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Magazine



July, 1888.

STAMP COLLECTOR PUB. CO., OTTAWA, ILL.

L. BRAUNHOLD DEL.

THE STAMP COLLECTOR.

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J. B. Tiffany

The Stamp Collector.

VOL. I.

JULY, 1888.

NO. 1.

SPECIALISM.

THE old time stamp collector is fast becoming a mere reminiscence, a remembrance of the past, and is giving way to the specialist of the present day,—the collector who pursues one or a limited number of Philately's branches and ignores the balance.

Is this right? Can we call it progression? I fear not, and I also fear that this rage for specialism does not augur well for our pursuit.

When I began collecting, there was not, as far as my limited observation extended, any attempt made to collect a prescribed amount of postage stamps to the exclusion of all others. We sought for everything in the shape of postage stamps; and when sometimes we found we had cherished a revenue stamp in the fond delusion that it might prove some postal issue hitherto unknown to us,—when we found such a specimen, we put it from us scornfully. It may have been the era of ignorance, of trimming perforations off stamps and clipping both envelopes and adhesives to shape, still we collected *postage* stamps, and every variety we could lay hands on.

I do not wish to create the impression that I am averse to revenue stamps. On the contrary, I esteem them highly. I will go so far as to say that if your preference lies in that direction you would do wisely to collect them to the exclusion of postal issues. What I do object to is the person calling himself a stamp collector and limiting his field to but one or a few countries.

It is urged that we are being driven to specialism by the rapid increase of collectable specimens, and the utter hopelessness of forming even a fairly complete collection. The specialist is in some degree responsible for this. For example, the stamps of our own country have multiplied in an alarming manner under the treatment of this class; the various shades, caused by using a little more or a little less ink in printing; double and part perforations; slight variations of paper, etc., etc.; all these have the specialists introduced to us and asked us to give them our attention instead of giving it to a general collection.

No doubt any one of my readers is acquainted with some person who is a specialist in some branch of art, science, literature, or other like pursuit; you always find him in raptures over something utterly incomprehensible to anyone but a person of like qualities. You also are acquainted with someone who is not considered an expert in any particular branch, but who is

always conversant upon any subject. The first party bores you and you are apt to avoid him; the second one you seek because you always find pleasure in his companionship. And thus I find it in Philately. The general collector is always entertaining and takes a broad view of things; the specialist will talk charmingly, sometimes, about his own hobby, but the minute you leave that he is restless, uneasy, and uncompanionable.

Let us go back to the good old days when specialists were unknown. Let us take our albums and fill them with stamps from the four quarters of the globe. Let us take common sense for our guide and suffer no other distinction. Do not feel that you are tied hand and foot by some catalogue or that you have got to fill certain spaces that exist in your album—the latter can be used to advantage for new issues. If the wear of years, or poor workmanship, on the die of a stamp has necessitated its being retouched, do not think that you are in duty bound to collect two specimens from that die. Their value ought to be regulated as is the case with engravings and books: the clear, early impressions are always the most sought after, the others are taken only at a reduction; and in no case would a sane book or print collector attempt to collect the two as varieties.

Specialism has its merits as well as its demerits. Without it many things would have remained in obscurity. But when there is a general tendency to specialism, the main body will surely suffer; and we should check that tendency while there is time. If you think the field too great, instead of taking up a single country or general division, draw the line at a stated date and collect all issues prior or subsequent, as you may elect, to that date. In this way you remain a general collector while reducing the number of specimens you feel desirous of acquiring. In this event it would be well to select some one country and endeavor to collect it complete—make a speciality of it, but avoid the microscopical distinctions of the specialist.

Many stamps exist in as many varieties as the number of times they were repeated on the plate they were printed from. Do you want to collect *sheets* of stamps? Yet there is fully as much justice in that as in many other cases. Sometimes a speck of paper or some other foreign matter comes between the die and the paper that is to receive the impression. Do you care to make a "variety" out of the blotch that results therefrom? Yet that is the sum and substance of specialism, and for which many give up the delights of a general collection.

Relegate specialism to the few; let the mass of collectors pursue general collecting as of yore. The former will make discoveries that will benefit the later, while the latter will not be obliged to follow them in their many absurdities.

I presume I will be ruthlessly scored for thus attempting to pull down these idols, but if I am too rash I shall have to take the consequences. However, I am inclined to think I will have the sympathy of a large number of long suffering collectors, and with that thought I rest contented.

S. B. Bradt.

PEN POINTS.

S. ALLEN TAYLOR. An attempt has been made to unload the stock of S. Allen Taylor upon Chicago. A lady visited us a short time ago with a quantity of this stuff. Upon being told Taylor was forced to leave this country and take up his residence in the *Rogues' Retreat*, our visitor got rather uneasy; and upon being told that unless she promised not to try to sell the trash the American Stamp Dealers' Association would prosecute her, she said that the stuff would be destroyed as soon as she got home. We understand now that this party has the plates from which the counterfeits were printed, and the stuff may be worked off on some inexperienced dealers. Any collector who may get any counterfeit stamps from Chicago should notify the writer, or any of the leading dealers, and we will endeavor to have the thing stopped.

LINED BRAZIL STAMPS. Upon removing a portion of an old envelope from the back of a 50 R. blue Brazil, I found the paper much heavier than the ordinary stamp. I supposed that there was a piece of paper attached to it. Upon a closer examination I found the stamp was printed upon a heavy paper, the gummed side being covered with small diagonal brown lines. As the envelope from which the stamp was taken was a white one, with no lines on it, there could be no transfer to cause this result.

VENEZUELA. I also removed a common 25c. from a portion of an envelope and found underneath a 25c. orange Escuela stamp *rouletted*. This stamp had evidently been placed on the envelope and refused by the postmaster, the writer then putting the ordinary 25c. brown lithograph stamp over it, which coming into my hands has given me the pleasure of announcing that at least one variety of these stamps has been rouletted.

PAIRS. The demand for pairs and blocks is steadily increasing. I was favored with a call from a gentleman who had a portion of his collection with him, and I think that I have never seen a stamp collection which presented so handsome an appearance. The stamps were in a special album and consisted of about 1,500 varieties of foreign stamps.

CALMAN. Calman of New York comes out in the *Stamp* with a poor excuse for selling the Hamburg local counterfeits, and relieves his mind by giving a cut to the sore-head writers and dealers. The sore-heads, of whom I am one, are willing to be classed anything but that of being included in the Calman stripe of dealers. In regard to his genuine locals, we wonder he does not offer some of them for sale at his auctions. It seems a pity that so many wise things are sent out to the mass of collectors while the favored few in New York are not permitted to get a chance to bid on "a rare lot of locals, 25 varieties for 50c." Perhaps the collectors prefer to buy their locals in the South and West, where they have to pay a little more but get more desirable goods. We wonder why Mr. Calman has not bought up the Rich-

wood plates; they are now obsolete, we understand, and no more will be used.

S. Allen Taylor bobs up again in the U. S. Now if the A. P. A. will do their duty, they will make things interesting for him.

Wanderer.

CANADIAN NOTES.

HOW proud do we Canadians feel, when our hopes and aspirations of many years have been realized, and we are now the possessors of a formidable (but friendly) rival of the A. P. A. Our membership roll is Canadian Philatelic Association—of an Association which may yet prove a growing longer and longer each month, and we trust that when 1888 is no more that we will have at least two hundred members. Our exchange and the departments are giving general satisfaction, and although our Halifax friends think it *very hard* that the *Halifax Philatelist* was not made the official organ, yet we trust all things will sail along smoothly and that the C. P. A. will be productive of much good to many lovers of our hobby.

As one reviews the history of Canadian philatelic journalism, he cannot fail to be struck with the little progress that has been made in it during the past twenty-five years. Up to 1887 there were but ten or a dozen papers issued, only two of which are in existence to-day. During 1887 there were six papers issued in the interest of our science, only two of which were exclusively devoted to philately; of these six but two are with us to-day. 1888 has given us three fresh papers so far, but it is a question whether any of these will amount to much. The *Toronto Philatelist Journal* and the *Halifax Philatelist* may be called our representative journals; it would be well for us, however, if they were more worthy of being such.

The appearance of the long advertised and long expected *Canada Stamp and Coin Journal* cannot but be hailed with *delight* by Canadian philatelists. Its career, I think, will be watched with mingled feelings of hope and fear. Mr. Findlay has no doubt plenty of push and ability, and if he but receives the co-operation of all those who are anxious to promote the interests of Canadian philatelic journalism, I think his efforts to establish a first-class paper cannot but be crowned with success; the least of this co-operation will but cause the *C. S. & C. J.* to follow in the footsteps of its predecessor, *The Useful Instructor*.

In looking over the initial number I could not help being struck with the incongruity of any one attempting to publish a paper combining the interests of philatelists and numismatics. Philatelists, as a rule, take little if any interest in coin-collecting; and numismatics *vice versa*. It would be a step in the right direction if Bro. Findlay dropped the coin department of his paper and adhered to the interests of philately exclusively.

"The C. P. A., in electing the *Toronto Philatelic Journal* as its official organ, has chosen one of the worst edited papers on this continent." We were quite surprised when we read the above editorial in the initial number of the *Canada Stamp and Coin Journal*. Such remarks, to my mind, seem to be a slur upon those members of the C. P. A. who voted for the *C. P. J.* as the official organ, and are not to be taken altogether as they read, for while the editing of the *T. P. J.* may not be all that could be desired, it is far ahead of that of many so-called philatelic journals. If Bro. Findlay wants to see the official organ of the C. P. A. become a success, would it not be well for him to refrain from such remarks as the foregoing? It is about time the Halifax *grumblers* buried their hatchet and resigned themselves to the inevitable.

The collecting of Canadian revenue stamps is all the go just now. Several fine collections of them have been made during the past year, prominent among which is that of Mr. Jno. R. Hooper, of Ottawa, Ont. This gentleman claims to have the finest and rarest collection of them in existence. There are at present over two hundred and fifty known varieties of these stamps, and new varieties are constantly being discovered.

When and where the first annual convention of the C. P. A. will be held, is now the subject of discussion amongst the members of our Association. Montreal, or, possibly, Toronto will be the favored place. It is quite possible that the convention will be held this fall. More anon.

Henry S. Harte.

CHICAGO NOTES.

JOS. RECHERT is the right man in the right place, and every member should vote for his re-election.

Philo's Monthly is the latest. Subscription will be 25 cents, and you can depend on getting your quarter's worth. It will be published from Grand Crossing, Ill.

Secretary Bradt can now be found with Messrs. Sizer & Kimball (Palmer House Book Store), where he has full charge of the Philatelic Department. It is on the ground floor.

Every member should read the *American Philatelist* clear through. Begin with the first word on the front cover, and don't skip a line till you get to the last word on the back cover.

An Australian exchange says: "Mrs. Messinger was the recipient, on Wednesday, of a beautiful floral offering, in consideration of the advent of her first son, which came to her by parcels post from Balarat." The editor who penned these lines surely can't be a philatelist.

A History of Postage Stamps, now being published in the second series of the *American Journal of Philately*, is a timely and valuable work. It is

worth many times the price of the subscription, and the partial illustrations of U. S. stamped envelopes is a happy thought. Half a loaf is better than no bread.

It is now in order for all candidates who have been mentioned for offices on the A. P. A. ticket to come forward and withdraw their names if they do not wish to make the race, so that members can act intelligently in voting. Do not waste your vote on those who have been dropped for non-payment of dues and are not eligible.

The Philatelic Base Ball Manager won his first game. He wins everything and seems to be a sort of a lucky Baldwin. He has won lately to my knowledge, a collection of stamps and a hundred and fifty dollar bicycle. Last time I ever saw him he had a chance on a watch, with the odds in his favor. Let us know how you do it, George.

While I do not want to discourage the formation and growth of any society, I must say that I can not see the practical use of another large society similar to the American Philatelic Association. It would be better to give all your work, attention and interest to one, than to divide it among several, so long as the object to be attained is the same.

The *Denver Stamp* evidently is not aware of the fact that Chicago has a national reputation as a summer resort, or it would not have so coolly made the statement that it was as hot as St. Louis. Even Mekeel will admit that, for he did not come without his overcoat last August. The *Quaker Philatelist* says of it, Shykeco by the waters of Gitche Gumee, for the waters of the Lake were cool and many go there when the days of the year were hot—and, gentlemen of the *Stamp*, that is the only part of "Lidas" rubbish that is true.

Mr. Clotz has withdrawn. The late *Western Philatelist* ticket stands almost alone without any opposition, Tiffany, Van Derlip, Bradford, Seagrave and Rechert. It seems to be a sure winner, at least the *Quaker City Philatelist* thinks so, taking their June issue for a guide.

Here is a horse on Treasurer Seagrave. I hear from my good friend Bradt that our worthy Treasurer has purchased the wonderful trick and circus horse "Don." What are you going to do with him, Treasurer? Will you add his horseship to your collection, or teach him to take the A. P. A. funds to bank?

If "Diez" will come from behind his *nom de plume* long enough to let me know who he is, I will answer his very insinuating question as to how Mr. Bradt came into possession of so many *Collector's Companions*. In the same journal where "Diez" asks for this information (page 38), the editor makes a few pertinent remarks about writers who use assumed names. This should be food for thought for "Diez."

Why is there so much feeling displayed between philatelists and philatelic journals? Surely no man can consider himself above criticism. I am

always willing to take as well as give, and when I am wrong will acknowledge it. G. W. Campbell's letter published in the last issue of the *Western Philatelist* is sound on this point, and it might be well for some of us to read that letter occasionally—in fact, paste it up over your desk and use it as a daily curriculum.

P. M. Wolsieffer.

EDITORIAL CHAT.

WITH this number we launch our craft into the philatelic sea, with the assurance that we will appear in twelve successive numbers, published on the first day of every month. This each individual member of THE STAMP COLLECTOR Publishing Company is pledged to do his part of, and twelve numbers will appear whether we receive one cent of income or not. The STAMP COLLECTOR Publishing Co. is composed of three members, viz.: S. B. Bradford, R. C. McManus, and T. B. Farrell, all members of the A. P. A., and all enthusiastic philatelists. These three gentlemen have formed a company for the purpose of furnishing a good, clean, readable *newspaper* devoted exclusively to the science of stamp collecting. In this paper we will advance our ideas of a philatelic nature to our fellow philatelists, and criticise everything that is transpiring in the philatelic world which may come to our notice, and fill up our paper with anything we seem to think the philatelic public will be pleased to read. No one other than these three gentlemen shall have a voice in the management of this paper. We shall say in it just exactly what we please, when we please and how we please, and if it meets with the approval of our patrons we shall have accomplished our ends. If not, we do not want your patronage or your favors. Now we three do not consider ourselves autocrats. We are not going to attempt to "run" the philatelic fraternity. Not so; we will simply and quietly appear before you for eleven more numbers, with our paper filled as well as we shall be able to fill it, with matter we think will interest you that has previously suited us. Neither are we millionaires. Do you think we would publish a paper for twelve months at a cost of what the STAMP COLLECTOR is to cost, if we did not expect support? No, indeed; please give us credit for a trifle more good common sense than that. But we do think that within four or five months the STAMP COLLECTOR will be a self-supporting paper, and we are willing to devote our time to editing it for nothing. We expect no financial gain from the STAMP COLLECTOR whatever. We believe that we can publish it and make it pay for itself shortly; we will support it until such time. After that time we shall devote the surplus, if there be any, to bettering the paper.

Our idea of what a philatelic paper should be contains a few points wherein we may differ from our contemporaries. We will try to furnish you a *newspaper*, not a catalogue of anything: stamps, envelopes, or anything

else which will take up the greater portion of the paper; nor will we have the fact of being the mouthpiece of some firm, and fill our paper with advertisements, etc., about said firm; neither will we have "patent insides" on some subject entirely foreign to philately; but will confine ourselves to giving you a *newspaper*. And you will have to pay a fair price for the paper if you want it. No "fifteen cents a year" racket for us. We will charge you what we think the paper is worth; if you are favorably inclined, you can easily procure it.

Then our advertising columns. We will allow such advertisements as suit us to appear at our regular rate, and they must be paid for in cash in advance. We have no doubt that the philatelic public, as a class, are more honest people than the average, but we will treat them all alike, as there are, as we already know to our cost, some whom we had much rather have pay in advance than to have the debit side of their account greater than the credit; and you will be charged at a fair rate for your advertising. We shall use great care in circulating our paper. We want a subscription list above all. Do not think because you are a dealer, a well known philatelist, or from any other cause, other than that you have remitted to us the subscription price, that you will receive the paper regularly, for you will surely be mistaken.

We have attempted to tell you what we intend to do; perhaps we have omitted some of it, but we have said enough to give you an idea of what to expect. We want the philatelic public to understand that the STAMP COLLECTOR Publishing Company expects no cash remuneration for their labor, but will attempt to publish a paper which will command the respect and patronage of the American philatelists, one which philatelists will look for, and read when they get it. In order to do this, we must know what philatelic societies are doing, also individuals; what items one philatelist knows which will interest others, etc., etc., and to do this we must be in communication with them; and we will venture to say we have a list of contributors it would be hard to equal.

We will give you a good paper for one year—then you may listen for the result of our experience. Perhaps we will then sink to a deep, dark, silent grave, there to accompany the myriads of shining lights of the philatelic press who have traversed that road before, or perhaps—perhaps, we shall take unto ourselves a beautiful pair of golden wings, and soar higher up among our most respected, aged, and skilled contemporaries. Who knows? It rests with you gentle reader, which it shall be.

WE have received several letters from different parts of the country asking "Who owns the STAMP COLLECTOR?" Rumor has it that we are owned and controlled by certain Chicago collectors, who claim to have us under their thumb, and feel confident that they can do with us as they wish.

This is, we believe, the first philatelic journal that ever was announced, that has been considered of enough importance for any one to claim to be a member of the Publishing Company before number one appeared, and we must admit that we feel just a trifle flattered. In order that there may no longer be any doubt on this subject, we introduce ourselves to the philatelic public in the above article, and we wish it distinctly understood that every share of stock in this paper is held by the three parties mentioned, and that any others claiming to be interested, financially, in our paper are frauds.

Since our organization we have had three applications for stock from men right at home, two of them members of the A. P. A. So, when it is found necessary to increase the size of our company, we will not be called upon to let stock go outside of our own city.

IN the *Chicago Tribune* of Sunday, June 10th, there appeared an article on the Chalmers Society. To any one who has read anything of the Chalmers-Hill controversy it would be amusing, and it has undoubtedly caused many smiles, for it is quite evident that some enterprising member of the Chalmers has caught a *Tribune* reporter, and, from the tone of the article, we should judge had filled him full of "philatelic taffy." By this article the average reader would be led to believe that had it not been for our genial friend George S. Wilson, Mr. James Chalmers' claim as inventor of the adhesive postage stamp would never have been recognized by the American people.

On the tenth day of August last, at the second annual convention of the American Philatelic Association, a resolution was brought before the delegates and adopted by a vote of the Association, recognizing the claim which Pat Chalmers has placed in such an able manner before the public in behalf of his father.

This occurred more than three months before the formation of the Chalmers Society, which, according to the *Tribune*, was the prime mover, in this country, in the revolution against Sir Rowland Hill.

If we wish to place the honors of this good work where they belong, it is our opinion that they should be given to the man to whom Pat Chalmers owes much of his success in this country, the man who is noted for his hard and earnest work in the Chalmers cause, and one of the leading men in our glorious Association, Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer, of Chicago.

NEW YORK NOTES.

R. R. BOGERT & CO.'S eighth sale was held at Leavitt's, 737 Broadway, on June 11th, from 7:30 till 10:45 P. M.; 569 lots, the property of Messrs. Tyler, Merriam and Hamilton. The attendance was unusually large for a June sale, about thirty-five collectors being present. Among

these I noticed Messrs. Bogert, Burger, Collin, Corwin, Adenaw, Brown, Rechert and Vreeland.

Following will be found some of the prices realized:

UNITED STATES.

Horseman Carrier, 1c., red, used.....	\$ 5 50
1861, 5c. yellow brown, used.....	2 30
1860, 50c., unused.....	2 00
1869, 90c., reprint, unused.....	2 10
Cut envelopes, 1853, 3c., K die on buff, unused.....	2 00
Cut envelopes, war, 1873, 30c, on white, unused.....	2 70
Entire env., 3c., 1853, K die on buff, used.....	3 00
Official Seal, Post Obitum, and 1879, the pair.....	3 50
Agriculture, set, unused.....	3 51
Executive, " ".....	7 00
Navy, " ".....	4 18
State, \$2, unused.....	2 60
City Dispatch, Post, 2c., used.....	3 05
Document stamps, first, 6c., proprietary, used.....	3 00
" " " \$1 mortgage, perf.....	2 00
Lock seal, small, yellow and red, each.....	2 10
Match stamps, P. T. Ives, 8c., blue.....	3 05
Match stamps, Aug. Eichele, 1c., black.....	2 10
Medicine stamps, Scheetz's Bitter Cordial, 4c., black.....	3 80

FOREIGN.

Canada $\frac{1}{2}$ d., perforated, unused.....	2 25
Great Britain, Mulready envelope, 1 d., used.....	2 10
Mauritius, 1859, 2 pence, blue, Greek border at sides, used, very fine; Scott & Co.....	14 50
New Brunswick, Connell stamp, 5c., perforated, unused.....	5 00
New South Wales, 1852, 6 d., used, cut close.....	2 20
U. S. of Columbia, 1862, 1 peso, lilac on bluish, damaged, used... ..	4 25
" " " 1863, 20c., red, star after "cent," used.....	3 50

VARIOUS.

Collection of about 600 foreign stamps in album.....	3 10
Collection of nearly 1,000 stamps.....	5 50

Total for 569 lots, about.....\$650 00

A portrait of Mr. E. B. Sterling, the well known dealer, appeared in the *New York Daily Graphic* in its issue of June 22d, 1888. A half-column article, descriptive of his collections, accompanies the portrait. This is the second time, since March last, that Mr. Sterling's face has been in that newspaper.

On June 13th, at 7:30 P. M., the Scott Co. held their 87th sale at Bangs', 739 Broadway. A very fine lot of Foreign and U. S. stamps belonging to Messrs. Phillips, Shorthouse and others, was sold. About twenty persons were present, including Messrs. H. Calman, Collins, Corwin, Bogert, Burger, Thorne, Seeligsbegg, Crane, Sterling and others. The auction was con-

cluded at 10 P. M. Below are a few of the prices obtained, stamps being unused unless stated otherwise:

UNITED STATES.

New Haven, 5c., red, signed reprint, Scott & Co.	\$ 15 25
New York, 1843, 3c., blue, glazed paper, used	8 50
Providence, 10c., black	9 00
St. Louis, 10c., black, die A, used, Mr. Burger	30 00
St. Louis, 10c., black, die B, used, very fine, Mr. Thorne	36 00
Carrier, 1849, 1c., on buff, on original letter, used	6 00
• " 1851, Horseman, "I Sent," black, used	7 20
Periodical, 1875, \$6, blue, used	4 10
" " \$24, punched, Scott Co.	11 00
Envelope stamps, broad label, 1853, 3c., red, used, white	6 25
Document stamps, 3 d., 2c., head reversed	4 00
Confederate, Raleigh, entire, 5c. env., used	6 00

FOREIGN.

Bolivia, 1867, 5c., violet	4 50
" " 10c., brown	5 25
" " 50c., blue	6 50
" 1869, 500c., black	6 75
" " another of last	6 50
Br. Columbia, 1863, 10c., rose	6 50
" " 1 dollar, green	4 00
Br. Guiana, 1856, type set, 4c., magenta, Mr. Crane	36 00
Canada, 1857, 7½ d., green	8 25
Costa Rica, 1862, ½ real, unpaired	7 75
France, 1 f., vermilion, 1849, damaged, used	4 00
Great Britain, Mulready, 2 d., envelope	4 00
Hawaii, unpaid, 1859, 2c., black, on bluish, used	7 50
India, Afghanistan, 8 shahi, mauve, Scott Co.	48 00
" Soruth, 1877, 2 a., black on blue	7 10
" " 4 a., black	9 00
Mauritius, 1848, 1 d., red on blue, unsevered pair, 1858, 6 p. and 1 sh., all on letter	8 00
Mauritius, 1858, 4 d., surcharged, used, Mr. Sterling	25 00
Mexico, Guadalajara, 4 r., rose, wove p., used	4 70
" " 4 r., blue, " "	4 80
Newfoundland, 1857, 6 p., orange-vermilion, used	5 50
" " 6 p., carmine-vermilion, used	5 00
" " 1 sh. " " Scott Co.	51 00
New South Wales, 1850, Sydney, 1 d., red, no clouds, date on bale, used	4 75
New South Wales, 1850, Sydney, 1 d., red, unsevered creased pair, used	5 60
New South Wales, 1850, Sydney, 1 p., red on bluish, unsevered pair on original letter	16 10
New South Wales, 1850, another pair, heavily cancelled	12 00
" " " " 3 d., unsevered, used, pair	4 00
Persia, 1865, 2 s., green perforated	4 75
Philippine Islands, 1862, 1 r., violet	5 00

Switzerland, Geneva, 10c., used on original env., Mr. Thorne..	31 00
Switzerland, Zurich, 1843, 4 r., black, vertical lines, used, Mr. Corwin.....	10 75
Switzerland, Geneva, 5c., envelope entire.....	5 25
Turk's Island, 4 d. on 1 d., red, large "4," Mr. Sterling.....	12 00
" " 4 d. " " small.....	8 25
Tuscany, 1853, 9 crazie, on white. used.....	6 25
Another.....	6 50
United States of Columbia, 1861, 2½, black.....	5 50
" " " Antioqua, 1868, 1 peso, red, Scott Co.....	1 00
" " " " 5 pesos, pink.....	8 00
" " " Bolivar, 1863, 10c., green, used, Mr. Burger.....	20 00
" " " Tolima, 1870, type set, 5c., black on blue, error, EU DE "C," used, Scott Co.....	15 50
United States of Columbia, another variety, "5 Ctys," "correol," Scott Co.....	14 00

Total for 517 lots, about..... \$1,381 00

On June 28th, 1888, a very rare event in philately will take place. On that evening two auctions of stamps will be held. Mr. Frossard will sell, at his 84th sale, Part V. of the Sterling collection, together with a very fine collection, the property of F. P. Richardson, Esq., of Salem, Mass. Mr. Sterling's part of the catalogue comprises 210 lots of United States stamps, while the remaining 413 lots contain the Richardson collection. Among the rare stamps in the latter are: United States, 1856, 24c. lilac imp.; Periodical, \$48 and \$60; Mauritius, 1848, 1 and 2 d.; Newfoundland, 6½ d., vermilion; Natal, 3 d., pink, 1 and 2 d.; Sidney views, Peru, Medio Peso yellow; Sandwich Islands, 1851, 13c., blue, &c.

The other sale will take place at Buckens' rooms, two blocks above Leavitt's, where the above-mentioned sale will take place. Mr. Casey will here sell, as his 16th auction, the "Suffolk, Jr.," collection, comprising 659 lots of Foreign and U. S. stamps. There are no rare stamps in this sale.

This remarkable "coincidence" has happened but once before in the history of philately in this city. That occasion was on February 15th, 1885, when Casey and the Scott Co. held each a sale on the same night.

New York, June 23, 1888.

Cortlandt F. Bishop.

NEW ISSUES.

ANNAM AND TONQUIN. A number of varieties exist in the surcharges for these colonies.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. There is a 4c. letter card, red-brown on white, portrait of Pres. Celman.

AUSTRIA. The following surcharges for use in the Levant are announced: 10 pa. on 3 kr.; 20 pa. on 5 kr.; 1 pl. on 10 kr.; 2 pl. on 20 kr.; 3 pl. on 30 kr.

BRAZIL. There is a new 100 r. stamp with numerals of value on plain ground; also a 1,000 r. of new design, pearl-grey on white laid paper, perf. 13.

COCHIN CHINA. The current 30c. French Colonies has been surcharged with a line extending diagonally from the right upper to the left lower corner, and the figures 15 in each half the stamp.

CONGO. What the *Record* terms "a most æsthetic looking" postal card has been issued. In the upper left hand corner are the arms, and in the upper right a rectangular stamp with palm tree and star in centre, and inscription around them. 15c., orange on salmon: 138x88 mm.

GREAT BRITAIN. The current 1½ d. and 6 d. have been surcharged "GOVT. PARCELS."

GRENADA. The 2 sh. fiscal has been surcharged 4d. and **POSTAGE.** One stamp of the sheet of sixty has a Roman "d" instead of italic.

INDIA. The *Record* has received the current 2 a. surcharged "On H. M. S." in black.

MONACO. The 25c. letter card has been changed from green to pink.

NATAL. The 1 sh. has been printed in orange and surcharged Postage in red in a curved line.

ST. CHRISTOPHER. The 2½ d. blue has been surcharged One Penny. There are two varieties, the second and more common one having the original value erased with a pen stroke and the lettering in large type.

SANTANDER. The *Record* notes the 5c. vermilion and 10c. violet; both imperforate.

SHANGHAI. The 20c. on 80c. has been found with inverted surcharge. The 20c. has appeared in grey and the 60c. in pink; perf. 15.

UNITED STATES. The June issue of the *Official Postal Guide* gives a schedule of the values and sizes of envelopes that are now made by the government, and states that the same have been placed on sale at the New York postoffice. The schedule contains all values from 1c. to 90c., and all sizes. These may be had in any quantity from a single envelope up, and provisions are made for their supply by mail to persons at a distance from New York.

VENEZUELA. 1 bol., brick red, perf. 11½., 3 bol., violet, lithographed, rouletted.

VIRGIN ISLANDS. The 6 d. is now printed in lilac; there is also a new post card, 1 d. rose on buff.

WEST AUSTRALIA. The *Am. Phil.* notes a change of perforation in the current 1d. and 2d. perf. 12¼.

CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

CHICAGO BRANCH A. P. A., NO. 1.

[Meetings held alternate Thursdays at 8 P. M. C. R. Gadsden, Pres., P. M. Wolsieffer, Sec'y. For further information address the Secretary, Drawer 676, Chicago.]

The meeting of May 3, was called to order by President Gadsden at 8:15. In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. Wolsieffer officiated in that position. At the call of the roll the following named gentlemen answered to their names: Messrs. Abraham, Bradt, Gadsden, Gilbert, Haskell, Helwig, Kurzweg, Peeke, Pierce, Start and Wolsieffer. Mr. Rockwell (A. P. A. No. 41) of Elgin, Ill., was present as a visitor. The Secretary having failed to forward his books, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was omitted. On call for committee reports, the Investigating Committee of the Exchange Managers' Department and Printing Committee reported progress. They were continued. Mr. Pierce, committee to confer with *The Chalmers Society* in reference to exhibit in Boston next August, reported that the overtures of the Chicago Philatelic Society to co-operate with them and make a creditable display for this city was declined, and *The Chalmers Society* preferred to work alone in this matter. The report was accepted and committee relieved from further service. Mr. Cotton's resignation was referred to the Executive Committee for action and report at the next meeting. On motion all By-Laws relating to Exchange Department were repealed. Motion prevailed that for the present, all exchanges be left in sealed package for members at Mr. Stevens', who would deliver them to those who were entitled by card to receive them. It was then moved and seconded, that the Society stand all expenses incurred in the Exchange Department. Carried. Application from Mr. Kurzweg to change his membership from Passive to Active, was received and favorably acted upon. Application from Mr. Geo. Nelson received and referred to the Executive Committee, who reported favorably at once. Under a suspension of the rules and on motion, Mr. Haskell was re-

quested to cast the ballot of the Society. Carried. Mr. Nelson was then declared elected. A few pleasant remarks were indulged in by the members, at the expense of Messrs. Kurzweg and Nelson. President Gadsden then declared a recess; the members taking advantage of it by going through some of the A. P. A. books. Auction sales followed, which at times was quite lively. Mr. Helwig left early and bid all farewell, as he goes south for six or eight months, (probably to get a corner on old Confederates) and he carried the good wishes of all with him. Adjournment at 10:30. Next meeting, May 17th.

P. M. WOLSIEFFER,
Acting Secretary, Drawer, 676.

Meeting of May 17th called to order at 8:10 P. M., by the President. Our Secretary still being absent, Mr. Wolsieffer again officiated in that position. Owing to the very inclement weather the attendance was not up to the standard. The following answered at the call of the roll: Messrs. Abraham, Bradt, Gadsden, Gilbert, Haskell, Kurzweg, MacDonald, Nelson and Wolsieffer. The Minutes of last meeting were approved as read. Committee on Printing reported progress, and was continued. Investigation Committee of Exchange Managers' Department, made their final report which was accepted, and committee relieved from further duties. On motion, the resignation of the *Western Philatelist* as Official Journal, was accepted with regrets. Librarian reported, on behalf of his office, and urged the members to interest themselves more in building up a substantial library for the Society. Application received from H. B. Seagrave, Ionia, Mich., for Passive Membership, and J. R. Chapman, Chicago, Ill., for Active Membership. It was moved by Mr. Wolsieffer and seconded by Mr. MacDonald, that we endorse the nomination of our late Official Journal for Vice President of the A. P. A., Mr. W. C. Van Derlip of Boston, Mass. Carried. Mr. Cotton's resignation was returned from the Executive Committee with endorsement, and on motion accepted. The Executive Committee also reported favorably on the applications of Messrs. Seagrave and Chapman. On motion, the rules were suspended and Mr. Haskell requested to cast the ballot of the Society for these two gentlemen. President Gadsden then declared them members of the C. P. S. and entitled to share in all its benefits. A short recess was announced for the reception and congratulation of new members. After recess the President appointed Mr. Gilbert Exchange Manager, to succeed Mr. Cotton, resigned. Auction sales followed, which turned out to be much better than the average. Adjournment 10:15. Next meeting, May 31st.

P. M. WOLSIEFFER,
Acting Secretary,

Meeting of May 31st called to order promptly, at 8 o'clock; the President in the chair, Mr. Wolsieffer acting again as Secretary, that official still being absent. The members present were Messrs. Abraham, Bradt, Chapman, Gadsden, Gilbert, Haskell, Holman, Kurzweg, MacDonald, Peeke, Tower and Wolsieffer. Minutes of last meeting approved as corrected. Communications received were the resignation of Librarian and two members of the Executive Committee. On motion, the President was requested to appoint a Campaign Committee of three, who announced Messrs. Wolsieffer, MacDonald and Tower as such committee. Office of Secretary was declared vacant by the President. Motion prevailed that notice be sent members of a proposed constitutional amendment to be presented at the first meeting in July, consolidating the offices of Librarian and Secretary. Nomination of Mr. Wolsieffer for Secretary, and Messrs. Kurzweg and Nelson for Executive Committee, resulted in these gentlemen being elected. On motion, the library was left in charge of the Secretary for the present. It was moved and seconded that a committee of three be appointed to re-draft the Constitution. Carried. Committee: Messrs. Bradt, Wolsieffer and Haskell. Mr. Holman spoke at length of his western trip and the very pleasant time he had at Denver, and the cordial reception he received at the hands of the Denver League. On motion of Mr. Bradt, the Secretary was instructed to write to the Denver League, thanking them for the courtesy shown to one of our members, and the many good wishes expressed in behalf of the Chicago Philatelic Society. The Secretary was also instructed to send such information to Mr. Warner as he required for insertion in the American Philatelic Directory. President then announced recess. After meeting auction sales. Meeting adjourned 10:30. Next Meeting, June 14th.

P. M. WOLSIEFFER,
Secretary, Drawer, 676.

Meeting of June 14th called to order by the President at 8:10. The call of the roll showed eleven members present as follows: Messrs. Abraham, Bradt, Chapman, Gadsden, Gilbert, Haskell, Holman, Kurzweg, McDonald, Start and Wolsieffer. The minutes of last meeting were approved. The resignation of Thos. F. Nelson was received and accepted with regrets, and the Secretary instructed to notify him of the action taken. Committee to re-draft the Constitution reported the work well under way with a promise to present it at the next meeting. The Campaign and Printing Committees each reported progress. Mr. Bradt gave an account of his visit to Ottawa, last week, and spoke in glowing terms of the progress the Ottawa Branch of the A. P. A. was making. Under head of new business, the matter of selecting an Official Journal for the Society came up. There was considerable discussion owing to the fact that offers from three of the leading Philatelic Journals were placed before the Society for their consideration. It seemed to be the desire of all to treat each with equal fairness and in order to bring out an amicable settlement, not any of the offers were accepted. It was then moved by Mr. Bradt and seconded by Mr. Start, that we elect the *American Philatelist* as our official journal. Motion concurred in unanimously. The Secretary was instructed to officially notify the Literary Board of the A. P. A. of the action taken in this matter. There being no further new business, the President announced recess. After recess, the members were again called to order and business resumed. A motion prevailed that if found necessary to call a special meeting next week, the President be empowered to order the Secretary to send notice to members for such meeting on twenty-four hours' notice. Auction sales closed the evening's business. Sales were above the average. Mr. MacDonald was fortunate in securing a New York quite cheap, and Mr. Wolsieffer was also fortunate in obtaining a ninety-cent, unused, entire No. 5, on white envelope, 1883 watermark, below catalogue price. Treasurer Haskell reported the receipts for the evening, \$7.60. Meeting adjourned at 10 p. m. Next meeting, Thursday, June 28th.

P. M. WOLSIEFFER,
Secretary.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The *International Collector* makes its usual neat appearance.

The *National Philatelist* wants the fourth convention of the A. P. A. held at Washington.

The *Philatelic Journal of America* comes along steadily, with nothing in it but Major Evans' catalogue.

The *Eastern Philatelist* has completed its first volume and promises much for volume two, No. 1 of which will appear July 15th.

The *Stamp* has an excellent June number. It contains as a frontispiece the likeness of our own S. B. Bradford, its choice for Secretary.

The *Curiosity World* for June contains much much of interest. We are sorry, however, to see so good a paper give up the magazine form.

The *American Philatelist* improves with each number. This is a paper which we all take great pride and interest in. It fully deserves the great success it is having.

Philo's Monthly is announced to appear July 1st, from Grand Crossing, Ill. Anything from Philo's pen will be a very welcome addition to philatelic literature.

Secretary S. B. Bradt was in the city for a few hours on the 7th, but owing to our absence from the city, we only saw him for a few moments before train time. Call again.

We are sorry to lose so good a paper as the *Western Philatelist*. It was, we think, next to the *American Philatelist*, the best edited and the most readable stamp paper in America.

After six months of discontinuance, the *Texas Philatelic Journal* comes before the public more improved, with a nice engraved cover, and is worthy of the support of every philatelist.

Casey's article, "The Stamped Envelopes, Letter Sheets and Newspaper Wrappers of the United States," promises so be a very fine one on a subject where so much doubt exists as to certain varieties. It will be valuable reading to collectors. It appears in serial form in the *Figaro*.

The editor of the *United States Philatelist* wants some free advertising. In No. 1 he says he will place any paper on his exchange list that will give the *U. S. P.* a favorable notice of at least thirty words. Bro. Scott, if you want an ad. in the *STAMP COLLECTOR* we will send you our rates.

Philatelists would confer a great favor if they would keep us posted on anything of importance that may happen in your vicinity.

The *Collector's Ledger* for June contains the portrait of Hugo Kuenstler of New York City, with a description of some of his valuable possessions.

We would be pleased to hear from everyone that gets a copy of this paper. Let us know what you think of it, whether it is good, bad or indifferent.

We wish to extend our best thanks to the many philatelists who have written to us since we announced our paper for their valuable assistance and for the many good wishes expressed.

The STAMP COLLECTOR'S editorial rooms are on the second floor of the Colwell-Sherwood block; they are large, airy and are convenient to the printer. We would be pleased to have any collectors who visit our city, visit us.

We would suggest, gentlemen, that you give the public a little less of the Thomas trouble. It is a matter of which a very little goes a great way. Profit by the example set by various papers before the A. P. A. convention last year.

The Ottawa Philatelic Society is, just at present, enjoying a vacation, caused by the very warm weather. Our Society's rooms are in a two story brick building and are next to a tin roof, and since the warm weather has come the thermometer stands in the neighborhood of 400 degrees in the shade up there, and, therefore, the boys have given them the "cold shoulder;" but when it cools down a little, we will get back to business again.

There is considerable talk just a present about the location of the Fourth Annual Convention of the A. P. A. It is highly important that the place selected be centrally located, so that every member will have an equal chance to attend. It seems to us that St. Louis would fill the bill exactly. They have a large society in that city, and every accommodation and inducements to offer. This is not so far from any member as to make distance an excuse for non-attendance.

OUR TICKET.

For President—J. K. TIFFANY, of St. Louis, Mo.

For Vice President—W. C. VANDERLIP, of Boston, Mass.

For Secretary—S. B. BRADFORD, of Ottawa, Ill.

For Treasurer—H. B. SEAGRAVE, of Ionia, Mich.

For International Sec'y—JOS. RECHERT, of Hoboken, N. J.

The above is a ticket that is a ticket. We venture to say every one on it will be elected. Collectors have a queer collection of tickets placed before them at this election, and some of which will not have one of their candidates elected.

The *Eastern Philatelist* has Robt. C. H. Brock for President. Our own Tiffany is good enough for the average philatelist. He has done much to place the A. P. A. where it is. Show him that his efforts are appreciated.

W. C. VanDerlip has been the subject of much unfavorable criticism, chiefly on account of his not being a charter member of the A. P. A. This is amusing. What difference can it make in the management of the office whether he is an old or a new member? His ability is not questioned.

The *P. J. of A.*, have H. O. Harris, for Secretary. He has refused to allow his name to be used, as he goes abroad this summer. This leaves it between S. B. Bradford and R. S. Hatcher, but Bradford has the support of the greater portion of the A. P. A.

Seagrave, for Treasurer, will be elected without opposition.

Henry Clotz has been nominated for International Secretary, but refused to run, leaving the office between T. F. Curn and Joseph Rechert. The only other name we have seen presented as a candidate is John C. Feldwisch for Vice President. It matters little which of the above are elected, as they are all able men and would make good officers.

S. B. BRADT,

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A
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Magazine.



Aug., 1888.

STAMP COLLECTOR PUB. CO., OTTAWA, ILL.

THE STAMP COLLECTOR.

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OTTAWA, ILLINOIS.

The Stamp Collector.

VOL. I.

AUGUST, 1888.

No. 2

JAMES CHALMERS AND THE A. P. A. CONVENTION.

SO MUCH has been printed in regard to the invention of the adhesive postage stamp that many readers are tired of the subject. But the searcher after truth must oftentimes suffer annoyance and vexation; and my again taking up the pen in this controversy arises from the fact that certain misleading representations of this case have recently been made.

In the July issue of the *Quaker City Philatelist*, occurs the following:

Members intending to be represented at the coming Convention by proxy, should be especially careful to give full instructions how they desire their vote to be cast, in case the Hill-Chalmers controversy is brought up, as it inevitably will be. It will be remembered that last year certain members, whose names are to well known too need repetition, procured many proxies without so much as intimating that they intended to spring the afore-mentioned dispute upon the Convention. It is needless to say they rushed a resolution through in favor of Chalmers, many votes having been cast for it which would have been against it, had the party been present.

Now let me point out the inaccuracies in the above statement. First: It was well known, long before the date of the Chicago convention, that a resolution endorsing the claims of James Chalmers as the inventor of the adhesive postage stamp would be presented at the convention—in fact, an announcement of the convention by a Chicago daily paper stated particularly that the Chalmers question would be taken up, and the writer hereof personally mailed some two hundred marked copies of that paper to members. It will, therefore, be seen that the question was fully and publicly announced and not sprung upon the convention. Second: If by “certain parties” it is meant to designate the Chicago trio of Chalmers advocates, Messrs. Gadsden, Wolsieffer and Bradt, the alarming (?) number of proxies held by them was, for the three, *thirty-three*,—fifteen less than the number held by New York's delegate, Mr. H. L. Calman; and the proxies held by these three were, without doubt, well satisfied with the action taken. Third: The last sentence of the above extract is utterly and entirely wrong, as the records of the convention most conclusively prove. The writer could certainly not have read the reports intelligently, for we cannot believe he would willfully so misrepresent matters. To begin with, the President's opening address plainly paved the way for the resolution that followed. There was no mistaking the position he took, and when he referred to “the

invention of James Chalmers of Dundee," the "certain members" knew that the resolution would receive the thoughtful consideration of the assembly. How the resolution was "rushed" is shown by the official reports, wherein it appears that at the morning meeting of the second day Mr. Wolsieffer moved the appointment of a committee of three to frame some suitable resolution in regard to the invention of the adhesive postage stamp; Messrs. Wolsieffer, Mekeel and Stone were appointed such committee. When called upon at the afternoon meeting to report, the committee begged to be allowed further time, and did not report until the last meeting, the morning of the third day. Can that be justly called "rushing" a question through?

The committee who had the matter in hand were, to begin with, thoroughly acquainted with the subject. They considered the case carefully and thoughtfully, and, withal, impartially. They had, among other evidence, letters from men who were then living, who had known James Chalmers, and who testified that they clearly remembered the essays that Chalmers had prepared in 1834. When the committee submitted their report, it was adopted without discussion; the only event marking it being one negative vote presented, half apologetically, by Mr. Mitchell, in behalf of one of his proxies.

I have given the foregoing account of the passage of this resolution, in order to overcome the misstatements contained in the paragraph I quote. Most people object to "rushing" a motion of any kind, and an assertion such as is quoted is apt to incite sympathy were it true; but I guess I have clearly pointed out the fallacy of it.

There are many members of the A. P. A. who have not considered this question; have thought it of little consequence, etc. There are, besides, a few members who strongly advocate a rescinding of the resolution passed last year. It is, therefore, likely that the question will again be brought up at Boston.

It is because of this that I now proceed to discuss the relative merits of James Chalmers and Sir Rowland Hill in their relation to the invention of the adhesive postage stamp; the scheme that saved the postage reform bill from failure, and made it the success it became.

For years it was the generally accepted belief that Sir Roland Hill, a politician of the times, had invented the penny postage system and the adhesive postage stamp. It is only of late years that Mr. Patrick Chalmers became possessed of information that led him to believe his father, James Chalmers, to be the real inventor of the adhesive postage stamp, and that Hill had but appropriated the idea, and not only appropriated it, but used every endeavor to suppress any knowledge or recognition of the great services rendered by Chalmers. The son had at first but a slight case, but the

more he searched for the facts the firmer his case stood, and evidence was ultimately found in abundance. He made, perhaps, at the outset, the mistake of presenting an incomplete case, and his opponent, Pearson Hill, son of Sir Rowland, uses to this day the arguments urged against the immature case first presented by Chalmers. But now the case is presented so fully as to thoroughly convince the impartial critic, as witness the many endorsements of the British and American press, and the leading literary authorities of England.

At last Mr. Pearson Hill found himself cornered and obliged to defend himself. This he attempted to do in a recent pamphlet, which abounds in personal abuse of Pat Chalmers; reiterates so-called proofs long ago disposed of; and proves only the extent of folly a desperate man may sometimes be driven to. To this effusion Mr. Pat Chalmers has replied in a letter to the Dundee Burns Club. For the readier comprehension of my readers, I will here reproduce in parallel columns, the so-called "case" presented by Pearson Hill, and the facts as they pertain to James Chalmers:

Mr. (afterwards Sir) Roland Hill proposed adhesive postage stamps in his evidence of 13th February, 1837.

Mr. Hill's "proposal" merely consisted of the following, in answer to a suppositious case:

"Perhaps this difficulty may be obviated by using a bit of paper just large enough to bear the stamp, and covered at the back by a glutinous wash, which the bringer might, by applying a little moisture, attach to the back of the letter, so as to avoid the necessity of redirecting it." Then he goes on to withdraw the compulsion to use a stamp—"Better at first, at least, accept the penny in cash for penny letters, so that every stamp used would be *universally* the impressed stamp."

Mr. James Chalmers himself, gives November, 1837, as the date at which he first made his plan public.

In October, 1839, unaware of Sir R. Hill's evidence—above referred to, Mr. James Chalmers claimed to have originated such stamps.

In May, 1840, however, after having read Sir R. Hill's evidence, Mr. James Chalmers at once withdrew his claim to priority, and expressed his regret he had, in error, ever put it forward.

James Chalmers printed "essays" of adhesive postage stamps in 1834, showed them to his neighbors, etc. Mr. Prain, who is still living, writes: "With regard to the date of invention you appear to have received ample proof, and I am able to add thereto. It was in the autumn of 1834 that I left Dundee to reside here, and the stamp was in existence in Mr. Chalmers' premises before I left." (Mr. Prain's testimony was before the A. P. A. resolution committee.)

While November, 1837, may have been the date of Mr. Chalmers' official presentation of the case, evidence abounds of previous publicity. Furthermore, Mr. Chalmers all along urged strongly the adhesive stamp, while Mr. Hill only appropriated the idea at the last moment, when nothing else would save the penny postage scheme.

This correspondence between Hill and Chalmers, is held by Mr. Pearson Hill. The letter of Chalmers to Hill were official correspondence, but were removed, it would appear, by Mr. Hill, *who will make public an extract only*, from Chalmers' letter of 1840.

This letter is the one of which an extract is printed. The so-called withdrawal is largely conditional, even in the extract printed, and wholly unworthy of being considered as such in a legal sense. (The suppressed portion of this correspondence could not fail to substantiate Mr. P. Hill's statements, were his deductions from the extract correct. His not presenting them, but persistently suppressing them, is proof that they do not sustain his deductions.)

It has been the policy of the opponents of Mr. Chalmers to belittle the postage stamp that saved the bill; they call it of little importance, a "very minor detail"—and so it seemed to have been considered by Rowland Hill. This in itself goes to show that Hill was not the great mind he was so long considered to be. Chalmers, on the other hand, appreciated the importance of that "very minor detail"—the key to the situation that opened up the entire penny postal system, and for lack of which it might have remained locked fast for many years. It is most emphatically to the persistence and inventive genius of James Chalmers that we are indebted for the success, at that time, of the scheme.

Rowland Hill labored long and well for the success of the postal measure. He accomplished much. He adhered to his plan of stamped wrappers until convinced of their comparative worthlessness, and then took up the adhesive postage stamp. Having received so much praise, he likely enough thought it all belonged to him, whereas he was rather but a gatherer and compiler, so to speak, of other men's ideas. His limited mind could not appreciate the vast importance of what to him appeared a "very minor detail." And without doubt, at least in my mind, he did not imagine, at that time, that he was depriving Mr. Chalmers of any great honor. But that in after life he realized the importance of Chalmers' invention and the extent of his own imposition, I cannot but believe.

I trust that A. P. A. members have borne with me and followed through this somewhat tedious statement. In justice to a great and important question that your Association has to grapple with, you should be versed in it so that you can vote intelligently.

Let me, in conclusion, call your attention to the first sentence of the paragraph I have quoted as a text. Be especially careful to give instructions in this Chalmers case. Consider the proper action to take, and then see that your proxy is bound to act as your judgment dictates.

S. B. Bradt.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE Chicago Philatelic Society is the legitimate successor of the old Chicago Stamp Collectors' Union, and was organized on October 8th, 1886. The first Board of Officers were S. B. Bradt, President; P. M. Wolsieffer, Vice President; C. R. Gadsden, Secretary, T. J. Mitchell, Treasurer, and W. H. Shelton, Librarian.

On November 18th, 1886, it joined the American Philatelic Association as a branch, being the first Society to take this step in support of the then young National Association.

On December 2d, 1886, it put itself on record as believing in James

Chalmers as the inventor of the adhesive postage stamp, and at the next meeting, Dec. 16th, it passed the resolution unanimously in favor of Patrick Chalmers' claims on behalf of his father, which example was followed soon after by many Societies; therefore, the credit of having set the ball in motion in favor of James Chalmers belongs to the Chicago Philatelic Society.

On December 20th, 1886, appeared the first number of the *Western Philatelist*, which was published solely in the interest of the Society and as its *Official Journal*. The publication of it was undertaken by five members, but two, Messrs. Mitchell and Shelton, withdrew before the first number was issued, which left Messrs. Bradt, Gadsden and Wolsieffer to continue the venture. How well they succeeded can be ascertained by a glance at the seventeen numbers that were issued. It will be found by comparison that no philatelic journal in its first seventeen numbers ever contained the same amount of reading matter and articles of literary merit and valuable information for philatelists. The *Western Philatelist* would not have existed had the Chicago Philatelic Society not been organized, and the Society is proud of the work and advance in philatelic journalism that its late official journal accomplished.

In August, 1887, it entertained the second American Philatelic Association Convention, and its banquet to the delegates who attended is a matter of philatelic history.

On June 14th, 1888, it elected the *American Philatelist* as its official journal, being the first A. P. A. branch to officially endorse the Association's journal.

Interest among its members is always alive, and its meetings are well attended, far better than the average. Meetings are held on alternate Thursdays at the Tremont House, and no vacation season is taken advantage of by suspending meetings over the summer. Its membership is large, and includes many prominent Philatelists from all over the world as passive members. It is still in its infancy, being hardly two years old, and it has achieved a reputation equalled by few in such a short period. The present Board of Officers are: President, C. R. Gadsden; Vice President, W. H. MacDonald; Secretary and Librarian, P. M. Wolsieffer; Treasurer, L. A. Haskell.

P. M. Wolsieffer.

CANADIAN NOTES.

THE first annual convention of the Canadian Philatelic Association, is to be held in the city of Toronto on Wednesday and Thursday the 19th and 20th of September. A revised copy of the constitution will be presented for adoption, and many matters of interest will be brought up for discussion. It is to be hoped that much good may result from our first meeting.

We are in receipt of a copy of *Townsend's American Stamp Collectors' Directory*, and while we hail it with delight as being something far ahead of anything of the kind hitherto presented to the philatelic public, we cannot help forgetting that it is not *now complete*. It is too bad that it lacks the names of several prominent Canadian collectors, as well as those of many of our U. S. brothers. Montreal, for instance, is represented by only two names, whilst I from personal knowledge know that the city contains more than ten times that number of philatelists. If a second edition is issued may it be more complete!

As we were looking over the June number of the *Halifax Philatelist*—which as usual came to hand over two weeks behind its regular date of issue—we were much struck with a *remarkable* opinion which it contained on page 69, penned by one whose wisdom (?), in our humble estimation, seems to have far exceeded that of Solomon. Our friend's opinion runs thus: "We have now what may be called a fair trial of the C. P. A., and are sorry to say that in all its branches, with but one exception, it is very nearly a failure." Let us see if the statement will bear the light. The universal opinion of every member of the A. P. A. with whom I have come in contact, with the exception of a few of the Halifax *grumblers*, is that our Association is just as flourishing as might be expected after five months of existence. It is a well known fact that a child must creep before it can walk, and that Rome was not built in a day. It is, therefore, preposterous for one to think that an association which has hardly got into running order should be as flourishing as one which has been in existence several years. It will be full time enough to pronounce such a verdict as Mr. Lang's two or three years hence, if the C. P. A. has then proved a "failure." But I maintain the C. P. A. is *not a failure*, but bids fair to become a successful institution, an association which will yet wind wreaths of laurels around the brow of Philatelia. If our association is "nearly a failure," it is strange that we should monthly have eight or nine applicants for admission into it. Peace, union and prosperity are the blessings we want for our Association, and it rests with the members of the C. P. A. whether we are to have them or not. No good can be done to our Association by expressing such opinions as Mr. Lang's, and much harm may ensue from them. Let us then look for the best in all things and at all times, and bind ourselves together as brothers working together in a common cause, and our Canadian Philatelic Association will *never* prove "nearly a failure."

We felt strangely "big," when we found nearly a page of the June *Halifax Philatelist* set apart for the purpose of giving us a free advertisement. Many thanks, Bro. King, for your kindness. We may reciprocate it when we get the chance.

I am preparing a history of Canadian Postage and Revenue Stamps, to

be published at an early date, and would be glad to hear of anything new or strange about these stamps. Especially am I anxious to hear of the existence of a used Connell stamp upon the original envelope.

We hear that a Canadian Stamp Collectors' Directory is to appear ere long from Niagara Falls, Ont., and that the compiler has almost a fabulous list of names of Canadian philatelists. He is going to supply those Townsend left out in his directory. We wish him every success!

We hear that a badge is in course of preparation for the use of the members of the C. P. A. attending the first annual convention. It is a move in the right direction. More anon.

Henry S. Harte

CHICAGO NOTES.

IT IS to your interest to vote for Joseph Rechert for International Secretary.

When sending in your proxies, give definite instructions as to place of holding the next Convention and your attitude on the Chalmers question.

The Denver boys believe in having a good time whenever they get a chance. Their third annual banquet took place on the 23d ult.

Pearson Hill's last pamphlet did not have the effect of turning the *English press* against James Chalmers. The *London City Press* of July 4th, in speaking of it, still supports James Chalmers.

The N. Y. Branch calls it the American *Philatelic Association's* Convention.

Excuse me, gentlemen of the "National," if I don't send you my proxy, but Chicago expects to have a representative there.

It might be well for the publishers of the *American Journal of Philately* to study up Patrick Chalmers' case and compare it with that of Pearson Hill. The London Philatelic Society and Mr. Westoby are not impartial investigators.

'Tis but fair that the Convention of 1889 should be held in the West. Nearly all the western members voted for Boston at the Chicago convention, and I trust the eastern members will remember it when they vote on the question.

As a rule, we are not very sensitive or easily shocked out here in the woolly West, but I must say that to see one of the effete eastern brethren and a member of the Literary Board soliciting proxies through the official journal somewhat surprised us.

The *Philatelic Monthly* will please bear in mind that the question is on the *adhesive postage stamp*, gummed before using, and not on tax or any other kind of stamps which had to be gummed with a brush, as they were used and pasted on documents, etc.

The Chicago Philatelic Society is a strictly A. P. A. Branch in every sense of the word. It has adopted the *American Philatelist* for its official journal. One of the strongest points is that no member can be an active member in the Chicago Philatelic Society without also becoming a member of the American Philatelic Association.

The Territory of Togo, Western Africa, was admitted to the Postal Union on June 1st. The Marshall Islands, in the Pacific ocean, will be admitted on October 1st. As both of these are German Protectorates, we need not look for any new stamp, unless they issue surcharges, which is not likely, for Germany has not been guilty of this offence but once.

What is the use of presenting the names of candidates to the voters which cannot be elected, and of others who have declined. The July *Badger State Philatelist* places F. E. P. Lynde in nomination for Vice President, R. S. Hatcher for Secretary, and Henry Clotz for International Secretary. The editor could not have read the June *American Philatelist*, or he would know that Mr. Lynde is not now a member of the A. P. A., having been dropped for non-payment of dues. Mr. Hatcher informed me personally that he would not be able to attend to the duties of Secretary, and declined to be a candidate. A reference to the official journal for June will also show that Mr. Clotz declines. Tiffany, Van Derlip, Bradford, Seagrave and Rechert is the favorite ticket. The *Badger State Philatelist* is not the only journal, however, which persists on presenting the names of candidates who refuse to serve.

New York city is in the race for the convention of 1889 *on the quiet*. Bring it west, boys, where it belongs. We will help you take it back in 1890, as we did in 1887.

The most recent addition to the A. P. A. Library that I have heard of is a daughter. Miss Gadsden weighed nine pounds when she arrived Wednesday morning the 25th. Who says the Library is not booming?

From the *Stamp* for July:

Seriously now, isn't the *Curiosity World* losing ground? Judging by the tardiness of the June number and its small size, we should say it was.

From the *Springfield Republican*:

S. B. Brad' and P. M. Wolsieffer are doing their best to brace up the *Curiosity World*, and it remains for Publisher Hubbard to stick and cut the leaves to make it a model journal.

Seriously now, didn't the June *Curiosity World* have nearly as much "Philatelic matter" in it as the July *Stamp*? A careful count of the number of words shows that the *Stamp* for July had 5,361 words or 12 pages, while the *Curiosity World* for June had 5,340 words to 8½ pages, a difference of only 21 words in *philatelic matter*. In addition to this the *Curiosity World* had 840 words of other matter. This computation does not include the advertisements, which is nearly even in both. The *Curiosity World* is not *losing ground* except in the eyes of the *Stamp*. It was the Boston girl who said: "Individuals residing in transparent domiciles should not participate in precipitating geological specimens."

P. M. Wolsieffer,

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

IN ISSUING this number of our paper, we feel more confident of gaining the support which a lively, independent philatelic paper should have, than when we issued our initial number. At that time we knew absolutely nothing about what kind of a reception our paper would receive at the hands of philatelists, but we are happy in saying that almost every opinion we have heard has been of approval of our ideas as expressed in number one, and wishing us great success, etc., etc., and as a slight token of their regard for our efforts, have enclosed a subscription for the paper, sometimes two or three, as they wish some friend to have it. Now this is as it should be; it really is pleasant to know that our paper has given satisfaction to all who have seen it, and not alone simply satisfaction, but a willingness to help support a paper that meets their satisfaction has also been shown. But we have been asked: "What assurance have I that I will receive twelve numbers of your paper should I send in my subscription?" Now any one who thinks of asking similar questions may just as well save their postage stamp. All we ask you to do is to read our prospectus in number one, which will tell you of all who are connected with this paper, and if after reading that you do not feel safe in sending your subscription, we would suggest that you increase your savings bank account fifty cents, or get some bread tickets or some other trivial thing, for we don't want your money, no thank you.

THE call for the election of the officers of the A. P. A. has been mailed by the Secretary. It provides for the election of president, vice president, general secretary, treasurer, and international secretary. As every member will receive one, there is no reason why a full vote should not be cast, as every member of the A. P. A. should consider himself *bound* to vote for those whom he thinks best fitted for the offices. The following is the STAMP COLLECTOR'S ticket: For President, John K. Tiffany, St. Louis, Mo.; for Vice President, W. C. Van Derlip, Boston, Mass.; for Secretary, S. B. Bradford, Ottawa, Ill.; for Treasurer, H. B. Seagrave, Ionia, Michigan; for International Secretary, Jos. Rechert, Hoboken, N. J.

H. N. Terrett, of Woodside, L.I., has been appointed by the Official Board of the A. P. A. to fill the vacancy on the Board of Trustees, caused by the resignation of Mr. Wettren.

What did the American Philatelic Association ever do to the St. Louis Society, that they seek such sweet revenge by trying to persuade the Association to hold the next convention there during the second week of Septem-

ber, 1889? This was tried last year but failed, after Mr. Gadsden had explained to the convention that they would have to sleep in the ash barrels or on the soft side of a curbstone, and live on free lunch, as the hotels are always packed full during the fair. We favor St. Louis for the next convention, but prefer the second week in August to a later date.

It might be well for the members sending their proxies to the Boston Convention, to state where they wish the next convention held. A number of the members have an idea that the place of meeting is to be voted upon and decided at the same election that elects the next board of officers. By referring to article 3 section 1 of the Constitution, you will find the law on this matter, which says: "The association shall meet in convention each year, at such date and such place as may have been designated by the last preceding convention." Therefore, don't forget to instruct your proxy to vote for St. Louis, Mo., first, last and all the time.

The *Chicago News* of Saturday, July 21st, contained the following: Senator Collum introduced into the senate to-day a resolution directing the postoffice committee to investigate the advisability of adopting for the use of the postal service a patent postal card which has recently been brought out. This card is the invention of an employe of one of the departments. It is very like a double postal card of the present pattern. The backfold is split diagonally so that it can be opened out alike a four-pointed star. The four corners are joined in the center, when the card is ready for mailing, with a piece of gummed paper. The card weighs less than half an ounce, and will contain no more writing than the postal card at present in use. It has, it is claimed, the advantage of greater privacy. It is intended that the card shall be carried for the same price as the present card—1 cent.

Jos. L. Knowlton, of Joliet, Ill., called upon us on the 17th inst., but we were absent from the city. We trust you will get down again Mr. K. and we will try to be "at home."

We had the pleasure, a few days ago, of meeting Mr. M. D. Bachelder of the Bachelder Stamp Co. He reports business as fair for this season of the year.

Mr. H. A. Malin writes us that the Kansas members of the A. P. A. had intended to have a kind of a little convention of their own at Eureka, but as he was the only member that made connections, he and Mr. Sparr had it all their own way. He neglected to inform us as to what action the "convention" took on the Chalmers-Hill question. He also informs us that Mr.

Sparr has been elected teller in the First National Bank of Eureka and "bears the honors with dignity." We extend our congratulations.

"Gad is happy. A nine pound girl on the 25th." This is taken from a letter received a few days ago. The STAMP COLLECTOR hastens to extend its congratulations. What will you call her Gad? We would suggest Philatelia Stamp Collector Gadsden. This would, we think, make a very pretty name, and if it is adopted, we will present the young lady with an A. P. A. button in recognition of the honor bestowed upon us. Now if this is not an inducement, we would like to have some one tell us what an inducement is. We hope and trust that she may live to be an honor to her fond parents.

Geo. H. Richmond has our thanks for a copy of the *American Philatelic Press Directory*. It is a daisy.

Mr. C. F. Bishop writes us that while in the Canadian Capital a short time ago, he found at the Library of the House of Commons in the Parliament Building, a collection of Postage and Fiscal stamps and Post cards of Great Britain, postage stamps and cards of Japan and United States Proofs. The stamps were all unused and quite complete, ranging from ½d. to £5 face value. They are all on free exhibition.

NEW YORK NOTES.

MR. ED. FROSSARD will inaugurate the auction season of 1888-1889, by the absolute sale next September, of a very fine and large collection of postage stamps of all countries, notably of the South American States, made by Senor Ramon Curiel Coutino, of La Vela de Coro, Venezuela. Part VI. of the Sterling collection will be offered about the same time.

On the evening of June 28, Mr. Edward Frossard held his 84th sale at Leavitt's. The lots sold included Part V. of the Sterling collection and a fine collection of Foreign and U. S. Postage stamps, made by Mr. F. R. Richardson, of Salem, Mass. Quite a number of bidders were present, and high prices were realized on most of the lots. Following will be found some of the higher ones obtained (stamps used unless otherwise stated):

UNITED STATES POSTAGE.

New York, 1843, 3c on blue wove, an original letter.....	\$8 25
Carriers stamp 1c on buff, circular.....	2 90
1851, half of 12c on letter.....	2 90
1856, 24c. unperforated unused.....	8 25
1869, 90. without grill, unused.....	3 25

Official Seal, "Post Obitum".....	3 10
Newspaper, 1865, 5c. blue border, unused.....	3 10
" 1875, \$48.....	4 00
" " \$60 perf. trimmed.....	3 00
Set Executive unused.	5 75
D. O. Blood & Co., Man over houses, Type 1 on letter.....	3 25
Swart's black on green on letter.....	2 50
Envelope stamps, cut square, 1853, 10c on buff die 1,.....	2 70
" " " " " " 10c on white dies 1 and 2 the pair	7 20
" " " " " " 1857, 4c on white, die 2 unused.....	5 00
" " " " " " buff, die 1, " 	5 25
" " " " " " 1861, 20c unused.....	2 50
" " " " " " 24c " 	2 55
" " " " " " 40c " 	2 90
Document, \$20 Probate of will, orange.....	6 25
" " " " corner gone.....	4 25
FOREIGN POSTAGE.	
Bermuda, 3d on 1d,.....	4 10
Bolivia, 1867, unused, unserved sheet of 72 varieties.....	3 96
Canada 7½d fine.....	5 00
" 1 sh. "specimen" proof.....	2 70
Confederate, Charlestown, 5c entire, used, white envelope.....	7 00
Fernando Po, 1868, 20c brown, unused.....	3 00
Gt. Britain, Mulready, 1d, envelope, unused.....	2 75
" " 1d, wrapper.....	2 10
" " 2d, envelope.....	3 10
" " 2d, wrapper, unused.....	2 90
" Telegraphs.....	2 80
Hong Kong, \$10 00.....	2 75
Mauritius, 1848, 1d red on white, fine.....	6 00
" " 2d, blue, early impression.....	7 25
" Envelope, 1877, 6d on 10d, entire, unused.....	4 00
" " 1887, 1sh on 1sh 8d " 	2 80
Mexico, 1867, 1r, Gothic surcharge.....	6 50
Natal, 1857, 1d pink.....	4 75
" " 3d " 	3 25
New Caledonia, 1882, 25c on 75c.....	3 10
Newfoundland, 6½d vermilion, slightly trimmed, unused.....	9 00
New South Wales, 1850, 1d no clouds.....	4 90
" " " 1d on blue, with clouds.....	6 25
" " " 1886, 10sh revenue, surcharged, "Postage," unused.....	4 00
New Zealand, 1855, 1sh on blue paper.....	3 20
Peru, 1858 Medio Peso yellow, damaged.....	6 00
Sandwich Islands, 1851, 13c blue, corner off.....	10 50
St. Vincent, 1 penny on 6d, unused.....	4 00
" " 4d on 1sh, " 	10 00
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r,.....	2 80
" Geneva, left half of 10c stamp.....	3 75
Tasmania, 1853, 1d blue.....	5 25

Trinidad, 1856, 6d.....	4 00
Western Australia, 1856, 2d black on red.....	2 60

Cortlandt F. Bishop.

REVIEWS.

THE *Stamp* comes along, spicy as ever, but is too disconnected—a collection of notes rather than a magazine. It is interesting nevertheless. The “Man of Stamp” this month is D. W. Osgood, jr., of the *Stamp* editorial force.

The *Canada Stamp and Coin Journal* is a new paper published at Halifax, Nova Scotia. “In a Mail-bag” relates the experiences of various letters in a mail-bag, until the mail-clerk happily comes in and calls time on the noisy letters. We think it rather out of place for a new journal to beg the pardon so humbly of the philatelic world for thrusting itself upon its notice. Our motto is: “Come out and do your best. If people don’t like you, let them let you alone.”

The *Charleston Philatelist* contains a sketch of J. B. Cohen of that place. It is loud and long in its praise of every other philatelic publication.

Philo's Monthly is a newy little paper from Grand Crossing, Ill. It makes a specialty of Society and Periodical lists.

The *Philatelic Journal of America* has improved somewhat in devoting less space to catalogue.

The *Curiosity World* has an unusual amount of good reading matter. The addition of the names of Bradt and Wolsieffer has strengthened it. The likeness of S. B. Bradford adorns this month’s number, accompanied by a very well written sketch of the same, by S. B. Bradt.

The *Figaro* has passed into the hands of a stock company, regularly incorporated. We notice the names of Gadsden, Bradt and Holman among the list of members. With this array of talent the *Figaro* should surely do well.

NEW ISSUES.

AFGHANISTAN.—The *Record* gives the following list of newly discovered varieties:

- 1 abasi, black on magenta wove paper.
- 1 “ purple-brown on orange wove paper.
- 1 “ “ “ green laid *batonne* paper.
- 1 “ purple-black “ lavender laid “ “
- 1 “ “ “ pink “ “ “
- 2 “ “ “ “ “ “ “
- 1 rupee, “ “ “ “ “ “
- 1 abasi, puce on white laid *batonne* paper.
- 2 “ “ “ “ “ “
- 1 rupee, “ “ “ “ “

ANTIOQUIA.—The *Ph. World* says the following were issued in April:

- 1 centavo, red on purple.
- 2½ “ lilac on pale lilac.
- 5 “ carmine on buff.
- 10 “ brown on green.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—Of the new series the 50c blue has been received Perf. 11¼.

AUSTRIA.—The current 10k. is printed on straw colored paper. Cards have been surcharged for use in the Levant as follows: 20 pa. on 5 kr. rose; 20x20 pa. on 5x5 kr. rose; 1 pl. on 10 kr. blue, letter card.

AZORES.—The 20 r. card of Portugal has been surcharged “ACORES” in small black letters.

BAHAMAS.—The *Philatelic World* reports a 2½d. blue.

BRAZIL.—A new issue is announced. Adhesive, 20, 50, 80, 100, 200, 300, 500, 700 and 1,000 reis. Envelopes, 100, 200 and 300 reis. Wrappers, 20, 40 and 60 reis. Letter Card, 80 reis. Postal Cards, 40r. and 40x40r.

BRITISH BASUTOLAND.—The "I. B. J." informs us that the Cape of Good Hope stamps are surcharged for use here.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—There have been chronicled two stamps of high value, £1 and £5—both purple.

BRITISH HONDURAS.—"2 CENTS" on 1p. rose and "3 CENTS" on 3p. brown are reported.

CANADA.—Mr. Hechler writes to the *American Philatelist* that during the Indian outbreak in the Northwest in 1885, the envelopes, wrappers and cards were surcharged "Service" across the stamp and "O. M. S. Only" in lower left hand corner. The royal arms were at the top and the surcharge was in black, blue or red. The *Halifax Philatelist* says the 1c. red-brown and 3c. red of 1887 are found on water-marked paper.

CHINA.—We have seen the 1c. green on yellow, and the 5c. bright yellow.

CUBA.—The *P. J. of A.* notes the 20c. lilac gray.

ECUADOR.—The stamps surcharged "Official" have been pronounced frauds.

EGYPT.—*Le T. P.* says that the 1 pl. envelope is to be issued in a smaller size, also 2 pl. envelopes and newspaper bands.

FORMOSA.—The *Record* notes some stamps from this place, but is not yet able to authenticate them.

HUNGARY.—A new series has been issued, representing very much the one it superceeds. Excepting the 1 kr. all have a black figure of value in centre, and a ground work of vertical colored lines.

- 1 kr. black.
- 8 " orange, orange lines.
- 12 " brown, green lines.
- 15 " rose, blue lines.
- 24 " violet, rose lines.
- 30 " green, brown lines.
- 50 " red, orange lines.
- 1 florin, blue, silver lines.
- 3 " red, gold lines.

INDIA.—The 12a., "India Postage" is printed in brown on vermillion.

ITALY.—The entire set of obsolete official stamps have been surcharged, *servicio postale per i reggimenti di Campagna in Abessinia—gratis*—which surcharge *Le L. P.* terms a swindle.

MARTINIQUE.—150,000 of the 20c. stamps have been surcharged as follows, 60,000, "01;" 60,000, "05;" 30,000, "15."

MAURITIUS.—The *Ph. R.* notes the 2c. card surcharged "2 cents."

MEXICO.—Several of our exchanges chronicle the 2c. red, surcharged.

—IIII—

Vale 1 Cvo.

PANAMA.—There is a 2c. red of the map series.

SALVADOR.—The *Am. Ph.* notes a 2c. current issue, with the same scroll-like ornament at the left upper side of stamp inverted.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—The 2c. stamps with surcharge "I. R. OFFICIAL" are frauds.

UNITED STATES.—The *Am. Ph.* notes a new official seal, which is a very poor copy of the old one. The imprint is lacking, and the portrait barely distinguishable. Color, dark brown.

URUGUAY.—A new letter card was issued April 1st; 3c., green or white.

VENEZUELA.—By a decree dated April 7, 1888, a new series of both the "Correos" and "Escuelas" issues have been ordered from New York.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.—The 6d. is now printed in lilac; there is also a new post card, 1d. rose on buff.

ZULULAND.—The following English stamps of current issue have been surcharged in black block letters "ZULULAND:" 1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. and 6d.

THE DENVER LEAGUE'S BANQUET.

THE 23d of July was the third anniversary of the founding of the Denver Stamp Collectors' League, and the occasion was celebrated by them by a banquet at Elitch's dining palace. The banquet room was handsomely decorated with flowers, and at the head of the table hung a large two-cent stamp of the present issue. The nine members of the League were present, and the only damper on the occasion was the fact that no visitors were present to celebrate the occasion with them.

The menu was long and elaborate. Promptly at nine o'clock, Charles B. Lewis, who, as chairman of the Committee of Entertainment, acted the host of the occasion, called the members to order and the devastation began. Numerous chestnuts and puns were sprung upon the other members by our "funny men," but even they were forgiven for the League felt happy.

After the solids were disposed of, the liquids came on, and then the toasts began. The D. S. C. L. was responded to by our President, D. W. Osgood, jr.; the A. P. A., by John C. Feldwich; *The Stamp*, by Fred. W. Feldwisch; *The Collectors' Review*, by H. A. Babb; the Dealers, by Chas. G. Woodworth; Our Charter Members, by J. T. D. Dugdale; and last, but by no means least, the Ladies, by F. E. Carstarphen, who made the speech of the evening. Then the toasts began flying thick and fast, and at an early hour of July 24th the League wended their way to their several domiciles, well pleased, well fed, well wat—wined, and happy.

Stylus.

ST. LOUIS PHILATELIC SOCIETY. SECOND ANNIVERSARY.

THE St. Louis Philatelic Society celebrated the second anniversary of its reorganization on Tuesday evening, July 17th, 1888. By invitation of the President, his spacious residence was thrown open to the society, and about 8 o'clock in the evening the members began to gather, some chatting on the porches, while others inspected the contents of the extensive philatelic library. At 9 o'clock the President called the members to order in the drawing room. Nearly all our members were present. After roll call, reading of minutes, proposal of new members, the report of the treasurer, Mr. Chandler, for the year was read and approved. The resignation of Mr. H. W. Chandler, jr., as a member was received and accepted. Mr. Muennighaus proposed Mr. J. Shurmaker, and Mr. Fuelscher proposed Mr. W. H. Nienstedt for active membership. Referred to the Executive Committee. On the motion of Mr. Custer, seconded by Mr. Lepere, Mr. Tiffany was appointed our delegate to speak for the society at the convention in Boston, and members not attending were requested to send their proxies to him. The annual election of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with as provided by the constitution, resulting, after the casting of the ballots, in the unanimous choice of

Mr. J. K. TIFFANY, President;

Mr. C. H. MEKEEL, Vice President;

Mr. W. F. MUENNIGHAUS, Secretary;

Mr. N. W. CHANDLER, Treasurer;

Mr. A. G. MUCKE, Librarian; and

Messrs. L. G. CUSTER and T. B. RODGERS, Members of the Executive Board.

A committee, consisting of the President, Messrs. Rodgers and Fuelscher, was appointed to consider and report at the next meeting what amendment or alteration of the constitution or by-laws, if any, is advisable in regard to the election of the Exchange Manager and the conduct of his department. The hour for recess having arrived, the society adjourned.

Upon announcing the adjournment, the President invited the members to step over to the dining room, and was somewhat astonished when Col. Rodgers barred the way and proclaimed that other business demanded attention. The President's surprise evidently increased as Col. Rodgers proceeded to say: "We know, Mr. President, that your reputation as a philatelist is not confined to our own little circle, nor even to our National Association, but extends, and your good offices to our fraternity are recognized far and wide, wherever there is a stamp collector. But it is not for this, but rather as an expression of our own kind feelings and personal friendship for yourself, that the St. Louis Philatelic Society has considered this our second anniversary a fitting occasion, and have deputed me to present to you in their name, as a small token of their personal esteem this little present." Col. Rodgers then produced and advanced upon the President with an ebony cane, with an elaborately designed gold head, upon which was inscribed: "The St. Louis Philatelic Society to John K. Tiffany, July 17th, 1888," and continued: "It is not because we thought you were approaching the age which needs such a companion, but because it is emblematic of the support our Society means to give you in the paths of philately, and will be a means of enforcing order in our ranks, that we have made this selection." Mr. Tiffany received the gift standing in the midst of the circle of members and attempted to express his thanks and surprise, interrupted by remarks: "I don't believe you

knew anything about it," said one. "It will be with pleasure and pride," said the President, "that I shall bear this cane to all our meetings, and it shall accompany me to the convention." "If any one is turbulent hit him with it on the head," said another; and somehow the members found themselves seated around the spacious table in the dining room adjoining, where the ubiquitous attentions of "Frank" absorbed all attention for an hour. The scriptural injunction, "Look not on the wine when it is red," was partially obeyed, the punch being concealed at first in a large bowl and covered with floating fruit, until its contents were gradually transferred to the care of the several guests. Ices and peaches disappeared, and the fragrant weed, kindled at the flame of an antique lamp, began to rise, when Mr. Custer announced that he wanted no more "philatelic gum." Whether he referred to the punch or to some other good things he had partaken of, was not entirely plain; but there being no *Oliver Twist* in the assembly to ask for more, the members adjourned one by one and renewed their investigations in the library, the President exhibiting only oddity after oddity, in the intervals of parting, until the Secretary gathered up his records and departed. And the second anniversary of the St. Louis Philatelic Society, having in the opinion of all its members been most delightfully and properly celebrated, became a thing of the past, except in its pleasant memories.

W. F. MUENNIGHAUS, Secretary.

CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A. P. A. BRANCH, NO. 1.

Meetings held on Alternate Thursdays, at the Tremont House, at 8 p. m. C. R. Gadsden, President; P. M. Wolsieffer, Secretary and Librarian. For information address the Secretary at 162 State St., Chicago, Ill.

MEETING of July 12th called to order promptly by the President at 8 p. m.

Thirteen members were present as follows: Messrs. Abraham, Bradt, Chapman, Danforth, Gadsden, Gilbert, Haskel, Holman, Hurzweg, Lester, MacDonald, Nelson and Wolsieffer.

Mr. Lauberheimer and E. W. Voute were present as visitors.

Minutes of last meeting were approved as read.

Communications received were two bills, one from Mr. Gilbert for \$2.45 to defray expenses of Exchange Department and the other amounting to \$6.20 for note heads.

Printing committee reported by showing specimens of the new note heads, which members can obtain by applying to the Secretary. On motion Printing Committee was continued and ordered to obtain envelopes to match the new note heads.

The Treasurer reported \$73.37 received since Jan. 1st., 1888. Total expenditures, \$58.53. Cash on hand, \$14.84. Outstanding dues, \$29.75. Treasurer's report referred to Executive Committee.

Constitution Committee made their report and were continued till Constitution and By-Laws are printed.

On motion of Mr. Bradt, seconded by Messrs. Holman, Abraham and Chapman, the Constitutional Amendment consolidating the offices of Librarian and Secretary was unanimously carried.

Mr. Holman moved the Constitution be adopted as read. Seconded by Mr. Nelson and unanimously carried.

Mr. Wolsieffer moved the By-Laws be adopted as read. Seconded by Messrs. MacDonald and Abraham, and approved unanimously.

Application for active membership was presented by Mr. H. M. Danforth, Chicago, proposed by Mr. Bradt and of Mr. L. Lester, Chicago, also proposed by Mr. Bradt. For passive membership, Mr. Henry S. Harte, Salisbury, N. B., proposed by Mr. Wolsieffer. Applications referred to the Executive Committee.

It was moved by Mr. Holman that a committee of three be appointed to consider matters relating to the A. P. A. that were of interest to the Chicago Philatelic Society, and to present them in a suitable and proper manner to the Convention at Boston next month. Seconded by Mr. Chapman and motion sustained. The President appointed Messrs. Holman, Chapman and Nelson as such committee.

Motion prevailed that the President be authorized to draw on the Treasurer for necessary funds to defray expenses in preparing the exhibit for Boston.

The Executive Committee reported the Treasurer's books and accounts correct, and also reported favorably on the applications for membership of Messrs. Danforth, Lester and Harte.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the rules be suspended and these gentlemen unanimously elected. Mr. Haskel was requested to cast the ballot of the Society. The President then declared them members of the Chicago Philatelic Society.

Motion prevailed that the Secretary be instructed to purchase a quantity of the Society's ribbon for use of the members.

After a short recess the usual auction sale was indulged in, which amounted to \$14.26.

The Treasurer reported receipts for dues, etc., \$3.92. It was moved to adjourn at 11:02. Carried. Next meeting July 26th.

P. M. WOLSIEFFER, Secretary.

S. B. BRADT,

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VOL. I.

No. 3.

The
STAMP
COLLECTOR

A
Monthly
Magazine.



Sept., 1888.

STAMP COLLECTOR PUB. CO., OTTAWA, ILL.

THE STAMP COLLECTOR.

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VOL. I.

SEPTEMBER, 1888.

No. 3

THIRD CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

THE preliminary meeting was called to order by President Tiffany at 10:45 A. M., Monday, August 13th, forty-five members being present.

Upon calling the roll 327 members responded in person or by proxy. As 304 constituted a quorum, the President declared the convention then open.

The President appointed as Committee on Credentials, Messrs. E. B. Sterling, Henry Clotz and C. H. Mekeel.

On motion the proceedings of the convention were declared to be public. The Literary Board was empowered to engage a stenographer.

Messrs. J. W. Scott, A. Dejonge and W. A. MacCalla were appointed a Committee on Standing Rules.

Messrs. E. A. Holton and A. O. Hobby were appointed tellers to assist the Board of Trustees in counting the ballot for officers.

On motion of Mr. Calman an adjournment was taken at 11:45 A. M. to 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION, AUGUST 13th.

Called to order by President Tiffany, at 4 P. M. The Committee on Credentials reported favorably on 289 proxies, S. B. Bradt holding 58, C. B. Corwin 43, J. K. Tiffany 43, C. H. Mekeel 26, W. A. MacCalla 23, A. Dejonge 19, H. E. Deats 17, W. C. Stone 17, and a number of others ranging from one to eight. The committee reported unfavorably upon 15 proxies. One of the latter, from Mr. W. P. Brown, was made the occasion of the first vote, and on a call of the roll was accepted by a vote of 174 to 144.

Committee on Standing Rules reported the same rules used by the last convention. Adopted.

The President appointed the following committees:

Finance—A. Dejonge, W. D. King, C. W. Sparr.

Library—H. E. Deats, G. Aue, W. H. Bodine.

Exchange and Purchasing Departments—C. B. Corwin, A. O. Hobby, E. L. Schumann.

Official Journal—W. A. MacCalla, W. L. Emory, A. Davison.

Branch Societies—J. N. T. Levick, J. M. Hubbard, G. H. Richmond.

Constitution and By-Laws—The President, *ex-officio* chairman; H. L. Calman, C. H. Mekeel, J. H. Ross, W. C. Stone.

The report of the Board of Trustees on the ballot for officers was read as follows:

Total number of votes cast.....	286
Necessary for an election.....	280
For President—J. K. Tiffany.....	284
Scattering.....	2
	— 286
For V. Pres't—W. C. Vanderlip.....	195
E. B. Sterling.....	41
J. C. Feldwisch.....	41
Scattering.....	9
	— 286
For Secretary—S. B. Bradford.....	183
H. O. Harris.....	69
R. S. Hatcher.....	32
Scattering.....	2
	— 286
For Treasurer—H. B. Seagrave.....	281
Scattering.....	5
	— 286
For Int. Sec'y—Jos. Rechert.....	197
T. F. Cuno.....	65
H. Clotz.....	15
Scattering.....	9
	— 286

Messrs. Tiffany, Van Derlip, Bradford, Seagrave, and Rechert were declared elected, the announcement being received with prolonged applause.

The annual reports of the International Secretary, Librarian, Purchasing Agent, Exchange Superintendent, and Literary Board were read and referred to the proper committees.

The Librarian's report showed that the Library contained 71 bound volumes, 1,528 numbers of periodicals, with 3,223 duplicates, 70 photographs, and 345 pamphlets, catalogues, etc., with 302 duplicates.

The Purchasing Agent reported purchases made for members to the amount of \$1,107.91. The Exchange Superintendent reported the receipts of his department, \$255.36; expenses, \$240.30; filled sheets and covers received, 4,103, amounting in value to \$18,739.80; sales, \$3,790.37. The Literary Board has issued eleven numbers, or 18,600 copies of *The American Philatelist*—an average of \$160.00 copies monthly, the average cost being \$116.56 a number; receipts were \$72.04 a month, leaving the cost to the Association \$44.52 monthly.

At 5 P. M. an adjournment was taken to the following day at 10 A. M.

MORNING SESSION, AUGUST 14TH.

Called to order by Vice-President Bogert at 10:40 A. M. President Tiffany delivered his address, which was frequently interrupted by applause; its delivery consumed about forty-five minutes, and its conclusion was greeted with great applause. On motion of Mr. Corwin a vote of thanks was tendered President Tiffany.

A communication from the Treasurer was read, showing \$304.84 in the treasury. Urgent business affairs having prevented the officer from supplying a detailed report to the Convention he promised to send such to the official journal.

The Secretary read his annual report, which showed the actual membership to be, on July 31st, 544; members numbered up to 606. During the past year 330 new members had been admitted, and 62 members had dropped out; 35 applications were reported on hand. Of the 544 members, 440 are qualified voters, 67 are below the voting age, and 37 reside in foreign countries. The location of the membership by states, etc., was given as follows:

Arizona.....	1	Kentucky.....	2	New York.....	119	Wyoming.....	2
California.....	7	Louisiana.....	1	Ohio.....	14	Canada.....	13
Colorado.....	10	Maine.....	13	Oregon.....	1	Foreign.....	37
Connecticut.....	12	Massachusetts.....	42	Pennsylvania.....	52		
District of Columbia	3	Maryland.....	3	Rhode Island.....	10	Total.....	544
Dakota.....	1	Michigan.....	15	South Carolina.....	4	East.....	283
Delaware.....	1	Minnesota.....	11	Tennessee.....	5	Center.....	114
Georgia.....	3	Missouri.....	23	Texas.....	13	West.....	78
Illinois.....	58	Montana.....	1	Utah.....	1	South.....	19
Indiana.....	5	Nebraska.....	1	Virginia.....	3	Canada.....	13
Iowa.....	9	New Hampshire.....	7	West Virginia.....	1	Foreign.....	37
Kansas.....	8	New Jersey.....	21	Wisconsin.....	11		—544

A report of the Committee on Exchange and Purchasing Departments was read by Mr. Corwin. It embodied a number of recommendations and was considered in sections. Recommendations to create an officer to purchase stamps at auction, referred to the Committee on Constitution. Resolution that the thanks of the Association be tendered to the Third Ass't P. M. General Harris for the rescinding of rule 3,200 of his department, provoked some discussion, and on a call of the roll was defeated by a vote of 197 to 154. The resolution increasing from 5 to 10 per cent, the commission of the Exchange Superintendent was adopted, and some minor changes were made. On motion of Mr. Calman a vote of thanks was tendered the officer.

The report of the Committee on Official Journal was accepted *in toto* and referred to Committee on Constitution.

The Librarian's report was taken up. Fifty dollars were placed at the disposal of that officer for binding, etc. The fee charged for the use of books, etc., was abolished.

The Trustees' report was read and showed one objection pending to an applicant, W. S. Kinzer; and charges against three members, J. C. Alderson, N. E. Carter, and J. C. Jay. On motion of Mr. Calman it was agreed to consider this report after recess, in secret session.

The Secretary requested, as the two preceding conventions had failed to take any action regarding the salary of his office, that this convention address the matter. Referred to Finance Committee.

At 1:20 a recess was taken to 2:30 P. M.

After recess the convention was called to order by the President promptly at 2:30.

Mr. Corwin presented a number of resolutions: That no dealer shall hold the office of Trustee; lost. That the Trustees *shall*, in place of *may*,

try cases involving charges against members; carried. That in elections a plurality of the votes cast shall elect; carried. That the Trustees shall be either residents of the same city or separated by not more than 30 miles; amended to 100 miles, and adopted. That only citizens of the United States, twenty-one or more years of age, shall be eligible for office; lost. That Branch Societies shall contain no members not members of this Association; laid on the table. That the Assistant Counterfeit Detector brand with the word "Counterfeit," on the reverse, all stamps of that nature passing through his department, lost.

Mr. J. H. Houston sent in a resolution that *all* members resident in the United States and Canadas be entitled to vote; seconded by Mr. Stone, in behalf of his Denver proxies. Not carried.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of making the office of Secretary a salaried one, and also in favor of settling with the outgoing officer; referred to Committee on Constitution.

Mr. Rechert introduced a motion that the dues of new members be computed from the half year, instead of the quarter in which they join; referred to Committee on Constitution. The same member moved that the Internationaler Philatelisten-Verein of Dresden be made a corresponding society; unanimously carried.

Mr. Bogert presented the following: "*Resolved*, That this Association discourages the collection of all reprints of stamps, excepting only those issued by postal authorities, and receivable for postage." Adopted.

Mr. MacCalla introduced a resolution that a committee of five be appointed to investigate the Chalmers-Hill controversy. Moved by Mr. Aue, seconded by Mr. Dejonge, that the resolution be laid on the table. Motion carried unanimously, without discussion.

Moved by Mr. Bradt that the Literary Board have our constitution printed in German and French languages. Mr. Corwin offered an amendment limiting the expense to \$35. Motion as amended, prevailed.

The question of next place of meeting was then brought up. Mr. Corwin nominated New York City; Mr. Bradt, St. Louis; Mr. H. F. King, Niagara Falls; Mr. Bogert, Washington; Mr. Corwin withdrew New York in favor of Niagara. Messrs. Mekeel, Perry and President Tiffany spoke in behalf of St. Louis. Messrs. King, Aue, Corwin and Davison for Niagara. After a call of the roll the result was announced as follows: St. Louis 208; Niagara Falls, 142; Washington, 4; Philadelphia, 1; not voting, 2. The announcement of the selection of St. Louis was greeted with applause, as were the votes of Messrs. Dejonge and MacCalla when given for St. Louis during the call of the roll.

Moved by Mr. Bradt that the next convention open on the second Monday in September, 1889; amended to Monday of Fair week, and so carried.

On motion of Mr. Corwin the selection of St. Louis was made unanimous.

Mr. Deats presented a resolution that the office of Superintendent of Literary Exchange be created; referred to Committee on Constitution.

On motion of Mr. Calman, seconded by Mr. Mekeel, the Convention went into secret session at 4:25 P. M.

At 4:50 P. M., Mr. Bogert, chairman of the secret session, reported to the Convention that member Jas. C. Jay be summarily expelled from the Association for conduct unbecoming a gentleman, and that the case of member J. M. Douglass, Jr., be referred to the Board of Trustees for immediate action. The report was unanimously adopted.

An adjournment was taken at 4:55 to 10 A. M. of the following day.

SESSION OF AUGUST 15TH.

Call to order by President Tiffany at 11:15 A. M. The reading of the minutes was suspended and the President authorized to certify to the report.

The Committee on Constitution reported various changes. That Article II, Section 1, be amended so that applicants for membership be obliged to deposit \$1.00 on account of dues with their applications, and that applications be signed by at least two members. Adopted. That a fourth purchasing agent be created. Adopted. That a President appoint for each Convention a committee of arrangements, and that the expenses incurred through them be defrayed from the general fund; adopted. That the Secretary of the Association receive a salary of \$150 a year; adopted. That the office of Superintendent of Literary Exchange be created; adopted. That members and branch societies be allowed two instead of three days to keep exchange sheets; adopted. That a circuit shall not consist of less than six branches, or less than twelve individuals, adopted. That the value of each sheet sent in shall not be less than \$1.00; adopted.

Much discussion was aroused when Mr. Corwin presented the following as an addition to By-Law 6, paragraph 4:

"He shall, also, at his discretion, purchase for members stamps he may be requested to do by the members of this Association, or such as in his opinion will benefit the members."

Upon the call of the roll this amendment was found to fall short of the requisite number of votes. After several attempts to put it in acceptable shape, it was finally unanimously adopted as follows:

"That whenever an opportunity offers for the purchase of obsolete or other than the so-called new or current issues the Third Purchasing Agent shall be authorized to purchase the same for the benefit of such members of the Association as shall request him to do so and make deposit to cover cost."

The By-Law restricting advertising space in the Official Journal, was amended so that one page was made the limit.

The office of Fourth Purchasing Agent was created; such officer to make purchases at auction, at a commission not exceeding 5 per cent.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Aue, Stone and Scott, was appointed to make arrangements for aiding Dr. Diena in his index of periodicals, the committee to report through the Official Journal.

Mr. Calman moved that the present Secretary be paid \$150 for his services during the past two years, and that the thanks of the Association be extended to him; carried unanimously.

Mr. Calman moved a vote of thanks to the officers of the Association, carried, also a vote of thanks to Mr. Holton for his efforts in making the exhibition a success; carried.

Mr. Levick read the report of Committee on Branch Societies.

Committee on Constitution recommend that reprints be removed from exchange sheets; carried.

Mr. Bradt moved that the ballots cast in the five general elections held be destroyed; carried.

On motion of Mr. Mekeel, Government reprints were excepted from the rule requiring removal from exchange sheets.

Mr. Mekeel moved that the new Constitution and By-Laws be ordered printed; also list of members' names with non-voting members indicated by a star.

Amendment by Mr. Bacon that the Constitution and the list of members be printed separately; adopted as amended.

Mr. Bradt moved a reconsideration of the action taken on the resolution in regard to branding counterfeits as such. After some discussion motion prevailed that the Counterfeit Detectors be instructed to place the word counterfeit, in indelible ink, on the backs of all counterfeits coming within their official jurisdiction.

Mr. Wm. Selgisberg sent the following to be read at the convention:

TO THE PRIZE EXHIBITORS:

When the Hub's fair maidens at your exhibit gaze,
Methinks I see the smile on Dejonge's face;
And friend Clotz, with perspiration on his brow,
Will not stop to think of his far distant Frau;
While amid the noise of the convention's din
I hear the silver-tongued oratory of friend Corwin.

So as you are all singing Philately's hosannahs,
I send you by mail the long promised bandannas,
And hoping that up there all strife did end,
Accept sincere regards from your philatelic friend.

On motion of Mr. H. F. King, the convention, at 1:45 P. M., adjourned *sine die*.

Reported by S. B. Bradt.

EDITORIAL CHAT.

THE third annual convention of the American Philatelic Association is a thing of the past. We regret exceedingly that we were unable to attend. There was a much larger attendance in person and by proxy at this

Convention than at Chicago one year ago, which speaks in itself for the growth of the Association. There were 45 members present in person against 22 one year ago, and 289 proxies, against 160 one year ago. This is as it should be; it shows the interest taken in the welfare of the A. P. A. and its rapid growth. Some of the members—yes, a great many of them—either through neglect or carelessness in not voicing their sentiments through the ballots at the last election, are deserving of censure. As you will notice by looking at the report of the election only 286 of a society of 544 members considered it of enough importance to put themselves to the trouble of filling up and mailing the card which was furnished them for the purpose of placing the men they wanted in office; only six more votes than was *actually necessary* to constitute an election! Truly, somebody should be ashamed of themselves; it is the duty of every member of the A. P. A. to vote every time an election is called. And did you notice the ticket that was elected? It is the same one that the STAMP COLLECTOR presented to your notice two months before the election, and we stated at the time that it was a winner, and so it proved to be. We are proud to see the grand old State of Illinois hustling for second place in the number of members of the A. P. A., although in the classification as to localities the east has by far the most of any.

The action of the Convention in upholding the Chalmers resolution of last year was one deserving of great praise. Taking it all in all, the third Convention was a grand success in every respect; and it is the wish of all that the Association may live to see many more of these annual Conventions. We will all be in St. Louis in '89.

A PHILATELIC PRESS ASSOCIATION.

THERE have been a number of inquiries about the National Philatelic Press Association that the Denver folks proposed, and interest is awakened. Some pretend to think that it will not amount to much, but in our humble opinion it will amount to considerable. Let us see what the advantages of our National Association are: First, then, we have a uniform system of working. Our advertising space is all the same price; there is no undercutting in this manner. As it now stands a paper will ask \$— (*on paper*) and come down to cents for cash. We can devise ways and means to add to the attractions of our paper and get rid of some of the advertising beats who make a practice of not paying for their "ads" and manage to have their advertisements in first one and then another of the papers the year around, and the poor publisher spends almost the original amount in paying postage on his duns. At the same time, it must include the philatelic writers, and they will find it of no small value to them. The same remarks about dead-beat advertisers will apply to dead-beat papers, who will offer

anything for articles and who are in a pinch and want to get out of it. So if you will be kind enough to send an article they will remit the cash for it forthwith, and when the article is sent you wait, and continue to wait, and are able to wait still longer for it. While this is the exception to the general rule among papers, yet we find there are some who work their paper on these terms to the detriment of good reputable journals. It is only a question of time—the formation of an Association. The Collectors have their Association; the Dealers have theirs; why should the Press not be represented by an Association also? But it was tried before and failed, objects one. Yes, but why did it fail? Because the parties then having the matter in charge were losing their interest, and the President even then was proposing to step down and out of the ranks. I hold up my hand as an Aye vote for the Association, and would be pleased to hear from any who feel interested in it, especially the writers, who should be represented in the Association.

Parties writing should not be backward in giving their ideas, for often a few words will cause new light to fall upon a whole subject. The conditions of membership should be taken up. Of course some experience is necessary—no one should be admitted to the Association until their paper has been established for a certain length of time; and no writer should be eligible for membership until he has contributed a certain number of articles to the press and to at least two papers. I do not know how this idea may suit the balance of the brethren, but it is subject to modification. The sooner, however, we get our heads together and exchange our ideas, the sooner we will get down to a working basis. So let us hear from you in regard to this matter at once, and get into shape for the *fall trade*.

Wanderer.*

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The first stamps of this Island were issued in December, 1860, four in number, all rectangular, printed in color, on stout white paper, and of the following values and designs, viz: *two pence*, rose, head of Queen to left in a circular frame, containing the inscription "Prince Edward Island Postage;" horizontally at the bottom of the stamp the words "two pence;" *three pence*, blue, of same design as the two pence stamp, with the exception that the inscription surrounding the Queen's portrait is in an oval instead of a circular frame; *four pence*, black, head of Queen to left in a fancy-shaped frame, the inscription "Prince Edward Island" to be found in a scroll at the top of the stamp, immediately underneath which occurs the word "Postage," and at the bottom of the stamp, also in a scroll, is to be found the value, thus, "Four Pence;" *six pence*, green, head of Queen to

left, surrounded by an octagon frame containing the inscription "Prince Edward Island Postage," value horizontally at the bottom of the stamp.

Towards the end of December, 1860, or early in January, 1861, two additional values were put in circulation, both being rectangular stamps and printed in color on white paper, viz: *one penny*, brown-yellow, head of Queen to left, surrounded by rectangular, round-cornered frame, containing the inscription "Prince Edward Island Postage, One Penny;" *nine pence*, lilac, head of Queen to left, surrounded by a three-sided, scroll-like frame, containing the inscription, "Prince Edward Island Postage." At the bottom of the stamp are to be found in one curved and two horizontal lines the words "nine pence currency equal to six pence stg."

These stamps were all issued perforated 11 and 12, with the exception of a few of the first mentioned, which were issued unperforated.

These stamps were manufactured in London, England, by a Mr. Charles Whiting, and were supplied to the Government of the Island at the rate, I am told, of three shillings per thousand. They were printed from wooden plates. Of the 2d. value there were sixty stamps on each sheet, and of the 3d. and 4d. stamps, thirty on each sheet.

A new printing of these stamps was made in 1867 on paper with a blueish tinge. All the values of this printing differ distinctly in shade from those of the 1860 issue. The most noticeable changes are as follows, viz: *One penny*, from brown-yellow to golden-yellow; *six pence*, from yellowish green to blueish green; *nine pence*, from lilac to mauve.

Early in 1870 the postage rate on letters from the Island to England was reduced, and on the 25th of May, in the same year, the Postmaster General of the Island received permission to order a new stamp of the value of 4½d. currency. This stamp was prepared by the American Bank Note Co., of Canada, who charged the Government \$50 for the plate used, which was a stone one. Two thousand sheets of these stamps were ordered; there being thirty stamps on each sheet. These stamps were put into general circulation about July 1st, 1870. I am inclined to think however that they were used at Charlottetown office on and after June 20th, of the same year. The design of the stamp was as follows, viz: rectangular, printed in brown on white wove paper, perforated 12, portrait of Queen Victoria, (similar to that to be found on the two-cent New Brunswick stamp), surrounded by a horse shoe shaped frame, containing the inscription "Prince Edward Island Postage," value at the bottom of the stamp expressed thus: "3d. stg. by 4½d."

In 1872, a change in the currency having taken place, a new issue of stamps of this island were put forth with the value expressed in cents. They were also prepared by Mr. Chas. Whiting, of London, England. They were all rectangular stamps, printed from wooden plates on white wove paper,

the values and designs being as follows, viz: *One cent*, orange, head of Queen to the left surrounded by a circular frame containing the inscription, "Prince Edward Island Postage," words, "one cent," horizontally at the bottom of the stamp; numerals in the four corners. *Two cents*: ultramarine blue, oval shaped, portrait of Queen, face to left, usual inscription surrounding it in a five-eighth circular frame, value horizontally at the bottom of the stamp, numerals in four corners. *Three cents*: deep rose, head of Queen to left, words, "Prince Edward Island," in a one-third circle; over it, "Postage," and "three cents," horizontally at the top and bottom of the stamp respectively, numerals in two upper corners. *Four cents*: green, head of Queen to left surrounded by a frame of fancy work, words: "Postage" and "Prince Edward Island," in two horizontal lines at the top, and "four cents" horizontally at the bottom of the stamp, numerals in the four corners. *Six cents*: black, the design of this stamp is similar to that of the four-cent value. *Twelve cents*: mauve, head of Queen to left surrounded by a frame of fancy work, inscription: "Prince Edward Island" in a quarter circle over it, and the words, "twelve cents," horizontally at the bottom of the stamp, numerals in two upper corners.

Of the *three cents* value of this issue there is an error in existence. The error consists of there being a full stop between the words Prince and Edward, thus, "Prince. Edward." To what cause this error is due it is hard to say; possibly, it may have been a separate issue, or, at least, a re-engraving and re-printing of this value. This latter view, I am inclined to take, as but a few of these errors are to be found upon a sheet. However, correct information in regard to this error has yet to be found, its true story rests with the future to reveal.

The *one* and *three cent* values of this issue were put into circulation about January 11th, 1872; the other values not until a month or so later. As near as I can find out the number of these stamps printed, was as follows, viz: *one, two* and *three cent* stamps, one thousand sheets each; *four* and *twelve cent* stamps, two thousand sheets each; and of the *six cent* stamps, three thousand sheets.

In 1873, when Prince Edward Island joined the Dominion of Canada, these stamps were withdrawn from circulation; the stamps of Canada proper being those used thenceforth on the Island. A large quantity of the different issues remained on the hands of the government and were disposed of by wholesale to several stamp dealers; this accounts for the large number of these stamps which are to be found unused in the Philatelic market.

Henry S. Harte.

The *Chicago Inter-Ocean* of Sunday, August 9th, had a two column article on the Boston exhibit.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THOSE interested in the National Philatelic Press Association, and especially contributors, are requested to correspond with Mr. T. J. Mitchell (Wanderer) 356 Fulton St., Chicago.

"The *Halifax Philatelist* is a daisy," so its editor says. Thanks, Bro. King. We had the impression that it was a kind of century plant, and would probably blossom out into a first-class stamp paper about 1987.

The *United States Philatelist* has now passed into the hands of a stock company and we are assured of twelve numbers of eight pages each. The last number contains several articles "written especially for this paper." Say, Bro. Scott, that is getting to be a chestnut. We would advise you to drop it and by so doing, improve the appearance of your journal.

The *Collector's Ledger* for August, contains a likeness (?) of H. E. Deats, of Flemington, N. J., with a short biographical sketch. The sketch is very good, but, Oh! that picture; poor Mr. Deats. You have our sympathy in this affliction * * * Whose handsome face we are enabled to present this month * * * So says the *Ledger*, Ye Goddess of Philately! Come down off your pedestal and tell us what this "prominent Philatelist" picture craze will bring us to. Mr. Deats certainly has good cause to begin a suit for libel.

The usual comment upon our paper is that "it is a worthy successor of the *Western Philatelist*," or, "it reminds us forcibly of the *Western Philatelist*." Now, gentlemen, allow us to thank you. Owing to our very great financial embarrassment, after issuing two numbers of the STAMP COLLECTOR, we cannot say "take suthin;" but we thank you for this compliment, for it was generally conceded that the *W. P.* was the best stamp paper published, and, therefore, we feel very happy to have our paper receive such a good notice.

In this article we present to our readers an article on the Stamps of Prince Edward Island. This is taken from Henry S. Harte's History of the Postage and Revenue Stamps of Canada. This work will be published in book form by the Stamp Collector Publishing Co. as soon as the work can be completed, and will be the best authority on Canadian Stamps extant. It will take up and describe minutely each and every variety of Canadian postage and revenue stamps in existence, and will give much information not heretofore made public. Mr. Harte has spent over a year in compiling this work and has left no stone unturned in his search for facts, and now he feels that it is the most complete and reliable history of these stamps in existence. For prices see ad. on another page.

NEW ISSUES.

ANTIOQUIA.—There are a number of changes in color of the set issued in 1886.
Adhesives—1c, red on lilac.
 2½c, violet on lilac.
 5c, red on green.
 15c, brown on green.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—An envelope was issued in May last; value 15c, size 141x113 mm. It bears three-quarter portrait of General Paz.

Envelope—15 centavos, blue on white.

CANCA.—The *Record* describes at length some alleged stamps from this province—wherever that may be. The design consists merely of the letters S. P. in monogram. But very few are said to have been issued, and their use is claimed to be substantiated by official decrees.

CEYLON.—There is a change in color of the 25 cents.

Adhesive—25 cents, yellow-green.

COCHIN-CHINA.—The 10c unpaid letter stamp of the French Colonies has been surcharged 20 cents, in two lines, for use in this Colony.

Adhesive—20 cents on 10c black.

FORMOSA.—We have heard nothing definite about these stamps as yet, but were shown specimens by Mr. Bogert.

Adhesives—20 cash, red, perf. 14½.

25 cash, green, perf. 15½.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The current ½d. has been surcharged for official use.

Official—Half penny, carmine, surcharged "I. R. OFFICIAL" in black.

GUANACASTE.—The 5c Costa Rica has been noted by the *Record* as surcharged "Guanacasto" in two sizes of type, one of them 16½mm., and the other 14mm. in length, both types being on the same sheet.

Adhesive—5 centavos, violet blue, black surcharge.

GUATEMALA.—The *I. B. J.* has received from a Guatemalan correspondent used specimens of some provisionals that were used for about two weeks in April last. They are the stamps of the Northern Railway, surcharged in five lines, as follows: Correos—2 centavos—Guatemala, —the second and fourth lines being scroll work.

Adhesives—2 centavos, black on red.

5 cts., black on red.

HOLKAR.—This State is using some of its revenue stamps for postal duty.

Fiscals used postally—1 anna, rose.

2 annas, green.

ITALY.—The 2 l. has been surcharged ESTERO in black.

Adhesives—2 lire, orange, surcharged ESTERO.

JAPAN.—The new stamps announced a short time ago have been issued.

Adhesives—4 sen, olive-brown, old type.

8 sen, lilac, old type.

10 sen, brown, old type.

15 sen, violet, old type.

20 sen, red, old type.

25 sen, green, new type.

50 sen, red-brown, old type.

1 yen, dark red, new type.

MARTINIQUE.—*Le T. P.* says the new 15c has the 15 followed by "C," and that this has also been surcharged in error on the 4c on 50 copies existing. The 5c unpaid letter stamps of the French Colonies are in use here with the name of this Colony written obliquely upon them in red ink.

Adhesives—5c, red on black.

15c on 20c, red, black surcharge.

Error—15c on 4c, claret, black surcharge.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The 20 sh. stamp of the new design has been issued; also a reply post card, without border, and similar to that of 1893.

Adhesive—20 shillings, French blue.

Post-Cards—1x1 penny, rose on pink, 125x86mm.

NORWAY.—The 12 o., brown, has been surcharged 2 o., the 6 o. post-card 3 o.; there is also a new card with stamp of current type.

Adhesive—2 ore on 12 ore, black surcharge.

Post-Cards—3 ore on 6 ore, black surcharge.

3 ore, orange on white, wmk. of post-horns.

PANAMA.—Another value of the map series has appeared.

Adhesive—20 centavos, black on lilac, perf. 13¼.

SIERRA LEONE—The *Record* notes a number of revenue stamps used for postage.

Fiscals used Postally—1 penny, purple and carmine, black surcharge.

3 pence, purple and red-brown, black surcharge.

6 pence, purple, black surcharge.

1 shilling, purple and blue, black surcharge.

TUNIS.—Stamps have been issued for Tunis, which entered the Postal Union last July. The design consists of arms on uncolored ground within a Moorish arch, below an escutcheon with numeral of value, with tablets at either side bearing the words "Regence" and "de Tunis." Above the arch is the word "Postes."

Adhesives—1 centime, black on blue.

2 " brown on straw.

5 " green on light green.

15 " blue on gray.

25 " black on rose.

40 " vermilion on yellow.

75 " carmine on pink.

5 francs, violet on pale lilac.

Post Cards—10 centimes, black on pale lilac.

10x10 " black on pale blue.

Letter Cards—15 centimes, blue on gray.

25 " black on pink.

Envelopes—5 centimes, green on white.

15 " blue on light blue.

UNITED STATES.—We have received a number of specimens of the 2c envelope, size 5, white, in which the letter G is omitted from the word postage. It is reported that the 4c adhesive adhesive will shortly be issued in carmine.

CHICAGO NOTES.

ST. LOUIS got the prize after all. The Exhibition, for a first attempt, was a success.

The work of the Convention gives general satisfaction. A number of good changes were made.

The first journal to reach me with Convention news was the *National Philatelist*, of Washington, D. C.

Now is a good time to commence to save your loose change for expenses, to attend the next Convention.

There is some talk of the Chicago Society making an exhibit at the Exposition this fall, which generally lasts about six weeks.

Wonder if Brother Corwin is a P. O. S. of A.? He believes in putting none but "Americans on guard." I rather like that sentiment.

Fourteen new members were admitted to the Chicago Philatelic Society at the meeting of Aug. 23d. Three were active, and eleven passive. This breaks all former records.

S. Allen Taylor seems to have been a quite prominent figure at the Boston Exhibition. Perhaps he expected to find some of his own manufacture on exhibition.

As chairman of the Chalmers Resolution Committee of 1887, I desire to thank the Convention of 1888 for their unanimous approval in sustaining the committee's action.

It appears that it is the truth, after all, that MacCalla has big feet, and in the general fitness of things he has become a member of the Chicago Philatelic Society.

We more than doubled our membership in the past year. Coats off, gentlemen, and get to work. We want over a thousand members in the Association by the time we meet in St. Louis.

Mr. G. W. Von Ulltassy, of Philadelphia, and W. H. Lightstone, of Evansville, Ind., were here during the past week. Both were made members of the Chicago Philatelic Society before they left the city. We hope to see them soon again, or meet them at St. Louis next year.

The *Philatelic Gazette* will now be published by the new stock company from Chicago. A meeting of directors has been called for, to change the name of the company. It was intended to include the *Figaro*, but owing to a hitch in the proceedings, which could not be adjusted at once, it was omitted for the present, at least.

Subscribers and advertisers of the *Figaro* need not feel at all alarmed about it not being published any more, a report to that effect having been circulated. Editor Voute assured me it will be issued about Sept. 10th. He has been awaiting developments in connection with the new stock company, of which I am one of the directors; and, as we could not come to terms on several points, he decided to continue the *Figaro* alone. There was no trouble whatever about this matter, as has been intimated, and the best of feeling exists all around. The *Figaro*, under Editor Voute, has the best wishes of all for future success.

P. M. Wolsieffer.

CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A. P. A. BRANCH, No. 1.

Meetings held on Alternate Thursdays, at the Tremont House, at 8 p. m. C. R. Gadsden, President; P. M. Wolsieffer, Secretary and Librarian. For information address the Secretary at 162 State St., Chicago, Ill.

THE Forty seventh Regular Meeting was called to order on Thursday, August 9th, at 3:15 P. M., the President in the chair. Members present were Messrs. Abraham, Bradt, Danforth, Gadsden, Haskell, Holman, Kursweg, Leckie, Lester, MacDonald, Stuart and Wolsieffer.

Minutes of last meeting were approved as read.

The Secretary presented bill of \$6.15 for expenses incurred. Referred to Executive Committee, approved and ordered paid.

The Election Committee made their final report, which was accepted, and the committee discharged.

Constitution Committee reported. Their report was accepted and committee discharged.

Printing Committee reported progress.

It was moved by Mr. Holman that the Chicago Philatelic Society purchase two shares of stock in the *Figaro Publishing Company*, same to be held and voted by the Treasurer. Seconded by Mr. MacDonald, and unanimously carried.

Recess was then announced by the chair.

After the meeting was again called to order, it was found that there would be no exercises or auction sale.

The Treasurer reported the receipts at \$6.00.

It was moved to adjourn at 9:30. Carried.

Next meeting, August 23d.

P. M. WOLSIEFFER, Secretary.

THE STAMP COLLECTOR PUBLISHING Co. will publish Henry S. Harte's history of Canadian Postage and Revenue Stamp as soon as the manuscript is completed. This is a work Mr. Harte has been compiling for two years, and this will be the finest, most complete and most reliable work on the subject ever given the Philatelic public.

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Oct., 1888.

STAMP COLLECTOR PUB. CO., OTTAWA, ILL.

L. BRAUNHOLD DEL.

THE STAMP COLLECTOR.

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A. P. A. 627.

S. C. SCOTT, CALMAR, IOWA.

The Stamp Collector.

VOL. I.

OCTOBER, 1888.

NO. 4

OUR POSTAGE AND REVENUE ISSUES.

THE points of contrast and the points of resemblance between the two great divisions or branches of which the philatelic issues of our country consist, its postage and its revenue stamps, furnish an interesting and fruitful subject of study for the intelligent philatelist. While in some respects the interest connected with these is identical, yet in others it is widely divergent, and each has its enthusiastic votaries, zealous for a proper and general recognition of its merits and attractiveness. Our postage and our revenue stamps severally represent vast and complicated systems of governmental machinery, to the successful running of which they lend—though so minute and insignificant in appearance—important and well nigh indispensable aid. The former, of course, represent the Postoffice and the latter the Treasury Department of the United States; and together they furnish the innumerable channels or points of touch, by which the departments come into contact with the people—the individuals of the Nation, and through which their support and revenues are derived therefrom. Something of an analogy might be drawn from the brooding of the mist or the passing of a thunder cloud over the thirsty earth. Each leaf of the forest becomes an individual conductor in the silent transmission of electricity from the over-charged cloud to the earth; and every little blade of grass condenses the drops of dew and conducts them to the parched ground beneath. So by means of these tiny labels—thus operating as the points of contact between the innumerable individuals of the Nation and the great departments of the Government—are the revenues of State by hundreds of millions silently and collectively transferred from the people to the National Treasury. Viewed in this light, our philatelic collections, aside from their innate and intrinsic interest, assume new significance and value.

It is needless to say that not necessarily is there anything antagonistic in the relative estimation by collectors of these two philatelic divisions, our postage and our revenue stamps. On the contrary, they may appropriately be collected and studied side by side, each regarded as the worthy and fitting compliment of the other; each rich in its own peculiar and intrinsic interest. A brief view of their relative merits and attractions, mutually contrasted, can hardly fail to be of interest.

To the postage stamp belongs this distinction, that in connection with it

philately first took its rise as a separate and recognized pursuit. While the revenues in their origin date perhaps far back of the other, yet their collection as a favorite diversion was never thought of until philatelic interest had been aroused into action by the attractions of their postal congeners. In this country—which was among the earliest in which revenues were collected—this was of course not till the first general issue, numbering so many varieties, took place in the early years of the war; and by that time the collection of postage stamps had become common; philatelists—or timbrophiles—had already for years been the objects of popular scorn. Then it was but natural, from the similarity in appearance of the two, that attention should shortly be turned to the revenues in the same connection.

Our postage stamps present a contrast to the revenues in being a permanent issue. Called into existence by the exigencies of our civil war, the revenues, on the passing away of the exceptional conditions to which they owed their origin, have already in large measure come to be numbered “among the issues of the past;” while the postage stamps, on the contrary, have come to stay. The revenues, beautiful as many of them were, still were a tax disguised, resembling in some respects a sugar-coated pill. Like it, too, when no longer a necessity, they were willingly laid aside. Although things of beauty, they were by no means a “joy forever,” except when, their mission completed, they form a galaxy on the pages of the collector’s album.

There seems to be a certain indefinable charm—a property that is hard to grasp—pertaining in fullest measure to the postage stamp, but in which the fiscals are relatively deficient. Has not every true philatelist felt this influence? Surely all must have discovered it, even those most enthusiastically partial to the latter. A strange magnetic attraction there seems to be pertaining to these little postal labels, that has a powerful drawing and holding force—who can explain it? Only by recognizing it can we account for or understand the spread and permanency of philatelic interest. Collectors themselves wonder at it; yet they feel its power to engage and hold their interest. Nor is it at all dependent upon beauty or artistic merit, for often stamps of rudest design and most uncouth make possess this attribute in fullest measure. In fact, few other objects of similar quest or attention are equally endowed with this strange attraction; coins, perhaps, have the greatest similarity in this respect.

As regards the revenues, we notice this distinction: that they stand in a closer relation to the government than the postal issues. They pertain to the Treasury Department, which is an essential part of the governmental system itself; while the Postoffice Department is only a side issue. The government has taken upon itself the responsibility of carrying the mails, for public convenience, just as it might operate the railroads, telegraphs, or

any other public or private industry. An individual or a corporation might in like manner perform the work, and perhaps do it as well. But the Treasury Department, as I have said, is an integral part of the government itself, and consequently its stamps, standing in nearer relation thereto, have a more truly official character than their postal relatives.

Likewise for beauty and variety among our stamps the palm must be awarded to the revenues. Among the general issues of the documents, of course there is much uniformity, and the features of Washington, repeated through the long series of values, become almost as monotonous as Queen Victoria's youthful head decking the countless issues of England and her colonies for well nigh half a century. But taken as a whole, among the revenues we find in shape, in design, in size, the richest variety and contrast, from the dainty and microscopic engraving on sundry of the private proprietaries, through all the intermediate shapes and sizes to the cigar, tobacco and liquor stamps. Also, in beauty of design and exquisite workmanship, there is nothing among our postal issues to compare with some of these match and medicine proprietaries. Pity 'tis that such delicate and beautiful work should not have been allied in more fitting and congenial association than with quack nostrums and nauseous mixtures! But happily such unpleasant associations are quickly forgotten when the gems of artistic execution are removed from their original setting, and arranged in happy contrast of tint and form on the album's pages. And having become obsolete issues, age and growing scarcity will inevitably surround them with the additional charm of variety and historic interest; and prejudices that may once have attached to them, with the passage of time, "will fade and fade away."

A. C. Roberts.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

IN 1850 the first act authorizing the issuance of postage stamps for this province was passed by the provincial legislature. This act was in pursuance of a permissive act of the Imperial Parliament previously passed, and the stamps thus ordered were to comply in their denominations with the currency of the time.

These stamps were first issued to the public on September 1st, 1851. There were large, diamond-shaped stamps, printed in color on colored paper, *taille douce* suzraines. The design was a crown in the centre in an octagonal space, and having on the outer sides respectively, the inscriptions, "Nova Scotia," "Postage," and the value in words, numerals are to be found in the four corners. Just inside this outer band at each corner is a star partially surrounded by a semi-eclipse, each bearing a national emblem—a rose, a thistle, a shamrock and a mayflower, representing the three

divisions of the United Kingdom and Nova Scotia. The values and colors were as follows, viz: *three pence*, dark blue on dark blue paper, and light blue on light blue paper, or what might be called a blueish-white paper; *six pence*, yellow-green on light green, dark green on blue tinted, and dark green on dark green paper; *one shilling*, mauve and violet on violet tinted paper.

Two years later, in 1853, a *one penny* stamp was issued, printed in red-brown on white and blue tinted paper, differing somewhat in design from the preceding stamps; a portrait of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, crowned, and with necklace and ear-rings, in the center of the stamp, takes the place of the crown to be found in the center of the stamps of the previous issue. The head is enclosed in a diamond shaped square, which somewhat cuts into the stars surrounding it; the inscriptions at the margins are also in finer print.

The three pence value is the commonest of the three stamps. The one penny stamp which was used principally for local postage in the city of Halifax, (the capital), is of considerable variety, as also is the six pence stamp; the shilling value is of the rarest of all, specimens of it being very difficult to procure and are worth from twenty dollars upwards.

The three and six pence stamps I have seen cut into two diagonally, each part being made to do service as one and one-half penny and a three pence stamp respectively. I know of no official authority for halving the latter, but Mr. King, of the Halifax P. O., discovered the following authority in the Postmaster General's report for 1857, for the former, viz: "To remedy, to some extent, the serious inconvenience said to be experienced by merchants and others in consequence of there being no seven and one-half penny currency postage stamp, by which parties who feel desirous could thus prepay their letters to England, and not wishing to put the province to any further expense in having another "die" prepared, I consider it expedient to allow *half* stamps to be used with those now in use to obviate the wants of accomodation complained of and a notice issued to the public to the effect that letters could be prepaid to England by stamps, by parties using a six pence, or two three penny stamps together with *half a three penny stamp*. The three penny stamp to be cut *diagonally* and the half to be equivalent to 1½d. The three penny stamp to be used alone for that purpose. This order was an outcome of the reduction of the packet postage rate to England from one shilling to seven pence half penny. I have also been told that the shilling stamp has been three-quartered, halved and quartered to take the place respecting of 9d., 6d. and 3d.

The three pence stamp is to be found also surcharged: "paid 5 cents," and over-printed "5 cents." The former, I think, is nothing more than a postmark put on these stamps at the exchange office between Canada and

the U. S.—the same as a similar surcharged is to be seen on many of the stamps of Canada proper, used twenty and twenty-five years ago. Mr. Hechler thus accounts for the latter, viz: "Previous to the confederation of the British North American Provinces the various local postoffices throughout Nova Scotia received their supply of stamps from the General P. O. in Halifax. In 1861, a postmaster in one of these local offices, having run out of the current issue of stamps and having on hand a small quantity of the obsolete issue of 1851, conceived and carried out the idea of surcharging the latter so as to make them available for current use. Thus, he then surcharged the 3d. stamps with "5 cents," the then regular rate, the figure just on the crown and the word below it. Some of these surcharges were in black and others in red ink."

The 6d. was also surcharged in like manner. Messrs. King and Crane, of Halifax, possess varieties of both values.

In 1858, the 3d. and 6d. were issued, printed on white instead of blue paper, as formerly.

In 1860, Nova Scotia having adopted a decimal currency, a new series of stamps were put forth to correspond with it. The stamps were issued Oct. the first; they were all rectangular, *taille douce* engraving, printed in color on white and blue tinted paper, perforated in and of the following values and designs, viz: *one cent*, black, head of Queen to the left in an oval circle, over and under which are curved labels containing respectively the inscriptions, "Nova Scotia," "one cent;" *five cents*, blue, same design as that of the one cent stamp. The die of the Queen's head on these stamps is similar to that to be found on the present issue of Canadian postage; *eight and one-half cents*, green, full face, crowned head of Queen with necklace and ear-rings, in an oval circle at the top of the words, "Nova Scotia," and at the bottom, "eight and a-half;" *ten cents*, vermilion, and twelve and a-half cents, black, both of same design as the eight and one-half cent stamp, with the one exception that the value at the bottom of the twelve and a-half-cent stamp runs horizontally and not in a curved line as on the other two varieties.

The eight and one-half-cent stamp of this issue, I believe, was used to prepay postage on letters addressed to New Foundland; of these stamps there is said to exist a dangerous counterfeit, so closely resembling the genuine as to make detection almost impossible.

The ten-cent stamp of this issue, I have seen cut in two diagonally, each half being made to do duty as a five-cent stamp. Mr. Hechler says that it is also to be found cut into two perpendicularly.

These stamps, like those of all the other Canadian Provinces, were superseded at the time of confederation, by the stamps of the Dominion of Canada.

Rev. Henry S. Harte.

The Stamp Collector.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR STAMP COLLECTORS. STANDS ON ITS MERITS.

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EDITORIAL CHAT.

THE two junior members of the firm styled "Stamp Collector Publishing Company of Ottawa," who have always been connected with the senior member in all philatelic ventures, hearing with pleasure of the result of the A. P. A. election of officers and with especial delight of the choice for General Secretary, soliloquize somewhat thusly:

How extremely pleased we are to know that now the office of General Secretary of the great and respected American Philatelic Association, the very important and busiest office of the Association, has been tendered to our own "Brad." We feel very proud that the Association has chosen our co-laborer to the honorable office of Secretary; but his esteem at home has been illustrated by the Ottawa Philatelic Society in placing him in the office of its President.

Now "Brad" will have a chance to "spread" himself in the accumulation of philatelic acquaintances and friends. Shortly he will have the walls of his philatelic department of his home filled with photographs, large and small, stamp photos, autograph letters, etc., etc., calculated to inspire him to renewed ardor whenever he may become a trifle slack with his collections, as perhaps he may, if he isn't careful, have his collection stolen again. How nice!

We feel very much flattered that Ottawa, little Ottawa, has eight good, solid members of the A. P. A., has a flourishing society of collectors, and now has the General Secretary all to itself! Can another city of 12,000 do as well? Long live the Secretary. Hurrah for us!

THE effort which is being made by the National Philatelic Society to compile an index to all philatelic articles which have been published that are considered worthy of note, is a very good idea. They propose to index all articles of value, both in the U. S. and Canada, which work is to be published in connection with a similar work by Emilio Diana, of Medera, Italy.

This work, to be a success, depends largely on the committee in charge of it. They must be well versed in philately, and act without prejudice in any direction.

To take the papers of the U. S. which lay claim to being philatelic, either wholly or in part, you will have a collection fit for a museum. To read them and select articles which are of value is a herculean task, which also requires a perfect knowledge of philately and a fair hearing of all claims of every sort; and, worst of all, should the committee decide to comment on any articles, they will be compelled to decide debated and disputed subjects—a very difficult task.

THE *Philatelic News*, Cambridgeboro, Pa., says it has opened on a new era and will immediately eclipse any paper of its age and size in the U. S. Proceed at once with the good work. Don't get out a hand-bill like the last and call it Nos. 8 and 9. It must have cost nearly sixty-five cents to circulate No. 6 and 7, didn't it?

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A COLLECTION of postage-stamps recently exhibited in Boston is said to be worth nearly \$100,000. There were in the collection, single stamps valued at \$100 each, and several groups of six, placed at \$1,000. That the prices were not all fancy was shown by the offer of \$80 from a dealer for a blue envelope on which was a small stamp marked Bremen. One group, consisting of four government stamped envelopes, now obsolete, was appraised at \$400.—*Chicago Times*.

Mr. Harry B. Meyers, ex-President and honorary member of the C. P. S., died in New York, September 9th, of consumption; aged, 30 years.

The Philatelic Association of Iowa, is again being resurrected and improved under the management of A. L. Lawrence, as Secretary. Mr. Marshall, the former Secretary, being unable to spare the time necessary to the work, has resigned in favor of Mr. A. L. Lawrence, Le Mars, Iowa.

We were expecting to have a report of the First Annual Convention of the C. P. A. which was held in Toronto on the 19th and 20th of September, but our copy has not appeared; our correspondent probably blew out the gas.

Send your address to Beacon Publishing Co., Newton, Mass., for a sample copy of the *Philatelic Beacon*. It is really worth the trouble and the card.

The *Philatelic Gazette* in its new dress and under the new management, made its appearance the first part of the month. It is a daisy and no mis-

take. The Convention Notes are very interesting, and the sketch of C. B. Corwin is also good.

The *P. F. of A.* for September, is a very good paper. It was the first paper that we received that contained the President's address.

The *Quaker City Philatelist* contains an article of some length on the invention of the adhesive postage stamp and author of uniform penny postage. The article is by Geo. Henderson and is well written, although scarcely fair, we think, in the discussion of Patrick Chalmer's methods in the vindication of his father.

The *Black Hawk Philatelist*, published at Rock Island, Ill., although very small and modest, contains the report of the B. H. P. S., which, at least, is quite amusing. Very fair for a "starter." It is published by Harms & Cleveland—he's all right—and is published bi-monthly.

The month of September has gone by and we have not received *Halifax Philatelist*, *Curiosity World*, *Collector's Ledger*, for that month; come, come, this won't do; wake up; don't allow us to think you are dead.

The *Ohio Philatelist* in its August number, promises a fine engraving for its first page of cover, to appear in November, and it has *already been* ordered. Whew! how somebody will have to hustle to get that engraving out, only four months notice to the factory—such unreasonable delay! !

The *American Philatelist* for September finishes the second volume of that paper in a manner that reflects credit on the great Association it represents. The report of the Convention, Mr. Stone's article on the exhibition, new issues, report of Philatelic Societies and the conclusion of Robert G. Hatcher's article on "The Revenue Stamp Tax Laws of the United States," are among the many good things in this model magazine.

The *Philatelic News*, July-August, contains an abbreviated convention report. W. B. Brockaway of Jamestown, N. Y., is now connected with this paper, and it promises much for the future.

The *Philatelic Beacon* is a new candidate for philatelic favor. Its first number consists of eight well filled pages and cover, and presents a neat appearance. The editorial sounds as if it might have been taken from No. 1 of the *STAMP COLLECTOR*; but, then, we don't think for an instant that it was. Oh, no, indeed! If you live up to your declaration of independence, we will not kick about you using our editorial, but if you don't—look out for us.

The *Toronto Philatelic Journal* for July-August, contains nothing of interest, excepting the reports of the officers of the C. P. A.

Philo's Monthly for September, is a very neat, little paper. Parties wishing to increase their libraries should send for a copy of this paper and see the number of good things that Mr. Bradt has to offer.

The *Badger State Philatelist* contains nothing but the convention report.

The *Collectors' Magazine* for August, presents a very neat appearance and contains a number of good articles on collecting in general.

The *Stamp* contains a portrait and a sketch of W. V. Nicholson, a report of the Convention, and its usual lay-out of notes.

Bro. Voute bobs up with Vol. II, No. 3, of the *Figaro*, after an absence of four months. This issue is the finest appearing number that Mr. Voute has yet published.

The American Philatelist Co. have just issued the largest list of packets in the world. Send for one.

The *National Philatelist* contains an article on "Some Italian History Connected with Philately," and a few notes on the Convention.

With the August number of the *Collector's Ledger* their voluntary contract to furnish free gratis one copy of the *Ledger* to every member of the A. P. A. for one year, expired, and now you will have to pay for the *Ledger* if you want it. It was a generous act, and the editors should be repaid by all members subscribing at once.

We notice with pleasure and a little terror, the increasing demand among A. P. A. for the photographs of their fellow members. We are pleased at the idea of having the photographs of our fellow members with whom we very frequently come in contact in business; but everyone wants one in return, as a matter of course; and, oh, my! cabinets are \$6 a dozen in Ottawa, that's where the terror comes in. However, we know of several large collections of the photographs, and we have one or two ourselves, and these are much to be enjoyed property.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION. (UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE).

Translated from the German by Ph. Heinsberger, International Agency and Stamp Importer, New York.

THREE words only, but how good do they sound to a stamp man. Every American and foreign adherent of Philatelia should know the full meaning of these words and their interesting history. It is only fourteen years ago that Uncle Sam ceased to charge the enormous postage rates for mail matter going to foreign countries by joining the Universal Postal Union. To Germany belongs the honor of coming to the front, and the founder of this useful postal institution is the Imperial German Postmaster General, Dr. Henry Stephan, a gentleman with a clear head. Authorized by the German government, this official sent, in the year 1874, invitations to all of the independent political powers on earth to send delegates to an international postal congress, to be held in the city of Bern, in Switzerland (Europe). Most of the powers answered to this friendly call, and in the month of September, 1874, the Universal Postal Congress was

opened. Dr. Henry Stephan was chosen speaker, and fully explained to the delegates the advantage and benefits of such a Universal Postal Union. On the 9th day of October, 1874, (a memorable day), the International Postal Treaty was concluded, and all those political independent powers who cared for the name "civilized people," became in a short time members of the Universal Postal Union. Our glorious republic, the United States of America, was one of the first universal postal members. By this postal treaty the rate for letters going to foreign countries within the Universal Postal Union, was fixed at the standard value of 25 centimes, French money, 5c. U. S., for each one-half ounce ($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce). The rates for the "Universal Postal Cards" was made 10 centimes, French, 2c. U. S.; and it further was stipulated that the Universal Postal Cards, issued by a member of the Universal Postal Union, must contain, beside the language of each independent country, the printed words in the French language, "Union Postal Universelle." The French language is the required language for all international congresses, and also in diplomatic circles. We Americans are satisfied with our native tongue, but the readers of the STAMP COLLECTOR may be informed here that the government of Uncle Sam is compelled, as a member of the Universal Postal Union, to use the French language in his universal postal correspondence. How large the Universal Postal Union is now is easy to see from the following: It comprises all America, Europe, Asia, and also most of the countries in Africa. (Not in the Universal Postal Union are the Herzkast, of Africa, Cape Colony, Grigualand, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal, St. Helena, Ascension; further, the English colonies in Australia). The latest member of the Universal Postal Union was the Principality of Tunis, in Africa, which entered on the 1st day of July, 1888, and enjoyed at the same time the postage stamp collectors with a full set of new stamps. To all philatelists the Universal Postal Union is an institution of very high importance, because it not only created *one* universal postal rate, but also facilitates the international correspondence. Nothing can show better the far extension of the Universal Postal Union than a glance over a complete collection of entire foreign "universal postal cards" of all countries on earth. Small sizes, medium, large sizes, every color of the rainbow can be seen on such postal cards. We notice the language of each country different,—but *one* thing they have all alike as members of one postal family, and that is the words in the French language: "Union Postal Universelle." These three words ought to be familiar to every true philatelist, because they are the recognized sign of the international postal friendship; and last, but not least, because the facilities of the Universal Postal Union made the collecting of foreign postage and foreign revenue stamps, at a cheap rate, an easy matter, and within the reach of every stamp lover.

NEW ISSUES.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—All the adhesives below the value of £1 have received an additional surcharge, the word "Protectorate" printed in black across the stamp. In the 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6d. values the numeral of value and pence sign is also surcharged, below "Protectorate." The Cape of Good Hope 4d. envelope has been surcharged in two lines, "British Bechuanaland."

Adhesives—All surcharged "Protectorate."

- 1/2d. on 1/2d., red.
- 1d. on 1d., purple.
- 2d. on 2d., purple.
- 3a. on 3d., purple.
- 4d. on 4d., purple.
- 6d. on 6d., purple.
- 1sh. on 1sh., green.
- 2sh. on 2sh., green.
- 2sh. 6d. on 2sh. 6d., green.
- 5sh. on 5sh.
- 10sh. on 10 sh., green.

Envelope—4d., blue, small surcharge.

BRITISH HONDURAS.—The 10c. now has the large figures, and *L'U des T.* announces with the same the 1sh. surcharged 5c. There is also a new postal card.

Adhesives—5c. on 1sh., gray; large surcharge.

10c. on 4d., purple; large surcharge.

Post-Card—5c., brown on buff.

CHAMBA.—The *I. B. J.* notes the 3a., 8a., and 1 rupee, and the 8a. "Service." The 1/2a., and 1a. envelopes, and the 1/4a. post-card have the arms black instead of the color of the stamp, and the sub's rays are more regular and all of a length.

COCHIN CHINA.—In regard to the unpaid French Colonial stamps surcharged for this colony, the *Record* says: "The *Timbre Poste* is informed that these stamps are employed for copies of judicial papers. It is therefore a question whether their use is not exclusively fiscal."

CONGO FREE STATE.—*Der Ph.* reports the following varieties of the new post-card: perpendicular watermark, double watermark, no watermark.

CUBA.—We hear of the 2c. and 4c. cards without yellow groundwork. Mr. Corwin has shown the *Am. Ph.* an envelope franked by a half of a 10c. stamp.

FARIDKOT.—The arms on the 1/4a. post-card and 1/2a. envelope are now printed in black.

FINLAND.—*Le T. P.* notes the 10 kop. of 1860, unperforated. A new 10p. card has been issued. It is without frame and similar to the reply card of 1886.

Adhesive—10 kop., pink (1860), unperforated.

Post-Card—10p., rose.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The *Ph. Monthly* recently received a letter prepaid by two 1d. stamps and the half of a third cut in two diagonally.

GRENADA.—A large printing of the 4d. on 2sh. places the "4d." one mm. higher above the surcharge "Postage."

HYDERABAD.—The 2 1/2d. envelope has been changed from green gray to bright blue.

MARTINIQUE.—The 2c. French Colonies of 1881 has been surcharged "01c." in two lines.

Adhesive—"01c." on 2c., brown, black surcharge.

MEXICO.—The 10c. type of 1886 is now printed in vermilion.

Adhesive—10c., vermilion.

ST. CHRISTOPHER.—*L. U. des T.* announces the following values in black:

Adhesives—3d., black and violet.

6d., black and orange.

1 sh., black and olive.

SERVIA.—A 5b. card is noted with frame in bistre, but the arms, inscription and stamp, black on rose.

SHANGHAI.—The *Ph. Monthly* notes the receipt of the set with the new colors:

Adhesives—20c., gray.

40c., black.

60c., pink.

80c., green.

100c., blue.

SWEDEN.—The *Am. Philatelist* notes two recently made known series of railroad stamps. The

first was issued in December, 1881, and bore the monogram "G. H. J." on a blue background.

- 5 ore, yellow.
- 10 ore, blue.
- 25 ore, carmine.
- 50 ore, violet.
- 1 krona, bistre.
- 5 krona, green.
- 10 krona, vermilion.

The second series was issued in 1882, the monogram being "C. T. J." and the colors being changed. Both sets were retired Jan. 1, 1883.

- 5 ore, blue.
- 10 ore, green.
- 25 ore, yellow.
- 50 ore, bistre.
- 1 krona, vermilion.
- 5 krona, violet.
- 10 krona, carmine.

TASMANIA.—M. de Ferrari has the 4d. 1855, star waterwark, in dark green instead of blue.

Adhesive—4d. dark green. (1885).

WADHWAN.—A correspondent in Bombay sends the *I. B. J.* a stamp from a new, to us, Indian State. Its use appears to be local. The design consists of a coat-of-arms—two lions supporting a shield bearing a sun—and inscriptions in English and native characters. Wadhwan is in the province of Guzerat, in northwestern Hindoostan.

Adhesive— $\frac{1}{4}$ pice, black; perf. 14.

ZULULAND.—The $\frac{1}{4}$ d. green of Natal has been surcharged "Zululand" and in black letters above the words "Natal Postage."

CHICAGO NOTES.

[T is Secretary S. B. Brad—ford now.

Be sure and study your Constitution when you get the revised edition.

The Chicago Post Office is attracting considerable attention of late, but the many changes do not impair the service to any great extent.

A new edition of the *Philatelic Waltzes*, by Hans C. Warner, is about to be issued. Copies may be obtained from any of the leading music houses.

I see the complaint of *too much* Chicago in one of the papers. Good. I hope it will have the effect of working up some news and notes from other sources.

The Chicago Philatelic Society mourns the early death of its second President, Mr. Henry B. Myers. A special meeting was called Wednesday, Sept. 26th, and suitable action taken in respect to his memory.

Chicago, the city of failures in the philatelic journal line has two at present to represent it, and a third in one of its suburbs. Also a fourth one in the state not very far away. This is not such a very bad showing for the windy city after all.

Editor Caeter, of the *Badger State Philatelist*, has been imposed on. His copy correspondent volunteers the information that the question of the invention of the adhesive postage stamp was referred to a committee for report at the next convention. Said correspondent must have skipped part of the proceedings. When Pearson Hill produces that correspondent perhaps he will get a hearing.

We have all seen the September *Figaro* by this time. Editor Voute, you may be catering to the ideas and tastes of a few collectors, but for the good of Philately let us hope they are very few. Did you not give us to understand that there would be no more personalities? You know my views, however, so I will refrain.

Mr. and Mrs. Prain celebrated their diamond wedding recently. It will be remembered that Mr. Prain is one of those men who have not forgotten the circumstance of Jas. Chalmers having experimented with and made adhesive postage stamps in 1834. It will also be remembered that Mr. Pearson Hill is authority for the statement that Mr. Prain is in his second

childhood, etc., etc., and not able to remember back to 1834. Mr. Prain writes a better hand to-day than many younger people.

The auction sales of the Chicago Philatelic Society are getting to be quite a feature and are growing in favor. Better lots now seem to be offered and better prices realized. Forty-four lots were disposed of at the last meeting, the prices realized ranging from 10 cts. to \$3. Mr. Bradt officiates as auctioneer and he seems quite at home in this branch of the business. He manages to work in (gratis) lots of bad puns, however, for which he deserves chastisement; but we try to be forgiving.

There are a number of A. P. A. members who take no stock in our library. I wish they could pay a visit to Librarian Gadsden and see what we have. Some of the old papers may seem trash to them from a distance, but if they could see them and spend some time over them, I am sure they would change their minds and become very much interested. Every stamp paper, good bad or indifferent, should be in our library, and in good binding too. The Association can well afford to spend some money on what will some day be a very valuable collection of philatelic literature and knowledge.

Mr. E. D. Kline, of Toledo, and member of the Pomeroy Society, was in Chicago for a short time. While I was glad to meet him, I should like to have had an opportunity of seeing more of him.

P. M. WOLSIEFFER.

CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A. P. A. BRANCH, NO. 1.

[Meetings held on Alternate Thursdays, at the Tremont House, at 8 p. m. President, C. R. Gadsden; Secretary and Librarian, P. M. Wolsieffer. For information address the Secretary at 162 State street, Chicago, Ill.]

THE forty-eighth regular meeting was called to order on Thursday evening, Aug. 23d, at 8 P. M., by President Gadsden. The following were present: Messrs. Abraham, Bradt, Danforth, Ford, Gadsden, Gilbert, Gottlieb, Haskell, Holman, Kurzweg, Leckie, Lester, Lightstone, Nelson, Peeke, Start, Von Utassy and Wolsieffer. Minutes of last meeting were approved as read. Communications received were bills of Hack & Anderson for \$8.75; C. R. Gadsden, \$1.25, F. F. Gilbert, 55 cents. Referred to the Executive Committee. Received also a letter from W. H. Shelton to which the Secretary was instructed to reply. Printing committee made final report and were relieved from further service. Executive Committee reported favorably on bills presented, and the Secretary was instructed to draw warrants on the Treasurer for the same. The following applications for active membership were received: Mr. B. J. Ford, Chicago, proposed by Mr. Bradt; Henry Gottlieb, Chicago, proposed by Mr. Gilbert; Chas. E. Petford, Chicago, proposed by Mr. Bradt. For passive membership: Mr. C. B. Corwin, New York city, proposed by Mr. Bradt; Wm. J. J. Culross, Boston, Mass., proposed by Mr. Bradt; August DeJonge, Staten Island, N. Y., proposed by Mr. Bradt; Beatrice C. Gadsden, Grand Crossing, Ill., proposed by Mr. Gadsden; W. H. Lightstone, Oxford, O., proposed by Mr. Bradt; H. McAllister, Philadelphia, Pa., proposed by Mr. Bradt; W. A. McCalla, Philadelphia, Pa., proposed by Mr. Bradt; C. H. Mekeel, St. Louis, Mo., proposed by Mr. Bradt; Jos. Rechert, Hoboken, N. J., proposed by Mr. Bradt; H. N. Terrett, Woodside, N. Y., proposed by Mr. Bradt; Geo. W. Von Utassy, Germantown, Pa. proposed by Mr. Bradt. Mr. Holman moved the rules be suspended and that we elect the candidates for passive membership by acclamation. Seconded by Messrs. Wolsieffer, Abraham and Start, and unanimously concurred in. The President put the question and it was carried. Mr. Bradt moved that the rules be also suspended in behalf of the candidates for active membership. Seconded by Messrs. Haskell, Kurzweg and Nelson. Carried. The President put the question, and the candidates for active membership were unanimously elected. Under "New Business," Mr. Bradt moved that a committee of three be appointed to consider the advisability of making a display at the Exposition next month. Seconded by Mr. Haskell and carried. The President appointed Messrs. Bradt, Holman and Peeke as such committee. It was moved, seconded and carried that Mr. Holman read an essay at the next meeting. Recess was then announced. After recess our Boston delegate, Mr. Bradt, was called on for a verbal report of the convention, which was given by him at length. At its conclusion, Mr. Peeke moved that the Society pass a vote of thanks for the able manner in which Mr. Bradt carried out our instructions and the good work he accomplished. Seconded by Mr. Wolsieffer and unanimously carried. There being

no lots of stamps offered for auction, the usual sale was omitted. The Treasurer reported the receipts of the evening at \$7.75. It was moved to adjourn at 10:05 P. M. Carried. Next meeting September 6th.
P. M. Wolsieffer, Secretary.

The forty-ninth regular meeting was called to order on Thursday evening, Sept. 6th, at 8:05 P. M., by President Gadsden. The members present were Messrs. Abraham, Bradt, Danforth, Ford, Gadsden, Gilbert, Haskell, Holman, Jillson, Kurzweg, Lester, McDonald, Tower, Voute and Wolsieffer. The "Chalmers Society" were present as visitors. The minutes of the last meeting were approved as read. Communications from the Literary Board of the A. P. A., Harry B. Meyers, and J. A. Pierce, were read by the Secretary. The committee on making an exhibit at the Exposition reported and were continued in service. Application for active membership was received from Mr. W. F. Jillson, proposed by Mr. Bradt; for passive membership, from Mr. A. A. Ross, proposed by Mr. Wolsieffer. Applications referred to the Executive Committee. Under head of "New Business," Mr. Bradt offered the following amendment to By-Law 5 in reference to "Dues": "That the sum of \$1.00 accompany each application for active membership to apply on dues, the same to be returned if the applicant is rejected." Seconded by Messrs. Abraham, Gilbert, and McDonald, and unanimously carried. The Executive Committee reported favorably on the applications of Messrs. Jillson and Ross. The balloting for the candidates for membership resulted in their unanimous election. Exchange Manager Gilbert made a short report concerning his department. President Gadsden then formerly welcomed the "Chalmers Society" and President Wilson responded on behalf of the "Chalmers Society," after which the President announced recess. After recess a spirited auction sale was held, which resulted in \$8.70 worth of duplicates being disposed of. The Treasurer announced the receipts for the evening, \$4.37. It was moved to adjourn at 10:45. Carried.
P. M. Wolsieffer, Secretary.

The fiftieth regular meeting was called to order on Thursday September 20th, at 8:10 P. M., by the President. The members present were Messrs. Abraham, Bradt, Chapman, Danforth, Drury, Ford, Gadsden, Gilbert, Holman, Jacobs, Jillson, Kurzweg, Lester, Nelson, Start, and Wolsieffer. The minutes of last meeting were approved. The Exhibition Committee reported that they deemed it inexpedient to make a philatelic display at the Chicago Exposition this year, and recommended a permanent Exhibit Committee of three, to prepare for future exhibitions. Report accepted and the committee discharged. The President appointed Messrs. Holman, Gilbert, and Start, as Permanent Exhibit Committee. The following applications for active membership were presented by the Secretary: Mr. L. H. Drury, Chicago, and Mr. J. M. Jacobs, Chicago. For passive membership, Mr. Cortland F. Bishop, New York City; Mr. H. E. Deats, Highstone, N. J., and Mr. Emil J. Rall, Savannah, Ga. All these applications were proposed and recommended by Mr. S. B. Bradt. Applications were referred to the Executive Committee. Under order of "New Business," Mr. Wolsieffer moved that a committee of three be appointed to ascertain from the publishers of the philatelic journals in the State of Illinois, on what terms they would furnish a copy regularly to each of our members. Seconded by Messrs. Kurzweg and Nelson. Motion amended by Mr. Bradt that committee be given full power to act. Amendment seconded by Mr. Start. Amendment and motion concurred in unanimously. The President appointed Messrs. Wolsieffer, Jillson, and Kurzweg, as such committee. Secretary reported Messrs. C. H. Hanson and O. S. Hellweg, delinquents of long standing. On motion they were suspended for non-payment of dues. Executive Committee reported favorably on all applications presented. On motion of Mr. Holman the rules were suspended and the applicants for passive membership elected by acclamation. Messrs. Drury and Jacobs, applicants for active membership, were balloted for and unanimously elected. Recess was then announced by the President. After recess the usual auction sale took place, which resulted in the sale of \$23.45 worth of revenue and postage stamps. The receipts for the evening from dues and percentage on sales amounted to \$19.33. It was moved, seconded and carried to adjourn at 11:10. Next meeting October 4th.

Special meeting for the purpose of taking action on the death of our second President, was called to order at Mr. Bradt's office, 189, State street, at 12:40 P. M., on Wednesday, September 26th, by the President. The members present were: Messrs. Bradt, Drury, Gadsden, Gilbert, Holman, Jillson, Lester, Peeke, and Wolsieffer. It was moved by Mr. Wolsieffer, and seconded by Mr. Gilbert, that a committee of three be appointed to frame suitable resolutions on the death of our fellow member, Mr. Harry B. Myers. Amended by Mr. Bradt that the committee should report to the Secretary as soon as possible and the resolutions be a part of the minutes of this meeting. Amendment seconded by Mr. Peeke. The question on the amendment was carried unanimously, as was also the question on the original motion. President Gadsden then appointed Messrs. Bradt, Holman, and Wolsieffer, committee to draft resolutions. It was moved to adjourn at 12:55. Carried.

The Committee presented the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from our midst our Honorary Member and former President, Harry B. Myers; be it

Resolved, That we deplore in his death the loss to Philately, and especially to our own organization. And that we, as a society, tender the family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy in their great affliction. And be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, the Secretary of the American Philatelic Association, and be published in our Official Journal, the *American Philatelist*.

P. M. Wolsieffer, Secretary.

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The
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A
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Nov., 1888.

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NEWLY ESTABLISHED POSTAL SERVICE IN THE GERMAN COLONIES IN AFRICA.

Translated from the Portuguese by Ph. Heinsberger's International Agency and Stamp Importer, N. Y.

THE "Dark Continent," Africa, is almost the only field in the world where countries can be newly discovered and colonies be founded by foreign intruders. Most of the countries in Europe have since long-time colonies in Africa, and uncle Sam has the "Protectorate over the Darky Republic of Liberia," (Africa). The oldest colonial power there is Portugal. The youngest power is Germany, who began to "colonize" in the years 1881-82; that is said in short: Some African territory, "Nobody's Land," was declared under German protection, the imperial German flag was there hoisted, and with and partly without the consent of the "Darky Chieftains" his imperial highness, the Emperor of Germany, was the recognized Sovereign in the "annexed" colonies. I mention here that since many decenniums, German merchants had established factories and business houses along the sea coast of Western Africa, and a rushing trade is done with the tribes of the natives in the interior of the Cameroon country and of Togoland. Those German merchants applied to the German government to protect her far extended and valuable property. The German government consented, and sent out some ships, men of war, with mariners, and the useful cannons, to pay a friendly visit with bayonets to the "darky population," who were in the habit of robbing right and left the German property. The mariners were landed, and the darky chiefs, who all had the proud title of "kings," were called to a meeting of war. The leading chiefs, forced by bayonets, signed a treaty with the German Admiral. The darky population was notified to stop all hostilities, the German flag was hoisted at the main points along the sea coast, the German cannons on board the men-of-war were booming, and the Cameroon country and Togoland were declared German colonies. In the same manner was "annexed" some territory along the sea coast, which is called "Angra-Peguenta," and which is adjoining the Cape Colony. One of the men-of-war is stationed near the coast for the protection of German property. As the Cameroon country and Togoland are very extensive and very mountainous, the German merchants had already opened, at their own expense, a kind of a mail route through the interior of the country, but this simple service was not satisfactory. In the year 1887, on the first day of February, the imperial German postal authorities opened a regular German colonial postoffice in the city of Cameroon, and on the first day of March, 1888, a postoffice was

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THE "Dark Continent," Africa, is almost the only field in the world where countries can be newly discovered and colonies be founded by foreign intruders. Most of the countries in Europe have since long-time colonies in Africa, and Uncle Sam has the "Protectorate over the Darky Republic of Liberia," (Africa). The oldest colonial power there is Portugal. The youngest power is Germany, who began to "colonize" in the years 1881-82; that is said in short: Some African territory, "Nobody's Land," was declared under German protection, the imperial German flag was there hoisted, and with and partly without the consent of the "Darky Chieftains" his imperial highness, the Emperor of Germany, was the recognized Sovereign in the "annexed" colonies. I mention here that since many decenniums, German merchants had established factories and business houses along the sea coast of Western Africa, and a rushing trade is done with the tribes of the natives in the interior of the Cameroon country and of Togoland. Those German merchants applied to the German government to protect her far extended and valuable property. The German government consented, and sent out some ships, men of war, with mariners, and the useful cannons, to pay a friendly visit with bayonets to the "darky population," who were in the habit of robbing right and left the German property. The mariners were landed, and the darky chiefs, who all had the proud title of "kings," were called to a meeting of war. The leading chiefs, forced by bayonets, signed a treaty with the German Admiral. The darky population was notified to stop all hostilities, the German flag was hoisted at the main points along the sea coast, the German cannons on board the men-of-war were booming, and the Cameroon country and Togoland were declared German colonies. In the same manner was "annexed" some territory along the sea coast, which is called "Angra-Peguenta," and which is adjoining the Cape Colony. One of the men-of-war is stationed near the coast for the protection of German property. As the Cameroon country and Togoland are very extensive and very mountainous, the German merchants had already opened, at their own expense, a kind of a mail route through the interior of the country, but this simple service was not satisfactory. In the year 1887, on the first day of February, the imperial German postal authorities opened a regular German colonial postoffice in the city of Cameroon, and on the first day of March, 1888, a postoffice was

opened in the city of Klein-Popo (Little Popo), in Togoland. Further, there was established a postoffice in the city of Otyingue, in German Southwest Africa. Movements are on foot with the English government to open also a German postoffice in the city of Victoria, a sea port in the "English part" of the Cameroon country, as the mail route from the interior of Cameroon goes partly *via* Victoria (steamer landing). The German colonial postoffices have the official name "Imperial German Postal Agency," (Kaiserlich Deutsche Post Agentur) and they are under the official control of the German superior postal administration at Hamburg, Germany. The regular head postoffice of Germany is in the city of Berlin, but Hamburg was chosen, because from the ports of Hamburg, and also from the port of Bremen, the steamers leave for Africa. Further, the owners of these steamers are also the owners of the German colonial factories and business houses in Africa. The Hamburg and Bremen merchants have close connection with Africa, and are well informed about the necessities of the postal service and of the darky population. The German colonies of the Cameroon country and of Togoland are "Independent Members of the Universal Postal Union," will enjoy all the postal privileges, and have agreed to forward parcels in accordance with the postal treaty of Paris, France. Both countries have agreed with all the decisions of the different international postal treaties, and have further become a well known member of the "one family;" that is, the "Universal Postal Union." The postage stamps and the postal cards of the German colonies in Africa are, for the first, the same as those of Germany. The mail steamers for colonial service are furnished by the German-African Steam Navigation Stock Company (Hoermann line at Hamburg and Bermen). Also the mail is forwarded by English steamer line from St. Paul de Loanda (Portuguese Colony Angola) to Liverpool, in England. Further, by the Portuguese steamer line, Dompresa Nacional, from Angola to Lissabon, in Portugal. Those three steamer lines land at the ports of the German Cameroon country. A second regular mail route runs from German Togoland to the foreign lands. All mail from the interior parts of Togoland is collected at the postoffice (German) of the city of Otzimbingue, *via* the Wallwich bay, [Great Fish bay, an English possession,] to Cape Town, [English Cape Colony]. All mail matter going this route is forwarded as follows: The German-African Colonization Society, which is, in fact, the "ruler" in Cameroon and Togoland, under the supervision of the German Empire, furnishes postmen for this mail route. The postmen, on foot and partly on mule-back, start from Otzimbingue, German postoffice, to the steamer landing at the Wallwich bay, English. Every two months the mail sailing vessel Louis Alfred takes at the Wallwich bay such mail matter on board, and runs it down the sea coast to Cape Town, [Cape Colony] for forwarding the mail to foreign lands. The steamers coming from foreign countries

can not land in the port of Klein-Popo, Little Popo, German Togoland, on account of the heavy surf. Therefore all mail steamers must run over 48 miles to the further situated seaport Quittah, English possession. In Quittah the mail gets delivered to German colonial postmen, and these German postmen bring the mail to Klein-Popo. This particular state of mail transferring I explain here: In Quittah, English, are factories of rich German merchants, who have business branch houses in Togoland. The postmen are furnished by these merchants free of charge to the German government. The postmen have German official postal authority, and as a sign of her official power they wear on the left arm a sling, with the German colors, black, white, red. The postmen have to travel a long distance, as the country is very mountainous, and the roads are in their "natural condition." Of course the mail route is made as good as it is possible in such a country; no paved roads, no railroads, no horse cars, but only the most necessary telegraph lines are made and some postoffices. For the protection of these postmen the German colonial government has arranged a kind of a postal treaty with the English colonial government. Any attack on a German colonial postman by the darky natives is punishable according to the German postal law. And no mistake about that, as men-of-war ships and the mariners are ready at any moment. The German postmen must, on their trip, cross a large part of English territory. The German colonial postoffices in Cameroon and Togoland forward mail matter from interior places to all landing places of steamers as follows in Africa: To Lagos, English; St. Paul de Loanda, Portuguese Angola; Cabo Palmas, Spanish; Libreville, Goree, French Senegal; Funchal, Madeira, Spanish, and also to Monrovia, the capital of Uncle Sam's protected republic, Liberia. From the above named ports the mail gets forwarded by steamers to Liverpool, England, and to Hamburg and Bremen, Germany. This new established mail route is of high importance to the trade with the German colonies in Africa, and is in so far a singular postal service, as, as above told, the German colonial postman must largely cross English territory in forwarding mail from one German colony to another German colony, as the German colonies are at all sides surrounded by English colonies. For to fully understand the difficulties of the new German colonial mail route, it would be of interest to the numerous readers of the *STAMP COLLECTOR* to take an atlas and follow on the map of Africa this unique mail route, newly opened in the German colonies Cameroon country and Togoland, in the "Dark Continent," Africa.

The *Canada Stamp and Coin Journal* presents a neat appearance, but what is the use of flooding the opticians and oculists with work,—get some type that you can read without a glass.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF NEW FOUNDLAND.

THE first stamps of this Island were issued in 1857, nine in number, printed in color on ordinary white wove paper, unperforated, *taille douce* engraving as follows, viz:—*one penny*, square, violet-brown, slate brown, the design is a royal crown in the center surrounded by two roses, a thistle and a shamrock, the emblematic flowers of England, Scotland, Ireland and this Island; at the two sides and top the inscriptions "St. John's New Foundland," horizontally at the bottom of the stamp is found the words "one penny" immediately over which is the word "postage," numerals in the four corners; *two pence*, rectangular, carmine-vermillion, in the center of the stamp, on an oval white ground, there is a bunch of flowers, consisting of a rose, shamrock and thistle, around which, in a five-eighth circle, is the inscription "St. John's New Foundland;" at the top and bottom of the stamps respectively, are the words "postage" and "two pence," in horizontal lines, numerals in the the four corner; *three pence*, triangular, deep green, enclosed in a trefoil on a white ground in the center of the stamp, then are to be found a rose, shamrock and thistle, usual inscription at right and left margins, words, "postage, three pence," horizontally at the bottom of the stamp, numerals in angles; *four pence*, *six pence*, *pence*, *six pence half penny*, *eight pence* and *one shilling*, all rectangular stamps, printed in carmine-vermillion and of the same design as the two pence stamp.

About 1860-62, these stamps appeared printed on a dirty white, tough paper; the colors also were slightly different, the 1d. and 5d. being a reddish-brown, while the 2d., 4d., 6d. and 1sh. stamps were printed in orange-vermillion; the color of the 3d. stamp was also more of a sapphire. In 1863 a further change in color was also noticeable, the prevailing color this time being lake. The stamps of this latter color are to be found printed on both ordinary white paper and thin, tough paper. Evans remarks in his catalogue that he does not think that the 6½d. lake ever came into use, and that the 8d. and the 6½d. lake are to be found only on thin tough paper. This view I am inclined to take. The shades in these stamps are very interesting, as they are very numerous and vary from dull to bright, the former being found principally on thick paper.

In 1866 a new set of stamps, six in number were issued, having the values expressed in cents in order to correspond with the change in currency that had taken place. They were all printed in color on white wove paper, perforated 12; *taille douce* engraving, as follows, viz: *two cents*, oblong, green, yellow-green, the design is a codfish, with its head to left, surrounded by an oval frame containing the inscriptions "New Foundland" at the top, "two cents," at the bottom, and the word "two" at right and left sides respectively, numerals in a circle in the four corners; *five cents*, oblong, brown, in the center of the stamp upon a block of ice there is a seal with its

head to right, in the two curved lines at top is to be found the inscriptions "five-5-five," "New Foundland," at the bottom; horizontally is the inscription "5 five cents 5," in the two upper corners in circles are numerals. Mr. Hechler of Halifax, N. S., possesses an imperforate specimen of this value, cancelled and upon the original cover. This is the only imperforate specimen of this value that I know of, and I do not think that it is mentioned in any existing catalogue. *Ten cents*, rectangular, black, full face, head and shoulders of the Prince of Wales in military dress; the inscriptions "New Foundland" and "five cents," are to be found at the top and bottom of the stamp respectively; *twelve cents*, rectangular, brownish-red, head of Queen to left in a garter shaped frame containing the inscription "New Foundland Twelve Cents;" *thirteen cents*, oblong, orange, the design is a sailing vessel with the bow to right, denoting European postage, inscriptions "New Foundland" in a curved line at the top, and "thirteen cents" horizontally at the bottom of the stamp, numerals right and left corners; *twenty-four cents*, rectangular, deep blue, full face, crowned head of Queen Victoria, with necklace and ear-rings, surrounded by an octagon frame, the inscriptions "New Foundland" and "cents" in curved lines, are to be found at the top and bottom of the stamp respectively, large sized numerals in oval circles in the two lower corners.

In 1868, the five-cent stamp was issued, printed in black. Evans chronicles a variety of this latter perforated 14.

In 1868 also, a *one cent* stamp was issued, printed on same paper and of same kind of engraving as the foregoing. It was a rectangular stamped, perforated 12 and printed in violet. The design was as follows, viz: full face, head and shoulders of Prince of Wales in highland costume, surrounded by an oval frame containing the inscription "New Foundland," the words "one cent" are to be found in a scroll at the top of the frame, immediately under which are the letters "N. F.," numerals in two lower corners.

In 1860 two new stamps were issued, printed in color on white paper, *tulle douce* engravings, perforated 12, as follows, viz: *three cents*, rectangular, vermilion, three-quarter face portrait of Queen Victoria to the right, with cap and widow's weeds, inscriptions "three," "New Foundland" and "three cents," in curved lines above and beneath the same respectively, large sized numerals in the two upper, and small stars in the two lower corners; *six cents*, rectangular, rose, the design of this stamp is the same as that of the three-cent one.

In 1871 the *one cent* stamp was re-engraved and the issue printed mauve, the letters "N. F." are slightly closer to the scroll at the top, and a few other slight changes are noticeable to the careful observer, but would not be apparent to the average collector.

In 1874 the color of the *three-cent* stamp was changed from vermilion to blue.

In 1876 the *five-cent* stamp was issued, *rouletted* instead of being perforated, as also were the *one* and *three* stamps in 1877 and the *two cent* stamp in 1879.—[*To be continued.*]

EDITORIAL NOTES AND COMMENTS.

OUR editorial page is rather scant this issue owing to the scarcity of time on the part of the editors. It is no easy matter for a man, or two or three men, who have only their evenings, and not all of them, to devote to issuing a paper, to find the necessary time at this busy season that should be given to editing this paper. However, we present you a good number with No. 5, and anyone who thinks it has not taken time and labor, besides the skill and experience of our contributors, is badly mistaken.

W. W. Jewett, of Portland, Me., has sold the *Philatelic Herald* to Geo. P. Coffin, of Freeport, Me., and the paper will be continued from the hands of the *Philatelic Herald* Publishing Co., beginning with Vol. V, No. 2. Mr. Jewett will issue a fine paper of forty pages for his farewell number, and call it Vol. V, No. 1.

Mr. H. C. Beardsley has issued No. 1 of the *Philatelic Literature Collector*, which will be published quarterly; it is an excellent paper for reference to papers and publishers.

We have received another circular from Patrick Chalmers, containing extracts from the German press favorable to his claims, which he thinks are very important recognitions of Jas. Chalmers as the inventor of the adhesive postage stamp. He certainly is persistent in his efforts to prove his claims; he will not let us forget that he is still kicking for justice.

The *Charleston Philatelist* has the "prominent philatelists" craze, and with the October number gave us the handsome "phiz" of G. J. Luhn to gaze upon. However, they give us a great deal better cuts than many papers which present "prominent philatelists" to their subscribers. We might also remark right here that it is a very interesting, clean, pleasing paper this month.

In the October number of the *Ontario Stamp Journal*, which is its first number, is a delightful column and a half personal "scrap." Mr. "Fact" is altogether too fresh—to premature, as it were. Does he think any of the readers of the *Journal* cares a snap of their finger what he *thinks* about "exposing Fraser as a fraud," etc. Confine your opinion to words and

know to whom you deliver it; but don't try to ruin a new paper by your snarling, spiteful personal attacks. If you have more to say, and will say it, put your name below it, or we may justly infer you are a common sneak with an ax to grind.

October brings out the Ontario *Stamp Journal*, from Niagara Falls, south, and twelve numbers are guaranteed. A column and a half of personal attack on E. R. Fraser, another of nearly a column on Geo. H. Lowe, and ads. make up the paper. Now, how we are to stand twelve numbers of that is the great question; they have our address and guarantee to send us the paper—twelve numbers. Whew! We will move to Jacksonville, Fla., the latter part of this week and get the yellow fever.

We received a letter last week from one of our advertisers which read: "I enclose Pomo for ten dollars, please credit," and we, poor things, puzzled our brains for three days to find out what under the sun that man was driving at; Pomo was a new one, and our education in the Pomo line had been sadly neglected; but it is easy when you know it: postoffice money order!! We put that word in our dictionary with a rush. Isn't it a daisy!

We have not received the November *Stamp World*, Mr. Wolsieffer, so we do not know what kind of a churning you gave "Brad," but as to your losing this campaign, we will only say that if you do we will be gentle, kind and respectful to you always, as characterizes a good democrat; but if you only could see "Brad's" club on a dress parade, you would "come over" with a rush. It is considered the handsomest club in the State.

NEW YORK NOTES.

ON the evenings of Sept. 27 and 28, Mr. Ed. Frossard held his eighty-sixth sale, thus inaugurating the philatelic auction season of 1888-89. The catalogue comprised Part VI of the Sterling Collection, 195 lots, and about 672 lots forming the collection of postage and telegraph stamps made by Senor R. Curiel Contino, of Venezuela, S. A. About fifteen or twenty philatelists were present each evening. Lots 1-450 formed the first day's sale, and lots 451-887 the second. Following will be found a few of the prices realized: The telegraph stamps sold at prices ranging from one and half to thirty cents each.

UNITED STATES.

1869, 90c, used.....	\$ 2 75
Periodical, 1875, complete, unused, 1c-\$60, specimen, 25 pcs.....	27 25
Proofs, complete, 171 pcs.....	16 23
Entire used envelope, 1853, 3c wide label, note H, 3-4.....	10 00

FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS.

Argentina, 1864, 10c, unperf., used	3 50
" " 15c, unperf., used	4 00
Buenos Ayres, 1858, "Cuatro" reales, brown, used.....	4 20
" 1859, "To" Pesos, blue, used... ..	4 40
Canada, 1857, 7 l-'d, used.....	4 00
Fernando Po., 1868, 20c, brown, used.....	3 00

Italy, 1884, unpaid, 50 lire, unused.....	3 75
“ “ “ 100 lire, “	5 50
Mauritius, 1858, 2d blue, Creek Border, used	4 20
New Caledonia, 25 on 75c, unused	3 60
South Australia, 1887, “Specimen,” 2 1-2 sh.	1 60
“ 5 sh.....	1 60
“ 10 sh, green.....	2 10
“ 15 sh, orange.....	3 10
“ 1 pound, blue.....	3 10
“ 2 pounds, brown.....	3 75
“ 50 sh, red.....	3 75
“ 3 pounds, olive.....	4 25
“ 4 “ yellow.....	4 25
“ 5 “ gray, damaged.....	2 30
“ 10 “ bronze.....	6 25
“ 15 “ silver.....	8 25
“ 20 “ violet.....	11 50

(The last 13 stamps, all marked “Specimen,” were purchased by Mr. Sterling.)

U. S. of Columbia, 1861, 2½c, black, used.....	5 75
“ “ 1862, 2½c, red, used, slightly clipped, Mr. Bogert	11 50

Total for 867 lots, about.....\$735 00

Mr. J. Krebs held his second sale at Leavitt's rooms on the evening of October 9th, from 7:30 to 9:30 p. m. The audience comprised about twenty buyers, among whom we noticed Messrs. J. Krebs, R. R. Bogert, D. S. Wylie, Charles Muecke, C. C. Gregory and C. I. Thayer, of Boston, Mass. The most remarkable feature of the sale was that all the high value, state and periodical, bought higher prices than they have done for several years. There were very few rarities among the foreign stamps, and most of them sold low. The total amount realized for the unused set of 25, 1875, periodical stamps (1c-\$60), was \$125.04, or about 61 per cent of their face value. Below the reader will find all prices of \$2 or over obtained, with names of buyers of the great rarities: (Unused unless stated otherwise.)

Lot.

UNITED STATES.

3, 1856, 5c, brown with projections.....	\$2 60
48, 1869, 90c, reprint	2 20
54, Executive Department, complete	7 00
55, State Department, 1-30c.....	4 07
56, “ \$2.....	3 05
57, “ 5, Mr. Krebs.....	3 50
58, “ 10, Mr. Thayer.....	10 25
59, “ 20, Mrs. Stockdale.....	13 25
64, Agriculture Department, complete.....	2 97
65, Navy “ “	3 96
66, Justice “ “	5 50
72, Periodical, 1875, \$1.92.....	2 20
73, “ “ 3.00.....	2 60
74, “ “ 6.00.....	4 70
75, “ “ 9.00.....	6 75
76, “ “ 12.00.....	8 50
77, “ “ 24 00, Mr. Bogert.....	16 25
78, “ “ 36.00, “	20 50
79, “ “ 46.00, “	23 00
80, “ “ 60.00, “	33 00
81, Seal “Post Obitum”.....	2 60
84-105, Complete Set U. S. Proofs, 174 pieces.....	11 16

FOREIGN STAMPS.

Victoria, Stamp Duty, used for postage, 30 sh, grey.....	2 10
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Total for 320 lots, about.....\$312 00

Stamp dealers report business as being duller than usual for this season of the year. Although the auction season has fully commenced, philately, in this city, it does not seem to have received its customary awakening from summer idleness.

The creation of the office of Fourth Purchasing Agent by the A. P. A. will no doubt have the effect of raising prices at auction sales. Therefore we may expect a livelier auction season than usual. I should think some provision ought to have been made allowing the agent a more liberal commission on small amounts. If, for example, he should buy one dollar's worth for a customer, he would find that 5c would not pay as compensation. I would suggest, therefore, that he be granted 25c on all purchases of less than \$5.

Cortland F. Bishop.

CHICAGO NOTES.

ARE you "long" on reprints?

News items are decidedly scarce this month.

Seven new stamp papers in the past month. How many failures next month?

How is it no one has sprung a Philatelic State Association for the grand, old Sucker State?

I received the November *Philatelic Beacon* Oct. 23d. This is breaking the record for being ahead of time.

C. Elmer Roe, which I translated as C. L. Morean, is catching it from several sources for his anti-brass band views.

Ninety lots of stamps and envelopes were disposed of at the auction sale of the Chicago Philatelic Society, on the evening of Oct. 18th.

A. P. A. Nos. 18, 171 and 315 need not look for the September *Curiosity World*. It is the *Stamp World* now, don't you know.

Don. M. Dickenson, Postmaster General, in a speech at Detroit, called President Cleveland "the noblest figure upon the horizon of the age." What age? Post-age.

To the question: "Did the late A. P. A. Convention accomplish all that was expected of it?" I for one will answer yes, and more too.

The design on the stationery used by the Chicago Philatelic is very much admired. Lilac in which it is generally printed is the color of the Society.

Philo's Monthly will be published on the 15th of the month hereafter. Mr. Bradt has his hands full about the 1st of each month with editing the *Philatelic Gazette*.

Mr. Bryan, once a department clerk in Washington, organized the postoffice system of Japan. Since his return from that country he has been in the receipt of \$100,000 a year.—*News*.

Collectors are waking up to the fact that a collection of U. S. revenue, document, match and medicine stamps is a very desirable addition. They are both interesting and artistic.

Sixty-six is the actual membership of the Chicago Philatelic Society up to date, after deducting those who have resigned or were dropped. This is not a bad showing for a two-year-old.

Considerable correspondence has accumulated in the last month to which I have been unable to give any attention. I will endeavor to make a clean sweep ere long and catch up with the procession.

An amendment has been offered in the Chicago Philatelic Society to make active members' dues, who are under 17 years of age, one half of the regular dues. All active members are allowed to vote.

Mr. W. L. Bancroft, the superintendent of the railway mail service, is said to bear a striking resemblance to the late Thomas A. Hendricks, and four years ago was often mistaken for him.—*Evening News*.

Say "Brad," why pay \$6 a dozen for cabinets down there, when you can get a dozen in Chicago, two styles with a panel thrown in for \$2, and have a boss time with us for the other four dollars.

Politics do claim the attention of some of our members. Secretary "Brad" is President of the Jeffersonian Club of Ottawa, Librarian "Gad" is Secretary of the Grand Crossing Republican Club. After the 6th we will be better able to tell which has labored in vain.

Editor Voute showed me a proof of a most excellent cut of Mr. Patrick Chalmers, which he intends to publish in his next *Figaro*. Nearly everyone is familiar with the likeness of James Chalmers, but that of the son will be new to nearly everyone.

The *Philatelic Gazette* offers prizes for the best articles relating to philately. Everybody is invited to participate. The object is to induce collectors to try their hand at writing up some point with which they are familiar, and give the benefit of their knowledge to others.

Another new issue of the Chicago Philatelic Society to chronicle this month. Mr. C. H. Harraden is the happy father and this time it is a boy. The last two were girls and Mr. Harraden no doubt feels that he ought to go up head. Next.

Mr. W. S. Tower has withdrawn from the firm of Wilcox & Tower. Mr. C. S. Wilcox will continue alone for the present at the old stand, No. 70 State St., room 312. He has called Mr. T. J. Mitchell to assist him during the busy season.

The gentleman who sent me a large piece of paper and addressed me as "My Dear Chicago Notes," and then wrote "Oh, give us a rest," is very kind. I am convinced now that I have succeeded in annoying somebody, and from the postmark I can guess who it is that so thoughtlessly forgot to sign his name.

Chicago has an establishment known as the Old Curiosity Shop. It is a regular museum and most anyone with a hobby will find something to interest him. Philately has about the poorest showing and the prices are away up in G, not surcharged with a G, as several of my friends will intimate. It seems to be very well patronized.

I must be absent minded this week for I addressed two communications to Ottawa, Iowa, which the postoffice department kindly returned with the rubber legend, "no such office in the state named." Guess I must be struck with a streak of remorse for the churning I gave "Brad." in the November *Stamp World* for being a democrat. Say, Sam, what if we lose?

One of the severest storms of the season occurred on the evening of the last meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society. Fourteen members were present and we had a lively meeting. I did not expect to find a quorum present. The Chicago boys are made of the right stuff and a little matter of hail stones nearly as large as walnuts, with torrents of rain, accompanied by lightning and thunder does not dampen their interest in Philately. P. M. Wolsieffer.

NEW ISSUES.

UNITED STATES.—There having been so much question on the matter, we would state that we have seen the 2-cent rejected die on oriental buff, No. 3.

Envelope—2-cent rejected die, green on oriental buff.

ANNAM AND TONQUIN.—M. Moens states that he has an official letter which says that the 5c. surcharged on 2c. has never existed.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—*Le T. P.* notes a reply post-card of 3 centavos similar to the present $1\frac{1}{2}$ ctvos, with the exception of a change in border.

Post-Card—3 + 3 centavos, green on white.

BAVARIA.—*Le T. P.* states that the arms on the post-cards are now in a shield in place of an oval. The watermark is of undulations wide apart, in the single cards horizontal, and in the double vertical.

Post-Card—3 pf., green, horizontal waves.

5 pf., violet, horizontal waves.

3 + 3 pf., green, vertical waves.

5 + 5 pf., violet, vertical waves.

BELGIUM.—*Le T. P.* mentions that the stamps of 1 and 10 centimes now have the gum changed. The *Philatelic World* reports a new post-card.

Post-Card—10 + 10c., carmine on gray.

CANADA.—Mr. J. R. Hooper, of Ottawa, reports having seen sheets of the new 2c. registered, in a carmine color or deep crimson. They will be put in circulation when the old orange colored ones are used up. The color of the 2c. and 10c. will be slightly altered.

CHAMBA.—*Der Ph.* mentions a still further addition to the surcharges already existing.

Adhesive—2a., blue, black surcharge, Lewise-Chamba, State.

Envelopes—1a., brown, black surcharge, Chamba, State.

Reg. Envelope—2a., blue, black surcharge, Chamba, State.

Post-Card— $\frac{1}{2}$ brown, black surcharge, Service, Chamba, State.

Post-Card— $\frac{1}{2}$ + $\frac{1}{2}$, brown, black surcharge, Chamba, State.

CURACAO.—Mr. Rechert says new cards of 5c. and 10c. are to be issued.

DANISH WEST INDIES.—The *Phil. Record* says: "Our last letter from St. Thomas bears a stamp of 1 cent in rose, with frame of yellow-green.

Adhesive—1 cent, yellow-green and rose.

DANUBIAN STEAM NAVIGATION CO.—*Le T. P.* notices a series of nine stamps for use on the boats of this company. They are in the form of a large square with fancy border, containing the following:

Centimes

50

Ralabaluk

D. D. S. G.

Adhesives—50 centimes, brick red.

1 franc, blue.

2 " bistre.

3 " violet.

5 " green.

8 " brown.

10 " blue and bistre.

15 " red and violet.

20 " yellow and green.

DUTCH.—*Der Ph.* chronicles a new 30 cent unpaid letter stamp, and the fact that the 25 cent envelope, lilac on white paper, is now surcharged 15 in black; and the *I. B. J.* mentions a new 10 cent envelope, red brown on white.

Unpaid Adhesive—30 cent, red and black.

Envelopes—10 cent, red brown on white.

15 cent, 25c., lilac on white, surcharged in black.

FORMOSA.—The *I. B. J.* publishes notice of a new regulation and gives the following official letter in regard to it, from a correspondent:

TAMSNI, May 14, 1888.

* * For information I enclose a copy of a new regulation just adopted by the government of Formosa. In consequence of this regulation the old method of sending letters gives way to a regular postal system for the public. The following are the principal articles:

1. The mail is to be carried by horses.
2. The postal routes are divided into stages of 70 to 100 li (about 26 to 30 miles) in length.
3. Letters and packets are carried for 20 cash per tacl (about 1½ oz.), with an extra charge for delivery to places not on the regular route.
4. The postage stamps are of two kinds, for official use and for the public. The first are supplied without charge to the public officers, to be used in sending official matter, and the last are sold to the public.

Concerning the use of the stamps, the system is embarrassing and subject to criticism, the sale not being made at the discretion of the public. For example, any one wishing to send a letter from Mobil to Feckcham takes it to the office at Mobil, where he pays in advance 60 cash for the three stages. The postmaster gives him a receipt for the letter and affixes the stamps. The letter is then sent to Topel, and from there to Tiongleck, and to Feckcham, receiving at each stage an additional stamp, as proof, probably, of responsibility of the officer affixing the stamps.

The same journal chronicled the following stamps:

Adhesives—20 cash, rose.

20 cash, green.

GAMBIA.—The *American Philatelist* says that the 4 pence is now issued with the watermark C. A. and crown.

Adhesive—4 pence, dark brown, watermark C. A. and crown.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The address on the half penny wrapper is now altered and reduced to four lines of small black type.

Wrapper—½ pence red-brown on brown paper, notice altered.

GRENADA.—The *Philatelic Record* calls attention to some errors that have arisen in surcharging, owing to the fact that the same is done by hand.

Adhesives—4d. on 2s., fiscal, orange and green, double surcharge.

4d. on 2s., fiscal, orange and green, surcharge upside down.

HOLLAND.—Mr. Rechert informs the *Philatelic World* that there are to be stamps of 7½c and 1 gulden.

ITALY.—Mr. Bogert has seen the 30c. and 5l. unpaid letter stamp with inverted numerals, and he also states that a new 15c. letter card will soon be issued.

JAMAICA.—The *Phil. Record* chronicles a new half-penny wrapper.

JAPAN.—The *Phil. Record* calls attention to an error made in giving the color of the present issue of adhesives. They should be as follows:

Adhesives—	4 sen, bistre.
	8 " lilac.
	10 " brown-ochre.
	15 " purple.
	20 " orange.
	25 " emerald-green.
	50 " red-brown.
	1 yen, scarlet.

Perforations also vary on some of the stamps, and the envelopes vary in size.

JUMOO-KASHMIR.—*Le T. P.* states that the red stamp is now printed in black on plain white paper.

Adhesive— $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, black.

KASHMIR.—*Le T. P.* mentions having received the following re impressions of the 1867 issue:

Adhesives—	Plain gray-white paper:
	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, bluish-grey-yellow, 20 var.
	1 " red, 5 varieties.
	Native laid paper:
	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, brownish-orange, 20 var.
	1 " " " 5 "
	1 " dark bluish-gray, 5 "

LUXEMBURG.—The *Phil. Record* notes a change in the title of the post-cards.

Post-Cards—	5 centimes, yellow gr. on buff, new title.
	10 " pink " "
	5+5 " yellow gr. " "

MARTINIQUE.—*Le T. P.* announces that an order has been promulgated demanding that 30,000 2-cent, 30,000 4-cent, and 30,000 20-cent stamps shall be surcharged as follows:

60,000 1-cent, and 30,000 5-cent.

MAURITIUS.—The *Phil. Record* states, on information received from the postmaster at St. Louis, that the 2-cent post-card does not exist.

MEXICO.—*Le T. P.* chronicles the issue of the 20 and 25 centavos in the new color.

Adhesive—	20 centavos, carmine.
	25 " " "

NATAL.—The *Am. Phil.* says the die of the penny stamp has been printed in violet and bears a new value in carmine.

Adhesive—4 shillings, violet and carmine.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The *Halifax Phil.* states that the 5-cent brown and black stamps have been found rouletted.

Adhesive—	5 cents, brown, rouletted.
	5 " black, " "

NETHERLANDS.—Mr. Corwin informs the *Am. Phil.* that new stamps are expected shortly for this country and its various colonies.

NICARAGUA.—Mr. Bogert has received the new 3c. post-card. The stamp of current type is in the center, with "Tarjeta" at the left and "Postal" at the right, on a straight label.

Post-Card—3c.

PHILIPPINES.—From the *I. B. J.* and the *Am. Phil.* we gather the following information in regard to various new surcharges:

Adhesives—	2 $\frac{1}{8}$ cmos. on 1 c. dc p., gr. and earmine.
	10 cents " $\frac{1}{8}$ c. " violet.
	1 peso " 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ c. blue and black.

POUNTCHE.—*Le T. P.* states that the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna comes in black on thin white laid paper.

Adhesive— $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, black.

SALVADOR.—The *Am. Phil.* speaks of receiving the new 5 centavos, which are similar to the 3c., and also the 11 centavos envelope, with Contad. Myor—11c. embossed on the flap.

Adhesive—5 centavos, blue, rouletted.

Envelope—11 centavos, olive on white.

SIRMOOR.—The *Am. Phil.* is informed that the color of the 3 pies is now orange.

Adhesive—3 pies, orange.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The *I. B. J.* notes the surcharge O. S. on the current six pence for official use.

Adhesive—6 pence, blue, official.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—*Le T. P.* announces that the 96 cents greenish gray is now printed on paper watermarked C. A. and crown, and the *Am. Phil.* states that two of the current high values have been changed in color—Watermark C. A. and crown—Perf. 14.

Adhesives—96 cents, greenish-gray, watermarked C. A. and crown.
1 dollar, green and black, watermarked C. A. and crown.
2 dollars, green and blue, watermarked C. A. and crown.

SURINAM.—The *Phil. World* says that there are to be unpaid letter stamps of 50c. and 75c. and new cards of 5c. and 7½c.

SWITZERLAND.—The *I. B. J.* mentions a new post-card.

Post-Card—5 (centimes) black on manilla.

TUNIS.—It is reported that all the French Colonies unpaid stamps have been surcharged T for Tunis.

VENEZUELA.—*L'Echo de la Uine* states that the 1887 lithographed 5 centimos, green, is now surcharged 1 ctvo., and the 25 centimos, orange, is surcharged ½ real, from top to bottom and from bottom to top. *Le T. P.* mentions that the 25 centimos, lithographed, for foreign service use, are now rouletted.

Adhesives—5 centimos, green, surcharged 1 ctvo., blue.
25 " orange, " ½ real, "
25 " " ½ " rev's'd.
25 " brown, rouletted.

CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A. P. A. BRANCH, No. 1.

[Meetings held on Alternate Thursdays, at the Tremont House, at 8 p. m. President, O. R. Gadsden; Secretary and Librarian, P. M. Wolsieffer. For information address the Secretary at 162 State street, Chicago, Ill.]

THE fifty-first regular meeting was called to order on Thursday, October 4th, at 8:05 P. M., by the Secretary. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Mr. Holman was unanimously elected to preside over the meeting. The members present were Messrs. Abrams, Bradt, Drury, Ford, Fritz, Gilbert, Haskell, Holman, Jacobs, Jillson, Kurzweg, Leckie, McDonald, Start, White and Wolsieffer. Messrs. L. M. Katz and J. W. Loeb were present as visitors. The minutes of the regular meeting and special meeting held September 26th, were approved as read. The communication of the committee of the National Philatelic Society concerning the feasibility of indexing all philatelic articles of value was read by the Secretary. On motion of Mr. Bradt a committee of three was appointed to co-operate with the National Society Committee, The Chair appointed Messrs. Bradt, Gadsden and Jillson. The resignation of Mr. W. H. Peeke, Jr., was read and accepted with regrets. The following memorial from the Chalmers Society was received and ordered spread on the minutes:

CHICAGO, Sept. 25th, 1888.

To the President and Members of the Chicago Philatelic Society:

GENTLEMEN:—The Chalmers Society, by committee duly appointed, wish to extend to you our heartfelt sympathy on the death of one of your most highly respected members. Brothers, we feel that by the death of Mr. Henry B. Myers, all the brotherhood of philatelist has lost a true and staunch friend; one who endeavored to elevate the pastime and study of philately, and one whose example we should be proud to emulate. Bro. Myers' sad death so far from home and those he has associated with, and whose admiration he had so justly won, is to be deeply regretted, and we feel with you his great loss.

With feelings of sorrow we remain,

THE CHALMERS SOCIETY,

CHAS. S. WILCOX, W. S. TOWER, J. W. START, Committee.

A letter from Mr. H. J. Knowles, Secretary of the New Zealand Philatelic Society, was read, calling the attention of the Chicago Philatelic Society to the fact that a forgery of a surcharge of the current one penny New Zealand, surcharged ½ penny, was in existence, and the same catalogued as a genuine government surcharge, and that there never was a surcharged New Zealand postage stamp issued. The government stamp printer, who is a member of the New Zealand Philatelic Society, denies the existence of such a surcharge and desires the information spread among all philatelists. The Secretary was ordered to reply and return thanks for this

information. The Treasurer's report was read and accepted by the Executive Committee. Bills were presented by Messrs. Hack & Anderson and the Secretary. They were referred to the Executive Committee. Committee on Journals reported progress. Applications for active membership were received from Alfred E. Fritz, Chicago, Ill., proposed by R. Abraham; and Frank White, Chicago, Ill., proposed by S. B. Bradt. For passive membership from H. C. Kendall, Emmetsburg, Iowa, proposed by S. R. Bradt; and from Henry J. Knowles, Wellington, New Zealand, proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer. Applications referred to Executive Committee. Mr. Wolsieffer offered the following amendment to the constitution, to be submitted at the meeting of November 15th: that part of the last clause of Section 7, Article 4, after the two words "no person," which reads, "engaged in the business of buying and selling stamps shall be permitted to hold office in this society; nor shall any person" be stricken out. Mr. Bradt offered an amendment, also to be submitted November 15, that members under 16 years of age pay half dues. On motion the applicants for passive membership, Messrs. Kendall and Knowles, were elected by acclamation. The applicants for active membership, Messrs. Fitz and White, were unanimously elected by ballot. The Chair then announced recess. After recess the usual auction sale took place. The treasurer reported the receipts for dues, etc., \$12.10. It was moved to adjourn at 11:05. Next meeting October 18th. *P. M. Wolsieffer, Secretary.*

The fifty-second regular meeting was called to order promptly at 8 p. m., on Thursday, October 18th. Owing to the severe electrical storm the attendance was not up to the standard. The members who braved the very inclement weather were Messrs. Abraham, Bradt, Danforth, Fitz, Gadsden, Haskell, Holman, Kurweg, Lester, Roscike, Start, White and Wolsieffer. Mr. Janson was present as a visitor. The minutes of the fifty-first meeting held October 4th, were approved. Mr. Wolsieffer, on behalf of the Committee on Journals, reported that arrangements had been made to supply all members with the *Philatelic Gazette*, *Philo's Monthly*, *STAMP COLLECTOR*, *Stamp Collector's Fargo* and the *Stamp World*. Report accepted and committee discharged. Bill of expense reported by the Treasurer and referred to the Executive Committee. Application for active membership was received from Mr. R. Roscike, Chicago, proposed by Mr. Bradt; and from Mr. H. C. W. Laubheimer, proposed by Mr. Wolsieffer. For passive membership from Dr. G. F. Heath, Monroe, Mich., and Capt. C. A. Coolidge, Rock Springs, Wyo., both proposed by Mr. Bradt. Applications were referred to the Executive Committee. Mr. Bradt's resignation from Committee on Indexing Philatelic Articles was accepted and the Chair appointed Mr. Drury to fill the vacancy. Mr. Bradt offered the following rules governing auction sales which, on motion, Mr. Wolsieffer, were accepted:

RULES GOVERNING AUCTION SALES:

Each member shall be permitted to offer not more than ten lots at each meeting. Such lots must be mounted and priced, giving authority for the price, and handed to the auctioneer prior to the meeting at which they are to be sold. Lots will be offered in the order in which they are received by the auctioneer, except that he shall have the privilege of inserting his own lots in such a manner as he may prefer.

In case more lots are offered than can be disposed of at a single meeting the unsold lots shall be the first to be offered at the following meeting, and their owners shall have the privilege of offering an additional ten lots should they choose to do so—the latter to take their usual order.

All lots will be sold to the highest bidder, except such as their owners may have placed a limit upon. Where a limitation of price is placed such limit must be marked upon the lot or lots; or if so requested, the auctioneer will use his own judgment in fixing the limit.

Lots to be sold will be on exhibition during the meeting at which they are to be sold; and when offered for sale the lots will not be circulated for examination.

The Executive Committee having reported favorably on all applications, Mr. Holman moved that the rules be suspended and the applicants for passive membership be elected by acclamation. Motion seconded and concurred in. The Chair then announced Messrs. C. A. Coolidge and Geo. F. Heath duly elected. Mr. H. C. W. Laubheimer was balloted for and unanimously elected. Mr. Roscike was next balloted for and also unanimously elected. Order 10 being next on the list, the Chair announced recess. After recess the auction sale, which consisted of 90 different lots, took place. It was moved to adjourn at 11:15. Next meeting November 1st.

P. M. Wolsieffer, Secretary.

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No. 6

MAIL FORWARDING SYSTEM IN THE "INTERIOR PARTS" OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE.*

CHINA (the Celestial Empire), area 4,500,000, "estimated" population, 372,000,000, is one of those half-civilized countries, situated in Eastern Asia. The few seaports open to the "foreign trade" as Hong Kong, Canton, Amoy, Foo-Chow, Shanghai, are world-known by their traffic and international commercial relations. But, mail matter going to "foreign countries" is forwarded by the postoffices of Japan, England, Germany and France, which countries have established postoffices in the above named seaports.

Though China has issued stamps since the year 1875, and is a member of the "Universal Postal Union," the mail delivery was, and partly is still, "behind the age," in the interior provinces of that immense empire. There was no regular mail delivery by the native postoffices or by carriers, but the delivery of letters, money and parcels, was done by private individuals, unreliable, and often dangerous. "John Chinaman" as mail carrier, was often "by trade" a professional robber and thief and misused the confidence of his patrons. Beside that, the honest native carriers were sometimes attacked by native desperados and highwaymen.

But *tempora mutantur, et nos mutamus in illis*, (Times change and we change with them). China has awakened, modern civilization is going on, slowly but surely. American and European missionaries, assisted by foreign merchants, have evened the way, and the "Boy Emperor" of China has recently consented to open a new official mail route through the interior of the country, but only during the winter time.

This new mail route runs between the city of Shanghai *via* Chinkiang "overland" to Chesoo, Tien-Tsin, Pekin (capital of China) and Newchwang. (Reader, take your map of China and follow this mail route). From Newchwang the same way back to Shanghai (Chinese) postoffice. Only postage stamps of China can be used on mail matter for this route. The native mail carriers are under Imperial Chinese protection. They leave Shanghai (Chinese postoffice) three times a week on muleback or on horseback (which *must* be of Mongolian birth). The uniform of a Mongolian postman consists of: A fur cap, covering the whole head and the face (John's "curl" is within this fur cap). Holes are cut out for the eyes. The

*Translated from the Spanish by Ph. Heinsberger, International Agency and Stamp Importer, New York.

upper part of the body is put into a "Makwa;" that is, a wide jacket, made of very heavy cloth. Further, he wears a pair of heavily padded pants of "Chinese cut" which are put into a pair of white stockings. Also, he has on his feet heavy nailed and soled shoes. To complete this outfit, comes a long, wide cloak of sheepskin. On rainy days the sheepskin is put, wool outside, and on cold days, wool inside. The singular dress of a Chinese postman is very useful and necessary to protect him from the snow, cold and rain on his long and difficult trips.

All mail matter for this native route is collected and wrapped up at Shanghai (Chinese postoffice) in two large packages of the same weight. Each of these two packages contain lots of small parcels of which each is addressed in the Chinese and in the English language. Each large package is wrapped in waterproof or in oil paper and must be securely tied with small strips of "yellow" cloth, covering the whole package, and, further, the package is sealed. "Yellow" is the holy color of China and the Imperial Chinese house, and those "yellow" cloth stripes on each large package signify that the contents of the package are under "Imperial Chinese protection." The native postman on mule or horseback is sitting almost upon the packages, which hang down on both sides of the saddle. In his hand he carries a two-foot-long club, which is used to drive on the horse, and, in time of danger, as defense. During night time, the postman carries a Chinese lantern of paper make, for the purpose of seeing the way, because this mail route is very mountainous and in a natural condition, with very few accommodations. On the back of the saddle is affixed on a short stick the "yellow" three-cornered "Dragon Flag" of China, as a sign that the postman, the horse and the mail packages are under Imperial protection. Before a postman leaves Shanghai, he receives a time table, and at each Chinese postoffice on his trip, has the postmaster in charge mark down the hour of arrival and of departure of the postman.

In case it should happen that a native postman is robbed on his trip, that city in whose territory the robbing is done is fully responsible for all damage, and the Imperial postal authorities never forget "to collect," and often such unhappy cities are fined extra, to teach them a lesson. As I said above, the native postman has to travel night and day, and it happens frequently that he meets "gentlemen of the robber trade." But very seldom they make an attack, because the "yellow flag" shows them the Imperial protection, and, knowing the consequence of an attack, they quickly disappear. Should the robbers dare to attack a postman, then their fate is sealed. The "Mandarin," the highest Imperial official in each province, will send on the robbers' track the soldiers who have the instruction "not to return" without the "head" of the robber. In accordance with the severe Chinese laws, the heads of robbers and all desperados in China (that is said "only" Chinamen)

must be brought to the capital, Peking, estimated population, 600,000. In Peking one of the entrance doors is called the "Desperados' Door;" on top of this can be seen the heads of robbers, and they remain there until the sun has bleached them and the birds had also their part. It is a horror for foreign visitors but also it is a fact.

The numerous readers of *THE STAMP COLLECTOR* in the United States and foreign countries mostly know "John Chinaman" only as laundryman, but in China the native postman knows well his duty, and the Chinese people are satisfied with the new mail route. It is only the beginning of a regular postal service, and it will take a long time and patience before China has a complete interior mail service. But in many things China is ahead of any other country. The Chinese have had newspapers for ten centuries. They used paper and manufactured raw silk before any foreigner thought of such things. Chinese merchants take the first rank in Asia as tradesmen. Education is universal in China. The religion is that of the Chinese saint, Booddha. Some natives also believe in the teaching of Confucius and Lao-tse. In China are 4,000 miles of telegraph lines in operation. Railroads in the "interior parts" are unknown things, because the Imperial Chinese Government is jealous of all foreigners. But there are 25,000 miles of Imperial roads (walking).

The "boy Emperor" of China, sixteen years old, is about to marry, and a short time ago became possessor of the throne; his mother had ruled the country for him. But civilization is going on, the traffic does not stop, and, in short, the "Perpetual Wall of China" is falling little by little.

CANADIAN LAW REGISTRATION STAMPS.

THE first issue of these stamps was authorized by act of the Parliament of Lower Canada, dated 15th August, 1866, (29-30 Victoria, Chap. 28), entitled. "An act to provide funds for building court houses, and general expenses." They are square stamps, three in number, of the values of five, fifteen and thirty cents, perforated, 16x16, printed in red and reddish-brown on white paper, and of the following design, viz: On a shell-shaped ground in the center of the stamp, are large white numerals, denoting the value of the stamp, surrounded by a seven-eighth frame containing in white capitals the inscriptions "Registration," "Lower Canada," and, horizontally at the bottom of the stamp, crossing the ends of the frame, is the word "cents"; in the two upper corners, just outside the frame, are maple leaves, and in the two lower ones beavers.

These stamps were appointed to be used on and after July 1, 1867, on every "will," "marriage contract" and "donation," that was filed in the Registry Office of the Province. When the amount of the deed exceeded \$400, a *thirty cent* stamp was used; when it was less than \$400, a *fifteen cent* stamp. The

five cent was used upon every search deed. The act authorized the Registrar of the Province to have the stamps manufactured after designs approved by himself.

The second issue of these stamps was put forth in 1871, being authorized by an act of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, passed in the session of 1870 71 (31-32 Victoria, Chap. 2), which enacted that the stamps then in use should be withdrawn and replaced by proper ones of the same values. This change was owing to the fact that since July 1, 1867, Lower Canada was called the Province of Quebec.

The stamps are different and I should pronounce them much handsomer ones than those of 1867. They are rectangular ones, perforated, 18x14, printed in dark green on white paper and of the following design, viz.: in an oval in the center of the stamp there is a "beaver" on a mound with its face to the left; in the back-ground a number of beaver huts appear; immediately over which in a curved line is the word "Quebec," at both ends of which in oval circles are found the numerals denoting the denomination of the stamp; horizontally at the top of the stamp in small white capitals is the word "Registration;" at the bottom also in white but larger-sized capitals, the words denoting the value of the stamp are to be found. *Henry S. Harte.*

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE world-known firm, Ph. Heinsberger, New York, has sent us his business and stamp price-lists in the English, German, Italian, French and Spanish languages. The circulars state that they sell foreign postage stamps, revenue stamps and foreign postal cards at a sacrifice and "far under" catalogue price, [retail, wholesale]. The firm has its own stamp correspondents in all foreign countries, and the junior member of the firm is the honorary and corresponding member of Philatelic Societies in Europe, West India, Argentina, Ecuador, Uruguay, Chili and Brazil, and received "caligraphed certificates" of this appointment. They carry a full line of American and foreign political and stamp papers, standard books and stamp publications. Sole agents and depot for "Volapuk" publications, the new universal language, important for commercial circles. The international agency of the firm executes any business and private matter honestly and promptly. Bad debts collected for stamp men and other people. A specialty is "Approval Sheets" of foreign postage and foreign revenue stamps to responsible parties with references, or cash deposit.

In No. 16 of the *Stamp Collectors' Figaro*, Mr. Voute comments despairingly upon the management of the Boston Convention, and prefers grave charges against many of the officers and members of the A. P. A.

He claims that the reports of the minor officers have been omitted "conveniently," from the printed accounts for the purpose of keeping the Association from a knowledge of dishonesty of certain members.

He charges International Secretary Rechert with refusing the Purchasing Agent certain information concerning the addresses of postmasters in foreign countries, and that as this fact appeared in the report of the agent—and in consequence, had to be suppressed—it became necessary to omit the report of other officers also, that the Association might not "smell a rat."

He deplores the financial incapability of the *Figaro* to have a stenographer at the Convention to take an account of the proceedings *verbatim*.

He further claims to have evidence of gross dishonesty on the part of M Rechert, and hints to co-operation on his part with the Stamped Envelope Syndicate.

Now, these are grave charges, and, of course, will be investigated officially. If the officers are dishonest, the Association wants to know it; if they have been slandered, they have a right to see themselves vindicated before the world. Either these officers are worthy of expulsion, or, Mr. Voute is a malicious defamer, and unfit for membership. He has chosen these lines for himself, and, judging from his article in the *Figaro*, is not afraid of the result of such a trial.

We think it would have been in better taste if, instead of hinting at proofs and evidences, he had published them together with the charge; however, now that the ball is opened, let this matter be thoroughly aired.

The *Eastern Philatelist* for November, has arrived. It has discarded its heavy cover, prophesies its appearance monthly hereafter, anticipates wailing and gnashing of teeth among its subscribers because of its numerous changes in size, style, etc., warns the philatelic public not to send a postal for a sample copy *each* month, for they will be "on" to you, passes from the hands of W. H. Gordich into the hands of the *Eastern Philatelist*, Pub. Co., and, as a climax, indulges editorially in a rude, vulgar, sneaking remark on the personal appearance of one of the greatest statesmen of the present age, one whom sixty millions of people selected for their leader; the idea of a paper like the *E. P.* criticising the *personal appearance* of Grover Cleveland is too contemptible to anger us, but meets our *unspeakable* contempt.

We have the *Philatelic Beacon*, for December, and a very good, clean philatelic paper: it is, but the modest ambition of the editor is what makes us smile. All they want, says the *Beacon* is a "circulation, subscribers and advertisers." Now that is not asking much; at least, not *very* much. Did you think philatelists would think you wanted a sugar trust or a small mint? Truly, your demands are very modest. By all means get your circulation, etc., etc. We were forced to "hustle" once, ourselves.

We have received from A. L. Lawrence, of LeMars, Iowa, a specimen membership card of the Philatelic Association of Iowa. It is a plain, neat card, much on the plan of that of the A. P. A. The association is now well on the road to success, thanks to the efforts of its organizers. We print below the list of officers selected at the late election:

President—W. H. Ackerman,.....	Marengo.
Vice-President—E. R. Marshall,.....	Wyoming.
Secretary—A. D. Lawrence,.....	LeMars.
Treasurer—S. E. Scott,.....	Calamar.
Exchange Superintendent—Ed. L. Raisle,.....	Akron.

The editors of *The Stamp* are mad at us. We once stated that their paper was a collection of notes rather than a magazine, and they say that they never claimed to be a magazine. If you don't claim to be anything, gentlemen, allow us to congratulate you upon your pronounced success. You have reached the pinnacle of your ambition and from that lofty height inform the public that you are nothing and never intend to be anything. We beg our readers' pardon for having reviewed this "cover" from Denver, as it is not intended to notice nonentities.

Some of our readers upon reading our last issue may think we do not know how to spell "perforate," as it occurs "peforate" three or four times in one page. Upon having our attention called to the state of affairs by our esteemed friend, Mr. Kendig,—it having escaped our naturally bright optics,—we consoled ourselves by making a flying trip to the printer's office and after an interview with the proof reader, took a stroll to the compositors' room and dropped "Smiler" (that's the compositor) out of the window.

The *Old Curiosity Shop* bobs up again, this time from San Diego, Cal. It contains little of value to a philatelic reader, unless he be interested in "Exterminating Snails," or "Life in the Chuckawalla Mountains," or, possibly, "The Warbling Vireo" or the able and masterly treatise on "Indian Graveyard Locals." Somebody should sell pools on the probable (or possible) location of the journal at the time of its next publication. Guesses would range from Heligoland to Canton, China.

With November came a neat little surprise for us in the shape of a catalogue of an auction sale by the American Philatelic Company, of St. Louis. Many fine and rare stamps are catalogued, and the catalogue itself is very neatly and concisely printed. The American Philatelic Company, although a very young firm, has very rapidly come into prominence through their business like and pushing manner of business. If this sale proves successful, as it undoubtedly will, we shall soon have our auctions here in the West rivaling those of New York City and the East.

The Philatelic Press, one of the new ones, is published at West Winstead, Conn. It devotes much space to an article headed: "How I Made One Thousand Dollars." Lack of time has prevented our reading this article, but we venture the opinion that it was not by publishing a philatelic paper. Indeed, if the editor perseveres, we shall confidently await, a few months hence, a shorter one on "How I Spent that Same Thousand."

The Nederlandsch Tijdschrife voor Postzegelkunde has discarded its cover and now appears with a neatly engraved heading—*Canada S. & C. Journal*. We were delighted to hear this, but think you should also tell us whether it has as many stitches up the back as formerly, or if it is now getting along with three where it formerly had four. Why don't you inform us of its contents.

Plain Talk, with Geo. H. Richmond at the helm, and Alvah Davison conducting the philatelic department, is a great improvement over the *Plain Talk* of the past. It is one of the brightest papers that find their way to the STAMP COLLECTOR'S review table. We have this paper on our club list and can furnish it with THE STAMP COLLECTOR for fifty cents—the price of the latter alone.

Mr. C. F. Bishop writes us that he has had one of the new special delivery stamps for about a month. It is the same as the old one, except for the words,

AT ANY
POST OFFICE,

the second line being in a curve.

The leading article of the *Quaker City Philatelist* is a "Historical Summary of the Postoffice in Scotland." Also an interesting clipping from *The North American*, of Jan. 11, 1862, on the dissolution of Blood's Dispatch in Philadelphia. The paper's silence on the Pat Chalmers matter this month is appalling.

We can inform our readers that the Secretary of the A. P. A. has the new Constitution on a rapid road to completion; and it will be issued to members very shortly. It will be about the same size as the old one, but the list of members will not be contained in it, but will be published in a separate pamphlet.

The *Collector's Comment*, No. 2, from Denver, although devoting its first page entirely to advertising, contains more news for its size than any we have seen.

The *Library Companion* is announced for January. The price has been fixed at 25 cents.

STAMP COLLECTOR, Ottawa, Ill., sub. 50c; adv. rates on app.; cir. —; 15 p. and c.,—*United States Philatelist*.

Thanks, Mr. Scott; so kind of you to mention our large circulation. How in the world did you guess it: cir. —! Indeed!!!?—*? You will please insert 10,000 in place of that horrible dash next issue.

The *Stamp World*, No. 33, presents a very good cut and biographical sketch of Mr. Henry Hechler, Pres. C. P. A., which has a very fine military appearance, enough medals, etc., to supply a small army of generals, but if he can lead the C. P. A. as President Tiffany has the A. P. A., we will forgive him.

The *America Stamp*, a sixteen-page monthly magazine from Newark, N. J., is announced for January 1st. It will be edited by D. B. Crockett. One of its chief features is to be a complete directory of all philatelic periodicals and societies to date. Mr. Crockett has undertaken a heavy task.

The stamp dealers of New York seem to have opened up the fall's business with a rush. All reports indicate a very heavy season. We have received Casey's catalogue of his seventeenth sale, which will occur November 30 and December 1. Many rarities are catalogued.

The *Badger State Philatelist* manages to say something of. about every philatelic paper published, but as to *what* it says,—you had better read up a little and learn to judge what a paper is, Mr. Carter.

Mr. L. H. Drury has been elected a member of the editorial board of the *Philatelic Gazette*, Alfred L. Holman being selected editor-in-chief.

CHICAGO NOTES.

AUCTION sales are quite plentiful.

From the foreign press I glean the information that Germany is about to have a new issue of stamps.

Have you got the rejected die on oriental buff? I have one unused. I now want the blue and the manilla wrapper.

I am rather timid about puffing the *Philatelic Gazette*, but will say that the prospect of its paying a dividend in the near future on its stock is very flattering.

Talk about interest in Philately here is a sample of western enthusiasm: F. N. Massoth comes all the way from Hanover Centre, Indiana, to attend the meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society.

The *Badger State Philatelist* for November, is a readable number. This

paper has completed its first volume without any noise or fuss, and has been generally very prompt. Number 12 is a great improvement over No. 1.

The Chicago Philatelic has now on its honorary roll the two men that did the most toward forming the American Philatelic Society. They are Messrs. S. B. Bradt and Theo. F. Cuno. Long may they live and prosper.

Now is the time to save your pennies for car fare to attend the St. Louis convention. Walking may be good next year, but it is rather uncertain. Let us take President Tiffany by storm and assemble at least two hundred strong.

Mr. N. T. Kidder, of Milton, Mass., has sent out a circular describing some of the stamps of his collection that were stolen recently. The burglars must have been of a Philatelic turn of mind or else were posted as to the value of stamps.

"A postmaster in Ohio, of the name of 'Haskell,' has occupied the office eighteen years. The people of the village, regardless of politics, have always resisted unanimously all attempts to turn their Haskell out."—*Tribune*. That's just what's the matter with the Chicago Philatelic Societies, Treasurer Haskell, —we are going to give him another term.

My friend Hubbard assures me that he will try to have the *Stamp World* out the first of every month, and as a starter, he began with November. It was the first November journal I received. I think all journals should have a stated time of publication and make it a point to be out on time.

Having been near the late Secretary of the A. P. A. for the past two years, I know that my friend Bradford must be a very busy man. I write him four or five letters before I get one. That reminds me that being Secretary of the Chicago Philatelic Society is no snap either; but, then, somebody has to do the work.

I read with interest, Alvah Davison's short article on "Stamp Exhibits," in the November *Plain Talk*, and trust that it will induce other societies to take some action on the subject. The Chicago Philatelic Society has already taken several steps forward in this matter. At their regular meeting of September 20th, a "Permanent Exhibit Committee" of three, was appointed, whose duty it is to prepare and arrange exhibits for future use, which shall be a credit to the Society.

Everybody will want the "*Library Companion*" when it is out, which will be probably about the middle of December. The price of it will possibly be advanced with the second edition, as fifteen cents will hardly pay for it. It is a more elaborate work than collectors have any idea of, and it will be just the thing for use in exchanging Philatelic papers and keeping a record of your library. All orders now on hand will be filed as soon as it is issued from the press.

It is to be anticipated that the incoming administration will give us a better job in the manufacture of stamps and stamped envelopes. The gum

on some of the current adhesives is a miserable failure, the stamps coming off within a short time after being stuck on. The dies on the current two-cent green envelope are very bad, and in many cases imperfect. This last contract may be cheaper as regards cost, but the workmanship is certainly very inferior. Let us have new designs and a new contract and no "rejected dies," please.

These are some A. P. A. members who are very reckless in using their rubber stamps on the exchange sheets. They do not give the ink a chance to dry and the consequence is that it spoils the stamp opposite to it. I have seen a number of good stamps ruined in this way. The red ink seems to be the worst that can be used, as it takes longer to dry. A green or lilac pad is better for that purpose. I notice that Messrs. Bogert and Corwin put a thin page between sheets of rare stamps for protection. This is a good idea and will have to be done in every case if collectors do not exercise more care with other people's property.

P. M. Wolsieffer.

NEW YORK NOTES.

MESSRS. R. R. Bogert & Co. held their ninth auction sale at Leavitt's rooms, 787 Broadway. The sale commenced at 7:30 P. M., but on account of the frivolity of two or three of the prominent philatelists present, the last lot was not sold till nearly 11 o'clock. About forty collectors and dealers were on hand, among them Messrs. Thorne, C. Gregory, Muecke, R. R. Bogert, M. T. Bogert, Terret, Corwin, Hobby, Burger, C. H. Mekel of St. Louis, Mo., and last, but not least, Maj. Edward B. Evans of Bermuda. High prices were realized on most of the lots sold. Following will be found all prices of \$3 and over, together with the number of the lots and some of the buyers' names:

UNITED STATES.

Lot.	Description	Price
9	1857, 4c., unused	\$ 3 05
55	Document stamps, perf., \$20 Prob. of Will, Mr. M. T. Bogert	12 50
67	Same, imp., \$1 30 For. Ex.	3 80
70	Same, imp., \$1 90, mauve	4 10
73	Same, imp., \$3 50, In. Ex.	3 00
81	Same, 1872, \$20	3 00
122	Carrier, U. S. mail, 1c., rose paper, used	5 10
123	Same, yellow paper unused	3 70
124	Same, buff paper, unused, slight tear	3 50
128	1856, 5c., unperf., unused	3 25
133	Official Seal, Post Obitum, unused	4 00
139	1st env., 1860, 4c., on buff, used, Mr. R. R. Bogert	5 00
149	Document, 1st, \$200 perf., clipped, Mr. R. R. Bogert	6 00

FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS.

291	Paraguay, 5 blue on 3 r., used	3 50
305	Philippine Islands, 1854, 5c., orange, head in circle, used, Mr. Thorne	10 00
306	" " " 1854, 5c., red, head in oval, used, Mr. Burger	6 00
307	" " " 1854, 10c., carmine, very fine, Mr. Corwin	4 50
308	" " " 1854, 1 real, blue, used	4 26
309	" " " 1854, 2 reals, green, used	3 00
347	" " " 1854, 1 real, red on 10 p., Derechos de Firma, used, Mr. Burger	6 10
388	Tasmania 1853, 1d., blue, used, Mr. Corwin	5 00
406	" 1870, 1d., pink, used, "10," unused	3 10
434	Antioqua, 1875, 10c., lilac, used	3 15
442	Br. Honduras, 1888, 2 on 6d., rose, unused	3 50
490	Newfoundland, 2d., Vermillion, unused	3 00
502	Peru, 5c., surg., with Chillan Arms, only	3 10
529	Portuguese Indies, 1871, 300, unused	3 75
530	" " " 600, "	3 00
581	" " " 900, "	3 00

ALBUMS.

563 Imperial Album, 3d edition, with 540 stamps.....	4 25
565 International Album with about 1,200 stamps.....	8 00

Total for 571 lots, about.....\$725 00

The entire ninth edition of the International Album, which was to have been published on Nov. 15, was destroyed by fire on the 10th inst. It was being bound, when the bindery at which the work was being done caught fire. The book will have to be reprinted, and this will postpone its appearance for some time.

R. R. Bogert & Co.'s tenth sale will take place about the middle of next January, and will comprise a fine collection.

One of the longest stamp sales on record took place in this city at Bangs' rooms, in three sessions of four hours' each, beginning at 2 o'clock on the afternoons of Oct. 22, 23 and 24, 1888. The sale was the one hundredth auction of Mr. W. E. Woodward, and it comprised the collection of Mr. H. E. Woodward. This collection included a large number of all kinds of postage and revenue stamps and stamped envelopes, making a catalogue of 74 pages and 1994 lots. About 75 of the lots thus catalogued were not offered for sale. There were several counterfeits among the stamps sold. The attendance at the sale varied from ten to twenty-five philatelists. Among these I noticed Messrs. Thorne, Adcnau, Terret, Proskey, H. L. Calman, Gregory, Rasmus, Wuesthoff, Hobby, E. T. Parker of Bethlehem, Pa, and R. R. Bogert. The latter gentleman is evidently about to take out a license, as he vigorously attacked the license stamps and succeeded in buying up all that were offered at prices varying from four to seven-tenths cents apiece. Excellent prices were realized on most of the stamps sold. Below will be found all prices of \$4 and over obtained, together with the numbers of the lots and some of buyers' names. (Stamps, &c., unused unless stated otherwise).

UNITED STATES DOCUMENT STAMPS.

Lot.		Price.
49	\$200, first series, imp.....	\$ 6 25
84	\$ 20, " " perf, Prob. of Will.....	8 50
87	\$200, " " " perf.....	7 75
93	\$200, second series, violet paper.....	12 00

PROPRIETARY.

100	First series, 6c., surg.....	6 50
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MEDICINE STAMPS.

120	Ayer, 1c., on pink p.....	5 52
138	X. Bazin, 2c., blue.....	12 00
146	Brown's Ginger, 2c., on pink p.....	5 00
213	S. B. Hartmann, 4c., old p.....	4 53
234	Henry, 4c., bistre, on old p.....	4 90
269	Kelly, 4c., on old p.....	7 50
285	Lippman, 4c., on old p.....	5 00
286	" " 4c., on silk p.....	5 00
288	Little field, 4c., on old p.....	8 00
303	Mardsen, 2c., on old p.....	10 50
305	Mercado & Scully 2c., on old p.....	6 90
355	U. S. Prop. Med. Co., 6c., on old p.....	12 00

FOREIGN STAMPS.

462	Bolivia, 1871, 11 stars, Mr. Thorne.....	20 50
484	British Columbia, 10c., on 3 p.....	4 00
510	Canada, 7½ pence, green.....	5 10
840	N. S. Wales, 1854, square stamps, 5p. green.....	6 25
325	New Brunswick, 5c., brown, (Connell) original.....	5 00
871	Nova Scotia, 1sh.....	23 00

U. S. MATCH STAMPS

1021	Chicago Match Co., 3c., black, on old p.....	5 25
1026	Doolittle, 1c., blue, on old paper.....	5 50
1042	German, 1c., black, on old p.....	12 50
1051	Hanning & Bonhsck, 1c., on silk p.....	4 10
1069	New York Match Co., 5c., blue, on silk p.....	6 00
1077	Pierce Match Co., 1c., green, on old p.....	10 60
1093	Wise & Co., 1c., black, on old p.....	5 00
1095	Zisemann, Greisheim & Co., 1c., green, on old p.....	11 25

FOREIGN CUT SQUARE ENVELOPE.

1458	Ceylon, 1869, 10 p., red.....	4 75
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FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS.

1328 Nova Scotia, 1 shilling, used, Mr. Woodward.....	12 50
1331 Phillipine Islands, 1854, 5c., orange, Scott Co.....	11 50
1332 " " 1854, 10c., carmine.....	4 00
1335 " " 1863, 1 r., violet.....	4 25
1336 " " 1863, 2 r., blue.....	4 00
1380 Spain, 1850, 10 r., green.....	4 25

UNITED STATES POSTAGE.

1492 Providence, 10c. (counterfeit).....	6 25
1493 St. Louis, 5c., 8 strokes, used, Mr. Bontecou.....	30 00
1494 St. Louis, 5c., 17 strokes, used, Mr. Bontecou.....	31 00
1495 St. Louis, 10c., 18 dashes and dots, Mr. Woodward.....	29 00
1500 1867, 3c., all grilled.....	7 50
1521 to 1525, Executive, complete.....	6 30

LOCAL STAMP.

1508 Penny Post, paid. (Boston, 1850), small, blue.....	4 70
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DOCUMENT STAMPS.

1751 \$200, imp., first series.....	5 25
1769 1c., inverted, medallion, second series.....	5 00

UNUSED CUT SQUARE ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1804 1855, 10c., narrow label on white.....	5 50
1807 1860, 4c., on buff.....	5 50
1808 1860, 4c., on white.....	4 25
1828 1870, 10c. black on white.....	4 25

Two auction sales are already announced for November. The first, by R. R. Bogert & Co., will be held at Leavitt's on the evening of the 19th. The other will be held by J. J. Casey, at Bucken's, about the 22d and 23d inst.

Cortlandt F. Bishop.

NEW ISSUES.

UNITED STATES.—H. M. Danforth, of this city, has shown us the 2 cent, rejected die, on amber, third quality, No. 3.

Envelope—2c., rejected die, green on amber, 3d quality.

AFGHANISTAN.—*Le T. P.* states that there is a new type of 1 abasi, measuring 28 mm. in diameter, instead of 26 mm.

Adhesive—1 abasi, lake on white laid paper.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—*Le T. P.* announces that new stamps are nearly ready for issue.

AZORES.—The *Phil. Record* mentions the 5 reis in violet, surcharged in black, with AZORES in small capitals.

Adhesive—5 reis, violet, black surcharge.

BELGIUM.—The *Phil. Record* mentions in addition to the post card which we chronicled last month a new reply card, and *Der Ph.* chronicles a new packet post stamp in color.

Post-Card—5+5 centimes, yellow green on buff.

Adhesive—1 franc, lilac brown.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—From several sources we learn of various new surcharges, and also the fact that the stamps surcharged protectorate are not for use in British Bechuanaland but in the Protectorate and Trans-Protectorate.

Adhesives.—1 penny, lilac, surcharged 1d., black.

2 pence, " " 2d., red.

2 pence, " " 2d., green-blue.

Envelope—Registration, 4 pence, blue, sur. protectorate.

CEYLON.—*Le T. P.* mentions a new surcharge on the 4 cent envelope, and the registration envelope has also received a surcharge of FIFTEEN CENTS in a new variety.

Envelopes—5 cents on 4 cents, French-blue, surcharged in black.

Registered 15 cents on 12 cents, pink, surcharged in black.

COCHIN CHINA.—*Der Phil.* mentions some new surcharges on unpaid letter stamps.

Adhesives—Unpaid, 1.00, black on 20c. black.

" 1.00, " 40c. "

" 1.00, " 60c. "

DENMARK.—The *I. B. J.* illustrates and chronicles the following new cards:

Post-Cards—3 ore, gray on white.

3+3 ore, " "

5 ore, green " "

5+5 ore, " "

Service Cards—3 ore, gray on white.

5 ore, green " "

Letter Cards—4 ore, blue on buff.

8 ore, carmine on buff.

EGYPT.—*Der Phil.* states that the unpaid letter stamps of 10 paras exist without watermark.

Adhesive—Unpaid 10 paras, brick red, not watermarked.

FARIDKOT.—In addition to the stamps chronicled last month the *Phil. Record* mentions two more colors.

Adhesive— $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, dull blue.

$\frac{1}{4}$ anna, black.

GOLD COAST.—The *I. B. J.* mentions a new registration envelope, with the inscription Gold Coast Colony.

Envelope—Registration 2d., blue and black on white.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The *Phil. Record* states that the last lot of one pound stamps were by mistake printed on paper watermarked "orb," three of which are on each stamp.

Adhesive—£1, violet brown, wmk. "orb."

INDIA.—The *Phil. Record* states on the authority of a correspondent that the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna blue exists with surcharge upside down.

Adhesive— $\frac{1}{2}$ a., blue, surcharged service reversed.

ITALY.—In addition to the unpaid letter stamps with inverted numerals, chronicled last month, the *Phil. Record* mentions the 50c., yellow and carmine.

LIBERIA.—The *Phil. Record* states that the post card of the current type is now printed on white.

Post-Card—3 cents, red and blue on white.

LUXEMBURG.—In addition to those chronicled last month there is also a reply card of 10 centimes.

Post-Card—10+10, pink on buff, new title.

MACAO.—*Der Phil.* mentions a new surcharge.

Adhesive—5 reis, red on 20-reis yellow green.

MARTINIQUE.—Referring to our notice of last month we understand the following new surcharges have appeared:

Adhesives—01c. on 2c., brown on amber.

01c. on 4c., violet on blue.

05c. on 20c., red on green.

NICARAGUA.—Mr. Bogert has received a 50c. stamp almost the same color as the 10c. envelope, and a 10c. envelope with stamp of same design and color as the adhesive.

NORWAY.—*Der Phil.* mentions a new post card, same as the 3 ore card without a border.

Post-Card—5 ore, dark green on white.

PANAMA.—*Der Phil.* states that a new stamp of the map series has appeared.

Adhesive—50 centavos, brown.

ST. LUCIA.—*Der Phil.* mentions a new registration envelope.

Envelope—Registered, 2 pence, on white linen paper.

SURINAM.—*Der Phil.* states that new stamps are being issued as follows:

Adhesives—15c., gray.

20c., green.

30c., red-brown.

40c., color unknown.

1 g., red brown and gray.

SWITZERLAND.—In addition to the post cards chronicled last month, *Der Phil.* mentions a new reply card.

Post-Card—5+5, black on buff.

TUNIS.—Mr. Bogert has received a 1 franc stamp of same design as the others, and printed in bronze green, the same as the French stamp of same value.

Adhesive—1 franc, bronze green.

VENEZUELA.—The *Phil. Record* states that the 3 and 10 bolivares of the Escuelas series of 1881 have been in circulation since August last.

Adhesives—3 bolivares, slate violet.

10 bolivares, brown.

—*Philatelic Gazette.*

CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A. P. A. BRANCH, No. 1.



[Meetings of the Chicago Philatelic Society are held on alternate Thursdays, at the Tremont House, at 8 P. M. President, C. R. Gadsden; Secretary and Librarian, P. M. Wolsieffer. For information address the Secretary, at 162 State street, Chicago, Ill.]

The fifty-fourth regular meeting was called to order by the President, on Thursday evening, Nov. 15th, at 8:10. The members present were Messrs. Abraham, Danforth, Drury, Fritz, Gadsden, Gilbert, Haskell, Holman, Janssen, Jilsoa, Kurzweg, McDonald, Massoth, Roscike, Start, Voute, White, and Wolsieffer. Minutes of last meeting were accepted as read. Communications received were a letter from Mr. S. B. Bradt, and a bill from the Secretary. Order 5—Unfinished Business—brought up the amendment offered at the meeting of October 4th: That part of the last clause of Section 7, Article 4, after the two words "no person," which reads "engaged in the business of buying and selling stamps shall be permitted to hold office in this society; nor shall any person," be stricken out. It was moved by Mr. Start, and seconded by Mr. Abraham, that the amendment be adopted. Unanimously carried. The By-Law offered October 4th, that members under 17 years of age pay only half dues, was also voted on and unanimously concurred in. Application received from Mr. T. J. Mitchell, Chicago, Ill., for passive membership, proposed by Messrs. Bradt, Gadsden and Wolsieffer, was referred to the Executive Committee. It was moved, seconded, and carried that we hold auction sales once a month on a somewhat larger scale. Mr. Wolsieffer offered an amendment to the effect that the office of Secretary and Librarian be separated, and to create the additional officer of Librarian, said amendment to come up for action at the meeting of December 27th. The Executive Committee reported favorably on the application of Mr. Mitchell, and Mr. Holman moved that the rules be suspended and we elect the applicant by acclamation. Seconded and carried. The chair then put the question, which being favorable, Mr. Mitchell was duly elected. The next regular meeting falling on Thanksgiving evening, it was resolved to call a special meeting for Wednesday evening, November 28th, and the Secretary instructed to notify all members. The chair then announced recess. After recess the auction sale was indulged in, which resulted in the disposal of fifty-three lots. The Treasurer reported receipts from dues, \$7.53. It was moved to adjourn at 11:05. Carried. Next meeting (special) Wednesday, November 28th, at 8 P. M.

P. M. Wolsieffer, Sec'y.

The fifty-third regular meeting was called to order on Thursday evening, November 1st, promptly at 8 P. M., by the President. The members present were Messrs. Abraham, Chapman, Danforth, Drury, Fritz, Gadsden, Gilbert, Haskell, Holman, Jilsoa, Kurzweg, Leckie, McDonald, Nelson, Roscike, Start, White and Wolsieffer. The minutes of fifty-second meeting were approved as read. Communications received were a letter from Mrs. Harry B. Myers, bill from Exchange Manager Gilbert, and the resignation of Mr. S. B. Bradt. On motion of Mr. Holman, seconded by Mr. Wolsieffer, the resignation of Mr. Bradt was accepted. Mr. Holman then moved that the rules be suspended and Mr. Bradt elected an honorary member. The motion was seconded by every member present, and Mr. Bradt elected by acclamation. Following applications were presented for active membership: From G. A. Baas, Batesville, Ind., proposed by Mr. Bradt; J. Oakley Hobby, New York City, proposed by Mr. Wolsieffer; Henry Clotz, New York City, proposed by Mr. Bradt; F. N. Massoth, Jr., Hanover Center, Ind., proposed by Mr. Drury. For active membership: Mr. W. G. H. Janssen, Chicago, Ill., proposed by Mr. Bradt. All applications were referred to the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee having passed favorably on all applications, it was moved to suspend the rules and elect applicants for passive membership by acclamation. Carried. The President then declared Messrs. Baas, Clotz, Hobby and Massoth duly elected. Mr. Janssen, applicant for active membership, was unanimously elected by ballot. A short recess followed. After recess the usual auction sale was indulged in, which resulted in the sale of fifty lots. The Treasurer reported the receipts of the evening for dues at \$19.75. It was moved to adjourn at 11:10. Next meeting November 15th.

P. M. Wolsieffer, Sec'y.

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VOL. I.

No. 7.

PHILATELICAL
J. K. TIFFANY,

The

STAMP

COLLECTOR

A
Monthly
Magazine



Jan., 1889.

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The Stamp Collector.

VOL. I.

JANUARY, 1889.

No. 7

POSTAGE STAMPS OF CANADA.

IN April, 1851, were issued the first Canadian Postage Stamps, the necessity of which, arose in consequence of the transfer of the postal administration from the hands of the Royal to those of the Colonial Government in the beginning of that year, and the subsequent reduction of the then exorbitant rates of postage.

The Canadian Postmaster General's report for 1851 contains a copy of the following official order for their issue.

P. O. Department, [Order No. 4.]

P. O. Department,
Toronto, 1st April, 1851.

Stamps for Prepayment of Postage on Letters:

"Postage stamps are about to be issued, one representing the beaver, of the denomination of 3 pence; the second, representing the head of Prince Albert, of the denomination of 6 pence; and the third, representing the head of Her Majesty, of the denomination of 1 shilling; which will be shortly transmitted to the postmasters at important points."

These stamps were manufactured by a New York firm by the name of Rairdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson. They are to be found printed on thin laid, thin wove and thick wove paper, and imperforated as follows, viz:

3 pence: vermilion, on thin laid paper in '51; on soft-thin and hard-thin wove paper in '52, and in red and brownish-red on thick wove paper about 1855-57. This is an oblong stamp, having in the center a beaver reclining upon a rock near to a fall of water, surrounded by a transverse oval, containing in the upper and lower halves respectively the inscriptions "Canada Postage" and "three pence." Immediately over the beaver in the center of the oval, a royal crown and the letters "V. R." are to be found, and numerals in the four corners.

6 pence: rectangular, printed in violet-black, on thin laid paper in 1851, and on hard, thin wove in '52, and on thick wove paper in 1855. It is also to be found printed in brown-violet on thick wove paper. The design is the head of Prince Albert in military dress, with three-quarters face to right, surrounded by an oval frame containing in the upper half the inscription "Canada Postage," in the lower one the words, "six pence;" numerals in the four corners.

12 pence: rectangular, printed in black on thin laid paper, a full face, crowned head of Queen Victoria, with necklace and ear-rings, surrounded by an oval frame containing the usual inscriptions, occupies the center of the stamp; numerals are to be found in the four corners.

This latter stamp is a peculiar one, amongst other things, is that the value is expressed as *12 pence* instead of *one shilling*. It is without doubt, one of the rarest stamps in existence, for although 51,000 of them were prepared, only about 820 of them were issued to postmasters, and but few of these ever passed into the hands of the public or were used to prepay postage on letters. This stamp was intended for the prepayment of postage on letters to the United Kingdom, but, owing to the fact that the letter rate to that country was soon reduced to *10 pence*, it enjoyed but a brief existence, for all copies of it were called in and destroyed as soon as the *ten pence* stamp was issued.

It has been thought by many a strange thing that if this stamp was in use from 1851 to 1855, that so few copies of it should be met with now. Various have been the reasons given for its rarity. Some have supposed that owing to the small number of copies of it that were distributed to postmasters, that its existence was not generally known to the public at large; others, that two *six pence* stamps were as a rule used upon letters to England. and others again have advanced the theory that whilst the stamp was prepared in 1851, copies of it were not issued to the postmaster until some time in 1854. This latter theory I have seen stated by reliable authorities, and it would in some measure account for the extreme rarity of the stamp. However, whatever view one may be inclined to take of this matter, it still remains an uncontrovertible fact that happy is the man who has the luck to have his collection of Canadian stamps graced by the presence of this rarity.

On April 1st, 1885, the *ten pence* stamp was issued, which took the place of the previous *twelve pence* stamp. It was a rectangular one, printed in deep blue on hard thin wove and thick wove paper. The design was a profile of Jacques Cartier—the founder of Canada—in cap and costume of those days, with three-quarter face to the right, surrounded by an oval frame containing the inscriptions, “Canada Postage” in the upper, and “ten pence” in the lower half of it. In the two lower corners the value is expressed thus: “10 cy.,” in the two upper ones as “8d. stg.”—*i. e.* ten pence currency was equal to eight pence sterling. This stamp, we are told, was issued “to promote the general convenience in prepaying letters to Great Britain at the new rate.”

In 1857, two additional values were issued. They were rectangular stamps, printed in color on white wove paper as follows, *viz.*—*half-penny*, dark rose on hard thin, and dark rose and light rose on thick wove paper. The design was a profile of the Queen with face to the left, surrounded by an oval frame containing the inscriptions “Canada Postage” in the upper and “one-half penny” in the lower half of it. *Six pence* sterling or *seven and one-half pence* currency, green on thick wove paper, full face portrait of Queen Victoria with necklace and ear-rings, surrounded by an oval frame

containing the inscriptions "Canada Packet Postage," in the upper and "Six Pence Sterling," in the lower half of it. In the upper and lower left hand corners the value of the stamp is expressed as "6d. stg.," in the upper and lower right hand corners as "7½d. cy."

This latter stamp was required on account of a reduction in the rate of postage between Canada and the United Kingdom when the first contract was made between the Canadian government and the Allan Line of Royal Mail Steamers, to carry the mails between the two countries. In the Postmaster General's report for 1857, we find the following notice of its issue, viz: "To facilitate the prepayment of letters passing from Canada to England by the Canadian Steamers, a new stamp bearing the value of 6 pence sterling or 7½ pence currency, being the Canadian Packet Rate, has been secured and put in circulation."

In 1858,—some say not until November of that year, but I am inclined to think earlier in the year,—the *half-penny, three pence and six pence* stamps were issued perforated 12. In the Canadian Postmaster General's Report for 1857, we find mention made of this intended improvement, viz: "The department has been led by the increasing use of postage stamps to take measures for obtaining the Canadian postage stamps on sheets perforated in the dividing line in the manner adopted in England, to facilitate the separation of a single stamp from the others on a sheet when required for use." Major Evans, I notice, makes mention in his catalogue of a variety of the *three pence* stamp perforated 13. I have, however, not been lucky enough to come across such a specimen.—*To be continued.*

Henry S. Harte.

REVENUES.

MR. CORWIN in the June number of the *American Journal of Philately* sits down rather hard upon revenue collectors, and quotes Pemberton's reasons, in 1872, almost sixteen years ago, and gives the Scott Co. a rub for having spaces in their International Album for Revenues, and speaks of annoying *true Philatelists* with this intrusion. By the way, we wonder how many true philatelists would use a printed album. Does the gentlemen know that if collectors dropped U. S. *Fiscals* they would loose sight of one thing, which surely is a great object in every collector's eyes, the various papers upon which stamps were printed. If we do not regard fiscals as Philatelic property, then we loose sight of the fact that the U. S. stamps were printed upon pink silk watermarked and unwatermarked paper. Does the gentlemen mean to say that there can be found *anywhere*, a finer engraved, a greater variety in design, and a more striking appearance to the eye, than a collection of snuff and tobacco stamps? It is often said that the portrait

of no living person was ever placed upon any of our stamps; yet in 1872, or '73, we think it was,—the large bust of Belknap was printed upon the 10th tobacco stamp. Take a collection of tobacco stamps and you will find in beauty of design, they are second only to our bank notes. Our displayed medicine stamps have some of the most minute engraving in the world. If Mr. Corwin will correspond with Mr. Hatcher, he can find something in this line that is worth remembering.

One thing, I think, when a postage stamp collector takes the fever, and having procured all the stamps possible for his purse, he then lays aside his collection or sells it, according to the hold the disease has upon him. If the collector is a general one, he is not compelled to fix his attention entirely upon postage, but he takes his other branches up, and by working on one and then the other, he becomes somewhat proficient in their study and lays the foundation for stamp collecting that lasts him through life. My experience has been that the collectors who start on one thing or one class of stamps, as a general thing, as soon as they can get all the stamps they can afford to buy, they turn their attention to other lines or give it up. For our part, looking back upon the last twenty years, we cannot see where stamp collecting has retrograded, or we cannot see that the foreign stamp collectors have ever been convinced that they should not collect fiscal and telegraph stamps. A few years ago we did not collect perforated and imperforated, or color varieties; today we have gone into the matter and we look for watermarks and different papers. Carrying out the gentleman's idea, a stamp collector should be content to take only one variety of postage stamps. If the different classes of stamps are not collectable, why should we collect water marks, &c., of which we can never hope to complete, or, in fact, why should we collect stamps at all, when we cannot hope to ever owning a very large number not procurable, as some sets we can never fill. As many countries are now using their stamps for postage and revenue, we wonder how postage collectors will ever consistently fill up their sets with the high values *used postally*. All right, Mr. Corwin, you mean well enough but the revenue collectors of this country have stood up for their love too many years to desert their colors when they are upon the eve of success.

Wanderer.

THE NEW MAIL STEAMER ROUTE BETWEEN VAN-
COUVER'S ISLAND (BRITISH COLUMBIA) *via* FIJI
ISLANDS TO AUSTRALASIA.*

AUSTRALASIA Oceania, being the fifth division of the globe, is comprised of many island groups. Oceania includes the "stamp issuing" islands of Dutch Indies, Phillipine Islands in Malaysia, the Hawaiian Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Fiji Islands, Timor, Tahite, New Caledonia in Polynesia, and fur-

*Translated from the French by J. H. Heinsberger International Agency and Stamp Importer, New York.

ther, the English colonies on the continent of Australia, as New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, South Australia, West Australia and the islands of Tasmania, New Zealand in Australia.

I will here inform the numerous readers of the STAMP COLLECTOR of the different mail steamer routes running to those countries, and especially the new mail route to Australia. Regular monthly mail steamers sail from San Francisco, U. S., England, Germany, France, Spain and the Netherlands. Special mail steamers to the English Australian colonies run from Calcutta (British India) and from Hong Kong, (British China.) The mail time between European ports and Australia is usually 40 to 45 days; San Francisco to New Zealand, 30 days; San Francisco to Sydney and Melbourne, 33 days.

For a long time the Australian government has been looking out for a mail route to shorten the mail time and to get the mail directly *via* Canada from England; also that the mail should be forwarded overland only through "English territory." The Canadian government recently made a contract with a Liverpool (England) firm, who will furnish mail steamers with the latest improvements, running with an hourly speed of 20 knots, and 4,500 tons (each steamer). The mail time from Liverpool to Montreal is estimated as five days. In Montreal, Canada, the mail will be brought on a mail train of the Canadian Pacific R. R. Co., and by rail the mail is forwarded "overland" in $4\frac{1}{2}$ days to Vancouver Island. Arrived here, the Australian mail is transferred on board of the "waiting" mail steamer, and in 19 days the steamer will arrive at the next Australian port, that is, Brisbane, Queensland. This is also the shortest mail time from Liverpool, England, *via* Vancouver Island, Canada, *via* Fiji Islands to Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, 30 days.

Each mail steamer of this new line will call at San Francisco, U. S., and at the city of Suva, Fiji Islands, and will sail from Brisbane to the final station of the route, which is Sydney, New South Wales. These steamers will be furnished by the Canadian Pacific Railroad Co., and each steamer has a capacity of 5,000 tons, with a speed of 18 knots per hour. The mail steamers are similar to the Cunard line of Atlantic steamers. Each steamer will have a full war outfit, and shall be prepared to be ready in time of war for immediate use.

I may mention that in the port of Suva, Fiji Islands, a steamer line is ready and on the arrival of the new mail steamer with European and American mails, a special steamer will take mail on board and sail to New Zealand to the port of Auckland.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad Co. has made arrangements so that every 14 days one steamer will sail to Australia. This new mail route is named Canadian Pacific Mail Service.

The newly opened route is of great importance to England, and especially to the trade with the Australian colonies. In Australia are raised principally wool, sugar, fruits, coal, copper, lead, gold and silver minerals, wheat, wines, which articles are largely exported to the European countries and Canada.

Further, there are in the different ports of Australia many thousand members of the amalgamated, powerful "Seamen's Union," of Australia. All mail steamers of this new mail route shall be manned with those seamen, to give them steady employment, so that the mail steamers and the seamen are pure "English, you know." The imperial English government (Queen Victoria is Empress of India) will give the new mail steamer route a yearly subvention of 45,000 pounds sterling, and the Australian colonies of Queensland New South Wales, New Zealand, give also a yearly subvention together, of 30,000 pounds. But for this money the Australian colonies will get mail matter from Europe *via* Vancouver Islands, Canada, *via* Fiji Islands to Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, within 30 days, and "fortnightly," while at present, with all other mail steamers, they get only a once-a-month mail, from Europe in 40 to 45 days, and from San Francisco, U. S., in 30 days.

This new mail route to Australia is a gigantic scheme; will facilitate international correspondence, and will in a short time be in full operation.

The Australian colonies belonging to Great Britain have a total area of 3,075,135 square miles, and a population of four millions. Each colony has a Governor, in whom is vested the executive power. The legislative power is vested in a parliament of two houses. About 9,000 miles of railroads are in operation. All larger cities have street-car lines, with horse and electric power. Postoffices are abundant all over the colonies and only a short time since the colony of New South Wales has delighted the stamp collectors with the new set of "Jubilee" stamps, issued in honor of the one hundred years' connection with Great Britain. That stamp was the penny lilac, with the view of the city of Sydney, and the two pence blue with the picture of an ostrich. Further stamps are expected soon.

A happy New Year to the many readers of the STAMP COLLECTOR!

EDITORIAL NOTES AND COMMENTS.

ONE of the neatest New Year cards we have seen was the one we received from John S. Bigby. It is a daisy.

The *Old Curiosity Shop* is an interesting paper for curiosity collectors, but has little to interest a philatelist. It is still published in San Diego.

The *American Journal of Philately* is an excellent paper for reference; but if a person wants to know what philatelists are doing, he must look elsewhere.

Freeman's Fireside Visitor has resolved itself into *The Farrago*, and has a very large assortment of topics and "departments" for an eight-page paper.

The *Philatelic Press* offers us a genuine stamp priced at \$1, if we will subscribe to their paper, which is 25 cents per year. Next,—step lively please; my, what a jam!

We have received R. R. Bryert's catalogue of his tenth auction sale, to be held in Leavitt's rooms, N. Y. city, on Jan. 28. Many rarities and desirable stamps are catalogued.

The first auction sale of the C. P. S. was quite successful, and the 100 lots brought over \$113; lot 15, \$20; lot 16, \$16, \$3.26; lot 52, \$8.75; lot 51, \$2.10; lot 59, \$2.05; lot 75, \$4.01; lot 79, \$14.15; lot 89, \$2.45.

We acknowledge receipt of New Year's "greeting" from the Chicago Philatelic Society and the *Philatelic Gazette*. A very neat little thing. Thanks, Mr. Wolsieffer, and all the rest, thanks; and may you see many returns of Jan. 1, is our wish.

The *Philatelic Beacon* has assumed the subscription list of the *Philatelic Herald*, and the announcement of its suspension is something new in this line. Lack of time and money is enough to nip any philatelic publication's ambition in the bud.

The election of officers for 1889, of the Chicago Philatelic Society, resulted as follows: President, A. L. Holman; Vice-President, Geo. Nelson; Secretary, P. M. Wolsieffer; Treasurer, L. A. Haskell; Librarian, W. F. Jillson; Executive Committee, C. R. Gadsden, W. C. Kerzweg, Jas. R. Chapman; Manager Auction Department, C. R. Gadsden.

The *Sunday Morning Gazette*, of Erie, Pa., dated Jan. 6, '89, contains a very ridiculous charge against the management of the A. P. A. and also against the personal standing of some of its officers. We don't know who wrote it, but would suggest that if you wish to have your trouble rectified, that you would submit it to the Trustees of the Association, who will give the matter their attention.

At a regular meeting of the Chalmer Society of Chicago, December 5th, the following officers were elected: President, T. J. Mitchell; Vice-President, J. W. Start; Treasurer, Chas. S. Wilcox; Secretary, W. H. Higginson; Librarian, B. Abrahams; Executive Board, Sam'l. Brown, Wm. Scortett, C. H. Hartt. The Chalmers Society will meet on alternate Wednesday evenings at their room No. 312, 70 State street.

The organization of the Bridgeport, Conn., Philatelic Society, was completed December 5th, and the following officers were elected to serve until December, 1889: Preeident, F. Cook; Vice President, W. C. Hunt; Secretary, W. H. Shelton; Treasurer, E. Bassick; Librarian, E. L. Kingman; Exchange Manager, W. H. Shelton. The Society would be pleased to cor-

respond with other societies and collectors, says Mr. W. H. Shelton, Secretary.

The *Stamp Collectors' Gazette*, Liverpool, ventures to remark that when the I. P. U. has assumed its proposed improvements and additions to the A. P. A. which "commenced well, had a smash, revived, and is now somewhat of a pattern," might as well close up shop as try to hold itself as an equal of it. You had better subscribe for the *American Philatelist*, keep posted on what we are doing in the A. P. A., and, in the course of a few years, perhaps you may learn to conduct a Philatelic Union on a solid business foundation, Mr. *Gazette*.

NEW YORK NOTES.

ON THE afternoons of November 30 and December 1, and on the evening of the first named day, Mr. J. J. Casey held his seventeenth sale at Leavitt's rooms. The first 1053 lots catalogued included paper money and Italian municipal stamps only, and these were sold on the first day. The second day's sale comprised stamps, envelopes and a number of proofs. The 1,600 Italian municipal stamps which formed nearly all the first day's evening sale were withdrawn. About twenty buyers were present at the session of December 1st. Mr. Burger, who purchased the Buenos Ayres rarities, was given five weeks in which to submit the stamps to Mr. Moens for his opinion of their genuineness. Following will be found all prices of \$3 and over, obtained on the second day of sale:

Lot No.	POSTAGE STAMPS.	
1145	Buenos Ayres, Cuato Ps., brown, unused.....	\$4 50
1146	" " same, used.....	4 25
1147	" " Cuato Ps., red, unused, Mr. Burger.....	58 00
1148	" " Cinco Ps., orange, unused, Mr. Burger.....	58 00
1201	Mauritius, 1848, "post-paid," 1p. red on bluish, used.....	3 00
1203	same. 2p blue, torn, used.....	3 00
1244	Trinipad, 1851, (1sh) neutral on white, used.....	3 25
1249	U. S. of Columbia, 1862, 10c, used.....	5 50
1251	" " 1861, 1 peso, unused and damaged.....	3 00
UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS—PERFORATED.		
1265	\$20 Probate of Will, pin-holed.....	6 80
1268	\$20, second issue.....	3 00
UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS.		
1353	Franklin carrier, used, "hide-bound," guaranteed original.....	9 00
1374	"Post Obitum" seal, unused.....	3 55
1398	\$2 State, unused.....	3 00
1468	Horseman carrier, 1c red, used.....	4 50
UNITED STATES ENTIRE ENVELOPES.		
1544	1870, Reay, 3c, size 7, on white, unused, H 185.....	6 25

R. R. Bogert & Co.'s tenth sale will occur at Leavitt's rooms on January 28th, at 7:30 P. M.; 582 lots of stamps and envelopes will be offered. The collection is especially strong in British colonials, including a fine series of British Guiana, Tasmania, Mauritius, New South Wales, and an almost complete set of Philippine Islands.

The eighty-eighth sale of the Scott Company will take place at Bangs' on

the evenings of January 15th and 16th. A magnificent collection will be offered, comprising such rarities as a Brattleboro, several St. Louis, U. S. of Columbia, almost complete, British Guiana, Swiss Cantonal, etc.

A letter carrier in the New York postoffice, was arrested the other day for cutting foreign stamps off letters entrusted to him for delivery, thereby subjecting himself to a fine of \$100 for each offense. The newspapers say that he had a very bad attack of the stamp collecting mania, and take the occasion to warn their readers against the folly of collecting stamps.

The clerks in charge of the "pool envelope" department in the city post-office, do not seem to like stamp collectors. They subject persons desiring to buy a set to a pleasant discourse on a new lunatic asylum which is being built to accommodate philatelists, etc. *Cortlandt F. Bishop.*

NEW ISSUES.*

UNITED STATES.—From Joseph Rechart we have received the 4-cent of the present issue in the new color, and he also informs us that he has the 2-cent rejected die on fawn No. 5. We have the 2-cent rejected die on manilla No. 3.

Adhesive—4 cent, carmine.

Envelopes—2-cent, rejected die on fawn.

2 " " " manilla

We neglected to state last month that the new special delivery stamp has appeared. The only difference is in the inscription which now reads, Secures Immediate Delivery at any Post-Office, the last two words being in a curved line.

Special Delivery—10 cent, blue.

ANTIOQUA.—The *Phil. Record* states that the 20 centavos, 1873, is now printed in bistre on yellowish-buff.

Adhesive—20 centavos, bistre on yellowish-buff.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—*Le T. P.* states that the new reply post cards are issued in several different varieties. In the 3+3c.

1st. Having two little cards instead of one.

2d. A large card not perforated at the right.

3d " " with double perf. at bottom.

In the 1½ + 1½c.

1st. A little card not perforated at the left.

2d. " " " " right.

3d. " " " " top and bottom.

4th. " " " " at the top.

5th. " " with double perf. at the left.

6th. " " " " top.

7th. A large " " " " bottom.

8th. " " " " left.

9th. " " not perforated at the right.

10th. " " " " top.

BAYARIA.—*Der Phil.* mentions two new post-cards, one without value stated, and the other with.

Post-Cards—Black on yellow, without wmk.

3 pf., gr'n on bright yel., with wmk.

BELGIUM.—*Le T. P.* states that in order to use up the ink still in stock the 1c stamp has re-

*The editors will be pleased to receive information of any new issues. Face value will be paid for all new stamps, and the sources from which they are received will be credited with the discoveries. Address, Alfred L. Holman, Phenix Building, Chicago.

turned to its former color, and the *Phil. Record* mentions the 10c post-card of the new type.

Adhesive—1c., reseda.

10c., carmine on azure.

BRAZIL.—*Der Phil.* is informed that a new stamp of 700 reis will soon be issued.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—*Der Phil.* mentions still more surcharges.

Adhesives.—6d., purple, surcharged 6d. in black.

1s., green black, surc. 1s. in black.

Le T. P. states that the 5 shillings Cape of Good Hope, watermarked C. C. and Crown, exist with a small black surcharge British Bechuanaland.

Adhesive—5 sh., orange, surcharged in black.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—*Der Phil.* mentions that new post-cards will be issued of $\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.

CHAMBRA.—*Le T. P.* has discovered an error in the surcharges of 1886 on all the sheets of $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, and 4 annas that have been received, as also in those of $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 4 annas of the same issue surcharged SERVICE, in the fact that in the word STATE is printed STATE. This is not due to an error in the letter S but is the veritable figure 8.

Adhesives— $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green, black surch., error.

1 " purple br. " " "

2 " French bl. " " "

4 " olive-gr'n, " " "

Official— $\frac{1}{2}$ " green, " " "

1 " purple br. " " "

4 " olive-gr'n, " " "

COSTA RICA.—Several exchanges note the fact that a new series for both postal and telegraph use will shortly be issued, of the values of 1, 2, 5, 20c., and 1, 2, 5, 10 pesos.

DENMARK.—The *Phil. World* mentions a slight change in the 4 ore envelope. The upright stroke at the right of the figure 4 does not extend below the horizontal stroke as formerly.

Envelope—4 ore, blue, slight change.

DOMINICA.—The *Phil. Record* reports the following changes in the current issue:

Adhesive— $2\frac{1}{2}$ pence, French blue, watermark C. A. and Crown.

6 pence, green, watermark C. A. and Crown.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—*L'Echo de la Tim.* announces a post-card of 3 centavos with the surcharge Union Postale Universelle in blue.

Post-Card—3 centavos.

DUTCH INDIES.—*Der Phil.* mentions a new 30c stamp of the usual type, and the *I. B. J.* chronicles a new envelope.

Adhesive—30 cent, green.

Envelope—15 cent, red brown on white.

FARIDKOT.—*Der Phil.* chronicles a new envelope.

Envelope—1 a., brown, surcharged in black FARIDKOT STATE, with Arms underneath in brown.

Referring to our December issue we would note that the *I. B. J.* reports that the small stamps of the 1881 type, and the square ones of the 1883 type, are now perforated 12.

1881 type— $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, green, perforated 12.

$\frac{1}{4}$ " blue, " " "

1883 type— $\frac{1}{4}$ " black, " " "

$\frac{1}{4}$ " brick, " " "

$\frac{1}{4}$ " blue, " " "

$\frac{1}{4}$ " green, " " "

Le T. P. chronicles the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., green, and 2a., blue, Indian adhesive stamps, surcharged for this state, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., green, surcharged Service, with an error in printing the word State.

Adhesives— $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green, error surc. STATE.

2 " blue, " " "

Official— $\frac{1}{2}$ " green, " " "

FORMOSA.—The *Phil. Record* mentions two new stamps, one for public use, and the other official. The public stamps are not sold to the public, but are attached to the packet by the official in charge of the post-office, who fills in the value and other particulars. The official stamps are served out to the public officers, to be affixed to their correspondence.

Public Stamps—Value blank, red and black on yellowish laid paper.

Official Stamps—Value blank, red and black on white.

FRENCH GUIANA.—*L'Echo de la Tim.* notices the 2c., green, and the 2c., brown, both with and without the f after the first 0 in 0,05.

GERMANY.—The *Phil. Monthly* says: Some surprises are promised in the stamp line. There is much secrecy about it, but we understand they will show an advance in the art, and perhaps have the head of the new king."

GREAT BRITAIN.—The *Phil. World* states that the 1½d., 1887, is surcharged "Govt. Parcels." Adhesive—1½ d., lilac and green, surcharged Govt. Parcels in black.

GREECE.—*L'Echo de la Tim.* announces that the stamps of this country will soon be issued perforated.

GUATEMALA.—The *I. B. J.* states that they hear of the issuance of a blue envelope of 5 centavos surcharged Provisional.

Envelopes—5 centavos, blue, surcharged Provisional.

L. Echo de la Tim. notes the stamps of the first issue unperforated, including the 5 centavos *te te beche*.

INDIA.—*Der Phil.* states that the 8 pies, lilac, of the 1867 issue, exist with the surcharge Service in black, in large letters as well as in small.

Official—8 pies, lilac, large black surc. Service.

ITALY.—*Der Phil.* mentions a new reply card of 15c., brown on rose, with "87" at the left underneath on both cards.

JAPAN.—*L'Echo de la Tim.* has received the 20 sen. with small perforation.

MARTINIQUE.—*Der Phil.* mentions still more surcharges. Apparently there is no end of them.

Adhesives—01c., black, on 4c., brown on blue.

.05., " 4c., " "

MEXICO.—The *I. B. J.* and *Der Phil.* mention several new issues.

Adhesive—2c., carmine.

Envelopes—5c., blue on white watermark paper, with the inscription ADMON GENERAL DE CORREOS, MEXICO.

10c., carmine on white wmk. paper.

Post Cards—2c., carmine, with inscription SERVICIO URBANO.

5c., blue, with inscription SERVICIO INTERIOR.

NETHERLANDS.—The *Phil. Record* says: We have received a letter card of a novel design. It is a long piece of white paper, which, when folded in three, and a flap at the upper extremity turns down, measures 150x78 mm. The line of the perforation extends along the sides of two upper folds, and on to the flap, which is separated from the upper of the three folds by a line of perforation. The sides of the bottom folds are cut away so as to allow of it folding within the lines of perforation. On the front of the upper fold is a scroll, inscribed "POST BLAD," the words being intercepted by a stamp showing the head of the king to the left on a ground of horizontal lines within a paneled circle. Above the circle is "NEDERLAND" in a curve, and 5 CENT underneath. The impression is in blue on white wove paper.

Letter-Card—5c., blue on white wove paper.

NEW HEBRIDES.—*Le T. P.* announces that stamps will shortly be issued for this colony.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The *Phil. Record* notes the post-card, with a one penny stamp of the centennial type in the right upper angle,—size 153x83½ mm. Also certain differences in various stamps as noted below:

Adhesives—3 pence, gr'n (1854), wmkd. Q, error.

1 penny, mauve, on Stamp Duty paper, wmkd. N. S. W.

Official—1 penny, mauve, surc. O. S. in black.

Envelope—1 penny, mauve on white laid paper, Centennial type.

Post-Card—1 penny, mauve, on cream colored card.

The same paper further states that the Centenary issue has disappointed the authorities and it is doubtful if it lasts beyond the occasion.

NICARAGUA.—The *Phil. World* states that the 10c. envelope, noted last month, comes on blue, and there is a 5c. on white.

NORWAY.—*Der Phil.* states that there are several varieties in the 3c. and 5c. post-cards.

NORRANUGGUR.—Major Evans writes to the *Phil. Record* that he has a recently printed sheet of the two docras on pale blue paper instead of green.

2 docras, black on pale blue.

PANAMA.—The *A. J. of P.* mentions the 10c., map series, printed in lilac by error.

Adhesive—10c., lilac, error.

PHILIPPINES.—In addition to the surcharges noted in our November number, *Der Phil.* mentions two more.

Adhesive—2 4-8 cmos., on 50 mil., violet on yellow brown.

2 4-8 cmos., on 5 c. d. p., violet on gray blue.

POUNTCHE.—In addition to the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna chronicled in our November issue the *Phil. Record* states that all the values are now printed on *verge batonne* paper. They are stated to be service stamps for official use.

Official— $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, black on laid paper.

$\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	"	"
1	"	"	"	"
2	"	"	"	"
4	"	"	"	"

PUTTIALLA.—*Der Phil.* chronicles a new post-card.

Post-Card— $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$ a., brown on buff, with black horizontal surcharge

PUTTIALLA—STATE, and Arms underneath

REUNION.—*Der Phil.* mentions the 20c., on 30c., brown, with surcharge inverted.

Adhesive—20c. on 30c., brown, inverted surcharge.

RUSSIA.—*Der Phil.* states that the 1k. stamp has slightly changed in color.

Adhesive—1k., orange.

ST. HELENA.—*Der Phil.* states that the 1d. black surcharge on 6d. red is printed on paper watermarked C. A. and Crown.

Adhesive—1d. black on 6d. red watermarked C. A. and Crown.

ST. PIERRE MIQUELON.—*Der Phil.* has seen the 1 franc Colonial stamp surcharged in black 25, with surcharge inverted.

Adhesive—25 on 1f., surcharge inverted.

ST. VINCENT.—The *Phil. World* mentions the 6d., lilac, with C. A. watermark.

Adhesive—6d., lilac, watermark C. A.

SALVADOR.—The *P. J. of A.* notes two varieties of envelopes that have not been chronicled

Envelopes—5c., blue on yellow paper, 73x12 mm.

10c., carm., on orange, 106x137 mm.

The same journal gives a full list of other varieties, with sizes of envelopes:

Envelopes—5c., blue on wh. paper blue lined, 80x140 mm.

5c., " " " lilac " "

5c., " " " pink " "

5c., " " " white " "

5c., " " " yellow " "

5c., " " " buff " "

5c., " " " green " "

10c., red " " above 7 var., "

11c., blue " " " 7 " "

11c., buff " " " 7 " "

10c., red " " plain, 106x137 mm.

11c., blue on cream " " " "

11c., buff on white " " " "

SWEDEN.—*Der Phil.* mentions the 6 o., lilac, with post-horn in blue on the back.

Adhesive—6 o., lilac, post-horn on back.

SWITZERLAND.—*Der Phil.* states that the current 25c., is now perforated 10 in place of 12.

Adhesive—25c., green, perforated 10.

TASMANIA.—The *Phil. Record* mentions two new frank stamps.

Frank Stamps—"Secretary-General," "Post Office", black.

"Electric Telegraph," blue.

TOLIMA.—*Der Phil.* mentions some new insured letter stamps, "cubiertas."

Insured Letter Stamps—5c., red brown.

10c., vermilion.

50c., light blue.

TRAVANCORE.—The *Phil. Record* has received a set of adhesives and a post-card, which came into use in this native state on the 16th of last October. The design is the same for all the stamps, and consists of an upright conch on a ground of horizontal lines within an upright oval solid band, inscribed in the upper part TRAVANCORE ANCHEL, and in the lower with the value in full, expressed in chuckrams. Outside of this is another similar band, containing the equivalent in Hindu. The rectangle is completed by ornaments in the angles. The impression is on white laid paper and the stamps are perforated 12.

There is also a post-card, the manufacture of which seems to be native. The design of the stamp, which is in the center of the upper part, consists of a scroll, curving downwards in the center, carrying on it an inscription in Hindu on a solid ground. This is superposed on another scroll, curving upwards, with the inscription, TRAV--ANCORE--ANCHEL--CARD, the words being separated as shown by the other scroll passing over it. In the central space, between the curves, is a conch on an oval, and the vacant spaces are filled in with ornaments; above is CASH EIGHT, and below what we take to be the equivalent in Hindu. To the left of the stamp is TRAVANCORE--ANCHEL CARD--THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN--ON THIS SIDE, in four lines; and on the right the equivalent in Hindu. The impression is in orange-red on yellowish-white native paper.

Adhesives—1 chuckram— $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, French blue.

2 " — 1 " vermilion red.

4 " — 2 " green.

Post Card—8 cash — $\frac{1}{4}$ " orange-red on yellow-white.

Trinidad—*L'Echo de la Tim.* mentions a stamp of 1 pound, of the current type, with same watermark and perforation.

Adhesive—£ 1, green.

Tunis.—Correcting our remarks in our November issue, *L'Echo de la Tim.* states that new stamps are being issued. The engraving is on steel and very well done. The plate has been engraved by Mr. Mouchon, the engraver of the French stamps. The stamps of 1c. and 1 f. have appeared, and the 5f. will come later. The colors have not changed.

Two of the envelopes and the post card have also been issued.

Adhesive—1 cent, black on blue.

1 franc, bronze green.

Envelope—5 cent, green on white.

15 cent, blue on light blue.

Post Card—10 cent, black on pale lilac.

Turkey.—The *Phil. Record* mentions a new stamp of 20 paras with the background printed in brown, the tablet in pink, and overprinted in carmine, plain white paper, perforated 12.

Adhesive—20 paras, carmine over brown on white, perforated 12.

United States of Columbia—*L'Echo de la Tim.* has received the 1 peso brown.

(Republica de Columbia.)

Adhesive—1 peso, brown.

Der Phil. chronicles a new insured letter stamp (Cubiertas), and also states that there is a slight change in the 5c. registered stamp.

Official—No value, black on grey white.

Registered—5 centavos, black.

Victoria.—The *Phil. Record* chronicles a frank stamp inscribed "Minister of Mines."

Frank Stamp—Impression in blue, "Minister of Mines."

Le T. P. mentions the 1s. 6d. revenue stamp used postally.

Adhesive—1s. 6d. blue, revenue used postally.

Wurtemberg—*Der Phil.* mentions having seen the post cards of 5 pf. lilac on bright yellow card.

Post Cards—5 pf. lilac on bright yellow.

5+5 pf. " "

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

Argentine Republic—*Le T. P.* chronicles a new stamp for this country.

40 centavos—blue.

Austria.—*Der Phil.* mentions the Pneumatic post of Vienna, 20 kreuzer stamps surcharged, 15 in black.

Pneumatic Envelope, 15 kr. on 20 kr., grey black surcharge,

Belgium.—*Le T. P.* announces that a new value has come to reinforce the series of telegraph stamps.

60 centimes, green.

The railway stamp of 1 franc is in a new type since last September.

1 franc, violet brown.

Buenos Ayres—*Le T. P.* states that some special telegram stamps have been issued for this province. They are lithographed in color on white paper, perforated 11½.

10 centavos, bistre.

40 “ orange.

Ceylon—Several new surcharges of the telegraph stamps are chronicled by *Le T. P.*

12 cents on 50c., blue and black.

20 “ “ 25c., green and black.

40 “ “ 50c., blue and black.

60 “ “ 1 rupee, brick-red black.

80 “ “ 1 “ “ “

France—The *A. J. P.* illustrates the “Tubes Pneumatiques” surcharged “Taxe Reduite 60c.” Envelope—60c., rose on violet, black surcharge.

Philippines.—*Der Phil.* mentions a new surcharge.

248 ems. or 1 c. d. p., violet and light brown.

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