



Crawford 1902

THE STAMP

ADVERTISER.

**Dedicated to the interests of Stamp
Collectors.**

Vol 1

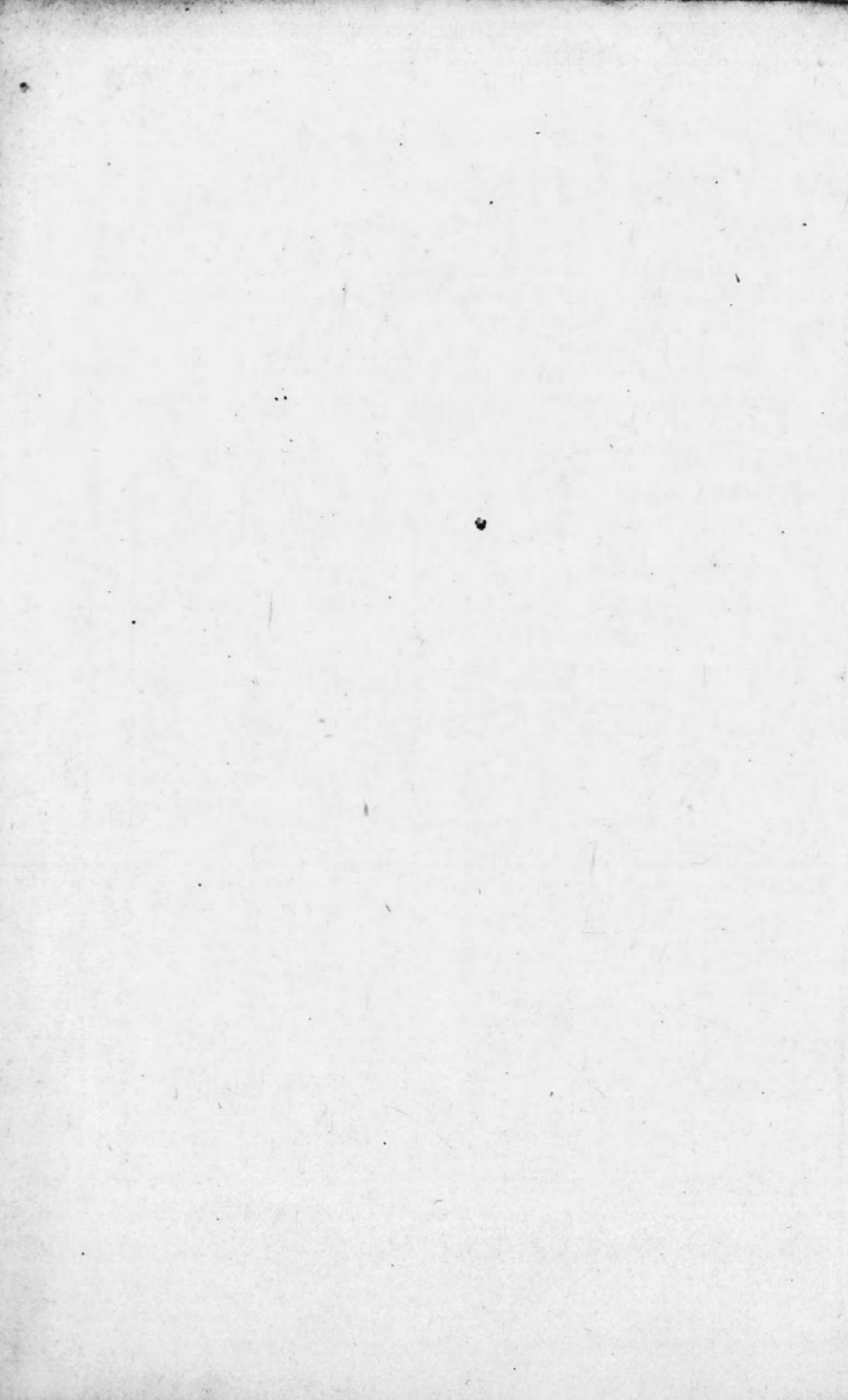
March 1873.

No. 1

We shall publish this small sheet each month for the purpose of advertising our stock. We shall make it interesting by publishing some articles on Stamps each month. All suitable will be received.

United States Local Stamps.

The great majority of the U.S. Local Stamps were issued by private parties, who thought they could carry and deliver mails cheaper than the Government. Some of them were used to prepay the conveyance of letters from distant parts of cities to the post-offices. All are now obsolete, and genuine specimens are very hard to obtain. Facsimilies are plenty.



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[THE STAMP ADVERTISER.]

Published monthly by

Guy C. Ledyard Jr.

718 MICHIGAN AVE. CHICAGO.

TERMS ETC.

1 Copy 6 months Postage paid, 10c
Advertisements 5c per line.

Will exchange Ads. and Papers with any Paper published.

We here the U.S. is to have a new issue of Postage Stamps.

Ceylon prides upon having the handsomest Envelope Stamps in the World.

We will give a packet of choice unused Stamps in the months March, and April for good original articles on Stamps.

Can not send any more stamps on approval as a great many do not return them in 10 days.

Postage Stamps,

By Col. Lector

POSTAGE STAMPS were first issued in Great Britain in 1840. They were introduced into the British Parliament in 1837, by Mr. R. Hill

who proposed letters should be pre-paid by means of, stamped envelopes. His proposal met with much opposition at first, but finally the great majority thought best and they were adopted the 6 of May, 1840. They then offered £500 for the best design of a stamp, which was sent by Mr. Heath of London. It was the 1d black, which is in use now the color changed to red. The first envelope stamp was issued in the same year, engraved by J. Thompson, who spent several months at it. Designed by W. Mulready.

Advertisements,

Foreign Postage Stamps circulars free.
Alex. Le Duc & Co. 488 Marshall Street
Milwaukee Wis.

SUBSCRIBE ONLY 10c FOR 6 MONTHS,

For the

Stamp Advertiser,

G. LEDYARD JR'S

PRICE LISTS AND CIRCULARS,

Free for Stamp.

18 Michigan Ave.

Chicago, Ills.

Monthly Price List

MARCH 1873.

G. C. Ledyard Jr. 718 Michigan Ave.

CHICAGO

Bavaria 1k	1 B. Honduras 1d	5
Prince E. Island 1c	4 Luxembourg 4c	4
Shanghai 6c	7 2c	3
Denmark 2sk.	3 Angola 5reis	7
Sandwich Island 2c	4 Jamaica 1d	5
Malta 1/2d	French Rep. 1c	1
Canada Post Card	3 2c	2
Alsace 1c	2 Sweden 3 ore	2

MONTHLY PACKET

PRICE POST FREE 25C

Contains 10 very rare Stamps, including Malta
British Honduras Shanghai Prince E. Island
Jamaica etc.

A Stamp should accompany orders under 50
cents.

THE STAMP ADVERTISER.

Devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

L. 1

CHICAGO, APRIL 1873.

NO 2

Newly Issued Stamps.

The long expected and much talked of Post Cards, have made their appearance. They are far from creditable, to the good tastes of the French Post-Office. The stamps on them, have to be fixed by hand, while the cards themselves are much smaller, than those of England.

From the Inter Ocean.



Guatemala.

We give our readers a good illustration, of the new 4 reals lilac.

Argentine Republic, has issued two new Postage Stamps $\frac{1}{2}$ centavo lilac, 1c. green. Their designs we do not know.

Iceland has issued 4 Stamps, the design is similar to the new issue of Norway. The values and colors are:

2 skilling blue.

4 rose.

8 brown.

16 yellow.

It will be noticed by our subscribers that our paper has been enlarged to twice its former size. This is owing to the liberal patronage of our customers to whom we sent the first number. As the subscription list has enlarged so greatly since the issue of our first, we expect it to double by the issue of our next. If so, we shall be able to give an assortment of engravings, each month.

There were 600,000,000 Stamps used in the United States, in 1872.

THE STAMP ADVERTISER,

Published Monthly by

Guy C Ledyard Jr.

718 MICHIGAN. AVF. CHICAGO

TERMS etc.

1 Copy 6 months Postage paid, 10c

ADVERTISEMENTS,

5c per line.

30c per inch

APRIL, 1873.

We would caution stamp collectors from using bought mucilage for sticking stamps in their Albums. As in most all cases, and in course of time, it will take all the color out of either a blue or a green stamp, and leave nothing but the bare paper. The best way is to make it yourself which is very easily done by desolving Gum Arabic in boiling water.

Through the politeness of Mr. Andrus of Rockford, we have received his new catalogue, which is the most complete we have seen.

We see by the Guide that Mr. Brown the well known Stamp Dealer has left for Japan.

**The Benefits of Stamp
Collecting.**

By L.B.B.C.

The collecting of stamps may seem to many a somewhat useless and expensive amusement, but slight investigation will show that the occupation is far from being devoid of interest or instruction. The best way to educate, is first to interest. Those who take up this subject are attracted by it, become engrossed in the pursuit of it, and are thus lead to acquire, in a very easy manner, the large amount of information that may be derived from this source. A general knowledge of different countries such

as their geography, form of government peculiar national characteristics, flows directly or indirectly from the collecting of stamps. It may be said that a successful collector must become familiar more or less, with history. These small bits of paper called stamps, convey much information about countries and draw the mind to more extended inquiries.

A stamp is a convenient form by which the government taxes the people, commonly in return for a transportation service. Upon it is marked the amount of such tax, in the currency of the particular nation. By this means an acquaintance is made with the denominations of various monetary systems, and their values ascertained and compared.

To be continued.

The Engraver omitted the lacwork in the corners, in our illustration of the new Guatemala stamp

Advertisements.

ALBUMS!

We have some good Albums, which we are selling at

75c Each Post free

G. LEDYARD JR.

718 Michigan Ave, Chicago.

Foreign Stamps, Revenues, Setts, and Albums. Catalogue free.

A.E. Leach Box 292 Boston.

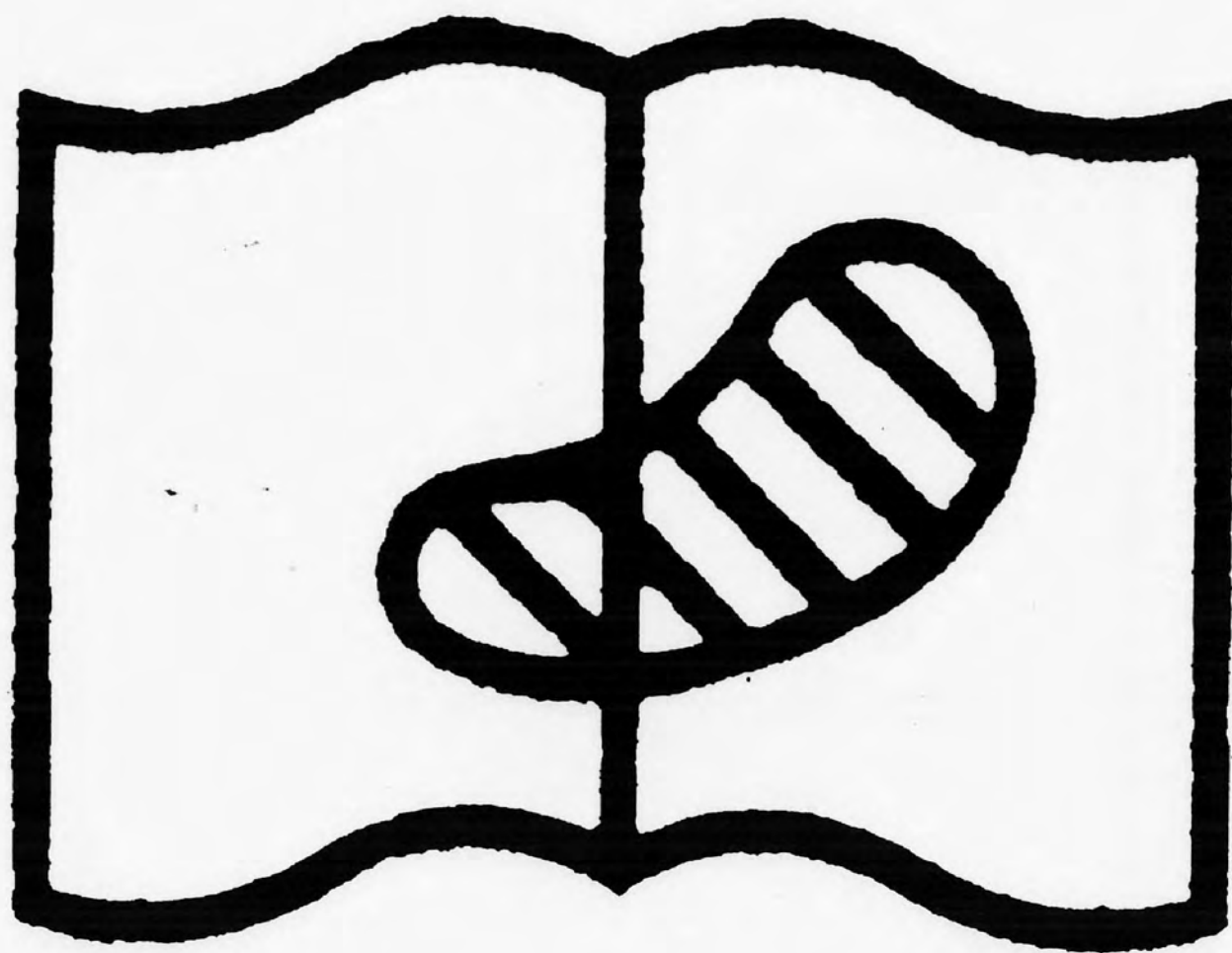
April Packets.

No1 Contains 50 Stamps Egypt
Queens and Cape of Good Hope
etc 25

No2 Contains 25 Stamps. RARE
Sweden Servia Java Brazil Danish
Official etc 25

No3 Contains 15 STAMPS Japan
Bergendorf Livonia Grenada etc 25
Address G. Ledyard Jr.

718 Michigan Ave. Chicago.



Advertisements.

Foreign Postage Stamps,
CIRCULARS FREE.

Chicago Stamp Co.
319 Michigan Ave. Chicago.

50 Used Stamps Finland, Eg-
ypt, Java, etc 25c.
Set of 14 old rare Spain.
20cts. Wholesale list for Dealers.

Star Stamp Co.
READING, P.A.

FOREIGN STAMPS,

Send Stamp for circulars.
A. Le Duc & Co 488 Marshall St.
Milwaukee, Wis.



Guy Ledyard Jr.
Dealer in
FOREIGN STAMPS.
718 Michigan,
Ave.
CHICAGO.
Send for circulars
free for stamp.

BEIFELD & BELL
DEALERS IN

Foreign Postage Stamps.

Send two three-cent stamps for new
catalogue and a copy, of the
Western Philatelist,
an illustrated monthly paper de-
voted to Philately, only
Address **BEIFELD & BELL**
P.O Box 384. Chicago, Ill.

New Stamps,

April 1873.

—o—

Bermuda, 1d Red
Egypt, 5p Brown
Newfoundland, 2c Green.
St. Christopher 1d Red
St Lucia, 1d Black
Ceylon, 2c Brown
Livonia, 1c Brown
Mecklinburg 2
3c
Segnatasse 1c Orange
2c
Newfoundland 1d brown
Hamburg Env. 1s
I.X.L. Packets
No. 1 Contains 15 rare Stamp
Bermuda Hamburg rare Spain
Brazil etc. 25
No. 2 Contains 10 scarce stamp
St. Christopher Dutch Indies
Ceylon Livonia, etc 25
A stamp must accompany orders u-
der 50c Address G.C. LEDYARD JR
718 Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill.

THE STAMP ADVERTISER

(Devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.)

VOL. 1

CHICAGO, MAY, 1873

No. 3

Newly Issued Stamps,

UNITED STATES

Post Cards, will be issued early in May.

LUXEMBURG.

The 121-2c formerly pink, has been changed to carmine. They have also issued return Post Cards they are printed in black on rose cards.

FRENCH REP.

We have received a 10 centime stamp, printed in bronze, on pink paper.

JAMAICA.

The penny now appears with a crown.

CURACOA AND SURINAM.



We present to our readers, a good illustration of the Curacao stamp. The Surinam is similar in design

GERMAN EMPIRE.

Post Cards have been issued with stamps impressed, the values are, 1-2 groschen, and 2 kruzer, brown. The designs are the same the values only being changed.

NEW ZEALAND.



A very handsome set of six stamps, has been issued. We give an engraving of the Three-pence the remaining.

values are 1d 2d 4d 6d and 1 shilling. The colors, are not yet known but will try to give them in our next.

MAURITIS.

Two new envelope stamps have been issued. The values, and colors are

Ten-pence,	Maroon
One and eight-pence,	Blue.

THE STAMP ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

G. C. LEDYARD, JR.

718 Michigan, Avenue.

CHICAGO.

TERMS ETC.

1 Copy 6 months, 10c

ADVERTISEMENTS, 5 cents per line.

50c per inch.

Agents Wanted.**COUNTERFEITS.**

The only art to be learned in the collecting of stamps, is to detect counterfeits. And we shall do all in our power, to aid our readers in this undertaking, as a collection of counterfeit stamps is worthless.

The great majority of them are generally very roughly made and printed on much thinner paper, although we have seen some that could not be detected unless they were placed side by side. Their are a great many genuine stamps that look as if they were counterfeit that are not, such as South African Rep. Spain 1873,

Turkey, and a great many others. We have two counterfeit specimens of Heligoland stamps, which are very neatly made, but the head of Victoria is not raised, and the colors not printed as evenly, as in the genuine. We shall here after give a description of all the counterfeit, stamps we see, as well as the genuine.

The Benefits of Stamp Collecting,

By L.B.B.C.

[CONTINUED.]

The main device upon the face of the stamp generally indicates upon interpretation, the form of government that issues them. The laurel crowned head of the French Emperor plainly points out that Caesarism ruled France, as the diadem of Victoria is a sign of monarchy, or the half draped figure of liberty, or face of Washington or Lincoln upon our own is emblematical of a government by the people. Half civilized countries usually print devices symbolical

of some peculiar institution of religion or state. A good stamp is a work of art. Some of them show rare power in design and execution.

The successful student must learn to judge and discriminate and his taste is thereby cultivated.

Their are many counterfeits in circulation. It requires sharp-sightedness, practice, and much learning upon the subject to always guard against imposition. We have only touched upon some of the benefits that are derived from collecting stamps, and will save for the future more connected and fuller remarks upon this interesting subject.

LETTER BOX,

All letters of enquiry not containing a stamp, will be answered in this column.

M.S.Co.—Albums received allright.

L B.—Your promised cut, has not been received. Please remit.

Advertisements.

**PALMER & COLT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**

94 WASHINGTON ST.

CHICAGO. --- ILLINOIS.

Special attention paid to Examining Titles Conveyancing and Mortgage Loans.

DONT READ THIS

And know that the Metropolitan Stamp Co. of Elizabeth N.J. sells 60 varieties of Foreign Stamps for 25c.

SEND STAMP FOR PACKET LIST

May Packets,

No.1 Contains 25 rare stamps including Turkey, Barbadoes, Sardinia, Pape States, etc. 25c

No.2 Contains 15 very rare stamps including Heligoland, Mauritius Chili, Confederate States, etc. 25

No.3 Contains 20 rare stamps including Prince E. Island, Ceylon, Victoria, Brazil, Hongkong, New S. Wales, etc 50

G.C. LEDYARD, JR.

718 Michigan Av. Chicago

Advertisements.

SEND stamp for the cheapest and best price-list of stamps ever printed, to Fred Lawrence, East Minneapolis, Minn. Box 360

FOREIGN stamps, circulars free.
Geo. W. Hancock, 960 Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill.

WESTERN STAMP CO.

Dealers in

FOREIGN STAMPS

Circulars free.

CHICAGO, - - ILL.

COLLECTORS

Don't fail to send 15cts. and stamp for the

STAMP DEALERS

DIRECTORY.

JUST OUT! and beautifully printed with illustrated cover.

Agents Wanted Immediately!

BAUM-NORRIS & Co.

Lock Box, 14 Syracuse, N. Y.

We can now supply dealers with choice Electrotypes of stamps (suitable for illustrating circulars etc.) at 75cts. each, post-free.

G.C. LEDYARD, JR.

718 Michigan Ave.

Chicago, Ill.

New Stamps, MAY 1873.

—o—

Barbadoes, 1d blue	2
*Brazil 10 20 reis	4
*Chili 1c	5
Chili 5c	6
.. .. 10c	7
Decan ½ anna.	7
*French Emp. 4c	3
*Fiji Island 2c	8
*Heligoland 1s	5
.. .. 1s	7
*Japan 1-2 sen	8
*Madeira 5 reis	4
*Rome 2c	4
Spain 2c	4
*Spain 5c	6
*St Helena 1d	8
*Sierra Leone 1d	8
*Sandwich Island 1d	6

Those marked thus(*) are unused the rest are used. All stamps sold are warranted genuine.

Address G. C. Ledyard, Jr.
718 Michigan, Ave. Chicago.

ALBUMS!

We have some splendid Albums, bound in cloth, and spaces for 2000 stamps. Price 55cts. post free.

G.C. Ledyard, Jr.

THE STAMP ADVERTISER

Devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

VOL. 1

JUNE, 1873.

No. 4

Newly Issued Stamps.

CUBA

The design of the stamps, are the same as the new issue of Spain with the inscription "ULTRAMAR ANO 1873" above value below.

The values and colors are,

12½	cent de peseta	green
25	"	" lilac
50	"	" brown
1	peseta	redish brown

SWITZERLAND,



has issued two new newspaper wrappers
2c and 5c rose.

We give an engraving of the 2c

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

have a new set of adhesives

HELIGOLAND.

We hear has issued Postal Cards
value 1-2s

GREAT BRITAIN

has issued Official Post Cards.

NEWFOUNDLAND,

has a new 3c adhesive, and has issued a Post card.

SWEDEN,

has issued two Post Cards

6 ore lilac

10 ore carmine.

NORWAY.

A 2sk envelope, same as the adhesive, has been issued.

If you want to buy genuine stamps
cheaper than you ever did before,
send for one of our June Packets.

Our exchanges were crowded out
this month, but will try to get
them in next.

LETTER BOX

F.J. We do not sell Hamburg
Locals, only Postage.

P&F Does the ad. suit?

THE STAMP ADVERTISER,

Published monthly by

G. C. LEDYARD JR.

718 Michigan Avenue,

CHICAGO. ILL.**TERMS ETC.**

1 copy 6 months, 10cts.

ADVERTISEMENTS, 5 cents per line,

50c per inch.

Agents Wanted.**The new Stamps,**
—o—

The stamps that are to be used by the several departments, after the first of July, (when the new postal law abolishing the franking privilege takes effect) will be different from those in general use by the public, but the same medallions will be used. Those of the Navy department, have a cable extending around the stamp, with "NAVY DEPARTMENT" above, value below, and two stars in the upper corners. The Treasury department stamps, have folds of drapery heavy cords and tassels on each side of the medallion. "TREASURY" is written across the top, the denomination across the bottom,

and the letters U.S. in the lower corners. Those of the Post Office Department, instead of the medallion, have the denomination, in large figures, and full relief in white on a black ground. The border of the stamp, is very handsome and is composed of a delicate wreath of leaves. The letters U.S. are in the lower corners, and two balls in the upper corners.

Several other departments will also issue stamps, but our limited space will not permit us to describe them this month. The contract for all the adhesive stamps, has been given to the Continental Bank Note Company of New York, at the low figure of 15c per 1000 the same work was formerly 27 cents per 1000. The workmanship of the specimens on sent approval, are pronounced by critics, to be the best work of the kind, ever done in this country.

If any of our subscribers did not receive the third No. of our paper please inform us, as some were mis-carried.

We are very much obliged to the Eagle Stamp Co. for the column advertisement, that they gave us

in the last issue of their paper. As we have received no bill we suppose it was gratis. We should like to see the Hamburg Locals they are expecting, if they are any different than those sold by S.A. Taylor, of Boston.

The Advertiser, will be published on the 1st of the month instead of the 15th hereafter.

POSTAL CARDS.

A great many want to know how to keep them. We would say not to stick them to the pages of your album, as it will make them thick, and heavy. But keep them in a large envelope. or a box. Some mount them on a piece of card board, and frame them.

Counterfeits.

There are a large number of counterfeits of the first issue of Shanghai in circulation, and collectors should be very careful in buying them. The

COUNTERFEIT

1c is printed on paper very much the same as the genuine, but not quite as thin and is rather rough. The printing is blurred and the lines

are thick, and heavy. The color is an indigo blue. while the

GENUINE,

is printed on very thin and smooth paper. The lines are very fine and the printing is very clear the color is the same shade of blue as the U.S. 1 cent.

Advertisements.

Mixed Foreign Stamps 15cts. per M100. E.L. Warner, 635 West Washington, St. Chicago.

BILL POSTING. The only Bill Poster, in Westmoreland Co. Penn. If you want anything done in my line of business, in this part of the country, Address J.M.L. Stamp, Greensburg, Penn.

June Packets.

No.1 Contains 50 stamps including Hamburg, Victoria, Egypt, India, etc. 25

No.2 Contains 25 rare stamps such as Roumania, New Zealand Iceland Finland, etc. 25

No.3 Contains 15 very rare stamps including Alsace 5c Belgium 8 Serbia 20c etc 25

A stamp must accompany all orders under 50c. Address,

G.C.Ledyard, Jr,

718 Michigan, Av. Chicago, Ill

Advertisements.

SEND stamp for the cheapest and best price list of stamps, ever printed, to Fred Lawrence Box 360 East Minneapolis, Minn.

STAMPS! cheaper than ever send stamp for a circular. Western Stamp Co. Chicago, Ill.

60 varieties of genuine Foreign stamps only 25c. Novelty Stamp Co. Room 3, 128 La Salle Street. Chicago, Ill.

TO DEALERS!

We can now supply you with choice electrotypes of stamps at 75 cts. each, post-free.

G.C. LEDYARD, JR. 718 Michigan, Ave. Chicago.

SUBSCRIBE! SUBSCRIBE!

YES! YES!

We will all subscribe for

PLEASURE & PROFIT,

A monthly Amateur Journal, and get a beautiful chromo free GRATIS.

Only 35c a year, with the chromo

Address Pleasure & Profit

Greensburg, P.A.

ALBUMS We have some splendid albums bound in cloth and spaces for all stamps issued up to April 1st. Price 55c each post-free. G.C. Ledyard Jr 718 Michigan Av. Chicago.

New Stamps, JUNE 1873.

—o—

Alsace 1c green

" " 2c brown

" " 5c green

" " 10c brown

Belgium, 2c blue

" " 5c amber

" " 8c lilac

*Belgium 30c brown

*Ceylon 2c blue

*France 5f (very scarce.)

*Finland 5p

" " 10p black

" " 20p blue

" " 80 rose

Iceland 2c blue

*New Zealand 1d

" " 1s green

Paple States 20c lake

*Roumania 1½b [obsolete]

Those marked[*] are used the rest unused. All stamps sold are

warranted genuine.

List of Cheap Packets, sent free on receipt of stamp, for postage.

Address all orders,

G.C. Ledyard Jr.

718 Michigan Ave.

Chicago, Ill.

THE STAMP ADVERTISER.

Devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

VOL. I

JULY, 1873.

No. 5

Newly Issued Stamps.

ARGENTINE REP.

has issued two very handsome stamps.

1c violet.

4c brown.

The 1c bears a portrait to left in oval frame, with the inscription, REPUBLICA ARGENTINA in oval above, un centavo below, and a large figure one in each of the upper corners.

BARBADOES.

Two new values have been issued.

3p mauve.

5s brown.

FIJI ISLANDS.

A new series of stamps for these Island is being prepared and will be issued shortly.

SHANGHAI

has issued Postal Cards. Value, 1 canderine.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

We see by the Philatelist, that the color of the 30c so long unknown, is at last ascertained to be a reddish violet.

UNITED STATES.

We have received specimens of some of the stamps that are in use by the departments.

The designs are nearly the same as the regular postage.

Up to the 1st inst., 20, 480, 000 postal-cards had been issued by the Post-Office, and 43,139,000 had been ordered.

POSTAL CARDS.

These cards are said to be used as an agent for secret correspondence, by the aid of a colorless ink which becomes a jet black, upon being subjected to the heat.

THE STAMP ADVERTISER,

Published monthly by

G. C. LEDYARD JR.

29 Twenty-fifth, St.

CHICAGO. ILL.**TERMS ETC.**

1 copy 6 months, 10cts.

ADVERTISEMENTS, 5 cents per line

10c per inch.

Agents Wanted.**STAMPS.**

We are often asked the question by adults, "What are these stamps the boys are so anxious to collect"? And the answer, appears a surprise to them.

Stamps are used in every part of the globe, and are quite as interesting, and beautiful, as the flags of the different nations.

In collecting and arranging a fine Stamp Album, one obtains much information as to the situation of countries, and it is a pleasant way of studying Geography, and one never forgets what they learn in this way. So popular have these albums become, that after the family album has been looked over, then comes the Stamp Album.

Thus it is made a medium of home entertainment.

Many young gentlemen and ladies, have commenced a collection, not only for their own amusement, but to add to the attractions of their homes.

☞ We have removed our Office from 718 Michigan, Ave. to 29-25th St. where all orders, and subscriptions, in the future should be addressed.

Again the Western Stamp Collector gives us gratis advertising, of nearly a column in length, and again we have to thank them for the favor.

If the accidental misspelling of a name, (which was correctly written in an other part of the same issue,) causes our cotemporary to devote so large a space to us, we shall be tempted to repeat the experiment the next time with malice aforethought.

A young man lately chewed the postage stamp on the letter, which his lady love had sent him, because he thought she had licked it.

Come to find out she used a dampening sponge.

Written for The Stamp Advertiser

THE ORIGIN OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

The general use of postage stamps is of comparatively recent date. The earliest known were issued in 1653 in France the undertaking being a private enterprise, and their employment confined to Paris, and vicinity.

Spain we believe, in the year 1716, was the first government that issued them. Postal envelopes



were introduced into Italy, in 1819. They were not generally used. The cut of one

of them we here give. It was not till 1837, that Great Britain with much opposition adopted this great convenience.

The United States, followed in 1847. The design and execution of the earlier stamps were coarse in comparison with those we now use. The artistic advancement in so short a space of time from such rude beginnings, to the present variety and beauty of postage

stamps, and the perfection and utility to which the postal system has been brought make it truly one of the modern wonders.

Advertisements.

The Young Advertiser,

an Independent Amateur Paper, edited and published by boys.

Four Pages,

Twelve Columns,

Only 25cts. a Year

A monthly journal containing every thing of interest and instruction to boys of the present age. Specimens free for stamp. Address all communication to the

YOUNG ADVERTISER.

585 Michigan Av. Chicago, Ill.

G.C. LEDYARD JR.,

Amateur

Job Printer,



PUBLISHER.

29 Twenty-fifth St.

CHICAGO, ILL.

All kinds of work done neatly and at short notice.

THE STAMP ADVERTISER.

Devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

VOL. 1

AUGUST. 1873.

No. 6

Newly Issued Stamps.

ARGENTINE REP.



We give an engraving of the new 1c which was described in our last issue.

UNITED STATES.

We have received specimens of the 3c envelope stamp in use by the Post-Office, department.

NORWAY

has issued a new 1sk green.

CANADA.

We have seen specimens of the 3c its color has been changed to vermilion.

BELGIUM.

We have been informed by a correspondent that Belgium has

issued an envelope stamp, valued 10 centimes, green.

PRINCE E. ISLAND.

The stamps of this island we here are superseded since the first of May, by those of the Dominion of Canada.

DECCAN.

Nr. Moens, announces a change of hue in some of the Deccan stamps, as follows. 1a pale grey brown. 2a pale green. 3a yellow bistre. 12a pale blue.—(Philatelist.)

PERSONAL.

We have been honored by a call from Mr. H. Stafford Smith, one of the largest stamp dealers of Europe. He is in this country for a short time, on a pleasure trip.

LETTER BOX.

Young Advertiser.—Please return cut.

E.B.—All genuine except the Java which is a bad counterfeit.

THE STAMP ADVERTISER,

Published monthly by

G. C. LEDYARD JR.

29 Twenty-fifth, St.

CHICAGO, ILL.

TERMS ETC.

1 copy 6 months, post-paid 20cts.
 ADVERTISEMENTS, 8 cents per line
 50c per inch.

Agents Wanted.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

With this No. expires the first six months of the Stamp Advertiser. We hope all its first patrons like it well enough to renew their subscription for Vol. 2, which is to be enlarged to nearly twice its present size. We shall endeavor to make the next volume more interesting than the first, although we tried hard to please, and think we did very well for the size of our paper. We also labored under some disadvantages, one being that stamp collecting is not as flourishing in the summer, as in the winter and we did not obtain as many contributors as we should liked to have had. But as we have been prom-

ised the services of some of the best philatrical writers, (and hope some of our subscribers will help us, by sending some good articles on stamps, etc.) we expect to improve our paper greatly, in the future.

This paper is printed on a
 "Novelty Printing Press."

Reprints.

By a Collector.

Many of the old issues of stamps cannot be obtained. New ones have taken their places, and the Government disposes of the plates to the highest bidder.

They are then used to supply the demand of stamp collectors.

For example the 1851 issue of British Guiana, first issue of Natal [unused] these are reprinted in the original color and on the old plates. They are strictly genuine, but the reprints are often counterfeited which are perfectly worthless.

The most numerous counterfeit are found among the Northern and Southern Locals. The original plates of many of them were

destroyed, consequently one meets with a poor counterfeit often, but they are easily detected and discarded.

I have purchased stamps in good faith when I first became interested in them, and found upon longer experience that I had been deceived. But the names of those Dealers, are indelibly written upon the tablets of memory, never to be effaced

The 6 unused stamps that are to be given away to each subscriber with the next volume, are worth the subscription price alone.

A Swede went into a Book Store and asked Have you any overhauls for letters? He was handed a bunch of envelopes, paid for them, and left contented.

EXCHANGES.

Enterprise, Brooklyn—splendid.
Stamp Collectors Guide good.
Philatelist Brighton, Eng.—the best published.

Young Advertiser,—interesting.

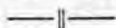
The Rival, good.

Jersey Boy, small.

Crescent City Amateur, good.

We will ex. with any paper.

EXCELSIOR PACKETS. A NEW SERIES.



No.1 contains 60 Foreign Stamps.
(no duplicates.) 25

No.2 contains 25 Stamps including
Cape of Good Hope, India, Victoria
Roumania, etc. 25

No.3 contains 15 rare stamps such
as Newfoundland, Egypt, Turkey,
So. Australia, etc. 25

No.4 contains 10 scarce Stamps.
including Lubeck, Cuba, Papal
States, Japan etc 25

No.5 contains 70 Stamps including
Baden, Servia, Hongkong, etc. 50

No.6 contains 30 rare Stamps such
as Straits Settlements, Confederate
States, W. Australia, etc. 50

No.7 contains 15 very rare Stamps
including Mexico, Cuba 73, Angola
Argentine Rep. etc. 50

EACH PACKET, CONTAINS A PRIZE.
Address

G. C. LEDYARD, JR.

29 Twenty-fifth Street,

CHICAGO.

SET of 3 Official stamps, 5c
of 2 Interior stamps, 5c
Postage extra. G.C. Ledyard, Jr.

Advertisements.

Send for a cheap price-list of

FOREIGN STAMPS

to Chicago Stamp Co. 35 Twenty
Fifth St. Chicago.

CONFEDERATE MONEY.

\$1 bill 5c. \$5 bill 20c \$100 bill
\$3.

Also Stamp. & Coin, Dealer.

D. L. Davis, Drawer No1
Salem, Ohio.

STAMP COLLECTORS! It will
only cost you the price of a post
card to order my price-list of For-
eign Postage Stamps, Packets, and
Albums, which will be sent you
gratis, and post-free.

L. W. DURBIN, 106 South Tenth
Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Subscribe!

for volume 2 of the

STAMP ADVERTISER.

which is to be enlarged to nearly
twice its present size.

An unused stamp to be given away
monthly to each subscriber.

Only 20c for 6 months, post paid

Address G. C. Ledyard, Jr

29 Twenty-fifth St. Chicago.

Advertisers will profit greatly,
by advertising in enlarged form.

NOVELTY PRINTING

Presses



THE BEST YET
INVENTED FOR
AMATEUR AND
BUSINESS
PURPOSES

And unsurpassed for
General Job Printers

Over 8000 in use.

They are so simple in their con-
struction that a novice in the art
of printing, can readily understand
their principles, and the manner in
which they are worked.

THE FINEST PRINTING CAN BE
DONE ON THEM

at a rate of speed equaling the
highest cost presses, and they are
so durable that they will long out-
wear them, and

COST NOTHING FOR REPAIRS.

With one of these presses and an
outfit any person can do jobs of
every description, with a degree of
pleasure few other employments
are capable of affording.

Send for descriptive pamphlet to
BENJ.O. WOODS, Manufacturer,
And Dealer in every description of

Printing Material

349-351 Federal & 152 Kneeland
Streets, Boston; Branch Store, 543
Br'dw'y & 88 Mercer St. N.Y.
Agents, Kelly, Howell & Ludwig,
Philadelphia, A. C. Kellogg, 260
Mich. St. Chicago.

Crawford 1902

THE STAMP ADVERTISER.

Devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

Vol. 2

Chicago, September, 1873.

No. 1

NEWLY ISSUED STAMPS.

HELIGOLAND.

The Stamp Collectors Magazine, announces two new values. $\frac{1}{4}$ sch. and 3-4sch.

ROUMANIA.



We give an engraving of the stamp on the postal-card. Color blue.

JAPAN

has issued a 4sen rose, same type as the 2sen.

BARBADOES.



We give a good engraving of the new 5s rose

It is water marked with star in each of the four corners

FRANCE.

The 80c now appears with horizontally lined ground.

NORWAY.

we see by The Philatelist, that the new series is being gradually completed. The latest accession is a 1skilling, yellowish green.

Humor.

The ladies are down on postal cards. They say there is no room for a P.S.

A letter addressed to "The Devil" is lying in the post-office at Lafayette, Indiana, and the postmaster thinks he'll have to send it to Washington.

If your errand-boy takes an unusually long time to bring your morning mail from the Post-Office, don't reprove him for being slow till you find out how many postal cards he had to read.

A rebel prisoner was about to die in one of our hospitals. The surgeon in charge thought that, in order to ease him up a little, he would put a mustard-plaster on his breast. The old fellow turned over, gave a groan, and wanted to know "if a man couldn't die in this country with out having a Revenue Stamp on him?"

THE STAMP ADVERTISER,

Published monthly by

G. C. LEDYARD JR.

29 Twenty-fifth, St.

CHICAGO, ILL.

TERMS ETC.

1 copy 6 months, post-paid 20cts.

ADVERTISEMENTS, 8 cents per line

50c per inch.

Agents Wanted.

SALUTATORY.

The Stamp Advertiser appears in a new dress and enlarged form in this issue, which commences its second volume.

We trust our subscribers and patrons generally, will be pleased with these evidences of the prosperity, and success, of this little sheet, and will manifest their pleasure by renewing their subscriptions.

The price of the paper is raised from ten to twenty cents for six months, but this was made absolutely necessary by the increased cost of the enlargement.

As an extra inducement we offer to subscribers an unused stamp with each No., to be enclosed, and sent with the paper.

We will thankfully receive, and publish, all contributions upon the subject of stamps, and we earnestly solicit our friends to contribute any they may deem of interest upon the subject, to which our paper is devoted. Interesting correspondence goes largely to make up the life of a paper of this kind and we ask

our patrons not to forget this.

Grateful for past encouragement, and hoping a continuance of the same kind of favors, we remain,
The Ed. of the Stamp Advertiser.

REVENUE STAMP Collecting.

S.A.X.

"Do you collect Revenue Stamps?"

A question answered very seldom, in the affirmative. I fear by the majority of Philatelists. But if they say "Yes", of what do their collections consist? A dozen or twenty U.S. stamps, with a few match and medicines stamps thrown in. This is no more a collection of revenue stamps than if one were to take a few English, French, and German stamps, paste them into a blank book, and call them a collection of postage stamps. And from the fact that so few good revenue stamps are seen collectors have begun to have contempt for them, calling them common, good for nothing, etc.

Where can you point out a postage stamp that excels in beauty of color, fineness of engraving the 2c Dalley, Crook, Mrs. S.A. Allen (Private Proprietary,) or the 2d and 3d issue of the United States?

These stamps, and hundreds of others, are engraved by the finest artists in the world, and can not be surpassed. There are four times as many revenue as postage stamps, and they are all worthy of being collected. Just glance for a mom-

ent at the countries of the globe, and see what an array of revenue stamps we find presented

First the United States has its regular document stamps, also cigar, cigarette, tobacco, snuff, beer and spirit stamps. Then California, Nevada, and Oregon, with their hosts of Exchanges (Open and Solid Letters) Bill of Lading, Insurance and Steerage stamps; besides the regular issue of these states, so heavily taxed.

Behold the Canada and New Brunswick Bill and Law stamps. In Central and South America Peru with its numerous cities (Lima, Piura, Callao) Uruguay, Bolivia, Venezuela, and Brazil. Across the water; England, all the British Colonies, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal Germany, Switzerland, and—I must stop, for there are too many to mention. But I have shown plainly enough, that Revenue Stamp Collecting is yet in its infancy, but in the future, I may give some useful hints about, and a few descriptions of these, so comparatively unknown stamps.

There were sold in July 14,981,000 Postal Cards. The total receipts of the Post-Office Department were \$2,594,352.18. The official stamps issued were 5,153,400 valued at \$342,395.00 of which the Treasury Department take \$207,000

Post Cards may be sent to Canada by annexing a one cent stamp.

Persons receiving a copy of this paper; who are not subscribers, are requested to become such!!

COUNTERFEITS.

U. S. of Colombia. 2½c Triangular, Lavander.

GENUINE.

No period after Eu de Colombia, neither does it touch the arms. The type of "Correos Nacionales" smaller than the rest. Printing very clear.

COUNTERFEIT.

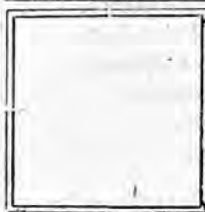
Eu de Colombia touches the arms period after it, type all the same size, printing some what blurred.

G. BEINERT JR. & CO.

Dealers in

Foreign Postage Stamps,
554 15th Street,
Milwaukee, - Wisconsin

SEND 1c stamp for a list of the "Popular" and 2d Series of the "Excelsior" Packets, to G. C. Ledyard, Jr., 29-25th St Chicago, Ill.



An unused stamp
given a way to
each subscriber
monthly.

"NEW ERA" PACKET.

Contains 30 varieties of unused stamps, including Japan, Alsace, Roumania, Hamburg &c post-free, 25c G.C. Ledyard Jr.

Set of 5 Austrian Telegraph stamps, post-free 50c.
Set of 6 Saxony, & 5 Brunswick post-free, 10c G.C. Ledyard Jr.

Advertisements.

PALMER & COLT,
Attorneys at Law
94 WASHINGTON STREET,
Chicago.

AGENTS wanted for the
Stamp Advertiser.
15 per cent allowed on subscrip-
tions, and advertisements.

80 common stamps, no duplicates,
sent post-paid for 35c. G. C.
Ledyard Jr. 29-25th St., Chicago.

CHEAP STAMPS.

Packet of 28 unused stamps in-
cluding New Grenada, Japan, Cuba
Finland, etc. 35c. The set of U. S.
postage stamps except the 90c. 15c
W. H. Leekie 35-25 th St. Chicago.

G.C. LEDYARD Jr.

Job Printer,

29 Twenty-fifth St. Chicago, Ill.

Cards,
Envelopes,
Bill Heads, Tags,
Circulars, Statements,
Letter Heads, Price-Lists,
Labels, Tickets, Hand-
Bills, Pamphlets,
Programmes,
&c. &c.

Done neatly, and on short notice.



Every dealer
should have an
engraving to ill-
ustrate their
Circulars
Envelopes,
Price-Lists, &c.
Price 50c postage
paid. G.C. Led-
yard, Jr

THE Enterprise.

An illustrated, eight page twenty
four column monthly Amateur ele-
gantly printed on heavy tinted pa-
per. Contains Serials, Poetry, Prize
Puzzles, Etc., Strickly Amateur.

ONLY 50 CENTS A YEAR.
Specimen copies sent free on receipt
of 2 cent stamp.

Agents Wanted

Splendid inducements to good
agents. Address all communications
**THE ENTERPRISE, 259 Quiney St.,
BROOKLYN, N.Y.**

THE AMATEUR WORLD,
has now reached its third volume.

It next No. will be enlarged and
improved. A new serial entitled,
"The Money Lenders" will begin
Only 15c for 6 months. Post-Paid.

Address **MILLER BROS.,**
8 W. Park St., NEWARK, N.J.

THE STAMP Advertiser.

An illustrated guide for Stamp
Collectors.

Every Collector needs it!

A rare unused stamp given away
monthly, to each subscriber.
Terms. 20c for 6 months, Post-free
Send stamp for specimen.

AGENTS WANTED.

G. G. Ledyard Jr., Pub.

29 Twenty-fifth St.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

N. B.—Any paper inserting the
above, and sending a marked copy
to us, will receive the same amount
of advertising space in The Stamp
Advertiser, pro rata.

Set of 3 Official stamps 5c Set of 3
Interior. 10c G. C. Ledyard Jr.

THE STAMP ADVERTISER.

Devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

Vol. 2

Chicago, October, 1873.

No. 2

Newly Issued Stamps.

ARGENTINE REP.



We give engravings, of the new 30 60 and 90c., which completes the set.

The colors are as follows.

30c yellow.

60c black.

90c blue.

BRAZIL

has issued a new 300 reis, orange and green.

SERVIA.

We see by the Philatelist, that Servia has issued Post Cards valued 10 centimes. The design of the stamp is similar to the current 10c Belgium. The border of the card is the same, as that on the English Cards. The whole impression is in violet, on a buff card.

Mail Boxes on Street Cars.

By "Split."

Chicago first to introduce every thing that is handy, or convenient to accommodate the public, has just tried the experiment of attaching Mail Boxes to the Street Cars.

They are fastened to the end of the car, by a chain and lock with an opening on the side, so that a person can stand on the Street crossing and drop a letter in without stopping the car. The boxes are on every other thorough car, that run on the South, and West sides of the city; but we hope they will be put on the other lines soon. They are emptied four times every trip; twice at the main, and twice at the branch office. For a person at either end of the city, they are the best; for if you want to write a letter at 3.30 and put it in the car it will go in the 4 o'clock mail; but if put in the Street Boxes, it would not go till next morning, thus making a difference, of 16 hours.

If we could have our letters delivered by the same process, we would have our city delivery to perfection.

THE STAMP ADVERTISER,

Published monthly by

G. C. LEDYARD JR.

29 Twenty-fifth St.

CHICAGO, ILL.

TERMS ETC.

1 copy 6 months, post paid... 20cts

ADVERTISEMENTS, 8 cents per line

30c per inch.

Agents Wanted.

POSTAL CARDS.

Postal Cards were first issued by Austria in 1870, and from time to time have been adopted by other countries, till now there is scarcely a country in the world that has not got them.

They are generally used by business men for advertising purposes; although a large number are used for corresponding, by the aid of secret alphabets, and colorless inks.

They should not be pasted to the pages of an Album, but kept in a large Envelope, or a Box; and should not be counted in with a collection of Stamps.

We would advise collectors to collect entire Envelopes, and Post Cards, together; for when the stamp is cut from an Envelope, it is worthless, and the same with a Postal Card.

Papers wishing to exchange with us, will please pay the postage on them, and we will do likewise.

Subscriptions may commence at any time. Back numbers will be supplied if desired.

You can use a postage stamp twice. The first time it will cost you 3cents, the second time, 350

American Postage Stamps.

There are now in use 103 different classes of postage stamps, and 26,000 sheets of 100 stamps each are printed each working day.

The number of stamps used annually is about 650,000,000, and their average value is \$18,000,000.

To prevent error and fraud, the sheets of stamps are counted and recounted ten or twelve times, registered, receipted for, and counted again, until what with handling and gumming, they lose their original freshness, and have to be polished up in a hydraulic press. They are distributed by mail to about 35,000 post-offices in the United States, and orders are received daily for about 13,000,000 stamps.

A Government agent gives his receipts for the stamps, and obtains corresponding receipts from those to whom they are distributed.

They are manufactured by the Continental Bank Note Co., and during the month of July the Company had a stock on hand of 75,000,000 stamps, valued at \$2,203,000. Of these, 54,770,300 were 3-cent stamps, 11,167,500 1-cent and 5,651,700 2-cent stamps.

The French Postage Stamps.

"Postage stamps were permanently introduced into France in 1848, having been issued by the republicans. The series ranging in value from ten centimes to one franc, had as a central device a beautiful impressed head of the Goddess of Liberty. They enjoyed but a limited circulation, and were soon replaced by the stamps of the Presidency, bearing a profile of Louis Napoleon, with same inscription; which shows how astutely that consummate politician was preparing the public mind for his appearance in imperial effulgence. Upon his accession to the empire a set was emitted, ranging in value from one centime to one franc; but although bearing the same device as the preceding issue, the inscription "Repub. Franc." was changed to that of "Empire Franc.". In 1863 a new set was issued, corresponding in value and design to the preceding issue, but with the brow of his Imperial Majesty crowned with the laurel of the Cæsars. These remained current until the fall of the empire in 1870, when the republicans issued a new set similar to those issued in 1848. They ranged in value from one centime to eighty centimes, and were issued during the siege of Paris from the provisional capital of Bordeaux. The stamps of France are the most complicated and inimitable of all stamps in use. They are usually prepared at the Hotel des Monn-

ales, or mint in Paris, and are under the control of the state, but yet form a special enterprise. All the stamps of France, both postal and fiscal, with those of her colonies, and Greece, emanate from the same source. The sheets on which these stamps are printed are subjected to four successive operations, the result being sure proof against forgery by the transferring process. After the stamps have been printed, gummed, and perforated, they are inspected by the officials, who destroy those showing any imperfections, the remainder being forwarded to the central ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES."

It is a pitiful sight to see an old man seventy years of age, trying to soak the stamp off of a Postal Card.

PRICE LIST,

of

Foreign Postage Stamps,

For sale by

Guy C. Ledyard Jr.,

29 Twenty-fifth St.

CHICAGO.

Alsace, 1c 2c.....	3
Angola 5 reis.....	5
Argentine Rep. 5c.....	7
* Barbadoes green.....	2
" " blue.....	1
Belgium 1c.....	1
" " 2c.....	1
* " " 10c.....	1
" " 40c.....	3
British Guiana 1c.....	5

Brunswick set of 5.....	4
*Cape of Good Hope 4d....	2
Confederate States 20c.....	4
" " " 5c 10c..	3
Curacao 2 1-2c 3c.....	8
*Denmark 48sk.....	7
*Dutch Indies 50c.....	3
*Finland 20p 40p.....	3
*French Rep. 1c.....	1
" " 30c 40c.....	3
" " 80c.....	4
*Great Britain 1d black....	4
Greece 1l.....	1
* " 20l.....	1
Grenada 1d.....	6
Hamburg 1½s 2 1-2.....	3
*India 1-2a 2a 8p.....	2
" " 1a 4a 8a.....	1
Iceland 2c.....	5
Jamaica 1-2d.....	4
Japan 1-2 tempo.....	4
Lubeck 1½s.....	5
Luxemburg 1c.....	1
" " 4c.....	5
Malta 1-2d.....	4
Nevis 1d.....	7
New Grenada 1d.....	5
Papal States 2c.....	3
" " 40c.....	5
Queensland 2d.....	2
Roumania 1 1-2b.....	3
Sierra Leone 1d.....	7
St. Christopher 1d.....	7
St. Lucia 1d.....	7
South Aff. Rep. 1c.....	8



All stamps sold warranted genuine.
 Lists of the Excelsior, and Popular
 Packets sent free on receipt of 1c
 stamp for postage.
 All are unused except those pre-
 faced with a star, which are used.

WM. LECKIE,

Dealer in
FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS,
 31-25th St.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Send for Price List.

Foreign Postage Stamps, send
 stamp for list, to F. Dana, 50
 Monument Sq. Charlestown, Mass.

Foreign Stamps, send 3c stamp
 for list, to Globe Stamp Co. No. 9
 Meeting St. Providence, R.I.

THE PRESS.

A paper for boys and Girls,
 published twice a month by

BUCK & SPRUANCE.

102 South Park Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Send for copy.

An unused stamp
 given away monthly to each sub-
 scriber.

ALBUMS! We have some
 good Albums,
 bound in cloth, and spaces for all
 stamps issued.

BUY ONE! ONLY 60Cts.,

Post-free

C. Ledyard Jr. 29 Twenty fifth
 St. Chicago.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A \$32 Novelty Printing Press,
 and 12 founts of Type, Border, etc.

Cost \$150 will sell for \$60 cash.
 The Press and Type were in use
 but a short time, and are in good
 order. Address G.C. Ledyard Jr.

THE STAMP ADVERTISER.

Devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

Vol 2

Chicago, November 1873.

No.3

Newly Issued Stamps.

CANADA.

Post Cards valued 2c are in preparation, and will be issued shortly.

They are to be used between the Dominion, and the United States.

SPAIN

has issued a new $\frac{1}{2}$ c de peseta design the same as the 1872 issue with the exception of the crown, which is of a little different style. Color changed to green. We give a good engraving of the new Ireal issued by Don Carlos



color lightpink.

ITALY.

Single and Double Post Cards, are in preparation, and will be issued on the first of November.

All the information we are able to give respecting them at present is, that the value of the former is 10c the latter, 15c and that both will be watermarked.—*Philatelist.*

JAVA.

We hear that post cards, valued 5c have been issued.

MONTEGENERO.



We give a good engraving of one of the first stamps issued by this country. The colors and other values, as yet remain unknown

Letter Carrying.

A table of the work of the letter carrier or free delivery system for the year ending June 30, 1873, has just been prepared for incorporation in the forthcoming report of the postmaster general. It shows the following totals. Number of offices in operation, 52; carriers, 1,499; mail letters delivered, 140,958,387; local letters delivered, 38,340,049; newspapers delivered, 43,390,675; letters collected, 137,065,699; newspapers collected, 15,564,373; aggregate number of pieces handled by carriers, 375,315,673.. The aggregate cost of the services, including all incidentals was \$1,422,495.48.

THE STAMP ADVERTISER,

Published monthly by

G. C. LEDYARD JR.

29 Twenty-fifth St.

CHICAGO, ILL.

TERMS ETC.

1 copy 6 months, post paid...30cts

ADVERTISEMENTS, 8 cents per line
50c per inch.

Agents Wanted.

The next issue of the Stamp Advertiser is to be enlarged to nearly three times its present size, and will be printed in magazine form.

The subscription price will be raised from 10, to 20cts for 6 months post-free, and an unused stamp will be sent with each copy to subscribers, as heretofore.

We want agents in every city; and will allow 15 per cent on subscriptions, or 25 per cent if all the papers are sent to one address.

Three or more subscriptions must be sent at a time.

Or will give a good Stamp Album worth 60 cents for 7 subscribers, and \$2.10.

Dont fail to buy one of the Monthly Packets. They are cheap and contain good rare stamps.

The total production of postal cards, up to Oct. 5, was 64,813,300. and at that time the special agent in charge of their distribution had all orders filled and a surplus of 6,813,000 cards on hand. From the demand during the first five months

of their issue, it is estimated that 150,000,000 postal cards will here after be used annually in the United States.

Subscriptions may commence at any time. Back numbers will be supplied if desired.

Counterfeits.

By. E.B.

Of late there are more counterfeit, than genuine Foreign Stamps, and as soon as a new issue makes its appearance, in a few weeks the counterfeits are in circulation. Even some times before the stamp is issued for example United States postal cards were advertised by some of the European dealers, three months before they were issued; which shows they *must* be counterfeit.

A large number of the counterfeits, are made in Hamburg among them are Hamburg Locals of which thousands, have been sold in this country to inexperienced collectors, at 25cts per set of 116 who thought they were getting them cheap and would help to fill up their Albums. Others are American Locals which are selling at nearly the same rates in Europe.

The only way to be sure that you get nothing but genuine stamps, is to buy them of some good reliable dealer, or collect a collection of counterfeits, by which you can compare your stamps, and see that you put nothing but genuine ones in you Album

STAMP COLLECTING.

By a Collector.

Stamp Collecting, has been the source of amusement for a good many years, originating in France. In this country it is confined mostly to school boys but in Europe, they are collected by every one, both young and old.

What amusement is there as instructive as stamp collecting?

By the collecting of these small labels, (as you might call them,) a large amount of useful information may be obtained; such as the Geography, History, Form of Government etc. of the different nations.

A great many grown people look upon it as a foolish waste of time and money; but they are mistaken as they always have a market value, and money invested, *is not thrown away*. If there was more time given to intellectual pursuits, and less for the nonsensical amusements which vanish in an hour, there would be more happiness and contentment, in the world.



Postage Stamps of the Confederate States.

Among the most historical stamps are those issued by the so-called Confederate States. After passing the ordinance of secession the postmasters of New Orleans, Nashville, Baton Rouge, Mobile, Memphis, and other towns, finding it impossible to do busi-

ness without stamps, issued them on their own responsibility until a set of the confederation could be manufactured. The first regular series, of three values—two, five and ten cents—were prepared by Hoyer and Ludwig, lithographers, of Richmond. These remained current until 1863, when they were replaced by a five-cent prepared in England, and subsequently by a two-cent, and twenty-cent stamp, prepared by Archer and Daly, of Richmond. Archer and Daly failing in their terms of contract, a new one was entered into with Messrs Keating and Ball, of Columbia, South Carolina.—*Harpers Monthly*.

GLOBE STAMP Co.

Dealers in

Foreign Postage Stamps.

9 Meeting Street,

Providence - - - R.I.

Send 3c stamp for price list.

The Star of the West,

A useful magazine for Boys, & Girls.

A four page eight column monthly. Contains Stories, Poetry, Items of interest, and a thrilling serial.

RUINED.

will run through this volume.

Only 15cts. for six months.

specimen sent free on receipt of 3c Stamp. **AGENTS WANTED!**

Address all communications to

L.B. WOODRUFF,

Box 704,

AURORA, ILL.

Advertisements.

Wm. Leckie,

Dealer in

FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS.

35 Twenty-fifth Street,

CHICAGO.

Send for Price-List.

GRIDLEY and WARNER.

Patent Attorneys.

135 S. Clark Street,

CHICAGO.

Send Stamp for "Inventors Guide."

Stamp Advertiser Printing Co

Job Printers,

29 Twenty-fifth St.,

Chicago.

Orders by mail will receive,
prompt attention.

Albums!

We have some good Albums, bound
in CLOTH, and spaces for all stamps
issued, which we are selling at 60c
each, post-free.

G. C. Ledyard Jr.

29 Twenty-fifth Street,

Chicago, Ill.

THE PRESS,

A paper for Boys and Girls
published twice a month by Buck
and Spruance, 102 S. Park Ave.
Chicago.

ADDENDA TO Price-List.

Brazil 10 reis.....	2
" " 20 reis.....	4
Ceylon 2c.....	5
Heligoland 1/4s(just issued.)....	3
Japan 1-2sen.....	5
" " 1sen.....	6
Papal States 2c.....	3
" " " " 10c.....	5
" " " " 20c.....	5
" " " " 40c.....	5
Spain 1/4c(just issued.).....	4
Turkey no value.....	4

A reduction of 10 per cent made
on orders of \$1 or more.

For pricelist of other single
stamps, see Oct. No. post-free 4c

Send list of wants for stamps
not on price-list, and it will be re-
turned with prices attached.

Address G. C. LEDYARD JR.

29 Twenty-fifth St.

CHICAGO.

MONTHLY PACKET.

Nov. 1873.

—0—

Contains 20 rare used and unused
stamps, including Heligoland,
Java, Japan, Papal States, Finland,
etc. Price post-paid, 30cts.

G. C. Ledyard Jr.

29 Twenty-fifth St.

Chicago, Ill.



50 neatly printed visiting
cards sent post-free, on
receipt of 35cts 100 for
60c Stamp Advertiser Printing Co

THE

STAMP ADVERTISER.

Devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

Vol 2

Chicago December, 1873.

No. 4

A Little Gossip About Postal Cards.

By L.W. DURBIN.

Java is about to issue a postal card. Now there is nothing extraordinary in this simple announcement, in these days of philatelic wonders, we would not be much surprised to hear of a postal card or postage stamp for the use of those who owe allegiance to the "King of the Cannibal Islands". But there is something curious about these Dutch Indian cards. If the communication on any of them happens to be of a libellous character the postmaster is requested to enclose the card in an envelope and forward it to its address. Now the only way to ascertain if the communication is, or is not libellous is to read it; and for fear that one might pass that ought not to, certainly all must be read. A law of this character would be hailed with delight by our lady postmasters. It is asserted that they only get two hours sleep, out of the twenty-four now, and if they were requested to read

all the cards that passed through their office, they would get no rest at all. Whilst speaking of the lady postmasters, it would be well to notice the Ceylon, and Finland cards. These have inscriptions in several different languages, and it is fair to presume that communications are often written in each.

Now unless the ladies were masters of all these tongues, the mails would certainly be delayed by reason of woman's curiosity.

The postmasters in these countries are all males. In Sweden when postal cards were first issued they passed at the same rates as letters. Evidently the people did not appreciate the benefits arising from paying the same postage on cards as on letters, for the government has lately reduced the rate one half. In many European Countries they have in use "Reply-Paid Cards." These consist of two cards joined together, one for an answer to be returned on.

In Luxemburg it is said the postman, is requested to wait five minutes for an answer if required.

There is much more gossip about postal cards, but our article is already too long.

Why Some Letters Are Not Delivered.

The public themselves, in many instances, are responsible for the non-delivery of letters, some people, like Bailey, Jr. in "Martin Chuzzlewit," supposing one opening is as good as another for depositing mail matter, is illustrated by the Boston Postmaster thus:

At the old office, at the Merchants' Exchange on State Street, we were obliged to close every aperture in the windows and doors of the Post Office story of the building to prevent the public from using them as letter depositories, and a month after the Post-Office had been transferred to the Old South Church, we found nearly a peck of letters and newspapers that had been mailed among the rubbish in the passage-way by putting them through a hole that had been cut for a stove funnel.

Similar to this is the statement that in London not long since, in removing an old pump that had been long disused, and from which the handle had been removed, a large quantity of mail matter was found, which had been deposited in the hole where the handle had been taken out.

A discriminating public had mistaken it for a street pillar letter-box.

— Subscriptions may commence at any time. Back numbers will be supplied if desired.

In 1790 there were only 75 post-offices in the whole country, and up to 1837, the rates of postage were 25c for a letter sent over 400 miles.—*Dew Drop*.

The Postal Card System.

The postal card system has not succeeded very well in France, because all letters here pass through the hands of the *conclerge* class (people who pass the greater portion of their time in gossip.) A plan is on foot for farming out the circulation of these cards so that they can be used as advertisements.

The large establishments, for instance, print their cards upon the *cartes postales*, pay the government stamp, and then sell them to the public at any price they please.

In this way a two-cent stamped card might be sold for one cent by the larger houses, they paying one cent for the advertisement. The "Louvre" now pastes around small cards upon the copper sous, like the label upon a spool of thread.

Another plan is to have envelopes for these cards, with incisions so that the factors see that there is no fraud, but which prevents the *consierges* from reading the whole note.—*Paris Letter*.

A Crab Sent By Mail.

An amusing story comes from Berlin. A postman who was entrusted with the delivery of letters belonging to the sample post, was considerably startled, by putting his hand into his post bag, to feel

it sharply bitten. Looking over his parcels, he perceived a small crab's claw protruding through an envelope, which was posted at Hamburg, and docketed "sample of value." It was found on enquiry that the crustacean had really been sent in the way of business, crab-shells being used in certain manufacturing processes.—*Philatelist.*

A young man in a suburbantown sent off his first postal card on Thursday morning. After writing a message on the back, he enclosed it in an envelope, clapped on a three-cent stamp, and dropped it in to the post-office, remarking that it was a very handy arrangement and should have been introduced years ago.

To an Envelope.

Speed gentle missive on thy way
To kindred hearts—make no delay,
And if thy tidings glad the heart
Of those who bid thee thus depart,
Then let thy well-directed face,
Sure passport be to destined place.

Perhaps of Love you bear the tail,
And hearts would grieve if you
should fail,

If so proceed with greatest care,
To those whose happiness you
bear.

But in this world of care and pain,
You'll often bear a sadder strain,
And often change the watcher's
fears,

Into the mourners griefs and tears

If such must be the words you
speak,

Then let thy message gently break
And point to worlds where woes
shall cease,
And care and strife shall end in
peace.

Our Information Box,

E. H.—The Guatemala 4c which was illustrated in the second number of the Stamp Advertiser, is thought was never issued by the government, but were manufactured by some swindling dealer.

They were never advertised by any American Dealers as we know of.

G. B.—The plates of most of the Confederate Locals, were destroyed. Most of the rarest were printed from type. Do not think there are many, if any genuine reprints.

A. W.—We think the "V.R." is as good as any Album. We can get one for you, or any other imported one you wish.

The Post Office Department has concluded a partial postal card arrangement with Germany; to go into effect the last of December.

It is the same as with Canada, that post cards may be sent by attaching a 1c stamp.

Try one of the Christmas packets.

The STAMP ADVERTISER.

G. C. LEDYARD JR., - Editor.

Terms.

1 copy 6 months post free, 30c.

Advertisements, per line each insertion, 10c. 1 inch, 75c. per half column, \$1.50 per page, \$6.00 25 per cent discount when inserted for more than 1 month.

Address G. C. Ledyard Jr.

29 Twenty-fifth Street,

Chicago, Ill.

Ourselves.

This month the stamp Advertiser, appears in a new and enlarged form. We hope our patrons will be pleased with this improvement, and will favor us with there subscriptions if they have not done so already. There has been several other philatelic Journals started in the United States lately, but none of them have proved a success; and the Stamp Advertiser is now the only monthly left. England supports between 20 and 30 and we do not see why the Stamp Collectors of America can not support one.

If we can obtain 1500 new subscribers by the first of March, we will enlarge our magazine to 16 pages. The subscription price has been put very low, and every one who is interested in stamps, can well afford to subscribe.

We have been asked several times to open a coin department

in our paper ; but as we have not been interested in them very long do not think we could make it interesting; and will have to give it up unless some of our Coin Collecting friends will edit it for us.

We are willing to exchange with any paper published, and will pay postage if they do likewise.

Prospectus.

This month we send copy's of the Stamp Advertiser to all of our friends, and patrons and hope they will send in their subscriptions for the New Year. Our January number will contain two or three original articles, by some of the best philatelic writers in the country and we shall spare no pains or expense in trying to make the Stamp Advertiser the best publication of its kind. In our January number we shall also open a department entitled, "Stamp Exchange" which will be for the use of all our subscribers who have stamps to exchange. All names and addresses must be sent before the first of the month. If you have any stamps to exchange, send us your address.

~*~

We want an agent in every city, village, and hamlet in the Union; and will allow 15 per cent on subscriptions, or 25 per cent if all the papers are sent to one address.

You can make more canvassing for us than for any other magazine published.

Albums.

E.B

Many years ago, when Stamp Collecting was in its infancy collectors had to keep their stamps in a common blank book; but as the amusement became more popular, Albums were made for them ranging in value from one, to fifty dollars. At first they were very costly but of late there has been so many different kinds made by different parties, they have become very cheap. The first Album the young collector ought to buy should be one of the cheap ones; as it takes some practice to mount your stamps neatly, and you are apt to spoil an Album. The best way to mount stamps is to take a slip of paper about one half inch long, and one eighth inch wide; bend it so that it will act like a hinge, paste one end to the stamp, and the other to the Album. By mounting your stamps in this manner, you can see the water marks with very little trouble, by holding them to the light, and they can be removed without injuring either stamp or album. Some Albums have spaces for entire Envelopes, and Post Cards; while others have only spaces for the stamp alone; which are

intended to be cut from the envelope, and mounted the same as adhesives. But we would say to collectors, don't spoil your envelopes and cards, by cutting the stamps from them, if your Album has not spaces for the entire envelope, keep them in a box, or mount them in a frame.



<i>AN UNUSED STAMP IS GIVEN AWAY TO EACH SUBSCRIBER MONTHLY.</i>

Our paper is somewhat behind which is owing to the tardiness of our engraver, and we are obliged to appear this month, without any new engravings; but will try to make it up in our next issue.

Our January number will be out the 15th as usual.



Our Letter Box,

C. C. A.—Providence. Your article received, but we shall have to decline publishing it, as we have had too many on the same subject.

Try again.

G. Brooklyn.—Could not do it so cheap it would not pay postage.

Newly Issued Stamps.

SPAIN.

We have received specimens of the new 2 and 5c. They are similar in design to the 1871 issue of Cuba, with the inscription "COMUNICACIONES" above, and value below. The colors are,

2 c de peseta orange,

5 c de peseta lake.

We see by the *Philatelist* that Spain has also issued a Government Post Card, valued 5 centimes

The design of the stamp is similar to the current 5c Belgium.

The Card is very large, and is printed in blue and black.

HELIGOLAND.

We have received two new stamps from this country $\frac{1}{4}$ s and $1\frac{1}{2}$ s; they are similar in design to the first issue, but a little less ornamented. They are printed in red and green.

BOLIVIA

has issued a new set of four stamps the values and colors are,

5c blue. 10c violet.

20c green. 80c red.

GREAT BRITAIN.

We have received 3penny stamp with slight alteration in the corners; the letters being changed to red.

MONTENGRO.



We have obtained the values and colors of the stamps issued by this principality, from a valuable correspondent. They are as

follows.

2 soldi orange. 3 soldi green.

6 soldi violet, 10 soldi blue.

15 soldi light brown.

25 soldi dark brown.

GERMAN EMPIRE.

A correspondent has kindly forwarded us a novel species of post-card, for inspection and description.

It is simply a sort of circular from Berlin, to a London house, printed on a large sized card, and franked by 1-3gro. and 3-4gro stamp.—*Philatelist*.

Notice.

To every one who sends their subscription for one year to the Stamp Advertiser, (60cts.) we will give a neat Autograph Album.

The Album, and the 12 unused stamps that each yearly subscriber will obtain, are worth the subscription price alone.

Persons receiving more than one copy of this paper, will confer a favor upon the publisher, by giving it to some friend.

Advertisements.

GRIDLEY and WARNER,

Patent Attorneys.

135 S. Clark Street,
CHICAGO.

Send stamp for "Inventors Guide."

THE MONTHLY NEWS.

A Boys and Girls Amateur Paper.

Every Boy & Girl should take it!

ONLY 25 CENTS A YEAR.

Address **MONTHLY NEWS,**
Evanston, Ill.

A GOOD Stamp Album for 60cts
Address G.C. Ledyard Jr. 29
52th St., Chicago.

CHRISTMAS PACKETS.

No.1 Contains 10 unused stamps,
including Spain, Saxony, Luxem-
burg, etc.....10c

No.2 Contains 15 rare stamps in-
cluding Grenada, Japan, South
Australia, Turkey, Argentine Rep
etc.....25c

No.3 Contains 100 varieties of rare
stamps including Bahamas, Spain
5c (just issued,) Monto Video, Hel-
igoland, 1873 New Grenada, rare
Turkey, set of Austrian Telegraph,
Argentine Rep., Alsace 4&5c Malta,
Curacao, Denmark, 48s Belgium
40c and other rare stamps. Purchas-
ers of this packet, will receive the
Stamp Advertiser for 6 months.
Price of packet.....\$2.25

A stamp must accompany all orders
under fifty cents.

Address G.C. Ledyard Jr. 29-25th
St. Chicago, Ill.

WHO? WHAT? WHERE?
WHY OUR YANKEE LAND.

The champion Boys and Girls, Magazine in this Country

Where can you get a copy?

Send to H. W. YEMANS & Co.

23 Rotunda Building,
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

THE SUNNY SIDE.

An amateur monthly only 20c for 6
mo. Read the new serial, Billy the
Boot black, Puzzles, Mail Bag, etc.
Advertisements 5cts a line. Spec-
imen for stamp.

Address Sunny Side,
Box 423. Akron, O.

I want a few good
agents to sell stamps
for me, among the
subscribers to the Stamp



Advertiser. Good pay.
G.C. Ledyard Jr. 29-25th
Street, Chicago. (No
Post Cards answered.)



NEW
Price-List
Send stamp for it to
Guy C. Ledyard Jr.
29-25th Street,
CHICAGO



THE LATEST NOVELTY!

New Year Visiting Cards. Send

3 cent Stamp

for specimens, to **Guy C. Ledyard Jr.**
29 25th Street Chicago, Ill.

BARGAINS BARGAINS

In Foreign Postage Stamps and Stamp Albums. Send stamp for price-list, to **A NITZ.**
Dec. 3t **Newark. N.J.**

Joseph J. Casey,

Lotos Club, 2 Irving Place, N. Y. City.
will pay the highest prices for U.S. Envelope, local stamps, entire foreign envelopes, and rare foreign stamps. Stamps sold at most reasonable prices; information given on all matters connected with stamp collecting; price-lists catalogues, and magazines purchased. Correspondents must enclose stamped envelope. Correspondents wanted everywhere.

ALBUMS!

We have some good Albums, bound in cloth, and spaces for all stamps issued up to the present date. Price 50c. 60c post-free.
GUY C. LEDYARD JR.
29-25th Street, Chicago, Ill.



NOVELTY PRINTING PRESSES.

The Best, and the Cheapest.
Send for circulars to
Benj. O. Woods, 349 Federal St. Boston.

For specimen of work see Stamp Advertiser.

L. W. DURBIN,

106 Sou. Tenth St. - - Philadelphia, Penn.

Dealer in

FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS AND STAMP ALBUMS.

 Price Lists sent to any address. Send for them.

THE STAMP ADVERTISER.

Devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

Vol.2

Chicago, January 1874.

No.5

A Rare Local.

By JOSEPH J. CASEY, A.M.

Let the reader not turn away, because he may imagine that what follows is not going to interest him.

If he reads but a few lines, he will on the contrary show every indication of keeping on to the end of this article; for this rare local that I am about to describe has been the first, and direct cause of the cheapening of internal postage.

In the fall or winter of 1849, a company was formed of R.G.Beford J.C.Hackett, T.J.Bayliss, for the purpose of carrying letters, newspapers, and packages between different parts of California, and the other states of the Union. About this time the Government was paying enormous prices for the privilege of having its mails carried by steamers to the Pacific coast, something like \$750,000 per annum; and therefore was obliged to charge higher rates of postage to help meet their expences. The Express Companies which were in operation between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, found that money could be made by carrying the mails at a

much lower rate. Accordingly they took advantage of this opportunity and went very extensively into the letter-carrying business, notably the Express of BEFORD & CO. which by its boldness, energy, and politeness, suddenly acquired considerable importance; and in several controversies with the Post Office Department brought the latter into such odor with the people, that it was compelled eventually to give up the contest, and reduce its postal charges.

In June 1851 a proclamation issued by BEFORD & Co. with all the importance and dignity imaginable announced an issue of stamps for the use of the public in the prepayment of their letters to be delivered by Beford & Co.

As the postage ranged from 3cts from New York, to San Francisco, to 40: to South America, and \$1.00 to the mines of California: stamps were issued of the following values and colors.

3c black,	10c chocolate,
6c green,	25c vermilion.

The design, similar for all values consisted of a large transverse oval with an outer dented frame.

A large shaded figure of value in

THE STAMP ADVERTISER.

centre, with CALIFORNIA printed over it; BEIFORD & Co's EXPRESS, below NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE, N. Y. while on the upper portion of the single figure, or between the two figures, is the word TO, the inscription reading, *Beiford & Co's Express No. 2 Astor House, N. Y. to California.* These stamps are lithographed on plain white waved paper and are extremely rare.

The company was discontinued in 1854.

The above few lines do not contain all that is interesting in connection with Beiford & Company's Express. My limited space will not admit of any thing but the faintest outline, sufficient I trust to give a new impetus to the collectors of local stamps; not those multi-colored pieces of paper, which the Great American Swindling and counterfeiting Establishment of the Buchu Tailor of Boston takes such delight in imposing upon little boy collectors, but such stamps as Beiford's, Pomeroy's and a host of others, rare and common that owe their existence to the excessive postage charged by the government, and frequently were the cause of lawsuits, as in the case of Pomeroy, in which the government was beaten. Such stamps have therefore an historical interest, and are as worthy of collecting, as the most undoubted government issue.



Subscribe for the Stamp Advertiser.

"Connell."

New Brunswick has the honor of having introduced the rarest stamp in the world, viz.: the "Connell" as it is universally called. Now this stamp is not an essay in any sense of that much abused word, the circumstances are simply as follows: In the year 1861, the Hon Charles Connell a gentleman renowned alike for his integrity, genius and benevolence, was the Postmaster General of the obscure Province of New Brunswick. Soon after entering on his official duties, Mr. Connell rightly discovered that the postage stamps of the Province were susceptible of improvement, and to that end employed the famous American Bank Note Company, to execute a set of stamps in lieu of the unsightly labels hitherto used. Mr. Connell furnished the designs, the idea of which were certainly original, and which speak of the excellent taste of that gentleman to the present day, or the stamps of New Brunswick are unsurpassed in point of elegance and neatness, by any stamps in Christendom. Mr. Connell's idea was the sensible one, of putting a different design on each stamp, and to that end, a steam engine on the 1 c., a head of her Majesty of England on the 10c., a steamboat (indicating European postage) on the 12 1-2c., a portrait of the possible future monarch of England on the 17c., and his own portrait on the 5cents.

THE STAMP ADVERTISER.

The stamps arrived, and were issued to the public, but, alas! unfortunate Mr. Connell, had, in the eyes of her majestys lieges of New Brunswick, committed a frightful crime: that he, a mortal created man, a descendant of Adam and Eve, should dare to engrave his honest countenance on a similar piece of paper to that on which the majesty of that broad domain, on which the sun never sets, was depicted; it was monstrous, it was outrageous, it was frightful, it was treasonable. A mass meeting *presided over by a political opponent* of Mr. Connell, was instantly called to express their horrors at the dreadful deed, and it was resolved to request Mr. Connell to resign; but, ere long the fumes of the whiskey destroyed on the eventful night of that mass meeting had subsided, Mr. Connell had dashed the reins of the P.O. Department back in the face of the government, and retired at once and forever from the political arena.

The stamp was, therefore, used for one day, and a number having passed through the P. O., it therefore could not be an essay. - *From the Stamp Collectors Record of 1865.*

Our Information Box.

C.C.A. Can not answer your question in regard to the Guatemala stamp. The dealer you mention is

perfectly reliable. Will give you the three Spanish stamps for 12 cents post-free.

H. W. Heligoland is an island in the North Sea, belonging to Great Britain. Area $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles square.

Population about, 2,400. It consists of a rock, rising to about 200 feet in height. It is continually decreasing, by encroachments of the sea, which have created sand banks all around it.

FRED. A genuine copy of the "Baton Rouge La" is worth \$20,00

Yours is what they call a *reprint* but we think there are no genuine reprints.

Our Stamp Exchange.

Names and addresses of subscribers, inserted under this head free.

M. M. Gridley Box, 1869 Evanston Ill. Has for exchange a quantity of Interior, and Justice Department stamps. Will exchange for rare foreign stamps.

C. N. Curtiss 300 West Jackson Street, has a lot of foreign stamps for exchange.

W. L. Brown, Box, 1915 Evanston Ill. Will give 10cents for No. 1 of Vol. 1 of the Stamp Advertiser

Should also like to correspond with Revenue Stamp Collectors.

Try one of the January Packets.

The Stamp Advertiser.

G. C. Ledyard Jr. Editor.

TERMS.

1 copy one year, ...	50
1 copy six months, ...	30
1 copy one year Abroad, ...	2s

ADVERTISEMENTS.

1 inch, one month, ...	75
1 inch two months, ...	\$1.50
1 column one month, ...	4.00
1 line, one month, ...	10

Address: G. C. Ledyard Jr.

29 Twenty-fifth Street,

Chicago, Ill.

Department Stamps.

It may not be generally known to collectors of postage stamps, that Congress in abolishing the franking privilege, at the same time relieved the post-office department of the government from supplying all other departments of the government, with postage stamps, at the expense or charge of the post-office so that now a special appropriation has to be made by Congress, for each separate department of the government to pay postage; consequently the post-office department has issued a separate series of stamps, for use only by each department of the government, and to and from its subordinate branches. The *Executive* department has only one, two, three, and six cent stamps; the *Treasury* department, one, two, three, six, seven, ten, twelve, fifteen, twenty-four,

thirty, and ninety cent stamps, and the same for the *Navy*, *Interior*, *Post-Office*, *Justice* or *Law*, *Agriculture*, and *War* departments.

Each of these departments, have also stamped envelopes, of one, two, three, and six cents

We are making arrangements to obtain a full supply of all the department stamps, and when received, will notify our customers.

We have on hand, and for sale, a few of the *Interior* department stamps.

Subscriptions may commence at any time. Back numbers will be supplied, if desired.

Old Letters.

Never burn kindly written letters it is so pleasant to read them over when the ink is yellow with age, and the hands that traced the friendly words are folded over the hearts that prompted them, under the green soil. Above all never burn love letters. To read them in after years is like a resurrection of one's youth. The elderly spinster finds, in the impassioned offer she foolishly rejected twenty years ago, a fountain of rejuvenescence.

Glancing over it, she realizes that she was once a belle, and a beauty, and beholds her former self in a mirror much more congenial to her tastes than the one that confronts her in her dressing

THE STAMP ADVERTISER.

loom. The "widow indeed" derives a sweet, and solemn consolation from the letters of the beloved one who has journeyed before her to the far-off land, from which there comes no message, and where she hopes one day to join him.

No photographs can so vividly recall to the memory of the mother, the tenderness and devotion of the children who have left at the call of Heaven, as the epistolary outpourings of their love. The letter of a true son or daughter to a true mother is something better than an image of the features—it is a reflex of the writer's soul.

Keep all loving letters; burn the harsh ones, and in burning them, forgive and forget them.

A clerk in the Boston post-office has been detected in the pilfering of letters by his habit of incessantly sneezing while sorting letters.

It was in paroxysms of sneezing that the pocket handkerchief played a very important part, at the same time covering the distorted countenance and some one letter selected from the pack in hand. The detectives watched his sneezes, and finally discovered that a letter disappeared with each outburst.

We are sorry to learn that the well known firm, of Tredwell Rogers and Company, of Elizabeth,

have retired from the stamp business.

Newly Issued Stamps,

ST. THOMAS.

We are informed that St. Thomas, has issued a new set of stamps.

The design is the same as the current issue of Denmark.

TURKS ISLANDS.

The government of the islands being now amalgamate with that of Jamaica, *The Stamp Collectors Magazine* concludes that the stamps of the latter island will henceforth do duty for them.—*Philatelist*.

NATAL.

1 and 2d of the current issue, now make their appearance with POSTAGE printed down the centre in red ink.

NICARAGUA.

We have received the 2 and 5 centavo of this republic, on white paper. The former is changed from indigo, to azure; the latter, though really printed in black as before, forms a very distinct variety.—*Philatelist*.

We would call special attention, to the advertisement of the Novelty Printing Press, as being the best low priced press made—

We use one in our office, and are well pleased with it; and would advise all who are in search of a good Press, to send for their circulars—



Some of the stamps issued in 1873.

THE STAMP ADVERTISER.

Advertisements.

DONT LOOK,

IN VAIN, for a CHEAP
printer, but send your orders
for Cards, Bill-heads Envel-
opes, &c. &c. &c. &c. To,
Western Printing Co.
81 S. Clark St. - Room 41.
CHICAGO.

Foreign Postage Stamps

† Circulars free.

Wm. Leckie & Co. Chicago, Ill. Jan 31



FOREIGN STAMPS.

Boys, dont buy any more when
we are

GIVING THEM AWAY!

A pile for

YOU,

and a pile for

EVERYBODY.

Full particulars, and a copy of a
splendid paper for stamp.

Address E. K. PACKARD,

South Boston,

Mass.



NOVELTY PRINTING PRESSES.

The Best, and the Cheapest.

Send for an illustrated pamphlet to, BENJ. O. WOODS,
Manufacturer, and dealer in every description of

PRINTING MATERIAL.

349 Federal St. Boston, or to S. P. ROUNDS, 175 Mon-
roe St. Chicago.

For specimen of work,
see
Stamp Advertiser.

BARCAINS BARCAINS

In Foreign Postage Stamps, and
Stamp Albums. Send stamp for
price-list, to A. NITZ,
Dec. 31 Newark, N.J.

INVISIBLE INK,

For writing on Post Cards, etc.
Remains invisible, till it is sub-
jected to the heat, when it becomes

JET BLACK.

Only 15cents a bottle, post-paid

Address: G. C. Ledyard Jr.

29 Twenty-fifth Street,

Chicago, Ill.

Black Ink Powders. One powder
makes a quart of jet black ink by
simply dissolving in hot water. Sent
post-paid for 10c. The Game of Authors
sent post-paid for 20c 3 packs 50cts.

One dozen Card Photographs, sent
post-paid for 25cts. Send for price-lists

We want Agents!

Enterprise Printing Co.

Scotland, Conn.

GLOBE STAMP CO.

ALBUMS.

We have some good Albums
bound in cloth, and spaces for all
stamps issued. Price 60cts.

G.C. Ledyard Jr.

29 Twenty-fifth St.

Chicago.

THE STAMP ADVERTISER.

LOOK HERE!

Every subscriber to
THE CURIOSITY HUNTER
For 1874, will receive a Magnificent
large OIL CHROMO, 14x20 entitled the

"DOE AND FAWN"

Dealers in curiosities everywhere
should send in their subscriptions at
once and get a sample copy of our
Chromo, and our terms to Agents.
Terms \$1.00 per year.

D. A. K. ANDRUS,
Box 733, Rockford, Ill.

The Stamp Advertiser,

An illustrated Magazine for Stamp Col-
lectors.

Every Collector needs it!

A unused stamp is given away monthly
to each subscriber.

Terms 50 cents a year, 30cts. for six
months.

AGENTS WANTED.

Address, **G. C. Ledyard Jr.**
Twenty-fifth Street.
Chicago, Ill.

Papers inserting the above and sending
marked copy will receive the same space
in the Stamp Advertiser.

Advertisers

Will find no better medium at the
same rates, than the

Stamp Advertiser,

which now has a circulation of
over 1000 copies per month.

1 line 10c 1 inch 75c 1 column \$4.00

CASH IN ADVANCE.

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NEW STAMPS

JUST RECEIVED.

Alsace 10c.....	5
Cape of Good Hope 1d.....	3
Confederate States 1c yellow...	10
" " " 2c brown....	6
" " " 10c blue.....	3
" " " 20c green....	4
Denmark Env. 4s (rare).....	10
Heligoland 3-4s.....	8
Jamaica 1d.....	2
" 2c.....	3
Naples 2g.....	4
New Zealand 1-2d.....	4
New S. Wales 2d.....	3
New Foundland 2c fish....	6
Servia 2p black.....	3
Spain 2c orange 1873.....	3
" 5c lake.....	4
Tasmania 1d red.....	2
" " 2d green.....	3
" " 2d brown.....	4
Turkey green.....	3
" yellow.....	4
" slate.....	4
" red.....	5

For other single stamps, and Packets
see price-list. Sent free for 1cent stamp
for postage.

Remember to enclose stamp with
orders under 50c

A few good agents wanted,

Address orders plainly to

G. C. Ledyard Jr.

**29 TWENTY FIFTH ST.,
CHICAGO.**

THE STAMP ADVERTISER.

Devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

Vol. 2

Chicago, February 1874.

No. 6

The Stamps of Japan.

FRANK CASWELL.

Among the changes in Japanese affairs effected by the Japanese Commission, which was in this country and in Europe about four years ago, was the revolution of their financial system and the establishment of a Post Office.

After examining the monetary systems in use in the countries they visited, they at last decided to adopt our decimal system, taking our dollar as their unit on a gold basis. Measures were immediately taken to effect the desired change. Part of the Commission returned to Japan to change the coinage, while the rest remained to superintend the engraving and printing of bills and bonds on the same principle as those in use in this country. The new coins are of the same denominations and values as those used here, with the addition of one mill, which is absolutely indispensable in that country where things can be had "cheap for cash" in its most literal meaning.

Their mill is called "rin" the cent "sen" and the dollar "yen."

In about two years after the commencement of this change, new coins were in circulation, and an experimental Post Office established. The first and second sets of stamps issued were under the old dispensation of "Tempos".

The first set consisted of four values viz:

1-2 tempo brown. 2 tempos orange
1 " blue. 5 " green.
appeared in 1871, and were printed on rice paper; the design consisted of two dragons facing each other with a perpendicular row of Japanese characters of the new school printed in black between them; the whole surrounded with a square ornamental border.

These stamps are not gummed.

In 1872 another set consisting of the the same values, with with the addition of a 1-2 tempo, color, sage-green made their appearance. These stamps were printed on rice paper, gummed (which gave it the appearance of gummed tissue paper) and perforated. There are only two characters in these stamps, and we are informed by a Japanese in New York, that they are old style and are better understood by the

THE STAMP ADVERTISER.

Nationers of Japan, than those used in the first set.

In 1872 a new set under the *sen* dispensation claim our attention.

There are six values viz:

1-2 sen brown.	10 sen green.
1 sen blue.	20 " violet.
2 sen orange.	30 " black.

The last three values increase in size as they do in value. They are rectangular; the design consists of a perpendicular row of Japanese characters surrounded by two branches of rosettes (the symbols of Nuakdo) the values in Roman letters at top and bottom, Japanese characters at each side, and ornamental corners. Printed on rice paper, gummed, and perforated.

What the next issue will be we cannot say. The most direct mail route to Japan from Europe is by the United States. The difference between the U. S. and Suez Cannal routes being two weeks in favor of the United States.

For the benefit of collectors, and other people, we will inform them that the U. S. postage to Japan via U.S. Packet is 10 cents for each 1-2 ounce or fraction thereof.

Sincerely hoping that the Japanese Post-Office, will prove a success, we close this article.

— — —

Subscriptions may commence at any time. Back numbers will be supplied if desired.

— — —

This is put in to fill out.

Newly Issued Stamps.

SERVIA.

We are informed by Stanly Gibbons and Co. that a new set of stamps will be issued shortly.

They also inform us that

SWISS

postal cards are now printed in brown.

DUTCH INDIES.

A new set has been issued they are as follows.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1 cent.....	greenish grey.
15 "	bistre brown.
25 "	violet.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

5 cent.....	yellow on white
10 "	green on yellow
20 "	green on blue

POST CARDS.

5 cent.....	mauve on buff.
10 " (for reply.)	" "

SPAIN.

The new set consists of the following values.

1/2c.....	green.	25c	brown.
2c.....	orange.	40c	lilac.
5c.....	rose	50c	blue.
10c.....	green.	1p	mauve.
20c.....	black.	4p	brown.
		10p	brown violet.

POST CARDS.

5c.....	blue.
10c.....	"

ST. THOMAS.

The values and colors of the new set, which were described in our last issue, are

1c.....	green and violet.
---------	-------------------

THE STAMP ADVERTISER.

3cent.....blue and rose.
4 " brown and blue.
14 " mauve and green.

ST. LUCIA.



We give a good engraving of the stamp issued by the St. Lucia Steam Conveyance Co.

Our Correspondence.

Dear sir:

Inclosed you Will find A peace for the Stamp Abvertiser If You put this In Please put At the top By Vulter Yours truly

ENVELOPE STAMPS

By Vulter.

the Collectors of Entire Envelops Is Becoming Rarar Evvery Year this Change Is A Benefit to Stamp Collecting
(first)

In collecting Entire Envelops you hav to Expend A grait Amount of time And Money.

(second)

that you must hay from one dozen to one Hundred of the Same kind Via Size Coler of paper And Ets.

(third)

that It Is usles to file AWay Any Extry paper. Emvelope Stamps Shood Be Cut out squire.

Our Stamp Exchange.

Names and addresses of subscribers, inserted under this head free.

Samuel W. Willard, 38 Garden St. Cleveland O. has a quantity of rare Foreign Stamps for exchange, including many rare U. S Dept.

A fine collection of Postage stamps. uncut envelopes post-cards etc. for sale, or will exchange for curiosities of any kind.

Send list of stamps wanted, also list of articles for exchange, Address Frank Caswell, 822 Cottage Grove Ave. Chicago.

Walter B. Patterson 1230 Vermont Av. Washington, D.C.

Johnson E. Wilcox, 32 Corrol St. Cleveland, O. has a quantity of used and unused foreign stamps, which he would like to exchange for U.S. Department staups, or U.S. stamps of old issues.

M. M. Gridley Box 1869 Evanston, Ill. has for exchange Interior and Treasury Dept. stamps.

Our Information Box.

Fred. Most of the counterfeits are made in Hamburg.

E. Of course there are Albums for Revenues. In some countries they are collected with more interest, than Postage stamps are here.

A. The Common Sense is the best American Album.

THE STAMP ADVERTISER.

The Stamp Advertiser.

G. C. Ledyard Jr. Editor.

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1 copy one year,.....	50
1 copy six months,.....	30
1 copy one year Abroad,.....	2s

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1 inch, one month,.....	75
1 inch two months,.....	\$1.50
1 column one month,.....	4.00
1 line, one month,.....	10

Address: G. C. Ledyard Jr.
29 Twenty-fifth Street,
Chicago, Ill.

To Our Subscribers.

With this number expires the second volume of the Stamp Advertiser, and we hope that all its patrons have been pleased, and will renew their subscription for volume three, which will be printed in new type, and on tinted paper. As we have secured the services of some of the best philatelic writers in the country, The Stamp Advertiser, will compare most favorably with the higher priced journals of its kind.

We have obtained a very interesting story entitled, *The Point of Honor, or the Wreck of the Neptune*, which will be continued through four numbers. Each No. will contain 8 pages of interesting reading and three pages of advertisements.

Hoping that all stamp collectors will send something of interest for

publication, and that all have been satisfied, we bid you adieu, hoping to meet you again in volume 3.

Our Exchanges.

We have just received the Western Philatelist and are glad to see it spring into life again. We hope in its next issue, it may give us some Stamp News and less about Joseph Beifeld.

We have received *The Curiosity Hunter*, for Feb. and March. It contains something of interest for collectors of all kinds of curiosities. (see ad.)

The Dew Drop. Is one of the best Amateur papers, and is ably edited by E. K. Packard, Sou Boston Mass
The Lever, 91 West Fifth Street, Oswego, N. Y. is an 8 paged monthly that improves with each issue.
The Sunny Side, Akron, O. Is a monthly same size as Stamp Advertiser. Contents very good.

Gems of Genius, Aurora, Ill. Is a new paper, and the first numbers are very good.

Monthly News Evanston, Ill. Is a small, but neat appearing paper.

Young Idea, 299 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y. Very neat.

Amateur Bulletin, 1630 Locust St. Philadelphia, is one of our largest and best exchanges.

The Pastime 605 Sixth St. Washington, D.C. We have received No. 1 though small, is very good for a beginning.

On the Choice of Stamps for A Collection.

The heading of our paper implies that some opportunity of selection is possible: for the term *choice* involves approval of one object rather than another. We propose to make a few practical remarks on this, so far as we know, untried ground. It is obvious that the choice may be among specimens (A) entirely new; or (B) entirely used; or (C) a mixture of used and unused. We will take these in their order.

(A.)—Where all stamps are unused, the first thing to be looked for is the fineness and beauty of the impression from the die, showing the design clearly, and in all its details; next, the completeness of the specimen in its margin, a large margin, if possible showing the edge of the adjoining stamp, all round being desirable especially in the case of unperforated varieties. Some collectors take as their selected specimen the middle one of nine stamps, ranged in three rows, and cut a small way into all the eight exterior stamps, these latter being afterwards available for use in postage but of course this plan is not susceptible of wide adoption. Next, the clearness and completeness of the watermark should be secured: and the regularity and perfection of the dentillation may be considered: and in some cases, as the Austrian, and Danish,

the perfect condition of the original gum at the back should be looked to. Lastly we place color, the one first requisite and guide in most person's eyes. As to which is the best rule our experience dictates, is always to choose a deep-colored specimen. It always stands better, and time usually produces a slight modification of the tones of color.

(B.)—Where all stamps are used, the general rules above given apply and this further item must be attended to, viz., to choose stamps where the main or leading features of the design are as little obliterated as possible by the defacing mark. Take for example the English series; pick those copies where the face of the Queen is untouched, and the cancelling mark is above, or below, or at the edges. Similarly in those terribly inked views of Sydney, select copies where the group and the perspective behind are as little touched as may be, not regarding too much a little blot of ink in the angles or other comparatively unimportant parts of the stamp.

(C.)—Partly new and partly used stamps are to be dealt with to our mode of thought by invariably taking the former, though a used original is always better than a reprint. Occasionally a very fine copy just touched by the obliteration may be secured, which presents features rendering it a desirable acquisition, and we hope by no means regard the presence

THE STAMP ADVERTISER.

of a few used copies of fine, and undoubted types, detrimental to the appearance, and they certainly enhance the value of an album.

Lastly.—In general, we would say no rule so exacting but it has some exceptions; and these, judgment and experience must leave each to determine for himself, but too much care cannot be used in selecting the best and finest specimens at hand. Let our friends remember that the value of an entire collection, is the value of its component parts summed together and and if in each of these parts there is a perfect, clear, and bright copy, nothing is left to desire.

With respect to envelopes. We by all means counsel collecting them entire. The various sizes of many continental envelopes are evidenced by changes in shade, of which we may instance the scarce octagonal series of Prussia, silk thread in the paper, which are found in two sizes, and two sets of shades of colors. No foreign collection admits cut envelopes, and it is quite apparent to the most casual observer that if the mere impressions of the die be cut out, in most cases all traces, whether it was on left, or right side of the complete envelope, all varification by the paper used, by similarity in size, in seal, or the like, are destroyed.

In taking envelopes for a collection, we would select the cleanest, brightest, and most perfect specimens; regarding the rules above

laid down as to stamps so far as they are applicable.—*Philatelist.*

An unused stamp is given away monthly to each subscriber.

Our next issue will appear punctually on the 25th of March, and will contain several interesting articles among them, one on the U.S. Officials, Confederate Locals, (with illustrations) Envelope Stamps, Editorials, Stamp Exchange. Information Box, and the interesting serial, *The Point of Honor, or the Wreck of the Neptune.*

Send in your subscriptions, and advertisements, early.

We are very sorry at the late appearance of this issue, but we assure our readers that it will not happen again, under any circumstances whatever. ●

The Novelty Press is by far the best cheap press made. We have used one in our office for several years, and we have uniformly been pleased with it. The Stamp Advertiser, is a specimen of its work.

The new type with which the March number of this paper will be printed, is from the well known Mechanics Type Foundry, of this city 81 Jackson St. Amateurs will do well to send to them for every description of printing material, as their terms are very low.

THE STAMP ADVERTISER.



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and a pile for

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roe St. Chicago.

For specimen of work,
see
Stamp Advertiser.

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A illustrated Magazine for Stamp Col-
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Every Collector needs it!

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Stamps, 25c
50 varieties for 25c
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Two 3c stamps to the Globe
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rare stamps.

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in the March No. of this paper.

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One complete set of Treasury Dep't Stamps *only* 25 cts. One complete set of Navy Dep't, *cheap* at 50 cts. One complete set of Interior Dep't, 40 cts. Nearly every variety of Dep't. on hand. Send highest price you are willing to give for a stamp and I will try and get it for you. Now is the time to buy at *panic Prices*. More agents wanted, everywhere.

EUGENE A. HANNAN.

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STAMP
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- 6 Hamburg stamps for.....10c
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10 U. S Department stamps including Navy, P.O.90c Interior, Treasury, etc. for.....25c

25 unused foreign stamps,.....25c

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All stamps warranted genuine.

A large stock of single stamps always in stock. Send list of stamps wanted and it will be returned with prices attached. Always enclose stamp for return.

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THE STAMP ADVERTISER.

Devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

VOL. 3

CHICAGO, MARCH 1874.

No. 1

DEPARTMENT STAMPS,

By Eugene Hannan.

These beautiful and rare stamps are, or ought to be of much interest to collectors. They were issued by our government, in order that the Post-Office might be made self-sustaining. Each department of the government is supposed to have a set of adhesives and envelope stamps, eleven in each set, but for some unknown reason only the War and Post-Office, have any envelope stamps at all. The War have a complete set of even, also a one cent wrapper for use in the Signal Service Bureau. The Post-Office have only three envelope stamps, viz. 2, 3, and 6 cent.

A review of the issues of each department would, perhaps, interest our readers. We will begin with the

EXECUTIVE.

Only five stamps have been issued for this branch of the government. The stamps issued were the 1, 2, 3, 6, and 10 cent.

In using figures, I take them

from the Report of the Post-master General. From July first to September thirtieth, the number of stamps issued for this department was 5,150. Their value was \$200.00. It is very likely that there will be no more stamps issued, for this department, for some time as they have enough of them on hand to answer their use for two or three years. They are of a beautiful carmine color, and exceedingly rare. I have seen three complete sets uncanceled.

The next, in rarity, of the departments, is the

AGRICULTURE.

The color of these are yellow. The higher values are rare. There is no 90 or 7 in the set. The reason why these are rare in the city, is this: they are sent generally on packages from the bureau, to farmers. A person may well pride himself when he obtains a set of Agricultures. The number of these issued is 275,000, and their value \$20,730.00.

STATE.

These are perhaps the most interesting of all the officials.

They are of a green color. There

have been fourteen of them issued I think there is no 7. They have in this department, a \$2.00, \$5.00 \$10.00 and \$20.00 stamp, which are used on dispatch bags. I have seen none of these four yet, except the \$2.00. The person who had it was offered a high price for it, but would not sell. The values of the stamps of this department issued, so far, is \$20,749.70.

The next stamps that we notice are,

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

These, after the Executive are the handsomest of all. Their color is mauve. They are not as rare as those we have mentioned before, but never the less, they are quite scarce. They consist of ten, the 7 being the missing one.

Only 65,400 of these have been issued, yet they are commoner than those of the Dept. of Agriculture.

The value of those issued is \$3,900.00. The next stamp that meets our eye is the

WAR.

The color of these stamps is a brownish red. They are not as pretty, as scarce, by any means.

A peculiar co-incidence is noticeable in these stamps, that is their color; which is that of a bark-blood, very appropriate to war. This department has a complete set of eleven adhesives, and nearly a complete set of envelope stamps of these 446,500 valued at \$17,689.00 have been issued.

The

NAVY

department stamps are light blue.

A full set have appeared. 247. 230, the value of which is \$12,239.00. have been issued. The 3 and 6 cent are quite common, but most of the others, are very hard to obtain. The stamps issued by the

TREASURY

department, with the exception of the P.O. dept., are more evenly distributed over the U. S. than any other department.

This is why they are so common. They are of a very nice brown color. These together with the Post-Office, number nine times as many, as those of all the other departments put together.

A full set, eleven have been issued. They number 7,842,500 and are valued \$407,000.00. The

INTERIOR

department stamps number 1,058,475. and are valued at \$59,171.00.

They are of a beautiful orange color, and are a grade scarcer than the Treasury. The seven has not yet appeared. The

POST-OFFICE

department is the commonest and therefore the most uninteresting of all our department stamps.

A full set is in use, value, \$354,535.00. Only two of the departments have envelope stamps.

Why it is, I do not know, but I suppose they will all have them soon, unless the

FRANKING PRIVILEGE

is restored. By the way, they are discussing this in the House of Representatives to day.

It is likely that some parts at least, will be restored. My advise is to hold on to all you get for soon, perhaps some of them will be as scarce as the Confederate Locals.

HINTS TO COLLECTORS,

By Joseph J. Casey, A.M.

My opinion has been so often asked concerning postage stamps, what one should collect, what one should limit one's self to, and the proper method of mounting and arranging them, that in order to satisfy many to whom your columns are accessible. I herein avail myself of your kind request, and trust that the accompanying remarks may be of benefit to some few, at least of the host of collectors. If we turn our attention for a moment to other Sciences for which the collecting of specimens is a necessary and concomitant study, we shall invariably find that the student has started out with some idea, which, be it never so imperfect, or crude, is valuable as foundation upon which maturer thought may erect a more perminate or a completer structure, and in any of these sciences, be it Mineralogy, Botony, Pneumatics, or Antiquity

no student would ever dream of collecting them for the fun of the thing, or merely to pass an hour, which might otherwise have hung heavily upon his hands. In Philately experience has taught, that the same holds true. It is not rich coloring, or great numbers, or numerous varieties, that make a collection of postage stamps a fund of amusement or pleasure, but it is the multitude of ideas connected there with or springing from their study, or the information which they spread out,—these make Postage Stamp Collecting a pleasure for time, not a toy of the hour. In this connections, I could detail to your readers many incidents where single postage stamps opened up fields of information, which might not be obtained in the ordinary "hum-drum" of knowledge seeking.

And a thousand and-one, other advantages which in such limited space at my command could not be treated properly.

If however young collectors in this most popular of amusements, and most entertaining studies, should start out with some plan by which to build their collection much that is trash would be weeded out, and Philately would cease to be a charmed circle.

To all these, therefore, I say collect uniformly, by which I mean, let all your specimens be as good as can be obtained, un-

(continued on 4th page.)

The Stamp Advertiser.

G. C. Ledyard Jr.....Editor.

TERMS,

1 copy one year,.....	50
1 copy six months.....	30
1 copy one year Abroad,.....	2s
ADVERTISEMENTS,	
1 inch, one month.....	\$1.00
1 inch two months,.....	\$1.50
1 column one month,.....	4.00
1 line, one month.....	10

Address: G. C. Ledyard Jr.

29 Twenty-fifth Street,
Chicago, Ill.

With this number the Stamp Advertiser enters upon its third volume, and second year of publication. A cheap, as well as a good paper of this kind, has long been wanted by the Stamp Collectors of America, and we have undertaken to publish it.

We send out a large number of specimen copies this month, and earnestly hope that all who receive such, will favor us with their subscription. We should be happy to receive, and will publish any articles that our friends may deem of interest to stamp collectors. Hoping that all will send in their subscriptions for the new volume, and with renewed efforts on our part, to interest our patrons, we await your order.

Our Stamp Exchange was crowded out this month, but we will

insert it next issue. Names and addresses of subscribers inserted free.

(Continued from third page.)

cancelled or faintly obliterated. Do not mar a series of new stamps by a smudged canceled specimen; and do not collect the low values uncanceled unless the higher ones are in a like condition.

If you are prolific of cash, go into the details of perforation, water-mark, shades etc. in which you will have ample scope for study, after a country's normal issue shall be completed. Though collectors may be inclined to decry these varieties, as not necessary to a collection of postage, stamps still it is by these very often abused differences of perforation, water-mark, etc. that developments and improvements in postage stamps can be traced.

Specimens having been obtained you must prepare them for being received into your album. And in this preparation great care must be taken, as many a fine stamp has been injured in the attempt to remove it from any paper it may have been adhering to. Remember that postage stamps are not like soiled linen, as they will not stand washing. The colors often are very delicate and liable to injury by the least touch of water.

Therefore remove the paper from the stamp, not the stamp from the paper. In mounting your stamps,

the best, though most laborious, way is to hinge them to card mounts a trifle higher than the stamp itself. The object of this is to secure the page of the album from injury, in case it is necessary to remove a stamp; or again to preserve the harmony of the colors which might be destroyed by placing them in too close connection. Or again, in case the collector prefers to use tinted pages in place of the white leaves of the album, the mounts will throw up the colors of the stamp, producing a fine effect. In case you prefer to affix the stamps directly to the page do not gum them down then varnish them over, rather attach them by means of a hinge of thin paper folded in the middle, one fold gummed lightly to the stamp the other to the page. It is not necessary to dilate on the importance of this direction.

In arranging the stamps, the best plan is to take them by the continents, annexing the name of each country alphabetically and as far as possible, reserve a page to each issue, if you prefer blank albums. The prepared albums contain all the information necessary, and are advisably suited for the beginner. In conclusion, when you have selected your specimens, mounted them, and arranged them, many an hours enjoyment can be derived by the study of their history, and in a short time you will be surprised to find how the knowledge of a coun-

try's development, its progress, history, state of art, and its ruler, will gradually creep upon you, until eventually your album assumes the appearance of an illustrated encyclopædia.

Boys! Just think, we give 10 cts. for every subscriber that is sent us in clubs of not less than three.

Now is the time to make money. Raise a club at once and send in the names as fast as you obtain them. Everyone will be interested in the splendid story commenced in this number. Do not fail to raise a large club of subscribers

AN UNUSED STAMP GIVEN AWAY TO EACH SUBSCRIBER

Everything intended for insertion in this paper, should reach us by the fifth of the month, as we intend that it shall be issued in future on the fifteenth of the month.

Information Box

W. F. R.—The story promised, appears this month. It will continue through four numbers. Another interesting story will commence on the completion of this C. S. Q.—We have no department for Girls, but we should be delighted to receive any from our young lady friends.

THE POINT OF HONOR,
—OR—
THE WRECK OF THE NEPTUNE.

One evening in the autumn of the year 1842, seven persons including myself, were sitting and chatting in a state of hilarious gayety in front of Senor Arguellas' country-house, a mile or so out of Santiago de Cuba, in the Eastern Intendencia of the Queen of the Atilles, and once its chief capital, when an incident occurred that as effectually put an extinguisher upon the noisy mirth as if a bomb-shell had suddenly exploded at our feet. But first a brief account of these seven persons, and the cause of their being so assembled, will be necessary.

Three were American merchants—Southerners and smart traders, extensively connected with the commerce of the Colombian Archipelago, and designing to sail on the morrow, wind and weather permitting, in the bark *Neptune*—Starkey, master and part owner—for Morant Bay Jamaica; one was a lieutenant in the Spanish artillery, and nephew of our host; another was a M. Dupont, a young and rich creole, and of mingled French and Spanish parentage, and the reputed suitor for the hand of Donna Antonia—the daughter and sole heiress of Senor Arguellas, and withal a graceful and charming maiden of eighteen—a ripe age in that pre-

cocious clime; the sixth guest was Captain Starkey of the *Neptune*, a gentlemanly, and fine-looking English seaman of about 30 years of age; the seventh and last was myself, at that time a mere youngster and but just recovered from a severe fit of sickness which a twelve month previously had necessitated my removal from Jamaica to the much more temperate and equable climate of Cuba, albeit the two islands are only distant about five degrees from each other.

I was also one of Captain Starkey's passengers, and so was Senora Arguellas, who had business to wind up in Kingston. He was to be accompanied by Senor Arguellas, Antonia, and the young lieutenant, and M. Dupont.

The *Neptune* had brought a cargo of sundries, consisting of hardware, cottons, &c., to Cuba, and was returning about half laden with goods. Amongst these belonging to the American merchants, was a number of barrels of gun-powder that had proved unsaleable in Cuba, and which, it was thought, might find a satisfactory market in Jamaica.

There was excellent cabin accommodations on board Captain Starkey's vessel, and as the weather was fine, and the passage promised to be a brief, as well as a pleasant one. The wind having shifted to the north-west, with the intention it seemed of remaining there for some time, we were all, as I have stated, in ex-

ceedingly good-humor, and discussing the intended trip, Cuban, American, and European politics, the comparative merits of French and Spanish wines, and Havana and Alabama cigars, with infinite glee and gusto.

The evening, too, was deliciously bright and clear. The breeze, pronounced by Captain Starkey to be rising to a five or six knot one at sea, only sufficiently stirred the rich and odorous vegetation of the valleys, stretching far away beneath us, gently to fan the heated faces of the party with its grateful perfume, and slightly ripple the winding rivers, rivulets rather, which everywhere intersect and irrigate the island, and which were now glittering with the myriad splendors of the intensely lustrous stars that diadem a Cuban night. Nearly all the guests had drunk very freely of wine, too much so, indeed: but the talk in French, which all could speak tolerably, did not profane the calm glory of the scene, till some time after Senora Arguellas and her daughter had left us. The senior, I should state, was still detained in town by business which it was necessary he should dispose of previously to embarking for Jamaica.

"Do not go away," said Senora Arguellas, addressing Captain Starkey, as she rose from her seat, "till I see you again.

When you are at leisure, ring the *sonnette* on the table and a servant will inform me. I wish

to speak further to you relative to the cabin arrangements."

Captain Starkey bowed. I had never, I thought, seen Antonia smile so sweetly; and the two ladies left us. I do not precisely remember how it came about, or what first led to it, but it was not very long before we were all conscious that the conversation had assumed a disagreeable tone.

It struck me that possibly M. Dupont did not like the expression of Antonia's face as she courted to Captain Starkey.

The after-unpleasantness did not however arise ostensibly from that case. The commander of the *Neptune* had agreed to take several free colored families to Jamaica, where the services of the men, who were reputed to be expert at sugar cultivation, had been engaged at much higher wages than could be obtained in Cuba. The American gentlemen had previously expressed disapprobation of this arrangement, and now began to be very liberal indeed with their taunts, and sneers relative to Captain Starkey's "negro principles," as they pleasantly termed that gentleman's very temperate vindication of the right of colored people to their own souls and bodies. This, however, would, I think, have passed off harmlessly, had it not been that the captain happened to mention, very imprudently, that he had once served as a midshipman on board

the English slave-squadron. This fanned M. Dupont's smouldering ill-humour into a flame, and I gathered from his confused maledictions that he had suffered in property from the exertions of that force. The storm of angry words raged fiercely. The motive of the English for interfering with the slave-traffic was denounced with contemptuous bitterness on the one side, and as warmly and angrily defended on the other. Finally the fact is, they were both flustered with wine and passion, and scarcely knew what they said or did—M. Dupont applied an epithet to the Queen of England, which instantly brought a glass of wine full in his face from the hand of Captain Starkey. They were all in an instant on their feet, and apparently sobered, or nearly so, by the unfortunate issue of the wordy tumult. Captain Starkey was the first to speak. His flushed and angry features paled suddenly to an almost deathly white, and he stammered out: "I beg your pardon, M. Dupont. It was wrong—very wrong in me to do so, though not inexcusable."

"Pardon! shouted Dupont, who was capering about in an ecstasy of rage, and wiping his face with a handkerchief. "Yes, a bullet through your head shall pardon you—nothing less!"

Indeed, according to the then notions of Cuban society, no other alternative save the duello

appeared possible. Lieutenant Arguellas hurried at once into the house, and speedily returned with a case of pistols.

"Let us proceed," he said in a quiet whisper, "to the grove yonder; we shall be there free from interruption." He took Dupont's arm, and both turned to move off.

As they did so, Mr. Desmond, the elder of the American gentlemen, stepped towards Captain Starkey, who with recovered calmness, with his arms folded, was standing by the table, and said: "I am not entirely, my good sir, a stranger to these affairs, and if I can be of service, I shall."

(To be continued.)

STAMP COLLECTING,

Its Origin, Progress and Future.

In 3 parts.

—By W. HARRY BRUCE—

(Will Gordon.)

will commence in the next issue of the Stamp Advertiser.

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THE STAMP ADVERTISER.

Devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

VOL. 3.

CHICAGO, APRIL & MAY 1874.

24 No. 3.

STAMP COLLECTING

Its Origin, Progress and Future.

In 3 parts.

By Will Gordon.

PART I "ITS ORIGIN."

The idea which has of late years developed in to such magnitude, and taken such a hold upon the minds and purse-strings of the youthful generation, is said to have had its origin primitively in the fertile and ingenious seat of sensation and reflection of a French pedagogue, who finding the understanding of several of his pupils unusually obtuse, in their Geographical studies, he thought himself of this happy expedient for sharpening their dulled intellects. The expedient was the presentation to each of the stupids, of a small blank-book with one, or more of the stamps of each country placed their in.

The means by which this worthy trainer of youthful ideas became possessed of such a variety, History, nor its half-brother, Tradition, telleth not; but certain it is that the youthful idea seized with avidity upon this novel in-

ception, and that ere many months, it was the rage all through the land of the frog-eaters. Then our English cousins took it up, and ere long our Canadian and Yankee boys, with their inherent go-aheadativeness were foremost in the ranks of its advocates. So much for its origin.

In part II, we shall note the PROGRESS OF STAMP COLLECTING.

A very good way to mount Post-Cards is, to take a common Scrap Book, (or have one made of tinted paper after the style of a Scrap Book would be better,) and mount the cards on paper hinges, one at each of the upper corners.

Use but one side of the leaf. We saw a collection mounted in this manner, and it presented a very pretty appearance.

A new stamp Journal is about to be issued at Cincinnati, Ohio, by Horace L. Wood and Co., 16 pages. We hope it will prove a success.

The well known Star Stamp Co Reading, Pa. we learn are about to retire from the stamp business

COUNTERFEIT STAMPS.

By "ALPHA"

Counterfeit stamps began to make their appearance almost as soon as originals found purchasers. The early forgeries, however, were mostly coarse imitations, and were easily detected; but as the demand for scarce varieties increased, the scoundrels who made a living by swindling little boys, or getting big ones to do it for them, took more care in preparing their dies and printing imitations, till at the present time some of the productions almost baffle detection. We lately saw some forgeries of the Australian *Mercury* newspaper-stamps that were so perfectly executed that they were sold as reprints (from the original dies) to many of the oldest dealers, who were completely deceived by them.

The early counterfeiters usually copied old and scarce stamps, and sold them to collectors themselves; but the modern forger counterfeits all the colonials and better class of cheap stamps as soon as they appear, and sell them to unprincipled dealers as *fac similis*, who retail them as genuine.

Hundreds of pages have been written describing these stamps, and, we, think with, very little effect, as the class who purchase of the boys who usually sell these counterfeits do not generally subscribe to or read the philatelic papers. There is another class of

counterfeits that are getting more common daily, and we do not think that the attention of the public has yet been called to them; we allude to stamps printed from the dies used for illustrating stamp magazines.

For some time past all the stamps issued during the month have been engraved on the Continent, and electrotypes of them supplied to the different publishers, who add to them engravings of their own when they obtain any rarity worth illustrating. This plan has the advantage of diffusing accurate representations of new issues all over the world much sooner than they could otherwise be laid before the stamp-collecting fraternity.

But it is a great drawback, inasmuch as it distributes a number of accurate dies of different stamps into so many hands that it is impossible to find out who has used them dishonestly.

It requires but little brains for anyone to write to some publisher and order a few electrotypes of engravings "to illustrate a price-list with," and then print them in the correct colours, cut off the representation of the perforation, gum and post-mark them, and then sell them as genuine. It would well repay the trouble to compare any doubtful stamp with the illustration of it in any stamp paper, and if it is found to be from the same die, or exactly the same as the picture

of it, you may be sure it is a counterfeit.—*A. J. of Philately.*

POSTAL-CARDS.

The following is the official statement of postal-cards furnished the post-offices named from the period from May 12, 1873, to May 11, 1874, inclusive: Number of cards—New York, 12,500,000; Boston, 6,102,000; Chicago, 5,200,000; Philadelphia, 5,000,000; St. Louis, 3,600,000; Cincinnati, 2,300,000; Baltimore, 1,875,000; Buffalo, 1,300,000; San Francisco, 1,400,000; Pittsburgh, 1,300,000; Washington, 1,175,000; Detroit, 1,150,000; Louisville, 1,000,000; Cleveland, 956,000; Milwaukee, 830,000; Indianapolis, 720,000; aggregate, 46,578,000.

The whole number of postal-cards furnished the post-offices throughout the United States for the year ending May 11, was 113,662,000. The estimate by the Department for the first year was 100,000,000.

CONFEDERATE LOCALS.

By "B. Ware"

In the early part of the war, the post-masters of the principle cities of the south, finding it impossible to carry on the post-office without stamps, issued them on their own responsibility until a regular set could be engraved; and as the majority of them were in use but a very short

time, they have become very scarce, and genuine specimens are very hard obtain.

There are a large number of so called Confederate Locals, that were never issued by the post-masters, but by some swindling dealer, who thought he could deceive the stamp collectors by them. The following cities are the only one's that issued stamps: Athens, Baton Rouge, Charleston, Columbia, Fredericksburg, Greenville, Kingston, Knoxville, Livingston, Lynchburgh, Macon, Madison, Marion, Memphis, Mobile, Nashville, New Orleans, Petersburg, Pleasant Shade, Rheaton, and Uniontown.

The only values issued by any of the above named cities are 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, and 20cents



We give illustrations of four of the rarest one's. Genuine copies of the Greenville, have been sold for fifty dollars each, and of Livingston forty dollars each.

The Stamp Advertiser.

G. C. Ledyard Jr. Editor.

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1 copy one year.....	50
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1 copy one year Abroad.....	2s

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1 inch two months.....	\$1.50
1 column one month.....	4.00
1 line, one month.....	10

Address: G. C. Ledyard Jr.
29 Twenty-fifth Street,
Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE.

We are obliged to issue the April, and May numbers in one, owing to the fact that the Editor met with a serious accident which layed him up for several weeks, and was unable to attend to the necessary work.

Our Stamp Exchange.

Names and addresses of subscribers, inserted under this head free.

JOHN B. SEWELL JR. 327 Main St. Buffalo, N. Y. has for exchange U.S. Revenue, and Postage stamps also some rare foreign stamps.

H.H. COLLINS, Box 693 Portland Me. duplicate U. S. postage, official, and revenue. Also foreign postage, and revenue for exchange.

E.R.-P.O.Box 1419 San Francisco, Cal. has for exchange a number of used 3 and 6c Treasury, and Navy, Dept. stamps, will exchange for Confederate States, or rare foreign stamps.

WALTER LEE BROWN, Box 1915 Evanston, Ill. would like to correspond with revenue stamp collectors.

MITCHELL CARRETT, Box 65 Nantucket, Mass. wants U.S. and foreign stamps.

To the first 15 persons who send us 50cts for a years subscription to the Stamp Advertiser, we will present with a ticket numbered, and when all the tickets are given away, duplicates will be placed in a box, fourteen will be drawn out, and the fifteenth, will be entitled to the Microscope, which will show Eels in Vinegar, Animals in Water, The Golden Marrow of a Hair, etc. Send along your subscription on receipt of this, as there will be only 15 tickets given away, you stand a good chance of getting it.

Our Information Box.

B. WARE. Accept our thanks.

EUGENE. The set of Hongkong, and St. Lucia are counterfeits. Where did you obtain them?

FRANK. We have no Hamburg Locals, as we think they are counterfeit. The Shanghai is called a reprint.

Ralph, we do not want any at present. S. C. send on the stamp for inspection; we can not tell by description. N. Hilger. Do not fear that the paper will "bust" we have too many subscribers.

Herman. the Dutch Indies are counterfeit; the rest are genuine "Hero" there is no sense to your article, try again. Sam, we do not pay postage on 10 cent orders

Luxemburg stamp
this month.

An unused stamp
is given away
monthly to each
subscriber.

All advertisements, and articles intended for insertion in the June number of this paper, should be sent immediately, as it is our intention to have it out by the 20th.

LOOK!

Boys, we will give ten cents for every subscriber that is sent us in clubs of not less than three; or we will give a Stamp Album for four subscribers. A package Decalcomanie for two subscribers A Stamp Dealers Directory for two subscribers. Any of Oliver Optics Books for ten subscribers. Any of our 25c packets for two subscribers. A microscope for fifteen subscribers. A handsome knife for ten subscribers. Oliver Optics magazine for twenty sub-

sscribers. A pack of beautifully printed visiting cards for two subscribers. &c. &c.

Try at once to raise a club and we are sure you will be successful. Back numbers can always be had.

Send 3c stamp for 3 specimen copies, and ten subscription blanks to raise a club with.

Send all amounts over \$2 by Post Office Order, or Registered Letter, at our expense.

NOTICE!

Over one hundred applications for specimen copies were received last month, on Post-Cards; all of which went to the Waste Basket.

No specimen copies will be sent out, unless the order is accompanied by a 3c stamp.

To the person sending us the largest list of stamp issuing countries, made up from the following letters, we will give a 1c Confederate States stamp.

C-P-U-S-I-T-A-F-N-R-E-L-Y-V
M-D-O-B.

A letter can not be used more than twice in the same word.

What is the difference between the U.S. 1c stamp, and a letter after it is posted? —The one is one *cent*, and the other is one *sent*.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ sch and 3 sch first issue of Bergendorf, were in circulation only eleven days.

THE POINT OF HONOR,

-OR-

THE WRECK OF THE NEPTUNE.

(Continued.)

"Thank you Mr. Desmond," replied the English captain; "but I shall not require your assistance.

Lieutenant Arguellas, you may as well remain. I am no duellist, and shall not fight M. Dupont."

"What does he say?" exclaimed the lieutenant, gazing with stupid bewilderment round the circle. "Not fight!"

The Anglo-Saxon blood, I saw, flush as hotly in the veins of the Americans as it did in mine at this exhibition of the white feather by one of our race.

"Not fight, Captain Starkey!" said Mr. Desmond with grave earnestness after a painful pause: "you whose name is in the list of the British royal navy say this! you must be jesting!"

"I am perfectly serious—I am opposed to duelling upon principle."

"A coward upon principle!" fairly screamed Dupont, with mocking fury, and at the same time shaking his clenched fist at the Englishman.

The degrading epithet stung like a serpent. A gleam of fierce passion broke out of Captain Starkey's dark eyes, and he made a step towards Dupont, but resolutely checked himself.

"Well, it must be borne! I was

wrong to offer you personal violence, although your impertinence certainly deserved rebuke.

Still, I repeat I will not fight with you."

"But you *shall* give my friend satisfaction!" exclaimed Lieutenant Arguellas, who was as much excited as Dupont; "or by Heaven I will post you as a dastard not only through this island but Jamaica!"

Captain Starkey for answer to this menace coolly rang the *sonnette*, and desired the slave who answered it to inform Senora Arguellas that he was about to leave, and wished to see her.

"The brave Englishman is about to place himself under the protection of your aunts petticoats Alphonso!" shouted Dupont with triumphant mockery.

"I almost doubt whether Mr. Starkey is an Englishman," exclaimed Mr. Desmond who, as well as his two friends, was getting pretty much incensed: "but at all events, as my father and mother were born and raised in the old country, if you presume to insinuate that!"

Senora Arguellas at this moment approached, and the irate American with some difficulty restrained himself. The lady appeared surprised at the strange aspect of the company she had so lately left. She however at the request of the captain, instantly led the way into the house, leaving the rest of the visitors, as the

French say, *plantes la*. Ten minutes afterwards we were informed that Captain Starkey had left the house, after impressing upon Senora Arguellas that the *Neptune* would sail the next morning precisely at nine o'clock. A renewed torrent of rage, contempt, and scorn broke forth at this announcement, and a duel at one time seemed inevitable between Lieutenant Arguellas, and Mr. Desmond, the last-named gentleman manifesting great anxiety to shoot somebody or other in vindication of his Angolo-Saxon lineage. This however was overruled, and the party broke up in angry disorder.

We were all on board by the appointed time on the following morning, Captain Starkey received us with civil indifference, and I noticed that the elaborate sneers which sat upon the countenances of Dupont and the lieutenant did not appear in the slightest degree to ruffle or affect him; but the averted eye and scornful air of Donna Antonia as she passed with Senora Arguellas towards the cabin, drawing her mantilla tightly round her as she swept by, as if—so I perhaps wrongfully interpreted the action—it would be soiled by contact with a poltroon, visibly touched him—only, however, for a few brief moments. The expression of pain quickly vanished, and his countenance was as cold and stern as before. There was, albeit, it

was soon found, a limit to this, it seemed, contemptuous forbearance. Dupont, approaching him, gave his thought audible expression, exclaiming, loud enough for several of the crew to hear, and looking steadily in the captain's face: "*Lache!*" He would have turned away, but was arrested by a gripe of steel. "*Ecoutez, monsieur,*" said Captain Starkey: "individually, I hold for nothing whatever you may say; but I am captain and king of this ship, and I will permit no one to beard me before the crew, and thereby lessen my authority over them. Do you presume again to do so, and I will put you in solitary confinement, perhaps in irons, till we arrive at Jamaica." He then threw off his startled auditor, and walked forwards. The passengers, colored as well as white, were all on board; the anchor, already apeak, was brought home; the bows of the ship fell slowly off, and we were in a few moments running before the wind, though but a faint one, for Point Morant.

No one could be many hours on board the *Neptune* without being fully satisfied that, however deficient in duelling courage her captain might be, he was a thorough seaman, and that his crew—about a dozen of as fine fellows as I have ever seen—were under the most perfect discipline and command. The service of the vessel was carried on as noiselessly and regularly as on board a

ship of war; and a sense of confidence, that should a tempest or other sea-peril overtake us, every reliance might be placed in the professional skill and energy of Captain Starkey, was soon openly or tacitly acknowledged by all on board. The weather throughout happily continued fine, but the wind was light and variable, so that for several days after we had sighted the blue mountains of Jamaica, we scarcely appeared to diminish the distance between them and us. At last the wind again blew steadily from the north-west, and we gradually neared Point Morant. We passed it, and and opened up the bay at about two o'clock in the morning, when the voyage might be said to be over. This was a great relief to the cabin passengers—far beyond the ordinary pleasure to land-folk of escaping from the tedium of confinement on shipboard.

There was a constraint in the behavior of everybody that was exceedingly unpleasant. The captain presided at the table with freezing civility; the conversation, if such it would be called, was usually restricted to monosyllables; and we were all very heartily glad that we had eaten our last dinner on the *Neptune*. When we doubled Point Morant, all the passengers except myself were in bed, and a quarter of an hour afterwards Captain Starkey went below, and was soon busy, I understood, with papers in his cabin

For my part I was too excited for sleep, and I continued to pace the deck fore and aft with Hawkins, the first mate, whose watch it was, eagerly observant of the lights on the well-known shore, that I left so many months before with but faint hopes of seeing it again. As I thus gazed landward a bright gleam, as of crimson moonlight, shot across the dark sea, and turning quickly round, I saw that it was caused by a tall jet of flame shooting up from the main hatchway, which two seamen, for some purpose or other, had at that moment partially opened. In my still weak state, the terror of the sight—for the recollection of the barrels of powder on board flashed instantly across my mind—for several moments completely stunned me, and but that I caught instinctively at the rattlings, I should have fallen prostrated on the deck.

A wild outcry of "Fire! fire!"—the most fearful cry that can be heard at sea—mingled with and heightened the dizzy ringing in my brain, and I was barely sufficiently conscious to discern, amidst the runnings to and fro, and the incoherent exclaiming of the crew, the sinewy, athletic figure of the captain leap up, as it were, from the companion-ladder to the deck, and with his trumpet voice command immediate silence instantly followed by the order again to batten down the blazing hatchway.

(*To be continued.*)

THE STAMP ADVERTISER.

Devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

VOL. 3.

CHICAGO, JUNE 1874.

NO. 4.

STAMP COLLECTING.

Its Origin, Progress and Future.

In 3 parts.

By W. Harry Bruce.

PART II. ITS PROGRESS.—The progress and magnitude that this pleasant pastime has attained in one decade, is astonishing.

Nowhere in the annals of amateurdom can we find a record of any innovation that so completely entranced the youth of a civilized world, as did that of stamp collecting. It does not curry favor alone in the marts of Great Britain or the Metropolitan cities of America, but at the present day its votaries may be met with in the most distant parts of the earth. Among our antipodal relations this amusement is not unknown, on contrary the colonies of Oceanica can boast of many an experienced collector.

In the lands of the Mediterranean, in all the Empires, States and Dutchies of Continental Europe, in the tropical cities of South America, and even in the semi-civilized towns and villages of the far distant west, is to be

met the postage stamp collector.

And the pursuit is not confined to young lads alone, not by any means, although they are the majority by large numbers, for but few lads when they have grown to man's estate, and have to battle with the wars of life can find time to devote to pleasures of this nature. But do they destroy their collections? No indeed. We know of many gentlemen in this city, now following up some commercial pursuit, who ten years ago were foremost among their contemporary collectors, and who now show with pleasure to the "visitor," the handsome results of their youthful tastes and labors.

And are these men likely to deprecate the inculcation of such tastes in their children? On the contrary, they for the most part foster and applaud the desire, for its principles are taste and cleanliness; and its lessons, political and historical, as well as geographical. The young ladies of Canada and the United States, have also evinced considerable interest in the subject, and although their ranks are as yet thin, they are

rapidly gaining strength' and of course the pastime advancing in favor proportionately.

True the great excitement attendant upon its first inception, has greatly subsided and hundreds of collectors of the spasmodic class, have fallen back again to await the introduction of some other novelty. But the philatic world cares not, its members can still be numbered by the hundred thousand, and while it has such advocates as Pemberton, Earee, Dr. Gray, P. Mahe etc., and such collectors as the Prince of Wales, Baron de Rothschild, etc., to support it, will so continue.

We do not say that stamp collecting is as popular to-day as it was ten years ago, nor could any one expect it to be: it was then in its infancy and was something new, and of course took the fancy of every young lad; but we do hold that its roll to-day shows *men* that never graced its scroll a decade ago, and that it has become established in the hearts of the youthful generation for all time, and that instead of being cast aside like a toy which had been broken and thus deprived of its principle beauty, but will be treasured up for generations and always have its niche in the temple of boyhood's pleasure.

(Part III in July No.)

We want agents for the Stamp Advertiser, in every city in the Union. 25 per cent allowed.

THE RUSSIAN LOCALS.

By L. W. Durbin.

All who have read the lists of newly issued stamps which appear in philatic papers, must have noticed the frequent descriptions of Russian Locals; and as there are some who attempt to cry them down, it may be of interest to the readers of *The Stamp Advertiser* to know just what the Russian Local stamps are, and to be assured that they are perfectly authentic. The two principal arguments brought forward by those who profess to believe them humbugs, are (1) that applications to the postmasters of various towns, have been returned with the statement that no such stamps exist, and (2) that none of them have ever been seen cancelled. Russia is divided into provinces, or "governments" and these are sub-divided into districts, or circuits, precisely as our country is divided into states and counties. The imperial post carries the mails to points on post-roads only, and as Russia is of vast extent, with few rail roads there are many places not reached by the government mail carriers.

Many of our readers have probably been at small country post-offices. If so they will have noticed that the people living near come to that post-office for their mail, Uncle Sam not agreeing to carry it nearer to their

homes than the established office on the post road. Russia, as before remarked, has few railroads, and fewer post roads and post-offices than we have. and therefore many towns lie off the post-roads, at too great a distance for their inhabitants to go for their mails. Now in order to have a responsible mode of conveying mail matter from the government office to these towns, and also between places not on post routes, in many of the districts or circuits, local post's have been established. These local post's are under the control and direction of the local counts, who alone supply the stamps. Hence it is not wonderful that post-masters may not be familiar with these stamps, since they, nor the government office's supply them.

That these locals have the sanction of the government, making them authentic, is proven by the following extract from the *St. Petersburg Exchange News* the organ of the Russian Post-Office.

"The local post has the right to receive from the post-office, for delivery throughout the circuits, letters, newspapers, magazines, etc., and to convey all sorts of correspondence between villages of circuits which are deprived of postal communication * * *. The local posts are not prohibited from issuing their own postage stamps, but on the condition that the stamps have

nothing in common in their design with the postage stamps of the government post."

We do not consider the second argument against these stamps of any force. On the contrary, as nearly all counterfeit stamps have a cancelling mark on them to give them a genuine appearance, the fact that these Russian Locals that have come over without such might be an argument in their favor. But as these stamps are purely locals, and of no value to prepay postage outside of the circuit, for which they are issued, it is not astonishing that used specimens are rarely if ever seen.



Names and addresses of subscribers, inserted under this head free.

Fred B. Hayes, Box, 364 Dover, N. H., would like to correspond with both foreign and revenue stamp collectors.

G. C. Ledyard Jr. 29-25th Street, Chicago. will give good prices in exchange for rare stamps.

We have received 23 answers to the puzzle which was given in last issue; the largest list, 55, was sent by Edward Roemer of San Francisco, Cal. We should be pleased to receive an illustrated rebus on the same subject.

The Stamp Advertiser.

G. C. Ledyard Jr. Editor.

TERMS,

1 copy one year,.....	50
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Address: G. C. Ledyard Jr.
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NOTICE.

If this notice is marked it signifies that your subscription has expired, and that we should be pleased to receive your renewal.

An unused
stamp given
to each sub-
scribe
—
Spanish stamp
this month.

The Philatic Herald and Review has been received for June.

The contents is excellent

This month we open a department, entitled *The Rogues Gallery* which we hope will be a great assistance to our young readers,

Now is the time to raise a club for the the Stamp Advertiser lots of boys are making \$1.00 per day.

The Rogues Gallery.

Conducted by W. Harry Bruce, St. John, N. B. to whom all communications should be addressed.

Want of space has hitherto prevented the introduction of this highly important department, but now as that difficulty is obviated, we trust to be to the fore in future, with a full sheet.

In this department we shall advertise not only the dealer in forged stamps, but also the unreliable collector; that class that forget to return sample sheets, defraud the wholesale dealer of his just due, etc. and we warn all such, that we shall show no favor, no matter what the position of the defaulter, we shall proclaim him. One of the most noted dealers in forgeries in the European Continent, and doing a large American trade, is ENGELHARDT FOHL, RIESA, SAXONY. Another notorious firm of swindlers is that of GIAVONNI BROS. FLORENCE, ITALY. In England the following are for the most part well known although we introduce a few strangers, hitherto unknown as swindlers. SIDNEY THOMPSON & CO. GEORGE YARD, HULL. W. CHASTON & CO. 6 MALTA ST., LIVERPOOL, offer Packets of 400 stamps, containing Montevideo, Bolivia, &c. all guaranteed genuine (what fools they must think collectors are) at one shilling, twenty-four cents, each packet.

JAMES THOMPSON, 182 NORTH ST. GLASGOW. offers 60 stamps for 4d-eight cents-the genuine of which could not be purchased singly at less than that price each C.T.ROBINSON, GARNET-HILL ST. GLASGOW, has also earned for himself a reputation in this line.

CHAS H. CALVERT & Co. of DENINGHAM ST. HULL, and CLAYBOURN, DIXON & Co. 29 TRINITY ST. HULL. also ply a lucrative trade, in those spurious articles.

MESS SPIRO BROS. of HAMBURG, are a noted firm. C.H. HILL GORDON ST. GLASGOW, and J. BELL GORDON, 181 CROWN ST. GLASGOW, offer stamps of Guatemala, Honduras, Orange States, etc. at one penny each; guaranteed.

On our own side of the Atlantic, we find SAMUEL ALLAN TAYLOR, 81 WASHINGTON ST. BOSTON, and FRANK TRIFET, ROOM 12. 99 COURT ST. BOSTON, disgracing the profession. Among unreliable, and unprincipled dealers, we may close the present article by classing DR. G. A STOCKWELL late of PORT HURON, MICH., and ROBT. WENSIVE. No. 2 ALLSTON PLACE. BOSTON. MASS. We can substantiate our charges in every case, and in conclusion we would ask the assistance of all true collectors in eradicating this great nuisance.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of The Stamp Advertiser.
Dear Sir:

In the January number of your paper, my name and

address were given in the Stamp Exchange, as wishing to correspond with revenue stamp collectors. In answer to this, I received in February a postal card from a person signing himself *H. C. Hanford, Box 693 Portland, Me.*

He desired me to send him some foreign revenue stamps for exchange, and that he would send me their value in duplicates

I sent him a lot, and from that time till now, I have not heard from him, though I have written to him since. I should have let it go, if I had not noticed in the Stamp Exchange for May. that a correspondent *H.H. Collins* (the initials are the same, you see, only transposed) *Box 693 Portland, Me.* desires to exchange with stamp collectors. I believe he is a sharper, and because I do not want any more collectors victimised by him, I send you this, and unless he comes forward explains his conduct and his double name, I want all collectors to give him a wide berth.

Yours Respectfully,

WALTER L. BROWN.

Our Information Box.

George. Except our thanks for the information. The stamps are genuine. *F.H.H.* The 1c Confederate is worth 10c the 2c is worth 5c *Henry.* The Stamp Exchange is for subscribers only. *E.M.* We have an agent in Toledo.

THE POINT OF HONOR,
—OR—
THE WRECK OF THE NEPTUNE.

(Continued.)

This, with his own assistance, was promptly effected, and then he disappeared down the fore-castle. The two or three minutes he was gone—it could scarcely have been more than that—seemed interminable and so completely did it appear to be recognized that our fate must depend upon his judgement and vigor, that not a word was spoken, nor a finger I think moved, till he reappeared already scorched and blackened by the fire, and dragging up what seemed a dead body in his arms.

He threw his burden on the deck, and passing softly where Hawkins stood, said in a low, hurried whisper, but audible to me:

"Run down and rouse the passengers, and bring my pistols from the cabin-locker. Quick! Eternity hangs on the loss of a moment." Then turning to the startled but attentive seamen, he said in a rapid but firm voice: "You well know, men, that I would not on any occasion or for any motive deceive you. Listen, then, attentively. Yon drunken brute—he is Lieutenant Arguellas' servant—has fired with his candle the spir-its he was stealing, and the hold is a mass of fire which it is useless to waste one precious moment in attempting to extinguish."

A cry of rage and terror burst from the crew, and they sprang impulsively towards the boats, but the captain's authoritative voice at once arrested their step.

"Hear me out, will you? Hurry and confusion will destroy us all, but with courage and steadiness every soul on board may be saved before the flames can reach the powder. And remember," he added, as he took his pistols from Hawkins and cocked one of them, "that I will send a bullet after any man who disobeys me, and I seldom miss my aim. Now, then to your work—steadily, and with a will!"

It was marvellous to observe the influence his bold, confident, and commanding bearing and words had upon the men. The panic-terror that had seized them gave place to energetic resolution, and in an incredibly short space of time the boats were in the water. "Well done, my fine fellows! There is plenty of time I again repeat. Four of you"(and he named them)"remain with me. Three others jump into each of the large boats, two into the small ones, and bring them round to landward side of the ship.

A rush would swamp the boats, and we shall be able to keep only one gangway clear."

The passengers were by this this time rushing upon deck half-clad, and in a state of the wildest terror, for they all knew there was a large quantity of gunpow-

der on board. The instant the boats touched the starboard side of the bark, the men, white as well as colored, forced their way with frenzied eagerness before the women and children—careless apparently, whom they sacrificed so that they might themselves leap to the shelter of the boats from the fiery volcano raging beneath their feet. Captain Starkey, aided by the four athletic seamen he had selected for the duty hurled them fiercely back.

"Back, back!" he shouted. "We must have funeral order here—first the women and children, next the old men. Hand Senora Arguellas along; next, the young lady her daughter; quick!"

As Donna Antonia more dead than alive, was about to be lifted into the boat, a gush of flame burst up through the main hatchway with the roar of an explosion; a tumultuous cry burst from the frenzied passengers, and they jostled each other with frightful violence in their efforts to reach the gangway. Dupont forced his way through the lane of seamen with the energy of a madman, and pressed so suddenly upon Antonia that, but for the utmost exertion of the captain's herculean strength, she must have been precipitated into the water.

"Back, unmanly dastard! back, dog!" roared Captain Starkey, terribly excited by lady's danger; and a moment after, seizing Dupont fiercely by the collar, he ad-

ded: "or if you will, look there but for a moment," and pointed with his pistol-hand to the fins of several sharks plainly visible in the glaring light at but a few yards' distance from the ship.

"Men," he added, "let whoever presses out of his turn fall into the water."

"Ay, ay, sir!" was the prompt mechanical response.

This terrible menace instantly restored order; the colored women and children were next embarked, and the boat appeared full.

"Pull off" was the order; "you are deep enough for safety"

A cry, faint as the wail of a child, arose in the boat. It was heard and understood.

"Stay one moment; pass along Senor Arguellas. Now, then, off with you, and be smart!"

The next boat was quickly loaded; the colored lads and men, all but one, and the three Americans, went in her.

"You are a noble fellow," said Mr. Desmond, pausing an instant and catching at the captain's hand; "and I was but a fool to"—

"Pass on" was the reply "there is no time to bandy compliments" The order to shove off had passed the captain's lips when his glance chanced to light upon me, as I leaned, dumb with terror, just behind him against the vessel's bulwarks.

"Hold on a moment!" he cried. "Here is a youngster whose wei-

ght will not hurt you;" and he fairly lifted me over, and dropped me into the boat, whispering as he did so: "Remember me, Ned, to your father and mother should I not see them again"

There was now only the small boat, capable of safely containing but eight passengers, and how, it was whispered among us—how, in addition to the two seamen already in her, can she take off Lieut. Arguellas, M. Dupont, the remaining colored man, the four seamen, and Captain Starkey? They were, however, all speedily embarked except the captain.

"Can she bear another?" he asked, and although his voice was firm as ever, his countenance I noticed, was ashy pale, yet full as ever of unswerving resolution.

"We must, and will, sir, since it's you; but we are dangerously over crowded now, especially with you ugly customers swimming round us."

"Stay one moment; I cannot quit the ship whilst there's a living soule on board." He stepped hastily forward, and presently reappeared at the gangway with the still senseless body of the lieutenant's servant in his arms, and dropped it over the side into the boat. There was a cry of indignation, but it was of no avail. The boat's rope the next instant was cast into the water. "Now pull for your lives!" The oars, from the in-

stinct of self-preservation instantly fell into the water, and the boat sprang off.

Captain Starkey, now that all except himself were off the burning ship, gazed eagerly with eyes shaded with his hands in direction of the shore. Presently he hailed the headmost boat.

"We must have been seen from the shore long ago, and pilot-boats ought to be coming out, though I don't see any. If you meet one, bid him be smart; there may be chance yet."

All this scene, this long agony which has taken me so many words to depict very imperfectly from my own recollection, and those of others, only lasted, I was afterwards assured by Mr. Desmand, eight minutes from the embarkation of Senora Arguellas till the last boat left the ill-fated *Neptune*.

Never shall I forget the frightful sublimity of the spectacle presented by the flaming ship, the sole object, save ourselves, discernible amidst the vast and heaving darkness, if I may use the term, of the night and ocean, coupled as it was with the dreadful thought that the heroic man to whose firmness and presence of mind we all owed our safety was inevitably doomed to perish.

(To be concluded.)

We should be pleased to receive an original short story of about 1000 words, for the August No.

THE STAMP ADVERTISER.

Devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

VOL. 3.

CHICAGO, JULY 1874.

NO. 5.

STAMP COLLECTING.

Its Origin. Progress and Future.

In 3. parts.

By W. Harry Bruce.

PART III ITS FUTURE. In predicting the future, as open to Philately, we undertake the pronouncing of an opinion upon a subject that has been most extensively and scientifically handled by some of the oldest philatelists in the land. We do more than give an opinion, we hazard a prophecy on the future, a guess of the "to come." Would that our most fervent wish should become a reality, and that the collectors of coming years, should so far eclipse those of the past, as to put to shame the careless, semi-interested collector of to-day.

The prosperity and advancement or degeneracy and ultimate dissolution of stamp collecting, lies entirely in the hands of the collector of the present.

For years past the Philatelic connoisseur has seen the gradual decay of this amusement, has watched each flickering lamp as it went out, leaving the world

(philatelic) one advocate less, and yet was powerless to avert the threatened dissolution. And why did this flickering light go out? why was this and then that valuable journal numbered as of the past? The lamps wanted oil; the paper wanted nourishment, it lacked support. And who was the party whose support it required, whose interest it served, if not the stamp collector? Perhaps a few with more money than brains, will continue to cater for the notoriety of the thing, after the undertaking has ceased to meet its expenses, but it can not last long, and with its death what becomes of the stamp collector and the pursuit of stamp collecting? Does he think he can still carry on his enjoyment thereof? Perhaps he can for a short time, new stamps will continue to appear in the market, he has no space allotted for them in his album, or perhaps the name or value is not expressed on the face, he consequently puts it in where he has the space. A few years hence and his collection will be a collection still, certainly. But what a choice one! How a glance will

ful ad-mixture of colors(?) what valuable specimens(counterfeits) how exquisitely mounted(?) and what a nice album too(?).

This is what the future *can* be made, but is it what it *will* be made? Collectors wake up! don't let the pastime that has afforded you recreation during the many dreary winter evenings and drizzly darksome summer nights, and that has occasioned so much use of the birch in the school room, while at the same time enlightening you in History, Biography, Geography, etc. don't let it perish in oblivion which it will most assuredly do, and that ere long, unless you support it more earnestly and substantially. There is but one way to brighten the skies of philately for the future, and insure that establishment for it, which is the heart desire of every true timbrophilist.

Support the Stamp periodicals, *a tout prix*, it is your first duty; without them the dealer can not advertise his wares, the collector does not know where to make his purchase, who is reliable or who is a swindler, and will finally give up in disgust, or, more properly, despair and disappointment. We have placed the subject before you, just as it appears to us at present; follow our suggestions and we predict a most brilliant future for our science: pass them unheeded by, and a few years hence will find it consigned

forever to posterity.

A SUGGESTION TO BEGINNERS.

Catalogues are becoming so elaborate, so much has been written in the Magazines about complete collections, and the numerous albums with specially designed spaces contain so many spaces that look bad, and are very difficult to fill with genuine stamps, that hardly has the beginner learned what can be collected before he becomes discouraged and gives up in despair.

More than one collector has examined an elaborate album and disheartened said "I can never get all those stamps."

I want to suggest that to most persons and for most purposes, completeness is not the index of the value or the chief interest of collection. Almost every large collection contains one or more specimens that few rivals can boast of, almost every collector has a plan of his own, tried by which every other collection is wanting in some particular, and so it can hardly be said that any complete collection exists.

Leave then to older and more experienced collectors the idea of being scientific and thorough, and encourage beginners to attempt less until they acquire a taste for collecting which once really gained is seldom lost, and sooner or later develops the beginner into a veteran.

The beginner requires all

that encouragement and enthusiasm which comes from the sympathy and admiration of his own collecting as well as his collecting friends. Most persons are first attracted to stamps by their beauty and variety of design, and therefore I would suggest to young collectors, not to begin with an expensive album with specially designed spaces and elaborate Catalogues which for a long while rather show wherein the collection is deficient than serve to guide its possessor, but begin with an album as capacious as will, but simply ruled in squares, the names of the countries printed or written in neatly and no other printing matter, unless it be a title page.

Mount your stamps neatly so that they may be afterwards removed if you aspire to higher things hereafter. There are many ways of doing this, perhaps the system of using timbrophillets so called, is the best at first.

So arranged you will be spared many discouraging remarks such as "why dont you get this and that space filled?" for then there will be nothing to suggest them.

At first you will collect only unused stamps of low value. A large number of these are obtainable at very moderate prices; they present most of the peculiarities of perforation, paper, watermark, design and engraving, and from them a large part of the characteristics of stamps

can be studied out, and the habit of examination acquired with such knowledge as will save you much vexation, expense and annoyance from those pests of young collectors counterfeits and forgeries. Such a collection will be very attractive and interesting, not only to you but your friends; and as most who do not collect are ignorant of the existence of the higher values of their own country, you will receive only encouragement and admiration, and hear few discouraging remarks.

Having thus laid a foundation not only of a collection, but also knowledge with which to progress, you may next branch out into a wider field and by the time you have filled your first album, will have most likely gained sufficient experience, and a strong enough liking for the pursuit, to try the most expensive album published. If you like our plan, try it. T.

CORRECTION.

An error was committed in turning the first page; the printer left out a line. It should read: How a glance would delight his friends such an ad-mixture of colors(?)

Ledyard's Monthly Circular for August contains a list of single stamps, with the prices marked VERY low. Dont fail to send 1c stamp for it, and save money.

The Stamp Advertiser.

G. C. Ledyard Jr. Editor.

TERMS,

1 copy one year,.....	50
1 copy six months.....	30
1 copy one year Abroad.....	2s

ADVERTISEMENTS,

1 inch. one month.....	\$1.00
1 inch two months.....	\$1.50
1 column one month.....	4.00
1 line, one month.....	10

Address: G. C. Ledyard Jr.

29 Twenty-fifth Street,

Chicago, Ill.

We should be pleased to receive an original article from any of our readers, on any subject connected with stamp collecting. They must be long enough to occupy one page, and not to exceed two.

An unused
stamp given
to each sub-
scriber.

Our Information Box.

B. Ware. article received. The stamps do not amount to much; they were scarce, but have become quite common of late.

E.M. The dealer is reliable as far as we know. *General,* we have not the time at present, to accom-

odate you. *H. Miner* we have not seen the album you mention, it must be something new.

The Rogues Gallery.

Conducted by W. Harry Bruce, St. John, N. B. to whom all communications should be addressed.

Since our last chapter on this subject, we have been the recipients of letters from numerous collectors, anxious to advertise this person, or that person, who sold them forged stamps, or swindled them out of their pocket money, or in some way wronged them, and it may not surprise many to learn that predominant among those thus charged, we find the names of SAMUEL ALLAN TAYLOR and FRANK TRIFLET of Boston. These young men enjoy such an extensive reputation that we consider it scarcely necessary to warn collectors against purchasing any of their wares, not even if they guarantee them. For although we know them to sell genuine stamps to customers upon whom they cannot palm off counterfeits, yet we also know them to sell bogus stamps as genuine, guaranteed them so. There is also a dealer in Boston, who sends out his name as ROBERT WENSIOE, No. 2 Allston Place. We do not know of his selling counterfeits, but we do know that he is one of these pests to stamp dealers known as "confidence swindlers". We warn

dealers against giving him any credit, as also against the firm of H. W. YEMANS & Co. Detroit, Michigan against whom we can prove similar transactions.

California boasts of a similar character in the person of one HOMER T. SPENCER. Santa Rosa, Sonoma Co. In Continental Europe, those desirous of so doing, can make the acquaintance of MR. LEONARD JANGERS, at Amsterdam, and while there we should also be pleased to introduce them to MR. C. LECHMYER Nirinburg, Bavaria, who will oblige you in any way, even to selling forged stamps for genuine ones.



Names and addresses of subscribers inserted under this head free.

F. DANA, 50 Monument Sq Charlestown, Mass., wishes to exchange foreign stamps.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of The Stamp Advertiser.

Dear Sir:

On opening the June number of your excellent magazine, I was greatly surprised to find myself posted in the "Rogues Gallery" by Mr. Brown. You have heard his side of the story, now please hear mine.

I asked Mr. Brown to send me some revenue stamps, he did so, and on receipt of them I returned him the same number and value

as he sent me. That is all the correspondence I have had with him. He says he has written me since; perhaps he did, but I never received it. I supposed he had received the stamps I sent, and that every thing was all right, till I saw his letter.

In regard to the "double name," that is easily explained. It is very common for dealers and collectors to change names, not for any dishonest purpose, but because by having two names you can get more correspondents.

I have corresponded with a collector in Chicago who writes under two names and have always found him honest; one dealer advertises under two names in your paper. I know of several who have two or more names, but that does not prove they are "sharpers" as Mr. Brown terms me.

I think he has been hasty in writing such a letter, till he wrote me again, as I could have made it right with him.

Hoping that you and the subscribers to your paper will be satisfied with the above, I remain

Yours Respectfully

H. H. COLLINS.

P. W THOMPSON, Box, 346 Washington, D.C. is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisement for this magazine in Washington and vicinity.

Agents wanted for the Stamp Advertiser every where.

THE POINT OF HONOR,
—OR—
THE WRECK OF THE NEPTUNE.

(Continued.)

We had not rowed more than a couple of hundred yards when the flames, leaping up everywhere through the deck, reached the rigging and the few sails set, presenting a complete out-line of the bark and her tracery of masts and yards drawn in lines of fire!

Captain Starkey, not to throw away the chance he spoke of, had gone out to the end of the bowsprit, having first let the jib and foresail go by the run, and was for a brief space safe from the flames; but what was this but a prolongation of the bitterness of death?

The boats continued to increase the distance between them and blazing ship, amidst a dead silence broken only by the measured dip of the oars; and many an eye was turned with intense anxiety shoeward with the hope of descrying the expected pilot. At length a distinct hall—and I felt my heart stop beating at the sound—was heard ahead, lustily responded by the seaman's throats, and presently afterwards a swiftly-propelled pilot boat shot out of the thick darkness ahead, almost immediately followed by another.

"What ship is that?" cried a man standing in the bows of the first boat.

"The *Neptune*, and that is Captain Starkey on the bowsprit!"

I sprang eagerly to my feet, and with all the force I could exert, shouted: "A hundred pounds for the first boat that reaches the ship!"

"That's young Mr. Mainwaring's face and voice!" exclaimed the foremost pilot. "Hurra, then, for the prize!" and away both sped with eager vigor, but unaware certainly of the peril of the task.

In a minute or so another shore-boat came up, and after asking a few questions and seeing how matters stood, remained, and lightened us of a portion of our living cargoes.

We were all three too deep in the water, the small boats perilously. Great God! the terrible suspense we all felt whilst this was going forward. I can scarcely bear even now, to think about it. I shut my eyes, and listened with breathless, palpitating excitement for the explosion that should end all. It came!—at least I thought it did, and I sprang convulsively to my feet.

So sensitive was my brain partly no doubt from recent sickness as well as fright, that I had mistaken the sudden shout of the boats' crews for the dreaded catastrophe. The bowsprit, from the end of which a rope was dangling, was empty! and both pilots, made aware doubtless of the danger, were pulling with the eagerness of fear from the

ship. The cheering among us was renewed again and again, during which I continued to gaze with arrested breath and fascinated stare at the flaming vessel and fleeing pilot-boats.

Suddenly a pyramid of flame shot up from the hold of the ship, followed by a deafening roar.

I fell, or was knocked down, I know not which; the boat rocked as if caught in a fierce eddy; next came the hiss and splash of numerous heavy bodies falling from a great height into the water; and then the blinding glare and stunning uproar were succeeded by a soundless silence and a thick darkness, in which no man could discern his neighbor.

The stillness was broken by a loud, cheerful hail from one of the pilot-boats: we recognized the voice, and the simultaneous and ringing shout which burst from us assured the gallant seaman of our own safety, and how exultingly we all rejoiced in his. Half an hour afterwards we were safely landed; and as the ship and cargo had been specially insured, the only ultimate evil result of this fearful passage in the lives of the passengers and crew of the *Neptune* was a heavy loss to the underwriters.

A piece of plate, at the suggestion of Mr. Desmond and his friends, was subscribed for and presented to Captain Starkey at a public dinner given at Kingston in his honor. In his speech on

returning thanks for the compliment paid him, he explained his motive for resolutely declining to fight a duel with M. Dupont.

"I was very early left an orphan," he said, and was very tenderly reared by a maternal aunt, Mrs.——. Her husband fell in a duel in the second month of wedlock. My aunt continued to live dejectedly on till I had passed my nineteenth year; and so vivid an impression did the patient sorrow of her life make on me—so thoroughly did I learn to loathe and detest the barbarous practice that consigned her to a premature grave, that it scarcely required the solemn promise she obtained from me, as the last sigh trembled on her lips, to make me resolve never, under any circumstances, to fight a duel.

As to my behavior during the unfortunate conflagration of the *Neptune*, which my friend Mr. Desmond has spoken of so flatteringly, I can only say that I did no more than my simple duty in the matter. Both he and I belong to a maritime race, one of whose most peremptory maxim it is that the captain must be the last man to quit or give up his ship.

Besides, I must have been the veriest dastard alive to have quailed in the presence of—that is, in the presence of—circumstances which—in point of fact—that is"—Here Captain Starkey blushed and boggled sadly: he was evidently no orator;

but whether it was the sly significance of Senora Arguellas' countenance, which just then happened to be turned towards him, or the glance he threw at the gallery where Senora Arguellas' grave placidity and Dona Antonia's bright eyes and blushing cheeks encountered him, that so completely put him out, I cannot say; but he continued to stammer painfully, although the company cheered and laughed with great vehemence and uncommon good humor, in order to give him time. He could not recover himself; and after floundering about through a few more unintelligible sentences sat down, evidently very hot and uncomfortable, though amidst a little hurricane of hearty cheers and hilarious laughter.

I have but a few more words to say. Captain Starkey has been long settled at Havana; and Donna Antonia has been just as long Mrs. Starkey. Three little Starkeys have to my knowledge already come to town, and the captain is altogether a rich and prosperous man.

The End.

We shall publish no more continued stories, but should be pleased to receive original short stories from our readers. All intended for publication, should reach this office by the 10th of August.

A MILLION OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

Oct. 1, 1872, a young lady of Middletown, Ct., set about the collection of 1,000,000 of postage stamps in two years. Inspired by the absurdity of the enterprise, and the impossibility of its accomplishment, her friends promised all sorts of things when she achieved the million.

This she rather resented, and it set her to work with greater determination than ever. She is now on the three last months of the allotted time, and has gathered 900,000 stamps. The friends who promised her gifts when she had gathered a million begin to weaken, and are inquiring about the probable price of silks, ponies, phaetons, diamonds, and watches, all of which were named as prizes to be awarded when the feat was accomplished.

LETTERS which go wandering all over the country for an owner are often sent astray by the carelessness of the correspondents. The March record of the dead letter office at Washington shows the reception of 354,967 dead letters, of which 218,994 were not delivered, from improper address or other error; 40,467 letters were held for postage; 20,466 were hotel and fictitious letters, while 21,231 returned to the writers during the month, 2,717 contained money, 1,930 valuables, and 1,347 property of various kinds.

THE STAMP ADVERTISER.

Devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

VOL. 3

CHICAGO AUGUST, 1874.

No. 6

REPRINTS.

By B. Ware.

Of late a great deal has been written concerning reprints whether they should be collected, or cast aside with counterfeits and forgeries. But if we renounced them, many spaces in our albums will be left vacant forever, and our chance of obtaining a complete collection made slim; for collectors who possess original specimens of first issue of Natal, and B. Guiana are few and far between. Why should they be cast aside? are they not printed from the original dies, on the same quality of paper, and generally in the same shade of color? We consider them perfectly authentic but those who term them worthless have for their only argument, that they were not intended to prepay postage, only for the stamp collector.

We do not pretend to say that a reprint is just as desirable as a genuine impression, far from it; but we do think they should be collected when originals are not

obtainable, or when they are sold so high that the young collector can not afford to purchase them, as is the case with the Confederate Locals, of which numerous dealers advertise reprints, but we would advise collectors to have nothing to do with them as we have been informed by good authority that the majority of the plates that the locals were printed from, were destroyed when the regular issue made their appearance. We would also warn collectors against having any thing to do with so called reprints of the first issue of Shanghai. Although some of the oldest, and most reliable dealers of this country believe them to be such, we believe them to be counterfeit.

Counterfeits of reprints are quite as plenty as of genuine stamps; and it requires just as much care in selecting them, if not more; for when an issue has become obsolete, and the plates are cast aside to make room for new ones, by the time they are wanted again for reprints, they are apt to look rough and worn and look even worse than coun-

terfeits. If you decide to collect them, make your purchases only of reliable dealers, so as to be sure you put nothing but genuine ones in your album.

THE POSTAL CARDS.

The Post Office Department has, for some time, contemplated a radical change in the design and character of the postal card, and preparations are in progress which will insure the change during the present quarter.

The present card is printed from steel plates furnished by the department, and while they would have done good work had the product been numbered by thousands instead of millions, as it is, their work has never been satisfactory, not giving uniform impressions.

By direction of Third Assistant Postmaster General, E.W. Barber, designs were recently submitted for a new card and a determination has been reached, subject, perhaps to some variations

Two plates were submitted, in eight different colors. The design which is most favorably received and will doubtless be selected, retains the vignette nearly as on the old card, but the words "United States Postal Card" will be printed in plain letters, and there is to be no scroll work on the card. The direction: "Write the address only on this side, the message on the other." will be printed in white letters on the

narrow border. The ink will be a handsome aniline, or black; the choice is to be determined by the result of thorough experiment.

Bond stock will continue to be used for the material of the card, though the color will probably be lighter; the price of the card and the contract price at which the Morgan Envelope Company furnishes them will remain the same.

The expense of the change, by the way will be borne by the contractors, the contract providing that they should make such changes as the department from time to time should order. The new cards will be ready probably in September. Circulars will be sent to every Postmaster in the Union, notifying him of the change, and to sell all old cards, before ordering new. The manufacturers intend to have 200,000,000 cards ready for the first rush of orders.

The demand of the present cards continues increasing, and the quarter's business will exceed that of any preceding one.

What species of poultry exists in stamps? *Ans:* The "Black Spanish," and "Speckled Hamburg."

Now is the time to raise a club for the Stamp Advertiser. 25 per cent allowed in cash, or we will give a neat stamp album for 6 subscribers, any of our 25c packets for 2 subscribers, etc.

Premium list free for 1c stamp, send at once for it.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Stamp Advertiser.

Dear Sir

It seems a pity that so much of your valuable space, should be taken up with a personal matter like this between Mr. Collins or Hanford and myself, but I do not do it, so much for myself, as for others who may be in the same position.

He makes this statement; "I asked Mr. Brown to send me some revenue stamps, he did so, and on receipt of them I returned him the same number and value as he sent me." I can not answer this any better than by giving a copy of a letter, I received a few days after the publication of your June number.

No. 38 Garden St.,

Cleveland, O. July 8th

Dear Sir.

Having seen the piece you wrote in the "S.A." I take the liberty of writing you. I sent H.C. Hanford some stamps out of my stock, he having said the same to me as to you. I did not hear for a long time, so I mentioned it to him on a card. In a day or so I got a letter from him, saying he had sent them a long time ago. But I do not think he did, do you? So I am glad you said what you did. I remain,

Yours &c.

SAM W. WILLARD.

The above needs no comment. It only remains to say that it seems little queer to say the least, that two letters, sent to different parts of the country, should both have been stolen by the dishon-

est mail clerks.

Yours Respectfully,

WALTER L. BROWN.

If Mr. Collins or Hanford has any more to say in his defence, we should be pleased to publish it in our next issue. (Ed.)



Names and addresses of subscribers inserted under this head free.

M.M. GRIDLEY, Box 1869 Evanston, Ill. Has for sale, or exchange for rare stamp, a large number of Department stamps.

G. C. Ledyard Jr. 29-25th Street Chicago, wants all kinds of South American stamps. Good prices given in cash.

WM. LECKIE Box 8000, Chicago. will give good prices for Department stamps.

Our Information Box.

X.Y.Z. The Rogues Gallery as you will see, is conducted by W. H. Bruce, who looks into each case, very carefully, before inserting the pen picture in this Gallery.

M.S.E. The circulation of this magazine is 1000. We can not insert your "ad" without cash in advance.

A.D. See June No.

The Stamp Advertiser.

G. C. Ledyard Jr. Editor.

TERMS,

1 copy one year.....	50
1 copy six months.....	30
1 copy one year Abroad.....	2s

ADVERTISEMENTS,

1 inch. one month.....	\$1.00
1 inch two months.....	\$1.50
1 column one month.....	4.00
1 line, one month.....	10

Address: G. C. Ledyard Jr.
29 Twenty-fifth Street,
Chicago, Ill.

An unused
stamp given
to each sub-
scriber.

NOTICE. If this notice is marked, it signifies that your subscription has expired, and that we should be pleased to receive your renewal.

It would be a great assistance to us, if contributors, and advertisers would send what they wish inserted in the September number immediately, as we should like to have our Journal out by the 1st instead of the 20th.

Send 1cent stamp for our price-list of single stamps for September, and save money.

The Rogues Gallery.

Conducted by W. Harry Bruce, St. John, N. B. to whom all communications should be addressed.

We have before us this month, several serious charges affecting the honorable standing of some old and hitherto respected stamp dealers in New York, and elsewhere, but we have concluded to let them lay over until next issue, enabling us to make assurance, doubly sure. We wish to give the accused the full benefit of every doubt that may arise, and trust if the parties in question have any explanation to offer, they will do so at once.

It is not our desire to traduce the character of any one; but on the contrary if possible shield it, and for this purpose when a charge is made, make ourselves fully acquainted upon all the incidental points, before pronouncing an opinion. We ask the indulgence of our readers this month, and lay before them the names of a few notorious individuals who have probably heretofore greeted their vision in print. In GLASGOW we find a firm of four young lads, residing in different localities and doubtless sending out their circulars under many different names; the only one of which we find to contain the real name of any of the forgers is that of JOHNSTON & EWING, ELDERSLIE PLACE. The

young lad heading this firm, is a youth of about seventeen summers, his name is Edward and he is the eldest son of C. E. Johnston of the firm of R. E. Constable and Co., Publishers.

Our private correspondent in a conversation with Master Johnston, learned that the stamps sold by him, and his partners were from the manufactory of Engelhardt Fohl, of Riesa, Saxony, and that the sale was most remunerative. Should any of our patrons be victimized by this firm or by any other, in Glasgow, we request that they inform us at once. Another young lad sends out his address as A. P. CARVALLO, 64 COWCADDENS ST. It is scarcely necessary to remark that at the above address no person of this name can be found; we have been unable as yet to learn who the recipient of the letters is, but we trust it will be forth coming in a future issue.

MESS. R. LOUDON & Co. No. 124 WESTGATE ST. GLOUCESTER, ENG. is another notorious gang of dealers in counterfeit stamps they are supposed from the similitude of their chirography and the sameness of their sheets to be one of the same persons who advertise in ROUTLEDGE'S YOUNG GENTLEMANS MAGAZINE, and other periodicals devoted to the English youth, as H. S. STEINEAW, of GLOUCESTER and BERLIN, who offers such Packets as 100 well assorted stamps in a handsome

Album, including set of 5 Sandwich Island, Bolivia, Monte Video, Buenos Ayres, Malta, Java, St Kitts, etc., all for the sum of 30cents. Not one specimen of any of those is genuine. The Album itself is worth at least one shilling, thus giving all those stamps, any one of which are worth from 2d to 6d and upwards for nominal sum of six cents.

Besides this with some of the larger Packets, valued 1s 6d, 2s, etc., is given a Gold plated Chain, Earrings, or some similar enticing gift. Sidney Thompson & Co. in the June issue, should read Sidney Simpson & Co.

W. HARRISON, 4 CASTLE STAIRS, NEWCASTLE-ON-LYNE, as an advertisement in the *Youths of Great Britain*, sends out rare stamps of all kinds on approval, from the same person emanates lists bearing addresses of ALEX. TURNBULL, 2 CLAVERING PLACE, and T. S. WRAITH, P.O. BOX 42, all of which are counterfeits.

We would request of our readers that they keep a blank book and copy there in these names, as the copy of the Stamp Advertiser, may get mislaid, or otherwise lost, and the information is worth saving.

Des Forges & Lawrence, 98 Wisconsin St. Milwaukee, Wis. are authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for this magazine, in Milwaukee, and vicinity.

Our Story Teller.

Original stories solicited from all.

THE RIVAL'S RIDE.

By "Capt. A. H. Scott"

Roland Academy was a private boarding school for young gentlemen, by the Rev. Albert Calver.

It stood on a rocky bluff, over looking the noble Hudson, a few miles above Cornwall.

Early in the spring of 18— my father, being desirous to give me an easy time at study, sent me there to complete my education. Among the many recreations, was that of riding horseback, and to the best rider at the end of the term, would be given a medal. One of the many who sought to gain the prize, was Edwardell. He was the best rider I ever saw. He could throw himself into all sorts of positions, in the saddle, and regain his equilibrium with scarcely an effort.

His only successful competitor was Will Sewall. He could excel Edward in a few swift movements, but was not near as graceful a rider.

A great many speculations, and not a few bets were made, by the schoolfellows, as to which would gain the prize. We were out on the "plateau", one sunny afternoon, showing the numerous feats we could perform: to several visitors, when the attention of

all was drawn towards the rival competitors for the prize. They were riding with might and main towards the bluff.

In a moment we saw what they were about; one of the visitors had offered a second medal to the one who would ride nearest the cliff. The two lads forced their horses on faster and faster, the fires of animosity shooting from their eyes.

I never saw any lad look as revengeful and wicked, as Edward Duewell, at that moment, to think that his rival would dare to compete with him in the enterprise. His whole form was convulsed, his hands clenched the reins in a grip of iron, and we could see that he had determined to win at any cost.

"Desist William," called Rev. Mr. Calver. "for God's sake let him win"

For he saw that a fight was imminent.

"Curse the lad; he shall not win", shouted William in return, as both swept up to the cliff.

"Not win eh?" we heard Edward hiss, and before we could interfere he seized his rival by the throat.

A struggle commenced, but Edward being the strongest of the two, gained the mastery. He raised his comrade high above his head, (for he seemed possessed of superhuman strength,) and flung him over the cliff.

I shall never forget the pale

white face of William as he disappeared over the bluff.

The reaction on part of Edward, was swift; he perceived what he had done in a moment of uncontrollable anger.

"Oh God! I am a murderer, he shrieked in terrible anguish.

Before we could prevent or secure him, he drove his spur deep into the flank of his horse, and forced him over the cliff, dragging the animal of William behind him.

We heard his maniacal laugh as he disappeared from view, and knew that his crime had deprived him of his sense.

"Poor boys, poor boys," said Rev Mr. Calver turning away with a tear in his eye.

We followed him to the house in solemn silence.

The bodies were never recovered, and it is supposed the Hudson carried them to the sea.

Mr Calver gave up his school and moved west.

Should this little sketch meet the eye of any of the witnesses that day, they will agree with me that nothing will be so vividly remembered, by us all, as "THE RIVAL'S RIDE."

THE WIDOW RICHARD.

The widow Richard is an old lady addicted to making "bulls," and is of a piece with the good woman who poured out the coffee to feast upon the grounds.

It was a blunder something of

this character she had just committed, and for which she had come to answer at the police-office. The cause of the hubbub occurred in one of the city post-offices of Paris, where the clerk, whose duty it was to attend to unpaid letters, was suddenly accosted by a woman who rushed in, in great trepidation. The woman was the widow Richard.

"Sir," she exclaimed in a voice trembling with anger, "how does it happen, I should like know, that when one has pre-paid the postage on a letter, the person to whom it is sent is made to pay for it again?"

"How it happens, madam?" cried the clerk, "why it don't happen at all."

"Well, I say it does happen, and what's more, that it happened to day—there!"

"And I tell you again that it is impossible that it should be so."

"But it is a person of my acquaintance to whom I wrote yesterday, and whose letter I pre-paid, who says she had to pay for it too. She was furious about it, and I don't wonder she was; for I wrote to her concerning my own affairs, and she had to pay the postage. It's downright robbery I say!" Thereupon the widow kicked up such a rumpus that it was found to be necessary to call in a policeman, and take her before a magistrate.

Instead of pacifying Madam Richard, this proceeding nearly

threw her into the last degree of exasperation. Although the officer requested her to assume a proper line of conduct, the widow persisted in her fury,—and stamped and screamed most uproariously.

"To be told, too, that I don't know what I done with it!" she cried.

"Done with what?" enquired the magistrate.

"The receipt," answered the widow: "the receipt which proves that I pre-paid the letter."

So saying, she fumbled in all her pockets.

"There, she exclaimed suddenly, 'I've got it! Here it is!'"

And she exhibited triumphantly to the magistrate—what can you imagine? a Postage Stamp!

The poor lady had taken it as a receipt for the money she had paid the clerk, and had treasured it sacredly, instead of sticking it on the letter.

The blunder was duly explained to her amid the laughter of the spectators. She promptly acknowledged her fault, and regretted she had given way to her anger, begged the Court to deal leniently with her, pleading her ignorance as the cause of the storming and abuse of which she stood convicted.

The court took the culprit's general good conduct in consideration, as well as her contrition, and fined her 16 francs only.

THE CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

Just as our July No. was going to press, a slight fire occurred in this city, of which our readers doubtless have had full particulars. This "blaze" destroyed the old church building in which our post-office was temporarily located previous to the completion of their elegant new edifice which will be finished in about four years.

Gen. McArthur, the post-master sometime before the approach of the flames, removed the mails intact to the West Side Branch P.O. without the loss of either a letter or paper, and without any serious delay of the mails.

The entire force of the Post-Office were employed diligently transporting the mails to their present cramped quarters.

The Post-Office Dept. has secured the elegant and commodious "Honore Block" directly opposite their new building.

The workmen have been busily employed in fitting up the former place and the Post-Office will remove there in a few days, when all inconvenience will be at an end. Thus this fire which destroyed millions of dollars worth of property, did not materially injure the immense business of the Chicago Post-Office.

Agents Wanted for the Stamp Advertiser in every city.

THE STAMP ADVERTISER.

Devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

VOL. 3

CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 1874.

No. 7

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

How to arrange them.

W. HARRY BRUCE.

One of the most vexed questions which at present distresses the mind of the advanced collector, is how to properly dispose of his envelope stamps, and although the subject is one that has been fully discussed through various philatelic mediums and the opinions and suggestions of many old and experienced collectors advanced from time to time, yet we do not know of any arrangement as yet proposed that meets the unqualified approval of the class in general, nor do we expect that the few suggestions we make here in will find favor with the many; but as our own collection of envelopes and post-cards, under the arrangement we propose describing, presents a most satisfactory appearance when contrasted with those of any other collection we have as yet seen, and as we believe the idea to be original, we offer them for what ever they may be worth.

Although in the course of the next twelve months some enterprising publisher may find it advantageous and remunerative to place a properly arranged and prepared album in the market, yet such a publication can never be complete, no matter what allowances may be made for subsequent omissions; while this proposed by us, and self-made, will always remain permanent.

The cover of our album is composed of two separate pieces as is that of any ordinary book, (we had them prepared and impressed expressly for the purpose, but as many of our readers who may wish to try this plan, will not care to go to the expense thus necessarily incurred, we may remark that an ordinary letter or invoice file—those employing two covers—will serve the purpose just as well, by merely removing the linen which binds them together, and then following our suggestions.) For size we should say about 10x12 would be most convenient, in this we insert eyelet holes at a distance of about one third of an inch apart. To bind the covers togeth-

er, we employ a piece of leather red or purple calf skin will do, of the same length and breadth as one of the covers, (we use this size so that the album can be made to contain any number of leaves, although if the collector chooses he can use a narrower piece, increasing the size as he adds to the contents) in this we also place eyelets, it is then attached to the covers by means of a narrow piece of ribbon run in and out after the style known as the "backstitch". The covers are of course not bound together until all the folios are properly arranged therein. The leaves should be about 9x11 inches, and perforated at about two thirds of an inch apart. They should be made of two or three sheet, card, or bristol board,, they presenting a much nicer surface than paste board.

Through the uppermost eyelet holes a narrow piece of ribbon is passed, thence through the corresponding punctures on the covers, crossed at the back of the album, then return through the next below, and so on. When the bottom is reached the leaves will be found to be firmly bound together, and yet in such a manner, as to be easily and readily removed or increased at pleasure.

An oblong shape is preferable. In this album we can mount both envelope, and post-card, and advance the following method as the most feasible and simple, that

can be followed. Place your envelope within about half an inch of the top of the sheet and secure it there by means of two narrow slips of thin paper which are placed over the lower corners, and attached to the leaf.

They should hold the corners but very slightly, so that the envelope could be removed, and replaced without tearing the slips; in order the better to secure them, a fine piece of some bright colored ribbon is then attached to the page at the top, drawn down tight over the envelope or card, and similarly attached at the bottom. Thus they can at any time with little or no trouble be removed, examined and replaced again. The envelopes in being thus placed can of course lap over each other, but in placing post cards we would advise that the entire card be shown. In the mounting of the latter the use of a hinge is advisable in fact two would answer better, one at each upper angle, instead of having one to run the entire length, as is the general custom. Another plan mooted for arranging post-cards in this style of an album, is to attach the card by the four corners, by cutting the leaf through and inserting each corner, but we do not approve of this plan, as it spoils the looks of the page.

We have many suggestions to offer our young friends relative to the collecting of envelopes, but

must make them the subject of a chapter, in some future issue.

NEWLY ISSUED PROPRIETARY STAMPS.

By Walter Lee Brown.

In this article we propose to describe a few proprietary stamps that have been issued during the past few months, and which may not be known to all of our readers.

First, the Clark Match Stamp. Either this firm has bought out the Park City Match Co., or have bought the dies of their stamps, for we find that with the exception of a few words, the stamps of the two firms are alike.

We will describe the Park City stamp first. Design, and eagle in a curved four-sided frame, with, "*Park City Match Co., Kenosha Wis.*" above, and "*U.S. Inter Rev. One Cent.*" below. The Clark differs only in having above the eagle, the words "*Jas. L. Clark, Oshkosh Wis.*" and inside the frame, "*Star Matches.*"

The color is a little deeper shade of green. Next we have the latest match stamp issued.

Design, a sort of shield, inscribed "*American Fusee Company, Erie, Pa.*" this shield is enclosed in an oval band inscribed "*United States Inter. Revenue One Cent.*" Between the shield and the band the figure "1" is on each side. Corners ornamented. The stamp is black and oblong in shape.

Then among the medicine stamps we find some new ones.

Johnson & Holloway of Philadelphia have given to the world a pair of very handsome stamps.

In a circle in centre, an alchemist on his knees before the fire, which he is increasing by means of a pair of bellows. Over the fire is suspended a pot, and on the ground before him an opened book is spread. A tree and mountain scenery complete the picture. In a circular band surrounding, we read "*Johnston Holloway & Co., Philadelphia.*" above this "*United States Internal Revenue.*" and below "*Proprietary Medicine.*" The numeral of value is also found in the four corners of the stamp. Size $1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{8}$ inches. Values and colors, 1cent black, and 2cent green. For these two stamps we are indebted to Mr. L. W. Durbin. We will conclude with the Scheetz's.

Portrait in oval of Mr. Scheetz (probably), in small oval at side "J.S." in monogram. Inscription, "*Scheetz's Celebrated Bitter Cordial, Four Cents Internal Revenue.*" Figure 4 in oval at each end. Color black, value four cents. Jas L. Clark, and the Scheetz's were first shown by the writer, to the publisher of the American Journal of Philately, and by him described in that paper; but the American Fusee Co., and the Johnston, Holloway pair have never before been catalogued or described by any stamp paper.

The Stamp Advertiser.

G. C. Ledyard Jr. Editor.

TERMS,

1 copy one year,.....	50
1 copy six months,.....	30
1 copy one year Abroad,.....	2s

ADVERTISEMENTS,

1 inch, one month,.....	\$1.00
1 inch two months,.....	\$1.50
1 column one month,.....	4.00
1 line, one month,.....	10

Address: G. C. Ledyard Jr.
29 Twenty-fifth Street,
Chicago, Ill.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Stamp Advertiser will be sent to each subscriber of THE PRESS, Amateur newspaper, for the unexpired term of their subscribers. Having discontinued the publication of their newspaper, the undersigned have made the above arrangement to fulfill their contract with subscribers.

BUCK & SPRUANCE,

late Editors of THE PRESS.

In our October number we shall commence a series of articles on the Revenue stamps of various countries, they will be a continuation of those opened in the late STAMP COLLECTORS CHRONICLE of St. John, N. B.

We are in receipt of a letter from Richard Allen 62 North 3rd St. Troy, N. Y. making loud com-

plaints against the Globe Stamp Co., of Providence R. I. "Money not returned, nor its equivalent in stamps." As we do not wish to do any injustice to either party, we merely insert this fact, to give our competitors a fair opportunity to explain.

We issue the Stamp Advertiser for the benefit of stamp collectors, and do not wish to make ourselves odious to any, and in this case feel sure there is some mistake.

An unused
stamp given
to each sub-
scriber.

\$1.50 PRIZE.

Agents, here is a splendid opportunity to get a very rare stamp for your collection without paying anything for it. All we ask is a few hours of your leisure time. Go to work at once and get subscribers for the Stamp Advertiser get all you can before the tenth of October, and send them in before the fifteenth, so we can publish the winners name in the October issue. In addition to our handsome discount of 25 per cent, we will give as a grand prize, to the person sending us the largest list of subscribers, a genuine unused Corrientes stamp Blue. No partiality will be shown, the stamp will be given as above without fail.

The Rogues Gallery.

Conducted by W. Harry Bruce, Saint John, N. B. to whom all communications should be addressed.

We are pleased to note that our efforts to weed the ranks of philatelists of the rank and corrupt pollutionists who have for so long diffused their dangerous and pestilential breath among our young collectors, are meeting with general favor among the latter, many of whom are evincing their interest by kindly word and kindred deeds, and if they will always place the persons herein exposed before their eyes and shun them and their dealings, as they would a deadly pestilence, they will in the course of the next six months be well nigh rid of all such frauds and imposters.

In the June issue we find a charge of fraudulent dealing preferred by a young collector over his own name against a person trading as H. H. Collins, alias H. C. Hanford Box 693 Portland, Me.

In a subsequent issue this young lad refutes the charges, alleging that he had acted honestly in the transaction, and suggesting that the letter which contained the exchanges must have gone astray in the mail. So far so good. We are sorry however that the parents of this young lad should have been so negligent concerning his morals in

his youthful training, as he cannot surely have ever read or been told that little yet great episode—the story of the hatchet and the pear tree—in the history of that truly noble patriot, the father of his country, George Washington, which vests his after life with such a halo of glory, as encircles but few of us denizens of this mundane sphere, or if he has, it hath profited him, but little, for instead of coming forward and acknowledging his offence he seeks by prevarication to elude it and then again turns his misguided footsteps into the broad and flowery path which leads but to destruction. We forebore advertising this swindler in this department until we had satisfied ourselves of his actual guilt but as enquiry has developed the fact that not only Mr. Brown has been fleeced by this knave, but also Mr. Sam Willard, Mr. Johnson E. Wilcox and many others, we have no further object or hesitation in warning collectors against having any dealings whatever with this person. We have charges preferred by persons unknown to us, against various dealers, collectors, agents, etc., but although it is not necessary that the plaintiff be known to us personally or in fact at all, yet it is imperative in every case that we have a full hearing with defendant, and that all charges must be indisputably substantiated.

If collectors will persist in trading with parties after they are informed of their character through these columns they must not write to us for advice or to ventilate their grievances, for we can not undertake to advise any party twice. We have before us from thoroughly reliable sources, grave charges of fraud against W. B. GLEASON, DELHI, NEW YORK, of failing to make good the returns from the sale of stamps, which had been sent on approval at his request. These parties must remember that such transactions are not in conformity with the observed rules of honesty or honorable dealing, and must therefore be enrolled with the reverse. It may be of advantage to mention, that in the civil courts of the United States, the son, or if a minor, the father, can be held responsible for the amount of debt for Postage Stamps, as he can for any other more substantial debt he may incur. We have also to warn dealers against ED. CLOBRIDGE, WATERTOWN, NEW YORK, whose dealings of late have been anything but satisfactory to the parties represented by him,

WELLS FARGO & CO.

We are indebted to Mr. Bruce for a specimen of the Newspaper stamp recently issued by this company. The design consists of the word PAID on a ground

of very fine, inverted scroll, surcharged by the words WELLS' FARGO & CO. on a band of white relief: encircling this is inscribed; OVER OUR CALIFORNIA ROUTES.

This is enclosed in a square frame, in the upper angles appears a plain ornament; in the lower, to right, W. F. & Co. to left, PAID. No value is expressed. The color is a bright blue.

The size of the stamp which is oblong is 1 1-5 x 11-12 inches.

It presents quite a pretty appearance.

An Encounter with a Robber.

By B. Ware.

When I was about nineteen years of age, my father and mother both died leaving me to take care of myself. We lived in the little village of N— but as trade was very dull, I could not find employment and was obliged to leave for one of the larger villages in that vicinity.

I started in the morning with no other companion but Nero, my favorite dog, and as there was no stages running on the road I wished to travel, we were obliged to walk. Nothing of any consequence happened during the first half day of our journey; and as I was growing very hungry, decided to enter the next tavern and procure a small lunch.

We soon reached a very respec-

table looking tavern, I entered, and called for some beef steak, and potatoes; between myself and the dog, the steak was soon devoured; but he did not fancy the potatoes, so I was obliged to eat them alone, which was soon accomplished.

I then entered the office, to settle my bill. I drew from my pocket \$30.00, which was quite a large sum for those days. While doing so, I noticed that a rough looking fellow eyed me pretty sharply, but I took little heed of it, and was soon again on my journey. I had not advanced more than a mile before I heard the rumbling of wheels, and on looking around saw that it was the same person who had eyed me so sharply in the tavern.

He stopped his horse, and said.

"Where are you going?"

"I am on my way to Preston."

"That is just where I am going will you not ride with me?"

As I was quite tired after my long walk, told him I should be most happy too, if he would allow my dog to ride also.

He said he might after a little hesitation, and I lifted him into the back part of the wagon and took the front seat myself.

We road on in silence for about half a mile, when we came to a side road, into which he turned.

It was a lonely road, and looked as if it was travelled but little. This is not the road to Preston. I said

"I have been to Preston enough times I guess to know the road. He replied.

"They told me at the tavern that it was the straight road, and if you insist in taking this one, I will leave you.

I had no more than uttered these words, when he drew a revolver, and fired at Nero; but the shot did not take effect. In a moment more he seized me, and demanded my money. The moment the dog saw what he was about, he sprang at his throat, and with my assistance threw him to the ground.

I caught up the reins, turned the horse around, and drove at a fearful rate towards the main road, and then in the direction of Preston.

When I thought I was out of the robbers reach, I tied the horse to a tree at the side of the of the road, and started on a full run with Nero at my side.

I ran for a few moments and then climbed over a fence into a large corn-field, where I concealed myself and dog.

Here we remained for a long time eagerly watching, and listening for approaching foot-steps

At last we heard the low rumble of wheels in the distance, and my heart beat quickly as I was much afraid old Nero would betray our hiding place.

As the wagon drew near, I could see the object of my dread approaching. I spoke to the

dog, and with his usual intelligence appeared to know my wishes. It seemed if the villian never would pass; but I exercised all of my patience, and was rewarded in seeing the desperado turn to to the left, taking an opposite road from the one I wished to travel. With a sigh of relief I said to myself; I suppose this will be the way all down the road of life. We must have patience to overcome difficulties, and at last our efforts will be crowned with success.

The proper way for a lady to direct a letter this fall is to run the direction from corner to corner, scatter three 1-cent stamps over the envelope, and write "Important" on any vacant space left.

Strictly Professional—Housemaid (to post-man delivering a letter): Family all out of town!" Postman: "I know. But this is for you. It's an offer of my hand and heart. I'll call for the answer next round.

Extract from letter from an absent wife: "If John should feel like suiciding while I am gone, give him a razor, and a basin, and a couple of towels, and lock him up in the cellar."

Information Box.

J.B. You can send the stamps on approval if you wish, we can

not give over \$6.00 per 1000 for them.

R.E.W. We allow 25 per cent commission to agents on glass cards. Can give you any quantity of Decalcomanie you wish.

10 back numbers of this magazine sent post-free for 25cents.

G.C. Ledyard Jr. 29 Twenty-fifth St. Chicago.

Foreign Stamps, Circulars, and price-list free. G. C. Ledyard Jr. 29 25th Street Chicago, Ill

My collection of stamps is being sold by number. Each stamp is numbered from 1, to 840 stamps range from 2c to \$2.50 in value. Price 5c a number. Order at once, and the stamp corresponding with the number ordered will be sent. F.C. Griswold, Greenfield, Mass.

Agents!

We want a good reliable agent in every city, to obtain subscribers for the Stamp Advertiser. 25 per cent allowed. The following parties are agents. Not more than two agents are wanted in the same city.

W. Harry Bruce, St. John, N. B. sole agent for Canada.

Johnson E. Wilcox, 32 Carrol St. Cleveland O.

Frank Shull Decater, Ill.

P. W. Thompson, Washington.

Alex Nevins La Crosse, Wis.

B. F. Tilton, Green Bay, Wis.

Des Forges, & Lawrence, Milwaukee, Wis.

THE STAMP ADVERTISER.

Devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

VOL. 3

CHICAGO, OCTOBER 1874.

No. 8

STAMPS.

Miss Minnie Perry.

Two maxims Truth with much research
By midnight Study Lamp,
Has found, Lay treasures up in Heaven
But here lay up the Stamps.
For few things tend to dissipate
Our mortal fogs and damps,
Or are more reassuring than
A quantum suff of Stamps.
Yet States will oft repudiate,
Which ones finances cramp.
Its better not to trust too much
To earthly Tin and Stamps.
And life is brief, may each so watch
With ever well filled lamp,
That at its end our brows may bear,
Of Heaven, not Earth the Stamp.

REVENUE STAMPS.

W. Harry Bruce.

The collecting of Revenue labels of various countries, has gained but a very slight footing as yet in this part of the world, and it is very doubtful that it will ever cover the ground that it does in the continental provinces of Europe. In France, as also in Germany, its prosecution

is full as earnest and extensive as that of government franks, if not more so. In the former named Republic its votaries have an able exponent in *La Gazette des Timbres*, the organ of the French school. In Italy we find a journal devoted almost entirely to their interest, it is published at Florence, and is known as *La Poste Mondiale*. We Americans although credited abroad as people who go the whole hog or nothing, are content in the case of these stamps, to confine ourselves to the collection of Bills and Fiscals, leaving our more enthusiastic trans-atlantic friends to the pleasant pastime of "storing" Match, Documental, Proprietary, Exchange, Bills of Lading, etc. stamps which we have neither the time, inclination, nor packing cases to do.

As it is our purpose to arrange the subjects of our articles in alphabetical order, we shall open with the Revenues of

AUSTRIA. As far as our knowledge goes the issues of this country for the Revenue Dept. number thirty-five [35] and are of all values from a $\frac{1}{2}$ kr to 30

florins. The designs employed are various, the most common is that consisting of the numeral of value in circle surmounting the letters K.R. The impressions are all in black. Among the kr. we have the following values.

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 15, 25, 30, 45, 50, 60, 72, 75, and 90.

The florins comprise the following values. 1, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20 and 30.

AUSTRIAN ITALY. Same values. Late issues surcharged with value and date.

ANTIGUA. Profile of Queen to left in circle, in centre: above, *Antigua*, below, value expressed. 1 penny, 3, 4, and 6 pence, and 1 shilling.

BREMIN. Figure of value in centre, in engine turned frame.

1ST ISSUE. 1pf Green. 1 Groten Orange, 3, 6, 12, and 36 Grote Orange.

2ND ISSUE. 1 pfennige Blue, 1, 3, 6, 12, and 36 Groten Rose.

BOLIVIA. This Republic employs a design similar to that used upon the Law Stamps of Canada; viz: figure of Justice in centre holding scales in one hand.

The values and colors are 5 centavos Black, 10c Green, 50c Brown 100c red, 500c Blue.

BRAZIL. Head of Emperor slightly to left, in an oval frame, surrounded by a band containing twenty stars. At top, IMPRO DO BRAZIL; at bottom SELLO in white letters; there also appears the value in Red figures, above

the head, and REIS below in same color. The values and colors are 200, 400, 600, and 800 Reis, printed in Green, 1,00 0 2,000, and 3,000, Reis, printed in Chrome-yellow.

Issue of 1870, 6,000, 7,000, 10,000 and 20,000 Reis, Orange.

Our next article will open with the Revenues of Belgium, and any of our readers who possess the complete set of 30, will place us under obligations, by forwarding us a detailed description.

NEWLY ISSUED PROPRIETARY STAMPS.

Walter Lee Brown.

Again this magazine has the the honor to describe a stamp that has never been described, or catalogued in any philatelic publication. It may sound like boasting, but to the best of our knowledge, the stamp we are about to describe has never been known to the stamp collecting fraternity. It was discovered by us in an out of the way drug store in a little town in Maine.

All of our readers are doubtless acquainted with the Kennedy's Medicines. Two cents green.

Well, this stamp is a SIX CENT issued by the same firm. The design is the same as the first mentioned stamp. Portrait in oval in centre, "DR. KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY" above, "U.S. INTERNAL REV. SIX CENTS"

below, with "6" in each lower corner. Color, black. Shape, an upright rectangle. The ornaments in both stamps are alike.

The following new stamp has lately made its appearance.

Arms of Virginia surrounded by a fanciful design. Above and below we read "PROPRIETARY ONE CENT." At top of stamp "U.S. INTER." at bottom, "REVENUE" while at the left and right respectively, are the words "A. GOLDBACK & Co., RICHMOND VA." Numeral of value in each corner. Color, green. Size is the ordinary rectangle.

The firm of Greenleaf & Co., Milwaukee, Wis. have slightly altered their one cent stamp at least, by inserting in the centre the initials B.J. & Co. We are not aware whether the three cents and five cents have been so changed or not. If any of our Milwaukee correspondence can give us any information about this, we shall be happy to receive it. In our opinion it indicates a change of firm.

Detroit, Mich. has presented us [lately we think,] with a pair of quite noticeable stamps. As on many of our match stamps, a portrait seems the principal design. This is contained in an oval, at each side of which, is the value in words. Above are the words "SCHMITT & SCHMITTDIEL" Below, "DETROIT MICH. U.S. INTER REV." At the left and right respectively "FRICTION MATCHES."

Numeral of value in each upper corner. Size, the ordinary rectangle. One cent orange, and three cents blue.

The Rogues Gallery.

Conducted by W. Harry Bruce, Saint John, N. B. to whom all communications should be addressed.

It is with pleasure we find our drawer entirely empty this month. Evidently our efforts are bearing fruit, at all events we know of several dealers who by forwarding to delinquent customers a copy of the "Stamp Advertiser" with this particular department marked, have had consignments closed, in the most satisfactory manner. Our readers will please take notice that the noted Boston counterfeiter, S. ALLEN TAYLOR is now located at 39 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK CITY.

NOTE. Mr. D. A. K. Andrus, of Rockford, will find it to his benefit, to communicate with Mr. Harry Bruce at once.

Our Information Box.

F. G. We have the stamp you wish, will give it to you for 25 cents, or the set of 3 for \$1.50

Eugene. We can not answer your questions this month. The stamps are counterfeit.

The Stamp Advertiser.

G. C. Ledyard Jr. Editor.

TERMS.

1 copy one year.....	50
1 copy six months.....	30
1 copy one year Abroad.....	2s
ADVERTISEMENTS.	
1 inch, one month.....	\$1.00
1 inch two months.....	\$1.50
1 column one month.....	4.00
1 line, one month.....	10

Address: G. C. Ledyard Jr.

29 Twenty-fifth Street,

Chicago, Ill.

An unused
stamp given
to each sub-
scriber.

The prize offered last month did not prove as much of a success as we had anticipated. Only ten [10] subscriptions were received from agents; the largest list, [4] was sent by our city agent, to whom the prize has been given.

It is with regret that we learn from the American Journal of Philately, that Mr. Joseph J. Casey, late editor of that publication has been charged with manufacturing counterfeits of the Berford Express stamps, and selling them as genuine reprints.

We shall enlarge the Stamp Advertiser the first of January and shall probably raise the subscription price. Those who send us fifty cents before the first of Dec. can have the paper at that price for 1875.

PROPER CARE OF STAMPS.

By the Editor.

The most scrupulous neatness should be observed in the collecting and arrangement of a Stamp Album. to make it attractive and valuable. I have seen an ordinary blank-book, quite inexpensive, arranged so artistically, and with such precision, and so neatly that a connoisseur would regard it as far more valuable than the most expensive English Album. poorly compiled. I have often remarked, that when boys do not make philately a study, and without any idea of improvement, and progress, their stamps are ill-assorted and without any idea of their value and the necessity of being careful and neat. The consequence is they soon lose all interest in them, and the album is consigned to oblivion and forgetfulness only to be remembered as a waste of time. On the contrary when one is truly interested in stamps, they handle them as they would precious stones. In removing the paper and foreign matter from the

back of used stamps, much care should be taken. Common stamps may be immersed in water, and soaked off; but for rare specimens of delicate tints, this process would prove ruinous. The best plan is to fold a piece of flannel into several thicknesses, having first saturated it with water, and place the stamp back down, and leave it to be slowly and surely dampened evenly; thus removing all foreign matter without injury to the most delicate cut and coloring.

The value of a Stamp Collection does not depend entirely upon the amount of money expended for the album and the stamps; but it also requires a certain kind of talent of devotion and love for the science of philately to arrange and compile the stamps, and not to injure them by paste, or deface or fade them before putting in the Album.

The other evening I heard a gentleman say: "I loved my my Stamp Album, and valued it more than any other book in my Library. It was my companion all through College, and it was sacred in my eyes. But alas! when Chicago was reduced to ashes, my album fell a victim to the flames, and I cannot tell you how I have mourned for it."

So it is in this world; if we really love the work we are interested in, it becomes our companion, and our happiness.

And if the fates conspire, and

it is doomed to perish, we are consoled by the poet

"It is better to have loved and lost,
Than never to have loved at all."

OUR STAMP EXCHANGE

Names and addresses of subscribers inserted under this head free

Chas S. McCoy, Lock Box 92
Cadiz, Ohio., would like to correspond with a few stamp collectors.

ELLA MORTON'S ABDUCTION.

By Kueer Kuss.

It was autumn, and the winds were sighing wearily through the trees. The pale and seered leaves had begun to cover the earth with a carpet of the most beautiful brown. Night set in at last, and with it the dark clouds loomed up grim and ominous from the western horizon, and soon the stars were effaced. Now and then a single star appeared through an opening in the jagged clouds, twinkled, and was hid from view again. The wind which had been blowing all through the day, seemed to increase as the night came on and it began to whistle dismally and forebodingly around the chimney and house corner. The nocturnal birds screeched and hooted wildly around Morton cottage.

And while the wind moaned solemnly, and night birds re-echoed the distant woods with their dirge-like screeching, the rain began to fall and patter lugubriously against the window panes.

The clock on the mantle strikes the hour of one, and resounds through-out the rooms and out into the inky blackness of the night air. A figure of a man, gaunt and sullen, emerges from beneath the overhanging limbs of a stately weeping willow, and speeds quickly, but cautiously towards the house. He pauses a minute when at a certain point as if he were afraid of disturbing the inmates of the cottage. Satisfied, at last, that all was right, so far, like a ghost he pursues his way to a heavily curtained window. A hand is stretched forth and is soon resting on the window sill; it is passive for a moment, then the window is cautiously and gradually raised, but the lurking night prowler stops ever and anon to determine if all was safe. In the darkness of the night, his hand slipped from the half-raised window, making a slight noise, but not enough to awake a sound sleeper. But the guilty are ever suspicious, and the noise seemed great to the confused man.

"Curse the luck," he muttered to himself, "what a blunderer I am."

The window is again raised, and a man's head and shoulders

protrude through the opened window, and for a time remain in a listening manner. Then the whole form of a man drags itself through the window opening, and stalks silently to the bed-side of the sleeper; a small vial is produced and placed at the nostrils of the sleeper. The form quivers a few times, and then is motionless, as if it were dead.

Quickly the man lifts the lifeless form in his arms and bears it to the window. As he reaches it, the clock on the mantle rings out the hour of two, and vibrates through the house as if in praise of its own activity. But the intruder and abductor caring not a straw for this, soon disappears through the window in which he effected an entrance, and is soon lost in the inky darkness, still bearing with him the abducted prize. Like a ghost, with noiseless tread, he had surreptitiously flitted hither and as mysteriously disappeared.

Morning came at last, and as Ella did not arise as early as was her wont, the parents became uneasy about her, and an investigation was made, when it was discovered that Ella Morton was not in the house. Where was she? Was she not in the garden or somewhere hard by?

No. The doors were all under lock, the same as when they retired. Mystery, excitement and conjecturing predominated.

Neighbors condoled with them

in their great bereavement, and kindly lent what aid they could, but no consolation could the stricken parents find.

Ella Morton was the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Morton, and was not yet ten years old. Her genial ways and manners tended to illumine the pathway of her fond doting parents, and to bring sunshine to their hearts. Her sudden and unaccounted for mysterious disappearance, wore heavily upon father and mother, but mother most. Every engine and channel of law was put in motion to discover the whereabouts of the missing girl, but with no avail.

Skillful detectives worked energetically and unceasingly, but no tidings came of Ella Morton.

No one knew whether she had gone or how she had been spirited away. Days rolled into months and months into years, and yet no tidings. Five years had passed by and were rolled up in the past.

Five years of grief and anxious longing to the parents, and the summer days, with their sunshine and flowers, had passed and the dreary autumn had come again. The winds sighed mournfully and dirge-like around the desolate homestead. The loss of her child so shocked the delicate nerves of Mrs. Morton, that she had not seen a well day since that morning five years ago.

Constant worryment told fearfully upon her, and foul disease at last laid her prostrated

upon her bed. As she lies there pale and thin, with her ever watchful husband near her, and the shadow of inexorable death o'er shadowing her bed, there is a soft rap at the cottage door, and the servant admits a poorly clad, but otherwise respectable looking young girl of fifteen or sixteen. Her request is food to quench the pangs of hunger that gnaw at her young heart.

She was a mendicant, but the outlines of her features bore the appearance of a higher birth than a beggar child, and one who might have seen better days; her voice was sweet and musical ever and anon breaking into soft ripples of laughter, which were born along into the room where lay the feeble Mrs. Morton.

That laugh was familiar, and sounded so much like that of her own long lost child, that she requested the child to enter the room; the pale beauties of the sick woman suddenly beamed with joy and hope, and through tears of happiness she sobbed,

"My child, my long lost Ella."

And then, faint and weak, she sank back exhausted.

The loving child with great instinctiveness, bent down and pressed her warm lips to those of her mother's.

But little more remains to be told. The mystery of her sudden disappearance was explained, but why the man should have abducted her was still a mystery; none

knew who he was or his object in doing so dastard a crime.

Ella revealed all she knew of her abduction, where she had been and how treated, and many other things connected with it, all were explained. With Ella's careful and tender nursing her mother at last recovered from her severe sickness and lived for long bright summer years thereafter. But in the autumn time, when all is sad, and the winds are sighing their plaintive lullabys, comes the memory of "Ella Norton's Abduction."

"MARY."

Wilkins Micawber Jones is of a statistical turn of mind. It occurred to Jones the other day that Mary was a very common name, and he hit upon an original plan for ascertaining the proportionate number of women bearing it. This plan was to station himself at an advantageous position on one of our thoroughfares, address by that name every woman that passed in an hour, and then compare the number who answered to the name with the whole number passing. Nothing could be simpler, thought Wilkins, and accordingly he began his experiment the other evening just as the theatre-going-tide was flowing along the street. First came two demure-looking damsels, "timid and stepping fast."

Jones let them get by and then

called out suddenly "Mary?" but the young women only hurried on faster, and the ingenious Wilkins put down two marks on the right side of his tally-paper.

Just as he lifted his eyes he saw a lady with an escort just in front of him, and blurted out "Good Evening, Mary?" Greatly to Jones' astonishment the gentleman, and not the lady responded; and these are what Jones saw: * * * * He concluded to give up the experiment because there were too many risks about it, especially aste-risks.

Officials, 2.4, and 30c Navy 50c per doz. J.F. White, Box, 404 Marshall Mich.



It will cost you only the price of a post-card to order my price lists of postage stamps.
G. C. Ledyard Jr.
29-25th Street
Chicago, Illinois.

CARDS.

We are now prepared to print visiting cards in the best style of the art. Samples and prices for 3c stamp.

Order your New Years cards early and send for our samples before ordering elsewhere.

G. C. LEDYARD JR.

29 Twenty fifth Street.

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE STAMP ADVERTISER.

Devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

VOL. 3

CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 1874.

No. 9

REVENUE STAMPS.

W. Harry Bruce.

BELGIUM. The Revenues of this country when neatly arranged present quite an attractive appearance. They number thirty-one. The design consists of the Belgian arms—lion and crown—in central oval, with the value beneath. Two colors only are employed in the entire set, comprised as follows:

5, 10, 25, and 50 centimes, 1 franc, 1 franc and 50 centimes, 2 francs, 2 francs and 50 centimes, 3 francs, 3 francs and 50 centimes, 4 francs, 4 francs and 50 centimes, 5 francs, 5 francs and 50 centimes, 6 francs, 6 francs and 50 centimes; Blue.
5, 10, 15, 25, 50 and 75 centimes, 1 franc, 1 franc and 25c, 1 franc and 50c, 1 franc and 75c, 2 francs, 2 francs and 25c, 2 francs and 50c, 2 francs and 75c Red.

CUBA. We do not know whether all the Revenues issued by the Spanish government, do duty in this West Indian offspring of hers or not, but we do know that all the following are or have been in use in this Island.

Embossed arms of Spain and Cuba in centre. Above "GIRO" Date of 1870 surcharged "HABILITADO POR LA NACION"

10, 25, and 40 centimes, 1 escudo, 1½, 2, 2½, 4, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 9, 10, and 20 escudos, Violet. Same inscribed above "DOCUMS DE POLICIA", 4 peso, 2 escudos, 4 escudos, Green; 1 peso, 1½, 2, 17 pesos, 3 escudos, 1 escudo, 50 centimes, Yellow; 2 escudos, 3 pesetas, Rose; 3, 5, escudos, 4, 10, peseta, Brown issues of 1870-1. Queen to left, "RECIBOS" above, 5cent de escudos, oblong, Violet; and 50 centimes, rect., Blue. Sword and Scales in centre, above "DIO JUDICIAL" Rect. ½ Real, Blue, 1 Real Black, 2 Reals, Red. Figure of Justice in central circle, above, "DERECHO JUDICIAL" 2 Reals, 5 Reals Brown on buff, 10 Reals, Green on Buff. Issues of 1873, 1¼ pesetas Buff, 50c de pesete, Black, Rect.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. The Revenues first issued by the British possessions, are identical in design with the very rare and valuable, the first issues of Natal and consists of a crown embossed in centre, with the value sim-

ilarly raised at sides in white, on colored paper. 1 penny, Brown 3 pence, Red, 6 pence, Blue, and 12 pence, Lilac. The second issue are of various sizes, and are designed similar to the current Government franks. They are $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, $7\frac{1}{2}$, 10 and 15 shillings, also 2 shillings and 6 pence; 1 pound, and 1 pound 10 shillings. The color employed on all, is a Grey-lilac.

NOTE. As several of our readers have interested themselves enough in this article to advise us of several errors, or rather emissions, in our previous article, we would merely state that we do not propose to catalogue all the values, we merely give those which are obtainable to collectors, and which are catalogued in the Revenue price-lists of the day. It would be utterly impossible without entailing an enormous expense to detail the complete issue. Our article on Canada Fiscals, which closes, for the present, this article, will be thoroughly complete.

ADDENDA. Antigua, 2 pence, and 2 shillings.

NEWLY ISSUED PROPRIETARY STAMPS.

Walter Lee Brown.

We have just received from a valuable correspondent, some information concerning a newly-is-

sued proprietary stamp.

As we have not the stamp before us, we are obliged to be somewhat indefinite. In size and general design it resembles considerably the Medicine stamp issued by Dr. J. H. Mc Lean of St. Louis. Like this stamp, it has a representation of a building, and across it the words, "A. Vogeler & Co." We do not know whether it is a match or medicine stamp but presume it to be the latter. Small rectangle, one cent, black. Baltimore Md. is the city in which the firm using this stamp, is situated.

Hon. E. M. Barber, Third Assistant Postmaster General, has completed his annual report. It shows that during the last fiscal year there were issued to Postmasters, for sale to the public, 632,733,000 adhesive postage stamps of the value of \$17,275,242 of plain stamped envelopes, about 65,000,000, valued at \$1,927,952; of stamped envelopes bearing a return request, 52,000,000, valued at \$1,733,738; of newspaper wrappers, some 19,000,000, valued at \$220,000, and of postal-cards, 91,000,000. The increase in value of the ordinary issues over the preceding year was \$1,668,448, or over 8 per cent. These figures represent the cost of manufacture added to the postal value.

The Third Assistant strongly recommends that provision be made by law for furnishing to

each and every Postmaster throughout the country indelible ink and other requisites for effectually canceling postage stamps, and for post marking.

None of the Post Offices are now furnished by the Department with any such articles for the protection of the Government. Mr. Barber estimates that the proportion of washed stamps used again in payment for postage is 5 per cent, of the value of all stamps sold during each year, causing an annual loss of \$1,000,000 to the revenue of the Department.

NEWLY ISSUED STAMPS.

CANADA.

A correspondent has kindly forwarded us a specimen of the new 10 cent rose. The design is the same as the current 6 cent, with the exception that it has the numerals 10 in each of the the upper corners. The same correspondent also informs us that the current 15 cent is printed in a darker shade.

UNITED STATES.

We learn that the new post-cards will not be issued till January 1st. We extract the following from a daily paper, which will give our readers an idea of the manner which newspapers are to be pre-paid after the first of January.

"This system provides, in brief, for the prepayment by

stamps affixed to a memorandum of mailing, or, in other words, to a stub in a book retained by the Postmaster at the mailing office, a receipt, showing the weight of the matter, and the amount paid, given by the Postmaster to the person mailing the same. The stamp affixed to the stub, to be canceled by a cutting-punch."

MALTA.

The stamps doing duty for this island, now appear printed in a bright shade of yellow.

SPAIN.

We learn from a correspondent that a new set of adhesive stamps will soon be issued. The values and colors, as yet remain unknown.



Names and addresses of subscribers inserted under this head free.

W. A. Mc. Calla, P.O. Box 1593 Philadelphia, Penn., would like to correspond with all kinds of stamp collectors.

THE COLLECTORS COMPANION, is the title of a new journal, published at Northfield, Vt., by Geo. H. Richmond.

Dont fail to send for our HOLIDAY CIRCULAR; it will only cost the price of a post-card to order it.

The Stamp Advertiser.

G. C. Ledyard Jr. Editor.

TERMS.

1 copy one year,.....	50
1 copy six months,.....	30
1 copy one year Abroad,.....	2s

ADVERTISEMENTS.

1 inch, one month,.....	\$1.00
1 inch two months,.....	\$1.50
1 column one month,.....	4.00
1 line, one month,.....	10

Address: G. C. Ledyard Jr.
29 Twenty-fifth Street,
Chicago, Ill.

An unused
stamp given
to each sub-
scriber.

We shall omit the December number of our journal, owing to the late appearance of this issue.

All whose subscriptions would have expired with the next issue, will receive the January number instead.

THE NEW YEAR.

With the January number the Stamp Advertiser will be enlarged to twelve pages, and many interesting features added; as will be seen by the prospectus on last page of cover.

The cost of the enlargement will be great, but we shall not

raise the subscription price, as we feel confident that we will receive enough new names to cover it. Our facilities for printing have been greatly improved, and subscribers may rely upon receiving our journal promptly on the 15th of the month in future. As an extra inducement, we offer to all those who will send in their subscriptions before January 10, a packet of 25 used and unused stamps; the postage on the packet will be 3cents which must accompany the subscription.

Desiring to increase our subscription list to double that of last year, we offer the following liberal terms to those who will take a few hours of their leisure time to work for us.

For every five subscribers, the raiser of the club may retain 50 cents for his trouble.

For every 8 subscribers the raiser of the club may retain \$1.00 for his trouble.

For every 16 subscribers the raiser of the club may retain \$2.50

Our Information Box,

H. Beard. You are mistaken; most of the unused Saxony, and Brunswick are reprints.

Johnson King. No. 1 of the Stamp Advertiser cannot be had.

G. W. Kendall. We have not got the stamps in stock.

B. Ware. We are much obliged for the article; will publish it in '75

The Rogues Gallery.

Conducted by W. Harry Bruce, Saint John, N. B. to whom all communications should be addressed.

It is with regret that we find our drawer this month to contain some twenty names of amateur or juvenile swindlers, regret that the votaries of this really pleasurable pastime should thus degrade themselves in the eyes of their fellows, and become the scorn and scoff of all respectable lads in the same pursuit.

Not only do they, sometimes for the mere sum of a few shillings, become objects of mistrust among dealers, but what is of far more importance to their welfare in life, they engender the seeds of dishonesty. True the seed is small, but does it always remain a seed? Ah no! first a few green bulbs, then a sprig, a bush, a tree: step by step has this ultimatum been gained.

Had that seed been dug up, removed, the place where it had been planted would have been as barren to day as when nature created it. Had it been crushed it may have died, or again it might have thrived.

Boys be honest; respect yourself, and others will respect you: give the seed of dishonesty no hold, crush it once and ten to one you crush it forever. Recollect "The boy makes the man"

Let your youth be such, that when you come to man's estate you can look the world fairly in the face. For shame boys, to thus disgrace your name. We trust in future that complaints will be few and far between.

One of the most notorious firms trading in counterfeits is that of CHAS A. LYFORD & Co. of Boston Mass. This firm offer as genuine, sets of Ionian Islands 3 @ 20 cts Bolivia. @ 15c Montevideo, 5 @ 20c and other equally rare stamps at similar prices, which must at once proclaim the character of the stamps. Among unreliable and untrustworthy dealers and collectors, are the following.

LIONEL MYERS, MONTREAL, CANADA. J. G. HUTTON, JERSEY CITY, N. J. T. C. FLINT, ROCKLAND, ME. W. A. AYERS, DETROIT, MICH. F. N. MATTHEWS, MEMPHIS, TENN.

The charges made and substantiated against the four parties last named are proffered by the "Southern Stamp Co" of New Orleans, we trust they will come forward and settle the little difficulty and thus restore public confidence in them. The last named (F. N. Matthews) is doubtless known to many of our readers, as he is an old hand at this

POPULAR FALLACIES.

By L. W. Durbin.

Collectors young, as well as old, have been taught much about stamps, by papers and journals, devoted wholly or in part to philately. But with all that has been said, there are some fallacies old enough to be stale and dead long ago, that still obtain credence with many.

"Mr Durbin," said a boy [not a very little either] to me not long ago, producing an Un [one] Real St Domingo, "does un real mean that this is not a good one?" What a ridiculous question that was to be sure, but nevertheless the boy had been told it by some one, and he is not the only one who does or did believe it. But few believe this, however, compared to the number who think that the round holes seen in so many Western Australian stamps mean that they have been used by the convicts.

Young and old believed this once, and many still are not aware that they were used by government officials. But the funniest of all queries ever pronounced to me about stamps, was that of the boy who wanted to know if those holes did not mean that the person whose letter it came on was sick! A vast number of young collectors believe that counterfeit stamps are never cancelled, and look with suspi-

cion upon those which are unused. They believe the presence of a cancelling mark is conclusive evidence that the stamp bearing it is genuine. It is easy to obliterate a stamp, and ninety nine times out of a hundred counterfeits are so.

The presence or absence of a cancelling mark is no evidence at all that a stamp is genuine or counterfeit. If one is not familiar with engraving, and other details necessary to detect counterfeits, the only way to avoid getting them is to buy only from responsible dealers.

If space permitted I could fill up an entire edition of the Advertiser with an enumeration of popular fallacies about stamps, and in relating curious things that frequently happen, and funny questions that are put to dealers, who in the larger cities, keep stores, and have so many to call on them every day.

*HOW U. S. POSTAGE STAMPS
ARE MADE.*

Through the courtesy of Mr. Nicholls, the gentlemanly superintendent of the printing department of the National Bank Note Co., we are enabled to give the readers of this journal a description of the mode of manufacturing the American postage stamps.

Let us commence at the beginning, and follow, step by step, the different and interesting processes these little bits of pa-

per are subjected to. In the first place, a number of designs for stamps are furnished the government by the bank-note company.

These designs are upon steel, and engraved in the finest style of steel line engraving, and are perfect marvels of art. Should a design be accepted, it becomes necessary to duplicate it, as it would be impossible to print the large number of stamps required from a single plate. To do this, the original die is transferred to steel plates. three hundred designs being upon one plate.

The machines for accomplishing this "transferring" are beautifully made, mathematically correct in work, and so accurate that millions of stamps printed from perhaps hundreds of plates all are exactly alike.

The plates being finished, they are sent to the press-room, and are ready to receive the ink used in printing. This ink, or rather the different coloured inks, are made upon the premises, their formulas being very valuable to the company. The printing is done by hand-presses, and although seemingly laborious, the company are now printing one-million-and-a-half stamps daily.

The plate is first inked by an ordinary roller, then wiped with a cloth, and finally with the operator's hand. This is a very nice operation, and requires much dexterity. The paper used is of a very fine variety, manufactured

expressly for the company by a firm in Massachusetts, the amount per annum consumed being over sixteen tons. Before being placed upon the plate it is wetted down to enable it to receive the ink evenly. As the sheets of stamps are printed, they are laid carefully away to dry; as soon as they are dry they pass to the "gumming room," and receive their coat of mucilage.

This mucilage is dextrine, a preparation of starch, and is the same as used by calico printers.

It is laid on the backs of the sheets (which are held fast by an iron frame) with a large brush somewhat resembling those used for white-washing. A dexterious young woman can easily gum 30 or 40 sheets per minute. After receiving the gum they are placed on wire frames and deposited in a drying room, where they remain until entirely dry.

This operation being finished, they are consigned to the "embosser," who, with a remarkable complicated and delicate machine leaves the little square chequered board mark we see upon the stamps. This mark is to permit the obliterating ink to sink into the fabric of the paper, so that the stamps cannot be readily cleansed. After passing through the embossing press, they are perforated by young girls on peculiarly constructed and beautiful machines, the invention of the company. After being per-

forated, they are subjected to the action of a powerful hydraulic press to get rid of all wrinkles and give the stamps a finished, smooth appearance. The sheets are then cut in half, leaving 150 stamps on a sheet, and in this condition are ready for the postmasters, to whom they are sent in registered letters upon a requisition approved in Washington., *American Journal of Philately.*

Foreign stamps. Circulars free.
W. Blackman, 376 Chicago Av.
Chicago.

Stamp Collectors, send 3c stamp for price-list, and an unused foreign post card, to E. C. Strong, 325 Pearl St, Cleveland, Ohio.

250 well mixed foreign stamps for 25 cts Johnson E. Wilcox, 32 Carrol Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

L. W. Durbin,

No. 106 South Tenth Street,
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Is the cheapest dealer in genuine
FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS
in America. Lists of Packets, Albums, etc. post-free. The best Catalogue ever published, post free for 25 cents.



It will cost you
only the price of a
post-card to order
my price lists of
postage stamps.
G. C. Ledyard Jr.
29-25th Street
Chicago, Illinois.

We have a large number of engravings for illustrating price-lists, etc which we are selling at 60cts each, post-free. Send for sample sheet.

G. C. Ledyard Jr.
29-25th St.
Chicago, - Ill.

AMATEURS ATTENTION

Now is the time to insert your advertisements in a Hand-book for Amateur Printers to be issued Jan. 10th 1875. Send for rates.

ALEX. NEVINS, Publisher,
La Crosse, Wis.
N.B. Any Amateur paper inserting the above will receive an equal space in the above book.

Confederate Postage Stamps at Wholesale and retail, at lowest prices. Also a few Confederate Local Stamps, used, on original envelopes, or new; warranted genuine. Send for price list.

Edward J. Kohn,
Box 876, Richmond, Va.

200 designs of Decalcomanie, 25cts.

G. C. LEDYARD JR.
29 Twenty-fifth St., CHICAGO.



THE Stamp Advertiser.

VOL. IV.

CHICAGO, JANUARY 1875.

No. 1

ACROSTIC.

By T. De W. C.

Stick to the right tho'
steep the path may be,
Thy comrades' virtues,
thy own failings see,
Act every hour as though
it were thy last,
Make friends of all, with
whom your lot is cast,
"Pass in thy cheeks" land
land in Heaven at last.

PERFORATIONS & WATER- MARKS.

W. Harry Bruce.

The collection of stamps showing diverse varieties of water-marks, as also of those that are perforated as distinct from those imperforated, is a feature in stamp collecting which has troubled American philatelists little; we speak collectively not individually, for there are several connoisseurs among our thousand of collectors, who do go into those dispensable details.

There are of course as upon

every other subject contradictory opinions held regarding the propriety of collecting them, but as far as our knowledge goes it appears rather that in our opinions we are divided against trans-atlantic collectors than against those of our own country, as it may be observed most American writers upon this subject treat it very lightly, and if embodying any definite opinion at all, it is rather adverse than otherwise.

We do not purpose in our brief article to advance any advance either pro or con, leaving the collector to act upon his own dictation, as we do not consider the subject of sufficient moment to justify us in availing ourselves of the half dozen pages at our disposal, to advocate a "pet hobby" should it be such or vice versa.

The advantages urged by its advocates as derivable from collecting "watermarked" specimens, as distinct from the same

value and issue 'unwatermarked' are to say the least very dubious. The designs of watermarks employed by various countries are many, but it is a very notable fact that among the rarer stamps, those that the presence of a watermark would tend to pronounce authentic, it is not to be met with. Stamps also exist without the watermark. Looking at the other British Possessions, we find the star employed as a watermark upon the Tasmania issue of 1858, the '63 issue are relieved by a figure of value, and the '71-72 issue by the curtailment Tas. The New Zealand of 1861-63, have a star, as have also the 1859 issue of Victoria, and the complete set of South Australia.

Taking up the countries alphabetically we will now endeavor to give our readers as accurate a list as possible of all known varieties up to 1774.

We may here remark, that a watermark is rendered quite distinct by wetting the stamp thoroughly, then partially drying it; if then held before the light it will show quite plainly, being thoroughly dried, while the rest of the stamp is still

moist.

ANTIGUA. 1d 1865, also 1d and 6d 1862, star, also C.C. and Crown.

BAHAMAS, 1d carmine 1859, also 1 shilling 1863, C.C. and Crown.

BARBADOS, white paper,—those on blue paper issued in 1852 have no wink.—all values including those of 1874, with value expressed, have a star wink; we have also a variety of the (1 penny) blue, watermarked by a large figure 1.

BAVARIA. The issue of 1867, have a watermark of two diamonds; the full set can also be had without the wink. We have never seen a specimen of the 7kr blue, with wink, and cannot speak positively, but presume it is similarly favored.

The 1 and 3kr of 1871, are also wink'd with two diamonds.

BELGIUM. The primitive issues are wink'd L.L. in the issues of 1866-7, we find several wink'd SPEC, also SPECIMEN, but they are rarely to be met with.

BERMUDA. These stamps bear the usual wink of the British Islands namely, C.C. and Crown.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVERS ISLAND. The entire series, perf. are wink'd by C.C.

and Crown.

BRITISH HONDURAS. We find the C.C. and Crown upon all these stamps, including the lately issued 3d.

(To be continued.)

NEWLY ISSUED STAMPS.

HUNGARY.

This country has just issued a new set of adhesive stamps, the values and colors are,

2kr violet. 5kr red.

3kr green. 10-kr blue.

Post-Cards of the value of 2kr. brown, have also made their appearance.

SPAIN.

Don Carlos has issued a new stamp value $\frac{1}{2}$ real red.

A new stamp has also been issued, value and color,

10c brown.

The 10c blue has been extensively counterfeited, which was the cause of the emission of this stamp.

SARAWAK.

has added five new stamps to its scanty list of postal labels.

The values and colors are as follows.

2e mauve. 8c blue.

4c brown. 12c carmine.

6c green.

NATAL

has issued a new stamps valued
5s lilac.

BAVARIA

Two new envelope stamp have made their appearance. The design employed is the same as current adhesives. The values and colors are

1 kr green,

3 kr rose.

**UNITED STATES PRIVATE
PROPRIETARY STAMPS.**

Walter Lee Brown.

Lists of the above stamps have appeared from time to time in different American philatelic magazines and catalogues.

But none of them have been complete, though this is nothing surprising, as newly-issued ones appear from time to time, and others not supposed to exist, are discovered quite frequently.

Therefore our readers must not think this list perfect, but up to the present, we believe it includes all the different stamps (with varieties) known, possibly three exceptions, these three being stamps we have not yet obtained satisfactory information concerning. Proceeding

alphabetically, we give first the name, then the design, next the shape, and finally the values.

When no shape is mentioned the reader will understand it to be the ordinary upright rectangle, in which shape the greater number of proprietary stamps are found. With regard to colors, we give no shades of them, as there has never been a stamp issued, which cannot be found in one or more shades by some enterprising collector, and if necessary a longer or shorter exposure to sunlight will produce dozens of shades. First the

MATCH STAMPS.

A. B. & S.-U. S. flag in oblong oval. Oblong. 1 cent. Orange.
Akron Match Co. Moon in circle. 1 cent. Blue.
Allen, Thos. Bears and shield. Oblong 1 cent. Green.
American Fusee Co. Inscription. Oblong. 1 cent black.
American Match Co. Eagle. 1 cent. Black.
American Match Co. Eagle. 1 cent. Green.
American Match Co. Portrait in oval. 1 cent Black.
American Match Co. Portrait and pair of Eagles. Very long.

3 cents. Black.

American Match Co. (Rock Island) Eagle on globe. 3 cents. Green.

Ætna Match Co. Eagle in circle. 1 cent. Green.

Ætna Match Co. Eagle in circle. 1 cent. Blue.

Baltimore Excelsior Waterproof Match. Excelsior. 1 cent. Blue.

The next stamp is the same design as the above, the inscriptions differing, and we think it better to change the alphabetical order a little, in such cases, as will also be noticed further on. Maryland Match Co's. Waterproof Match. Excelsior. 1 cent Blue.

Barber and Peckham. Portrait in circle. 1 cent. Blue.

Barber and Peckham. Portrait in circle. Very long 3 cents Black.

Barber Geo. and O. C. Portrait in circle. 1 cent. Blue.

Barber Match Co. Portrait in oval. 1 cent Blue.

Barber Match Co. Portrait in circle, same as B. P. 3cts. Very long. 3 cents. Black.

Bauer and Beudel. Shield in circle. 1 cent Blue.

New York Match Co. Shield in circle. 1 cent. Blue.

Bent and Lea. Arm with torch in circle 1 cent. Black.

Bentz H. and M. Eagle in oval. 1 cent. Blue.

Bock, Schneider and Co. Diamond, eye and star. 1 cent. Black

Arnold and Co. Diamond, eye and star. 1 cent. Black.

Bonsfield and Poole. Portrait. 1 cent. Black.

Bonsfield and Poole. Portrait. 1 cent. Lilac.

Bonsfield and Poole. Portrait in circle. Very long. 3 cents

Black. Same design as above 3 cents Brown.

Brown and Durling. Portrait in oval. 1 cent Green

Brown and Durling. Portrait in oval. 1 cent Black.

Buck, L. W. and Co. Portrait in shield. Oblong. 1 cent. Black

(To be continued.)

The Rogues Gallery.

Conducted by W. Harry Bruce, Saint John, N. B. to whom all communication should be addressed.

(The editor of the Stamp Advertiser is not responsible for what appears in this department.)

In opening this department this month we have again to refer to the firm of

CHARLES A. LYFORD & Co. of BOSTON, MASS., as we find in a

circular issued recently from that house, many offers of cheap varieties which might prove a bait too alluring for our younger collectors did they not have the character of this establishment held before their eyes.

Recollect boys, they are counterfeiters, and sell none but forged stamps, which are not worth a half penny a thousand to any collector. We note they endeavor to cast aspersions upon the characters of some of the most popular and honorable dealers of the present time; such houses as J. W. Scott & Co. J. R. Grant & Co. (E. L. Pemberton); F. R. Hanson & Co. &c. we may also add that our efforts toward the suppression of all such firms as Lyford & Co. have brought down upon ourselves a complimentary thrust from them. From the familiarity with which Lyford discourses upon the state prison and its inmates, we presume, he has been working for the government for a few months. Really we should like to know; and were he to give us the additional information as to wheather the proverbial apron string which was stated to bind all

their maternal relatives, and whether he has yet donned the "breeks", we might be tempted to present him with a wooden ladle. We should not have noticed these effusions which have doubtless escaped through the absence of a tile from the upper story of their author, and which if we might offer the suggestion, might possibly, for the time being at least be checked by an application of those Russian Locals, administered at the hands of

JAMES M. CHUTE, (a dear friend of Samuel Allen Taylor's), had we not been especially requested by several correspondents to give them another "puff" before parting, and having now acceded to the request, we trust we shall hear nothing further from the readers of the Advertiser regarding their being victimized by this firm.

NONENTITIES.

W. Harry Bruce.

One of the most palpable of this class, which exist nominally only, is the New Orleans 20c

We have carefully scanned the pages of any philatelic pub-

lication that has come beneath our notice since we first observed this stamp in the market, for information as to its character or origin, but thus far without success. In our search recently in New Orleans and elsewhere in the state of Louisiana, in the



interest of our forthcoming Hand-book on Confederate Provisionals we have been enabled through

the kindness of friends in the Post-Office of that city to prove its non-existence either as a Provisional, or anterior local frank; we have furthermore traced its origin to the atelier of S. Allen Taylor, of Boston, Mass.

We have letters from prominent officials who have spent many years in the postal service in New Orleans regarding this nonentity, all of which will be published verbatim in our Hand-book.

We have received the initial number of the Vermont Philatelist. C. E. Foster, editor.

Published at St. Albans, Vt.
We wish it success.

COUNTERFEITS**Frank King.**

Of late the number of forged stamps has increased very largely; we can find with little trouble, counterfeits from nearly every country where postage stamps have been adopted.

A great deal has been written, and hundreds of the parties who are engaged in the manufactory, or sale of these worthless imitations, have been exposed through the columns of both English and American philatelic papers; but as yet we can see no decrease in the list of these dealers, and they will continue to increase while collectors continue to purchase their goods. It is a well known fact, that the profit derived from the sale of these stamps is not less than 300 per cent.

The first on our list of forgeries are two

HELIGOLAND

stamps; viz $\frac{1}{2}$ s and 1s They are very well executed counterfeits, and look quite as well as the last impressions from the original dies, which had become some what worn.

The only difference that we are

able to detect in the $\frac{1}{2}$ s, is that the figure 2 is below the inner frame; while in the genuine it is on a line with the top rule of the inner frame.

The figure 1 in the 1s is above the upper rule of the inner frame, while in the genuine we find it below it. This is also a counterfeit of the 6s but we were unable to procure a specimen, and therefore cannot describe it this month.

DUTCH INDIES.

We have a counterfeit of the 20c blue. This stamp can be detected at once, by counting the pearls which surround the king's head. In the genuine we find 87, and in the counterfeit before us, there are but 86.

OUR STAMP EXCHANGE

Names and addresses of subscribers inserted under this head free.

H. W. Mephram 2344 State St. St. Louis, Mo. wishes to receive stamp dealers wholesale lists.

At the time of going to press we received the news from a valuable correspondent, that a new set of 6 stamps had been issued for Heligoland. Values 1, 2, 5, 10 25, and 50 Pfennige.

THE Stamp Advertiser.

G. C. Ledyard Jr. Editor.

TERMS.

1 copy one year.....	50
1 copy six months.....	30
1 copy one year Abroad.....	2s

A packet of 20 used and unused postage stamp presented to each yearly subscriber.

Address: G. C. Ledyard Jr.
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Chicago, Ill.

TO OUR PATRONS.

The Stamp Advertiser appears in its old dress, without farbelows or extra adornments, owing to the close times and great decline in philatelic students.

We love the science, and would gladly contribute our labors to the advancement of the art. But the oil in our lamp burns low, and we have not the means to replenish it.

Therefore we propose to wear our old clothes, and make as fine an appearance the coming year as we have in the past.

Collectors will please bear in mind that our publication day has been changed to the 15th

Send in your subscription at once.

Editor's Letter Box.

Chas. Bigelow. We cannot give you the desired information. The majority of the U. S. Locals are said to be reprint; but we doubt it.

E. C. B. Counting U. S. Officials, the United States has issued the greatest number of stamps.

C. C. B. Our paper was printed on a Novelty Press some time ago, but is not at present. We print 1200 per month.

To those who will take a few moments of their leisure time to procure us two new subscribers, we will send the Stamp Advertiser to their address for one year free.

We are sorry to hear that the Stamp Collectors Magazine, has ceased publication. This was the oldest, and without doubt the best stamp journal published, and its loss will be greatly felt by both American and English collectors.

ERRATA. Second page, 27th line 5th word should read 1874, not 1774.



24
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.



DECEMBER, 1873.



The
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AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

Subscription, 30c for 6 months.



G. CLEDYARD JR.

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JANUARY, 1874.



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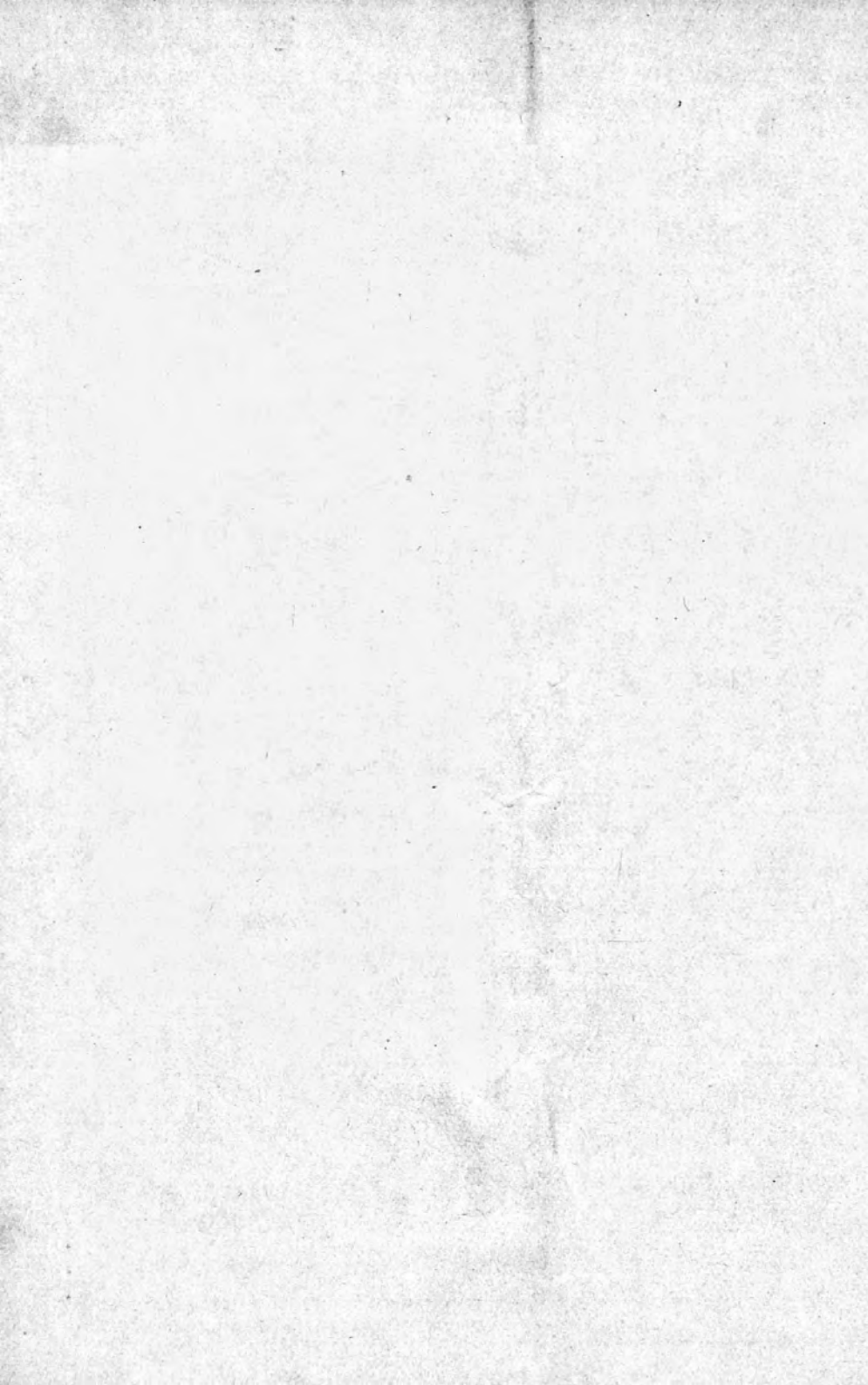
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used many years ago by various
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Union, for the prepayment of let-
ter-postage; for all

WESTERN LOCAL STAMPS
and impressions on envelopes both
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opes; for the

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during the rebellion, for

ENTIRE U. S. ENVELOPES
for all foreign stamps both can-
celed and uncanceled; and for entire
foreign envelopes, I shall pay

THE HIGHEST PRICES
either in Cash or Exchange. I am
not a dealer, therefore do not seek
to make a profit on what may be
sent me. But shall give full val-
ue for everything. Post card com-
munications will not be answered.
Philatic Literature, and addresses of
Amateurs, particularly wanted.

Address **Joseph J. Casey,**
P.O.Box, 1698. New York.

One complete set of Treasury
Dep't Stamps *only* 25 cts. One
complete set of Navy Dep't, *cheap*
at 50 cts. One complete set of Inter-
ior Dep't, 40 cts. Nearly every var-
iety of Dep't. on hand. Send high-
est price you are willing to give
for a stamp and I will try and get
it for you. Now is the time to buy
at panic Prices. More agents
wanted, everywhere.

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Foreign Postage Stamps,
Circulars Free.

E.F. Gamps, 1224 2nd Carondelet Av,
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Agents Wanted ³⁰cent.

send stamp, and receive a sheet of
stamps to sell from. **GLOBE STAMP Co.**
9 Meeting Street, Providence, R.I.

Collectors send green stamp for list.

HOMER T. SPENCER,

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FOREIGN STAMPS, & COINS.
Santa Rosa, - - - Sonoma Co.,
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STAMPS!

250 well mixed foreign 25c. 75
kinds of foreign 25c. 35 kinds 10c.
6 kinds U.S. Officials, 10c. Set of
4 German Telegraph 10c
Postage Extra. Circulars free.
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Dealer in Foreign Stamps and Al-
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bums always on hand. Send 3c
stamp for price-list, and copy of
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LOOK Official stamps cheap. 12
varieties for 10c 30 var-
ieties for 25c. Set of Treasury
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2 sample coins, and price-list, for
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300 Business cards, \$1.50 100 for 75c
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THE STAMP ADVERTISER.

STAMP COLLECTORS

will save at least 10 per cent by sending for our new

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Ready APRIL 5th 1874. REMEMBER that the original EXCELSIOR PACKERS, are for sale only by us, and that they are 10 per cent cheaper than those sold by other dealers.

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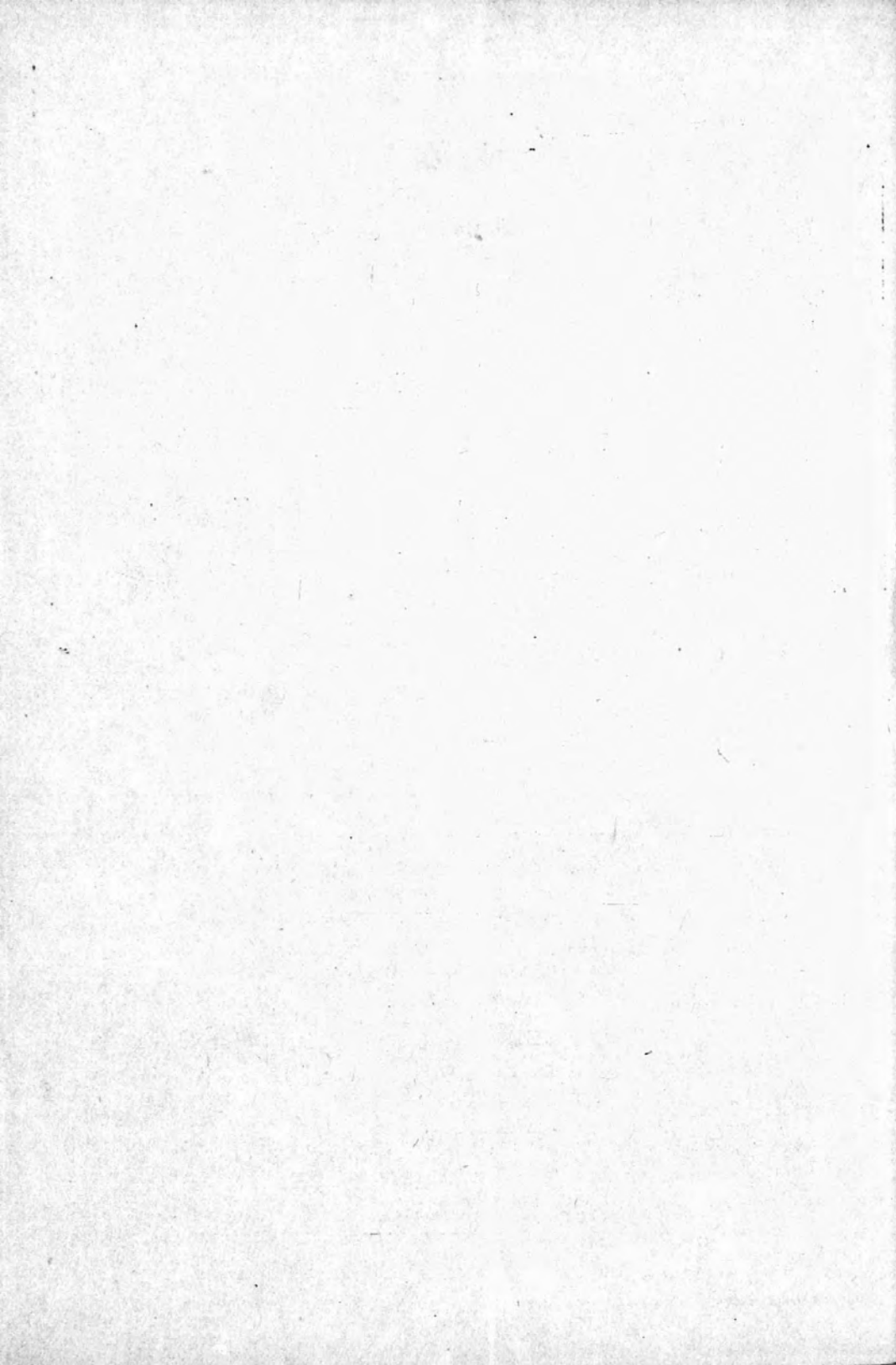
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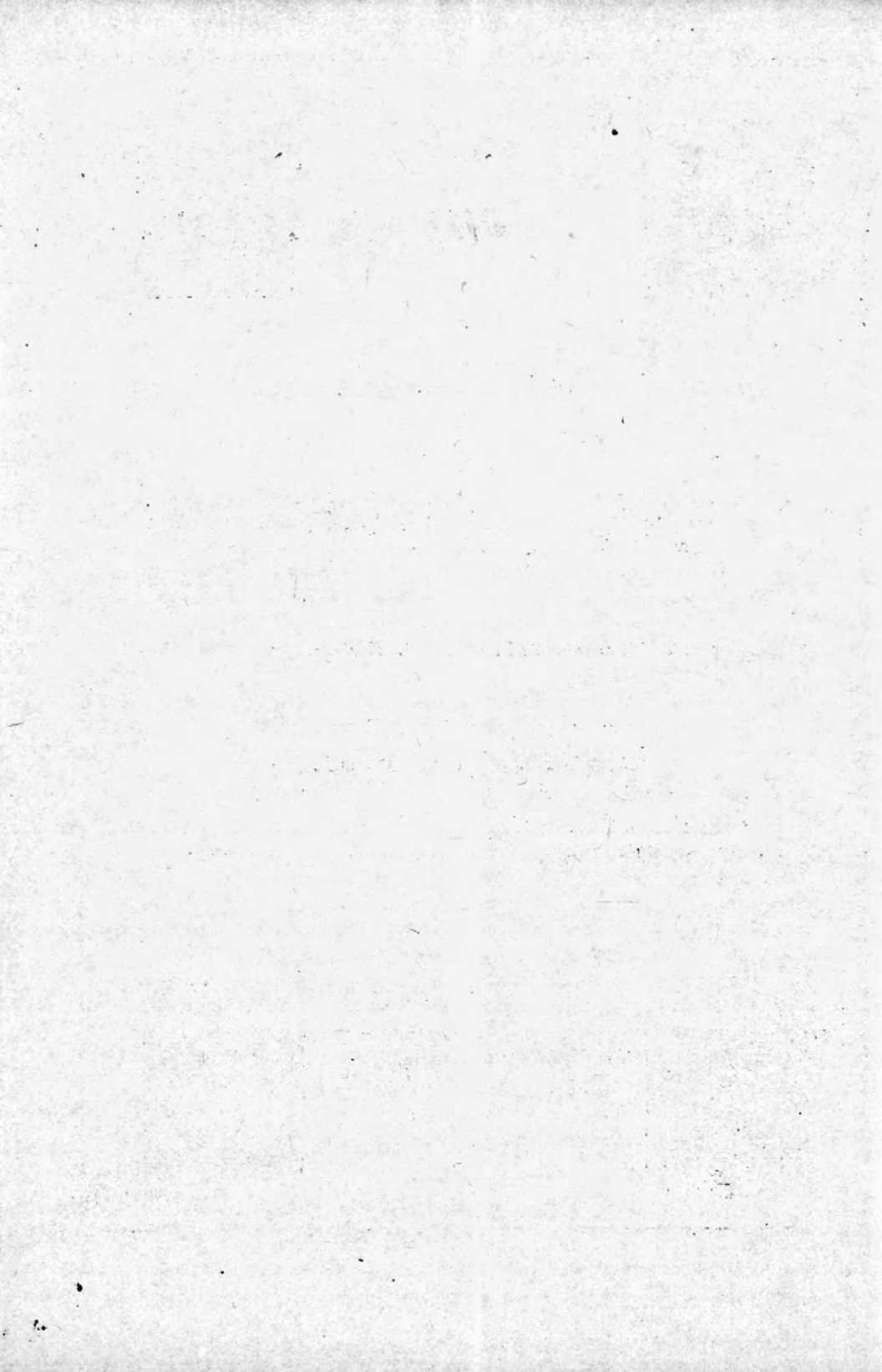
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JANUARY 1875.



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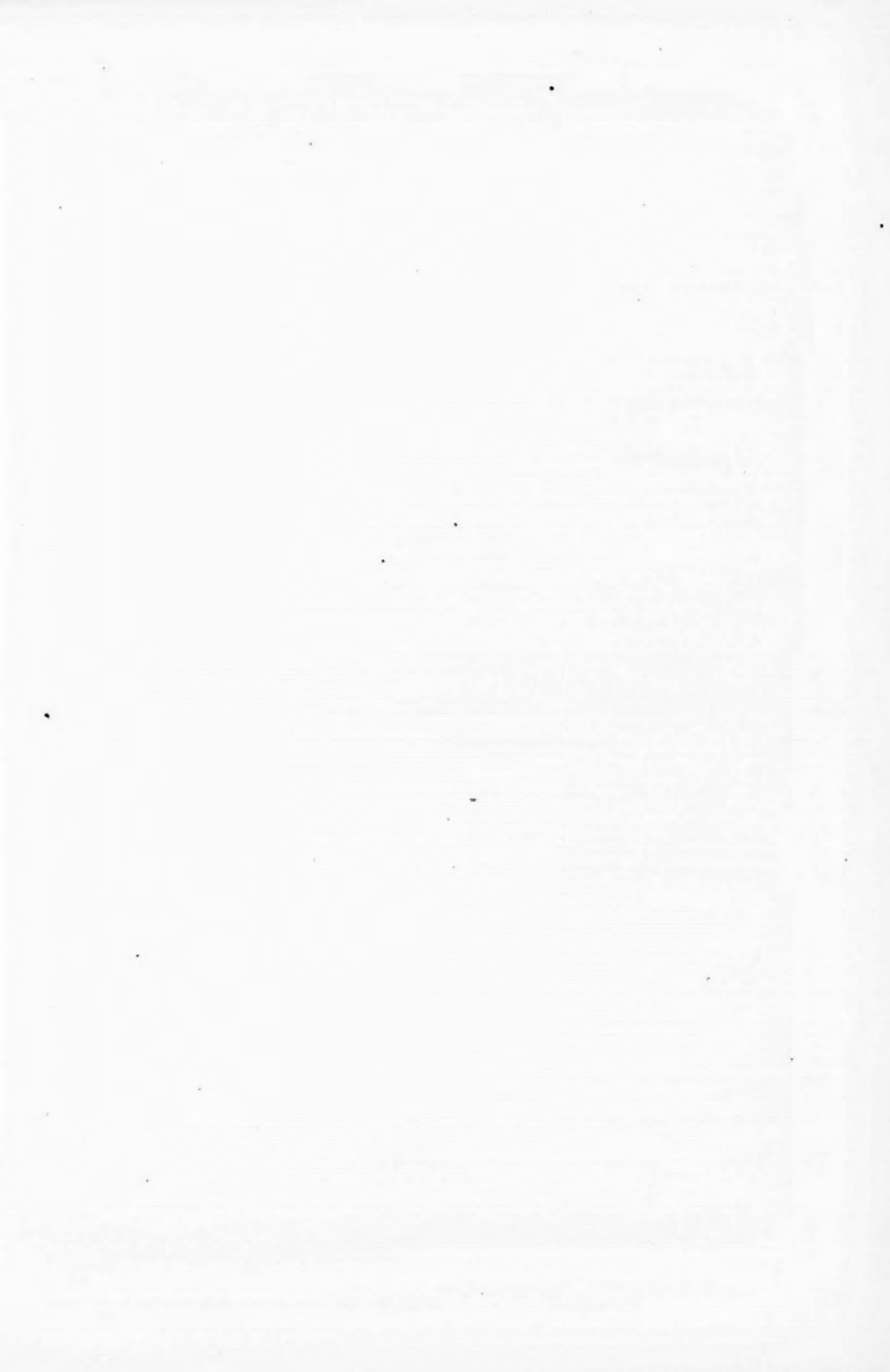
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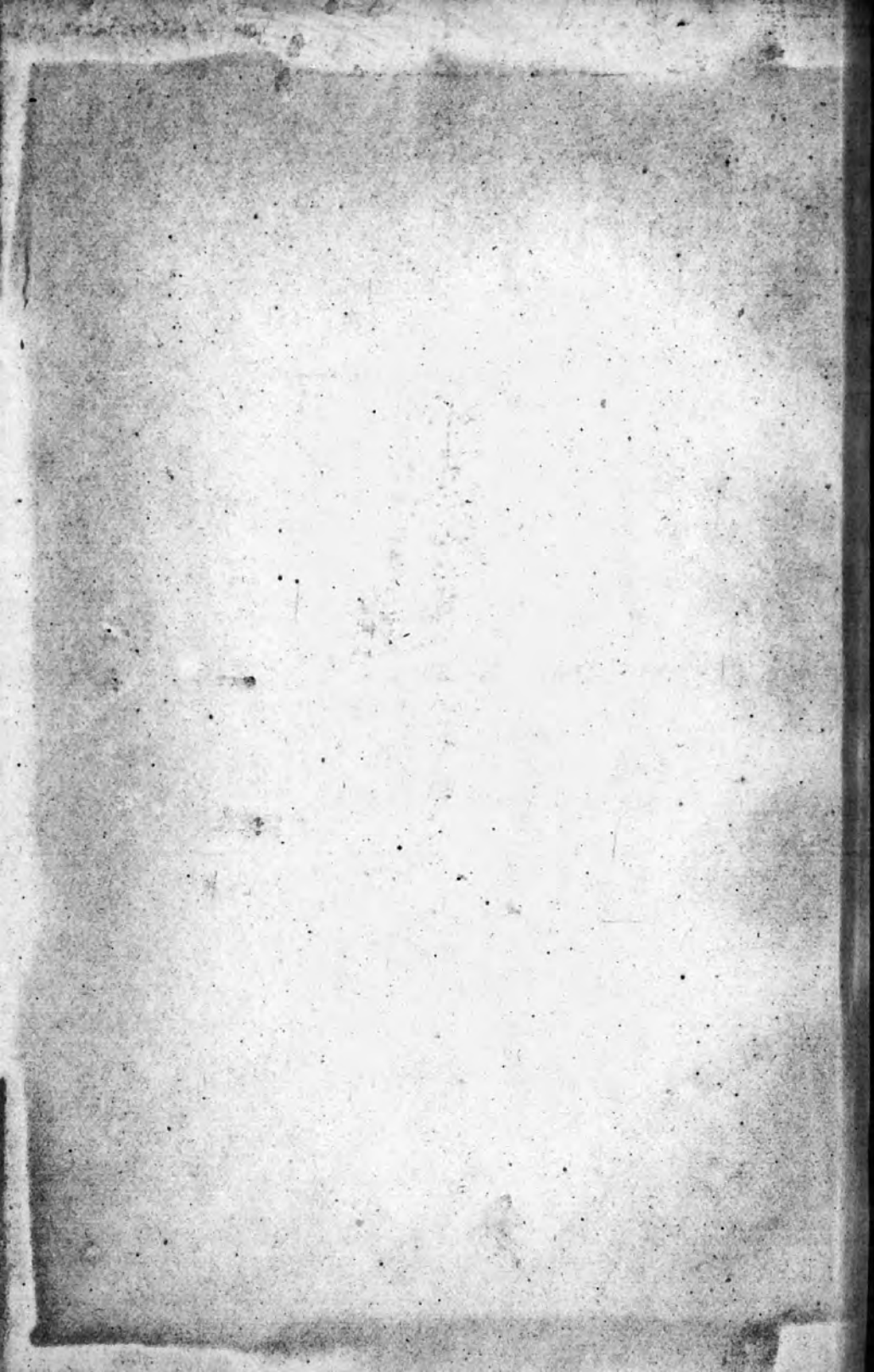
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