But, *please*, which is Napoleon Buonaparte?" "Oh! it does not matter, my dear; you pay your penny, and you have your choice." "Now," continued, Mr. Pemberton (taking up a long envelope), "this is the 'old knife'!" "Good gracious!" we mentally ejaculated—"What next? (aloud). Beg your pardon! the old *what*?" "Knife," said Mr. Pemberton (firmly), "and this the 'new knife'—Oh! you'll soon get into it! Here we have the 'third amber.'" "Oh Sor!"—we said to ourselves,— "preserve *us* in amber! If this is 'collecting' it beats my grandmother! and *she* was clever!" The conclusion of the matter, we remember, was of a more practical tendency. "Well," said Mr. Pemberton, "I got this entire lot for an old debt which I never expected to recover. I dislike envelopes; it is heartbreaking sending them out to have them returned; they get soiled—so, 'if you like, you shall have them all for £28, including the rare 10 cent. 'Reay' War, and the 6 cent., 1860, rare red on white. The entire lot, you see, are unused, and fresh as when issued." "I have had six of the last-named," continued Mr. Pemberton, "at different times—all from the same source; he has no more; he annexed them strategically, I fancy, in early times."

We bought them for the £28. Eight years after they were sold in New York:—171 Lots. "The collection of the entire United States envelopes herein catalogued is the best ever offered to public competition in the world," said the Preface, and with some reason. It was an instructive but humbling thing, however, to receive \$2.50 for Pemberton's rare 10 cent., "Reay's War," with the curt information, "Proved to be a Plimpton." A sickly smile comes over the countenance of those who knew the late Mr. Pemberton at the idea of *that* eye not knowing a "Reay!" Somehow we think that, perhaps, it proved, after all, a "Reay!" We thought so then—we think so now; and for four long years we have been expecting "conscience money" from the purchaser; but there seems some delay—*probably in the post*. This is a chill, cold world!

(*To be continued.*)

The Bank of France will to-day commence issuing a new type of 1,000f. notes. Like the new 500f., 100f., and 50f. notes, they have a violet colour, obtained by the use of blue and light pink. The new 1,000f. notes are of the same size as the old notes. The date of their creation, the number, and the signatures are printed in black ink.—*Post*, Feb., 1890.

PRICE LIST.

PART IV.



NOTE. The following prices are for *used* specimens, *in fine condition*, and we can supply all of them *except* those marked with a star (*) at side; these are not at present in stock, but we shall be pleased to receive orders for them, which we will book and execute in rotation as soon as we obtain them.

NEW ZEALAND (PART II).

No.	Date.	Paper.	Value.	Colour.	Watermark.	Perforation.	Price. s. d.
73	1863-66	... White wove, varying in	1d.	vermilion	... large star	Perf. 13	... 0 4
74	"	... substance, some stamps	1d.	orange	" "	" "	... 1 0
75	"	... being found on nearly	2d.	deep topale blue	" "	" "	... 0 3
76	"	... purple paper	3d.	violet	" "	" "	... 0 9
77	"	" "	3d.	purple	" "	" "	... 1 3
78	1865	" "	4d.	rose-red	" "	" "	... 4 0
79	1866	" "	4d.	yellow	" "	" "	... 1 0
80	"	" "	4d.	orange	" "	" "	... 4 0
81	1863-66	" "	6d.	brown	" "	" "	... 0 4
82	"	" "	1s.	green	" "	" "	... 0 9
83	1872	" "	1d.	brown	" "	" "	... 0 6
84	"	" "	2d.	vermilion	" "	" "	... 0 4
85	"	" "	6d.	blue	" "	" "	... 0 6
86	"	" "	1d.	brown	" "	Perf. 10	... 10 0

NOTE.—Moens, Evans, and others catalogue the 2d. and 6d., also perf. 10, but they are omitted in *The Stamps of Oceania* by the London Philatelic Society, and as we have never seen either we omit them. If any of our readers should have either of these stamps they would much oblige by sending them for inspection.

87	1872	... White wove	...	1d. brown	... large star	Perf. 10 x 13	... 3 0
88	"	"	"	2d. vermilion	" "	" "	... 2 6
89	"	"	"	6d. blue	" "	" "	... *40 0
90	"	"	"	2d. orange	" "	Imperf.	... *100 0
91	"	"	"	1d. brown	... No mark	Perf. 13.	... 20 0
92	"	"	"	2d. vermilion	" "	" "	... 3 6
93	"	"	"	2d. vermilion	... N.Z.	" "	... 7 6
94	"	"	"	2d. vermilion	" "	Perf. 10 x 13	... *30 0
95	"	"	"	6d. blue	... Large star	Perf. 13 vertically and Imp. horizontally.	*200 0
96	"	"	"	2d. vermilion	... Lozenges	Perf. 13	... 70 0

The following issue of 1873 is found—

- 1st. On slightly glazed paper, clear impressions and perforations clean cut.
- 2nd. On rough unsurfaced paper, coarser impressions and jagged perforation.

No.	Date.	Paper.	Value.	Colour.	Watermark.	Perforation.	Price. s. d
97	1873	... White wove	...	1d. lilac	{N.Z. and small star}	Perf. 12½	0 1
98	"	"	...	1d. "	"	" 12	0 2
99	"	"	...	1d. "	"	" 11½	0 1
100	"	"	...	1d. "	"	" 12½ × 10	*5 0
101	"	"	...	2d. rose	"	" 12½	0 1
102	"	"	...	2d. "	"	" 12	0 2
103	"	"	...	2d. "	"	" 11½	0 9
104	"	"	...	2d. "	"	" 12½ × 10	*5 0
105	"	"	...	3d. brown	"	" 12½	0 9
106	"	"	...	3d. "	"	" 12	1 6
107	"	"	...	3d. "	"	" 11½	1 6
108	"	"	...	3d. "	"	" 12½ × 10	5 0
109	"	"	...	4d. red-brown	"	" 12½	0 2
110	"	"	...	4d. "	"	" 12	0 3
111	"	"	...	4d. "	"	" 11½	0 2
112	"	"	...	4d. "	"	" 12½ × 10	*7 6
113	"	"	...	6d. blue	"	" 12½	0 1
114	"	"	...	6d. "	"	" 12	0 2
115	"	"	...	6d. "	"	" 11½	0 2
116	"	"	...	6d. "	"	" 12½ × 10	1 6
117	"	"	...	1s. green	"	" 12½	0 1
118	"	"	...	1s. "	"	" 12	0 2
119	"	"	...	1s. "	"	" 11½	0 2
120	"	"	...	1s. "	"	" 12½ × 10	2 6
121	1873	... <i>Bluish</i> paper	...	1d. lilac	"	" 12½	2 0
122	"	"	...	2d. rose	"	" 12½	2 0
123	"	"	...	3d. brown	"	" 12½	5 0
124	"	"	...	4d. red-brown	"	" 12½	7 6
125	"	"	...	6d. blue	"	" 12½	3 0
126	"	"	...	1s. green	"	" 12½	3 0

NOTE.—The above stamps on *bluish* paper may probably also be found perf. 12, 11½, and 12½ × 10; but as we have none in stock or any note of such we have thought it best to omit them.

127	1877	... White wove	...	1d. lilac	... Large star	Perf. 12½	20 0
128	"	"	...	2d. rose	"	" 12½	2 6
129	1878	...	...	2s. dull carmine	{N.Z. and small star}	Perf. 11½	1 6
130	"	"	...	5s. grey-black	"	Perf. 11½	1 6
131	1882	"	...	1d. rose	"	"	0 1
132	"	"	...	2d. mauve	"	"	0 2
133	"	"	...	3d. yellow	"	"	0 8
134	"	"	...	4d. green	"	"	0 1
135	"	"	...	6d. brown	"	"	0 1
136	"	"	...	8d. blue	"	"	0 4
137	"	"	...	1s. lake	"	"	0 1

—NEWSPAPER STAMPS.—

200	1873	... White wove	...	½d. rose	... N. Z.	Perf. 10	0 6
201	"	"	...	½d. "	"	" 12	0 6
202	"	"	...	½d. "	"	" 12 × 10	1 0
203	"	"	...	½d. "	... Star	" 10	2 6
204	"	"	...	½d. "	"	" 11½	0 6
205	"	"	...	½d. "	"	" 12½	0 2
206	"	"	...	½d. "	"	" 12 × 10	5 0
207	"	"	...	½d. "	... No wmk.	" 10	1 6
208	"	"	...	½d. "	"	" 12	2 6
209	"	"	...	½d. "	"	" 12 × 10	2 6

A REFERENCE LIST OF ENGLISH STAMPS.

(BY W. E. JEFF.)

PART II.

1841. In this year a change was made in the colour of the One Penny, from black to red, though the design remained exactly the same, this necessitated also a change in the colour of the obliteration, which was reversed, namely, from red to black, which colour has remained until now. The Twopence remained the same colour as before, though white lines were inserted above the head, and over Twopence. Design, paper, and die remaining identical with the 1840 issue.

Copies of the Penny are found with inverted watermarks, owing to some sheets of watermarked paper being placed the wrong way, when the impression of the stamp was printed upon them. A variety of the Twopence exists without letters in the bottom angles, but this is evidently a proof, as it is printed upon soft paper, which gives a much sharper appearance to the design than the ordinary issue. It may be remarked that as the plates of the Twopence were much used, the impressions showed the result of the wear, having a used-up washy appearance, contrasting greatly with the earlier ones. This issue lasted until 1854.

1847. The want had long been felt by the public of some means by which the stamps could be easily separated. Mr. Archer made some experiments, but it was not until 1854 that the perforation of the stamps came into actual use. Archer's machines were altered and perfected by Mr. E. Hill, of the Somerset House. Specimens of the trials are known rouletted, and with short cuts or incisions, but it was found that round holes were the best, which were done by needles. The size of the stamp being about two centimetres, sixteen holes were made in that space, but the number was afterwards changed to fourteen. Used specimens of these stamps are very rare, and it is doubted whether any were officially issued by the Post Office authorities. In this year was issued the first embossed stamp, as the public required a stamp of higher value for foreign Postage. The design is as follows: Diademed head of Queen Victoria to left, embossed in white relief on coloured ground, enclosed in an octagonal frame; Postage

on left side, ONE at the top, and SHILLING on right side. The design was embossed on hand-made paper, called after the maker, "Dickinson," who introduced silk threads into its manufacture to prevent it being forged. The colour of the impression was green, but varied considerably. The letters at the base of the bust of the Queen are the initials of the engraver, W. Wyon, and the figures relate to the number of the Die.

1848. Another embossed stamp was now issued of the value of TENPENCE, the design being the same as the one shilling, only the colour changed to Brown, which varies in shade.

1854. In the issue of the SIXPENCE, alterations were made in the frame. Four of the sides of the octagon being straight and the remainder curved, and to the bottom portion of the frame was added the national flowers, the Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle. The design remained the same as the shilling, but the colour being violet, and afterwards reddish lilac. The paper of this value was changed, a watermark of the letters, V.R., being substituted for the silk threads, and all sorts of varieties of this watermark exist, some being inverted and others reversed. The Die numbers still remained on the base of the bust. With this stamp ceased the issue of the embossed series, except for envelopes.

1854/55. The One Penny and Twopence were now issued, perforated 16, the design in all particulars remaining the same.

1855. The perforation of both the One Penny and Twopence was changed to 14. The plates of the One Penny began to show signs of wear, so it was necessary to issue a new Die, which was in fact the old one re-touched. The commission was entrusted to a Mr. Humphrys, who deepened "the lines in the shading of the face and folds of the hair, also made a slight alteration in the profile of the nose, and rendered the eyelid more distinct." This is called Die II. The watermark was the small crown, perforated 16, the paper remaining the same as the previous issue.

1855. A stamp of a new value was now required for Foreign Postage, namely, "Fourpence." This was the first type printed stamp, issued by the Authorities for Postage. The design is as follows: The head of Queen Victoria to the left, on a ground of horizontal lines, in circle, enclosed in a rectangular frame. POSTAGE, above the

head, and FOURPENCE below; the corners being filled with small crosses. The design is printed in deep rose colour, on wove safety paper of bluish tinge, watermarked small garter, perforated 14.

1856. A change was made in the watermark of the One Penny stamp, which was changed to a large crown, but the design was the same as Die II. (Humphry's re-touch). The perforation still continued 16. The Twopence also was issued on paper watermarked large crown, Die I. being still in use. Later in the year, the perforation was altered to 14. The white lines still being wide.

The One Penny was also issued perforated 14, on paper watermarked large crown, the paper varying from bluish to white, colours likewise being Red, Rose, and Orange-red. This issue was in use until 1864. Varieties are found not perforated, and with watermarks inverted.

SUMMARY.

Issue I. Die I. Wmk. small crown, not perforated.

1.—1840, May 6th. 1d. Black.

Variety, with letters V.R. in upper angles.

**Variety*, 1d. Blue, chemically changed.

2.—1840, June. 2d. Blue (shades).

Issue II. Die I. Head of Queen in rectangular frame. Maltese crosses in upper angles, letters in lower ones, watermark small crown, not perforated.

3.—1841, January. 1d. *Red* (shades).

Variety, with watermark inverted.

4.—1841, March. 2d. *Blue* (shades) with white lines top and bottom.

Variety, without letters in lower angles.

1847. "Archer's" trials of perforation.

1d. *Red*, rouletted.

1d. *Red*, incisions.

Issue I. Head of Queen in octagonal frame, embossed on "Dickinson" paper, not perforated. Dies Nos. 1, 2, 3.

5.—1847, Sept. 13th. 1/- *Green*, colour varying.

Issue I. Description as of 1/-, not perforated.

Dies No. 1, 2, 3, 4.

Issue I. Head of Queen in octagonal frame, four sides of which are curved and four straight, on thick hand-made paper, with watermark V.R., not perforated. Dies Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.

*We believe this to be a fraudulent variety emanating from Germany.—ED.

7.—1854/55, March 1st. 6d. *Violet* (shades).

8.— 6d. *Lilac*, "

Varieties of watermark.

Also the three values are found marked,—SPECIMEN.

Issue III. Head of Queen, with Maltese crosses in upper angles. Letters in lower, watermark small crown, perforated 16.

9.—1854/55. Die I. (a) 1d. *Red* (shades).

Variety, watermark inverted.

10.—2d. *Blue*, (shades), with white lines above and below head.

Variety, watermark inverted.

Description same as last, only perforated 14.

11.—(b) 1d. *Red* (shades).

Variety, watermark inverted.

12.—2d. *Blue* (shades).

Variety, watermark inverted.

1855. Issue IV. Description as last, but head re-touched (Humphrys) perforated 16.

13.—Die II. (a) 1d. *Red* (shades).

Description same as last, only perforated 14.

14.— (b) 1d. *Red* (shades).

1855. Issue I. Head of Queen in circle, Postage over head and FOURPENCE below. Small crosses in angles, watermarked small garter, on bluish tinted safety paper, type-printed, perforated 14. Plates 1 and 2.

15.—Die I., July 31st. 4d. deep rose (shades).

Varieties, plates 1 and 2 not perforated.

1856. Issue V. Head of Queen, Maltese crosses in upper angles, letters in lower, white paper, watermarked large crown, perforated 16. (Head re-touched.)

16.—Die II. (a) 1d. *Red* (shades).

17.— 1d. *Rose* (shades).

Variety, not perforated.

Description as last, only perforated 14.

18.— (b) 1d. *Red*, *Rose*, *Orange-red*, shades of each.

Varieties, *Rose*, not perforated, and watermark inverted.

1856. Issue IV. Design as of One Penny, only head not re-touched, with white thick lines. Watermarked large crown, perforated 16.

19.—Die I. (a) 2d. *Blue* shades.

Description same as last, only perforated 14.

20.— (b) 2d. *Blue* (shades).

20th February, 1890.

LONDON PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

— 1890. —

Committee.

F. A. PHILBRICK, ESQ., Q.C.	M. P. CASTLE, ESQ.
T. K. TAPLING, ESQ., M.P.	D. GARTH, ESQ.
E. D. BACON, ESQ.	J. A. TILLEARD, ESQ.
CHARLES COLMAN, ESQ., <i>Secretary</i> .	

Exhibition Offices,

4 Lombard Court, E. C.

PROSPECTUS.

IN commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the introduction of Postage Stamps, an Exhibition of British, Colonial and Foreign Postage Stamps, Envelopes, Post-cards, News-bands, &c., and of Albums, Books and Appliances for their collection, of Philatelic Literature, and of curiosities and objects of interest in connection with the Postal Service, will be opened at the "PORTMAN ROOMS," BAKER STREET, LONDON, W., on MONDAY the 19th MAY, 1890, under the direction and management of a Committee of the Philatelic Society of London.

The Committee desire that the Exhibition shall comprise a complete collection of the Postal issues in all countries during the past 50 years, and with this object they cordially invite the co-operation of collectors throughout the world.

The Portman Rooms have been selected as affording at once ample space for such an Exhibition, and facilities for displaying all Exhibits in a good light, without, however, risk of damage from immediate contact with the sun's rays. The rooms are also readily accessible, being close to the Baker Street Station on the Metropolitan Railway, and on a line of omnibuses directly communicating with Charing Cross.

All Postal issues will be exhibited under glass and in locked or sealed cases. The Committee will employ night and day watchmen, and take every possible precaution; and no stamps, envelopes, or other exhibits of a similar nature, will be allowed to be handled except by the Committee and the Judges; but the Committee cannot undertake personal responsibility in case of loss.

It is intended that the Exhibition shall remain open to the Public until the evening of Monday, the 26th May, and Exhibits will be returned to the owners as soon as possible after that date.

It is proposed to hand any surplus proceeds of the Exhibition, after payment of all expenses and

guaranteed sums, to a Charity in connection with the Post Office, to be selected by the Postmaster-General.

The Committee have decided that the Exhibition shall be subject to the following Rules and Regulations, of which all Exhibitors shall be held to have had notice.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1.—Exhibits in Class I must be mounted on cards, paper, or loose pages, and in order to secure as far as possible uniformity in the general appearance of the Exhibition, cards of suitable sizes have been provided by the Committee, and can be furnished on application to the Secretary at a trifling cost. It will be inconvenient to exhibit cards or sheets exceeding 14 inches in height, and the Committee therefore recommend the adoption of mounts of moderate size.

2.—A charge for space occupied by exhibits, or by the cards or other material on which they may be mounted, will be made on the following scale:—

For each square foot occupied up to 25ft., 6d.; for each square foot where more than 25ft. is occupied, 5d.; for each square foot where more 50ft. is occupied, 4d.; for each album or volume of stamps exhibited, 2/6.

The above charge will be payable by the exhibitor on sending in his exhibit, and will be inclusive (except in the case of albums) of insurance from risk by fire. Collections in books or albums will be insured for such a sum as the owner may desire, the premium being payable by him in addition to the charge for the exhibit.

3.—Notice of the character and extent of exhibits, with the value for insurance, should be sent to the Exhibition Secretary *not later than the 15th March*, and the Committee would be glad to have earlier notification, if possible, from intending exhibitors. The accompanying form of notice can be conveniently employed. All exhibits should be delivered, post or carriage paid, at the Offices of the Committee, 4 Lombard Court, E. C., on or before the 1st May. In the case of exhibits under Class VIII., notice of the character of the article proposed to be exhibited should, if possible, be sent to the Secretary before the 1st April, who will then communicate with the applicant with a view to its inspection by the Committee, or their agent, who will decide as to its suitability for exhibition. All exhibits in this latter Class, accepted by the Committee, should be delivered free of carriage, at such time and place as the Secretary may notify to the owner. All exhibits will be returned to their owners after the close of the exhibition

free of charge, registered or insured, or otherwise, as directed, but transmission will in all cases be at the sole risk of the owner.

4.—The Committee reserve the right of rejecting any exhibit, or exhibits, without assigning any reason for such rejection. They will endeavour, however, to find room for everything which may be deemed worthy of exhibition. All specimens exhibited for competition must be *bonâ fide* the property of the Exhibitor.

5.—Albums and volumes of stamps will be exhibited open at the most interesting pages, to be varied from time to time during the exhibition by a Member of the Committee. No albums will be allowed to be inspected (except by the Judges) unless with the express written permission of the owner and at his risk, and then only in the presence of one of the Committee.

6.—No price or other notification of its being for sale should be affixed to any exhibit, but an intimation may be made to the Committee that any exhibit or exhibits are for sale, and they will make arrangements accordingly to facilitate this circumstance and the price being made known to the public. No exhibition thus sold will, under any circumstance, be allowed to be removed until the close of the Exhibition. In all cases of sale, the purchase money will be payable to the Committee, who will deliver the article to the purchaser, and account to the owner for the price, after deducting a commission of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., which will be applied towards the general expenses of the Exhibition.

7.—No dealer will be allowed to compete, except for the prizes given under Classes V., VI., and VII.

8.—The Judges will be appointed at a Special General Meeting of the London Philatelic Society, to be held during the last week in April, and their decision will be in all cases final. In making their awards, the Judges will take into special consideration, not only the value and completeness of the exhibit, but also the neatness and accuracy of the arrangement, method of mounting, and condition of the specimens submitted.

9.—The following scheme of competition has been adopted by the Committee, who, however, specially desire to point out that *exhibits not for competition are also cordially invited.*

CLASS I.

Will consist of Special Collections of the Adhesive Satmps of any one of the countries or combinations of the countries named below:—

Group I.

Afghanistan, British Guiana, Cape of Good Hope and Natal; Confederate States and Locals; France

including Colonies; Granada Confederation, including the various States; Great Britain, Hawaii, India and Ceylon; Japan, Mauritius, Mexico and Guad-alajara; Native States of India, including Cashmere; New South Wales, New Zealand, Peru and Pacific Steam Navigation Co.; Philippine Islands, Tasmania, Transvaal, Boer or New Republic; United States of America, United States Locals, Victoria.

Group II.

Argentine Confederation and Republic, Buenos Ayres and Corrientes; Austria, Austrian Italy, Bosnia, Danubian Steam Navigation Co., and Hungary; Bolivia and Ecuador, Brazil and Chili; Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia; Germany—1. Bergedorf, Bremen, Brunswick, Hamburg, Hanover, Lübeck, Prussia, and Schleswig-Holstein. Germany—2. Baden, Bavaria, German Confederation and Empire, Mecklenburg, Schwerin, and Strelitz, Oldenburg, Thurn and Taxis, and Wurtemberg; Holland, Belgium, Congo, and Luxemburg; Italy, Modena, Naples, Papal States, Parma, Romagna, Sardinia, Sicily, and Tuscany; Labuan and Fiji Islands; Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and Vancouver Island; Portugal, Azores, and Maderia, Portuguese Indies and other Portuguese Colonies; Queensland, Samoa, and Tonga Islands; Roumania and Moldo-Wallachia; Russia (including Locals), Finland, Levant, Livonia, Poland, and Wenden; San Domingo and Hayti; Shangai, China, and Hong Kong; South Australia, Spain, Straits Settlements and Dependencies; Switzerland, Trinidad, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, and La Guaiara; Western Australia.

Group III.

Antigua, Montserrat, and British Honduras; Bahamas and Bermudas, Barbadoes and Nevis; Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador; Cuba, Porto Rico, and Fernando Po; Cyprus, Gibraltar Heligoland, Ionian Islands, and Malta; Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, and St. Christopher; Egypt, Suez Canal, and Liberia; Griqualand, British Bechuanaland, Protectorate and Orange Free State; Lagos, Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, and St. Helena; North Borneo, Sarawak, and Siam; Norway, Denmark, Iceland, and Sweden; Persia; Greece, Servia, Eastern Roumelia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro; St. Vincent and St. Lucia; Turk's Islands, Tobago, and Virgin Islands.

NOTE.—Any three countries not enumerated in the above lists, may be shown together for competition as one country in Group III. Exhibitors may compete in any or all of the above Groups, and the number of Exhibits is not limited.

CLASS II.

Will consist of entire Collections of Adhesives, with or without Envelopes, Post-cards, &c.

- Division 1.*—Total number not to exceed 5,000.
 " 2.— " " " 3,000.

CLASS III.

Will consist of collections of entire Envelopes and Wrappers.

Division 1.—One or more of the following countries:—Austria and all States, Germany and all States, Mauritius, Russia, Finland and Poland, United States of America.

Division 2.—Any four countries not named in Division 1.

CLASS IV.

Will consist of Collections of entire Post-cards and Letter cards.

Division 1.—One or more of the following countries:—Finland, Germany and all States, Jamaica, Barbadoes, and Trinidad, Japan, Luxemburg, Mexico, Roumania.

Division 2.—Any six countries other than those given in Division 1.

CLASS V.

For Exhibits of Adhesives, Envelopes, Wrappers or Cards by Dealers.

CLASS VI.

For Philatelic Literature and Works connected with the introduction of Postage Stamps in Great Britain.

CLASS VII.—For Albums, &c.

Division 1.—The best method or system suitable for mounting the Stamps of Class I.

Division 2.—The most suitable Album or Book for Class II.

Division 2.—The best method or system for arranging Classes III. and IV.

CLASS VIII.

Special Arrangements or Groups of Stamps, Stamps on original envelopes or otherwise marking historical events, or not conforming with the preceding Classes. Telegraph Stamps, Proofs, and Essays. Curiosities and Objects of Interest in connection with the Postal Service.

LIST OF PRIZES.

CLASS I.

- Group 1.* Two gold, 2 silver, & 2 bronze medals.
 " *II.* One " 2 " 3 " "
 " *III.* Two silver and 4 bronze medals.

A special gold medal, being the *Grand Prize* of the Exhibition, will be awarded to the most meritorious exhibit in any group of this Class.

CLASS II.

- Division 1.* One silver and 2 bronze medals.
 " 2. One " " 1 " medal.

CLASS III.

- Division 1.* One gold and 1 silver medal.
 " 2. One silver and 2 bronze medals.

CLASS IV.

- Division 1.* One silver and 1 bronze medal.
 " 2. One " " 1 " "

CLASS V. Three bronze medals.

CLASS VI. Three bronze medals.

CLASS VII. One bronze medal for each of the three Divisions.

CLASS VIII. Two silver and 3 bronze medals.

A limited number of medals will further be placed at the disposal of the Judges, including Three Silver Medals for recognition of special services rendered to the Exhibition.

No exhibitor can take more than one prize in each Class, and the Committee reserve to themselves the right of withholding medals if the competition in any Class should produce an insufficient number of exhibits.

AMERICAN NOTES.

I am pleased to learn that the *Stamp Advertiser* is received with great favour among American Philatelists, who have already extracted much useful information from its columns. May it flourish "like a green bay tree" is the expressed wish of all.

Already are preparations being made for the fourth annual Convention of the American Philatelic Association, which will be held in New York the early part of August. It is predicted that at this Convention at least 150 members will be in attendance. The Committee of arrangements are at the present time laying their plans for a grand Jubilee Exhibition of Postage Stamps, &c., which, no doubt, will greatly surpass that held at the Eden Museè, in New York, a year ago. As I understand, it is in the coming Exhibition proposed to admit such displays as may suit the taste of each contributor. The consequence of this wise

decision will be to greatly enhance the interest, as each contributing philatelist has some pet country or group, whose stamps have been his especial study, and whose varieties, therefore, he can set forth in the most attractive and scientific manner.

..

I have not learned that any American philatelists propose forwarding any cash contributions to the Committee of the Exhibition to be shortly held in London. Things are more independently arranged on this side of the water. By a judicious system of advertisements, through the medium of the official catalogue of the Eden Museè Exhibition, that undertaking, instead of calling upon anyone for contributions, actually paid a dividend in the shape of a handsome cash return to the three metropolitan societies, which was very satisfactory to all concerned. Perhaps the Hon. Committee of the London Exhibition may take a hint from the results obtained in New York.

..

A prominent New York dealer showed me, a few days since, a consignment of New Zealand fiscals, nearly all of which had the original fiscal pen and ink cancellation removed and a splendid postal cancellation applied in lieu thereof, the specimens being all nicely arranged on pieces of cloth-lined envelopes apparently. They were sent him by a well-known dealer, of Paris, and were frauds of the first water. *Caveat emptor.*

..

Part I. of the great Brock Sale was held by the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. (Ltd.) on February 17th and 18th. There were 1,003 lots catalogued. The bidding for rarities was most spirited, and the prices realised for the commoner sorts was also not slow. It is to be regretted, however, that the Scott Co. placed the owner in a most embarrassing position, through their deception in arranging the catalogue of this sale, which states in several places that the property to be disposed of was that of Mr. Brock. This was not at all true, as the sale was headed with a fine collection of United States stamps, the property of Mr. A. S. Crowell, whose general collection was disposed of at auction by the Scott Co. about a year since. Moreover, scattered through the sale were many specimens the property of others than Mr. Brock. Mr. Brock was present at this sale in person, and bought for his collection a number of good things which had not been his property heretofore. The impression, therefore, prevailed in the auction room that the owner was there for the purpose of protecting his own property, which was truly unfortunate and unjust to Mr. Brock—for, to my certain knowledge, this gentleman has placed his specimens at the

disposition of our philatelists absolutely without reserve of any sort, and would not, therefore, think of attempting to bolster up the value of his own property. Comment on my part as to the action of the cataloguers is unnecessary.

..

The practice of placing stamps in the auction mart at an upset price is totally unknown in our country, and would not be tolerated for a moment. Should an owner desire to protect his property, he must do so in a strictly private manner, through the medium of some friend who is unknown in the matter. I fancy that such is very infrequently the case—however, our sales, as a rule, being conducted in the fairest possible manner, and one entirely satisfactory to the buyer. Your own sellers may deduce a moral therefrom.

..

I was shown a few days since a most beautifully-doctored proof of the rare 12d. Canada, which an eminent London dealer had sent to this side at £45. The red imprint "SPECIMEN" along the right side had been most artistically removed, and to the casual observer the stamp presented a most magnificent appearance; close examination, however, under a glass revealed the barefaced fraud. A certain Doctor Petrie, of Phillipsburgh, New Jersey, whose name is well (?) known on this side, and whom report credits with having depleted English purses largely in former years, by means of numerous pleasantries of the aforesaid description, has lately, I am informed, occupied himself with the purchase of all the proofs of this Canada 12d. marked "SPECIMEN" that he could lay his hands upon. I hope this person is correctly disposed in the ultimate disposition of these "SPECIMENS," but I am a little dubious. In the meantime collectors upon your side should exercise the caution taught by the sad experiences of older philatelists with this party in time gone by, and view askance any great rarity emanating from this source, subjecting it to the most crucial tests before parting with their pounds in exchange therefore. This *medico* is sharper than a serpent's tooth, and plausible to the last degree, as many in England can testify.

C. B. CORWIN.

New York, February 21st, 1890.

The London Works Committee have at present under consideration a proposal which has been made for permission to place patent boxes beside pillar boxes for the automatic delivery of postage stamps, the permission for the sale of which has been obtained from the Postmaster-General. This is indeed a step in the right direction.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Stamp Advertiser.

Dear Sir,—As you have asked me to write something for your paper on the subject of stamps, I think I cannot do better than give you my humble opinion as to what I think a collection of stamps should be. What are 99 out of every 100 collections? However valuable and however many specimens they contain, what do they teach the owner? Of what interest are they to outsiders? Practically none—they are a mere mass of stamps, and there their interest ends.

It is not in the power of many collectors to spend even £1,000 in making a collection of stamps; and yet if anyone started to try and make a general collection with that sum, when he had spent it he would not have a collection at all—at least, not what I call a collection.

What are the ordinary collections one sees but a few stamps of each country, perhaps some of the rarities of some of the countries, but no one single country complete or worth looking at as a *collection* of the stamps of that country.

This class of collector cannot hope, no matter what trouble and money he spends, to get a perfect collection, even if he spent £100,000 on it.

I maintain that no collector who likes stamps for themselves should attempt a general collection. If he is ambitious, let him take a group of countries or a continent; if not, let him fix on one country, and he can hope, with time and trouble, in most cases at all events, to possess a good, if not a perfect, collection of that country, and one which any philatelist would like to look at. I have done this myself. I found a general collection was hopeless, so I fixed on certain countries to collect, and now I have a fairly good collection of the stamps of those countries, whereas I am quite sure if I had gone on with a general collection I should not have had any country worth looking at for myself or others. To make a country complete and nice, the stamps ought, *I think*, to be carefully arranged chronologically—though some like to arrange them by types and some by values, but any way will do if intelligibly arranged. The cleaner the stamps the better, and therefore unused ones are to be preferred, with used stamps here and there to show the different post-marks, which in many instances tell to what issue a stamp belongs without further looking. All shades, varieties of watermark and perforation ought to be carefully collected and

arranged; consequently a good collection of any country will probably require half a dozen specimens of each to show the varieties of shade, etc., properly. Proofs and essays when obtainable also, to my mind, add very largely to the interest of the stamps of any country, together with any official information respecting the postal arrangements of that country. It is only by making a collection on these lines that one can tell what minor varieties are rare or common, in shade, watermark, or perforation. The stamps of our own country, for instance. How many people have a good collection of them? Very, very few, indeed; and yet England and her stamps with the proofs and essays one would have thought would at once have commended itself to a collector. Some I know do collect this country, but most of these collections are a confused jumble and tell the outsider nothing whatever, instead of being both interesting and instructive. To make a complete collection of English adhesives unused, though many may not believe it, is an excessively difficult thing indeed. While on the subject of English stamps I cannot help making this remark, that I think it extraordinary that while, as far as I know, most foreign collectors take the stamps of their own country *first*, and then those of other countries, English collectors have for the most part gone in for foreign countries and have left their own practically alone.

I am quite sure, at all events, that to collect a special country or countries, and make that or them as perfect as possible, is really the acme of collecting, whereas a mere filling up of blank spaces in an album is waste of time and trouble and money, though, if got together carefully and with intelligence, I consider money spent on stamps is money laid by to accumulate. Some countries are within the reach of almost any pocket to get fairly complete, such as Greece, Malta—yet what does one see of those countries, a few miserable stamps only.

Get a collection together of Grecian stamps, with its numerous shades, printings, numerals on back, and want of numerals on back, and it would be most interesting and almost unique so far I know. I only give this as an illustration; any country would be interesting if collected and arranged scientifically and made complete, or as complete as possible.

Trusting these few remarks may lead some collectors to specialise,

Yours truly, W. B. THORNHILL,

14 Redcliffe Street, London, S.W.

February 19th, 1890.

PHILATELIC LITERATURE.

(Under this heading we intend to Review all Papers, Books, Albums, and articles of interest to Collectors and to note the chief contents of each.)

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST. The best article is entitled "A History and Description of the 'Sydney View' Stamps of New South Wales," by R. C. H. Brock. Mr. Brock states, "I simply hope to materially increase the general store of knowledge by reiterating what has been written, and by giving in a convenient form, a summary of the good works that others have done." As a reference list of Sydney Views, this is the best we have yet seen, and should be very useful to moderate collectors who do not attempt to construct the entire plates.

THE FEDERAL AUSTRALIAN PHILATELIST, published by Mr. Basset Hull, of Tasmania. This is a capital little magazine, which states, "It is intended to confine the field of our researches to the Australian Colonies,"—a wise resolve, and it starts well with several articles of considerable interest, containing new information on Australian Telegraphs; the TAS. wmk. of Tasmania: and the Post-cards of Victoria. It is published quarterly at 4/- per annum, and does not accept advertisements.

THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA, contains a further portion of Major Evans' Catalogue; being the Envelopes, Letter-sheets and Wrappers of Great Britain and Colonies (Group 1.)

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY contains Part 2 of "A Catalogue for advanced collectors," by H. Collin, and H. L. Calman (Azores to Bavaria.) This is undoubtedly the *best* Catalogue ever published, and should be in the hands of every collector. All known varieties are mentioned, and a special feature is that all *Reprints* are given in the body of the Catalogue with clear and concise notes, explaining how to tell them from the originals. *Counterfeits* are described at the end of each country in a very clear manner. This work is profusely illustrated with cuts of Stamps and *Watermarks*, and is all round the best and most reliable Catalogue we have yet seen. The subscription is only 3/- per year, and we should advise our readers to send that amount without delay to the "Scott Stamp and Coin Co.," 12 East 23rd Street, New York.

THE STAMP COLLECTORS' JOURNAL. We have one complaint to make about this old established

advertising medium, and we have heard the same thing complained of by other leading dealers in London, viz., that it contains advertisements from the most notorious *Forgery-mongers*. In the number for February there are several pages taken up by people who make a boast of forging surcharges, postmarks, and even entire stamps. Come, friend Nunn, think it over,—would it not pay you better to exclude such advertisements?

We have received a new *Perforation Gauge* introduced by the Scott Co., of New York. It is 0.1 thin celluloid, 8 by 1½ inches; the middle portion contains an arrangement to measure perforations, from 7 to 17, in 2 centimetres; one side is a scale of inches divided into sixteenths, and the other is a millimetre scale which will be found very useful for cards and envelopes. These gauges are 1/6 each, and we can supply them to any of our readers on receipt of that amount.

We have also to acknowledge with thanks:—Welt-Post, Gen.-Anz. für Philatelie, Philatelic Record, Hellier's Wholesale Price List, The Eastern Philatelist, Stamp Collectors' Figaro, Rhode Island Philatelist, Dominion Philatelist, Stamp News, Der Philatelist, The Stamp World, Stamp Advertiser, L'Echo de la Timbrologie, Le Courier du Timbrophile, Midland Philatelist, Philatelic World, Western Philatelist, Fortuna, Briefmarten Zeitung, C. P. S. Bulletin, Numisma, Le Timbre Fiscal, The Philatelic Monthly.

LONDON JOTTINGS.

Your very full account of the Libel Action against the *Philatelic Record* was very interesting reading in your last number, and your enterprise in reporting same so fully has been much appreciated by all Philatelic friends here, as I feel sure it will be equally well approved of by friends abroad.

Since I last wrote you Mr. J. Henniker-Heaton has returned home, and I hope that ere long he will have made public some of the additional items he has gathered during his travels in favour of the introduction of universal penny postage. In conversation the other day he mentioned some very startling facts with which he can back up his arguments, and I trust that the Postal Authorities may be brought to see the necessity of reducing their foreign postage rates. At present many of the large houses of business here save hundreds of

pounds per annum by posting their letters for India and China in France. One house in particular is stated to save £1,300 a year in this way.

When on the subject of penny postage, I may mention one of the facts stated by Mr. Heaton, which is probably unknown to most people in this country—viz., that it costs our Postal Authorities much less to send a letter from here to Melbourne or Sydney by sea than to send a letter from either of these places to 500 miles in the interior, yet notwithstanding that, it has been decided by our Colonial friends to make the penny postage rate general throughout Australia.

One crying grievance against our Postal Authorities is the extra charge made for stationery in this country on Post-cards, Newspaper-wrappers, and Envelopes, and this is a charge which certainly ought to be abolished, as these are all supplied in our Colonies at the face value of the stamps only. Last year the number of Post-cards delivered in this country was 201,275,000. At one halfpenny each this represents a value of about £420,000., but as the public have to pay from a halfpenny to a penny extra on every ten cards we contributed no less a sum than £83,860 towards the stationery account for Post-cards alone.

The new tenpenny stamp does not appear to meet with general approval. The figures of value appear at each side, and are surmounted with a microscopic "d." On careful examination it will be seen that the letter, which does duty for the "d" on the right side, is only an "o." The design is novel, but not beautiful, and altogether I imagine this stamp will have a short existence.

My last "Jottings" (which, Mr. Editor, your printer, unfortunately, made rather a hash of in printing the paragraphs out of order, and thus altering the rendering of my tale) has created a scare amongst the "Forgery Gang" by the publicity given to their "deeds of daring," but I regret to say that it has not, however, been the means of quite stopping the sale of their wares.

The latest thing that this gang have foisted upon the public are well-engraved copies of the 4d. orange, first issue, Tasmania (unused and obliterated), also the Tasmanian 2s. 6d. Fiscal (St. George and Dragon type), and several values of the surcharged Fiji—all of which I may tell your

readers are very clever forgeries, and I specially warn collectors against purchasing any of these stamps without carefully examining or submitting them for opinion to well-known dealers or experts.

I have already heard of several philatelists who have been swindled with these forgeries, amongst them being a large provincial dealer who was rash enough to speculate in them. I hope to be able to chronicle in my next that legal proceedings have been commenced and the guilty parties punished as they deserve.

I have seen two other productions of the "Gang," viz., excellent forgeries of the 1856 Saxony 10 ngr. (printed in black), and the United States Envelope Stamp one cent. blue of 1857, and I warn collectors against them. They have been put on the market by the manufacturers of the Tasmanian forgeries. I also hear that some ingenious person in Paris is producing Star Watermarks on the Natal 3d. blue, so readers please be on your guard.

I have received a description of a Postage Stamp Automatic Machine which is in use in Paris. The machine in question is loaned by the Government to large houses of business, with whom a deposit account is opened, and it registers the number of times it is used, and the value of stamps taken is at intervals debited to the deposit account. This is a capital idea, as it always ensures a supply of stamps in the house.

C. A. M.

REPORTS OF AUCTION SALES.

On February 24th last, THE J. W. SCOTT CO., LTD., held a Sale of Stamps, the property of a Mexican Collector, and, as was to be expected, it contained some "Gems" and "Unique" varieties of Mexican Stamps, some of which realised high prices. The best lots were as follows:—

MEXICO.

- | | | |
|----|---|---------|
| 4 | 1856, ½r. yellow, surcharged on 1r., issued from Mexico City Office. Although examples of this Stamp have been seen before, this is the only well authenticated specimen that has come under our observation—beautiful cancelled stamp | \$22'00 |
| 7 | 1861, 2r. pink, Mexico City, perforated, very fine | 17'00 |
| 10 | 1864, 4r. brown, Monterey, splendid used specimen. This value surcharged for this city is well authenticated, and recognised as one of the greatest rarities of a Mexican collection | 23'00 |

LOT	Price.
11 1864, 1r. scarlet, Paso del Norte, post-marked in town of same name, has right lower corner torn and mended. This value used is a new discovery, and we have no further knowledge of it than that it was found among some other stamps from that town and placed in this representative collection	\$23'00
16 1866, portrait of Maximilan, engraved, 25c. slate, error. The only error we know of in this series. Unused	5'00
28 1866-67, ½r. of 1856 issue, surcharged Querentars, first and resurcharged Mexico, in Gothic, uncatalogued	6'30
35 1868, 100c. green, error, unused	2'10
39 1868, 50c. yellow, plain back, fine, used	3'80
40 1868, 100 purple, beautiful bright colour, plain, back used	3'75
41 1868, 100 lilac, plain back, fine, used	3'80
42 1868, 50c blue, error, plain back, unused	3'30
64 Officially sealed, five types and one shade, variety; but three are noted in the catalogues a rare and desirable lot	9'00
74 Chiapas, 1867, 2r. black on rose, good margins, light cancellations, a very desirable specimen of this great rarity	25'00
75 Charlco, 1867, 2r. black on blue, small piece from lower right corner taking two or three perforations, fine cancellation showing date	30'50
76 Guadalajara, 1867, wove paper, "Medio" (real) white paper, a fine specimen of this great rarity	5'00
77 Guadalajara, "Un real," white paper, fine, very rare...	25'00
86 Guadalajara, "4 reales," blue-lilac paper, perforated, unused	6'25
95 Guadalajara, quadrille paper "2 reales," rose paper, <i>perf.</i> , fine, used	10'25
101 Guadalajara, quadrille paper "nu real" green paper. Error, <i>nu</i> instead of <i>un</i>	5'25
166 Canada, 1858, 3 pence, <i>small perforation</i> , a fine specimen of this valuable stamp	15'00
338 Newfoundland, 1857, 6d. orange, used	7'20
419 St. Vincent revenues, used postally, 1d. violet, surcharged 1d. in red, 3d. violet and 1d. rose, rare	6'00
454 Spain, 1867, 50c. brown, printed over or under a 2½es. blue revenue stamp, a great curiosity	3'50
455 Spain, 1879, 25c., slate pair, with Cuban revenue stamp printed over	2'50
553 Victoria, 1850, 1d. red, <i>perforated</i> , very fine specimen, but has lost lower left corner	15'25

The newly constructed J. W. Scott Co., Limited, of New York, held their 2nd Sale on January 31st last; the prices realized were very fair, the following being the best:—

LOT.	Price.
4 United States; "U. S. Mail, prepaid one cent," black on buff	\$4'70
9 United States, 1866, 3c. scarlet	6'60
14 United States, Executive Set complete, unused	8'50
48 United States, Petersburg, 5c. red, fine type on original envelope, cut close on one side	7'25
51 United States, Mobile 2c. black, on part of original envelope	15'00
52 United States, Mobile, 5c. blue, on part of original envelope	3'20
53 United States, Charlestown envelope 5c. blue, entire and unused	9'00
54 United States, Athens, 5c. plum, second type, fine used	7'20
60 Argentine Republic, 1876, 5c. red, rouletted	3'90
67 Azores, 1868, 20r. Bistre, unperforated	4'00
68 Azores, 50r. green, unperforated	3'00
69 " 80r. orange, "	3'00
120 Canada, 7½d. green, very fine, showing the engraver's name below	7'75
121 Canada, 10d. blue, beautiful unused, large margins	7'50
263 New Brunswick, 1s. violet	31'00
285 Nova Scotia, 1s. violet	24'50
301 Peru, 1857, 1r. blue, P.S.N. Co., genuine original	34'00
327 Queensland, 1882, £1. green	1'50
342 St. Vincent, ½d. on half of 6d., both sides fine unused (2)	4'00
343 St. Vincent, 1d. on 6d., green, fine unused	3'50
358 South Australia, £1, fine used	3'20
375 Sweden, 1855, 3sb. used, original	1'10
377 " " 24sb. " "	1'30
403 United States of Colombia, 1861, 2½c. black	6'00
486 Switzerland, Zurich, 1843, 4r. black, vertical lines	12'00
487 Switzerland, Zurich, 1143, 6r. black, horizontal lines	1'50
489 Switzerland, Winterthur, 2½r. red and black	2'15
490 Switzerland, Neufchatel, 5c. red and black	2'75

MESSRS. CHEVELEY AND Co. held their 8th sale in London, on Feb. 14 and 15 last. The following are the best lots sold with prices realized:—

LOT.		Price. s. d.
26	British Guiana, Provisional 2c. yellow, with border of grapes	100 0
27	British Guiana (1853), 1c. and 4c. two grand specimens	28 0
33	Buenos Ayres, Steamship, 3 pesos green	52 0
34	Canada, 12 pence, black, surcharged "Specimen"	23 0
35	Cape of Good Hope, wood blocks, 1d. and 4d. very fine	37 0
47	Ceylon, imperf., 2s.	44 0
53	" Star, perforated, 8d. yellow brown	31 0
59	Ceylon, no wmk. 5d. brown	21 0
60	" no wmk. 6d. and 1s. both unused	44 0
62	Ceylon, Rare Provisional, 5 on 24c. plum, fine	16 0
65	Ceylon "Service" set of 7, very fine	31 0
67	" " 2/- Imperforate	44 0
70	Confederate States, 1863, 10c. perf., on original envelope used	24 0
72	Confederate States, Charlestown, 5c. blue, used on original envelope, slightly clipped at one side, but fine. U.S. "Agriculture," complete set of 9 unused	44 0
74	Confederate States, Mobile, superb unsevered pair of 5c. blue, used on original envelope	70 0
84	Fiji, 2d. in black on 6c. on 3d. green, with V.R. in Roman type	64 0
132	Levant, 1870, provisional, 10 paras, blue and brown unused	46 0
133	Levant, 1870, provisional, 2 piastres, red and blue, unused	34 0
166	Naples (Head) $\frac{1}{2}$ Tornese, $\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 5, 10, and 50gr. All without head in centre, and all used	37 0
169	Newfoundland, 4d. Vermilion, used... ..	38 0
170	" 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Vermilion, fine unused	50 0
171	Newfoundland, 1s. Carmine-vermilion, fine, used	132 6
207	New Zealand. Pelure paper, 1d. vermilion, imperf.	46 0
215	New Zealand. Fiscal-postals, grand set of 16 as follows: 2/3, 2/6, 3/3, 4/3, 5/3, 6/3, 7/3, 8/3, 9/3, 10/3, £1, £2, £3, £4, £5 and £10	117 6
221	Nova Scotia, 1s. fine specimen	97 6
281	South Australia, 1s. orange, rouletted, unused, fine	55 0
285	Spain, Madrid, 3 cuartos, bronze	62 0
293	" 1853, 2rls. fine brilliant colour	49 0
296	" 1854, 1rl. light blue, unused	58 0

LOT		Price. s. d.
302	Sweden, error, 20c. red, with word "Tretio," unused	55 0
305	Switzerland, Vaud, 4c. black and red " Zurich, 4 rap	50 0
311	Tasmania, 1st issue, 1d., fine specimen	30 0
331	Turk's Islands, 1s. prune unused, scarce	54 0
335	United States, Providence, 10c. black, original	44 0
350	United States, 1853, envelope, 3c. wide labels, on white (Horner's No. 4) entire, used, very rare	44 0
351	United States, 1853, envelopes, 10c. green, with wide, and ditto with narrow labels (Horner's No 23 and 25) used, entire	22 0
371	West Australia, 1st issue, 2d. chocolate, rouletted, used	112 6
372	West Australia, 1st issue, 6d. bronze, rouletted	76 0
375	West Australia, 6d. green, rouletted	19 0
376	" " 1861, 4d. blue, used	47 6
377	" " 1862, 6d. purple brown on blenté unused	50 0

To Advanced Collectors and Others

WE have a very large stock of Old Colonial, West Indian, European, &c., which we shall be pleased to send on approval, at very moderate prices, for genuine Stamps. Books, Sheets, &c., sent to responsible people on receipt of first-class references or cash deposit.

Wholesale selections sent on approval to Dealers.

Provincial and Foreign Dealers, Collectors, &c., visiting London are requested to pay us a personal visit.

A large number of Rare and Medium Stamps always on view.

All Stamps sold by us guaranteed genuine in every respect.

Wanted good Collections and Rare Stamps, highest prices paid for same.

CALLF, PECKITT & CO.,
441 STRAND, LONDON W.C.,
ENGLAND.

To Advanced Collectors.

Rare German Envelopes ON SALE.

PRUSSIA, 4sgr., with inscription, large and small size.

BRUNSWICK, the rare large sizes.

OLDENBURG, both issues, large and small sizes.

GERMAN CONFEDERATION, almost all varieties of the Provisional overstamped, unused and in fine condition, &c., &c.

E. STOCK, BERLIN,
16 ENGEL UFER.

R. WINKLE,

IMPORTER OF

Foreign and Colonial Stamps,

CASTLE BROMWICH, NEAR BIRMINGHAM,
ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

SPECIAL BARGAINS AND NEW ISSUES.

	EACH.		Doz.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
British Honduras, small sur., 10c.				
on 4d. violet	1	6	15	0
British Honduras, 20c. on 6d.,				
yellow	3	0	34	0
British Honduras, 2 red. on 50				
on 1s.	5	0	48	0
Gibraltar, unsurcharged, set of 6	4	9	—	
" surcharged, including				
error, 25c. on 2d.	5	0	—	
Salvador, 1c. on 3c. brown	0	6	2	6
Mexico, 1872, set of 5 ... per set	3	0	24	0
" 1874, " 5 ... "	1	0	10	0
" Port de Mar., 1875, black				
originals set of 7	0	9	3	0
Labuan, 2c. on 8, small surcharge,				
not priced in Gibbons, very				
rare	2	0	20	0
Victoria, one pound, orange, used				
postally	4	0	44	0
Newfoundland, 3d., 4d., 6d., 5d.,				
5d., 6d., 6½d., 8d., 1s., set				
of 9	6	6	—	
Virgin Isles, ½d. orange	1	6	15	0
St. Lucia, 2½ on vermilion	0	9	8	0

SPECIAL BARGAINS, &c.—Continued.

	EACH.		Doz.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Tobago, 2½ on 6d., brown	1	0	10	0
Grenada, ½ violet	0	6	3	0
Newfoundland, 5d. red-brown	0	10	7	0
" 5d. lake	0	10	7	0
" 6½d. lake	1	0	9	0
" 8d. lake	1	3	12	0
" 1s. lake	1	6	17	0
St. Lucia, ½ sur. on emerald green	4	0	42	0
" 6d. black on violet	0	9	9	0

CHEAP WHOLESALE LINES.

	DOZ.		SETS.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Heligoland, set of 15	5	6		
Guatemala Bird, set of 5	5	0		
" Native Head	9	0		
Travancore, set of 3	10	0		
Servia	3	6		
English Locals, sets of 80	8	0		
Mexico, 10 varieties, per 100	1	9		
South American, 30 varieties, per 100	4	6		
750 varieties, all different, per packet	10	0		
1,000, all different, over 150 unused, per pkt.	14	6		

∴ The above only for Cash with order.

SPECIAL MONTHLY PACKET for March contains 500, all different, including New Provisional Salvador, 1c. on 3c.; New Salvador, 1c. green; New Virgin Isles; New Suazeland, ½d. on 5s.; Orange Free State; new issue Gibraltar; surcharged Peru; 10 rare essays and proofs, and others, good free 6s. 2d.

Sheets of Stamps sent on approval. 1,500 varieties at 1d. each sent on approval. 150 different cheap sets sent on appro. A large stock of rarities on hand. 60 different unused English 1d. red plate Nos. for 16s. Wanted consignments of Stamps from the West Indies and South America, cash or exchange sent per return mail. Collectors Duplicates exchanged from the Colonies.

In answering Advertisements, please mention this paper.

Selling off a Splendid Stamp Collection.

DATE.		NEW.	USED.	DATE.		NEW.	USED.
		£ s.	£ s.			£ s.	£ s.
Azores Islands—							
1868.	5 reis, black ...	1 12	—				
	10 „, yellow ...	0 16	—				
	20 „, bistre ...	0 7	—				
	50 „, green ...	0 12	—				
	80 „, orange ...	0 18	—				
Bhore—							
1880.	2 4 8 annas, 1 rupee, set	2 0	—				
1880.	1 rupee, yellow, single...	1 0	—				
Bolivia—							
1867.	100 centavos, blue ...	0 4	—				
	5 „, violet ...	1 0	1 4				
	10 „, brown ...	—	1 16				
	50 „, blue ...	3 0	—				
	100 „, green ...	2 0	—				
1868.	500c. black (9 stars)	1 15	—				
Buenos Ayres—							
1858.	2 pesos blue ...	—	0 12				
	5 „, yellow... ...	10 0	—				
	4 „, brown... ...	1 6	—				
	1 „, bistre (11N.Ps)	1 0	—				
Madeira—							
1868.	5 reis black ...	1 12	—				
	50 „, green ...	0 8	—				
	80 „, orange ...	0 10	—				
Mauritius—							
1847.	2 pence blue Post Office on letter ...	—	200 0				
1848.	1p. red on bluish <i>Post Paid</i>	4 0	—				
1859.	2p. light blue ...	2 0	—				
1862.	1sh. green, perforated ...	6 0	—				
Moldavia—							
1858.	84 p. green on green p...	3 12	—				
	40 p. blue on bluish p. ...	0 6	0 4				
	40 p. blue on white p. ..	0 4	0 4				
	5 p. black Newspapers..	1 2	—				
Naples—							
1858.	50 gr lake ...	0 16	—				
1860.	½ torn Trinacrie ...	—	8 16				
New Brunswick—							
1857.	1 shilling violet ...	—	4 8				
New Caledonia—							
1881.	5 inverted on 75c. pink...	1 8	—				
Newfoundland—							
1857.	6 p. red ...	—	1 0				
	6½ p. red ...	2 10	—				
Pacific Steam Navigation Co.—							
1857/58.	A set of 9 stamps ...	4 0	—				
1858	½ peso, yellow ...	—	2 8				
Philippine Islands—							
1854/55.	10c. dark crimson ...	1 12	—				
	10c. pink ...	1 12	—				
Russian Offices in the Levant—							
1863.	6 kop blue, large size ...	0 16	—				
1865.	ship, white types—						
	(5k.) brown and red ...	3 5	—				
	(20k.) blue and red ...	4 0	2 5				
Saxony—							
1850.	3 Pf. red... ...	—	4 8				
Schleswig Holstein—							
1850.	1 sch. blue ...	0 8	—				
	2 „, pink ...	1 4	—				
Spain—							
1851.	2 Rs. vermilion ...	10 0	—				
1852.	2 „, red ...	6 0	—				
1853.	2 „, vermilion ..	6 0	—				
Sweden—							
1855.	8 skill. Banco yellow ...	0 10	—				
	24 „, red ...	0 16	—				
Switzerland—							
1845.	Basle, 2½ rappen... ...	1 8	1 8				
1844.	Geneva, 10c. green, post cantonal, double stamp.	—	6 0				
1849.	5c. on yellow green ...	—	0 8				
	5c. black and red ...	0 18	0 10				
Tasmania—							
1853.	1 p. blue... ...	2 0	—				
Victoria—							
1868.	5 sh. blue, yellow paper...	4 0	—				

TERMS: NETT CASH WITH ORDER

PERRISSIN, 2 Rue Perdonnet, PARIS.

In answering Advertisements, please mention this paper.

AU PHARE DU LÉMAN.

C. M. GEOFFROY,

9 Quai Des Bergues, GENEVA,
SWITZERLAND,

Asks for good Stamps on approval, with reasonable discount.
Would also exchange. Would make a deposit if desired.
Trial Lists and serious offers solicited.

References:—

MOENS, Brussels; SCHLESINGAR, Berlin; VEDEL, Copenhagen;
STANLEY-GIBBONS, London; SCOTT STAMP AND COIN CO.,
New York; PHILLIPS, Birmingham; and the principal Bankers
of Geneva.

Specialite: RARE OLD SWISS STAMPS.

E. T. PARKER,

BETHLEHEM, PA., U.S.A.,

Will send to any Collector

FREE OF CHARGE,

A Copy of his Monthly Priced-List of

POSTAGE STAMPS.

THOMAS RIDPATH & Co.

12 CHURCH STREET,

—LIVERPOOL, W.—

STAMP

IMPORTERS,

STAMPS BOUGHT, SOLD OR EXCHANGED.

SPECIALITIES IN RARE STAMPS,

ENTIRE ENVELOPES & POST CARDS.

FINEST STOCK OF POST CARDS IN THE WORLD

**Approval Sheets against Cash Deposit,
or Satisfactory References.**

*WANTED, and Good Prices given for, all kinds of Rare
Stamps and Collections, also Common Colonials, Central and
South American, in quantities.*

OTHER STAMPS, CASH, OR GOODS OF ANY KIND
SENT IN PAYMENT.

Frankford Stamp Co., Stamp Importers,
PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A.

“Universal Philatelic Advertiser.”

In the latter part of February we issue *The Universal Philatelic Advertiser*. This Journal will be published for the firm's advertisements; but outside advertisements, to a limited space, will be accepted at 50 cents an inch, 90 cents for 2 inches, \$2.50 a column, and \$4.50 a page, (3 times for \$12.00). This Journal will connect the stamp trade of America and Europe.

It will have an extensive circulation throughout the world, especially in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Southern and Central America. It will be advertised in all the Philatelic papers, and will prove a good advertising medium for all dealers and collectors.

First three numbers will go to every A. P. A. and C. P. A. member, and 1,200 of each of the first three numbers will be sent to the 3,500 names in Mekeel's address book. If you wish space, let us hear from you at once. Terms are cash with order. Subscription, 25 cents a year to United States, Canada, and Mexico; 35 cents to Europe and Countries in the Postal Union; 70 cents to all other Countries.

IMPORTANT! READ!!

Our business has been mainly the Wholesale Trade, but we are now to open a Retail Business, and desire soon to issue a complete Price List. To do this we must have a full stock.

We need all kinds of every country, especially **Great Britain and her Colonies**. Persons having any bargains to offer, are invited to send them to us for **prompt settlement** of cash, exchange, or advertising space in the *Universal Philatelic Advertiser*, or some of each. Senders must know that we are the **cheapest and most reliable Wholesale Dealers in America**, and must therefore buy only genuine Stamps, at the lowest price, in order to sell likewise.

BEST RATES PAID FOR RARE AND SCARCE STAMPS.

Until further notice we will supply these

++ SPECIAL OFFERS ++

FOR CASH IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE EXTRA.

South and Central America and Mexico,		
100 varieties to every 500 stamps, a		\$
splendid mixture guaranteed	500	for 5.00
Ditto ditto ditto	1,000	„ 9.00
Ditto ditto ditto	5,000	„ 40.00
Same Countries, over 60 varieties	1,000	„ 6.00
Ditto ditto	5,000	„ 25.00
U.S. Treasury Department, 3c and 6c,		
brown, fine	500	„ 3.00
Guatemala, 1881-86, 1c and 5c, 4 varieties,		
fine	1,000	„ 7.50
Ditto ditto ditto	5,000	„ 35.00
Hawaii Islands, 1c green	100	„ .75
Ditto 2c rose	100	„ .40
U.S. Stamps at one-third of value, 100 kinds		
for \$1.50	10 pks.	„ 10.00
British Guiana, 1881, 1 on 48c, red, fine ...	each	„ 1.00
Ditto ditto ditto	10	„ 7.00
Ditto 1889, Provis. 2c. black	each	„ 1.00
Ditto ditto 2c. „ and red	10	„ 1.50
Confederate Local of Statesville, only one		
copy, used, fine		„ 13.00
Confederate Local of Salem, cut square, used,		
fine		„ 5.00
Mexico, 1879-82, 100c. (2 var.) 24, 25, 85,		
and 50 (2 var.), (Scott's Cat. price, \$11),		
unused set of 13 var.		„ 5.50
Mexico, 1882, 25c. and 10c. brown, errors,		
(Scott \$5 each), each \$1.25, both for		2.00

Many other offers to appear in our paper. **Subscribe the Remittance by Money order. RARE STAMPS** our Speciality. Wanted for Prompt Cash, 1869, 9c. and any other good U.S. Address—

Frankford Stamp Company, International Agency,
ALBERT B. QUIGLEY, Manager,
Member American Philatelic Association, 715 Frankford,
Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.

DOMINIC BROSNAN,

DEALER IN

Postage STAMPS

27 NEW OXFORD ST., LONDON, ENGLAND.

Selections of Rare Stamps sent on approval to collectors giving satisfactory references. Sheets sent out by me contain picked specimens of Old Stamps, principally British Colonials. Rare unused English Stamps always in stock.

All Stamps sold by me are guaranteed genuine in every respect.

RARE STAMPS and OLD COLLECTIONS WANTED FOR CASH.

STAMP COLLECTORS AND DEALERS.

I want Philatelic correspondence in Great Britain and her Colonies, and to such parties as may favour me with their duplicates I can guarantee satisfactory exchange.

Speciality of U.S. Department, Oceanic, and South American Stamps. Try one lot. Refer to Leading Dealers.

W. F. GREANY,
827 BRANNAN STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

F. J. BRIGHT & SON,

DEALERS IN

Scarce Foreign Stamps,

RARE STAMPS BOUGHT, SOLD, OR EXCHANGED

RARITIES now in Stock.

	£	s.	d.
Complete set United States Periodicals: 2c. to 60dols. Very fine set originals, unused	40	0	0
India Service, 4 annas, long rect. Very fine bright copy, lightly postmarked ...	4	0	0
India Service, 1867, 2 annas, black and lilac, fine used copy	1	15	0
Ditto, slightly chipped	1	10	0
New South Wales Laureated Head. 8d. orange, fine used	2	2	0
Ceylon Star Wmk. Perf. 8d. yellow brown. Fair copy used	1	0	0
Straits Settlements, 96c., unused, Perf. 12½	1	1	0
Hong Kong, 96c., yellow brown	0	7	6
Western Australia, 6d. Bronze, Rouletted, used	2	10	0
2d. Chocolate on Red, used	1	5	0

WANTED

a good collection about 10,000 varieties; also Afghan old European, and British Colonial Stamps.

F. J. BRIGHT & SON,
THE ARCADE, BOURNEMOUTH, ENGLAND.



R. R. BOGERT & CO.,
TRIBUNE BLDG, N. Y.
POSTAGE STAMPS

Revenue Stamps
ENVELOPES & POST-CARDS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

PRICED LIST POST CARDS - 25 cents.
"THE PHILATETIC WORLD," per annum 25 cents.

Collectors desiring to sell at Auction will do well to communicate with us. Our charges are reasonable, our Auctions are the best attended, and the prices obtained the highest.

America! America!!

The best Approved Sheets of Mexico, Central and South America, at very low prices, are sent to all on receipt of good Reference or Deposit.

HENRY GREMMEI,
85, NASSAU ST., NEW YORK,
Agent of the General-Anzeiger for Philatelic.
RETAIL & WHOLESALE PRICE LISTS FREE.

Old U.S. Postage Stamps, especially 1842-69 Issues, and 1872-88, 7, 12, 24, 30 and 90c. Wanted. Highest Cash or Exchange price paid.

WILLIAM LINCOLN,

+ STAMP DEALER, +

329 High. Holborn,

LONDON.

Wholesale Dealers are invited to send offers at lowest cash prices.

NOTICE!!

LARGE VARIETY PACKETS,

Cheapest in the trade, contain no fiscals or cut post cards.

750 VARIETIES, Post Free	16/-
1,000	19/6.
1,500	47/6.
2,000	£5.
3,000	£14.
500 EUROPE ONLY	12/-
200 ASIA AND AFRICA	10/-
400 NO EUROPE	21/-

Wholesale and retail lists, post free. Wholesale consignments sent on approval to dealers giving satisfactory references. Commissions taken for the London Auction Sales, Catalogues, and terms on application. Rare stamps and large variety always in stock, sheets sent on approval. Correspondence, English and French, Sole Agent for Europe for the Philatelic Journal of America.

WM. BROWN, 115 CASTLE ST., SALISBURY.
Member A.P.A., I.P.U., Société Néersee. de Tunis, Amsterdam, &c.

STAMPS! STAMPS!!
PALMER'S BAZAAR

See **BRIC-A-BRAC, 1d.**

BUY, SELL, and EXCHANGE with PALMER, who agitated Parliament to pass an Act to stop forged stamps. Cheapest House. The Best Price given for Collections. Opinions given on Stamps gratis. 500 Stamps, all different, 6s. Stamps sent on approval.

J. W. PALMER,
281 STRAND, LONDON.
MY ONLY ADDRESS.

D. & M. DAVIS,
The Old Curiosity Shop,
2 & 3 LIVERY STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

Specially wanted for Cash,

Old American Copper Coins and Tokens.

LIST OF WANTS sent on application.

Old Collections of Stamps bought

Consignments of Current and Old Stamps wanted from all English Colonies.

CHEVELEY & CO.,
Stamp Auctioneers and Dealers,
ABERGAVENNY, ENG.,

SOLICIT consignments of Stamps, Cards, Envelopes, &c., in Collections or loose, to be included in their Auction Sales, which are held in London at frequent intervals, and are attended by all the important buyers.

CHARGE :—10 per cent. on the amount realized, but not less than 1s. on any single lot. *This covers all expenses.*

Moderate Charges! Prompt Settlements!

All kinds of Stamps bought sold or exchanged.

Wholesale List post-free on application.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

FREDK. R. GINN,
13 BARONET ROAD, LANSDOWNE ROAD,
TOTTENHAM, ENGLAND.

SPECIALITY—Old British Colonials, obsolete and scarce, United States and German States. HAVING JUST PURCHASED AN OLD AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF 9 000 VARIETIES, am in a position to supply nearly every obtainable stamp of all Countries at a low figure :—

SPECIAL LIST.

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The Epitome will be a valuable medium for Advertisers, as the circulation will be large.

Advertisements should be sent in not later than March 31st.

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WILLIAM BROWN,

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Otto Mangold, Frankfurt, a/m.
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35 OLD JEWRY, E.C.

THE
STAMP ADVERTISER
 AND
AUCTION RECORD:

A Monthly Magazine and Price List

FOR THE USE OF STAMP COLLECTORS AND DEALERS.

Edited by CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

Vol. I.

APRIL 14, 1890.

No 5.

PRICE 6D. EACH, OR SUBSCRIPTION 4/- PER ANNUM.

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CHAS. J. PHILLIPS,

28 Spring Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham,

ENGLAND.

The Stamp Advertiser and Auction Record.

VOL. I.

APRIL 14, 1890.

No. 5.

EDITORIAL.

IN another part of our paper we give the article promised last month—Rowland Hill v. Chalmers, by Major Evans; we wish it to be distinctly understood that we have no bias for one side or the other, and that we are not responsible for any opinions expressed in this article. All we want to do is to get at the truth in this matter, and to this end we freely open our columns to anyone who can throw light on this subject; and we shall be pleased to insert any articles or letters from all who can prove that any statements in this article are inaccurate.

We have pleasure in announcing that we have made arrangements to commence in our next number a list of "*New Issues and Varieties*," to be continued each month. We shall be much obliged if our readers will help us to make this list a really good one and as complete as possible, by sending us as *early as possible* any New Issues or Varieties of Perforation, Watermark, or Paper, that has not before been catalogued.

In our last number we stated that the variety of the 1d. English first issue, *in blue*, mentioned in Mr. Jeff's list, was probably a chemical change of colour produced in Germany. We now find that a genuine *1d. blue* exists as a *proof* or essay, a specimen of which is in the collection of the Earl of Kingston, with watermark "small crown." The Earl of Kingston writes us that he has seen two of the imitations—in one the red had not been fully discharged, showing through; and the other was nearly purple, showing an amalgamation of colour. This stamp should therefore be crossed out of "The Reference List," as being merely an essay or proof, of a considerable degree of rarity.

J. J. Casey, of New York, will shortly sell the collection of British Colonials of Mr. D. A. King, of Halifax, N.S. This collection, among its good

things, contains fourteen shades of the Canada 6d., on laid and wove paper; ½d. and 3d., on close *ribbed* paper; unsevered pair of 7½d., used; 1d. and 3d. 1868, on laid paper; 5d. Registered, IMPERF., error; a very fine lot of Nova Scotia Covers, including all varieties of bisected stamps. Prince Edward Island 2d., *rouletted*, used—first one ever offered for sale (of this stamp only three specimens are known to exist), and in perfect condition.

A TRIP TO AMERICA, by M. Giwelb.—We regret that we are unable this month to give a further portion of this article, as Mr. Giwelb has gone to Vienna, and has not sent us the MS. However, he promises a continuation for next month.

BLUETT v. WILSON AND GIBBONS.—We have only received an extra £25 this month to this fund, making £112 in all. As we are still a long way off the desired £250 we have decided to keep the list open until the end of the Exhibition, so as to give those who have not yet subscribed a chance to do so. We have handed over to Mr. T. A. Dennison, 71 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C., the Solicitor for the Defendants, a cheque for £70, all we have as yet received, and we shall be obliged if those gentlemen who have promised donations—but not paid them—will kindly send them to us at an early date. The following is the list to date of

SUBSCRIPTIONS PAID OR PROMISED.

	£	s.	d.
Ferrary, Philip von	20	0	0
Tapling, T. K.	10	0	0
Phillips, Chas. J.	10	0	0
"THE CORRESPONDENT"	5	5	0
Bacon, E. D.	5	0	0
Bull, Thomas	5	0	0
Brown, William	5	0	0
Coppet, F. de	5	0	0
Calman, G. B.	5	0	0
Nevill, C. H.	3	3	0
Corwin, C. B.	3	3	0
Buhl, Th. & Co.	3	3	0

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Cheveley & Co. - - -	£2	2	0
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Evans, Major E. B. - - -	2	2	0
Harrison, Gilbert - - -	2	2	0
Ridpath & Co. - - -	2	2	0
Smith Bros. - - -	2	2	0
Stafford, Smith & Co. - - -	2	2	0
Winch Bros. - - -	2	2	0
Whitfield, King & Co. - - -	2	2	0
Bogert, R. R. - - -	2	2	0
Scott Stamp and Coin Co. Ltd.	2	0	0
Dorsan, Astruc - - -	2	0	0
Schaupmeier, C. - - -	2	0	0
Burnett, M. - - -	1	1	0
Ransom, F. - - -	1	1	0
"A Sympathiser" - - -	1	1	0
Armitage, H. W. (per Th. Buhl and Co.) - - -	1	1	0
Lockyer, G. - - -	0	10	6
Hey, E. W. O. de la - - -	0	10	0
Clarke, H. - - -	0	10	0

£112 8 6

A REFERENCE LIST OF ENGLISH STAMPS.

(BY W. E. JEFF.)

PART III.

During the issuing of the Postage Stamps, a summary of which is given in this paper, the Postal Authorities appeared to have been in constant dread of forgery, so the issues were subjected to many changes as to design, watermarks, and paper. Perhaps our readers have suffered through the safety paper, as it was then called, not taking the printing of the stamps very well, the colour appearing very much like enamel and peeling off. This was obviated by adopting a white wove paper which has lasted until now. The watermarks also were changed, but how many of the general public ever look at them or know anything about them? So that the stamps will stick and serve the purpose intended for, they are satisfied. Now all the lettering is removed, cheapness and utility being the great things needed.

Many of the old issues had secret marks distributed about the stamps, notably the 4d., 6d., 9d., 1s. of the small letter series. This issue had a thin

white hair-line drawn diagonally through the corners of the letter blocks. The 4d. and 6d. were actually issued to the public, but the 9d. and 1s. were withheld, though specimens are to be found in some fine collections.

As the before-named qualities were required, viz., cheapness and utility, other matters had to be sacrificed; this perhaps accounts for the poorness of many of the designs of new issues. Take for instance, the first issue of the Threepence which was a splendid design in very fine colour, and contrast it with the present admixture of chocolate and biliousness, and I think the decision will be that we are improving backwards. Still we will hope for better times and better stamps.

An apology is due to our readers for the jumble made by the printers in the summary of last month. The idea of numbering the issues was to enable collectors to identify the stamps easily. It will be seen that the description of No. 6 is given, but both number and value are left out. Therefore, after No. 5, read as follows:—

Issue I. Description of design as of ONE SHILLING on "Dickinson paper" not perforated.

Dies 1, 2, 3, 4.

6. 1848. November 6th. 10d. brown, shades.

SUMMARY.

Issue I. Design as of last issue. Wmk. large garter, (second size) perf. 14.

21. 1856. Die I (b) on safety paper.

4d. carmine, shades.

22. (c) on white paper.

4d. carmine, shades.

Issue I. Head of Queen in circle, in rectangular frame, Wmk. heraldic flowers, white pp. perf. 14.

Plate I.

23. 1856. Oct. 21st, Die I. 6d. Lilac, shades.

Varieties.

Plate I, on safety pp. imperf.

„ I, on white „ „

Issue I. Head of Queen in oval, in rectangular frame, Wmk. heraldic flowers, white pp. perf. 14.

Plate I.

24. 1856. Nov. 1. Die I. 1/- green, shades.

Varieties.

Plate I, on safety pp. imperf.

„ I, „ white „ „

Issue V. Design as last issue, wmk. large crown, perf. 16. White lines above and below head. Thin.

25. 1857. Die I. (a) 2d. blue, shades.

(b) On white pp. perf. 14.

26. 2d. blue, shades.

Varieties.

Both imperf.

Issue I. Description of design as last, Wmk. large garter, (third size) white paper, perf. 14.

27. 1857. Die I (*d*). 4d. pink, shades.
Issue VI. Design as of last issue, but with some alterations. Head re-touched, letters in all corners, plate numbers in frame at sides, wmk. large crown, white pp. perf. 14.
Plates 7, 8, 9, 12.
28. 1858 (July). Die II. White lines above and below head. Wide.
2d. blue, shades.
Varieties.
Plate 9, imperf.
,, 9, on thick pp. imperf.
for Paris Exhibition.
Issue I. Head of Queen in fancy curved border, in rectangular frame, POSTAGE above, and NINEPENCE below profile. Small white letters in corners, wmk. heraldic flowers, white pp. perf. 14. Plates 2 and 3.
29. 1862 (Jan. 15). Die I. 9d. brown yellow, shades.
Varieties.
Plate 2, imperf.
,, 3, ,, with thin white line through blocks
Plate 3, as last perf.
Issue II. Design as last issue with, alterations. Head re-touched, small letters in corners, plate numbers introduced in frame at bottom, figure 1 for plate 3, figures 11 for plate 4, white pp., wmk. large garter (third size), perf. 14.
Plate 4 has a thin line drawn through letter blocks.
30. 1862. Jan. 15. Die II. 4d. vermilion, shades.
Varieties.
Plates 3 and 4, imperf.
Plate 4 on thin pp. imperf.
Issue I. Head of Queen in fancy border, enclosed in rectangular frame. Small white letters in corners, wmk. heraldic flowers, white pp. perf. 14. Plates 2 and 3.
31. 1862. May 1. Die I. 3d. carmine, shades.
Varieties.
Plate 2, with reticulated ground.
,, 2, without ,, ,, perf.
,, 3, has white dot in border at side, imperf.
,, 3, on safety pp., perf.
Issue II. Design as last issue. Small letters in corners, SIX and PENCE separated by hyphen, white paper, wmk. heraldic flowers, perf. 14. Die re-touched. Plates 3 and 4. The last has a thin white line drawn through letter blocks.
32. 1862. September. Die II. 6d. lilac, shades.
Varieties.
Plates 3 and 4, imperf.
Issue II. Head of Queen in oval border, die re-touched. Small white letters in angles, plate numbers in frame at sides, white paper, wmk. heraldic flowers, perf. 14. Plates 2 and 3.
Plate 2 marked No. 1 on stamp.
33. 1862. October. Die II. 1/- green, shades.
Varieties.
Plates 2 and 3 imperf.
Plate 3 has thin line through letter blocks.
- Issue VI. Description of design as last issue, but letters in all corners, plate numbers in frame at sides, white paper, wmk. large crown, perf. 14.
Plates 69 to 225, except Nos. 69, 75, 77, 126, 128.
34. 1864. May 15. Die II. 1d. red, rose, shades of each Varieties.
Plates 70, 103, 107, 116, 120, 121, 136, 148, imperf.
,, 103 in black, on soft white pp. for Paris Exhibition.
,, 116 on usual paper, but imperf. (Cardiff.)
,, 127, 156, 191, on thin paper, perf.
,, 148, 156, perf. three ways.
35. 1864. Re-issue of Die I of ONE PENNY in black on paper watermarked large crown, imperforate.
Die I. 1d. black.
Issue III. Head of Queen re-touched, and new arrangement of frame. Large white letters in corners. Plate numbers in frame at sides. White pp. wmk. heraldic flowers, perf. 14.
Plates 4 and 5.
36. 1865. February. Die III. (*a*) 1/- green, shades.
Varieties.
Plates 4 and 5 imperf.
Issue II. Design re-arranged, Head slightly altered, large white letters in angles. Plate numbers in small circles at sides, in frame, white paper, wmk. heraldic emblems, perf. 14.
Plates 4 and 5.
37. 1865. March 1. Die II (*a*) 3d. carmine, shades.
Varieties.
Plates 4 and 5 imperf.
Issue III. Alteration in frame and die re-touched. Large white letters in corners. Plate numbers introduced into frame in small circles at bottom above the letters, white pp. wmk. heraldic flowers, perf. 14. Plates 5 and 6.
38. 1865. April 1. Die III (*a*). 6d. lilac shades.
Varieties.
Plates 5 and 6 imperf.
,, 5 without wmk., perf.
,, 5 wmk. rose spray.
Issue III. The design altered. Large white letters in corners. Plate numbers in small circles, white paper, wmk. large garter (third size), perf. 14. Plates 7 to 14.
39. 1865. August. Die III. 4d. vermilion, shades.
Varieties.
Plates 7 to 14, imperf.
Issue II. Changes made in design. Large white letters in corners. Plate numbers in small circles above letters at bottom of frame, white paper, wmk. heraldic flowers, perf. 14.
Plates 4 and 5.
40. 1865. Dec. 1. Die II (*a*). 9d. yellow brown, shades.
Varieties.
Plates 4 and 5, imperf.
Issue I. Head of Queen, with diadem, in circle, in rectangular frame. POSTAGE above and TENPENCE below head, in frame. Large white letters in corners. Plate numbers in circles above letters in bottom corners. White paper, wmk. "Rose Spray," perf. 14.
Plates 1 and 2.

41. 1867. July 1. Die I. 10d. red brown, shades.
Varieties.
Plates 1 and 2 imperf.
Issue I. Head of Queen, with diadem in oval band, enclosed in rectilineal frame. TWO SHILLINGS above and POSTAGE below head. Plate numbers in circles at bottom of frame above the large white letters which are inserted in the corners. White paper, wmk. "Rose Spray" perf. 14. Plates 1 and 3.
42. 1867. July 1. Die I. 2/- blue, shades deep to pale.
Varieties.
Plates 1 and 3 imperf.
Issue I. Head of Queen with diadem in circle, surrounded by band of Greek pattern. POSTAGE above, and 5 SHILLINGS below head. Large white letters in corners. Plate number inserted in small circle at base of bust, and the whole design enclosed in rectilineal figure. White pp., wmk. "Rose Spray," perf. 15. Plates 1, 2, 4.
43. 1867. July 1. Die I. 5/- pink, shades.
Varieties.
Plates 1, 2, 4, imperf.
Issue III. Design as last issue, white paper, wmk. changed to "Rose Spray," perf. 14. Plates 4, 5, 6, 7.
44. 1876. August. Die III (b). 1/- green, shades.
Varieties.
Plates 4, 5, 6, 7, imperf.
Plate 5, wmk. heraldic flowers.
Issue II. Design as last issue, wmk. changed to "Rose Spray," white paper, perf. 14. Plates 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.
45. 1867. October. Die II (b). 3d. rose, shades.
Varieties.
Plates 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, imperf.
Issue III. Design as last issue. Wmk. changed to "Rose Spray," white paper, perf. 14. Plate 6.
46. 1867. October. Die III (b) 6d. lilac, shades.
Variety.
Plate 6, imperf.

LEEDS PHILATELIC COMMITTEE.

In celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the first issue of Postage Stamps in England, on the 6th May, 1840, an EXHIBITION OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN STAMPS will be held, by kind permission of the Council of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, in the large Zoological Room of their Museum, Park Row, Leeds, to commence on *Monday, May 5th*, and close on *Saturday, May 10th*.

It is not proposed to show separate collections, but to ask all persons co-operating to unite in forming a continuous series of the Postage Stamps,

Post Cards, Newsbands, &c., of all countries, special prominence being given to those of Great Britain and the British Colonies. It would be necessary that each country (or set of Stamps) be shown by the collector who can do so to the best advantage; and it is desirable that there should be a large number of exhibitors, each showing the country or countries in which he is specially strong.

To this end, collectors are invited to communicate with the undersigned, stating the nature and extent of their collections, and giving particulars as to the countries most strongly represented in them.

It is necessary for purposes of exhibition that the Stamps be mounted on cards. These will be supplied on application, or the exhibitor may find his own; the dimensions to be 9 inches in width and 12 in height.

These dimensions are recommended with a view of securing uniformity in the exhibits, and as conforming to the dimensions of the available glass.

The necessary combination of perfect security for the exhibits with the utmost facility for their ready inspection, will be ensured by the fact that they will all be under lock and key, and that the greater portion of them will be shown perpendicularly at the level of the eye, behind the plate-glass of museum cases, in a room well lighted by means of skylights.

A special case will be devoted to the exhibition of Mulready Envelopes and the numerous Skits and Lampoons to which they gave rise; and another special case to the exhibition of a series of Envelopes and Covers in illustration of the written Surcharges used before stamps came into use. In this respect many persons not collectors may be disposed to lend specimens from their old correspondence.

WM. DENISON ROEBUCK,

Sunny Bank, Leeds.

T. KERSHAW SKIPWITH,

13 Victoria Rd., Hyde Park, Leeds.

Messrs. Phillips, Lea and Davies held a sale on March 15th, at which a block of four 12d. Canada were offered for sale, and were knocked down for £82, amidst the cries of "buyer," "buyer," "name." The Auctioneer, however, declined to give the desired information, and the general impression was that the stamps were not sold. We hear that since then they have changed hands privately.

AMERICAN NOTES.

Your great Philatelic libel case has excited considerable attention on this side, and wonder is expressed at the large verdict rendered, which could hardly have been the result had this action been brought in any United States court on the evidence presented at your trial. In this country we are accustomed to calling a spade a spade, and taking our chances.

♦♦

There has been considerable furore created here and abroad of late, by a certain U.S. dealer who has sought to boom the used purple 90c. U.S., by elevating his price to 50 cents each, and predicting their near future value at \$1.00. In the meantime the price at retail in New York is weak at 25c. each, and unused specimens were purchased at the New York P.O. for use in my firm's correspondence within a week. I fancy that this wished-for enhancement of value, as regards this particular stamp, is in the dim vista of the far-off future.

♦♦

I cannot learn that any of our Philatelists are intending to send any stamps to your London Exhibition. The prevailing opinion seems to be that the risk is too great as regards safety in transit. Moreover, our own Exhibition next summer will naturally command first place in our affections, and to that will be given the large amount of time necessary to properly mount a fine exhibit. Were it not for this latter fact, I would be inclined to forward my 800 specimens of Government Confederate issues, as an evidence of what careful American research will produce.

♦♦

The great Brock Auction Sale (by the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Ltd.,) is now over, after having occupied three evenings (of three hours each,) of philatelic attention. The total amount realised for account of Mr. Brock only, was \$8576.77, to which is to be added \$1133.90 sold for account of other parties, bringing up the grand total to \$9710.64. This is, I believe, the most important sale as to amount in value ever held here or elsewhere.

♦♦

I see that Mr. Giwelb has given us a cursory glance only, and has overlooked some of our idiosyncrasies; for instance we never say "The Broadway," but simply "Broadway." When I was

a lad, I used to read juvenile works published by Geo. Routledge and Sons, at the Broadway, Ludgate, London. Perhaps my friend Giwelb fancied he was in London when he was stopping at the Grand Central Hotel. If so, he was mistaken. For his comfort, I will state that those telegraph poles on Broadway which displeased him so, have since all been taken down by municipal authority. I wonder if he dropped a hint to the "powers that be" while he was in our midst, which resulted in prompt action on their part.

Furthermore, there is no "International Philatelic Society," which has branches in Staten Island and Brooklyn. We have the National Philatelic Society in New York, the Staten Island Philatelic Society in Staten Island, and the Brooklyn Philatelic Club in Brooklyn, all separate and distinct organizations. I'm afraid that Mr. Giwelb was deceived by the original "tricked" Scott, whom he found so pleasant. The Auction Sales commence at 7-30 or 8 p.m., and never at 7. The Auctioneer's name on the occasion of October 21st was Merwin and not Bangs, and so on *ad infinitum*. Try again, friend Giwelb! One word, re American Hotels. It is a pity that Mr. Giwelb did not mention the name of one of the best Hotels in Washington "in which the food served was just fit for pigs." I have been there more times than I have fingers and toes, and have never found any such food in any of the good Hotels, and I know them all. Perhaps Mr. Giwelb strayed over into the negro quarter by mistake. His comments upon the Woodward Sale are very just and to the point. It was a pretty rank bit of cataloguing.

♦♦

I only returned from my Western jaunt a few days before Mr. Giwelb's departure for home, hence I saw but little of him. That little however told me that he knew a thing or two about his business, and could give many points to our American dealers, who operate almost entirely upon the face of a stamp, *a la* Pendragon, of ancient fame. I am glad to state, however, that many of our prominent collectors are resolving themselves into Specialists, and this, *per se*, is forcing our dealers to go more into the niceties of their business than they have ever done before. We are gradually emerging from our chrysalis state, and will, I trust, soon burst upon the world fully fledged philatelic butterflies.

C. B. CORWIN.

New York, March 26th, 1890.

PRICE LIST.

PART V.



NOTE. The following prices are for *used* specimens, *in fine condition*, and we can supply all of them *except* those marked with a star (*) at side; these are not at present in stock, but we shall be pleased to receive orders for them, which we will book and execute in rotation as soon as we obtain them.

QUEENSLAND.

The first issue of Queensland is stated to have been issued in 1861, but we have a sixpenny Imperf. on original letter, postmarked, "Brisbane, Dec. 1860." We therefore venture to give 1860 as the date of the first issue of this country.

No.	Date.	Paper.	Value.	Colour.	Watermark.	Perforation.	Price. s. d
1	1860	... White wove	...	1d. carmine	... large six-rayed star	Imperf.	15 0
2	"	"	"	2d. deep blue	"	"	*60 0
3	"	"	"	6d. dark green	"	"	24 0
4	"	"	"	1s. grey-lilac	"	"	50 0
5	1861	"	"	1d. carmine	"	Perf. 14 & 15	5 0
6	"	"	"	2d. blue	"	"	3 6
7	"	"	"	3d. dark brown	"	"	5 0
8	"	"	"	6d. green	"	"	1 9
9	"	"	"	1s. lilac	"	"	7 6
10	1864	... Thick Yellowish wove	...	1d. orange-red	... No wmk.	Perf. 13	0 6
11	"	"	"	2d. blue	"	"	0 4
12	"	"	"	3d. brown	"	"	1 0
13	"	"	"	6d. green	"	"	0 4
14	"	"	"	1s. grey	"	"	1 0
15	"	"	"	2d. blue	"	<i>Imperf.</i>	*50 0
16	"	"	"	6d. green	"	"	40 0
17	"	... <i>Bluish wove</i>	"	2d. blue	"	Perf. 13	*15 0
18	1866	... Thick yellowish wove	...	4d. violet	"	"	1 6
19	"	"	"	5s. rose	"	"	3 6
20	1866	... White wove	...	1d. orange-red	... large six-rayed star	<i>Square</i> Perf. 13	2 0
21	"	"	"	2d. blue	"	"	2 0
22	"	"	"	6d. yellow green	"	"	4 0
23	1867	"	"	1d. orange-red	" Queensland Postage Stamps" in large script capital letters } Perf. 13		4 0
24	"	"	"	2d. blue	"	"	3 0

No.	Date.	Paper	Value.	Colour.	Watermark.	Perforation.	Price. s. d
25	1868	... White wove	...	1d. orange-red	"Queensland" in the sheet in large single lined Ro- man capitals and a small blunt star on each stamp	Perf. 13	0 9
26	"	"	"	2d. blue			"	0 9
27	1872-75	"	"	3d. brown	"	"	0 9
28	"	"	"	6d. green	"	"	0 6
29	"	"	"	1s. reddish-brown	"	"	4 0
30	"	"	"	1s. mauve	"	"	1 9
31	1869	"	"	1d. orange-verml.	Crown & Q.	"	0 3
32	1875	"	"	1d. rose-red	"	"	0 6
33	1869	"	"	2d. blue	"	Perf. 12 & 13	0 2
34	1876	"	"	3d. brown	"	Perf. 13	0 8
35	1869	"	"	6d. green	"	Perf. 12 & 13	0 3
36	1876	"	"	1s. mauve	"	Perf. 13	1 0
37	"	"	"	6d. emerald-green	No wmk.	"	15 0
38	"	"	"	1s. bright mauve	"	"	20 0
39	1875-83	... Lithographed thin white	4d. yellow	...	Crown & Q.	Perf. 12	1 0
40	"	"	2s. blue	...	"	"	2 6
41	"	"	2s.6d. vermilion	...	"	"	4 0
42	"	"	5s. orange-brown	...	"	"	10 0
43	"	"	1os. brown	...	"	"	10 0
44	"	"	2os. pink	...	"	"	7 0
45	1879-80	... Medium white	1d. orange-brown	...	"	"	0 2
46	"	"	1d. yellow	...	"	"	*100 0
47	"	"	2d. blue	...	"	"	0 1
48	"	"	4d. yellow	...	"	"	0 6
49	"	"	6d. green	...	"	"	0 2
50	"	"	1s. mauve	...	"	"	0 3
51	"	"	1d. orange-brown	...	Variety "QUEENSLAND"	"	5 0
52	1880	... White wove	...	{ 1/2d. on 1d. black and orange-brown }	Crown & Q.	Perf. 12	5 0
53	"	"	"	"	"	Variety "QUEENSLAND"	*50 0
54	"	{ White wove with a purple band of a Burelé pat- tern on back }	1d. orange-brown	...	No wmk.	Perf. 12	10 0
55	"	"	2d. blue	...	"	"	20 0
56	May, 1882	White wove	2s. blue	...	Crown & Q.	"	0 9
57	"	"	2s. 6d. vermilion	...	"	"	2 6
58	"	"	5s. carmine	...	"	"	2 0
59	"	"	1os. brown	...	"	"	3 6
60	"	"	2os. green	...	"	"	4 0
61	1883	"	1d. vermilion	...	"	"	0 1
62	"	"	1d. yellow	...	"	"	*40 0
63	"	"	2d. blue	...	"	"	0 1
64	"	"	4d. yellow	...	"	"	0 3
65	"	"	6d. green	...	"	"	0 1
66	"	"	1s. mauve	...	"	"	0 2

STAMPS FOR REGISTERED LETTERS.

67	Nov. 1861	White wove	...	(6d.) dull ochre	large star.	Perf. 14 & 15	8 0
68	1865	"	...	(6d.) yellow	"	Square. Perf. 13	6 0
69	"	"	...	(6d.) "	"	Imperf.	*60 0

THE CHALMERS'-HILL CONTROVERSY.

To the Editor of "The Stamp Advertiser."

Sir,—With reference to your Editorial Note promising your American correspondents an article on the above subject from the pen of Major Evans, permit me to state that this gentleman, as a personal friend of Mr. Pearson Hill, has for years been my great opponent, besides having had no opportunity of reading my latest publications. Any writer of unbiassed judgment, such as the *Saturday Review* (which terms my late pamphlet "The true story of the Adhesive Stamp," while no London writer has expressed a contrary opinion), is better qualified to understand this matter than any mere Philatelist, however eminent as such, but who has been brought up to worship Sir Rowland Hill. In place, then, of putting the matter in the hands of a bitter partisan, why not have referred your American correspondents to the "Joint Committee of Investigation" appointed at the last A.P.A. Convention at St. Louis? As Major Evans has for years past been bombarding me in the American press, his opinions will convey nothing new to these correspondents, while only mystifying your home readers as being imperfectly informed. Indeed, now that the London Philatelic Society has admitted that Sir Rowland Hill did *not* originate the adhesive postage stamp, any opinion to the contrary on the part of Major Evans will wholly miss fire; and this the more completely that a second early stamp by James Chalmers has just been brought to light in the possession of Mr. H. G. Hansen, of Cardiff, a fac-simile of which, along with the Chalmers' stamp of 1834 now being exhibited in Vienna, will be exhibited by me at the forthcoming London Exhibition; also fac-simile of Chalmers' sheet of adhesives of February, 1838, now in the South Kensington Museum Library; the model upon which the first English stamp was executed by Messrs. Bacon and Petch, engravers, at the instance of Sir Rowland Hill, in 1840. Chalmers was thus many years ahead.

Yours, &c.,

PATRICK CHALMERS.

Wimbledon, March 17th, 1890.

I had nearly completed the paper which follows, when the foregoing letter was forwarded to me by the publisher, and I think it may save trouble if I reply at once to some of the statements contained in it:—

1. That I am "a personal friend of Mr. Pearson Hill." I simply contradicted this statement some two and a half years ago; I suppose I must now go into details. I saw Mr. Pearson Hill last December for the first and only time in my life, and I never had any correspondence with him until after I had commenced this article, a few weeks ago.

2. As to my not having read Mr. Chalmers' publications. To use his own expression, he "has for years past been bombarding me" with pamphlets and leaflets, in wrappers addressed by his own hand; and I can assure him that I have read them all diligently, including the opinions of the provincial press. I have before me now what I believe to be the latest, three sheets dated in January and February of this year. I trust Mr. Chalmers will continue to send me his publications, so that my collection may always be up to date.

3. A writer, even "such as the *Saturday Review*," requires something more than "unbiassed judgment" in a matter of this kind; he requires to study *both* sides of the question.

4. As a matter of fact, I was "brought up to worship" God, and the *Truth*.

5. "Major Evans has for years past been bombarding me in the American press." To the best of my recollection I have only fired three shots at Mr. P. Chalmers in the American press. The first of these was a letter which appeared in the *Philatelic Journal of America* for March, 1887. This was really aimed at the St. Louis Philatelic Society, which had adopted a resolution in favour of Mr. Chalmers' claim, and I, as a member of the Society, wrote asking upon what evidence their opinion had been formed. It apparently ricocheted off and hit Mr. Chalmers, whose response appeared in the May number, in which he implied that the evidence in favour of the date 1834 as that of his father's *invention*, was as clear as that of the date of my commission! I replied (shot No. 2) the following month, informing him that a Commission was an official document bearing its own date, and duly authenticated, and challenging him to produce similar evidence. I thought this had exploded his magazine, for he did not return my fire. Shot No. 3 was a letter in the *American Journal of Philately* for October, 1888. These three humble little *billets* seem to have had the effect of a whole bombardment upon Mr. Chalmers (who apparently agrees with Lord Dundreary that "every *billet* has its bullet") and to have produced a panic, at which I can but feel flattered.

6. "Now that the London Philatelic Society has admitted that Sir Rowland Hill did *not* originate the adhesive postage stamp." I submitted this statement to the Secretary of the Society, who replies as follows:—"The Chalmers-Hill controversy has not been discussed by the Society since the meeting held on October 28th, 1882, at which certain resolutions were passed, which you will find given in the *Philatelic Record* for November, 1882. Since that date the Society has seen no reason to modify or alter in any way the unanimous decision then come to."

These resolutions are given also in my article. Perhaps Mr. P. Chalmers will kindly give the authority for the statement made in his letter.

7. I am sure that all collectors will look forward with very great interest to seeing the "Chalmers' stamp of 1834 . . . at the forthcoming London Exhibition;" it constitutes, as far as I am aware, Mr. P. Chalmers' latest *find*, and is described in the following paragraph quoted from a circular of his, dated February, 1890:—"It is now about a year since I was first made acquainted with the existence of an original postage stamp of 1834, by James Chalmers, in the hands of the eminent Philatelist, Herr Sigmund Friedl, the proprietor of the extensive Stamp Museum at Vienna. Before fully accepting the genuine nature of this remarkable production and circulating this discovery in Philatelic quarters, I have waited to see the reception afforded to this possession of Herr Friedl amongst the Philatelic body in Germany. The result has been all that could be desired, the proofs produced by its possessor of such being a genuine stamp of the year 1834 by James Chalmers have been accepted as undoubted by his fellow-students of Philately in Germany, amongst whom a *fac-simile* has been circulated and the original inspected by the numerous Philatelists on the spot; while an examination of the stamp itself can leave no doubt in any unprejudiced mind that the stamp was produced by the same hand and in the same premises as James Chalmers' stamp of February, 1838, now in the South Kensington Museum Library, many '*fac-similes*' of which are in the hands of Philatelists throughout the world."

On receipt of a copy of this circular, I at once wrote to Herr Sigmund Friedl, asking him if he could kindly tell me the history of this curiosity, and how he knew that it was printed in 1834. He replied to the effect that he had found

it in a very fine collection of *proofs, essays, &c.*, which he purchased a few years ago from a person whose name he is not at liberty to mention; among them were (the following is a translation of a portion of the letter) *many of the proposals which were sent in when the English Parliament invited competition, at the introduction of stamps. Amongst all these papers was found also Chalmers' first "Essai," now generally known through photographic reproductions, but which at that time I neither knew nor recognised.*

It was only through a pamphlet by Mr. Patrick Chalmers, in which he fully described his father's first production, that my attention was drawn to the specimen, which till then had been unexplained.

It answered the description so exactly that I sent a photograph of it to Mr. P. Chalmers, in order to hear his opinion of it, saying that I could not help believing it was the very thing he had described.

My opinion was confirmed by himself and other experts, although I possess no documents to prove that the stamp was printed in 1834, even as I also found no paper, in the collection I describe, concerning its origin, object, &c.

I afterwards received from Herr Friedl a copy of the photograph of this essay; it is a circular, type-set design, and, except that the value is TWO PENCE, it corresponds so closely with the essays described by Mr. P. Hill in his paper of November, 1881 (*Ph. Record*, vol. iii. page 194), as to "leave no doubt in any unprejudiced mind that the stamp "was produced by the same hand and in the same premises," and at the same date as these latter, which were the proposals submitted in 1839.

S. In reply to a Treasury Circular of the 23rd August, 1839, "designs and suggestions for adhesive stamps . . . were received from no less than 49 different individuals."

"These 49 propositions, I may add, were divided into two classes, the first consisting of 19 propositions, which are recorded as containing some points worthy of consideration, and the second of 30 proposals which are pronounced to be useless. Mr. James Chalmers' suggestions are amongst the 30." And yet Mr. P. Chalmers gravely informs us that this particular one of the thirty rejected designs, or the earlier edition of it circulated in February, 1838, afterwards formed "the model upon which the first English stamp was executed by Messrs. Bacon and Petch, engravers, at the instance of Sir Rowland Hill, in 1840."

I understand that Mr. Patrick Chalmers has requested that his letter may be published at the same time as my article, so that the "readers may judge between us;" still, it would perhaps be uncharitable to suggest that the statements contained in it are a fair sample of those to be found in the rest of his writings.

EDWARD B. EVANS.

THE CHALMERS-HILL QUESTION.

BY MAJOR E. B. EVANS, R.A.

Having been invited by the Publisher of this Magazine to contribute an impartial article upon the above controversy, which has excited a great deal of interest on both sides of the Atlantic, I was obliged to refuse, on the ground that I had already formed a very decided opinion upon the matter and was thereby disqualified for writing such a paper as was desired. It was however pointed out to me, that probably there was no one who had studied the question at all closely without forming an opinion adverse to one side or the other, and that in this respect I was not more unfavourably situated

than others; I have therefore undertaken to write an article, in which, while not attempting to conceal my own prejudice, I will endeavour to give a full and fair statement of the claims on either side and the evidence adduced in support of them, such as may enable my readers to form an opinion for themselves, instead of resting satisfied with endorsing the opinions of others, without knowing upon what evidence those opinions may have been based.

We are all of us aware that, just fifty years ago, a vast and most important change was introduced into the Post Office system of this country; a change the extent and importance of which we of the present day are hardly able to appreciate or understand, because we were never familiar with the system that was superseded. We are so accustomed to placing our letters in envelopes and pre-paying the postage upon them by means of postage stamps, adhesive or impressed, that we can hardly realise the fact that, half a century ago, postage stamps did not exist; to prepay the postage on a letter to a friend was as unusual as it is nowadays to enclose a stamp for the prepayment of his reply; and that (except in the case of "franked" letters) an envelope was never used, because it would have entailed double postage being charged.

Still less, I think, can those of us, whose letter-writing days did not commence until long after the introduction of the present postal system, understand the immense difficulties which had to be overcome by the advocates of Post Office Reform between 1830 and 1840.

The advantages of the present system over the old seem to us so obvious, that we can hardly believe that years of hammering and worrying were required, before the Government of the day could be persuaded even to seriously consider the question of a thorough change; and we smile as we read that one high official predicted a ruinous loss of revenue as the result of any great lowering of the postal rates, on the grounds that but few additional letters would be written, while another objected that the number of letters would probably become so enormous that the Department would be quite unable to deal with them, and a Postmaster General expressed as his opinion upon the subject of the system of uniform rates and pre-payment of postage, that "of all the wild and visionary schemes he had ever heard or read of, this was the most extraordinary."

And yet I think that unless we study the history of that great postal reformation, and get some clear idea of the system then in existence, and of the course of reasoning and investigation which led to the elaboration and adoption of the system introduced in 1840, we are not in a position to weigh the evidence for and against the rival claims of Postal Reformers: because the value (if not the originality) of a suggestion depends not only upon the date at which it is made, but also, and far more, upon the circumstances under which it is made, and upon whether it is, or is not, accompanied by proof of its practicability. Thus, in the matter of uniform rates; no doubt there were hundreds or thousands of people who considered that the rates charged in the old days were far too high, and there were probably not a few who believed that letters might be conveyed from one end of Great Britain to another at a very low rate; but this was of no value unless they could show that it could be done. At the present day A. or B. (or I, for the matter of that,) may believe that railway passengers might be conveyed all over the United Kingdom at a uniform rate of one shilling apiece, irrespective of distance; but until C. comes along, with statistics compiled from all the railway traffic returns, and shows that such a scheme is practicable, the suggestions of A. and B. are useless; and if C. does succeed in proving his case and in getting his scheme adopted, surely he deserves all the credit of it, and A. or B. can hardly come forward

* Mr. Pearson Hill's Paper of November, 1881.

and claim that the scheme is his, on the grounds that it carries out the crude idea which he may have been the first to put forward.

The case, however, which we now have to consider is not quite of this nature; the main principles of the system elaborated by Rowland Hill, and finally adopted by the Post Office, were:—First, a uniform rate for letters under a certain weight, irrespective of distance, and irrespective of the number of pieces of paper of which they might be composed: and second, the prepayment of the postage instead of its collection on delivery. The question whether these main principles were original with Rowland Hill, or whether he in these respects adopted the ideas of others, has only very indirectly anything to do with the Chalmers-Hill controversy; the real point at issue between Mr. Patrick Chalmers and the representatives of Sir Rowland Hill, is, whether James Chalmers or Rowland Hill was the first to evolve the idea of prepaying postage by means of adhesive stamps.

Now the idea of collecting *Revenue* by means of stamps was by no means a new one even sixty years ago; and it must be remembered that the Post Office in this country had always been, and is still, looked upon as a source of revenue, the amount paid for postage being not solely for work and labour done, but in part a tax also, and a contribution towards the general revenue of the State; given therefore the idea of prepaying the postage instead of collecting it on delivery, it required no very great inventive genius to suggest that stamps, which had been employed for years for the collection of other sources of revenue, should be applied to this purpose also. In point of fact, the postage on newspapers was already collected by this means, as it really formed part of the tax imposed upon them; for although, I believe, the Post Office Department received no share of the Newspaper Tax, still the Newspapers were undoubtedly *franked* through the post by the stamp which they bore; both the general public and the Postal Officials were thus accustomed to seeing the franking of articles that passed through the post indicated by means of a stamp, and the applicability of a similar system to the prepayment of the postage upon letters, must have been obvious to anyone who, as I stated above, advocated prepayment at all.

There can be no doubt whatever that the Newspaper stamp, to which I have alluded, formed the kind of connecting link between the *Revenue* stamps, already in use, and the *Postage* stamps proper, which were afterwards issued; for as early as 1830, Mr. Charles Whiting suggested the issue of *stamped bands*, or wrappers, for the prepayment of postage on packets of printed matter other than Newspapers, evidently deriving his idea from the stamp impressed on the latter. From stamped wrappers for printed matter to stamped letter-sheets for writing upon, and stamped envelopes for enclosing letters in, was a very short step, but one which could only be taken after the adoption of the idea of prepaying postage on letters, which idea, as I previously stated, was quite contrary to the habits and customs of the period.

It will no doubt be objected that all I have said, so far, deals with what are termed "impressed stamps," as distinguished from adhesives, but let us see how far the distinction goes. The Newspaper stamp and the stamp on a letter-sheet are, I admit, strictly *impressed* stamps, but the stamps on wrappers and envelopes may be said to be only technically so; the stamp on a wrapper is not impressed upon the article which it franks, and the whole wrapper, when folded round a newspaper or packet, becomes practically an adhesive or attached stamp, and the same may be said of an envelope. French collectors of fiscal stamps divide

them into two classes, under the heads of "Timbres mobiles," and "Timbres fixes"; it is not necessary to classify postage stamps in this manner, because almost all would come into the one class, as we should have to acknowledge that stamped envelopes and stamped wrappers are quite as much *Timbres mobiles* as are adhesives, a fact that is fully recognised by those who collect them entire.

The idea was to attach something to the letter which should plainly indicate that the postage upon it was prepaid; Rowland Hill appears to have thought that the most convenient method of doing this would be by enclosing the letter in a stamped envelope, which probably also appeared to him to offer the greater protection to the Government against forgery and fraud; but on it being objected that this might not be convenient in all cases, he at once suggested that the stamp might be printed on a small piece of paper, its own size, and made adhesive. This most simple suggestion required no flourish of trumpets to herald it; it was made as if it was the most obvious and natural thing in the world; as indeed it must be acknowledged to have been, especially when we remember that adhesive revenue stamps, though not so common as they are now-a-days (as the present generation of tax-payers can easily believe) must still have been familiar enough to all who patronised patent medicines, at all events.

Subsequent experience showed that Rowland Hill was mistaken in one point (if indeed we are correct in crediting him with a prejudice in favour of the so-called *impressed* stamp); the public found the adhesive so far the more convenient, that stamped envelopes and letter-sheets were but little used in comparison, but how far this was due to the "Mulready" design, which excited so much ridicule, it is difficult to judge; possibly if the embossed envelopes had been issued in the first instance, and in a larger variety of sizes, they might have obtained more general acceptance. The universal verdict since, however, has been decidedly on the side of the *Adhesive Postage Stamp*, and it is with the history of the invention of this, or rather of the proposal to employ adhesive stamps for the prepayment of postage, that I now wish to deal.

The rival claims of Mr. Patrick Chalmers (on behalf of his father, Mr. James Chalmers, of Dundee), and of Mr. Pearson Hill (as the representative of his father, Sir Rowland Hill), may be very briefly stated. Mr. Patrick Chalmers asserts that his father had the idea of the employment of adhesive postage stamps as early as August 1834, and that he, in that month, had experimental stamps printed in his own printing office; this assertion he supports by evidence, and if we admit that it is proved, there can be no doubt whatever as to priority of *invention* on the part of James Chalmers. It is only fair, however, to state that the supporters of the "Hill" side of the question (or many of them at all events) consider this date extremely improbable, and do not accept as conclusive the evidence adduced in support of it.

On the other hand, if this date is not found to be proved, Mr. Patrick Chalmers' case falls to the ground altogether; it is necessary to state this fact clearly and distinctly, because in his various pamphlets he has (I do not say intentionally) obscured the question by importing into it a great deal of irrelevant matter.

The whole case turns upon this date; if it is proved to be correct James Chalmers undoubtedly thought of the *Adhesive Postage Stamp* before Rowland Hill did; the idea may have been equally original with the latter, and therefore Mr. Patrick Chalmers' accusations against Sir Rowland Hill of having stolen his father's ideas, and deliberately robbed him of the credit of them, merely tend to weaken his own case;

there is no evidence whatever to prove them, there is nothing to show that James Chalmers published his idea in any way until a later date, or that Rowland Hill had any opportunity of hearing of it.

That this date is the important point in Mr. Patrick Chalmers' case, is plainly stated by the highest authority quoted by him as supporting his claim, viz.:—the writer of the article on *Postage Stamps* in the latest edition of *The Encyclopædia Britannica*. I have no intention of quoting largely from the long lists of his supporters given in Mr. Chalmers' pamphlets, and that not so much because it would occupy too much space, as because they do not constitute evidence at all, and their value even as votes is very doubtful. For the opinions of those who have heard only one side of a case, or, in a case of this kind, of those who have not studied its whole history, are perfectly valueless. *The Encyclopædia Britannica*, however, is justly regarded as a very high authority upon all the subjects of which it treats; and as Mr. Patrick Chalmers has naturally made a great deal of its recognition of his claims, he will not, I am sure, object to its being quoted to show where the claims that it recognises really begin and end.

The whole article, under the heading *Post Office*, is most interesting, and I strongly recommend its perusal to all who wish to understand the history of the Department, and the reforms and changes introduced into it at various periods; the portion which bears upon the question we are now considering, is as follows:—

“Stamped wrappers for newspapers were made experimentally in London by Mr. Charles Whiting, under the name of ‘go-frees,’ in 1830. Four years later (June 1834), and in ignorance of what Mr. Whiting had already done, the Stamp Office authorities, in a letter addressed to Lord Althorp, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, by Mr. Charles Knight, recommended similar wrappers for adoption. Finally, and in its results most important of all, the adhesive stamp was made experimentally by Mr. James Chalmers in his printing office at Dundee in August 1834.”

To this is appended a note, giving as the authorities for this date three of Mr. Patrick Chalmers' pamphlets, and adding—“Compare Mr. Pearson Hill's tract, a paper on *Postage Stamps*, reprinted from *The Philatelic Record*, November 1881. Mr. Hill has therein shown conclusively the priority of publication by Sir Rowland Hill. He has also given proof of Mr. James Chalmers' express acknowledgement of that priority. But he has not weakened the evidence of the priority of invention by Mr. Chalmers.”

The article then goes on to state:—“These experimental stamps were printed from ordinary type, and were made adhesive by a wash of gum. Their inventor had already won local distinction in matters of postal reform by his strenuous and successful efforts, made as early as the year 1822, for the acceleration of the Scottish mails from London. Those efforts resulted in a saving of 48 hours on the double mail journey, and were highly appreciated in Scotland. There is evidence that from 1822 onwards his attention was much directed towards postal questions, and that he held correspondence with the postal reformers of his day, both in and out of Parliament. It is also plain that he was far more intent upon aiding public improvements than upon winning credit for them. He made adhesive stamps in 1834, and showed them to his neighbours, but took no steps for publicly recommending their adoption by the post-office until long after such a recommendation had been published—although very hesitatingly—by the author of the now famous pamphlet, entitled *Post Office Reform*. Mr. Hill brought the adhesive stamp under the notice of the Com-

missioners of post-office inquiry on 13th February, 1837. “Mr. Chalmers made no public mention of his stamp of 1834 until December 1837.”

Now, as I remarked before, *The Encyclopædia Britannica* is a very high authority, it is unnecessary to add, however, that it is not infallible; writers of papers in it are not omniscient, they are for the most part compilers, like the rest of us, and their opinions are of no greater weight than the authorities, or the evidence, upon which they are based. In regard to this very important date of 1834, the writer of the article has given us his authorities in the note which I have quoted, and they are apparently three pamphlets by Mr. Patrick Chalmers and one by Mr. Pearson Hill; no independent authority is quoted, at all events, and, if we look into the matter closely, we shall find that the only evidence bearing upon this date, one way or the other, was that which was produced by Mr. Patrick Chalmers. The writer states—“Mr. Pearson Hill has therein shown conclusively the priority of publication by Sir Rowland Hill.” But he does not add that this was practically all that Mr. Hill was contending for. He goes on to say:—“But he has not weakened the evidence of the priority of invention by Mr. Chalmers.” But he does not say (perhaps because he did not know) that when Mr. Pearson Hill wrote the paper referred to, neither he nor anyone else had ever heard of this history of the making of Adhesive Postage Stamps in 1834, or of the evidence upon which it was founded, and that therefore he had no opportunity of attempting to weaken that evidence.

We are obliged therefore to come to the conclusion that, upon this particular question, the opinion of *The Encyclopædia Britannica* must be classed amongst those that are of but little value, owing to their being based upon a hearing of one side of the case only. This is but one more proof of the fact that, in studying a case of this kind, we must be very careful to be guided not by opinions, but by evidence; and I would especially warn my readers not to accept my opinions in any way, unless they are satisfied with the evidence I adduce in support of them.

I propose next to give a short account of the history of Mr. Patrick Chalmers' case, as far as I have been able to gather it. In the latter part of 1879, or rather more than ten years ago, Mr. Patrick Chalmers seems to have first put forward a claim to have his father recognised as the inventor of the Adhesive Postage Stamp, basing it upon the fact that Mr. James Chalmers had sent in a proposition upon the subject, in reply to a Treasury Circular dated August 23, 1839. This Circular however, mentioned “stamped covers, stamped paper, and stamps to be used separately,” and therefore the suggestions on the subject of adhesive stamps, which were sent in by Mr. James Chalmers and others (forty-nine in all) at this date, were really designs or essays for the stamps which had been previously proposed.

In November 1879, Mr. Patrick Chalmers wrote a letter upon this subject to Mr. Pearson Hill, and in reply to it the latter pointed out that Mr. (afterwards Sir Rowland) Hill had suggested the use of adhesive stamps in February 1837, or two years earlier than the date at that time assigned by Mr. P. Chalmers to his father's invention. Upon the subject of this date there can be no controversy; the suggestion was made before the Commissioners of Post Office Inquiry on February 13, 1837, as shown by their Ninth Report, and it was also embodied in the second edition of “the now famous pamphlet,” the preface to which is dated Feb. 22, 1837; in this latter Mr. Hill acknowledges fully that for the idea of stamped covers and letter-sheets he was indebted to the suggestion of Mr. Charles Knight, which is alluded to in *The Encyclopædia Britannica*, it is not, I think, an unfair inference that had he

been likewise indebted to someone for the idea of *adhesive stamps*, he would have mentioned that fact also. I have already stated that Mr. Hill seems to have supposed that stamped covers or letter-sheets would be found the most convenient means of prepaying postage; certainly it was so when he wrote this pamphlet, still he proposed the use of adhesive stamps also, in the following words:—"Perhaps 'this difficulty' (that of the inconvenience of stamped covers in certain cases) 'might be obviated by using a piece 'of paper just large enough to bear the stamp, and covered 'at the back with a glutinous wash, which the bringer 'might, by applying a little moisture, attach to the back of 'the letter.'" There is the *adhesive stamp*, described as plainly as it could be at the present day; true, its use was recommended for exceptional cases only, but the fact that this use became the rule, instead of the exception, does not in any way interfere with the fact that it was proposed. Mr. Patrick Chalmers asserts that the recommendation even of this limited use of adhesive stamps was afterwards withdrawn by Mr. Hill, but there is no foundation whatever for this assertion; besides, the *invention* (if such it could be termed) was made and proposed, it had passed out of Mr. Hill's hands, and into those of the Commissioners, and of the general public; it became thenceforth part of the scheme laid before the nation, and could not have been withdrawn, even had Mr. Hill wished to do so, which it does not appear that he ever did.

In December, 1880, Mr. Chalmers seems to have first asserted that his father had proposed adhesive stamps long before 1837, but it does not appear that he at that time produced any evidence in support of that statement. About this time he also commenced a series of violent attacks upon Sir Rowland Hill, which have been continued down to the present date, and about which I wish to say as little as possible, partly because they have really nothing to do with the question we are considering, but principally because they are so discreditable to the person making them, that it would be unfair to prejudice his case by a too full mention of them. It is impossible to pass them over altogether, because the contents of Mr. Patrick Chalmers pamphlets consist almost entirely of these attacks and accusations.

I have stated before that the question whether Rowland Hill borrowed the main principles of his scheme from others, or not, bears only indirectly upon the matter before us. I will now explain my meaning. The supporters of Rowland Hill claim, amongst other things, that he was an honourable man who would not have stolen the ideas of others. In reply to this it would be quite fair for Mr. Patrick Chalmers to show that he stole this idea from A., that from B., and so on, and thence to argue that he was quite capable of stealing the idea of the adhesive stamp. But, unfortunately for Mr. Chalmers' case, assertion is not proof, and abuse is not argument. It is still more unfortunate that if an assertion is repeated sufficiently boldly and frequently a number of people will believe it; mere force of repetition will win over a number of persons who do not care to take the trouble to investigate matters for themselves, and who fancy that no one will continue to repeat a statement unless it is founded on fact. I would therefore point out that the *fact* that a number of newspapers, individuals, and even societies have expressed belief in the statements I allude to (and this is really almost the only *fact* connected with them to be found in some of Mr. Chalmers' pamphlets) is no proof whatever that those statements are true; it is only one more proof of the truth of the proverb, that "if you throw mud enough some of it 'is sure to stick."

In November, 1881, Mr. Pearson Hill read a paper at a meeting of the Philatelic Society of London, which Society

had a few months previously published a work entitled *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain*, embodying the results of a very careful study of the history of the introduction of postage stamps, as well as of the subsequent issues; the Society was therefore peculiarly well qualified to weigh the merits of any question arising out of that history. Mr. Pearson Hill, after describing a number of essays, suggestions, &c., sent in to the Treasury in 1839, and at later dates, went on to deal with Mr. Patrick Chalmers' claims, and with the attacks on Sir Rowland Hill which he had recently published. The latter I pass over; the following extracts bear upon the former, and contain the evidence upon which *The Encyclopædia Britannica* decided in Rowland Hill's favour, as far as priority of publication is concerned.

In a letter to Rowland Hill, dated 1st October, 1839, Mr. James Chalmers writes as follows:—

"I beg to congratulate you on the successful result of 'your labours, and on the appointment which you have 'received to superintend the execution of your admirable 'plan, convinced as I am that it cannot be in better hands, 'nor in those of one having a higher claim to it."

Showing that James Chalmers, himself a postal reformer, fully acknowledged Rowland Hill's claims in that respect. He goes on to enclose a printed description of the suggestion he had just sent in to the Treasury, and specimens of his adhesive stamps, adding:—

"If *slips* are to be used, I flatter myself that I have a 'claim to priority in the suggestion, it being now nearly two 'years since I first made it public, and submitted it in a 'communication to Mr. Wallace, M.P."

A printed paper forwarded by James Chalmers to Rowland Hill, in May 1840 (it was a copy of this paper that was found by Mr. Patrick Chalmers in the South Kensington Museum a few years ago), confirms this statement as to the time when James Chalmers first published his suggestion. The paper is dated 8th February, 1838, and says:—

"Specimens of gummed or 'adhesive pieces of paper' 'were affixed to the original copies of this article, which 'was first published in November, 1837."

As against this claim to the priority of the suggestion of adhesive "*slips*," Rowland Hill pointed out to Mr. Chalmers that he had himself suggested making the stamps adhesive, in his evidence before the Commissioners, and in his pamphlet in February, 1837; and, in consequence, in May 1840, Mr. Chalmers wrote, fully withdrawing his claim, as follows:—

Dundee, 18th May 1840.

"Rowland Hill, Esq.,

"Sir—I received your favour of the 18th January last, 'relative to my claim for the 'postage adhesive stamp,' for 'which I thank you, as it certainly would have been far 'from satisfactory to me to have received only the Treasury 'Circular, refusing my claim, without any explanation.

"My reason for not replying sooner proceeded from a wish 'to see the stamps in operation, which, although not general, 'they now are. I therefore conceive it only an act of justice 'to myself to state to you what induced me to become a 'competitor; for in that capacity I never would have 'appeared if I had known that anyone, particularly you, 'had suggested anything like the same scheme. But having 'given publicity to my plan nearly two years before the 'Treasury Minute of August last appeared inviting com- 'petition, and having in my possession Mr. Wallace, M.P.'s 'letter of 9th December, 1837, acknowledging receipt of my 'plan, wherein he says, 'These and several others I have 'received will be duly submitted to the Committee on 'Postage;' also your letter of 3rd March, 1838, a copy of 'which I prefix; and one from Mr. Chalmers, M.P., 'October 7, 1839, in which he says several plans had been

"submitted to House of Commons' Committee, 'including yours'—from all these I was naturally induced to believe that I was *first* in the field, and consequently became a competitor. Your letter, however of the 18th January undeceived me on that point, although I cannot help saying that my scheme has rather a closer alliance to the one adopted than can be inferred from the copy of your evidence sent to me.

"I have, however, only to regret that, through my ignorance, I was led to put others and myself to trouble in the matter, besides some unavoidable expense, while the only satisfaction I have had in this, as well as in former suggestions (all original to me) is that these have been adopted, and have, and are likely to prove beneficial to the public."

On the conclusion of Mr. Pearson Hill's paper, the Society passed the following resolutions:—

"1st. That the best thanks of the meeting are given to Mr. Pearson Hill for his highly interesting and valuable paper, which will be printed with the Society's proceedings."

"2nd. That a copy of the paper, when printed, be forwarded to Mr. Patrick Chalmers, with an intimation that the Society will be prepared to consider any communication he may choose to make before it proceeds to deal further with the matter."

Two thoroughly impartial resolutions, which were fully acted upon.

Mr. Pearson Hill's paper was published in *The Philatelic Record* for November 1881, a copy of which was forwarded to Mr. Patrick Chalmers, and the Society awaited the result. During the months that followed, Mr. Chalmers sent various papers, &c., to the Secretary of the Society, and at last, on the 14th October, 1882, "the Society, feeling that an ample interval had elapsed to enable Mr. Chalmers to substantiate his charges against the late Sir Rowland Hill, discussed the whole subject at a very full meeting." And a fortnight later, on the 28th October, 1882, eleven months after Mr. Pearson Hill's paper had been published, the Society resolved unanimously that Mr. Patrick Chalmers had failed to substantiate any of his "allegations, or in particular either—

"I. That his late father, James Chalmers, of Dundee, anticipated Sir Rowland Hill in suggesting the use of adhesive postage stamps; or—

"II. That Sir Rowland Hill took his plan of postal reform from the 'Fifth Report of the Commissioners of Post Office Enquiry of April, 1836.'

"It was further unanimously resolved—

"III. That no ground has been shown for charging Sir R. Hill with having fraudulently or otherwise appropriated or attempted to appropriate to himself the credit belonging to any other person in the aforesaid reforms, or for stating that he dealt with the 'public otherwise than openly and candidly, or for any of the allegations made against his good faith and uprightness by Mr. P. Chalmers.

"IV. That the Society regrets that Mr. Patrick Chalmers should have made such charges without sufficient foundation, and should have persisted in his attacks on the character and memory of the late Sir Rowland Hill.

"V. That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be sent to Mr. P. Chalmers and to Mr. Pearson Hill."

Now I do not ask any of the readers of this paper to adopt these resolutions simply because they embody the opinions of the London Philatelic Society. I only wish to point out that those opinions were not formed in a hurry, or upon a hearing of one side only, but after allowing Mr. Patrick Chalmers nearly eleven months in which to produce evidence in support

of the charges which he had been repeating for some two years.

The question of the *invention* of adhesive postage stamps in 1834, was not brought before the Society at all; although Mr. P. Chalmers was in communication with certainly one—if not with all three—of his witnesses to that date, before the Society's decision was made, he did not think fit to submit their evidence to that body. The letter of Mr. James Chalmers, however, which I have quoted, really decides the whole case. Even if we admit that James Chalmers (the enthusiastic postal reformer) conceived the idea of using adhesive stamps for prepayment of postage in 1834; and that, in spite of the fact of his being in frequent communication with other postal reformers, he suppressed that idea until November, 1837,—I say, even if we admit these highly improbable suppositions, it does not help Mr. Patrick Chalmers' case in the least. Adhesive stamps were already in use, no one could *invent* them; all that anyone could do was to publicly suggest that such stamps should be used for the prepayment of postage; this was all that James Chalmers claimed to have done, and the date at which he did it was November, 1837, or some nine months after the same suggestion had been made by Rowland Hill.

The date 1834, however, has been put forward as that at which James Chalmers conceived the idea, and although it is most improbable that he brooded over it for so long a time as three years before hatching it out, still, as that date was accepted by the writer of the "now famous" article in *The Encyclopædia Britannica*, I will endeavour to show upon what evidence it is based.

This evidence was published, I believe, by Mr. Patrick Chalmers, in 1883; I first saw it in full in *The Philatelic Journal of America* for September, 1887, from which I now copy it, in the words in which it seems to have been placed before American collectors:—

"1st.—Mr. William Whitelaw, a bookbinder in Glasgow, who was an apprentice in Mr. Chalmers' service in 1834, testifies in that year:—'When it was settled that the Penny Postage system was to be adopted, Mr. Chalmers set to work to draw out a plan of adhesive stamps, which he did, and showed it to a number of his neighbour merchants, about the High Street of Dundee, for their approval, after which he sent Peter Crichton, the foreman of his printing office, to set it up in type and print a few copies of it.'

"2nd.—Mr. D. Maxwell, a superintendent engineer of Hull, who was the 'printer's devil' in Mr. Chalmers' establishment in 1834, testifies as follows:—'I have a distinct recollection of clipping the sample stamps apart after they had been printed on slips containing about a dozen stamps, and the backs gummed over.'

"3rd.—Mr. David Prain, manager of the Savings Bank of Brechin, a former resident of Dundee, recollects the fact that Mr. James Chalmers suggested the adhesive stamp, and writes as follows:—'With regard to the date of the invention, you appear to have received ample proof, and I am able to add thereto. It was in the autumn of 1834 that I left Dundee to reside here, and the Stamp was in existence in Mr. Chalmers' premises before I left.'

In considering this evidence, I am not going to suggest for one moment that these three persons did not state what they fully believed to be true, or that they did not see and do what they describe; the question is, whether such evidence, given at least forty years after the events to which it relates, can be depended upon to establish the *date* at which those events took place. The circumstances related are not in dispute; essays or models of stamps were no doubt "in existence in Mr. Chalmers' premises" in the winter of 1837-38, and again in the autumn of 1839; he may have

printed sheets of them on both those occasions, probably he did so, and the evidence given above may relate to 1837 or 1839, instead of 1834; let us see how far this is likely to be the case.

Mr. William Whitelaw was in Mr. Chalmers' service in 1834, I have also evidence that he remained there for some years later; the circumstances he describes may have taken place in any of those years, but the commencement of his statement is sufficient to fix it. It was *not* settled so early as 1834 "that the penny postage system was to be adopted;" this is a simple historical fact. Knowing, as we do, that James Chalmers *did* submit essays for postage stamps in 1839, when it *had* been "settled that the penny postage system was to be adopted," who can doubt that this was the occasion referred to. A letter from Mr. David Prain, which I give below, indicates that the circumstance he remembers was probably also that which occurred in 1839.

When I commenced writing this article, I wrote to these three persons, telling them what I was doing, and asking them some questions; I have not obtained any answer from Mr. Whitelaw, so I deal with his evidence as it stands. Mr. David Prain replied as follows:—

"Brechin, 7th March, 1890.

"Sir,—I am just in receipt of yours of 5th inst., and have no hesitation in complying with your request.

"I left Dundee in August, 1834. Up to that date I was an intimate friend of the late Mr. Chalmers, and was acquainted with his great interest in P.O. doings. I need not mention other improvements promoted by him in P.O. reforms, but I can assure you that, with regard to the adhesive stamp, Mr. C. sent a specimen of his proposed stamp, which was rejected simply because of its being printed (not engraved) and consequently capable of being forged. Of that I have a distinct, a vivid recollection. My impression is that it must have been in 1834, as, though our intercourse continued till his death, that intercourse was less frequent after I had left Dundee.

"It was a strange coincidence that I was in Castle Street, Dundee, and within a few yards of Mr. Chalmers' former residence, when I read the announcement of R. Hill's death, which circumstance brought vividly to my recollection the fact of Mr. Chalmers' part in the adhesive stamp matter, and impelled me to write, on the impulse of the moment, the letter to the *Dundee Advertiser*, which has given rise to all the controversies about said 'adhesive stamp.'

"As I have stated, Mr. C.'s stamp was rejected as being capable of being imitated. The principle, however, was there, and was adopted."

Now this is a very important letter, and I believe furnishes the key to the whole history of the 1834 date. Mr. Prain himself shows that it was he who set the ball rolling, and he fixed the date at 1834, as shown in both his statements, because he left Dundee in that year. I cannot say when Mr. Whitelaw took it up, but he certainly formed one of the connecting links between Mr. Prain and Mr. Maxwell, for the latter states in a letter to me—"In 1882 one of my brothers sent me a '*Dundee Advertiser*' in which was a letter from Mr. Whitelaw detailing his acquaintance with Mr. J. Chalmers' 1834 model stamp—and I wrote the newspaper confirmatory of Mr. Whitelaw's recollections."

Now I do not wish to strain this evidence unduly, as against the date 1834, indeed I give below some very decided statements of Mr. Maxwell in its favour; but I do think that it is a fair inference, that Mr. Prain started the story and dated it 1834, that Mr. Whitelaw confirmed Mr. Prain's recollections, and Mr. Maxwell confirmed Mr. Whitelaw's;

and that as far as the date is concerned, the whole chain depends upon its first link, viz., Mr. Prain's evidence.

Mr. Prain's letter to me plainly shows that what he remembers is Mr. James Chalmers sending in "a specimen of his proposed stamp, which was rejected," for the reasons given. *He thinks* "that it must have been in 1834," *we know* that it was in 1839, "when," as Mr. Whitelaw says, "it was settled that the Penny Postage system was to be adopted." I do not think that any impartial person, looking at the whole case in the light of Mr. Prain's recent letter, can come to any other conclusion than that his evidence and Mr. Whitelaw's both refer to what took place in 1839; and my own opinion (which must be taken as that of a "bitter partisan") is, that Mr. Maxwell's evidence, in spite of the letters which I am about to quote, is simply confirmatory of the other two.

Mr. Maxwell replied to my first letter in the following terms, under the date 8th March, 1890:—

"A native of Dundee, after leaving school in 1832, I went to work in Mr. Chalmers' printing office, being then 13 years of age; I remained there fully two years, leaving at the end of October, 1834. My apprenticeship indenture with a firm of millwrights (Messrs. Umphreston & Kerr, Dundee) is dated 2nd November, 1834. During the time that I was in the printing office, we printed a number of circulars, &c., about Postal matters; and I have a distinct recollection of a form of a proposed adhesive stamp being printed, and the backs gummed over in the office. I both saw and handled these. I clipped them on the edges to proper shape. What was done with them I know not, nor have I any distinct recollection of the wording, but I know they were larger than the present stamp, and not vertically oblong in their shape. Not then thinking the matter to be of any special import,—a boy would hardly take such particular notice,—as, after a lapse of fifty-six years, to be able to speak definitely or with conscious assurance."

"The date I cannot give with any approach to precision, but I feel certain it was shortly before I left Mr. Chalmers' employ."

"You ask, have I any 'recollection of Mr. Chalmers printing a pamphlet upon the subject of Post Office Reform, or of Postage Stamps?' Circulars—some of them pagged, and so might be termed pamphlets—I do recollect distinctly, but I cannot give any details of their contents."

"Some time ago I had an enquiry from America of similar purport to yours, and I answered it straight; but the Yankee entirely falsified my dates, and introduced, in inverted commas, statements absolutely untrue, which I had not written one word of."

The last paragraph that I quote refers, I believe, to a letter written to a collector in Canada; the original of it was said to have been lost, but what purported to be the substance or a copy of it was published. I have not seen it, but think it only fair to Mr. Maxwell to publish his entire repudiation of the interpretation placed upon what he then wrote.

As it appeared that Mr. Maxwell continued to reside in Dundee after leaving Mr. Chalmers' employment, I wrote him a second letter, asking whether it was possible that what he referred to might have taken place at a later date, and that he might have seen these *model stamps* on some occasion when he was visiting old acquaintances in the printing office. In reply he stated—"I remained in Dundee until the beginning of 1845. After leaving Mr. Chalmers' employ, I occasionally met him, when he would frankly enquire how I was getting on, but I knew nothing of his business, and

"was very seldom, *if ever*, in his printing office. The foreman died shortly after I left, and there were changes amongst the employes, which then made it a strange place to me. Two of the bookbinders, James Paton and William Whitelaw, remained for some years, and I met them now and then. They knew of the 1834 stamps, and when the adhesive stamps were adopted under the new postal arrangements, I recollect James Paton and I speaking of the old master's proposal, and of his being the original inventor.

"I say most distinctly that the stamps to which I allude were printed in the office before I left it."

Mr. Maxwell is very decided upon this point, and from the correspondence I have had with him, I feel convinced that his statements are made in perfect good faith; at the same time I feel equally convinced that he is mistaken. That he recollects James Chalmers' model stamps, I have no doubt whatever; that he also recollects assisting at the preparation of gummed labels of some kind, I have equally little doubt. Where I believe him to be in error, is either in putting two recollections together, or in supposing, like Mr. Prain, that the circumstances he recollects "must have been in 1834."

Finally, I wish to repeat my reminder, that this paper must be read as the work of a believer in the "Hill" side of the question. I do not accuse myself of being a "bitter partisan," in fact I have no personal feelings in the matter. I have avoided, as far as possible, dealing with the controversy as one between Mr. Patrick Chalmers and Mr. Pearson Hill, and have endeavoured to confine myself to the real point of interest, namely, whether James Chalmers or Rowland Hill was the first to conceive the idea of prepaying postage by means of adhesive stamps.

I have endeavoured to show first, that the notion of making the stamp adhesive, instead of attachable by means of a wrapper or envelope, was not such a very extraordinary invention.

I claim to have shewn conclusively that Rowland Hill was undoubtedly the first to publicly suggest this adaptation.

I further point out the extreme improbability of James Chalmers having made his model stamp as early as 1834, taking all the facts into consideration. Mr. Chalmers was in correspondence with other Postal Reformers from an early date; Mr. Maxwell mentions circulars upon Postal subjects printed during the time that he was in Mr. Chalmers' employment. In November 1837, the latter first published his suggestion, he sent it at once to Mr. Wallace, M.P., and he followed it up with a second edition in Feb. 1838; and yet we are to believe that he made the stamps in 1834, showed them round to his friends and neighbours in Dundee, but never mentioned them to his Postal Reform friends in London or alluded to them in his circulars, until three years later. I do not say that this is not true; I only state that I, personally, cannot believe it.

The evidence of Mr. Maxwell is very strong, and, as I have said before, is given I am sure in perfect good faith; he is not a very old man, and, to judge from his letters, he possesses that sound mind in a sound body which many men retain (as I trust he may) to a far greater age. But I do not think that any man's memory can be implicitly relied upon in a matter of this kind. My own memory has perhaps been impaired by the competitive examinations from which former generations were mercifully preserved; still I have an indifferently good memory, and I am some years younger than Mr. Maxwell, but I could not fix within a year or two the date of most of the occurrences that I witnessed when I was between 13 and 18.

LONDON JOTTINGS.

Since the publication of your last number, as I daresay most of your readers, in this country at least, are aware, our friend Mr. J. Henniker Heaton has given notice in the House of Commons of forty questions which he intends to ask the Postmaster-General (Mr. Raikes), and already many of the questions have been put and answered, although I regret to say the replies in some instances were given in a very "put-offish" way. All wishers of postal improvements and reductions in rates of postage, cannot do otherwise than wish Mr. Heaton every success in his crusade against the Postal Authorities.

Mr. Heaton's suggestion to fix the rates of postage on inland packages sent by Parcel Post at a maximum charge of one penny per pound after the first pound, with a minimum of threepence, was met with the astounding reply that if any such modification was given effect to, it would be the means of increasing the number of parcels carried at scarcely remunerative rates. Mr. Raikes also stated that the present Parcel Post arrangement with the Railway Companies had been concluded for twenty-one years, from August 1883. From this statement it would seem that the Railway Companies have got the best of the contract.

I am glad to be able to announce the safe arrival home of Mr. T. K. Tapling, the popular vice-president of the London Philatelic Society, and I learn that he will shortly make public to the Philatelic world an account of some interesting discoveries picked up during his stay in India.

The arrangements for the Philatelic Exhibition to be held next month are well advanced, and the promises of Exhibits are numerous, so I trust that the enterprise of the gentlemen connected with the carrying out of this very interesting Exhibition may be fully crowned with success.

The Auction sales still follow each other with alarming rapidity, and we are threatened with several during the Exhibition week. The attendance at the last few sales has been small, and the bidding very slow, so it can easily be seen that these sales are being altogether overdone.

EXPERIENCES OF A "LATE" COLLECTOR.

[By E. S.]

(Continued from page 107.)

We were left—last month,—struggling,—with indifferent success,—with U.S. envelopes. It should be an encouraging thought,—to the beginners in Philately,—that our greatest collectors were themselves once not only without knowledge, but *without a single postage stamp!* a deplorable condition—undoubtedly,—not now to be looked back upon without a shudder. But, surely, it is never too late to begin. Mr. Pemberton always pleaded for fifty years to give Stamp Collecting a fair trial. "Talk of prices," he would say, "let Philately have half a century,—then we shall see!" *How* our great Collectors first commenced the pursuit,—what first induced them to do so,—accompanied, perhaps, by an illustration or two; or, for instance, Prince ———, or Baron ———, in the act of securing his first Postage Stamp, would form an interesting and historical series of articles,—instructive withal.

"Well," it may be said, "in the absence of others let us have *your* 'experience,'—what first led you into the path of Philately?" In our case it was an Album. As explained in the first chapter,—having lived for nearly forty years unaware of the very existence of Stamp Collecting,—our first "eye-opener" was the seeing, for the first time, a new blank, empty Stamp Album. It was a delicious book, with spaces for the stamps and printed details. The moment our eye rested upon it, Philately marked us for her own! We shall remain a Philatelist,—a very unscientific one, it is admitted, but still a Philatelist,—to the end of the chapter. The thought (as it has to so many others) occurred,—*"How desirable it would be to fill every space in that book, not with a dirty 'used' copy,—these we despised,—but with a new unobliterated or uncanceled specimen;—we'll do it, or perish in the attempt!"* Totally ignorant of stamps, or what such a task really involved, we need hardly say that we found unused 1st issues 1852 Sandwich Islands, Post Office Mauritius, and a few other little items, did not appear to turn up *frequently*; there still seems some delay. Speaking to a captain,—who for years had sailed in those seas,—on the subject, he remarked, "1852! why, had I known, I could have brought you a dozen or two of them!" A dozen or two unused 2-cent. "Hawaiian Postage,"

fancy borders; ditto Mauritius "Post Offices" penny and twopence—all at face value—would, now, be *rather nice!* Yes! it was an Album which first opened our eyes, and we have always looked upon its author as our "Philatelic Father." "Well, the name! whose was it?" It was the album of Mr. ———? *dear me!* Mr. ———? *hum!* the *stiff* name! Mr. ———? The fact is, dear reader, we never, for the life of us, could ever command four consecutive consonants to start a word with, such pronunciation seems to require a naturally strong constitution. We have therefore always been in the trying position of never having been able to pronounce our "Philatelic Father's" name. Only *once* did we ever hear that honoured name pronounced *entirely* to our satisfaction, and that was one day when a friend had occasion to give a hearty, old-fashioned, British *sneeze!* "That's *it!*" we exclaimed, with delight. "Do that *again!* that's *IT!*" "I *can't,*" he replied, "I do not want to sneeze any more; what do you mean by 'That's *it!*'" "Why, the name on our album," we replied, "you had it *exactly*—'Zschiesche!'"

Almost simultaneously with that album came to us our first dealer's priced catalogue. It was the catalogue published at intervals of a few years by that excellent and worthy man, the late Alfred Smith, of Bath. Really, the loss—one after another—of such men as Mr. Pemberton, Mr. A. Smith, and Mr. Durbin, of Philadelphia (whom to know was to respect), does seem to confirm the old adage that, with Stamp Dealers as with the rest of mankind,

"Heaven takes the good,—too good on earth to stay,
And leaves the bad,—*too bad to take away!*"

[Note.—This shot is levelled at the "Forgery Gang," and all dealers in bogus surcharges; surely the legitimate, honest profits in stamps are now sufficiently large to render fraud without excuse.]

Not having any Stamp Society, Collectors, or Dealers in our neighbourhood at that period, we had no idea what stamps to begin to collect. Unused English, American and Mexican were, perhaps, more to our mind than any. It would be interesting to know *why* certain collectors "fancy" one country more than another. Why we always took to *Mexico*, we have never been able to explain, any more than we can understand the predilection for certain stamps on the part of others. Mauritius early issues, for instance, seem to be the delight of many; to us

they always appeared about as ugly, rude, and unsatisfactory stamps as can be mentioned.

Instead, therefore, of naming any particular varieties, we fell back upon that beneficent provision afforded by nature to secure the interests of the British public, namely, public competition, resolved to invest the—we then thought—large sum of thirty pounds sterling in a collection, and wrote to the two sources above alluded to, to send “on appro.” the best collection of all countries they could (in justice to their families) supply for that amount. Looking back—through the vista of years—this seems rather a cool request, but not such a bad idea for a “beginner.”

A few days later, a rather indifferently secured brown paper parcel arrived from the Continent, containing apparently merely a blank album; no letter or invoice, but some layers of wrapping paper. The album was therefore put aside to await further developments. On the following day, however, one of the domestics—not a Philatelist—entered, holding in her hand what appeared to be sheets of brown paper, to which hung some not very attractive looking used Postage Stamps; and in a doubtful and decidedly depreciatory tone asked “If you please, Sir, are *these* things any good?” Good gracious! they were one of the public-competitive thirty pound collections, mysteriously and subtly placed in the album parcel so as to escape notice; and had been found by “Jemima Han” in the shameful degradation of the dust and waste paper bin. Fortunately uninjured by their unique “experience.”

(*To be continued.*)

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF “THE STAMP ADVERTISER.”

Dear Sir,—Enclosed I hand you \$1.00, one year's subscription, “The Stamp Advertiser,” &c. I believe every Philatelist, of whatever grade, will derive more than the price of subscription from the most excellent “price list” alone. I note Mr. M. P. Castle is, as we say here, “down on it.” Some of his reasons may be correct; but the less advanced collector, for instance, who has at present **no** guide whatever, will soon come down from his “inflated” perch to the actual value of his stamp, when he tries to dispose of it at a fancy price, and when he will or may give the “dealer of long experience” an opportunity to price the stamp “judged on its merits.” In the meantime, the collector who has not yet reached the line where the title “advanced collector” is applicable, has had his eyes opened

by your “price list,” and possibly it may prevent him from handing over to that shark (i.e., the average *advanced* collector) the most valuable gem of his collection. I suppose the tendency of those Philatelists on your side of the pond, who have had the chance to learn the “secret of the trade,” go forth to see whom they may devour; if such is the case, then your friends—“experts of the hobby”—are the counterpart of our own shrewd and sharp American Philatelists. Yet it is quite legitimate that he who has studied and gained experience should also gain the profit, it is simply the “survival of the fittest.” For the education of those, however, who are willing to study, I hope you will give a chance, by not discontinuing the price list.

Yours respectfully,

PHIL. H. DILG.

P.O. Drawer 174, Chicago, Ill.

ST. LOUIS, MO., U.S.A.,

March 3rd, 1890.

TO THE EDITOR OF “THE STAMP ADVERTISER.”

Dear Sir,—Our friend Corwin's remarks in regard to pricing Major Evans's catalogue are quite right. Priced in the way it was was due purely to ignorance, a fact which I do not hesitate to confess, although I know a great deal more about the value of English Colonials now than I did at the time those parts were published. I can truly testify of the great value your list has been to me, and I hope that you will let the good work go on. The collectors in this country are just beginning to study the variations in English Colonials, and the liberal education which they will receive from your paper will aid greatly in increasing the interest in these stamps.

You will notice that we have discontinued pricing Evans's catalogue.

I am, yours very truly,

C. H. MEKEEL, *Pres.*

TO THE EDITOR OF “THE STAMP ADVERTISER.”

Dear Sir,—I am writing because I wish to say a few words in answer to Mr. Thornhill's letter in your issue of March 14th, on the subject of stamp collecting.

In the first place, it seems to me that the great interest attached to making a collection of stamps or anything else is in watching your collection grow more perfect and complete. In stamp collecting, directly the stamps of one country are complete, its interest to the *collector* is gone to a great extent, though he will often turn to its pages and take delight in its perfection.

My advice to the collector would certainly be: make as good a general collection as you can, of all countries, at first, and then apply yourself to making those countries complete which interest you most.

Such a collection should never be made in one of the books with spaces provided for the stamps, but chronologically, in books of perfectly plain paper, in which the collector should write down the dates of issue and all varieties of watermark and perforation, and any interesting facts in the history of the country which may be explained by the stamp.

I hold that it is of far more general interest to have a collection which will tell you various interesting facts about many countries, than one which only shows you every variety of error in surcharge, or varieties in minute differences in shades of colour and other infinitesimal details, which mark no epoch in the history of the stamp or of the country to which they belong.

Surely it is more interesting to have a collection which shows, for example, the changes in the administration of the French Empire—Republic, Presidency, Empire, Republic; the approximate date at which the different German States and the Kingdom of Prussia were merged in the German Empire; the history of Roumelia and Bulgaria shown in the surcharged Roumelian stamps; the connection of Italy with Sardinia; the annexation of Cyprus; the history of the Transvaal; the war between Chili and Peru, etc., etc., etc., than to have a complete sheet of Sydney views? and yet the former can be done at less expense than the latter.

Or again, is it not most interesting to be able to note and contrast the advance of civilization in different countries, e.g., the early stamps of Afghanistan, with their quaint expressions of face; the rise and fall of the King of Tonga; the local imitations in wood or stone of English engraving, as shown in the Cape of Good Hope and Trinidad stamps. The general geographical knowledge acquired is also most valuable.

It seems to me that Mr. Thornhill wants to collect too quickly and so spoil the great charm of collecting.

Speaking for myself, I much prefer to have a general collection of all countries, showing an almost complete series of the stamps of several countries, and a complete set of the stamps of one or two which are specially interesting to me personally. But I do not expect to achieve this result either this year or next; and I do not intend to spend £1,000, nor a small fraction of that sum, on my collection.

I hope that my few remarks may cause many collectors to refrain from specialising.*

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

C. GELDARD.

Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge,
9th April, 1890.

* Of course I have not got the experience of Mr. Thornhill, but yet I can speak after an experience of twenty years' collecting, and having a collection of 10,000 varieties of all countries.

To the Editor of the Stamp Advertiser.

March 19th, 1890.

Dear Sir,—Since my letter to you in this month's *Stamp Advertiser* appeared, on the subject of specialising in stamp collecting, several of your readers have written to me, asking all sorts of questions. As the subject appears to have had a certain amount of interest, for some collectors at all events, I hope the following remarks and replies to the questions I have had put to me may not be out of place.

Mr. "A" writes:—"If I take your advice and collect Granada Confederation and United States, and I part with the rest of my collection, in from six months to a year I shall have got my collection of these two countries *complete*: what am I to do then? Start some other country, and buy back what I have sold—at probably double what I received?"

Poor Mr. A. ! he little knows what he would embark upon, if he took up those two countries, to get them complete in "six months to a year." I should like to make a bet that Mr. A. has not even a representative lot of those countries in *two* years and with a well-lined pocket—to say nothing of the many minor differences in shades, paper, perforations, and differences in type.

Take, for example, the "1, peso." of 1865, of Columbia (Gibbons). Can Mr. A. or any of your readers tell me how these stamps were produced, how many there were on a sheet or pane, and the position of the various stamps, which show marked differences of type? I tried to solve this question some time ago, but lack of interest, I fear (as I was not collecting the stamps of this country), made me give it up. I forget, now, exactly, but I do not think I am wrong in saying that I had at least thirty different types of this stamp—different either in design or in position on sheet, as proved by numerous blocks I had of them. What is Mr. A. going to do in this case? He must see, if he is a careful collector, that there are differences in the stamps; probably shelve the matter, as I did, but if he collects that country (which I did not) and is a *real* Philatelist, he will work that matter out to the best of his ability, as far as he can, and when he has done so, will bring before his co-Philatelists the result of his researches, which may possibly lead to a solution of the, at present, unknown X.

It is only in this way that stamp problems are solved. Where would New South Wales have been, if it had not been for Mr. Tapling's study of that country? One wretched Sydney view of each value and one Laureated ditto was the acme of collectors! What does a *collection* of N.S. Wales mean now!!!

Again, Mr. "B." writes:—"You say any country taken up can be made worth looking at—what can be made of Malta?" I can only say, Mr. B., that I have only seen one collection of Malta worth looking at, and it astonished me.

Do you know what a collection of Malta means? Take only the type of the first issue. You can, without any very great difficulty, get one of each of the No Watermark, on Bleuté and on white paper, Wmk. C.C., Wmk. C.A.. So far, so good, but then there are many shades and various perforations of these stamps, and one of each is no good; to my mind, that is nothing—it proves nothing; you want several, five or six of each, before you can judge whether one is rare or one common.

For example, I have two sheep, one is black, the other white—that does not tell me whether one is common and the other rare. I want to see a flock. When I do, I am to the good on the score of knowledge: I see that my black sheep is a Rara Avis (save the term), and my white sheep a common article—I fear in many collections, there are "black sheep" which are far too common).

Mr. "C." writes:—"I have one of each of the first issue Victoria and one of each of the various types in each value of each issue—how could I be more perfect? I write for information."

Does Mr. C. possess *all* the different watermarks, roulettings, and perforations of each of the values of each type and issue? If he does, he has got by no means a bad collection; but there are many shades to be got—proofs, and essays, and *unused* stamps—some of the many *perplexing peculiarities* of the *perpetually prolific* watermarks, roulettings, and perforations, are common used; but where are they to be got unused? There is also much to learn in this country. The various printings and means of production are not as yet known much of. There appear differences of type and minor varieties in several of the stamps of the early issues, but nothing is known of the reason for such. Mr. C. might unravel this mystery if he closely studied the matter, as many other seemingly impenetrable mysteries have been solved in the past.

So much for the questions that have been asked me; they show how little the writers really know what intellectual—not to say scientific—stamp collecting is. There is no doubt that, to form a collection of any country on the plan I have endeavoured to explain, involves a considerable amount of work, and a good deal of intelligence, time, trouble, and expense. But I feel sure any collector who does as I suggest will be amply rewarded in the end, by having something worth showing to his stamp friends, and something to be proud of himself, which he never can have with an

album sparsely sprinkled with a few stamps of *all* countries.

While on the subject of specialising, I think it curious, that since the time I made the stamps of Ceylon a study, and read a short paper on them in April last at one of the London Societies' meetings, I have not come across a single collector who has taken the trouble to divide the long and short C. and C.C. stamps of that country (Perkins Bacon Type). I may be mistaken, but *surely* if any minor differences are worth collecting, and they *must* be collected if a collection is to be made perfect, these stamps ought to be. They were printed before the time of most "Philatelic Curiosities." In a very marked measure the long and short vary in length (*vide* table of measurements, in *Philatelic Record* for last April), and shade, which, I think, proves early and late printings, though what the dates are I cannot at present ascertain, for all. This is a very small matter in Philately after all, but I think it must be owned no collection of Ceylons would be complete without noting this difference; and yet no one, so far as I know, cares at all about these stamps.

I may be too fond of what I may almost call my own child, but I do think this kind of difference ought to be collected in preference to inverted watermarks or inverted surcharges, which, after all, are merely due to carelessness on the part of the printer, putting a sheet upside down in the press.

I fear I have written much more than I meant to, but trust, if you think it of interest, you may find room for this letter in your paper.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

W. B. THORNHILL.

14 Redcliffe Street,
London, S.W.

REPORTS OF AUCTION SALES.

On Feb. 21st and 22nd last, MR. THOMAS BULL sold by auction the fine collection of Colonel KNOX, and as this was the leading sale of the year, we give below the price of nearly all the best lots. The collection was a fair all round one of Postage Stamps and Envelopes, and contained many things but seldom to be met with. The 1/- Mauritius Envelope was secured by a leading Dealer from Paris for £32, which was considered to be a fair price.

LOT		Price.
		s. d.
6	Bahamas, 1861 issue, no w'm'k., 4d. rose; and 1862-65 issue, 1/- green, perf., 12½, both unused	22 0
25	Bolivia, 1867-68, 50c. blue, post-marked, fine copy	50 0

LOT.		Price. s. d.	LOT.		Price. s. d.
28	Brazil, 1884, slanting figures, 3oor., fine copy	28 0	163	Lubeck. Entire envelopes, inscription to left, large size, $\frac{1}{2}$ sch green, 2sch. rose, $2\frac{1}{2}$ sch. blue, and 4sch. brown. All unused. Very fine and rare ...	152 6
29	Brazil, 1884, 6oor., fine copy ...	46 0	175	Mexico 1864, Eagle Tres. Centavos brown. Fine copy	56 0
33	British Columbia, 1868, a complete set from 2c. to 1 dollar, and 3d. blue, all fine, unused	52 0	192	Naples, 1860, $\frac{1}{2}$ tornese blue, "Arms," Fine copy and brilliant colour ...	155 0
34	Vancouver's Island, a fine unused block of 4, 10c. blue, imperf. ...	65 0	193	Naples, 1860, $\frac{1}{2}$ tornese, blue, "Savoy Cross"	33 0
41	Cape of Good Hope, wood blocks, 4d. dark blue, fine	27 0	196	Oldenburg, 1853, $\frac{1}{3}$ sgr. green, unused, $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{15}$ (2) $\frac{1}{10}$ sgr., used; 1859, black on colour, 1gr. blue, 2gr. rose, both unused, 3gr. yellow, used ...	35 0
42	Cape of Good Hope, wood blocks, 1d. red, two shades, good copies ...	40 0	197	Oldenburg, 1853, $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. black on green, unused, rare	34 0
63	Confederate States, local stamps, Charlestown, 5c. blue, used ...	24 0	198	Oldenburg, 1861, colour on white, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. yellow, $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. green, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. brown, 1gr. blue, 2gr. red, and 3gr. yellow	40 0
66	Confederate States, Memphis, 5c. used	21 0	200	Oldenburg, entire envelopes, 1861, small gum, large size, 1gr. blue, 2gr. rose, 3gr. yellow, all unused, fine and rare	72 6
68	" " Mobile, 5c. blue, used	32 0	241	Sandwich Islands, 1859, 1c. blue on blue, unused, original	65 0
69	" " Nashville, 3c. red on white; 5c. brown, used; and 10c. green, very rare, but with piece torn off left corner	65 0	246	Saxony, 1850, 3pf. red. Good copy	50 0
72	Confederate States, local stamps, Petersburg, 5c. red, used, fine copy	30 0	252A	Schleswig Holstein, 1848, silk threads, 1sch. blue, 2sch. red	18 0
73	Confederate States, local stamps, Petersburg, on entire original envelope, fine	30 0	259	Switzerland, Geneva, double stamp, 5c. and 5c., unsevered	105 0
73A	Confederate States, local stamps, Knoxville, entire envelope, 5c., on green paper, rare	32 0	285	Wurtemberg, post card, 7 x 7, violet on buff, unused	7 0
73B	Ditto ditto, 5c., on bluish paper	40 0	312	Afghanistan, 1289 issue. A fine specimen of the 8 shahi, mauve, with ample margin... ..	130 0
73C	Ditto ditto, Columbia, 5c. blue, envelope used	50 0	316	Azores, 1868, imperf. 20r. buff, 50c. green, 80c. orange, and 100c. lilac. All fine copies. Original gum, large margins	40 0
106	Thurn and Taxis, entire envelopes, Southern States, lilac inscription, large size, small gum, 2kr. yellow, unused, very fine and rare... ..	88 0	318	British Guiana, 1850, circular, 12c. blue. Fine copy, with large margins	145 0
107	Ditto ditto 6kr. blue... ..	52 6	325	British Guiana, 1862, border of grapes, 2c. yellow. Very fine copy ...	140 0
108	Ditto ditto 9kr. brown	30 0	331	Buenos Ayres, 1851, 3 pesos, green... ..	50 0
109	Ditto small size, 2kr. yellow, unused and very fine	36 0	332	Ditto ditto 4p. red, damaged	130 0
110	Ditto small size, 3, 6 and 9kr., unused, rare	105 0	333	Ditto ditto 5p. orange	115 0
112	Germany, Northern States, 1861, lilac inscription, 1sgr., large size, unused, very rare	65 0	342	Columbia, 1861, large rect., $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. black, used	26 0
113	Ditto ditto small size, $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 and 3sgr., unused, fine	85 0	345	Ditto ditto 20c. red, fine colour. A beautiful stamp	110 0
116	Great Britain, 1840, 1d. black, V.R. in upper corners	105 0	346	Ditto ditto 1 peso, lilac, fine	44 0
155	Sardinia, Entire Embossed Envelope, 50., used, fine and rare	50 0	356	Dominican Republic, 1862-65, medio, real green, used	67 6
161	Lubeck. A block of 8 2sch. brown, including two errors, "ZWEI EIN HALB"	28 0	357	Ditto ditto ditto another copy	72 6
			358	Ditto ditto un-real yellow, used	100 0

LOT		Price.
		s. d.
390	India Service, large rectangle, 2a. lilac and green, unused	45 0
391	India Service, 4a., very fine	75 0
392	Ditto 8a., beautiful copy	140 0
404	Mauritius, 1858, large fillet 2d. deep blue. Fine copy	140 0
414	Mauritius, 1863, entire envelope, 1s. yellow, blue paper official size, unused. In fine condition	600 0
421	Natal, 1857-58, 9d. blue, Fine large copy, unused	210 0
427	Nevis. A fine entire sheet of the 4d. dull rose on grey	180 0
429	New Brunswick, 1857, 1s. violet. Good copy... ..	95 0
433	Newfoundland, 1857, 4d. fine used copy	30 0
443	Ditto ditto 6½d. fine unused copy	60 0
435	Ditto ditto 1s., fine deep shade of vermilion. Slightly nicked at top	105 0
442	New Zealand, wmk. star, perf., 4d. orange and 4d. rose carmine. Both fine unused copies... ..	18 0
443	New Zealand, wmk. N Z, imperf., 1d. red. Fine unused copy	13 0
444	New Zealand, wmk. N Z, imperf., 1s. green. Unused copy	42 0
446	Nova Scotia, 1d. red-brown. Three fine copies, used, on part of original envelope, with a half of 3d. blue, rare	48 0
449	Nova Scotia, 1s. violet. Fine copy... ..	57 6
460	Pacific Steam Navigation Co. A complete set on white paper	63 0
482	Prussia, entire envelope, 1852, with silk threads, 7kr. red, unused	100 0
483	Ditto ditto used, rare	63 0
484	Ditto ditto Same issue, but no threads, 4kr., 5kr., 6kr., 7kr., all unused; 4kr. and 7kr., used	40 0
506	Spain, Madrid, 3ctos. bronze. Fine copy	65 0
508	Ditto 1850, 6r. blue, 10r. green, unused. Brilliant copies	34 0
510	Ditto 1851, 2 reales vermilion, fine colour and perfect copy	160 0
514	Ditto 1853, 2r. vermilion, fine colour	46 0
520	Ditto 1865, 12ctos. rose and blue, perf., centre inverted, barred	30 0
522	Ditto 1869, 19ctos. brown. Fine copy, unused	25 0
542	Tuscany, 60 crazie red. Fine copy... ..	65 0
543	Ditto 2 soldi red. Fine copy	36 0
544	Ditto on white paper, 9 crazie claret	19 0
547	Ditto 3 lire orange, the corner mended	115 0

LOT		Price.
		s. d.
548	United States, Providence Island. A sheet of 11 5c. with the 10c. Fine and rare	135 0
549	United States, St. Louis, 5c., unused. cut close	105 0
550	Ditto ditto 10c., fine copy, used	170 0
559	Ditto ditto 5c., perf., red-brown, wrth ornaments, unused	42 0
562	Ditto 1861-66, with grill. A fine complete unused set, with original gum, from 1c. to 90c., with shades of the 2c. and 3c., all unused	75 0
571	Ditto Local stamps. Clarke's Express, black, used	32 0
572	Ditto Local stamps. Humboldt's Express, 25c. brown, used	26 0
574	Ditto Local stamps. City Despatch Post, 2c. green p., used	22 0
575	Ditto Local stamps. City Despatch Post, 2c. green p., on entire original letter	36 0
578	Ditto Local stamps. Mason's New Orleans City Express, 1c. green, used; date (1851) and value inserted in ink	45 0
581	Ditto Local stamps. Cumming's City Post, 2c. rose p., cancelled	60 0
586	Ditto Local stamps. Walton and Co.'s City Express Post, 2cts., rose paper; Franklin City Despatch Post, green p., both on original envelopes	110 0
594	Ditto Local stamp. Robison and Co., 1c., blue paper; Dupuy and Schenk, grey paper	9 0

UNITED STATES ENVELOPES. All Entire.

603	1853-55 issue, 6c. light and dark green small size	30 0
610	1860, on buff paper, 4c. red and blue, with patent lines	52 6
611	1860, 10c. green, buff paper	125 0
615	1861. large size, 12c. bronze and red; 20c. blue and red; 24c. green and red; and 40c. red black and buff	42 0
616	1864 issue, large size, on buff paper, 9c. yellow, 9c. orange, 12c. red-brown, 18c. red, 24c. blue, 30c. green, and 40c. rose	26 0
617	1864, 12c. black-brown	20 0
622	1870, 10c. black	18 0
625	1870, 24c. violet	16 0
643	Victoria, 1864-73, 1cd. slate. Fine unused copy	18 0
645	Victoria, 1864-73, 5s. blue on yellow. Fine unused	72 6

PHILATELIC LITERATURE.

(Under this heading we intend to Review all Papers, Books, Albums, and articles of interest to Collectors and to note the chief contents of each.)

REVUE PHILATELIQUE, the organ of the French Philatelic Society. The first number is just to hand, consisting of 20 pages—12 of which consist of advertisements. The list of New Issues by Monsieur Erard Le Roy D'Etiolles is very good and well worth noting. There are also several interesting articles, and altogether it is a paper that is likely to turn out useful. It is conducted by Victor Robert, 114 Rue de Vaugirard, Paris; and the subscription is 1fr. 50 per annum.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.—Contains a good article on "Telegraph Stamps," by W. C. Stone, from Argentine to Bavaria. The prices are given to most of the varieties, and it will be found a useful guide to those who collect these stamps.

THE UNIVERSAL PHILATELIC ADVERTISER.—The first number is just to hand, and as the name implies, it is chiefly devoted to ads., of which there are 31 pages, with only three pages of literary matter. It is published by the Frankfort Stamp Co., Philadelphia, U.S.A.

THE STAMP COLLECTORS' MAGAZINE, illustrated, another new English paper, has just been issued by H. Marryat, Chisholm Road, Richmond, Surrey. It consists of eight pages and cover, and is intended chiefly for the use of beginners.

We have also to acknowledge, with thanks:—L'Echo de la Timbrologie; Stamp News; Bosphore Egyptien; Stamp Collectors' Journal; Am. Jour. of Phil.; Der Philatelist; Philatelia; Philatelic World; Philatelic Monthly; Phil. Journal of America; Empire State Stamp Jour.; S. Coll. Jour.; St. Coll. Figaro; L'Annonce Timbrologique; Philatelic Record; Dominion Philatelist; Philatelia; Rhode Island Phil.; Stamp World; Am. Stamp Journal; Welt Post; Die Postwertzeichen-Kunde.

JACOB NIELSEN,
CAISEA DE CORREIO, 106,
RIO DE JANEIRO,
BRAZIL.



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LARGEST STOCK of Brazilian
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UNITED STATES, *
* 90 CENTS, PURPLE.

WANTED a few hundred at once to fill orders.

For good copies I offer 5d. each.

Also wanted 30 cents brown. Will pay 2d. each for same.

HIGHER PRICES PAID BY ME THAN
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All Stamps sold by us guaranteed genuine in every respect.

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STANLEY, GIBBONS, London.
HANSON, Cardiff.
BROWN, Salisbury.
THE EDITOR of this Journal.

—o—

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Mekeel's Address Book, containing names and addresses of over 3,000 Stamp Dealers and Collectors in all parts of the world, has just been published, and is worth a great deal to any Dealer or Collector. Book contains 224 pages, and is bound in cloth, post free, 4s.

Philatelic Catalogue.

The best Catalogue of Postage Stamps published in the English language, is by Major Edw. B. Evans, and is published in book form, 250 large pages, fully illustrated, bound in half leather. Price, 11s., post free.

The Philatelic Journal of America.

A large illustrated Monthly Magazine, devoted to the interests of Stamp Collecting. It is now in its sixth year of publication. Subscription, 3s. 7d. per year. *Sample copy free.*

Stamp Circular and Price Lists of Packets, Albums, etc., sent free on application.

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H. G. HANSON, CARDIFF,

To whom Subscriptions and Advertisements may be sent.

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Asks for good Stamps on approval, with reasonable discount.
Would also exchange. Would make a deposit if desired.
Trial Lists and serious offers solicited.

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Will send to any Collector

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SPECIALITIES IN RARE STAMPS,

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Approval Sheets against Cash Deposit,
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OTHER STAMPS, CASH, OR GOODS OF ANY KIND
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Frankford Stamp Co., Stamp Importers,
PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A.

“Universal Philatelic Advertiser.”

In the latter part of February we issue *The Universal Philatelic Advertiser*. This Journal will be published for the firm's advertisements; but outside advertisements, to a limited space, will be accepted at 50 cents an inch, 90 cents for 2 inches, \$2.50 a column, and \$4.50 a page, (3 times for \$12.00). This Journal will connect the stamp trade of America and Europe.

It will have an extensive circulation throughout the world, especially in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Southern and Central America. It will be advertised in all the Philatelic papers, and will prove a good advertising medium for all dealers and collectors.

First three numbers will go to every A. P. A. and C. P. A. member, and 1,200 of each of the first three numbers will be sent to the 3,500 names in Mekeel's address book. If you wish space, let us hear from you at once. Terms are cash with order. Subscription, 25 cents a year to United States, Canada, and Mexico; 35 cents to Europe and Countries in the Postal Union; 70 cents to all other Countries.

IMPORTANT! READ!!

Our business has been mainly the Wholesale Trade, but we are now to open a Retail Business, and desire soon to issue a complete Price List. To do this we must have a full stock.

We need all kinds of every country, especially **Great Britain and her Colonies**. Persons having any bargains to offer, are invited to send them to us for **prompt settlement** of cash, exchange, or advertising space in the *Universal Philatelic Advertiser*, or some of each. Senders must know that we are the **cheapest and most reliable Wholesale Dealers in America**, and must therefore buy only genuine Stamps, at the lowest price, in order to sell likewise.

BEST RATES PAID FOR RARE AND SCARCE STAMPS.

Until further notice we will supply these

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South and Central America and Mexico, 100 varieties to every 500 stamps, a splendid mixture guaranteed	500 for	\$ 5.00
Ditto ditto ditto	1,000	9.00
Ditto ditto ditto	5,000	40.00
Same Countries, over 60 varieties	1,000	6.00
Ditto ditto	5,000	25.00
U.S. Treasury Department, 3c and 6c, brown, fine	500	3.00
Guatemala, 1881-86, 1c and 5c, 4 varieties, fine	1,000	7.50
Ditto ditto ditto	5,000	35.00
Hawaii Islands, 1c green	100	.75
Ditto 2c rose	100	.40
U.S. Stamps at one-third of value, 100 kinds for \$1.50	10 pks.	10.00
British Guiana, 1881, 1 on 48c, red, fine	each	1.00
Ditto ditto ditto	10	7.00
Ditto 1889, Provis. 2c. black	each	1.00
Ditto ditto 2c. ,, and red	10	1.50
Confederate Local of Statesville, only one copy, used, fine		13.00
Confederate Local of Salem, cut square, used, fine		5.00
Mexico, 1879-82, 100c. (2 var.) 24, 25, 85, and 50 (2 var.), (Scott's Cat. price, \$11), unused set of 13 var.		5.50
Mexico, 1882, 25c. and 10c. brown, errors, (Scott \$5 each), each \$1.25, both for		2.00

Many other offers to appear in our paper. *Subscribe Remittance by Money order.* **RARE STAMPS** our Speciality. Wanted for Prompt Cash, 1869, 9c. and any other good U.S. Address—

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Complete set United States Periodicals: 2c. to 60dols. Very fine set originals, unused	40	0	0
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India Service, 1867, 2 annas, black and lilac, fine used copy	1	15	0
Ditto, slightly chipped	1	10	0
New South Wales Laureated Head, 8d. orange, fine used	2	2	0
Ceylon Star Wmk. Perf. 8d. yellow brown. Fair copy used	1	0	0
Straits Settlements, 96c., unused, Perf. 12½	1	1	0
Hong Kong, 96c., yellow brown	0	7	6
Western Australia, 6d. Bronze, Rouletted, used	2	10	0
2d. Chocolate on Red, used	1	5	0

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PORTUGAL, 1866 and 1868, 80rs., used ..	2	3	24	0	180	0
1884, 1000rs., used ..	1	9	18	0	—	—
ACORES, 1871, 5rs., unused ..	0	5	3	0	22	6
1875, 15rs., unused ..	0	5	3	0	22	6
MADERIA, 1871, 5rs., unused ..	0	6	4	3	32	6
1871, 100rs., unused ..	2	0	15	0	—	—

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125 COLTMAN ST., HULL.

*Member J.P.U., and several Philatelic
Clubs, also on Bazaar Reference Book,
is a buyer of good STAMPS and OLD
COLLECTIONS, and will be glad to
hear from anyone having such for Sale.*

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Good Selection ^{OF} Rare Stamps

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WILL BE HELD AT THE **MART**, ON THE EVENINGS OF

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 22nd and 23rd MAY.

(The Week of the London Philatelic Exhibition.)

Including a number of VERY FINE SPECIMENS OF RARE
 STAMPS. Also some fine duplicates from the Collections of Advanced
 Philatelists. Detailed notices will shortly be issued, and Catalogues when
 ready, may be had of the Auctioneer.

.....
35 OLD JEWRY, E.C.

EXHIBITION NUMBER.

THE
STAMP ADVERTISER
AND
AUCTION RECORD:

A Monthly Magazine and Price List

FOR THE USE OF STAMP COLLECTORS AND DEALERS.

Edited by CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

VOL. I.

MAY 14, 1890.

No 6.

PRICE 6D. EACH, OR SUBSCRIPTION 4/- PER ANNUM.

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CHAS. J. PHILLIPS,

28 Spring Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham,

ENGLAND.

— SUBSCRIPTIONS. —

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Correspondents in Central and South America, West Indies, Asia, Africa, and Australia, may remit for Subscriptions and Advertisements in unused current Postage Stamps, and entire Postcards and Envelopes.

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Address—

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Edgbaston, Birmingham,

ENGLAND.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

FOR

MAY.

	<i>each.</i>	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
PORTO RICA, 1890 (baby King), $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, and 4 mils—the set	0	3
PORTO-RICO, 1889 (obsolete), $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 4, 6, and 8 mils—the set	0	5
NEW SOUTH WALES, <i>errors</i> , printed on stamp duty paper, wmk. large N.S.W., rd. red	2	0
Ditto ditto 2d. blue ...	3	0
NEW PERFORATION GAUGE, best invented, on celluloid, 8 × 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The middle portion is for measuring perforations; and on one side is a millimetre scale and on the other a scale of inches, divided into sixteenths. Post free	1	7
BRITISH GUIANA, 1889, 2-cents, black and purple, <i>without</i> the red 2, used postally. (Usual price, 2s. 6d.) ...	0	8
CANADA, IMPERF., 3d. vermilion, fine, used	0	8
(Per dozen, 7s., bargain.)		
COSTA RICA, 1st issue, 4 rls, green ...	0	8
(Catalogued 1s. 6d. each.)		
LABUAN, 2-c. rose, 8-c. purple, 10-c. brown —the set of three, unused	1	3
SARAWAK, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8 cents—the five unused	1	6
CYPRUS, 30 paras on 1 piastre, used ...	2	9
NEW BRAZIL, just arrived and <i>unused</i> —		
20 reis green	0	2
100 „ magenta	0	5
200 „ violet	0	9
Set of 3	1	3

CHAS. J. PHILLIPS,

28 SPRING ROAD, BIRMINGHAM,

AND

Stall 4, Philatelic Exhibition,

PORTMAN ROOMS, BAKER ST.,

LONDON.

All kinds of Stamps bought at highest market rates. I am prepared to purchase any Government remainders, old Correspondence from Abroad with Stamps attached, or any OLD or LARGE or SMALL COLLECTIONS.

Cash Prices we give for old European Stamps.

I WANT the following stamps and can use a number of each kind. They must be genuine, and in fine condition. No poor, dirty, or torn stamps wanted.

Cash sent by return mail. If on original envelopes, a much larger price will be paid.

	Price I will pay		Price I will pay	
	UNUSED.	USED.	UNUSED.	USED.
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Baden, 1862, 18kr., green ...	2	0	4	0
" " 30kr. orange ...	—	—	2	0
Bavaria, 1870, 12kr., lilac, perf. ...	4	0	5	0
Bremen, imperf., 5sgr., green ...	—	—	3	6
" " 7sgr., yellow ...	—	—	3	0
" p-en-scie, 2 grote, orange ...	—	—	4	0
" " 5sgr., green ...	—	—	3	6
" " any others ...	—	—	1	6
" perforated, 7 yellow ...	—	—	6	0
Denmark, 1851, 2rig. sk., blue ...	4	6	2	6
" 1870, 48sk., mauve and brown ...	2	0	0	6
Hamburg, 1859, imperf., 7 orange, 9 yellow, . . each ...	—	—	0	8
" 1859, imperf., any other ...	—	—	0	5
" 1864, perf., 7 orange-yellow ...	4	6	4	6
Hanover, 1861, 10gr., green ...	6	0	6	6
" 1853, 3 pf., rose, with wmk. ...	2	6	2	6
Naples, 1858, ½gr., lake ...	3	0	2	0
" " 20gr., " ...	4	0	1	0
" " 50gr., " ...	7	6	7	6
Oldenburg, 1851, ½sgr., black on green ...	7	6	8	6
" 1851, ⅓ blue, ⅓ pink, ⅓ yellow ... each ...	—	—	0	3
" 1858, ⅓ black on green ...	22	0	19	6
" " 2gr. rose on pink ...	7	6	7	6
" " 3gr., yellow ...	7	6	7	6
" 1860, ⅓ green ...	5	0	5	6
" " ¼ orange, ½ brown, 2 red, or 3 yellow, each ...	3	9	5	0
Saxony, 1850, 3 pf. (square), red ...	40	0	30	0
" 1856, 10 neugr., blue ...	2	6	2	0
Schleswig Holstein, 1850, 1sch. blue ...	5	0	—	—
Schleswig Holstein, 1850, 2sch., rose ...	7	6	—	—
Spain, 1850, 12cu. lilac, and 5rls. red ...	—	—	2	0
" " 6rls. blue, 10rls. green ...	—	—	7	6
" 1851, 12 lilac, 5c. rose ...	—	—	2	0
" " 6 blue, 10 green ...	—	—	5	0
" " 2 reales, orange ...	—	—	100	0
" 1852, 12c. lilac, 5rls. green ...	—	—	1	6
" " 2 reales, orange ...	40	0	30	0
" " 6 reales, dull blue ...	10	0	5	0
" 1853, 12c. violet, 5rls. green ...	—	—	1	3
" " 2rls. orange ...	35	0	30	0
" " 6rls. blue ...	8	0	5	0
" for Madrid, 1 cuarto, bronze ...	—	—	8	6
" " 3 " " ...	—	—	47	6
" 1856, 19cu. brown, imp. ...	—	—	2	6
" 1862, 19 cuartos, rose ...	—	—	3	6
" 1864, 19 cuartos, mauve... ..	—	—	2	6
" 1865, 19cu. brown and rose ...	—	—	3	0
" " 19 cu., perforated ...	15	0	12	6
" 1866, 19 cuartos, brown ...	—	—	2	6
" 1867, 19 cuartos, rose ...	—	—	3	0
" 1869, 19 cuartos, brown ...	17	0	15	0
" 1870, 19 cuartos, green ...	—	—	2	0
Sweden, 1855, 3 sk.bco., green ...	—	—	5	0
" " 6 " grey ...	—	—	2	0
" " 8 orange ...	—	—	1	0
" 1855, 24 sk.bco., red ...	—	—	5	6
Wurtemberg, 1851, 18kr., dull violet ...	4	0	4	0
" 1857, 18kr., blue, with thread ...	10	0	7	6
" 1857, 18kr., blue, no thread ...	7	0	4	6
" 1860, 18kr. yellow, perf. ...	5	0	3	6
" 1866, " " rouletted ...	7	6	5	0

NOTE.—The above are the prices we pay, not the prices we sell at.

Reference to Bankers, "Lloyds, Limited," Colmore Row, Birmingham.

CHAS. J. PHILLIPS,
PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, STALL No 4.
AND
Spring Road, Birmingham, England.

All kinds of Stamps bought at highest market rates. I am prepared to purchase any Government remainders, old correspondence from abroad with Stamps attached, or any OLD or LARGE or SMALL COLLECTIONS.

In answering Advertisements, please mention this paper.

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A SPECIAL Series, well worth double the prices asked. Specially prepared for the Exhibition. The attention of all Collectors are called to this new series of Packets. All Stamps are in fine condition, and are guaranteed genuine.

50 USED STAMPS, ALL DIFFERENT	}	PRICE	s. d.
Including Puttiala, Bulgaria, Sandwich Isles, Brazil, Argentine, Mexico, Cuba, etc. Post Free, 1/1.		1 0	

100 USED FOREIGN STAMPS, ALL DIFFERENT,	}	PRICE	s. d.
Including Columbia, Venezuela, Peru, Canada (registered), Italy (2 lire), Straits Settlements, Cyprus. Price 2/1, Post Free.		2 0	

100 OBSOLETE STAMPS, NO PRESENT ISSUES,	}	PRICE	s. d.
Including many Rare, as Persia, Bolivia, Naples, Orange Free State, British Guiana, Tunis, Porto Rico, Venezuela, etc. Well worth double. Post free, 5/1		5 0	

200 Used Foreign Stamps ALL DIFFERENT.	}	PRICE	s. d.
A good packet to start a Collection with.		5 0	

100 RARE USED AND UNUSED STAMPS,	}	PRICE	s. d.
Including Nepal, Nowanuggur, Salvador, Ecuador, Phillipine Isles, Nevis, Hayti, St. Thomas, Tolima, St. Christopher, Jhind, British Honduras, Newfoundland, etc. Strongly recommended , and well worth double. Post free, 10/1		10 0	

200 RARE USED AND UNUSED STAMPS, ALL DIFFERENT,	}	PRICE	s. d.
Containing many Stamps worth from 1/- to 2/6 each, such as round Cashmere, Persia, Antioquia, South African Republic, Swazieland, Bhopal, Levant, Gibraltar, Virgin Isles, Honolulu, etc. This Packet is a real Bargain , and is strongly recommended as a suitable present and memento of the London Philatelic Exhibition. Post free, 21/2		21 0	

CHAS. J. PHILLIPS,

STALL No. 4,

Philatelic Exhibition, Portman Rooms, Baker Street, London,

AND

28 Spring Road, Birmingham.

The Stamp Advertiser and Auction Record.

VOL. I.

MAY 14, 1890.

No. 6.

EDITORIAL.

ADDRESS DURING EXHIBITION.—From May 13th to May 26th inclusive, all letters should be addressed to CHARLES J. PHILLIPS, Percy's Hotel, 40 Bedford Place, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.

..

PRICE LIST OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Owing to preparations for the Exhibition and absence from town for ten days we have been unable to prepare this list, but *when* we do resume we will try and give double the usual matter.

..

PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, LONDON.—The committee announce that the Duke of Edinburgh has fixed twelve o'clock at noon on Monday, the 19th May, for the Opening of the Exhibition by His Royal Highness. The admission on the day of opening will be, up to 4 p.m., 5s. by ticket, which will also admit during the whole period of the Exhibition; after 4 p.m. the charge for admission will be 2s. 6d., on subsequent days 1s. Each holder of a 5s. ticket is entitled to one lady's ticket for the opening ceremony at the additional price of 2s. 6d. Ladies' tickets do not admit the holder on any of the subsequent days. Tickets can now be obtained from the secretary at the offices of the Exhibition Committee, No. 4 Lombard Court, E.C., and at The Portman Rooms, Baker Street, W. The Exhibition will close on the evening of Monday, the 26th May.

..

At a meeting on April 25th, and in accordance with Rule 8 of the prospectus, the following gentlemen were elected judges for making awards at the Exhibition:—T. K. Tapling, Esq., M.P.; Major E. B. Evans, R.A., and Messrs. W. A. S. Westoby, E. D. Bacon, and A. H. Wilson. A better selection could not have been made, and we feel sure that this will be the opinion of every exhibitor, whether successful in the competitions or not.

We hear that our esteemed contributor, Mr. M. GIWELB, who went to the Vienna Exhibition in charge of the exhibits of some London collectors, has had the honour of an interview with the Emperor of Austria, who visited the Exhibition there. We presume that this is the reason he has not sent us a continuation of his article, "A Trip to America," which we hope will be continued in our next number.

..

Be sure and send for the *Stamp Advertiser* for June. In it we intend to give the *fullest* particulars of the London and Vienna Exhibitions.

..

Some collectors think prices are pretty stiff over here, but we are nowhere compared to Brazil, if the prices asked us by a dealer over there are a criterion. We annex a few samples. We are told these prices are nett, cash in advance, and for fine *used* specimens:—

		s.	d.
Brazil, 1843, large square,	90 reis ..	60	0
„ 1844, slanting figures,	180 „ ...	200	0
„ „ „	300 „ ...	550	0
„ 1850, upright figures,	90 „ ...	150	0
„ „ „	180 „ ...	100	0
„ „ „	10 „ ...	12	0
„ „ „	60 „ ...	10	c
„ „ „	90 „ ...	20	0

We shall be pleased to show this "Price List" to any of our friends at Stall No. 4 during the Exhibition.

A REFERENCE LIST OF ENGLISH STAMPS.

(BY W. E. JEFF.)

PART IV.

From the following summary it will be seen how frequently changes were made in the issues of the various adhesive stamps. The old Line engraved stamps had to give way to the "Type printed." The former died hard as the 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s., 2s., 5s., 10s., and £1 show, many changes being made in watermarks and styles of engraving. Plate numbers and letters were given up in the lower

values, and a series comprising $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., and 5d., were issued, which were again altered, and letters appeared in the corners of the stamps, only to be swept away "once again." A novelty was tried and comprises the only surcharged specimens up to date ever issued by the English Postal Authorities. I refer to the issue of the 3d. and 6d. in lilac, which were overprinted with their respective values in another colour, but these only lasted for a short period, until the 1883 series made their appearance. In the year 1881, by an Act of Parliament, the Inland Revenue stamps were made available for postage, but with few exceptions the specimens that did duty through the post were sent by zealous collectors, and thus opened up a fine field for variety collectors, though it may be doubted if ever the act contemplated the use of a title of those which then came into use. Inland Revenue, Receipt, and even Customs Stamps, were pressed into the service, and figure in the collections of some who will collect anything so long as it has the Queen's head and a value impressed upon it. This anomaly has, I believe, been stopped, though specimens do turn up occasionally with recent obliterating dates upon them, done, as an old collector remarked "by a friendly postmaster." It is the custom in foreign offices, I believe, to give notice of any change in the issues of their stamps, and time is allowed for the exchanging of the old ones for those which will take their places, but not so in Great Britain. To show what is meant, there are about twenty varieties of the One Penny available for Postage up to the present time. Perhaps some day another Act of Parliament will be made to serve the old issues of Postage Stamps as the pre-Victorian sovereigns and half-sovereigns are being served now, viz., withdrawn, by which means perhaps the work of the experts of the Post-Office will be lightened. A list of the various stamps, not Postage, but which might do duty for it will be given as a curiosity. But "more anon."

SUMMARY.

- Issue III. Description of design as last. Large white letters in corners, white pp. wmk. "Rose Spray," perf. 14. Plate No. 6.
47. 1868. July. Die III (b). 6d. Bright Lilac, shades, Variety.
Plate 6 imperf.
- Issue VII. Design same as last issue. Letters in corners. Plate numbers in frame. White pp., wmk. large crown, perf. 14.
Plates 13, 14, 15.
48. 1869. Die II. White lines thin. 2d. Blue, shades, Varieties.
Plates 13, 14, 15, imperf.
Plate 15 on thick pp.

- Issue III. Design same as last issue. Large white letters in corners. White pp., wmk. "Rose Spray," perf. 14. Plate 4.
49. 1869. March 1st. Die II (b). 9d. Yellow brown, shades, Variety.
Plate 4 imperf.
- Issue IV. Design as last issue, only no hyphen between SIX and PENCE. Large white letters in corners. White pp., wmk. "Rose Spray," perf. 14. Plates 8, 9, 10.
50. 1869. April. Die IV. 6d. Purple lilac, shades, Varieties.
Plates 8, 9, 10, imperf.
- Issue I. Head of Queen with diadem, on white ground, in circle enclosed in a parallelogram. Small coloured letters in corners. The value, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., inserted in the frame on both sides of the head, and plate numbers likewise. White pp., wmk. Halfpenny, in Script letters extending over three stamps. Perf. 14.
Plates 1 to 20, except 2, 7, 16, 17, 18.
51. 1870. October 1st. Die I. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Lake & Rose-red, shades Varieties.
Plates all except 2, 7, 16, 17, 18, imperf.
- Issue I. Head of Queen with diadem, in curved triangular band containing POSTAGE on left, THREE at top, and HALFPENCE on right sides of the head respectively. Large coloured letters on white ground in corners, and whole design being enclosed in a rectangular frame. White pp., wmk. large crown, perf. 14.
Line engraved, Plates 1 and 3, the latter having plate number in frame.
52. 1870. October 1st. Die I. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. Lake-red, shades Varieties.
Plate 1 in Lilac rose, printed in 1860, on blue tinged pp., perf., with and without SPECIMEN.
Plate 1 in Lake, imperf. Oct 1st, 1870
" 3 " " " Oct 13th, 1874
- Issue V. Head of Queen, with diadem in a hexagon. POSTAGE at top and SIXPENCE at bottom of profile. Large white letters on coloured ground in corners. Plate numbers in white rings above letters at bottom, enclosed in rectilinear frame. White pp., wmk. "Rose Spray," perf. 14. Plates 11, 12, 13.
53. 1872. April 1st. Die I. (a). 6d. Brown, shades.
54. 1872. June 1st. Die I (b). 6d. Light brown, shades, Varieties.
Plates 11, 12, 13, imperf.
- Issue VI. Design as Fifth issue. Colour changed to Grey. Plate 13.
55. 1873. April 1st. Die I (c). 6d. Grey, shades, Variety.
Plate 13, imperf.
- Issue III. Head of Queen, with diadem, but frame altered. Solid white octagonal blocks in corners, which carry large coloured letters. Plate numbers in white discs in centre of frame at sides. White pp., wmk. "Rose Spray," perf. 14. Plates 11 to 21, except plate 13.
56. 1873. July 15th. Die III (a). 3d. Carmine, shades, Varieties.
All plates imperf.

- Issue IV. Head of Queen, with diadem, as last issue, but alterations in frame. Large coloured letters on white ground in corners, and plate numbers in colour of stamps in white discs at side. White pp., wmk. "Rose Spray," perf. 14. Plates 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.
57. 1873. September. Die IV (a). 1s. Green, shades. Varieties.
Plates 8 to 13, imperf.
- Issue VII. Head of Queen, with diadem, in hexagon, frame altered. Large coloured letters in corners. Plate numbers in white discs. at sides in angles of hexagon. White pp., wmk. "Rose Spray," perf. 14.
Plates 13 to 18.
58. 1874. April 1st. Die II (a). 6d. Grey, shades. Varieties.
Plates 13 to 18, imperf.
- Issue I. Head of Queen, with diadem, in octagonal frame. TWOPENCE on left, POSTAGE at top, HALFPENNY on right and 2½d. at bottom sides respectively. Large coloured letters in white blocks in corners. Plate numbers in frame under letter blocks at top corners. Design enclosed in rectilinear figure. Wmk. a small anchor, perf. 14. Plates 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
59. 1875. July 1st. Die I (a). 2½d. Lilac pink, shades. Varieties.
Plates 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, imperf.
- Issue I (a). Description of design as last, but a change in paper, wmk. orb. Perf. 14. Plates 3 to 17.
60. 1876. June 1st. Die I (b). 2½d. Lilac pink, shades. Varieties.
Plates 3 to 17 imperf.
,, 15 in light blue.
- Issue IV. Head of Queen with diadem, frame altered. Large coloured letters in white blocks in corners. Plate numbers in white discs. White pp., wmk. large garter (third size) perf. 14. Plates 15 and 16.
61. 1876. March 1st. Die IV. 4d. Pale Vermilion, shades. Varieties.
Plates 15 and 16 imperf.
Plate 15 in Pale Yellow, imperf.
- Issue I. Head of Queen with diadem enclosed in fancy frame, POSTAGE above and EIGHTPENCE below profile. Large white blocks containing coloured letters in corners. Plate numbers in white discs in frame at sides. The whole design enclosed in a rectilinear frame. White pp., wmk. large garter. Perf. 14.
Plates 1 and 2.
62. 1876. Sept. 1st. Die I. 8d. Red Brown.
63. 8d. Chrome Yellow. Varieties.
Plate 1 Red Brown, imperf.
,, 1 Chrome ,,
,, 2 ,, ,,
- Issue IV. Description of design as last issue, only change of colour. White pp., wmk. large garter (third size) perf. 14. Plates 15, 16, 17.
64. 1877. March 1st. Die IV. 4d. Sage Green, shades. Varieties.
Plates 15, 16, 17, imperf.
- Issue I. Head of Queen with diadem in band, same as EIGHTPENCE, surrounded by a fancy octagonal frame. POSTAGE above the head and TEN SHILLINGS below. Large white letters in coloured blocks in corners. Plate number in coloured disc below value. White pp., wmk. Maltese Cross. Perf 15. Plate 1.
65. 1878. Sept. 25. Die I. 10/- Greenish-grey, shades. Variety.
Plate 1, imperf.
- Issue I. Head of Queen with diadem enclosed in octagon surrounded by a fancy rectilinear frame, POSTAGE above and ONE POUND below head. Large white letters in coloured blocks in corners. Plate numbers (white) in coloured discs in centre of frame at bottom. White pp., wmk. Maltese Cross, perf. 15. Plate 1.
66. 1878. Sept. 25th. Die I. £1 Brown violet, shades. Varieties.
Plate 1 on blue tinged pp. perf.
,, 1 ,, white pp. imperf.
- Issue VII. Head of Queen with diadem in rectangular frame, POSTAGE above and ONE PENNY in white letters on coloured ground below head. Large white blocks containing coloured letters in corners. The spaces between inner and outer frame at sides filled with a scroll ornament. Type printed on white pp., wmk. large crown, perf. 14. No plate numbers on stamps, but about 30 plates issued.
67. 1880, January 1st. Die I. 1d. Venetian red, shades. Varieties.
All shades, imperf.
- Issue II. Description of design same as of FIRST ISSUE, but colour of impression changed to Blue. White paper, wmk. orb, perf. 14. Plates 17, 18, 19, 20.
68. 1880. January 1st. Die I (b). 2½d. Blue, shades. Varieties.
Plates 17 to 20, imperf.
- Issue II. Description of design same as FIRST ISSUE, but colour changed. White pp., wmk. "Rose Spray," perf. 14. Plate 1.
69. 1880. January 1st. Die I (b). 2/- Red brown, shades. Variety.
Plate 1, imperf.
- Issue III. Description of design same as SECOND ISSUE. but change of watermark to large crown. White pp., perf. 14. Plate, 21, 22, 23.
70. 1880. April 8th. Die I (c). 2½d. Blue, shades. Varieties.
Plates 21, 22, 23, imperf.
- Issue V. Description of design same as FOURTH ISSUE, but change of colour. White pp., wmk. large garter (third size), perf. 14. Plate 17.
71. 1880. Sept. 1st. Die IV (c). 4d. Mouse brown, shades. Variety.
Plate 17, imperf.
- Issue V. Description of design as FOURTH ISSUE, but change of colour to red-brown. White pp., wmk. "Rose Spray," perf. 14. Plate 13.
72. 1880. October 1st. Die IV (b). 1/- Red-brown, shades. Variety.
Plate 13, imperf.

- Issue IV. Head of Queen, with diadem in circle, POSTAGE above and HALFPENNY below head in white letters. Corners filled with ornament. Type printed on white pp., wmk. large crown, perf. 14. No. plate numbers on stamps.
73. 1880. October 14th. Die I. 1½d. Green, shades. Varieties.
All shades imperf., also without wmk.
- Issue II. Head of Queen with diadem, enclosed in coloured oval band, pointed at top and bottom. POSTAGE above, THREE and PENCE at left and right sides respectively, HALF below head in white letters. Corners filled with fancy ornament. White pp., wmk. large crown, perf. 14. Type printed. No plate numbers on stamp.
74. 1880. October 14th. Die I. 1½d. Red, shades. Varieties
All shades imperf.
- Issue VIII. Head of Queen with diadem, in fancy frame. POSTAGE above TWOPENCE below head in white letters on coloured bands. Whole design enclosed in rectilinear figure curved at corners. White pp., wmk. large crown, perf. 14. Type printed without plate numbers on stamps.
75. 1880. Dec. 8th. Die I. 2d. Carmine rose, shades. Varieties.
All shades imperf.
- Issue IV. Description of design same as THIRD ISSUE. Change of watermark to large crown, white pp., perf. 14. Plates 20 and 21.
76. 1881. January 1st. Die III (c). 3d. Rose, shades. Varieties.
Plates 20 and 21 imperf.

(To be continued.)

AMERICAN NOTES.

The *Philatelic Record* for March begins a most necessary work in the catalogue of Postal Emissions of Great Britain. It is unfortunate, however, that it did not occur to the author to prepare this catalogue in the shape of a reference list, which is badly needed by collectors of plate numbers. I am pleased to state, however, that there will shortly appear in the columns of the *Metropolitan Philatelist* a list of these stamps which will be arranged upon a reference plan, and which will be found most valuable for checking purposes.

The catalogue in the *Philatelic Record* states, under note to section 16, referring to the 1d. of 1864 and later, that "Plate No. 70 was also made, but no impression from it was registered, though specimens exist as curiosities." This is evidently an error, as Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby state on page 75 of their work on "The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain." We have not met with specimens bearing a number previous

to 70—i.e., they had met with number 70; I, also, have met with it, in fact one lies before me, properly cancelled, as I write, which was found among a lot of ordinary stamps. The above quotation is very definite, and my own specimen is equally so. It behoves the editor of the *Philatelic Record* therefore to have the misstatement corrected.

Again, the same catalogue in the *Philatelic Record* states in section 20, referring to the half-penny of 1870 and later, "Plates 1 to 20, except 2, 7, 10, 11, 16, 17, and 18," also in a note "Plates 10 and 11 were not used," Messrs. Pemberton and Westoby state on pp. 90 and 91 of their work, "Plate No. 2 was never finished; plate No. 7 was not made, nor were Nos. 16, 17, and 18; but with these exceptions plates numbered in consecutive order appeared uninterruptedly." In addition to this testimony, I may also state that my own collection contains specimens of half-pennies of plates Nos. 10 and 11, also properly cancelled, and found under the same conditions as the penny of plate 70. "It behoves the editor of the *Philatelic Record*, &c., &c., &c." *ut supra*. It is to be hoped that the remainder of this catalogue will be free from such inaccuracies.

The *Stamp Advertiser and Auction Record* is, perhaps, more generally appreciated among American philatelists than any other similar publication coming from England.

The auction season is about over with us. The Scott Stamp and Coin Company announce their 99th sale for May 19th, and their 100th (centennial) for May 26th, in which may be found some very fair stamps. Their 97th sale takes place on April 21st and 22nd, but contains nothing of any importance.

Messrs. R. R. Bogert and Co. announce their 20th sale for May 20th and 21st, the catalogue of which shows a number of good things. The catalogue for their 19th sale on May 14th is not yet out. These two sales inaugurate a new system of conducting an auction on the part of the Messrs. Bogert. Heretofore everything has been sold through some regular firm of auctioneers, but hereafter this firm proposes to handle its own business, and have secured as their auctioneering mouth-piece, Mr. H. C. Merry, who is well-known as the

oldest philatelic auctioneer in New York. It remains to be seen whether this venture will result satisfactorily to all concerned.

..

Our new series of postage stamps does not by any means meet with universal favour. The general opinion is that it is the most inartistic series ever put forth by the United States. The ink used in printing the 2 cent. stamp is of a fugitive character, which will not bear much handling. We hope this series will prove to be of as evanescent a character as was the issue of 1869, which was withdrawn in consequence of the outcry made against it by certain newspapers in this country. It has always been fancied that this outcry eventuated from the dictum of the Bank Note Companies interested in the production of our stamps, who found that they had taken the contract for this series at far too low a rate.

..

The next important philatelic event in the United States is the Convention of the American Philatelic Association, which commences in New York on the first Monday in August. At that time will probably be settled the incorporation of the Association, which appears to be a necessary step, as at present any person who may claim to have been wronged by the Association has the legal right to open suit for damages against one or more individual members thereof, which method of procedure would be impossible in the case of a corporate body. The A.P.A. has many members in Great Britain, and we hope to welcome a number of them among us at the time of this Convention. The Exhibition of Stamps that will be held in connection with this Convention will alone be a great attraction, as I understand it will be one of great interest to all philatelists.

..

Our veteran New York dealer, Mr. R. R. Bogert, tells me he is to sail for England about June 1st, on a short jaunt that will combine business with pleasure. As friend Bogert is of a naturally retiring and modest disposition, we hope that you will treat him tenderly during his sojourn among you, and allow him to be welcomed home in a thoroughly self-satisfied frame of mind, which, we fancy, is his usual condition.

CHARLES B. CORWIN.

New York, April 19, 1890.

LONDON JOTTINGS.

During the last few weeks all Philatelic friends here have been busy preparing their exhibits for the Exhibition which is to be opened on the 19th instant by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, and from the valuable exhibits already received and promised it is safe to predict that this our first Exhibition will be far and away the finest that has ever been held.

..

Many of our Colonial friends are sending over their collections and choicest rarities, and from all accounts their exhibits will be something that will more than surprise most of our collectors in this country. From Mr. Corwin's Notes in your last number, I am sorry to learn that it is unlikely that any American collections will be exhibited—the risk of safety in transit frightening the "cute" Americans. It is lucky that all Philatelists are not so timid.

..

The collection of the Duke of Edinburgh is to be exhibited, and no doubt this will prove a great attraction in itself.

..

In addition to the Exhibition, the Philatelic Society are to further celebrate the "Jubilee" by a dinner to be held in the Portman Rooms on the 21st instant, at which it is proposed to entertain the foreign delegates.

..

The Corporation of the City of London are also holding a reception at the Guildhall on the evening of 16th May in honour of the Jubilee, which is to be attended by the Prince of Wales. The invitation card is very prettily designed, with a portrait of Sir Rowland Hill, a stamp, and other effective details. One of the greatest attractions will be the making up of the night mail within the Guildhall in the presence of the guests—the staff being transferred from St. Martin's-le-Grand for the purpose. There will also be an exhibition of postage stamps, together with the old uniforms and mail carts of the Post Office.

..

The Vienna Exhibition, I hear, was a great success; and it is pleasing to chronicle the success of our London exhibitors, to whom each and all medals were awarded.

..

The Budget proposals of Mr. Goschen to reduce the rates of postage to our Colonies to 2½d. the

half ounce will, I think, meet with general approval. The only objection to the reduction which has so far been made is by the Government of New Zealand, who decline to accept the proposal owing to the loss of revenue which such a measure would involve. This is the same objection that Sir Rowland Hill's scheme met with fifty years ago, and yet when his proposal was adopted, instead of the revenue suffering loss, the great increase in the number of letters carried proved a source of additional income to the Government. It is to be hoped that our friends at the Antipodes will bear this in mind, and reconsider their decision.

In this month's *Philatelic Record* is published a paper by Mr. T. K. Tapling, M.P., on some stamps of Afghanistan procured by him while lately in India, and which have hitherto been unchronicled. These stamps were issued about *three* years earlier than any Afghan stamps that have before been catalogued. I prepared your readers for this surprise in last month's number.

The following will be, I fancy, more than a surprise for your readers when I tell them that on and after 1st January next the different British West Indian Islands shall cease to have distinct issues of stamps, and that a fresh issue of a new design is to be made which shall be used in all the islands. Your paper is certainly the first to make this announcement public.

Mr. Thomas Bull is to hold Auction Sales on the evenings of 22nd and 23rd May in rooms adjoining the Exhibition, and as the stamps to be sold are very fine I expect some good prices will be realized, in spite of the number of sales we have had, as doubtless fresh buyers will keep prices up.

May, 1890.

C. A. M.

PHILATELIC LITERATURE.

(Under this heading we intend to Review all Papers, Books, Albums, and articles of interest to Collectors and to note the chief contents of each.)

THE METROPOLITAN PHILATELIST.—Number one came to hand prompt to time, and is a capital start well worthy of the board of managers. The chief points are promised to be as follows:—Free speech; Fearlessness in exposing wrong doing; No anonymous articles published; No advertise-

ments from objectionable parties; No personalities; War on the reprint. The following are the chief articles:—"A Philatelic Libel Case," by Major E. [B. Evans; "Guaranteed Genuine," by L. L. Hubbard; "The St. Louis Stamps," by J. W. Scott; "Chronicle," by R. R. Bogert; and Society Reports, etc. Taken as a whole this paper well sustains the reputation of the gentlemen constituting the board of managers, who are as follows:—C. B. Corwin, R. R. Bogert, E. L. Schumann, C. Gregory, J. W. Scott.

THE ROYAL MAIL (by J. Wilson Hyde, Superintendent of the G.P.O., Edinburgh).—We can fully indorse the opinion given on this work by *The Times*, which, in a review, says:—"It is so full of fascination that once taken up it is difficult to lay it down." The author starts with an interesting account of the "Old Days" of Post Boys, Mail Coaches, Foot Posts, &c., and shows in a series of chapters the growth of the P.O. until the present time. Some of the anecdotes given under "Telegraphic Blunders" are very amusing—e.g., A gentleman in New York received a telegram from his family doctor, in answer about an inquiry after his wife's health, as follows:—"No danger; your wife has had a child; if we can keep her from having another to-night she will do well." The mystification of the husband was not removed until a second inquiry revealed the fact that his indisposed lady had had a *chill*.

The book is most instructive and amusing throughout, and should be in the hands of every Philatelist. There are over 300 pages, and a large number of clever and amusing illustrations. The price is 4s. each; post free, 4s. 6d. We have arranged to have a number on sale at the Exhibition at Stand No. 4.

We have also to acknowledge, with thanks:—L'Echo de la Timbrologie; Stamp News; Stamp Collectors' Journal; Am. Jour. of Phil.; Der Philatelist; Philatelia; Philatelic World; Philatelic Monthly; Phil. Journal of America; Empire State Stamp Jour.; S. Coll. Jour.; St. Coll. Figaro; Philatelic Record; Dominion Philatelist; Philatelia; Rhode Island Phil.; Stamp World; Am. Stamp Journal; Welt Post.

The Antigua stamp of one penny red is at present used in St. Kitts, as the stock of stamps of that value in the latter island has been exhausted. It is used without any surcharge.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CHALMERS-HILL CONTROVERSY.

To the Editor of "The Stamp Advertiser."

Sir,—Major Evans has kindly sent me a copy of the "Advertiser" of 14th April, containing an article by himself on the above question. As my name frequently occurs in the article, and as you make the offer of your columns to anyone who can throw farther light on the subject, I beg to trouble you with a few observations.

And in the first place, allow me to say that, although of the "adverse faction," Major Evans has stated his case very fairly—in the language, and in the spirit of a gentleman. He thinks I am wrong in holding that Mr. Chalmers was the first to suggest the use of adhesive stamps in postage; but would place this heresy on my part, on tricks of memory, and not on wilful misrepresentation. He gathers from my correspondence, that although I "cannot choose but be old," I have not yet attained to the last of Shakespeare's Seven Ages! I have nothing to complain of in Major Evans's personal remarks.

I have not always had a like experience over this adhesive-stamp question. Reference is made to my correspondence with persons in America, the result of which was the publication in a philatelic periodical, as emanating from myself, of words which I never wrote, the dates falsified, and the general tenor entirely misleading. "The original [of my letter] was said to have been lost, and what purported to be the substance, or a copy of it, was published," writes Major Evans. Lost, was it? O dear no! the writer of the article said he had my letter before him whilst he wrote—that is, whilst he invented his lies and committed his forgeries. And the same article was libellous not only against myself, but also against Mr. Pearson Hill. He is made to say, "As regards the evidence of the two or three old persons in Dundee—should not their evidence be shewn to be reliable before it is accepted? These old people, as their letters shew, had obviously been in communication with Pat. Chalmers; they have no doubt been talked into the belief that the date was 1834—or may have been bribed, as other persons seem to have been, by Chalmers." Now certainly no English gentleman would write in such a false and scurrilous manner, of persons of whose characters he knew absolutely nothing.

As regards the date, 1834, claimed for Mr. Chalmers's first model stamps, Major Evans says that on this point, "Mr. Prain first set the ball rolling, Mr. Whitelaw being one of the connecting

links between Mr. Prain and Mr. Maxwell." Mr. Prain's ball never rolled to me. I never saw or knew of his letter, and Mr. Whitelaw did not mention any date. But I knew that I had seen and handled these stamps before I left Mr. Chalmers's employ, to begin work as an apprentice millwright, under an indenture bearing date, 2nd November, 1834. I myself gave that year as the latest date for these stamps—not as Major Evans suggests as an effort of "memory, not to be implicitly relied upon," but it is there, "on the bond." It is not as if I have ever had in this matter to look back through half a century into the recesses of memory; when the Penny Postage Act was passed my recollection of these stamps had a stretch back of only five years, and I then spoke frequently of what I had seen in Mr. C.'s office.

In his original communication, Whitelaw says that Mr. Chalmers produced his first model stamp, "when it was settled that the Penny Postage system was to be adopted." A good point is thereby made by Major Evans, "that as James Chalmers *did* submit essays for postage stamps in 1839, when it had been settled that the penny postage system was to be adopted," these must have been the stamps which Whitelaw saw, and gummed the backs of. To myself, who knew Whitelaw well, his words convey no such meaning. He was an honest and industrious fellow, but—partly perhaps from a deficiency in hearing—he took remarkably little interest in passing public events; and thus in his mind he mixed up the earlier agitation and discussions over postal matters, with their consummation in the Penny Postage Act. In the only letter I ever received from Whitelaw, dated 12th April, 1882, he says he left Dundee in October, 1839. But I know that considerably before—I think some years before this date—he had left Mr. Chalmers's employ.

I recollect Mr. Patrick Chalmers as a schoolboy coming occasionally into the printing office; but he could hardly know me personally, and I have not met him since. Before I wrote to the *Dundee Advertiser*, *anent* the stamps, he would not be aware of my existence.

Whilst my conviction that Mr. Chalmers did in 1834 have model adhesive stamps printed at his office, is more than a belief, is the certainty of positive knowledge, I yet agree, or nearly agree with Major Evans in two of his conclusions:—

1. "That the notion of making the stamp adhesive instead of attachable by a wrapper or envelope, was not such a very extraordinary invention. James Watt's "notion" of a separate condenser, apart from a steam-cylinder, does not now

seem to us at all "a very extraordinary invention;" and doubtless had he never had a model Newcomen engine to repair, his notion would have readily occurred to somebody else.

2. "That Rowland Hill was 'probably' the first to publicly suggest this adaptation." Centuries before Columbus, the Scandinavian Vikings had sailed down the coast of America, and even attempted to found colonies. But it was Columbus who gave a new world to European civilization.

Rowland Hill and James Chalmers are both deserving of honourable mention and honourable remembrance amongst our British worthies. Both men in their time, and each according to his opportunities, did good world-work, served their own day and generation, and we have entered into the fruits of their labours

Yours, &c.,

D. MAXWELL, C.E.

St. John's Wood, Hull, 1st May, 1890.

THE CHALMER'S CLAIM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE STAMP ADVERTISER."

Sir,—I ask permission to make a few observations with reference to some points in Major Evans' article which appeared in your April number, and I will first deal with the question of the James Chalmers' "essay," a *fac-simile* of which is now being exhibited in Vienna. It is pretended that this essay was submitted by James Chalmers in 1834, but from the very description given of it, it seems to be merely one of those which he sent in some time between November 1837 and October 1839, and as the so-called "evidence" of its having been sent in in 1834 is so completely on all fours with the rest of the "evidence" in support of the Chalmers' craze, it may be worth while, at the present moment, to call attention to the matter.

Mr. P. Chalmers asserts that about a year ago he "was first made acquainted with the existence of an original postage stamp of 1834, by James Chalmers" and that "the proofs produced by its possessor" (Herr Friedl), "of such being a genuine stamp of the year 1834 by James Chalmers have been accepted as undoubted by his fellow students," &c.

It has needed only a single letter from Major Evans to elicit the fact that not a shadow of evidence exists as to the "essay" having been produced in 1834. The "proofs produced by its possessor" turn out to be simply this:—Herr Friedl bought an "essay" of which he knew nothing, he possesses no document to show when the stamp was printed, but he and other experts accept the date as being 1834, merely because the

"essay" corresponds with the description of one which Mr. P. Chalmers says was issued in that year! In other words the "undoubted proof" of Mr. P. Chalmers' assertion is nothing more than the echo of his own voice.

Everybody knows that, between November 1837 and October 1839, James Chalmers submitted many "essays"—I myself possess eleven of them—and the mere fact that Herr Friedl, when purchasing an old collection, happened to become possessed of one, in no way throws any light upon the only question at issue, viz., *the date* at which it was issued. James Chalmers, as his own written statements show, repeatedly says that it was "nearly two years before" October 1839 that he "first made his plan public." This cannot possibly carry his proposals further back than the latter end of 1837, and surely no one can tell what James Chalmers did, half so well as James Chalmers himself.

But the very wording of this "*fac-simile*, General Postage—not exceeding one ounce two pence," conclusively proves that it is merely one of these later "essays," all issued subsequently to the publication of Rowland Hill's plan of postal reform.

All James Chalmers' essays bear some such inscription as "General Postage not exceeding half-ounce, one penny," or "General Postage not exceeding one ounce, twopence." Now these rates are precisely the new rates of postage proposed in Rowland Hill's pamphlet. In 1834, the year in which it is pretended that these essays were produced by James Chalmers, *no such rates of postage were in existence or were contemplated* in any part of the United Kingdom.

The lowest "General Postage"—that between post towns not more than 15 miles apart—was four-pence, but one could not send even a quarter of an ounce at that rate, if the letter consisted of two or more pieces of paper or contained any enclosure—for then double or treble postage was charged.

In the provincial towns the local postal rate was one penny, but the limit of weight, instead of being half-ounce, was four ounces.

In London the local rates were two-pence and three-pence within or without the three mile radius, but here again the weight allowed was four ounces.

Nor could the so called 1834 essay have been employed in connection with Charles Knight's plan for pre-paying newspaper postage by means of stamps, for here again the postage was to have been one penny, not twopence; and there was to have been no limit to the *weight* of a newspaper.

Lastly it could not have been intended for use if the reduction proposed in postage on prices current had been adopted—for the proposed reduction was

not recommended till two years later, *i.e.* in 1836, and where the half-ounce limit of weight was to be enforced the postage was to have been only one half-penny, while where the penny was to be chargeable the weight, as in the case of newspapers, was without limit. Thus by a happy chance, the so-called Chalmers' essay of 1834 proves by its very face that it is an arrant impostor.

And with reference to this point I would here call attention to an extremely important admission made by Mr. Whitelaw, one of Mr. James Chalmers' old employes, who, as in almost everything he says, manages to "give away" the case he so strenuously endeavours to back up.

Writing to one of the Dundee newspapers (see *Dundee Argus and Courier* of 11th June, 1888) Mr. George Hood, an honest though sincere Chalmerite, says, "I have before me a letter written by Mr. William Whitelaw in reply to an essay delivered before the Springhead Mutual Improvement Society, entitled 'a monumental mockery, or who gummed the stamp?' He says the stamps found amongst the papers of the late Sir Henry Cole—the first adhesive stamps ever made, and referred to in the essay—were gummed by me with my own hands, and with a flat camel-hair brush. I was then a bookbinder in Mr. Chalmers' employment. I am now retired and live in Glasgow."

Now these stamps, "*the first adhesive stamps ever made*," are all of the "half-ounce, one penny"; or "one ounce, twopence," order; and the paper on which they are printed is dated 8th February, 1838; though an earlier edition had been issued, which Mr. James Chalmers himself states was *first* published in November, 1837. Thus over and over again these "living witnesses"—upon whose preposterous recollections of dates, more than fifty years old, the 1834 "romance" alone is based—blurt out admissions which prove that the date they give (1834) cannot possibly be correct, and entirely confirm James Chalmers' own written statement, *viz.*, that he first made his plan public "nearly two years before," October 1839; *i.e.* some nine months after Rowland Hill, in his evidence and pamphlet, had proposed a far more workable plan.

See again how completely Mr. Prain, another "living witness," in his letter which appears in your last number, "gives away" the Chalmers' claim on another important point.

I regret to have to call attention to a statement made by Mr. P. Chalmers in his letter published in your last number, a statement which he has of late widely circulated, to the effect that the London Philatelic Society have now admitted that Sir Rowland Hill was not the originator of the adhesive postage stamp. I need scarcely say there is no

truth whatever in this statement. This is simply a specimen of the many reckless assertions constantly put forward by Mr. P. Chalmers, who on this question seems to be simply a monomaniac.

What, for instance, can be more absurd than his contention that the opinions of an anonymous writer in *The Saturday Review* ought to have more weight with philatelists than those of Major Evans, a gentleman well known in the philatelic world, merely because he supposes the latter to be a friend of mine? As Major Evans has stated I only once had the pleasure of meeting him, when we exchanged perhaps a couple of minutes talk on the question of Mauritius stamps, and I am therefore scarcely entitled to claim him as a friend, but if Mr. P. Chalmers—speaking from his own experience—implies that statements by personal friends are not to be trusted, we need not seek further explanation of the extraordinary character of the evidence put forward by his own friends in Dundee and elsewhere.

As regards the submission of the facts to some impartial tribunal, such as he suggests, would be found in the Committee recently nominated by the American Philatelic Association, I would point out that for years I have endeavoured to have the question brought before the most impartial and most trustworthy of all tribunals in this country, *viz.*, our Courts of Law, but that this American Association, so far from being impartial, seems to consider its credit too deeply pledged to the support of the Chalmers' claim, to permit it to retract.

At its annual meeting at Chicago in 1887, without having invited me or any competent person to submit any statement on Sir Rowland Hill's behalf, or even letting me know that the Society intended to investigate the question, it passed a resolution in favour of Mr. P. Chalmers' pretensions. At the next annual meeting at Boston in 1888, some friends of mine from Philadelphia—whose principal Philatelic Society ("the Quaker City"), like several others in America has, to say the least, its doubts as to the Chalmers' claim—proposed that a committee should be appointed to make a real investigation into the facts. This proposition, as their letters tell me, was "howled down" by the supporters of Mr. Chalmers, and indeed the President of the American Philatelic Association, Mr. J. K. Tiffany of St. Louis, has shown me the utter impossibility of expecting from it anything like an unbiassed decision.

Writing to me on the 19th August 1888, Mr. Tiffany—to whom I had previously forwarded proofs of the groundlessness of Mr. P. Chalmers' claims and accusations—says: "It was, as I think I informed you, my intention to have laid the result of my researches before the convention,

without personal comment, and I had devoted quite a portion of the address to the matter, but upon reaching Boston, I found that fully three-fourths of the members represented had sent *instructions* to vote for Chalmers every time, and that what I might say, however much it might influence those present, could not influence the result."

I need scarcely point out that a society which sends its delegates to a consultative meeting with instructions—whatever evidence might be forthcoming—that they are in every case to vote in support of their previously expressed opinions, is hardly the unbiased and impartial tribunal that Mr. P. Chalmers pretends, or one whose opinions could carry much weight on any point where its own consistency might have to be sacrificed for the sake of truth.

I am sorry any proposal was made by my friends in America to bring the case again before the Society; this was done without any communication with myself, or I should have conveyed to them the hint Mr. Tiffany had been good enough to give me, and have pointed out to them that a tribunal, even if thoroughly impartial, which was 3,000 miles away from all witnesses and official documents, was scarcely so competent to investigate the question as the one close at hand, before which I have long endeavoured to bring the question, viz., our English Courts of Law.

From my pamphlet on "The Origin of Postage Stamps" and other documents which I have forwarded to you, you will see that over and over again during this ten years' controversy, I have publicly charged Mr. Patrick Chalmers with giving false dates, garbled and misleading quotations from official and other documents, and latterly with even publishing a wholly fictitious letter, from which he afterwards quotes as though it were a genuine letter written by his father.

I need scarcely point out that there is but one course by which a man charged with such conduct can clear his character, viz., by bringing an action for libel against his accuser if his charges be in any way untrue. In such an action Mr. Chalmers—if innocent—would inevitably obtain not only the heaviest pecuniary damages, and all his costs, but what any honest man in his position would value more than all, the finest possible opportunity of proving his father's claim, if it were well founded, by bringing it before a tribunal where every witness must appear in person, and where every statement for or against him must be made on oath and be subject to the severest cross examination. Over and over again during the last seven years I have dared him to take this course, but the ordeal is one which he will not venture to face, he announces that he has "no intention of troubling the lawyers," and I

willingly leave it to your readers to draw their own conclusions from this fact.

I need not remind you that, years ago, Mr. Chalmers' claim was most carefully investigated by the Philatelic Society of London, which Society after a most patient and prolonged enquiry decided against him in every point. His recent statement that they now admit that Sir Rowland Hill did not originate the adhesive postage stamp, is, as I have already stated, absolutely untrue, and the public will I think readily understand why after the long experience I have had of the reckless "freedom of statement" in which—owing probably to his mental condition—Mr. P. Chalmers habitually indulges, I refuse to join in any further investigation, unless it be one in which the statements of all parties will have to be given on oath, and where the penalties for perjury can be rigidly enforced.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
PEARSON HILL.

6, Pembroke Square, W.,
May 5th, 1890.

P.S.—Since the above was written a suggestion has been made, that the facts of this case should be submitted to any one of our English Judges who may be willing to undertake the investigation, and who shall lay down whatever regulations he thinks right for the conduct of the same. That to the same Judge shall be submitted the charges made by Mr. Patrick Chalmers against the late Sir Rowland Hill, and by me against Mr. P. Chalmers, and that he against whom the Judge shall decide shall pay all costs of the investigation and, say, one hundred guineas to the Newspaper Press Fund. To this suggestion I give my most cordial adhesion; can none of Mr. P. Chalmers' believers induce him to do likewise?

EXPERIENCES OF A "LATE" COLLECTOR.

[By E. S.]

(Continued from page 147.)

A day or two after the narrow escape of the Continental "hoard," detailed in our last chapter, the collection from Mr. A. Smith, neatly mounted in one of his albums—containing mostly uncancelled stamps—arrived, and was chosen. For, even from our earliest Philatelic stage, nothing appeared so hateful to us as a heavily-cancelled postage stamp. It does so still. As much as a Christian is permitted to hate anything, we *do* hate a miserable, unhappy, heavily-obliterated postage stamp!

It seems—indeed—to be impossible, accurately, to estimate the respective value of a decidedly "poor" and a "lovely" used specimen.

When Mr. Pemberton was taxed with being

"dear," compared with the then lists of the dealers—(he never issued a priced schedule himself)—who could deny the truth of his reply? "It is unfair to class my cancelled specimens"—(they were invariably, certainly, of the "lovely" type)—"with the ordinary 'used' of the dealers' lists." No doubt he was right. We never heard of any serious quarrel ever taking place between that noble, and magnificent man—never, we think, ever fully understood or adequately admired by our Nation—the late Prince Albert, and our beloved Queen. Can we, then, be blamed for the hatred, and indignation, we feel at a "used" stamp representing, with gross injustice to the departed, both eyes of our respected and valued Queen blackened, the nose obliterated, and an ominous thunder-cloud of obliterating ink above. Such a stamp may be of great commercial value, if rare; but, it must be admitted, presents a fearful object to the eye of taste! As in the influenza, and in our House of Commons, so with our "used" postage stamps. Sometimes "the ayes" (eyes) have it, and sometimes "the noes" (nose). Cannot our ingenious U.S. cousins—*always* in advance of poor old England—approach their postal Authorities with a Philatelic address, and a patent obliterating punch which shall cancel the stamp quite efficiently, and yet *spare the features* of their honoured Washington and successive Presidents, to grace the Albums of the future?

We are ever on the look-out for what we call "providential" used specimens; that is, when the face has been providentially missed by the punch. Our thirty specimens of 1869, 90-cts., red and black, all have the face of that noble man Lincoln, beautifully clean; so with our twenty-nine, 1861 "Mustard" 5-cts.: the calm countenance of Jefferson is perfectly unobscured.

"I think that you lay rather too much stress on perfectly "clear-faced specimens," argues Professor Phillips, "it leads you to ignore really valuable and perfectly negotiable copies." No doubt; its commercial value reconciles many a Philatelist to a very trying specimen! For, one day, the Professor—looking at our "fat" book—suddenly paused at a perfect *wretch*, cancelled in the cruel way described. It had cost a penny. Tearing it smartly from the page, he muttered, "Where's my gauge?" Now many of us, when beginners, never cared for perforations or watermarks; so long as the stamp was clean, all other matters were ignored, and one or two sides, with the perforations clipped off, were regarded with great indulgence. It was, really, with a feeling of contempt, that we saw the gauge first used. Professor Phillips has roused more than one, from that "self-satisfied isolation, amidst the dust of undisturbed prejudices," which the unlearned are apt to fall into.

Meanwhile, the learned Professor had apparently concluded the examination to his satisfaction, and returned the wretched thing to the page, observing, "I thought so! Compound, 13, 11½,—hum!—*good* stamp,—twelve and six." Words puzzling to the outer world, but cheering to the collector. "Twelve and six!" Dear reader, the stamp positively *brightened*; the Queen's obliterated nose did not seem *so bad*, after all! the heavy thunder-cloud seemed now to have "its *silver* lining!"

Who, then, shall estimate the precise value, when rarity, and the "lovely" come together in a used specimen?

Judging from the now historical pair of used 2d. Sydneys in the Davis sale (£18 = £9 each), Jan. 18th, 1890, the worth of such may be, at times, four times that of even excellent copies. Will the day ever come when such will be considered quite as desirable as specimens absolutely unused? There were Philatelists formerly, who maintained that our duty, as collectors, lies with used postage stamps only. "Until the stamp has been officially cancelled, and has carried a letter through the post"—they maintained—"it has no interest to us,—it has not done its duty, or qualified itself—it is not, strictly speaking, collectable." Do any of this strict sect of Philatelists still exist? Discussion on this point, might be interesting.

We cannot close our month's "Experiences" without alluding to the approaching First Great Exhibition in England of Postage Stamps. It is forty years ago—(1851)—the year of another "First Great Exhibition"—since we first entered Madame Tussaud's Waxworks, Baker Street, as a schoolboy, and paid "sixpence extra for the Chamber of Horrors."

We cannot, dear reader, expect to obtain a "sensation," or a "feel," without an "extra." The experience of forty years has proved that that "feel" was remarkably reasonable! People pay now ten times as much to obtain a sensation. On the 19th of May the old Baker Street Rooms will re-open; but what a change of exhibits!

Instead of Greenacre's knife—(he cut his wife's head off with it, and carried it about with him in the 'bus till he could dispose of it)—Rush, Dr. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Manning, Burke and Hare, &c., we shall have the less morbid—surely more wholesome—exhibits of "Native Mauritius," "V. R.'s," Unused Sydneys, and Nova Scotia Shillings. As the doors open, we intend to enter with a camp-stool, and—placing it, firmly, opposite Mr. Tapling's Exhibits—remain perfectly silent for ten lunar hours! We expect, thus, to obtain a "feel"—equal to the "sixpence extra" of forty years ago.

Mr. Dilg—in last month's *Record*—alludes with

good, genuine, well-meaning ferocity, to "that shark"—the "advanced collector"—who before the auction sales—and benevolent "eye-opening" value lists of the "*Record*"—were wont to "cull the most valuable gems" from the albums of us poor, ignorant, "small" collectors!

We all feel for Mr. Dilg—it *was* trying! But "knowledge" *must* ever be "power!" It is the stern, necessary Law of Nature—that he that hath knowledge, to him shall be given; but he that hath it *not*, from him shall be taken, even those stamps that he hath! Nature thus rouses us! Insists upon increased intelligence. It is for our good. Dear reader—"Everything that *is*, is *right*!" To whom do we owe these beneficial English Stamp Sales? "The Man of Ross!" each lispng babe replies was the answer, when any inquired the author of all the good things, in that, somewhat, recondite town Ross. May not we reply, when asked, "Who initiated the English Stamp Sales, and enables us now to obtain fair value for our treasures?" "Why, *Mr. Garth!*" each "small" collector cries! We trust that Philately has another grand fifty years before it, and that some of the younger collectors may live to hold another Great Exhibition fifty years hence, in 1940; and that, by that time, "Views," "V. R.'s," "9oct. Lincolns," &c., will be considered cheap at £20 apiece!

Dr. Johnson—as auctioneer, selling Barclay's Brewery—prophesied; and, unlike most Prophets, his prophecy on the Profits proved true. In his usual magnificent choice of language, the tremendous Doctor exclaimed—"It is not these *Casks* and *Kegs*, gentlemen, that I am selling you; but it is the Po-ten-ti-al-ty of a *wealth*, beyond the dream of Avarice!" May Dr. Johnson's prophecy, applied to fine stamp collectors, prove equally true fifty years hence!

LEEDS JUBILEE STAMP EXHIBITION.

Leeds has signalized the Jubilee of the Postage Stamp by organizing what appears to be the first (and so far, the only) Exhibition of Postage Stamps held in Great Britain—we say the only, as the London Exhibition does not open till after the Leeds one has closed. The Committee of Collectors by whom the arrangements were made found ready sympathy and co-operation at the hands of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, who placed at their disposal the Large Zoological Room of their Museum. No place could possibly have been better adapted to the purpose, from the large surface of glass available both in the upright cases surrounding the

room and the flat ones in the centre of it, enabling the stamps to be shown in perfect security at the level of the eye, and most admirably lighted from the roof. The idea of holding an Exhibition, first suggested by the hon. secretaries, was most warmly and enthusiastically taken up by the largest collectors of the town and neighbourhood, the result being that the show when brought together was a most excellent one, far exceeding the anticipations of its promoters. The system adopted was one of co-operation by numerous exhibitors in forming one continuous series of the stamps of all nations, each country being, as far as possible, shown by the exhibitor who could do best justice to it. This was supplemented by three special cases devoted to Franks, Mulreadies, Caricatures, and Forgeries. The Franks were contributed by Messrs. J. Rawlinson Ford, George Bell, P. F. Lee (Dewsbury), Robert Slade, and covers of the Pre-postage-stamp age by the same. Mulready Covers and Envelopes were exhibited by Mrs. Burrows, Messrs. W. Potter, T. K. Skipwith (used 2d. envelope), W. Denison Roebuck (used 2d. cover), W. A. Jefferson, and others. Mr. W. T. Wilson, of Birmingham, showed a copy of the Mulready Cover numbered A1, and also about two dozen Caricatures of the Mulready. Caricatures were also shown by Miss Harrison and Mr. W. H. Adams.

The English stamps were exhibited by Mr. W. Denison Roebuck, F.L.S., whose collection of plate-numbers occupied one side of the room. It included examples of plate 225 of the One Penny (pair unused), of plate 9 of the Halfpenny, plate 17 (garter wmk.), of the Grey Fourpenny, and all the Telegraph Stamps, as well as several Fiscals used for postage. This collection was supplemented by Mr. W. T. Wilson, of Birmingham, who showed the Penny Black v.r., the brown Eightpenny, the first colour of the Threehalfpenny, several imperforate copies of Perforate Stamps, the Prince Albert, and other essays and proofs. Mr. F. J. Kidson showed a reconstructed plate of the Penny Black, and Mr. T. K. Skipwith a full set of English stamps marked "specimen." The Foreign and Colonial Stamps were shown by about a score or more of exhibitors. Mr. Wilson Willey, of the Yorkshire College, was very strong in Canadian and British North American, and U.S. Departmental Stamps, of all of which his sets were nearly complete. He also showed French Colonies, including a fine block of six 3 centimes imperforate, and his exhibits included the 4d. St. John (Newfoundland), the 6d. perforated Canada, several Canadians with watermark, and some good Antioquia. Mr. Henry Firth, of Baildon, was the exhibitor of nearly all the British West Indian Stamps, as well as of

British Guiana and New South Wales, and his collection comprised numerous specimens of the rarest issues of these countries, including a fine block of old B. Guiana, good Nevis, and St. Lucia, &c. Mr. William Beckwith took up the Scandanavian countries, and had a strong display of Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Iceland, as well as Ceylon, Gibraltar, and Sicily, &c. Mr. R. S. Wigin showed Alsace-Lorraine; Mr. George Wingate, Chili; and W. Barwell Turner, F.C.S., F.R.M.S., the Ionian Islands, Hayti, &c.; Mr. J. H. Rountree showed Belgium, Holland, Brazil, &c., to advantage; Mr. T. K. Skipwith, several countries, including Cape Colony and British Bechuanaland, Natal, Australian Colonies, &c. Mr. F. J. Kidson showed unsevered strips of Cape and Persian Stamps; Mr. W. A. Jefferson, F.C.O., showed various countries, including Hungary, New Granada, Italy, &c.; and the Rev. T. S. Fleming was also conspicuous as an exhibitor, showing Persia, Dutch Indies, Liberia, China, India, &c. Mr. Joseph Scott's fine collection was laid very largely under requisition, and he showed two complete sheets of Nevis, errors of French and Luebeck, sheets of Bhopal, a long series of Mexico, Japan, Portuguese Colonies, Hawaii, Spain, a grand lot of Fiji, Afghanistan, and Cashmere, and also Victoria, Western Australia, and many other Colonies.

The miscellaneous exhibits included stamps of Alsace and Lorraine on original envelopes lent by Mr. James Pickles, who also contributed a large collection of postcards of all nations. There were also original envelopes with old Indian stamps, shown by Mr. Washington Teasdale, F.R.M.S., who was also good enough to take three excellent photographs of the Exhibition itself. Original envelopes of various kinds were shown by Mr. George Bell; an Eiffel Tower balloon postcard and Siege of Paris pigeon-dispatches and ballon-letters, by Mr. J. H. Rowntree; various interesting stamps, by Mr. P. H. Wilson; and various other postal curiosities.

Altogether the Exhibition was a great success, and the Leeds collectors are pleased not only to have been first in the field, but to have so completely surpassed their own expectations. Mr. Joseph Scott was chairman of the committee, and Messrs. W. Denison Roebuck, F.L.S., and T. Kershaw Skipwith acted as honorary secretaries. The Exhibition was put together in a very short time owing to the completeness of the preliminary arrangements; there was a private view on Saturday evening, 3rd May; it was opened to public view on the Monday, and remains open eight hours daily till the 17th May—the admission being the usual penny fee of the Museum.

NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES.

NOTE.—We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send us for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may happen to come across.

Afghanistan.—Our readers are requested to note with care that the current type is now printed on wove paper of various colours—5 annas, 10 annas, and 1 rupee—black on orange, blue, pink, green, yellow, and violet. And, as if these were not sufficient, the same values are printed in maroon on the same coloured papers. Thirty-six varieties! What have Philatelists done that Afghanistan should serve them so?

Argentine Republic.—A band of the value of 4 centavos, bearing the portrait of J. Segundo de Agüero, lithographed on manilla paper, is chronicled by the *Timbre-Poste*.

Austria.—The *Philatelist* announces a new set of envelopes, with inscriptions in German, Bohemian, Slavonic, and the other tongues as usual.

Bavaria.—A new set of adhesives and post cards have lately appeared, dated '90.

Brazil.—The new Republic seems to be in an uncertain state as to its stamps. Two sets of Unpaid Letter Stamps with numerals in oval, "TAXA" above, and "DEVIDA" below are announced, one as printed in carmine, the other in various colours; these last, which are now in use, are said by the *J.B.J.* to be in the following colours:—

10 reis, orange	300 reis, emerald green
20 „ blue	500 „ grey
50 „ olive	700 „ dark blue
100 „ carmine	1,000 „ slate
200 „ magenta	

The new letter stamps, of which the 100 reis only has yet appeared, are extremely simply in design; the "Southern cross" is enclosed within an oval border, and has a back-ground of horizontal lines; CORREIO is in a scroll above, and the value in a scroll below, on white wove paper, perforated 13. The following are the colours as given by the *Ami des Timbres* in a recent number:—

20 reis, green	300 reis, dark blue
50 „ olive	500 „ brick red
100 „ rose	700 „ violet
200 „ violet	1,000 „ yellow

A correspondent from Rio to the *Philatelic Record* announces the 300 reis orange and green *rouletted* to be a myth, this accounts for its not having been met with oftener!

Bulgaria.—A 10 stotinki of the same type as the new 5 has appeared.

10 stotinki red perf. 13.

Canada.—The 15 cents. is now printed in bright violet.

We have received from Mr. D. A. King a pair of the curved half-cent. black, *imperf* vertically. Mr. King writes that a sheet was imperf. on every second row and that only 47 were secured, the rest being used as usual.

Columbia.—The size of the postcard 2 centavos, black on orange, has been increased.

The 1 peso is now printed on thick white paper. Four new types of official cubiertas have appeared, varying in the design of the border and the colour of the paper.

1. Heavy chain-like border, black on rose.
2. Border of bows, black on white.
3. Curved ribbon border with dots, black on yellow.
4. Plain wavy ribbon border, black on blue.

Cuba.—A new postcard is chronicled by the *Philatelist*.

4 cents. de peso, carmine on buff.

Gabon.—Stamps with forged surcharges are now being offered for sale, says the *Timbre-Poste*, all postmarked "20 Nov. 89."

Greece.—The stamps are now, we understand, all printed at Athens, of deeper colours as a rule. We have seen the 25 lepta Paris print, with the circular frame on the right hand side unfinished, part of the inner line about 4 m.m. long is missing, as well as the dots, some 25 in number.

Guatemala.—The 1c., 2c., 5c., 10c. and 20c. are now surcharged OFFICIAL in black.

Envelopes bearing stamps with an embossed posthorn within an oval enclosed by a broad band of engine-turned pattern, with GUATEMALA in the upper curve, and the value in words in the lower, have recently appeared, the value is repeated in numerals on each side; the 10c. has in addition the letters U.P.U. within the circle of the horn.

5 centavos, blue on white laid paper.

10 " rose " "

There is also a postcard for use in the interior—

3 centavos, blue on white,

and two for Postal Union use, with a large figure of value in the upper centre, and the native bird on the usual pedestal to the right—

3 centavos, pink on white,

3c. x 3c. " "

Hanover.—We hear that good forgeries of the 10 groschen value are selling under the name of reprints.

Honduras.—The *Timbre-Poste* gives the new set of adhesives, envelopes, wrappers and postcards, now complete. The design consists of the arms of the country in the centre, with numerals of value in the two upper corners and in the middle of the bottom panel, with scroll ornaments at the sides and at top; perforated 12 :—

1 centavo, green	25 centavos, rose
2 centavos, red	30 " violet
5 " blue	40 " blue
10 " orange	50 " brown
20 " brown	75 " blue green
	1 peso, rose.

The envelopes have an oval stamp with the arms in the centre, and numerals on projecting panels at each side, in front of what resemble lictor's fasces; the size of the envelopes, which are both of white and bluish paper, increase with the values :—

5 centavos, blue 20 centavos, brown

10 " orange 25 " rose

The wrappers have the same stamp—

1 centavo, green on buff

2 centavos, red "

5 " blue "

The postcards have ornamental borders, and the stamp is in the upper centre—

2 centavos, scarlet on buff, for the interior.

2c. x 2c. " "

3 centavos, blue on white, Postal Union.

3c. x 3c. " "

India.—Mr. C. Ehrenbach sends us a strip of three 1 anna brown (1855), no watermark, used, and *imperf* vertically, and perf. 14 horizontally.

Messrs. Stanley and Gibbons have shown us also *pairs* of the half-anna blue, and 2 annas orange-yellow, same issue, *imperf*.

Mauritius.—How devoutly it is to be wished that all Colonial Postmasters-General would do as he of Mauritius has done, who by circular gave notice to all Postmasters to treat any letter franked with an Inland Revenue stamp as unpaid, and to *take care not to obliterate it*. May the Postmaster-General of Mauritius live long and prosper! Postal Fiscals are unmitigated nuisances, and we wish most earnestly that collectors would not encourage them as they do.

Mexico.—Newspaper bands and letter cards of a new type are announced.

Nabha.—The following values of Anglo-Indian adhesives are announced to be surcharged in black for use in this State :—

3 annas, 6 annas, and 12 annas.

Also the 6, 8, and 12 annas surcharged SERVICE, and the registered envelope size F, with the arms in black.

Nicaragua.—The new set of adhesives announced are, if anything like their portraits, inartistic atrocities. Take a steam engine, a sewing machine, and a small landscape, carefully mix with florid ornament, add the necessary lettering, and throw in a few numerals, and when quite done, cut in half with a narrow panel; if you have a vivid

imagination this will give you some idea of the design. The values, perforated 12, are as follows:—

1 cent. ochre	50 cents violet
2 cents. scarlet	1 peso brown
5 „ blue	2 pesos green
10 „ grey	5 „ rose
20 „ red	10 „ orange

The same types and values are printed in blue and surcharged diagonally in red FRANQUEO in block letters. OFFICIAL

There is also a small batch of envelopes (only five values), the size increasing with the value—

5 centavos blue	30 centavos red brown
10 „ grey	50 „ violet
20 „ rose	

Perak.—The *Philatelic Record* announces another surcharge on the current Straits Settlements stamps, viz., P. G. S. on the following values:—

4c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c. purple, and 24c., all C A below crown watermark; and 12c. blue, watermark C C below crown.

Persia.—Monsieur Fabri has discovered a second type of the 1880 issue, head of Shah in circle, in which the hat and feather are less finished; the jewels vary in size, and the curved lines in the circle are wider apart. The 2, 5, and 10 shahi have been seen in the new type.

Peru.—All the current adhesives are surcharged GOBIERNO in red within an oblong rectangle for official use.

Queensland.—The *American Journal of Philately* reports two dies of the current 1d. adhesive: *a.* With period after PENNY, and the bust pointing to between the N and E of ONE. *b.* With no period after PENNY, and the bust pointing to E direct; the ornaments at sides being different in each type. This is not quite correct, for on type *a* we find the bust pointing sometimes to E, sometimes to between N and E. Of type *b* we do not find many, the ornaments on this are similar to those on the other values.

Roumania.—A new issue of adhesives with the head of the King in an oval, and the value in words below, has appeared in the following colours, on paper watermarked with the arms of the country, and perforated 13½:—

1½ bani, red-violet	10 bani, red
3 „ violet	15 „ brown
5 „ green	25 „ blue

It is perhaps generally known that the issue just superseded was perforated 11½, 13½, and compound, but we do not remember to have seen it noticed that the two values of 1880, 15 bani and 25 bani, and some values of the issues of 1879 were perforated 11 × 13½; we have met with but two values of

the 1879 issue so treated, the 1½ bani black and 10 bani red, and these are also found perforated 13½. Specimens of either perforation seem to be scarce.

Santander.—Two adhesives completing the new series are announced. The 5 centavos has the arms enclosed in a lozenge-shaped frame which bears the name. CORREOS repeated in eccentric capitals fill the two upper spandrels, the value is in each of the lower spandrels; the 10 centavos has the arms in a solid circular frame, bearing the name CORREOS below, with the value repeated in numerals at the bottom; the two upper spandrels are filled with ornament; they are on thin paper and perforated 13—

5 centavos scarlet
10 „ violet.

Servia.—A new set of adhesives and postcards has been issued of the following values and colours; the bust of the King is in a square frame, broken by curves at the top and bottom, leaves on either side, a scroll containing the name above, and numerals repeated in each angle below, perforated 13—

5 para green	25 para blue
10 „ rose	50 „ bistre
15 „ violet	1 dinar lilac
20 „ orange	

The postcards have a Greek border—the arms on the 5 para are in the upper centre, on the 10 para in the left top angle—

5 para grey blue on rose
5p. × 5p. „
10 para red on buff
10p. × 10p. „

Seychelles Islands.—The *Timbre-Poste* announces a set of stamps for this British Colony, with Queen's head in small circle, SEYCHELLES at top, postage in panels on each side, the value in hexagon below, leaf and spandrel ornaments complete the design; printed in two colours by Messrs. De la Rue and Co., watermarked CA below crown, and perforated 14—

2 cents, green and carmine
4 „ carmine and green
8 „ brown and blue
13 „ grey and black
16 „ orange and blue
48 „ yellow, green, and green
96 „ violet and carmine

The latter colour is in all cases that of the panel containing the value.

Swaziland.—As might have been expected, several errors and imperfections are to be found in the surcharge:—

"c" is substituted for "e" on the ½d., 1d., and 1s.; the twopence bears

(1st) wazieland (2nd) eland
(3rd) land,

from letters having dropped out, and a larger surcharge 15½ mm. long, is found by M. de Ferrary on the ½d. and 2d. values.

United States of America.—The following are given as the colours of the new stamps at present known:—

1 cent., ultramarine, bust of Benjamin Franklin
2 " carmine " George Washington
3 " violet " Andrew Jackson
4 " chocolate " Abm. Lincoln
5 " pale brown " General Grant
10 " blue green " Daniel Webster
15 " dark blue " Henry Clay
30 " black " Thomas Jefferson
90 " orange " Commr. Perry.

JUBILEE OF THE PENNY STAMP.

MAY 6TH, 1890.

' Only a penny ' they used to say,
With something of scorn in the olden day ;
Too little to give, too small to lend,
And fit for nothing but just to spend.
Forgetting the shore is but grains of sand,
They wasted their pennies with careless hand ;
Forgetting the ocean is made of drops,
They squandered their pennies in toffee-shops.
But time went on, and there came a day
When scorn of the penny vanished for aye,
And England cried from end to end—
' All hail to the penny, our potent friend : '
For into a stamp had it blossomed that day,
And over the Kingdom 'twas winging its way,
Eastward and westward, o'er Britain's fair isles
' Twas speeding folk's letters for hundreds of miles.
No more doth the postman with loud rat-tat,
Demand a sixpence, or more than that ;
' Here is your letter,' is all he need say,
And we take it, rejoicing there's nothing to pay.
No more shall the penny know flouts or jeers,
We have blessed it daily these fifty years,
Where once we wrote one letter, now we write many,
And thank Rowland Hill each costs 'only a penny.'

HARRIET POWER.

REPORTS OF AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. CHEVELEY AND CO. held their Tenth Sale on April 18th and 19th last; the attendance was poor and bidding slow, sure signs that the end of the season is close at hand. The following were some of the chief lots sold:—

LOT	Price
	s. d.
4 Antioquia, 5 peso, rose (large), unused	18 0
8 Argentine, fine pair 5c., rouletted, unused	20 0
16 Bolivar, 1st issue, small 10c. green	95 0
21 Boliva, eagle, 50c. blue, fine used specimen	32 0

LOT	Price.
22 Bolivia, eagle, half of 100c. blue, used as 50c. on part of original envelope, postmarked	20 0
23 Bolivia, nine stars, 500c. black, unused	20 0
24 " eleven stars, 500c. black, "	40 0
29 Brazil, 1st issue, 30, 60, and 90 reis, all unused	19 0
30 Brazil, upright figures, complete set, all perforated, including the 10 and 30 reis blue; the 20, 180, 280, and the 30r. blue, are unused	40 0
32 British Columbia, 10c. pink and blue, used	26 0
35 British Columbia, 1853, 4c. blue, with stop after the "S" of "POSTAGE," unused, rare	21 0
36 British Columbia, 1862, provisional 2c. yellow, border of pearls, fine specimen	50 0
61 Ceylon, provisional postcards, unused and entire; twenty of 2½c. on 2c.; two of 5c. on 6c.; four of 5c. on 8c.; nineteen of 10c. on 8c.	16 0
63 Colombia, 1861, large 2½c., 5c., and 10c., all fine and postmarked	36 0
65 Colombia, 1862, 10c., fine; and 1 peso, good; both postmarked	50 0
75 Confederate States, 10c. (Davis), on finely ribbed paper, unused	17 0
89 Fiji, 2d. in black on 12c. on 6d.; gothic v.r.	40 0
96 Great Britain, 4d. vermilion (plate 10), 1d. Venetian red, and 2d. rose, all imperf. and unused	82 6
100 Great Britain, 2d., without white lines, unused, original gum	31 0
106 Haiti, provisional envelope, entire; used in the town of Cap. Haitien during the blockade in the late civil war	16 0
106 India, 1st issue, 2 annas, green on laid paper, perf., unused	40 0
113 Japan, 4 sen. rose, with syllabic 3 (one with perf. cut at bottom)	25 0
118 India, provisional 9 pies on 8 pies, unused, extremely rare (from Capt. Weare's collection)	120 0
124 Mauritius, 1858, 2d. blue, filleted head, a fine dark specimen	167 6
152 New South Wales, laureated, 1d., on laid paper, and error "WALE," fine	46 0
190 Oldenburg, ½ gros., black on green, very lightly cancelled	32 0
191 Oldenburg, 1st issue, ⅓, ⅙, and ⅛ thaler; 2nd issue, ⅓ gr. and 1 gr.; 3rd issue, ¼, ⅓, ½, and 1 gros.	46 0
216 Queensland, 2d., with burelé at back (2)	26 0
228 St. Vincent, "ONE PENNY" on 6d. green, used	13 0
229 St. Vincent, 4d. on 1/- vermilion, unused	36 0
232 Confederate States, Charlestown 5c. blue, used on original envelope	34 0

LOT.		Price. s. d.
233	Confederate States, Mobile 5c. blue, used, on original envelope ...	22 0
234	Confederate States, Memphis 5c. red, two used specimens, on original envelope; one of them rounded at one corner only ...	25 0
237	Confederate States, Petersburg used 5c., on original envelope ...	50 0
243	Confederate States, 1863 10c., rouletted at the sides, used, on original envelope ...	46 0
244	Confederate States, 1863 "TEN" cents, used, on original envelope ...	12 0
245	Confederate States, half of the 20c. green, used for 10c. on original envelope ...	18 0
259	South Australia, 1/- orange, rouletted, printed on both sides ...	15 0
262	South Australia, 10d. yellow (blue surcharge) with s a and crown ...	57 6
265	Spain, 1852, 2 rls., fine ...	52 6
266	Spain, 1853, 2 rls., superb specimen ...	50 0
273	Switzerland, Zurich 4 rap. ...	52 6
287	Transvaal, head of Queen, provisional rd. on 6d., black surcharge; seven different types (five of them unused), including the v without tail ...	30 0
288	Ditto ditto red surcharge, five different types, four unused ...	40 0
297	Trinidad, 1st issue, blue paper, red; white paper, red; and two violet (one damaged), all on original letters ...	22 0

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THE above Exhibition will be opened at the **PORTMAN ROOMS, BAKER STREET, LONDON, W.**, on **MONDAY, MAY 19th**, and will close on the evening of Monday May 26th. Full particulars of the **OPENING CEREMONY** and Hours of Admission on the First Day will be published in the Daily Papers. On Tuesday, the 20th, and subsequent days (except Sunday, the 25th), the Exhibition will remain open between the hours of 11 a.m. and 8 p.m.

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Baden, 1862, 18kr., green ...	3	0	4	0
" " 30kr., orange ...	—	—	2	0
" " landpost 12kr., yellow ...	—	—	3	6
Bavaria, 1870, 12kr., lilac, perf ..	4	0	5	0
Bremen, imperf., 5sgr., green ...	—	—	3	6
" " 7 grote, yellow ...	—	—	3	0
" percé-en-scie, 2 grote, orange ...	—	—	4	0
" " 5sgr., green ...	—	—	3	6
" perforated, 7 grote yellow ...	—	—	10	0
Denmark, 1851, 2 R.B.S., blue ...	4	6	2	6
" 1870, 48s.k. mauve & brown ...	3	6	0	6
Hamburg, 1859, imperf., 7sh., orange ...	2	0	0	6
" " " 9 " yellow, each ...	—	—	3	6
" " " any other ...	—	—	0	5
" 1864, perf., 7sch., yellow ...	4	6	4	6
Hanover, 1861, 10gr., green ...	6	0	6	0
" 1853, 3pf., rose, with <i>wm.</i> ...	2	6	2	6
Lubeck, 1859, imperf., 2sch., brown ...	—	—	1	6
" " " 4 " green ...	—	—	2	6
" 1863, perf., 4 " bistre ...	—	—	1	6
Mecklenburg Schwerin, 1856, $\frac{1}{4}$ sch., red ...	1	6	0	9
" " " 5, blue ...	3	6	3	6
" " 1864, 5, brown ...	—	—	2	0
" " 1866, 2, violet ...	—	—	2	0
" Strelitz, any ...	—	—	1	6
North German Confederation, 1869, 18kr., brown, <i>perf.</i> ...	0	9	2	6
Naples, 1858, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., lake ...	3	0	2	0
" " 20gr., " ...	4	0	1	0
Naples, 1858, 50gr., lake ...	7	6	7	6
Oldenburg, 1851, $\frac{1}{3}$ gr., black on green ...	7	6	7	6
" " $\frac{1}{8}$ thlr., rose ...	5	0	—	—
" " $\frac{1}{10}$ " yellow ...	7	6	—	—
" 1858, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., green ...	20	0	18	6
" " 2gr., rose ...	7	6	7	6
" " 3gr., yellow ...	7	6	7	6
" 1860. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., green ...	5	0	5	6
" " $\frac{1}{4}$ orange, $\frac{1}{2}$ brown, 2 red or 3 yellow, each ...	3	9	5	0
Saxony, 1850, 3pf. (square), red... ..	40	0	30	0
" 1856, 10ngr., blue ...	2	6	3	0
Schleswig-Holstein, 1850, 1sch., blue ...	5	0	20	0
" " " 2 " rose ...	10	0	30	0
" " 1865, any 4sch., red or bistre, each ...	0	9	1	0
Spain, any 19 cuartos ...	2	0	2	6
Sweden, 1855, 3sk. banco, green ...	3	0	5	0
" " 6 " grey ...	3	0	2	0
" " 8 " orange ...	3	0	1	0
" " 24 " red ...	3	6	5	6
Wurtemberg, 1851, 18kr., dull violet ...	4	0	4	0
" 1857, 18 " blue, with thread ...	10	0	7	6
" 1857, 18kr. blue, no thread ...	7	0	4	6
" 1859, 18kr., blue, <i>perf.</i> ...	4	6	4	0
" 1860, " yellow " ...	5	0	3	6
" 1866, " " rouletted ...	7	6	5	0

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4	" " envelope, cards, & newsband	-	Four	1	6				0 9
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7	" " Postcards, 6 kinds, inscription in different languages	-	Six	1	0				15 0
8	BADEN ARMS, 1, 3, 6, 7, and 9 kreuzer	-	Five	1	0				4 0
9	" " Land Post, 1, 3, and 12 kreuzer	-	Three	0	6				1 0
10	BARBADOS, including obsolete	-	Six	0	6				0 6
11	BAVARIA (ngure, old issue)	-	Seven	0	6				3 6
12	" " (arnus, with and without silk thread)	-	Nine	0	6				4 6
13	" " including 10 & 18 kr., 25 & 50 pf., & 1 mk	-	Six	0	6				2 0
14	" " Returned Letter Stamps (some obsolete)	-	Eight	1	0				1 0
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17	BHOPAL, including obsolete	-	Five	1	0				1 0
18	BRAZIL, including four distinct issues	-	Twelve	1	0				15 0
19	BREMEN, 3, 5, 5, 7, and 10 gr.	-	Five	1	6				2 0
20	BRITISH BECHUANALAND, 1d., 1d., 2d., 3d., & 6d.	-	Five	2	3				7 6
21	BULGARIA, including obsolete and new issues	-	Six	1	0				1 0
22	BRITISH GUIANA, 1 and 2 c. (two types) on 96 c.	-	Three	4	6				1 0
23	CANADA, including old issues and envelope	-	Ten	0	6				2 6
24	" " Revenue stamps, including obsolete	-	Nine	0	6				1 6
25	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, incldg. prov. and newsband	-	Seven	1	0				3 6
26	CASHMERE, including rare circular	-	Six	2	0				1 0
27	" " 1883, 1 1/2 pies, 1/2, 1, 2, 4, and 8 annas	-	Seven	7	6				1 0
28	CEYLON, including provisional envelope	-	Five	0	6				0 6
29	CHILI, with both provisional and obsolete	-	Eight	1	0				1 6
30	COREA, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 mons.	-	Five	4	0				5 0
31	COSTA RICA, various issues	-	Seven	1	0				2 6
32	CYPRUS, first issue, all different, including cards	-	Seven	1	0				1 3
33	CHINA, 1, 3, and 5 candarins	-	Three	1	0				7 6
34	CUBA, early issues, all obsolete	-	Four	0	9				0 6
35	" " recent issues	-	Eight	1	0				1 0
36	" " '68, or '69, 5, 10, 20, and 40 c.	-	Four	2	6				1 0
36a	CZERNAWODA	-	Five	0	6				0 6
37	DANUBE STEAM NAVIGATION CO.	-	Four	0	9				4 0
38	DENMARK, all obsolete	-	Twelve	0	6				1 0
39	" " current, value in ore	-	Nine	0	6				2 0
40	FARIDKOT, native issue	-	Six	2	0				3 0
41	DUTCH INDIES, including obsolete and unpaid	-	Six	1	0				3 0
42	EGYPT, 1866, complete	-	Seven	5	0				1 6
43	" " 1879, 5, 10, 20 paras, 1 and 2 piastres	-	Five	0	6				1 0
44	" " 1872, 5, 10, and 20 paras, 1, 2, 2 1/2, and 5 piastres	-	Seven	1	0				3 6
45	BERNARDO PO, 1882, 1, 2, and 5 c. de peso	-	Three	2	0				2 6
46	FINLAND, including old issues	-	Seven	0	6				1 6
47	FRANCE, including unpaid and envelope	-	Twelve	0	9				5 0
48	GERMAN, early issues, including rare	-	Eight	1	0				0 6
49	" " Telegraph, current and obsolete	-	Eight	1	0				13 0
50	" " EMPIRE, including 2 1/2 and 5 gr., 18 kr., etc.	-	Eleven	1	0				25 0
51	" " locals, including Berlin, Hanover, etc.	-	Thirteen	1	0				4 0
52	GRENADA, provisional, and 1881 issue	-	Four	3	6				1 0
53	GIBRALTAR, including post cards and newsbands	-	Nine	1	6				1 6
54	GREAT BRITAIN, incldg. 1d., black, 1 1/4, envlp., etc.	-	Twelve	1	0				1 9
55	" " Compound envelopes, on blue or white	-	Fifteen	20	0				1 0
56	GRANADA CONFEDERATION, including rare	-	Seven	1	6				1 0
57	GUATEMALA, 1875, 1/2, 1, and 2 reales	-	Four	1	6				2 6
58	" " 1877, 1/2, 1, 2, 4 reales, and 1 peso	-	Four	2	6				2 0
59	" " 1/2, 1, and 2 reales env., and 1 rl. band	-	Four	2	0				1 0
60	" " 1882, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 c.	-	Five	1	0				5 0
61	" " 1886, provl., 25, 50, 75, 100, and 150 c.	-	Five	5	0				0 6
62	GREECE, including unpaid and new issue	-	Seven	0	6				1 0
63	HAMBURG, Adhesives, all different	-	Ten	1	0				1 6
64	" " Envelopes, 1/2, 1, 1 1/2, 2, 3, 4, and 7 sch.	-	Seven	1	6				3 6
65	HAYTI, 1881, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, and 20 cents.	-	Six	3	6				0 6
66	HOLLAND, including first and newest issues	-	Twelve	0	6				2 6
67	HONG KONG, including obsolete and new issue	-	Nine	1	0				8 6
68	HOLIGOLAND, obsolete, including error	-	Seven	1	0				2 6
69	" " newsbands and envelope	-	Four	0	6				1 0
70	HUNGARY, obsolete and newest issues	-	Eight	0	6				0 9
70a	" " 1888, 1, 8, 12 1/2, 24, 30, and 50 kr.	-	Seven	0	9				1 0
71	INDIA, including envelopes and surcharged	-	Twelve	1	0				0 9
72	" " Service, 1/2, 1, 2, 4, and 8 annas, and H.M.S.	-	Eight	0	6				1 0
73	" " Telegraph	-	Six	1	0				3 6
74	ITALY, including old issues	-	Eighteen	1	0				1 0
75	" " Official Stamps	-	Five	0	6				0 9
76	" " Provisional 1878 Newspaper Stamps	-	Eight	1	0				0 6
77	" " Foreign P.O. Surcharged Estero	-	Five	0	6				1 0
78	JAPAN, 1873-75, wreath series	-	Six	1	0				1 0
79	" " recent issues	-	Six	1	0				2 6
80	" " Cards, three issues	-	Six	1	0				8 6
81	JEHEND, 1/2, 1, 1 1/2, 4, and 8 annas, native issue	-	Five	5	6				2 6
82	LUXEMBURG, obsolete and current	-	Ten	1	6				1 0
83	MACAO, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50, 80, and 100 reis	-	Eight	5	6				2 6
84	" " provl. issues, surcharged	-	Five	3	6				1 0
85	MALTA, including obsolete and newsband	-	Six	1	0				4 6
86	MARTINIQUE (French Colonies), including obsolete	-	Seven	1	0				4 0
87	MAURITIUS, including provisional	-	Five	1	0				1 6
88	MEXICO, including obsolete	-	Five	1	0				1 0
89	" " 1864, 1, 2, and 4 reales, and 1 peso	-	Four	5	0				1 0
90	" " 1874, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 c.	-	Five	5	0				2 6
91	MEXICO, 1879, 5 Porte de Mar, 2, 10, 12, 20, 50, & 100 cent.	-	Six	1	6				2 6
92	" " 1879, Porte de Mar, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, & 100c. Set of Six	-	Six	5	0				0 9
93	MOLDO WALLACHIA, 1862, 3, 6, and 30 paras	-	Three	2	6				4 6
94	MONACO, including envelope, and newsband	-	Seven	0	9				7 6
95	MOZAMBIQUE, 1877-85, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50, & 100 r.	-	Seven	4	6				15 0
96	" " 1886, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50, 100, 200, & 300 r.	-	Nine	7	6				4 0
97	MEXICO, Type, 1259, complete	-	Eight	15	0				1 0
98	NEW BRUNSWICK, 1, 2, 5, 10, 12 1/2, and 17 c.	-	Six	4	0				1 0
99	NEW SOUTH WALES, incldg. early issues & service	-	Nine	1	0				0 6
100	NEW ZEALAND, 1882 issue and obsolete	-	Eight	0	6				3 6
101	NICARAGUA, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 25 c. obsolete	-	Five	3	6				4 6
102	NORTH CALEDONIA, provisional issue and error	-	Three	4	6				2 0
103	NORTH BORNEO, obsolete and current	-	Four	2	0				1 0
104	NOWANUGGUR, anna, 1, 2, and 3 docra	-	Four	1	0				0 9
105	NORWAY, including first issue	-	Ten	0	9				1 0
106	ORANGE FREE STATE, including provisional	-	Six	1	0				1 0
107	PAPAL STATES, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 40, and 80 c.	-	Seven	1	0				15 0
108	PERSIA, first issue, complete	-	Five	15	0				2 0
109	" " 1889, 1, 2, 5, 7, and 10 shahi	-	Five	2	0				1 0
110	" " including 5 and 10 krans	-	Ten	7	6				1 0
111	" " Service, 1, 2, 5, and 10 shahi	-	Four	1	0				1 0
112	PERU, obsolete, current, and surcharged	-	Five	1	0				2 6
113	" " post cards, provisional, etc.	-	Six	2	6				1 6
114	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, including surcharged	-	Six	1	6				3 6
115	PONCH, 1/2, 1, 2, and 4 annas	-	Four	3	6				1 0
116	PORTO RICO, early and recent issues	-	Seven	1	0				0 6
117	" " 1882, 1/2, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 mill, & 1 & 2 c. de peso.	-	Eight	1	0				1 6
118	PORTUGAL, including obsolete	-	Seven	0	6				5 0
119	PORTUGUESE INDIES, obsolete figure issue	-	Five	1	6				2 6
120	" " 1852, complete	-	Seven	5	0				1 3
121	" " Provisional Surcharged	-	Eight	2	6				7 6
122	PRUSSIA, 1850, 4 and 6 pf., 1, 2, and 3 sgr.	-	Five	1	3				0 6
123	" " 1851, env. uncut, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, & 7 sgr.	R	Seven	7	6				1 0
124	QUEENSLAND, obsolete and current	-	Five	0	6				1 0
125	ROUMANIA, obsolete issues	-	Six	1	0				0 6
126	" " Unpaid letter, 2, 5, 10, 30 & 50 bani	-	Five	1	0				0 6
127	RUSSIA, obsolete and current	-	Eight	0	6				4 0
128	" " Envelopes, newest issue and provisional	-	Five	4	0				1 0
129	" " Local Stamps	-	Five	1	0				2 0
130	SHANGAI, obsolete and current	-	Five	2	0				3 0
131	SALVADOR, 1867, 1/2, 1, 2, and 4 reales	-	Four	3	0				3 0
132	SAMOA, 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 9d., 1s., 2s., and 5s.	-	Eight	3	0				1 6
133	SANDWICH ISLES, obsolete and newest issue	-	Six	1	6				1 0
134	SWITZERLAND, 1881, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 40, 50c. & 1 fr.	-	Nine	1	0				3 6

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			s. d.	s. d.
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O bis.	1889.	GIBRALTAR, centimos surcharge, 5 on ½d., 10 on 1d., 25 on 2d. violet brown, 25 on 2½d., 40 on 4d., 50 on 6d., 75 on 1s., set of 7 pieces	5 0	— 0 0
"	"	GIBRALTAR, 10 sets of 7 surcharges	40 0	— 0 0

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50	" 50 "	5	6	
51	" 100 "	15	0	
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„ 1d. carmine ...	0 2	1 4
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„ 4d. red ...	0 8	5 6
„ 6d. violet ...	0 9	7 6
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Edited by CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

Vol. I.

JUNE 14, 1890.

No 7.

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The Stamp Advertiser and Auction Record.

VOL. I.

JUNE 14, 1890.

No. 7.

EDITORIAL.

BACK NUMBERS.—Owing to the great demand for our early numbers, we regret to say we have nearly run out of some of them, and from this date we can only supply Nos. 1, 2, and 4, at the price of 1s. 6d. each. All other back numbers can still be had at 6d. each. *.*

BLUETT *v.* WILSON & GIBBONS.—We regret to announce that we have only received one additional donation to this fund since our list was published, viz. Mr. R. Ehrenbach £1 2s. This makes a total of £113 10s. We have previously handed Mr. T. A. Dennison of 71 Gracechurch Street, E.C., a cheque for £70 on account, and we have just sent him a further cheque for £43 10s. to close the account. *.*

VIENNA PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.—In our last number we stated that this month's *Stamp Advertiser* would contain *fullest* particulars of the Vienna Exhibition. We stated this on the strength of an agreement we made on April 9th with Mr. M. Giwelb, when, for a certain remuneration, Mr. Giwelb promised us "a detailed report of the Exhibition that would be worth reading." This of course we depended on, and the reason we have not got it is as follows :

In our May number we stated under *Editorial*, that "We hear that our esteemed contributor, Mr. M. GIWELB, who went to the Vienna Exhibition in charge of the exhibits of some London collectors, etc." After this, upon Mr. Giwelb's return, we wrote asking him for the promised account of the exhibition. Mr. G. replied on May 30th as follows :

"I shall write no report of the Vienna Exhibition, because you might put in next that you had sent me to Vienna, and I am already annoyed enough by your last announcement! I really don't understand why you tried to degrade me by publishing an absolute falsehood. I was not sent to Vienna by anyone. I simply obliged a few gentlemen by taking their Exhibits with me."

This letter, and the reasoning of Mr. Giwelb is perfect folly. As Mr. G. says, he was going to Vienna, and to oblige some members of the

Philatelic Society, he took charge of some exhibits for them. What we stated in May is quite true, and we utterly fail to see how it degrades Mr. G. in the least. On the other hand, it shows that Mr. Giwelb is what we have always found him,—a perfectly honest and trustworthy man, or else these gentlemen would not have entrusted their exhibits to him.

We regret that we have had to make this matter public, but it was necessary in justice to ourselves and our readers.

For the last few weeks all our time has been taken up by the Exhibition and getting straight since it closed, so we must ask our readers to excuse us for still omitting our "Price List," "Reviews," &c., which we have not had a moment to prepare.

ERRORS IN LAST NUMBER.—Owing to our having to be in London last month, preparing for the Exhibition, we were unable to read over the proofs of Advertisements in the May *Stamp Advertiser*, and we find there are a few mistakes to which we wish to direct our readers' attention :—

"THE AUCTION EPITOME," by Skipton, price 2s. 1d. This was advertised, but the name of the Dealer advertising it was omitted. It is Mr. W. BROWN, 115 Castle Street, Salisbury, and we should advise every collector and dealer to send for a copy *at once*, as it is most interesting, and gives the present market value of nearly all the rarer stamps.

J. W. SCOTT & Co., Limited, New York. In their advertisement last month, the price of their "Complete Descriptive List of all U.S. entire Envelopes" is given as 20 cents.; this should be 50 cents., and cheap at that; as it is of great value to those who study these most puzzling things.

F. R. GINN. This Dealer's address was given as 13 Baronet Road, Tottenham Road, London; it is 13 Baronet Road, Tottenham, London, simply; but we find this little error will cause no delay, as we sent a trial letter addressed as per our Advertisement, and it arrived prompt to time.

Will the above gentlemen kindly accept our apologies for these errors which, we trust, will not occur again until the *next* Exhibition.

PHILATELIC EXHIBITION,

LONDON, 1890,

Opened May 19th, closed May 26th.

OPENING CEREMONY.

At twelve o'clock prompt His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh arrived at the chief entrance to the Portman Rooms, in Baker Street, and having been saluted by a guard of honour—appropriately supplied by the Post Office Rifles (24th Middlesex)—was received by the exhibition committee, consisting of Messrs. T. K. Tapling, M.P., F. A. Philbrick, Q.C., M. P. Castle, Charles Colman, E. D. Bacon, Douglas Garth, and J. A. Tilleard.

Among those present in addition to the Duke of Edinburgh, were the Duke of Teck, the Duke of Leinster, the Earl of Kingston, Lord Bangor, Lord Barrington, Sir Saul Samuel, Mr. Cecil Raikes, M.P. (Postmaster-General), Sir S. A. Blackwood (Secretary of the Post Office), Admiral Woods, Mr. Braddon (Agent-General for Tasmania), Mr. Purcell, etc.

The Duke proceeded to a dais in the centre of the large room, and the proceedings were inaugurated by Mr. T. K. Tapling reading an address to His Royal Highness, in which it was stated that the exhibition was held in connection with the fiftieth anniversary of the introduction of postage stamps on the 6th May, 1840, an event which had proved a blessing second to none of the reforms of the past fifty years. On no previous occasion had so large and important a collection of postal issues and curiosities been brought together, and it appeared appropriate that the capital of England, where postage stamps were first introduced, should thus be chosen for the inauguration of such an exhibition. The society had to thank the postal authorities at home and in the Colonies for their ready co-operation, and special thanks were due to His Royal Highness for permitting the use of stamps from his own collection. He hoped that the interest of the public in the exhibition would be sufficient to enable a considerable sum to be placed at the disposal of the charities connected with the Post Office.

In reply, the Duke of Edinburgh said,—Having myself for some time been interested in the subject to which this exhibition is devoted, I was glad to receive an invitation to open it and to have the opportunity of inspecting the highly interesting collection which is now to be displayed to the public. The 50th anniversary of the introduction of the postage stamp has certainly been well chosen for the inauguration of the exhibition. I congratulate you upon the assistance and co-operation so

kindly bestowed by the postal authorities both of this country and of the colonies, as well as by the numerous private individuals who have placed at your disposal their valuable collections, and I need hardly say how much pleasure it afforded me to do what lay in my power to assist you. I heartily wish all success to your efforts, and trust that the results will very materially conduce to the advantage of the charitable institutions connected with the General Post Office which have been so appropriately selected to receive benefit therefrom. The exhibition is one of great interest not only to stamp collectors and to those who follow the science of philately, but also to the general public. It remains for me to declare this exhibition to be now open.

His Royal Highness, then, in the company of the members of the committee, proceeded to make a detailed examination of what is certainly the finest and most valuable collection of stamps ever exhibited. The Duke frequently stopping to discuss the technicalities of some of the specimens with Mr. Tapling and others. At one o'clock luncheon was served to some thirty guests in what was once the Chamber of Horrors, but which was now devoted to more appetising occupation. A word of praise must be given to Messrs. Maclure for the menus devised and executed by them. The covers, illustrative of the progress of penny postage, were decorated with "Queen's heads," real and unused, dating from 1840 onwards. After lunch Mr. Tapling rose, and, having given the toast of "The Queen and Empress," which was drunk with all honours, added that of the "rest of the Royal family, coupled with the name of the Duke of Edinburgh." His Royal Highness, who was greeted with long-continued applause, said,

"My Lords and Gentlemen—I return you my sincere thanks for the kind manner in which you have drunk my health. I also assure you that it gives the greatest pleasure to the Prince of Wales and the rest of the Royal family to visit any exhibition which tends to the good of our fellow-countrymen. I may tell you that the Prince is engaged almost at this very moment in unveiling the statue of General Gordon at Chatham. I need not now allude to the merits of that great Englishman whom we all mourn, but it is one of the duties and privileges of the Royal Princes to do honour to the famous men whom they are proud to call their fellow-countrymen. It is, moreover, also our privilege to be connected with the public services. To-day Prince George of Wales starts—nay, probably has started—from Chatham in the Thrush, to the command of which he has been appointed. I am sure you will join with me in wishing him a prosperous and pleasant cruise. He also is a stamp

collector, and I hope that he will return with a goodly number of additions from North America and the West Indies. I am a collector, too, and I have been only too glad to contribute specimens to this fine exhibition. I need not detain you longer, for, no doubt, you are all anxious to resume your inspection of the treasures in the other room." The Duke resumed his place amid loud cheers.

Mr. Tapling then proposed "The Postal System of Great Britain and the Colonies." The Postmaster-General, in responding, said that Mr. Tapling had very happily given her Majesty the title of Queen-Empress, thereby alluding to the Greater Britain, which owned her sway. He might without indiscretion state that the Queen took the greatest interest in things postal, and in evidence he related how interested she had been in the development of the threepenny Australian post-card, which bore a full-length portrait of herself on it. Sir Saul Samuel also replied, and, referring to the charges that had been made of disloyalty against those who had substituted the emu, the platypus, the kangaroo, and the *lyre* bird for the sovereign's head on the stamps of the Antipodes, asserted that he might say that the last-named biped possibly typified these calumniators. Great laughter followed the worthy Agent-General's caustic remark, and then the Royal party again circulated through the exhibition, the Duke of Teck frequently stopping to speak to those Post Office riflemen who had served in Egypt. The Duke of Edinburgh before leaving intimated his intention of again visiting this marvellous proof of civilisation and progress.

THE EXHIBITS AND AWARDS.

CLASS I.

Consists of special collections of the Adhesive Stamps of the chief countries, for list of which see "Stamp Advertiser," page 113.

New South Wales.—M. P. CASTLE.—This collection has taken the *special gold medal* for the finest collection of any country in the entire exhibition. It is the grand prize of Philately, and is well earned by Mr. Castle, who has been most indefatigable in obtaining information and stamps that are new to his collection. It is almost impossible for us to describe it, as a collection of this kind must be seen to be properly realised. We should say that it is arranged in a very beautiful way and every specimen shewn is in magnificent condition. We notice a large number of Sydney views, unused, among the rarest of which should be mentioned several 3d. green, also a fair number of pennies and twopennies. A very fine unsevered pair of the 2d. blue, plate 3, unused, is also worthy of notice. Also entire con-

structed plates of the penny red, plate 1 and plate 2; also the 2d. blue, plate 1 complete; the same plate re-touched, partially complete only. The other plates of the 2d. and 3d. are shewn complete, without a stamp being missing. In the laureated issue special mention should be made of a 1d. on blue laid paper, unused; also an 8d. orange (original), unused. Two fine specimens are also shewn of the rare error 3d. green, wmk. double line 2. Entire constructed plates of all the laureated stamps are also shewn here, with the exception of the 3d. green on blue, of which two specimens are still wanted to complete it. An entire unused original sheet of the registered red and blue is also shewn. In the diademed issue Mr. Castle shows what is probably the rarest known error of wmk., the 2d. light blue wmk. a thick double line 1. To the best of our belief this stamp at the present time is the only specimen known, and it is therefore well worthy of ranking with the greatest rarities. We notice that the 5s. Imperf. in this collection is not what we should call a good specimen. We are still waiting with patience to find a *pair* of these stamps, and we have great pleasure in making a standing offer of £25 for a good *pair* either used or unused.

CLASS I. GROUP I.—GOLD MEDAL.

Great Britain.—THE EARL OF KINGSTON.—His Lordship, who we understand has only been collecting some three years, has got together a wonderfully good lot of the rarities of this country. We noted the 1840 1d. error printed in blue, and used on portion of original envelope. Mulreadies 1d. black, "artist" proof on India paper, and printer's proof on greenish toned paper. V.R. used and unused; a block of 4, and single specimen of the 1d. red imperf., on "Dickenson" paper, *with silk thread* a very rare variety. A pair and single specimens of the Archer's roulette. All the varieties of the 1855 and 1856 1d. in shades and blocks. The 1d. red Imperf. plate 116; a pair plate 156, imperf.; unsevered pair of the 2d. dark blue of 1840, unused. The very rare 2d. perf. 14, wmk. small crown, and the two fine specimens of the 2d. blue, large crown, perf. 16. An entire sheet of the 3d. with reticulated back-ground, surcharged specimen. Four fine copies of the 4d. on blue enamelled paper, wmk. small garter. A fine specimen of the small ½d. lake, plate 6, imperf. and used. A fine unsevered block of six of the first 6d. octagonal stamps. The 8d. red brown error of colour, perf. and imperf., &c., &c.

GOLD MEDAL.

India and Ceylon.—DOUGLAS GARTH.—Mr. Garth shows one of the prettiest exhibits in the Exhibition. He shows a beautiful set of the rare

proofs of 1854, but the finest thing in this exhibit is a superb pair of the 4 annas red and blue unused, with marginal blue lines all round, the two stamps show the rosettes at the four corners. This pair is of the highest degree of rarity. We also notice a fine block of sixteen of the 2 annas green, issued in 1855, and three specimens of the same cancelled; also a very fine sheet of the 1866 provisionals, including an unused specimen of that great rarity, the 2 annas small size, with green surcharge instead of black. Also a set of the same stamps reprinted in 1876, and entire sheets of the first $\frac{1}{2}$ anna blue, and 1 anna red. The exhibit by the same gentleman, of Ceylon, is also very fine, containing unused specimens of the first issue, 8d. brown and 2s. blue, and a superb pair of the 2s. blue, used. Also a series of the later issues, quite complete, unused, including two specimens, each of the no wmk. 5d. and 9d., which are very rare in this condition.

SILVER MEDALS.

Afghanistan.—MR. GILBERT HARRISON.—This gentleman shows what can be done in a short time by a combination of skill and patience. Mr. Harrison has only been collecting a few years, and his Afghans and U.S. entire envelopes (of which more anon) would do honour to a collector of twenty years standing. Among his fine exhibits we notice first of all the stamp resuscitated by Mr. Tapling, while in India last year, we refer to the circular bright mauve stamp, issued for the Capital Kabul, in either 1867 or 1868, being some three years earlier than any previous known stamps of this country (for a full description of this interesting stamp see *Phil. Rec.*, April, 1890). Mr. Harrison also shows a constructed plate of the 1871 issue, large mauve, two varieties of the $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee, and two varieties of the 1 rupee, as well as duplicates of each for shades; also an error of the fourth issue (dated 1290), dated in error 1291. (Query—Is this an error or only a variety due to the defective state of the plate?) Among this gentleman's gems are a grand lot of the rare seventh issue, dated 1293, with value in a white shield below the tiger's head, including seven stamps in black, and a like number in mauve. How many collectors are there that can show fourteen varieties of these rare stamps, say four or five at most?

British Guiana.—MR. E. B. LUARD.—This gentleman has had unusual facilities for the collection of the stamps of this country, and he has made the most of his opportunities; his exhibit of the early issues is almost priceless. First we notice the gem of the exhibition, an *unsevered pair* of the circular 2c. rose, the stamps are about 6mm. apart, are initialled J.B.S., and on original cover, Oc. 24,

1851. Then we see a grand circular 4c. yellow, cut square, with good margins, two specimens of the 4c. orange-yellow, cut round, two of the 8c. green, one extra fine, and the next thing calling for special attention are *three* of the 1856 oblong 4c. blue, on original cover, postmarked "De. 26, 1856," and initialled E.D.W.; these are three superb stamps, sharp clear impressions, lightly postmarked, and taken together are, in our opinion, one of the finest things in the Exhibition. Another gem is a specimen of the same 4c. blue, on rough "sugar paper," but it is considerably damaged by an attempt to remove it from the envelope. Of the 1882 stamps, overprinted "Official," Mr. Luard remarks of the 6, 8, 12, 24 and 48 cents., that "these were, I believe, not issued, though printed and sent to the Colony."

BRONZE MEDALS.

Granada Confederation and States.—G. WHITFIELD.—A fairly representative collection of these States, including nice specimens of the Antioquia 1st issue 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., 5c., and 1 peso, and other good stamps.

Local Stamps of U.S. of America.—DR. MALLMANN.—A fairly good collection, a large proportion being on the original envelopes.

GROUP II.—GOLD MEDAL.

Switzerland.—LOUIS BLANCHARD.—A grand lot of the Cantonal stamps, including an unsevered strip of the 6 rappen, Zurich, unused; the 10c. Geneva; the 4c. Vaud of 1849, *unused* (a gem); entire constructed plates of many of the early issues, and all varieties of the later stamps.

SILVER MEDALS.

Bolivia and Ecuador.—F. DE COPPET.—We note that this gentleman has secured a silver medal, and his collection is well worthy of it, as it consists of almost all the plates complete of the early issues, but one or two specimens being missing of the 10c. brown. The 50c. blue of the first issue is shewn in an entire plate unused and uncut.

Roumania, etc.—WILLIAM KRAPP.—A fine and very complete collection, including superb specimens of the first issue, 27, 54, 81 and 108p.

EXTRA SILVER MEDAL.

Canada, etc.—C. COLMAN.—This gentleman shews here the same collection for which he secured the silver medal at the Vienna exhibition. Among the best stamps is a beautiful specimen of the laid paper 6d. unused, and the 12d. used, the 3d. on closely ribbed paper, unused, and the 6d. on laid paper, perf., used; and two specimens of the same stamp on wove paper, unused.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia is also shewn by the same collector, including a Connell stamp, unused, and fine shades of the shillings in a beautiful unused condition.

BRONZE MEDALS.

Spain.—L. GIBB.—A complete collection of the numerous issues of this country, including all the principal rarities.

Germany (Div. II.)—T. WICKHAM JONES.—A fairly good collection, containing some scarce unused originals of the earlier issues.

Queensland and Samoa.—B. P. RODD.—A good collection, including some fine pairs and shades. We look here in vain for an imperf. pair of the first issue one shilling; these seem rather rare, in fact, a leading collector at Brighton told us he would not mind giving 30/- for a pair!!!

GROUP III.—SILVER MEDALS.

St. Lucia and St. Vincent.—E. R. HAWKINS.—This collection consists largely of unused stamps, among which we notice a strip of three of the 4d. on 1/- vermilion.

MR. T. MAYCOCK also has a Silver Medal for the same countries.

EXTRA SILVER MEDAL.

Barbados and Nevis.—E. and A. W. CHAMBERS.—A nice set, including some entire sheets.

BRONZE MEDALS.

North Borneo, &c.—C. N. BIGGS.

Cuba, &c.—F. RANSOM.

Antigua, &c.—A. DE WORMS.

CLASS II.

Collections of Adhesives, with or without Envelopes, Cards, &c.

DIVISION I.—Total number not to exceed 5,000.

SILVER MEDAL.

PEARSON HILL.—An old collection, about 4,900, all unused, including the "fillet" Mauritius; Cape of Good Hope, 1d. wood block "error;" Connell, 5 cents; Naples (arms and cross); St. Helena, 6d. red, without surcharge; U. S., periodicals and State, complete; Colombia, 1862 20c. red; Buenos Ayres, red and yellow; and some rare essays and proofs of Great Britain; in all a very fine and valuable old collection.

BRONZE MEDAL.

MRS. W. GREGORY.—A general collection, but not including any special rarities.

DIVISION II.—Total number under 3,000.

SILVER MEDAL.

WM. HUGHES-HUGHES.—This collection consists principally of the early issues of British, Colonial,

and Foreign postage stamps. Amongst others of rarity shown, are the Austrian Yellow "Mercury" stamp (unused); a British Guiana, 1856, 4c. blue on "sugar" paper; a good selection of Buenos Ayres, Canada (including the 12d.), Cape of Good Hope (with the 4d. error wood block, unused), the orange 1 franc of France, a 15c. Reunion, some good early Mauritius, Mexico, Naples (arms and cross), Newfoundland, New Granada, Nova Scotia, Oldenburg, Saxony, and South Australia; very fine early stamps of Spain, and some good Trinidad, Tuscany, and Victoria stamps. A special feature of this collection is that nearly all of the specimens are unused. The stamps number about 2,900.

BRONZE MEDALS.

MRS. ARTHUR POTTS.—In this exhibit, consisting of about 2,900 stamps, will be found, in addition to many other rare and interesting stamps, a proof of the Mulready envelope on India paper, and several essays of English stamps, a 15c. Réunion (unused), a fine page of the early Spanish stamps, some of the 2 real stamps of the early issues, being unused; a good copy of the 4d. error Cape of Good Hope, wood block; very good Buenos Ayres and Granada Confederation stamps, a medio peso pink Peru, and some rare Trinidad and San Domingo stamps.

MORIZ SCHUCH.—A collection of European stamps, mostly used, in which are many rare and interesting stamps, such as two of the rare first issue Moldavia, rare Austrian newspaper stamps, a set of the Ionian Island stamps (used), and good Spanish, Tuscany, and Swiss Cantonal stamps.

CLASS III.

Entire Envelopes.—GOLD MEDAL.

United States of America.—GILBERT HARRISON.—This is one of the three fairly complete collections of these envelopes we know of in this country. Among others we notice—1853 complete with H $\frac{1}{2}$ in two shades. Of 1860 the pair of 6c. red, and the 10c. green on buff. H. 44, the companion on white—conspicuous by its absence. The 3c. on orange, of 1861, in full letter and extra letter (say H 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 68 $\frac{1}{2}$) were there. A fine lot of dies of the Nesbitt's 1c. blue and 2c. black envelopes and wrappers.

In the Reays, most of the rare blue-lined and patent-lined lot.

The Plimptons were well represented, only lacking a few of the more or less unattainables.

These were properly arranged. — 1st, those with square gum in Horner's order. 2nd, those with round gum. 3rd, the No. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ and No. 5, with the later knife V., next the Centennial special envelopes and the 7 regular envelopes on Centennial wmk.

paper, and finally a set of about 20 of those reprinted specially for the Centennial Exhibition.

The Plimpton and Morgans 1878—1883, fairly complete, with 625½, the 1c. No. 1 (note size) amber; 630½ and 681½, the 2c. die D., and 664, the 3c. die C.

The 1883-84 red and brown 2c.'s, with all the listed varieties of dies complete, except 3 or 4 of Horner's numbers. Of the last two issues with the new U. S. wmk's, only a few of the unattainable "82" wmk's. and rejected die missing; the irregular "Syndicate" lot were all there, including the rare few in the obsolete colours.

SILVER MEDAL.

Austria.—I. SCHWARZ. — A magnificent collection, including complete sets of the *large* and small size of Austria and Austrian-Italy.

CLASS IV.

Collections of Post Cards.

MR. E. D. BACON exhibited his collection of the cards of Japan, including a fine lot of the rare 1st issue, but as he was one of the Judges, he could not take a prize. No other collection of cards was exhibited, and this section was the one weak spot of the Exhibition.

CLASS IV.

Exhibits by Dealers.

BRONZE MEDALS were awarded to Messrs. Giwelb, W. Lincoln, and Stafford Smith.

MR. LINCOLN'S exhibit was a very large and comprehensive one, and was specially strong in the stamps of Afghanistan, including a number of entire sheets. A word of praise should be given to a fine selection of proofs and essays, nicely mounted on twelve sheets.

MR. STAFFORD SMITH'S exhibit consisted of his private collection of some 9,000 stamps, containing among others a British Guiana, circular 8c. green unused. Unused copies of the 1/- of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 8d. laureated N.S. Wales (original) "Registered" Victoria, &c., good sets of Spain, Swiss, &c.

MR. GIWELB exhibited a few sheets of scarce stamps, including Hawaii, 5c. and 13c., Moldavia, 108p. Swedish error. Antioquia 1st issue 10c., &c.

CLASS VI.

For Philatelic Literature, etc.

BRONZE MEDALS. — Pearson Hill, J. B. Moens, Societe Française de Timbrologie.

MR. PEARSON HILL'S exhibit was very interesting, containing among others the following letters and reports:—

Ninth Report of the Commissioners of Post Office Inquiry, dated 7th July, 1837, giving at page 8 the earliest official recommendation of the use of stamped covers and adhesive postage stamps.

Also at pages 32—33, Rowland Hill's first evidence on 13th February, 1837, proposing their use.

A reprint of a paper by Rowland Hill, "on the collection of postage by means of postage stamps," dated Bayswater, June 13th, 1839.

Printed proposals submitted by James Chalmers, on February 8th, 1838, with "essays" of stamps suggested by him.

Short reprint of the above, with addition by James Chalmers, stating that this was first published in November 1837.

Original letter from James Chalmers, addressed to Rowland Hill, dated 1st October, 1839, submitting duplicates of the "essays" he had sent in to the Treasury, stating that it was then nearly two years since he "first made his plan public"; and also advising against the use of gum for postage labels "or slips."

CLASS VII.

DIV. 1.—The best method of mounting stamps. BRONZE MEDAL.—F. Corder.

DIV. 2.—The most suitable album for collections in Class II. BRONZE MEDAL.—F. Mockler, for the "Jubilee Permanent Album."

DIV. 3.—The best method of arranging Envelopes and Cards. BRONZE MEDAL.—J. Petritz, for permanent envelope and post-card album invented by the exhibitor.

CLASS VIII.

Special arrangements of Stamps, Proofs, Essays, Curiosities, and Objects of Interest, etc.

The awards were as follows:—*Silver Medals*: Pearson Hill, W. Rutley.

Extra Silver Medals: H. H. Townsend, Government of New South Wales, Government of Tasmania.

Bronze Medals: A. Graves, A. Keily, J. A. Tilleard.

Extra Bronze Medals: W. Cowland, H. Haslett.

Extra Silver Medals: Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co.

Extra Bronze Medals: Messrs. Blades, East & Blades; Waterlow & Sons, Limited.

EXHIBITS BY THE JUDGES,

and therefore not entered for competition.

Japan.—E. D. BACON.—Mr. Bacon makes a speciality of the stamps of this country only, and in our opinion this is the most complete collection shewn in the exhibition, as nearly all the early varieties are shewn in entire sheets either uncut or constructed, among the rarest of which may be noted the 4 sen rose of 1874 with syllabic character, and an entire sheet of the 1875 1 sen brown without the syllabic character. These two sheets are of a high degree of rarity.

Mauritius.—T. K. TAPLING, M.P.—A grand collection, probably the best in the whole world, including, as it does, a magnificent specimen of the "Post Office" 1d. orange vermilion, on the entire envelope, and a superb unused specimen of the "Post Office" 2d. dark blue. These are two of the rarest known stamps, and are the only two specimens known to exist in any English collection, and only some fourteen others are known in the whole of the world. Mr. Tapling also shows a grand series of the native printed stamps, including constructed entire plates, both used and unused, in the most superb condition, among which may be specially noted a fine plate of the 12 varieties of the rare fillet.

Hawaii.—T. K. TAPLING, M.P.—A superb exhibit, containing, in our opinion, the most valuable card in the entire exhibition. This card consists of two varieties of the first issue 2 cents. blue, one with the P of "Postage" quite close to the outer frame, and the other with it some $2\frac{1}{2}$ millimetres distant from the frame. These two extremely rare stamps are in exceedingly fine condition, and, in our opinion, are as rare if not rarer than the Post Office Mauritius. Mr. Tapling also shows two fine unused specimens of the 5 cent. blue, with the same varieties; four used specimens of the 13 cent. blue and one unused ditto with "Hawaii Postage" at top, and two used specimens of type 1 and unused specimens of type 2, with "H.I. and U.S. Postage." Mr. Tapling also shows nearly complete constructed and entire plates of all the rare varieties of the newspaper stamp, both on blue and white paper, and also many errors of stamps imperf.

Peru and Pacific Steam Navigation Co.—

T. K. TAPLING, M.P.—A small sheet of these stamps, including two specimens of the exceedingly rare 2 reals red brown on bluish, one of which we notice is post-marked "Lima, Feb. 12, 58."

Philippine Isles.—T. K. TAPLING, M.P.—A superb lot of these stamps, including nearly complete entire constructed plates and two entire plates (unused and uncut) of the first issue of 10c. deep carmine, and the 1 real pale blue.

Mexico and Guadalajara.—T. K. TAPLING, M.P.—A very extensive exhibit comprising almost all the known varieties, both used and unused. Among the scarcest we note the 1864 Eagle on laid paper, and the same stamp on wove paper used—very rare thus. Also a very superb collection of the Guadalajara, including the Medio, white, unused, and two specimens of the same stamp, one perce en points, and another one with festonne; the four real white 1867 perce en point, and many others of the greatest rarity. Also fine specimens of the Chiapas, and the Monterey, etc.

Native States of India, &c.—MAJOR E. B. EVANS, R.A.—This collection is nearly complete with the exception of a few of the early Cashmere stamps. Many of the Native States stamps are shewn in entire sheets, thus shewing every known variety of lettering and type.

Afghanistan.—MAJOR E. B. EVANS, R.A.—Includes three complete constructed plates of the 1870 issue; the large 6 sh. and 1 rupee of 1871, a superb complete uncut plate of the 60 types of the Shahi of 1872, three strips of five varieties of the abassi, half and one rupee of 1873; the rare sunar in black of 1874, and a few plates of later issues to 1883.

Buenos Ayres.—T. K. TAPLING, M.P.—Here we have one superb sheet, consisting entirely of unused specimens. How many collectors can show *nine* 3 pesos green, *seven* 4 pesos vermilion, and seven 5 pesos orange to yellow, all in the most superb condition? The brown and blue ships are also fully represented here in various stages of the plate, and almost all known shades.

New South Wales.—T. K. TAPLING, M.P.—A grand collection which is specially strong in rare unused stamps. Among the finest we notice a superb unused block of four 1d. Sydney plate 1, and a block of nine unused ditto, of the retouched plate. Here are also some of the finest unused specimens of the 2d. blue Sydney we have ever met with, and the constructed plate of the used 2d. with vertical lines is specially worthy of notice, comprising, as it does, a block of eight unsevered specimens of the earliest printing. In fact almost every stamp in the plate is from the earliest state of the plate before any traces of wear are perceptible.

Azores, Madeira, &c.—T. K. TAPLING, M.P.—A fine exhibit of these stamps including many unchronicled varieties, such as double and inverted surcharges, and other interesting curiosities.

France.—T. K. TAPLING, M.P.—A superb exhibit. When we say there are 13 specimens of the rare 1 franc, orange, unused, this will give our readers some small idea of the size of this collection which, in stamps alone is now stated to be at

least the equal of any other in the world. Almost every known variety of perforation ("percés en points;" "Susse," "rouletted," "pin perf," "lozenge perf," &c.), are represented here, as well as a nearly complete series of stamps printed "Têtes-bêches."

OTHER EXHIBITS.

Austria, &c.—L. SCHWARTZ.—A complete collection of the stamps of these States, containing all the originals and reprints, and a fine set of the rare Newspaper stamps both used and unused, in shades including a specimen of the great rarity, the red stamp on laid paper.

India and Ceylon.—J. G. HYNES.—Mr. Hynes who, we understand, is Postmaster-General of India, has a nice exhibit of the early issues of these countries, including many scarce proofs and rare varieties.

British Guiana.—DOUGLAS GARTH.—A most superb and valuable exhibit, noticeable not only for the rarity and fine condition of the stamps but also for the beautiful manner in which they are arranged and mounted. We have to congratulate Mr. Garth on the possession of one of the five known copies of the circular 2 cents rose, a stamp that now ranks with the Mauritius "Post Office," and the Hawaii 1st issue, 2 cents. Among other fine things this exhibit contains the circular 4 cents, yellow, on ordinary and on pelure paper, two circular, 8c. green; a pair of 12c. blue (*very rare thus*), and five single specimens, one of which is unused, a fine set of 1851, 1 and 4 cents., all the varieties of 1853, *unused*; two grand copies of the rare provisional issue of 1856, 4 cents., large, oblong; a fine series of the 1862, including all the varieties.

Ceylon.—W. B. THORNHILL.—A very fine selection of the early issues, including many shades of the unperf. 4d., 8d., 9d., and 2s. Long rows of the star wmk. perf.; 4d., 8d., 9d., and 2s., and the later issues in almost every known variety of perforation and also arranged in series long and short, according to the paper written by him in the Philatelic Record a few months ago.

Cape of Good Hope and Natal.—C. COLMAN and D. GARTH.—These gentlemen have joined their exhibits, as neither of them were quite strong enough alone. Among the rarer stamps here, are Cape, block errors, 1d. milky-blue, and 4d. red, superb specimens. 1879, 3d. in red on 4d. blue, double surcharge. Natal 1st issue 1s. orange-buff, wide margins; that *rara-avis*, the 1860 wmk. Star, 3d. blue, imperf. and unused; the rare 1s. surcharged, and specially the 1870, 1s. in

curve, black surcharge, unused, and carmine surcharge, used.

Granada Confederation, etc.—F. RANSOM.—A fair general collection, chiefly one specimen of each stamp, but almost entirely lacking the fine shades and varieties of the early issues, such as "Têtes-bêches," etc. We notice nice specimens of the 1862 20 cent. red and 1 peso lilac; Bolivar, small 10 c. green, etc.

New South Wales.—B. P. RODD.—Mr. Rodd shews a nice collection of these stamps. The plates of the 1d. Sydneys are nearly complete; and we note that Mr. Rodd has done what few other collectors have yet attempted, viz.: constructed the 1d. re-touched plate on wove and on laid paper. The laureated issues are also very complete in the commoner varieties.

New South Wales.—W. B. THORNHILL.—Here is another magnificent exhibit of these interesting stamps, comprising, in addition to the ordinary things, some scarce notices and rare early proofs. The plates of Sydneys and laureated are very nearly complete, but one or two specimens of the early ones are wanting.

Germany, Baden, etc.—T. WICKHAM JONES.—A nicely arranged exhibit, most of the stamps being shewn in shades, used and unused. We notice this gentleman has secured a bronze medal.

Italy, etc.—DR. E. DIENA.—Owing to his residence in Italy, Dr. Diena has had unusual facilities for acquiring early specimens of the stamps of these States, and he shews a very fine lot of them on the original envelopes, including a beautiful specimen of the Naples 1/2 T with the arms, and many varieties of the Papal States cut in two and used to pay the postage of half their values.

Labuan and Fiji.—L. GIBB.—A small exhibit, containing some scarce varieties of the early surcharged Fiji stamps and the 1/- Times Express post mark, Sydney; also some of the scarce provisionals of Labuan.

Newfoundland.—C. COLMAN.—A beautiful exhibit, also shewn in the Vienna exhibition. Among the chief rarities here may be mentioned the orange vermilion 4d., 6d. and 1s., unused; and the scarlet vermilion 4d. and 1s., also unused.

New Zealand.—B. P. RODD.—A small exhibit only containing a few nice specimens. In our opinion a few of the roulettes of this issue require a little verification before they can be admitted as genuine. We would specially call attention to the no wmk., on thick paper, 1d., 6d., and 1s. rouletted, and the 2d. and 6d. perf. Of course, these stamps being locked in cases, we were not able to examine them closely, but they appeared to us to be more than doubtful.

New Zealand.—DOUGLAS GARTH.—Here we have a very fine show, including a beautiful page of the first issue, on blue paper, the 1d. and two copies of the 2d. being unused. We also notice some of the early issues perf. and rouletted, but in quite a different manner to those noted in the last exhibit. Among the best should be noted the thick paper, 10 wmk., 6d. and 1s., with serrated perforation. The pelure papers are specially strong, including fine unused specimens of the 1d., 2d., and 6d. unperf., and the 2d. perf., and used copy of the very rare 1d. perf.; also a scarce variety 6d., perf., horizontally, but unperf. vertically—a fine pair; also a fine lot of the star wmk., rouletted, and a specimen of the 1d. pinperf. The unperf. N.Z. wmk. are well represented, mostly unused. The 1d. and 1s. are shown rouletted, and the perf. includes a specimen of the exceedingly rare 1d., used, but not in first-rate condition. There is also a fine specimen of the 2d. wmk. lozenge, and many other scarce varieties we have no space to mention in detail.

Tasmania.—M. P. CASTLE.—This is a noted exhibit, as Tasmania has been a pet country with Mr. Castle for a considerable number of years. All the plates are shewn constructed complete, and also a considerable number of rarities in a fine unused condition. We would call special attention to a magnificent specimen of the 4d. first issue, unused, on laid paper, with wide vertical lines; also some fine unused specimens of the star wmk., unperf., 1d. and 2d., and the no wmk., 1d. Mr. Castle is specially strong in the rarer varieties of the roulettes, and errors of stamps that have escaped perforation. For many of these we understand he is indebted to the Beddome collection, which he recently purchased *en bloc*, and which contained the finest series of Tasmanian stamps that have been placed on the market of late years. Attention should also be called to an extremely rare error—1864 1d. red wmk., figure 2, the only specimen we know of, also to an entire sheet of the 1876, 4d. yellow, printed on both sides.

Transvaal.—DOUGLAS GARTH.—A fairly representative, although small, collection of the stamps of this country is here shewn, including many of the scarcer varieties of roulettes, pelure papers, &c.

Victoria.—M. P. CASTLE.—A very fine exhibit, including many of the rarest varieties unused. We would draw special attention to a superb pair of the first 2d., with fine back-ground and fine border; the same stamp with a coarse back-ground, various shades, unused; a very fine specimen of the un-official roulettes of the first issue, 1d. red, and several varieties of the 3d. blue; a fine page of the 6d. of 1857 should also be noted, including many specimens of the rouletted serrated 19, and serpen-

tine 10½; a very fine specimen of the 2d. green, rouletted, and a pair of the same stamps are also worthy of notice; a fine series of two late stamps, used and unused; a registered unused, and several specimens of the same stamp, rouletted, and used. In the Emblem series there are a magnificent assortment, nearly every stamp being shown, both used and unused, and many blocks and pairs of the scarcer varieties. Of the 6d. beaded oval, in orange, there is a beautiful row of bright orange to yellow stamps. The later issues, and numerous varieties of wmk., are also strongly represented here, nearly every stamp being shown, both used and unused.

Greece, Servia, Eastern Roumelia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.—This exhibit comprises the stamps of all the above mentioned countries, with the exception of Eastern Roumelia. In the collection of Greece is included a fine row of errors in the printing of the figures at the back, one specimen of the 5 lepta having double numeral 5, one being inverted.

Norway, Denmark, Iceland and Sweden.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.—A representative collection of the stamps of these countries.

Modena, Naples, Papal States, Parma, Romagna, Sardinia, Sicily, and Tuscany.

DR. E. DIENA.—This very interesting collection consists almost entirely of stamps on original envelopes or letter sheets. All the principal varieties in the several States will be found exhibited, including, amongst others, the Naples "Arms and Cross," and a pair of the 15 centes of Parma of 1852, one "tête-bêche."

THE DUKE OF LEINSTER.—Three specimens of proofs, in different colours, of the Mulready envelope, struck from the original block in 1869; a specimen of the very rare 4d., first issue, Western Australia, showing the swan inverted; a copy of the 2 cents brown, first issue, Straits Settlements, with surcharge of crown only.

J. A. PETRIE.—Various United States envelopes, including a fine set of the "Reay" envelopes, and some of the "Plympton dies" of the War Department; complete sheet of the 1c. Confederate States stamps, and a selection of local stamps of the Confederate States; fine copies on original letters of the Trinidad local "Lady McLeod," and half a sheet of "Brown's Eastern Despatch" local postage stamp of the U.S.A.

Mauritius Envelopes.

T. K. TAPLING, M.P.—A good series, nearly complete, the three specimens of the 1/- yellow envelope are among the rarest known.

H. H. TOWNSEND.—A large collection of the adhesive envelopes, postcards, wrappers, and telegraph and fiscal stamps of Great Britain available for postage, almost entirely unused, and contained in six volumes. This exhibit includes a large number of blocks of most of the stamps, amongst which will be found a pair of the 1d. "Cardiff" (imperforate), and most of the rare varieties.

J. W. HYDE.—Photograph of letter fired in hollow cannon ball, at the siege of Neuss, Germany, 1475; nest of a tom-tit built in a letter box, with tom-tit in a glass case; portrait of a Manchester postman in livery worn prior to the uniform penny postage.

C. H. MITCHELL.—Postcards with 2,400 and 3,000 words, and diminutive letter sent through the post.

STANLEY GIBBONS & CO.—An exhibit consisting mostly of unused stamps, including many entire sheets of Cashmere, India (first issue), Peru, St. Lucia, Virgin Islands, etc., etc. Among the rarer varieties shewn are two used entire envelopes of the 1d. Sydney local (embossed) of 1838.

PEMBERTON WILSON & CO.—Four frames of rare stamps among which we notice entire plates of Mauritius, Sydneys, and Philippine Islands; Hawaii 5 cents; both the Cape "errors;" Antioquia 1st issue, 5c. 10c. and 1 peso; two circular 4 cents, British Guiana, entire plate of "fillet" Mauritius, etc., etc.

PEARSON HILL.—The original pen and ink sketch for the penny postage stamp, by Wyon; proof taken in 1840, from the original die engraved by Heath; proof sheet from the first plate of 240 penny stamps; various experimental impressions in different colours, for the penny and other postage labels; the gold casket, which contained the Honorary Freedom of the City of London, presented to Sir Rowland Hill in June, 1879; the certificate of Honorary Freedom above referred to; the silver box which contained the Honorary Freedom of the Fishmonger's Company, presented to Sir Rowland Hill, in February, 1863; the certificate of Honorary Freedom above referred to; the first gold Albert medal of the Society of Arts, presented to Sir Rowland Hill, on his retirement from the Post Office in 1864.

HENRY SOTHERAN.—Entire unsevered sheet of the 2d. Mulready envelope. Ditto, ditto, wrapper.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., Limited.—One frame of proofs, in black, of various Colonial stamps, printed by this firm; a frame containing an entire sheet of the 1d. Great Britain (1855), printed in black, being the one-millionth impression taken from the plate; two original water colour drawings of the Queen's Head, the larger of the two being that used for the stamps of Ceylon, and the other

that for the stamps of Natal, &c.; another original drawing of the design for the 5s. New South Wales stamp; original letter from Sir Rowland Hill to the late Mr. Bacon, dated 1840, stating that the Queen approved of the design for the first postage stamp; cards of proofs in black and sundry colour trials of various English and Colonial stamps printed by the firm, including a proof in black from the original die of the one penny stamp, engraved by Mr. Fredk. Heath, March, 1840; the original steel plates of the 1d. and 1s. first issue of Newfoundland stamps, and the original engraved dies from which the plates were constructed; the first perforating machine used by the Exhibitors' firm. It is worthy of observation that this machine was worked by hand, a system which was soon superseded by steam machinery.

HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS OF INLAND REVENUE.—Frames of English stamps, containing imperforate specimens of stamps from each plate from which the issues of Great Britain have been printed, being in effect an historic exhibit of the adhesive stamps of this country from their introduction in 1840.

THE DEALERS' ROOM.

The third room from the main entrance was devoted to six of the leading dealers of this country, viz., Pemberton Wilson and Co.; Stafford, Smith and Co.; Whitfield, King and Co.; T. Buhl and Co.; M. Giwelb; and Chas. J. Phillips.

Each stall was provided with a capital glass showcase, 6ft. long by 2ft. wide, also a large side showcase, some 8ft. by 6ft., and a nest of shelves at the back. The arrangement was very convenient, and plenty of space was provided, and we here wish to tender our most hearty thanks to the Exhibition Committee, both for their arrangements and for their willingness to assist us as far as lay in their power.

At our own stall we had a very fine display, and can, we think, safely assert that it was not beaten, either in quantity, quality, or neatness of arrangement by any other dealer present. Of rarities we had a grand lot, including Hawaii first issue 5 cent, on entire original envelope, and a fine 13 cent; Reunion 15c., on entire envelope; U.S. Baltimore local, signed "Buchanan," probably the rarest of the local stamps; Canada 12d.; Canada 6d., perf., unused; Tuscany, unused original 3 lire, and two used specimens; Moldavia, 27 paras, a beautiful used stamp; Zurich, two complete sets of the five varieties of the 4 and 6 rappen, with horizontal and vertical lines; U.S., 1869 24c., centre inverted; 2d. Sydney, plate. 2, without "CREVIT," unused (we only know of one other specimen of this stamp

unused); etc., etc. We also had a general collection of some 11,000 stamps (all different); book of sets; book of rare envelopes (including Prussia large and small size 4sgr., brown, with inscription; Thurn and Taxis, large and small sets, with lilac inscription; Geneva, *small* and *medium* size (both very rare); Finland, letter sheets, 10k. on thin blue, and on white paper, etc., etc.) Our Exhibition packets (see advt. on last page) had a fair sale, and we can well recommend them. We also acted as agents for Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons and Co., and Scott Stamp and Coin Co. Ltd., for the sale of their albums and publications. During the exhibition we gave away about 6,500 copies of last month's number of this paper, and have thus secured a very extensive circulation, and a large addition to our subscription list. From a pecuniary point of view the Exhibition was quite a success to us, as our sales were very extensive, and we were also able to purchase many fine things brought for sale by various home and foreign dealers to the exhibition.

The next stall to us was that of our friends, PEMBERTON, WILSON AND CO. This firm had a fine exhibit of their greatest rarities in the main room, and this rather weakened the show on their stall; however, they had a good display of rarities and general stock, and appeared to do a good business. They also had a good show of "The Record" and various albums, catalogues, etc., published by them.

MR. M. GIWELB came next, but had very little stock shown; here again some of the better things were in the Exhibition. Messrs. T. BUHL was in the corner and had a good display, chiefly of Senf's Albums and the *Stamp News*. They had a fair stock of good stamps, chiefly, we understand, from a French collection, they have recently acquired. We rather wonder that nobody was killed at this stall, Senf's large albums are rather weighty, and we twice saw a large heap of them fall from a considerable height.

On the other side of the room were the stalls of MESSRS. STAFFORD SMITH AND WHITFIELD KING, both showing a *very* small lot of stamps and a grand lot of albums. Messrs. WHITFIELD KING AND CO., however, had the best stamp that was on sale, viz., a Mauritius 2d. *Post Office*, on original envelope, price £200. We understand that this was the same stamp that was advertised in our March number by Monsieur PERISSIN.

CLOSING NOTES.

There are many other exhibits of interest that we should like to note, but want of space prevents us. The attendance was very fair, and fully as many as there was room for between the long rows of

glass cases. We should say at a guess that the daily average number of visitors was between 600 and 700.

A word of praise is due to the judges. They had a difficult task to perform, and one that occupied several days. So far we have not heard of a single collector or dealer who is dissatisfied.

On the Thursday, during the Exhibition, the Committee got out a novel memento of the occasion. They purchased between 2,000 and 3,000 of the Mauritius "Britannia" stamps (blue and red-brown), and surcharged them "L.P.E 1890," in red, and then had them perforated by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., in the Exhibition, with the first hand-worked perforating machine that this firm used. The same old lady worked the machine who did so some thirty years ago. The Committee sold these stamps at 6d. each, and one had almost to fight to get a few, the demand was so great. Mr. Castle, who had charge of the surcharging, occasionally made a "tête-bêche," or a double surcharge; these found a ready market at three to four times the usual price. (We secured a few for our customers, see advt. on second page, under "Special Bargains for June.")

AMERICAN NOTES.

A most remarkable instance of enterprise took place in connection with R. R. Bogert & Co.'s 19th Sale of May 14th. The owner of the stamps definitely decided to have them disposed of, and notified Messrs. Bogert of that fact, upon a certain Tuesday afternoon, at the same time placing his stamps in their possession. The lots were at once arranged for the sale, the MS. of the catalogue written up and placed in the printer's hands, the proof was corrected, and upon the following Friday evening advance copies of the catalogue were mailed to distant buyers. To have perform the necessary amount of labour in connection with with a sale of 512 lots in this short time of three days is a remarkable achievement, and I fancy the cataloguers thereby broke the record in that respect.

The total amount realised for the 512 lots was \$1178.72, and the most noticeable features were the following lots:—

92	Baton Rouge, 5c., unused	\$51.00
123	Thurn and Taxis, entire envelope, large size, 2kr. lilac ins.	10.25
145	Great Britain, 1880, 2sh. brown, un- used	4.60
181	India, 2a green, perf., unused	15.00
204	Mauritius, 1848, 1d., unused, late impression... ..	10.00

315	Peru, 1858, medio peso, yellow ...	\$7.00
343	Queensland, 10sh. imp., watermarked, catalogued as "possibly a proof"	5.75
398	Tasmania, 1853, 1d. blue, poor copy	6.50
405	Trinidad, 1858, 1d. rough impression, used, undoubtedly the rarest used Trinidad	8.25
406	Trinidad, 1852, pair of blue rough impression on original cover, for the pair	20.00
412	Tuscany, 1852, 60 Crazie, red ...	12.00
420 to 432	Complete set, save 9, U.S. Newspaper Stamps, total face value \$214.58, sold for	110.35
437	California Penny Post, 5c. blue, unused	8.50
438	Ditto ditto 10c. ditto	14.00
	These two stamps are plentiful in San Francisco at \$15.00 the pair, and I fancy they are but proofs.	
449	Victoria, 1868, 5sh. blue and yellow, damaged	7.00
462	Antioquia, 10c. lilac, head of Berrio, laid paper	11.00

The stockholders of the J. W. Scott Co. Limited held their first annual meeting on the 12th of May, at which time a cash dividend of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was declared out of the profits of the business for the first year. The following gentlemen were elected as a Board of Directors for the ensuing year:—Messrs. Henry Clotz, Charles Gregory, William Thorne, J. Walter Scott, and Charles P. Scott, the first three being well-known New York collectors. I understand that the report to the stockholders of the condition of the Company was most satisfactory, and that the meeting was positively a "love feast." Under Mr. J. Walter Scott's able management, this Company has, in one year, pushed its way into the very front rank of American dealers, where the experience of Mr. Scott, long known as the most prominent American dealer, will no doubt retain it.

In the May *Metropolitan Philatelist* I broached a plan for an *Anti-Surcharge Association*, which I am pleased to state is meeting with a cordial reception on this side, and although the news of this Association did not reach the readers of the *M. P.* until May 5th, and thereafter, the fortnight intervening has resulted in an enrolment of seventy-five philatelists, among whom may be found many of the most prominent in the United States. There has also been a disposition among the dealers to ally themselves to the movement, and already a number of them have sent in their names as members. It is probable that many of the readers of this journal have not heard of this Association, and, therefore, I may be pardoned for taking some space in order to acquaint them with the particulars.

It is a universally admitted fact, that surcharges have become a pest to, and the bane of philately, and that they are increasing of late in a most alarming manner. That it is high time some radical steps were taken to stop the flood of them, which

has been so alarmingly increasing of late, is also a self-evident proposition.

That it is only by concerted action and radical effort that great reforms are brought about goes almost without saying.

Therefore I resolved to take the initiative, and, on May 1st, announced in the *M. P.* that I had become "a non-collector or handler of surcharges from 1890 onwards, *i.e.*, I will not collect, buy, sell, or exchange any locally surcharged stamp issued on or after January 1st, 1890."

This agreement is the one entered into by every philatelist who enrolls his name as a member of the Association.

In order to make the matter perfectly plain it is necessary that it should be stated that there is to be no attempt made to throw out surcharges issued prior to 1890; we simply draw the line at January 1st, 1890, and say thus far and no farther. It would be the height of folly to attempt to destroy values in any wholesale manner, and such a course has never been thought of in connection with our organisation. Thus no one is asked to surrender possession of any surcharged stamp acquired already, or which may be acquired in the future, issued prior to January 1st, 1890, but simply to join us in crying a halt and saying to the surcharge, "thus far shalt thou come and no farther."

There are certainly many stamps which, though surcharged, may not come under the bane of excision, such as, for example, stamps of the character of St Helena, Gibraltar, Montserrat, &c.; that is those which, for economy's sake, are surcharged by the makers of the stamps, and in order that the members of the A.S.A. may be kept thoroughly advised as to the status of the various surcharges, it will probably be found advisable to form, at a later date, a committee whose duty it will be to announce to the members the status of the surcharges which appear from time to time, and their reasons for disapproving certain ones.

There will be no expense attached to membership in this Association, and all that it is necessary to do in order to become a member thereof is to notify the writer of the desire when your name will be at once enrolled.

The list of members and the various proceedings will be published each month in the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, and, therefore, it would be well for each member to place himself in a position where he will receive that journal regularly.

I therefore confidently place this matter before the readers of this journal, and trust it will meet with a hearty response, and that every one who is interested will not only at once send me his name for enrolment, but will also bring the matter thoroughly to the attention of all his philatelic friends, at the same time soliciting their support to this reform movement.

CHARLES B. CORWIN.

108 Water Street,
New York, May 19, 1890.

NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES.

NOTE.—We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send us for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may happen to come across.

Argentine Republic.—Two additional values of the new issue have appeared, perf. 12.

Adh. 2 centavos, violet, bust of Dr. Derqui.

60 „ black, bust of Don G. de Posadas.

Telegraph stamps are being used for postal purposes.

Bavaria.—We have lately seen in a private collection the unpaid letter stamp of 1862, 3 kreutzer, with silk thread, with the word “empfangen” without the final “r”; a genuine thing, not an erasure. Are any of our readers acquainted with it?

Brazil.—We have received the 20 reis, which turns out to be printed in emerald green.

Ceylon.—Mr. A de Worms has shown us the 8 cents. yellow, with a compound perforation. Adh. 8 cents., yellow, wmk. C.C. below crown, perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.

Curacao.—The following values of the current type having a large numeral in the centre, are announced.

Adh. $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents., green, perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

5 „ „ rose „ „

The stamps of this Dutch Colony, and also those of Surinam, of the issue of 1873 usually known as perforated 14, have at some time broken out into a violent perforation of a compound nature, but little attention seems to have been excited by this disorder, at any rate we have not seen it noted that the following perforations may be found: $13\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$. Sets of each do not we believe exist.

Costa Rica.—A new type of surcharge for Guanacaste, in Roman capitals has appeared, says the *Timbre-Poste*, on the following four values:

Adh 20 centavos, green, black surcharge.

50 „ „ carmine, „

1 peso, blue, „

2 pesos, violet, „

Dominican Republic.—*L'Echo de Timbrologie* announces new cards, bands, and envelopes.

P. C. 1 centavo, green on buff.

1 x 1 „ „ „

Bands. 2 „ „ carmine on manilla

3 „ „ orange „

Env. 5 „ „ blue on white laid

10 „ „ orange „

20 „ „ brown „

Finland.—The *Timbre-Poste* announces two envelopes of white laid paper, bearing stamps of the new type.

Env. 20 penni, yellow.

25 „ „ blue.

France.—The 75 centimes is no longer current, and a stamp value 50 centimes has now appeared in the same colour as the last 75c. (carmine).

Gibraltar.—The *Philatelic Record* tells us that reply cards of the new currency have been issued.

P. C. 5c. x 5c., green on buff

10c. x 10c., carmine on buff

15c. x 15c., brown „

Haiti.—From the same source we learn that what is presumably a provisional and hand-stamped, has been seen on a letter dated August 5th, 1889. It has the following inscription on a circle of solid black, with one external line: HAITI following the line of the top curve, CAP HAÏTIEN following the line of the bottom curve. POSTES across the centre with a small quatrefoil on each side. Whether it has any real postal value has to be seen. Referring for a moment to Mr. E. Schumann's paper in *The American Philatelist*, on the Stamps of this Colony, our experience does not quite agree with his on some points. The tinted papers appear to us to belong to all the printings; the perforation of the issue of 1882 we find to be $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$, that of 1886-87, with larger figures of value, $13\frac{1}{2}$; we found but one value, that a 5 cents., perforated 14, this apparently of the 1882 impression; this is the result of an examination of but a few specimens, it is true, some 200 only.

Jamaica.—We are indebted to Mr. G. F. Long for used copies of the new official stamps, the word OFFICIAL surcharged in block letters $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high, is on the half-penny, 17 mm. long in thin capitals on the one penny and twopence, $15\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long in thicker capitals, the two last values are printed in special colours.

Adh. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green, black surcharge.

1d. rose „

2d. grey „

Nevis.—We have lately acquired a strip of three of a variety of the 1s. value hitherto, we believe, unknown.

Adh. 1s. green, perf. 15 horizontally.
imperf. vertically.

New South Wales.—The old five shilling value, which, after a life of about 35 years, has lately expired, may be found with various perforations; we know of the following, and shall be glad to hear if any of our readers can add to them:

Perf. 10, 11, $12\frac{1}{2}$, 13, $13\frac{1}{2}$, 10×12 .

After reading Mr. Castle's paper on the double line numerals, we feel inclined to sigh, *Cui bono?* The measurement of watermarks is a large and practically unopened subject, and in our opinion, we confess, had better remain so.

New Zealand.—Mr. Dominic Brosnan lately showed us a 3d. star watermarks, pin perforated.

Adh. 3d. bright mauve, wmk. star, pin perf. about 10.

Perak.—The following value should be added to the list given last month of adhesive surcharged, P.G.S. 2 cents.

Queensland.—Through the kindness of a Lincoln collector, we have seen the 1d. with the so-called error, QO, on the un-watermarked paper, with burélé at back. Mr. Dominic Brosnan has shown us the 1s. bright mauve on the same paper, and from Mr. G. F. Long we have received the current 1d. with compound perforation, and dated 1884.

Adh. 1d. red, with QO on un-watermarked paper, with burélé on the back.

1s. mauve on the same paper.

1d. red, current issue, perf. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

Russia.—It is said that the entire set of stamps is to have the addition of thunder and lightning already to be found on some of the values.

Saint Helena.—The *Philatelic Record* announces that the 4d. has appeared in a new colour; also that a new value of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., of the type of the Seychelles' stamps, the name only changed, has been issued, both with watermark C.A. under crown, and perforated 14.

Adh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. red brown and green.

4d. dark brown, old type.

Shanghai.—A post card has appeared bearing the new stamp, in other respects similar to the last.

P. C. 2 cents, orange.

Sierra Leone.—The *Timbre-Poste* says that the 6d. has appeared in a new colour; wmk. C.A. under crown, perf. 14.

Adh. 6d. brown.

Soruth.—Stamps similar to those of the first type are chronicled, on thick laid paper; they are both imperforate and perforated 12.

Adh. 1 anna, red on white, perf. and imperf.

1 " black on blue, "

4 annas " "

4 " black on white "

Der Philatelist illustrates a stamp of a new type, issued, so it says, in 1864! Query: is it postal or fiscal?

1 anna, grey on bluish paper.

Seychelles Islands.—From the same source we gather that post cards and envelopes are coming of the following values:

P. C. 4 cents., carmine on buff

8 " brown "

Env. 8 " brown

16 " orange

25 " blue

United States.—The new issue, a list of which appeared last month, is now completed by the appearance of the 6 cents.

Adh. 6 cents, red-brown, bust of General Garfield.

Victoria.—The new 1d. adhesive, which commenced its career in Venetian red, is now printed in a much darker and browner shade. A Post card bearing the new stamp has appeared.

P. C. 1d. red brown on tinted card.

Venezuela.—We find the 5c. lithograph of the present type, perforated, rouletted, *percé en pointes*, and compound rouletted and *percé*. There are two types of this 5 cents, on one of which the word "Escuetas" is in larger type, and the background to the bust of horizontal lines only.

Wurtemberg.—We have just seen the 1kr. of the 1863 issue, perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ instead of 10, postmarked 1863, colour bright yellow green.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CHALMERS' CLAIM.

To the Editor of "The Stamp Advertiser."

Sir,—Through some misunderstanding in carrying out the final corrections of my letter which appeared in your last number, the greater part of a rather important paragraph was struck out; perhaps you will kindly permit me to supply the omission. The paragraph (see page 173) was made to stop at the words in the fourth line, "another important point," thus rendering it almost unintelligible. It should have run as follows:—

"See again how completely Mr. Prain, another 'living witness,' in his letter which appears in your 'last number, 'gives away' the Chalmers' claim on 'another important point. Mr. P. Chalmers constantly asserts that the Government, when Rowland Hill's plan was under consideration, were in great difficulties because of the readiness with which (as 'he alleges) the stamped covers could be forged, 'and that Mr. James Chalmers got them out of 'their difficulty by his suggestion of adhesive labels. 'I should have thought it was obvious to anyone 'that, other things equal, it is easier to forge an 'adhesive stamp than one on a cover, as in the 'latter case both stamp and cover must be successfully imitated—but Mr. Prain now tells your 'readers, of his own knowledge, that Mr. James 'Chalmers' stamps were rejected because of the 'readiness with which they could be forged!'"

I should also like to say a few words with reference to Mr. Maxwell's letter which appeared in your last number. Mr. Maxwell, after somewhat unnecessarily complimenting Major Evans on having "stated his case very fairly—in the language and in the spirit of a gentleman," proceeds to attack one of his opponents in America whom he accuses—scarcely in the language and spirit he so much approves—of inventing "lies" and committing "forgeries,"

the ground for such charges being, apparently, that he has misquoted something in a letter of Mr. Maxwell's, which letter, it is stated, has been lost.

Is it not extraordinary that Mr. Maxwell, in the very letter wherein he characterises in such strong terms misquotations when committed by other persons, falls himself—quite unintentionally, no doubt—into the very same fault? He states that he agrees, or nearly agrees, with Major Evans in two of his conclusions; yet he so misquotes the second of these as totally to misrepresent its nature.

On the question of the adaptation of adhesive stamps for postal purposes, Major Evans, who, as your readers know, investigated the Chalmers' claim at your request, gives at page 145 his second conclusion in these words:—"I claim to have shewn conclusively that Rowland Hill was undoubtedly the first to publicly suggest this adaptation."

Mr. Maxwell, at page 173, with all the authority of quotation marks and italics, distorts this conclusion into the following:—"That Rowland Hill was '*probably*' the first to publicly suggest this adaptation."

Can there be a more serious distortion of the "finding" of an expert, when on a question specially submitted to him he had clearly and unreservedly decided in favour of one party, than to misrepresent it as an expression of a doubt on his part as to which was in the right? That he had merely found that "*probably*" A rather than B was entitled to the verdict? And if, with Major Evans's paper before him, Mr. Maxwell himself falls into so grievous an error, might he not, before accusing other persons of "lies" and "forgeries," study with advantage the proverb which refers to people who live in glass houses?

Mr. Maxwell's further charge against his American opponent of having libelled me, by attributing to me words I could never have used, I am bound to meet by stating that so far as I can remember, my words have been given with substantial accuracy, and that I shall be prepared at any time to justify what I have said. Indeed, it seems to me strange that Mr. Maxwell—against whom individually I have made no charge—does not himself see that as long as Mr. Patrick Chalmers shrinks from taking the only course (an action for libel) whereby a man can clear his character when publicly accused of frauds such as those I have charged him with in connection with this case, those persons who make common cause with him must expect their evidence to be received with more than usual caution.

I make no doubt that Mr. Maxwell honestly believes in the trustworthiness of his own mere memory for the date of an event which happened when he was a boy, more than fifty years ago, even

though he admits that when it occurred he did not attach to it any special importance; but the testimony he gives is wholly irreconcilable with that furnished by James Chalmers' own letters, and by all other existing documents bearing on the case. Both cannot be in the right; either his evidence or theirs must be rejected as erroneous; and no slur whatever is cast upon Mr. Maxwell's bona-fides if people naturally give more weight to contemporary records than to a memory so unusual.

At the recent Philatelic Exhibition in London the facsimile of the so-called James Chalmers' stamp of 1834 was shewn. It turned out to be simply a photograph of one of those submitted by him in 1839—thus another impostor is completely unmasked. All James Chalmers' essays, together with his letter of 1st October, 1839, in which he clearly indicates the latter end of 1837 as the date at which he first put forward his plan were exhibited by me, and as this letter with its accompanying certificate—(signed, not by two or three old Dundee people after an interval of half a century, but by more than a hundred of James Chalmers' friends and neighbours when all the facts were fresh in their memories)—completely knocks on the head the 1834 "romance." I send you a copy of the same for the information of your readers.

"DUNDEE,

"1st October, 1839.

"Sir,—It is now eighteen months since I used the freedom to transmit for your consideration a description of a plan which, it occurred to me, might be suitable for franking letters under your system of 'Post Office Reform;'^{*} and to which I was favoured with your acknowledgment of 3rd March, 1838.

"I beg to congratulate you on the successful result of your labours, and on the appointment which you have received to superintend the execution of your admirable plan; convinced, as I am, that it cannot be in better hands, nor in those of one having a higher claim to it.

"I may here state that I did all in my power in this quarter to forward your views by procuring petitions in favour of your plan, while the subject was before Parliament I got our Town Council (of which I am a member), the Guildry Incorporation, and the Trades of Dundee to forward petitions. I printed about 100 copies of petitions which I sent, along with circulars, to the managers of the Public Works here, and in Arbroath, Montrose, Cupar, &c.

^{*}This was his printed scheme of 8th February, 1838—twelve months later than Rowland Hill's own proposals. See his evidence of 13th February, 1837.—P. H.

"Having seen the Minute of the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury of 23rd August, inviting public competition for the production of plans for franking, I have ventured to submit mine to their Lordships' consideration, a printed copy of which I herewith enclose for your perusal, trusting that it will meet with the approbation of their Lordships and yourself.

"I am aware that there is no plan whatever that can be suggested to which individuals may not find some objections. It however appears to me that mine will prove as cheap in the production, and as simple and easy of application as any. If *slips* are to be used, I flatter myself that I have a claim to priority in the suggestion, *it being now nearly two years since I first made it public, and submitted it in communication to Mr. Wallace, M.P.**

"I have modified the idea of gumming the sheets in all cases, in consequence of the great quantity required, which it would be found difficult to dry separately; and finding that wax or wafers will prove equally effective, while the loose end will give more facility in detecting forgery. I have no doubt, however, that with those who use envelopes, gumming will generally be adopted.

"In reference to the certificate in my favour, which some friends have been kind enough voluntarily to forward, I may mention that it is now eighteen years since I first took up the matter regarding the acceleration of the Mails; and after a progressive labour of nearly seven years, pointing out publicly where I conceived the errors lay, and how these could be remedied. I had the satisfaction to find that all I had purposed was fully accomplished, and this too in direct opposition to statements made in my own presence by some of the Post Office officials, who declared my suggestions impracticable.

"It has often occurred to me that Postmasters and their subordinates have at present much in their power, particularly in country towns, where letters are put into the post office for delivery in the same town. For this I can see no check except their own integrity, while by the use of stamps as *prepayment*, all risk on this point would be completely superseded.

"It may perhaps be premature to calculate upon the probable revenue under your plan, but I prefix a hypothetical calculation for your notice, which I have no doubt will be more than realized.

I am, with respect, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JAS. CHALMERS,

Rowland Hill, Esq.

Bookseller, &c.

* These italics are mine.—P.H.

If 672 millions of letters were to pass through the respective post offices in the course of twelve months, and these subjected to *prepayment* by stamped slips, 11,700 reams of paper, each sheet having 120 stamps on it, would be required. Suppose that one-half of these

	or 5,850 reams, are 1d. stamps, at £240, is	£1,404,000
One-quarter, 2,925 ..	2d. ,,	480, is 1,404,000
One-quarter, 2,925 ..	3d. ,,	720, is 2,106,000
11,700 reams—gross revenue		... £4,914,000

Certificate referred to in James Chalmers' letter:—

(COPY.)

DUNDEE, 30th September, 1839.

We certify that Mr. James Chalmers, bookseller here, has for many years taken an active interest in the acceleration of the Mail and the general improvement of the Post Office establishment, and his services in this way have been repeatedly noticed with commendation in respectable periodical publications. Chiefly through his exertions in directing attention to the means and importance of accelerating the Mail, two days were gained in correspondence betwixt this place and London, and also betwixt this and Liverpool, prior to the use of railways. *Since the proposal to establish a Uniform Rate of Postage was announced,** Mr. Chalmers has devoted much attention to the subject, and has been at great pains to discover the best method of carrying the scheme into effect. We have seen a specimen, along with a description of his plan of using *stamped slips*, which appear to us to possess several peculiar and important advantages. We beg therefore respectfully to recommend his plan to the Right Honourable the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury.

(Signed)

ALEX. BALFOUR, Chairman
of Chamber of Commerce.
EDWD. BAXTER, Deputy
Chairman of ditto.
WILLIAM THOMS,
Banker and J.P.
JOHN STURROCK,
Banker and J.P.
JOHN SYMERS,
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ALEX. KAY, Provost.
W. JOHNSTONE, Bailie.
JOHN BROWN, Bailie.
JOHN CALMAN, Bailie.
WM. BOYACK, Bailie.
JAS. THOMS, Dean of Guild.
CHRIS. KERR, Town Clerk.
WILL. BARRIE, Ditto
CHAS. AIDE, D.D.
JOHN MURDOCH, Convenor
of the nine Incorporated
Trades.
ARCH. CHRICHTON, Sea
Insurance Office.
GEO. MILNE, Clerk to the
Harbour Trustees.
SHIELL AND SMALL,
Writers.

Subscribed also by above one hundred merchants, shipowners, and others, of Dundee.

MEMO.—It will be noticed that James Chalmers, who, in the foregoing letter of 1st October, 1839,

* These italics are mine.—P.H.

himself raises the question of his claim to priority in the suggestion of adhesive postage stamps, bases that claim solely upon the fact that it was then nearly two years since he first made his plan public. This must obviously mean that he did so at some date subsequent to 1st October, 1837. The certificate of his fellow townsmen is in entire accordance with his own statement, for they shew that it was since the proposal to establish a Uniform Rate of Postage had been announced that James Chalmers turned his attention to the question of stamps. Now no proposal for establishing a Uniform Rate of Postage had been announced prior to the publication of Rowland Hill's evidence and pamphlet of February, 1837, in which, months before the earliest date claimed by James Chalmers, the use of adhesive as well as other kinds of postage stamps had been suggested.

James Chalmers' friends bring up his past services in effecting an acceleration of the mails to which James Chalmers also refers), but neither in their certificate, nor in his letter, nor in any of the papers connected with the case is the slightest reference made to what would have been a far more relevant fact, viz., to any proposal of his for the employment of stamps in 1834. Is it possible to believe that when James Chalmers' claims to priority was put forward, and most especially when it was afterwards challenged, and by him candidly abandoned, a fact of such supreme importance as his having really proposed the use of adhesive stamps in 1834 would, if true, have been absolutely ignored by his friends and by himself."

What are old "recollections," fifty years after date, worth when flatly contradicted by James Chalmers' own written statements?

Yours faithfully,

PEARSON HILL.

6 Pembridge Square,
London, W., 5 June, 1890.

The following appeared in *The Standard*, of 7th May last:—

THE ORIGIN OF ADHESIVE POSTAGE STAMPS.

To the Editor of "*The Standard*"

Sir,—In the interesting article on the Vienna Postage Stamp Exhibition, which appeared in your paper of the 25th ult., you refer to the rival claims which have, from time to time, been advanced by different persons to have been the first to suggest the use of adhesive, as distinguished from non-adhesive postage stamps in carrying out the great postal reform with which Sir Rowland Hill's name is associated.

My attention has just been called to the circulation, on the eve of the London Philatelic Exhibition,

of a leaflet, in which it is asserted that the Philatelic Society of London "now admits that Sir Rowland Hill did not originate the adhesive postage stamp," the suggestion of which is claimed for Mr. James Chalmers, of Dundee. Permit me to say that such assertion is entirely and absolutely untrue.

The London Society some years ago investigated the whole subject, and after a long and careful inquiry and consideration of the original documents, unanimously resolved that the claims put forward by Mr. Patrick Chalmers, on behalf of his late father, were "unsubstantiated." Since then the Society has seen no reason to alter its views, and it certainly has expressed no such opinion, or made any such admission, as stated in the leaflet.

Those who are intested in the matter will be able to see at the Society's exhibition, to be held at the Portland Rooms in the present month, examples of the actual stamps proposed by Mr. James Chalmers, and can then judge for themselves as to the merits of his suggestions. I may say that some fifty persons sent in proposals for adhesive labels in response to the Government invitation in 1839; many of them recommending that the stamp should be inserted in the seal of the letter, leaving one end loose. This utterly impracticable plan was also that favoured by Mr. James Chalmers, whose suggestions were laid aside as useless.

But on the question of priority there can be no doubt that Sir Rowland Hill was first in the field, for, as stated in your article, he, in his evidence given before the Commissioners of Post Office Inquiry on 13th February, 1837, proposed the use of adhesive as well as other kinds of postage stamps; while Mr. James Chalmers, both in his printed proposals, and in his original letters, which are in my possession, states that he first made his plan public in November, 1837.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

FRED. A. PHILBRICK,

President of the Philatelic Society of London.

Lamb Buildings, Temple, E.C.,

May 1.

Copy of the letter from Assistant Secretary of the General Post Office, London, to the Town Clerk of Dundee:—

"GENERAL POST OFFICE,

"July 4th, 1888.

"Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 23rd ult., I beg leave to inform you that, according to the records of this department, the use of adhesive postage stamps was first suggested by Sir Rowland Hill in his evidence of 13th February, 1837, given before the Commissioners of Post Office Inquiry, and printed at page 33 of their ninth report, dated 7th July, 1837.

"A suggestion respecting the use of such stamps was also made by Mr. James Chalmers, but, so far as the official records show, not earlier than 8th February, 1838. This suggestion is contained in the *Post Circular* newspaper of 5th April of that year.

"I am, &c.,
 "(Signed) H. JOYCE.

"William Hay, Esq."

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- 100c., " 1/-; " 11/-.
- 1872 6c., " 1/-.
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- Japan, 10sen., brown, per 1, 2d.; per doz., 1/1; per 100, 8/6.
- Japan, 20sen., blue, per 1, 3d.; per doz., 2/-; per 100, 12/6.
- Japan, 25sen., green, per 1, 3d.; per doz., 2/9; per 100, 16/8.
- Japan, 50sen., red, per 1, 3d.; per doz., 2/9; per 100, 16/8.
- Japan, 50sen., brown, per 1, 3d.; per doz., 2/9; per 100, 16/8.
- Japan, 1yen., red, per 1, 1s.; per doz., 10/6.

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- 10s., brown 3s. " }
- £1, orange 4s. " }
- £1 10s., greenish grey 9s. " }
- £2, blue 6s. 6d. " }
- £2 5s., light blue ... 15s. " }

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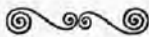
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JOHN SIEWERT, Moscow.

REFERENCE: EDITOR OF THIS PAPER.

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