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The Cream City Philatel

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER,

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19 Belvedere,

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The Cream City Philatelist

VOL. I.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., FEB 1891.

To the Philatelic World Greeting!

In presenting to you this, the first number of my paper, I trust I am placing before you a magazine which will survive on its own merits.

Looking backward over the oft-repeated failures of the past, in the realm of philatelic journalism, I feel that I have no easy task before me in trying to make you believe that THE CREAM CITY PHILATELIST has come to stay at least for twelve months.

I intend to devote these pages wholly to Philately and not interperse its leaves with foolish stories or anecdotes, but with good solid Philatelic reading.

To advertisers I only ask them to give me but one trial to convince themselves that as an advertising medium THE CREAM CITY PHILATELIST can not be beaten. With a guaranteed circulation per issue of 1,000 copies, and being seen by five times that many collectors, they can readily understand that they cannot fail to reap some advantages from having their name before the public.

As for my rates I think they will compare favorably with any magazine now published.

I would ask all my readers from time to time obtain information of interest to the Philatelic world in general to forward same to me and I will credit same to their account.

Again I ask you for your support either by subscription or by advertising, feeling that you will receive the full benefit of whatever I may do for me in either line.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

My exchange column for the next issue will be open to all subscribers to the extent of 25 words free of charge. I trust one and all may avail themselves of this offer. My Dealer's Directory Column will only be charged for at the rate of 7c per insertion of two lines or 75c per insertion of three lines or \$1 per year payable in advance. Dealers, take advantage of this offer at once.

The Making of Stamps

Many are the ways in which stamps of the day are made. Of course different manufacturers use their own process, but the principal London house makes them as follows:—The large sheets of stamps are taken direct from the press to the pasting room and are covered with a gum made of dextrine mixed with chemicals whereby it is made perfectly smooth and pure. Each sheet of course is smeared separately and then

ing rack made of wire, upon which they are laid. After a sufficient time has elapsed in which to get dry the sheets are taken to a hydraulic press and made quite flat, then are cut in two by hand with large shears, as they are printed double, that is 200 impressions upon a sheet. The perforation follows next and has been described so often that I feel it is simply useless to describe it again. Of course it goes through the perforation machine twice.

After the second perforation they are again sent through the hydraulic press and the edges, as raised by the perforations and dies, are pressed out.

These stamps are printed from steel plates, upon which 200 impressions are engraved, and if by any means one stamp upon a sheet is imperfect the whole sheet is destroyed, and in that way 200,000 stamps nearly are destroyed daily at this establishment. By this process of manufacture they pass through 15 different pairs of hands, each man having to count them, so he must strictly account for them as they are passed through his hands all right.

I could give you an estimate of the number of stamps printed daily at this place, as issued, at 5 tons, and the need of 50 gallons of gum to stick them.

Chic.

OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE

I put this article upon "Ocean Penny Postage" from an Englishman's stand point, and it will prove of interest to American philatelists. It was taken from the number number of the "Review of Philately",—ED.)

at the Jubilee Postal Dinner,

in January last, the Postmaster General challenged me to prove that the Colonies — especially India and Australia — could show a sufficient "area of productivity," or, in other words, that there was an reasonable probability of their furnishing correspondence enough to make the penny rate remunerative. The figures which I am about to set forth give eloquent refutation to this doubt. And if his 5d. and 6d. rates have not been able to prevent the rising of the tide, what may we look for when the flood-gates are opened by the institution of the penny rate? It will be obvious that the onus of proof in this question lies on the Postmaster-General. Two months after this confident speech, he abandoned, and so condemned, the 5d. and 6d. rates. It is clearly for this great State official, opposing the reform desired, to show that statistics of the mails sent from the United Kingdom to the colonies, and received from them in return, support his view, and condemn those who maintain that there is still great and undeveloped power of growth and expansion in the colonial postal service. It was incumbent upon him to supply facts and statistics that would demolish my case. Instead of this the Minister has remained rolled up like a hedgehog in impenetrable defences, presenting to the inquisitive reformer a bristling array of quibbles', evasions and refusals. The Secretary of the Post-Office, Sir A. Blackwood, declared the officials "kept no statistics of their foreign and colonial mails despatched and received, that it was not necessary, and that it would involve great expense!" Yet to every person of common sense it

is clear that England, being a compact island, offers special facilities for obtaining statistics while the mails are crossing the sea in the steamboats.

I have, therefore, made it my business to procure directly from the Colonial and Foreign Governments concerned, the statistics denied me at home, and in every case I have met with the utmost courtesy, and been supplied at once with the fullest information, this was especially the case in the United States and Canada, where I have recently completed the task I had set myself of investigating these figures. And I find that there is on the average an increase in the correspondence that reaches our shores of about 100 per cent in 10 years—some cases 300 per cent. We know that the mails sent out from this country, stand in proportion to the incoming mails as five to four, or thereabouts, and we see at once how irresistible are the instincts and influences which produce this never-easing ebb and flow of human intercourse, by which the wants of the civilized world are made known and supplied.

STATISTICS.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—In 1880 the United States and Canada sent to England 5,093,000 letters, and in 1889 10,456,000 letters—an increase of over 100 per cent. During those ten years the increase of our domestic correspondence was only 40 per cent.

INDIA.—In 1871-2 India sent to the United Kingdom 1,360,000 letters, and in 1888 3,245,000 letters.

The total of all articles sent to and received from India through the post in 1871-2 was 4,728,503.

In 1888-9 no less than 17,000 articles were exchanged.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—In 1888 the number of letters sent from Cape of G. H. to England was 400,000. In 1888 no less than 896,000 letters were despatched from that colony to England.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—In 1888 New South Wales despatched 1,000,000 letters to England and received 488,000 letters from us. In 1889 New South Wales despatched 1,000,000 letters to England and received in return 1,130,000 letters.

VICTORIA.—In 1880 Victoria despatched 474,000 letters to England and received 528,000 letters from England. In 1888 Victoria despatched 806,000 letters to, and received 981,000 letters from England.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—In 1883 South Australia received 1,000,000 articles from, and despatched 230,000 to, England. In 1883 South Australia received 706,000 articles by post from England and despatched 583,000 to, England. The increase in letters from England in 1889 amounts to over 100 per cent.

QUEENSLAND.—In 1879 Queensland exchanged 324,000 letters with England, and in 1883, 622,000. In 1879 Queensland despatched 1,000,000 letters to England, and received 460,000 letters.

The returns from the minor colonies show, in nearly every case, an increase of from 100 to 300 per cent in the 10 years' correspondence with England.

PENNY POSTAGE EXISTS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Of my late journey to America I can hardly speak with patience.

I found that the Americans and Canadians not only understood, but were enjoying, for themselves exclusively, the very reforms for which I am agitating.

A BRILLIANT BARGAIN.

How can we regard with patience such a fact as this? I went out to New York in the *Majestic*. That vessel carried Her Majesty's mails, and her owners received £1,000 from our postal authorities for this service. I returned in her, and she brought over here the American mails of about the same volume as the British. But as the American taxpayer's interests are well looked after, the steamship owners only received about £500 from the U.S. P. O. for the transportation of the American bags of letters.

The distance from Queenstown to New York is, of course, the same as that from New York to Queenstown, the same ship is employed in each case, the same number of mailbags are being (like sacks of potatoes) introduced. Yet we pay 3s per lb. for the trans-atlantic carriage of our letters, while the Americans only pay 1s 8d. That is one fact which ought to be digested by the British letter-writer and taxpayer.

WOOD THROUGH THE POST.

Another fact, to the importance of which our postal magnates are blind and indifferent, must now be related. We have heard a good deal of the desire of the U. S. to annex Canada; of the Mc-Donnell Bill, which is to force the Dominion to join the Union; and of the wavering loyalty of the Canadian Government. I found that years ago the

Government, under which American citizens can send a letter weighing one ounce thousands of miles, say from New York to the farthest corner of the British Dominion of Canada, by rail, for one penny. The Canadians can themselves send a letter to any part of the States for less than 1½d., a rate which will be shortly be reduced to 1d. The natural consequence has been the creation of a vast correspondence between the two countries, and the welding of innumerable links of commercial and personal interests binding them together. I had ocular proof of this, on counting the mailbags destined for the United States, and lying in the post offices at Ottawa, Montreal, and elsewhere. How does our Post Office meet and counteract this insidious attempt, by means of the Penny Post, to sap Canadian loyalty, and secure the Canadian markets? Why, by enforcing a 2½d. rate on every letter sent from this country to Canada.

There is also a penny service from any part of the United States to Mexico, and thus there is already, to our prejudice, an International Penny Post throughout North America.

THE 2½D. RATE UNFAIR TO CANADA.

It may here be pointed out that if the new uniform 2½d. colonial rate be put in force for every letter to India, the East and Australia, 1d. of that 2½d. will have to be paid to France, and Italy for the trans-Continental carriage of it from Calais to Brindisi. Parliament having sanctioned the principal of a cheap "all sea service" via the Straits of Gibraltar, it follows that

an "all sea" letter can only be charged 1½d., as the Calais-Brindisi charge will not be incurred. That will be a near approach to the proposed Penny rate. But there is an "all sea" service to the United States and Canada, too, and therefore, Canada has a clear claim to the 1½d. rate. If she is to be denied this, her clear right, where is the boasted "uniformity" of rate.

A TRANS ATLANTIC PENNY POST.

I must now mention a matter of the greatest interest and importance. There is a rumor, and it comes to us from various directions that the American Government, which includes, among other able men, in Mr. Wannamaker, the Postmaster-General, a statesman of unsurpassed astuteness and far-sightedness, is about to negotiate a Convention establishing a penny transatlantic post to Europe, generally, so as to include Germany. As such a service would be far less costly than the Mexican and Canadian penny post of the States, and would both stimulate American manufactures and gratify millions of citizens who have connexions in Europe, we cannot wonder at the adoption of a measure that must be both profitable and popular.

But one may be excused for regretting that the historic leadership of Great Britain in all matters of postal progress is at last to be tamely abdicated, and that her primacy among the Anglo-Saxon nations is to be abandoned in favor of a young and aspiring nationality, which, though closely akin to us, has never scrupled to sacrifice our interest to its own convenience.

Such an abdication, if it take place, would be the first towards the renunciation of our position as fearless pioneers in economic and administrative reforms of all kinds—a position which secures us the confidence, and, with it, the banking, shipping, and manufacturing business of the world.

WHO STOPS THE WAY?

It can not be too clearly understood that the real obstacle to the immediate realization of the measure of Imperial Penny Post is simply the *amour propre* of three high officials, who have committed themselves to premature uncompromising hostility to a reform urgently demanded by the whole of the Anglo-Saxon world and essential to the happiness and the prosperity of the Empire.

EDITOR'S COMMENT

In the initial number of "Standard Philatelist" I noticed an article on the "German Postmasters in the Cameroons" and wondered where I had seen it. After thinking the matter over and looking up numerous Philatelic Journals, I came across the edition *Der Illustr. Briefzeitung* [a semi-monthly paper at Leipzig, Germany, in the hands of Philatelists; and found the word for word as printed by brother Flachskamm in his paper. As it happened the German paper was issued quite a while before the Standard, consequently I wonder why brother F. did not get the contemporaries credit for the

used the same, No offense
but please explain.

Have not seen the 1st. number of
the Western Philatelic Era yet altho'
was advertised to appear Jan. 1st.
hope it was not given up! You
have my best wishes for success and
would be pleased to exchange.

Brother Stuart in "The Essex Co.
Philatelist" devotes considerable
space to postal cards in his Janu-
ry number. I for one am glad to see
postal cards in their entirety
should be collected as much as
stamps, altho' I'm afraid that the
majority of advanced collectors of
the day pass them by. Heretofore
even all German albums had spaces
for postal cards and envelopes, but
no 1890 Giesche's album has spaces
for anything excepting postage
stamps—even leaving out U. S. en-
velopes and cards. Postal cards
should be collected.

It is proposed through out this
city to organize a Philatelic Soci-
ety. There is without doubt a suf-
ficiency of collectors, but the trouble
has been heretofore in getting them
gathered. Four years ago Milwaukee
had a society of 12 members, and
out of that 12 original members
were but four of us left. Three
of the members have moved I know
at what and the rest of them have
quit collecting. I talked with a
young German collector the other
day and he for one was very an-
xious for the formation of a society
with such men at the head
of it. Mr. Edward J. Hirthe,
has a collection numbers between
1,500 varieties; Mr. Wm.
with a collection of 4,000
and Mr. Henry West, Jr., with

a collection of 3,000 varieties, and
that worthy dealer, Mr. George Bur-
ton, who is not a collector now, but
was and intends to be again, and has
a stock of 20,000 stamps with 3,000
varieties; I have no doubt but what
a good club could be organized.
By all means let us have a society
in Milwaukee.

Mr. Burton, of this city, has one
of the original Un (1) Real blue
on bluish paper of the 1857 issue
Peru of same design as the Pacific
Steam Navigation Company's stamp
numbered 2060 by Scott & Co. in
their 51st catalogue and priced by
Mr. J. W. Scott at \$40. Mr. Bur-
ton's stamp is a beautiful specimen
and is without doubt genuine, as it
came from a gentleman who receiv-
ed it direct upon an envelope from
a relative in Peru at the time.

What has become of A. N. Spen-
cer, of Cincinnati? I wrote to him
in reference to a collection which
one of my former patrons sold him
and have never received any reply
to the same. Let me hear from
you, brother Spencer, at once.

I see by the Standard Philatelist
that the firm of Pemberton, Wilson
& Co., of England, have gone out of
business and have sold their stock
for £13,500 net cash to a Mr. An-
drew Ross, who will now join the
firm of Messrs. Theodore and Ed-
ward Buhl. And yet there are peo-
ple in this world who wonder what
there is to stamp collecting. The
new firm will do business at No. 11
Queen Victoria street, London, E.
C.

The January number of the Qua-
ker City Philatelist somewhat scores
The Standard, of St. Louis, by call-
ing them down in their assertion,
that St. Louis is second to none in

the country in regard to the importance of its stamp trade, and that St. Louis has three stamp companies with a combined capital of \$65,000. Mr. Walton says, "What rot such a statement is! In the first place if the capital is divided by six it will come nearer the true mark, and as to its importance, why there are more stamps sold at auctions alone in New York than the combined trade of the place mentioned, while one firm at least here (New York or Philadelphia?) could buy out St. Louis and not feel it." What's the matter, brother Walton? Are we doing business too fast for you in this wild and woolly west or are you jealous of any city that tries to rival New York?

I take the liberty of copying some prices published by the Q. C. Philatelist of January to show my readers how cheap certain varieties of stamps were two and one half years ago :

At Bogert's auction sale of April 25 and 26, 1887, a Baton Rouge local, on original envelope sold for \$35.

At Casey's auction sale, April 22, 1887 :

\$5 State Department sold for \$6.

\$10 State Department sold for \$8.

\$20 State Dep't sold for \$14.50.

\$5 Periodical unused sold for \$6.

Of course, make your own comparisons.

In the January number of the Eastern Philatelist there was an interesting article on the rise and fall of the "Famous Connell Stamp." It brings to my mind the only reprint I ever saw of this famous and rare stamp. In 1885 I formed the acquaintance of a gentleman, who

had just come from Canada; an Englishman by birth and an enthusiast upon the stamp question. He had a collection of about 1,600 or 1,700 varieties, all unused stamps, amongst them was the famous Connell. He claimed to me personally that this specimen he had (an unused one) was bought by his brother in Canada at the time of the issue, and that it was a genuine Connell. It was a beautiful specimen and I wanted very much to buy it, but he would not part with it for love or money. If it was a genuine stamp, it must have been a reprint from the original plates although "Canadensis" claims the plates were destroyed. This gentleman is in the northern part of the state at present, but still holds his collection, and the next time he comes to the Cream City I shall get this famous stamp to be judged upon by some of the famous experts of the country.

The Stamp Collector is a decidedly readable little sheet and has the best wishes for its unvaried success. The Chicago Philatelic Society has in it a good official organ and which will undoubtedly take care of the Philatelic public.

The January number of the Southern Philatelist has just come to hand and is a good newsy sheet. You are somewhat late, gentlemen, but better late than never is a motto.

What is the matter with the Northwestern Philatelist, of Madison? They are rather slow in coming out month. I wrote to them on the 1st ult. and so far have not heard a word from them or received a copy of their valuable paper.

Also this I shall enlarge this paper and have writings by some of the principal writers of the Philatelic Fraternity. Send in your ads. and subscriptions at once.

I should be pleased to exchange two copies of the CREAM CITY PHILATELIST with any regularly published stamp paper.

I have just received a copy of the list of stamps etc. to be sold at auction by R. R. Bogert & Co., being their 24th sale. It will be held at the Knickerbocker Conservatory, 44 W. 24th st., New York City, Wednesday and Friday evenings, Feb. 25th and 27th '91, at 7:30 p. m. The collection is the property of Mr. A. F. Boutecon and contains some very valuable stamps. Some of the varieties catalogued are worth mentioning, viz: St. Louis 5c die b., Fern 1p rose; Pacific Steam Navigation Co. 1rl, used; Spain 2rls, '51, '59, 65; New Brunswick 1sh; Nova Scotia 1sh; 2 copies Bolivar 10c green, and others too numerous to mention. Send in your bids to Messrs. Bogert & Co. at once.

After this issue Mr. Geo. Burton and Mr. Henry West will act as my associates in the editorship of The Cream City Phil. Mr. Burton's address is 284 Pearson street, Milwaukee. Address Mr. West 1901 Grand ave. Subscriptions will be received by either gentlemen.

Subscriptions wanted at once. Advertisers give me a trial ad. Terms for long ad's reasonable.

Send in your bids at once for the next sale. See my offers for new numbers and send your subscription at once. Chas. T. Taylor, Belvedere, Milwaukee, Wis.

A Fine Collection.

The last month I called upon one of our advanced collectors in Milwaukee, a Mr. Wm. Gehrs, who has one of the finest collections in this city and who is known all throughout the state as being one of the best posted men in the same.

His collection, I should judge, numbers about 4500 varieties, which is only equaled in variety by that of Mr. Edward J. Hirthe of our Cream City. Mr. Gehrs' collection contains amongst its thousands some of the following beautiful specimens, and most of them are perfect specimens, as he is down on any stamp which is in the least mutilated, and will not buy any stamps at all now that are not perfect specimens. Among the stamps I noticed were the following: Complete sets '51, '57, '69, '71 and '72, U. S.; N. Y. 5c postage; all but a few of the newspaper stamps of the U. S.; complete sets of the departments in full, including the \$2 state, a perfect used specimen. He has also some very fine U. S. complete envelopes; also a complete set of the '57-'66 issue of Celon; Mauritius '56-'60 complete; New Zealand '55 with the exception of the 1d '63 complete, and the '65-'71 issue complete. Among the Peru were the '58 issue complete, and numbers of the surcharged. Then I noticed a couple of the '58 issue of the N. South Wales, one of them being the 5d green imperforated; then there was a complete set of the '58 issue Tasmania. Transval was well represented, there being one of the 2s blue of the '78, 1d red and the 6d blue on bluish paper, '77-8 issue; then there was the 1d green imperf. of the '56-'60 issue.

The above are a few of the fine specimens I saw and I have not half described his collection. He uses a German imported album and has no use for our American albums. Any advanced collectors that have good specimens to exchange, should write to him. Rolyat.

CHRONICLE.

This Chronicle was taken from the leading Philatelic Journals of the last two months, but will be hereafter direct from the pen of R. R. Bogert. Ed.

ANTIOQUIA—On account of the error in the sheet of 50c. brown, that value is now printed in green. The color of the 20c is blue, and the following have been issued: 1 peso vermillion. 2 pesos, black on carmine; 5 pesos, black on vermillion.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—The figures "5" surcharged on the 8c envelopes seem to be of two sizes. We have a 4c stamp with head in circle, "Correos y Telegrafos" above, "Centavo— $\frac{1}{2}$ —Centavo" below. Color, green; perf. 11.

AUSTRIA—There is a new Journal stamp. Instead of the head of Mercury we have the arms, with value below, 1 kr., red; imperf.

A specimen of the 10 kr stamp of the new series came in use some time ago.

AZORES—A 2 and 25 reis stamp of the current issue with double surcharge has been seen and no doubt genuine.

BAHAMAS—Der Philatelist announces that the six pence is now of the same type as the current one penny; Watermark Crown C. A.—6 pence, lilac.

BHOPAL—The Ph. Record gives

the value of the new stamp annas instead of 1 anna. There are the usual errors in spelling.

BOLIVIA—Two new stamps are printed, perhaps in error, on the old plate with nine stars. They are perforated 12, and differ slightly in color from those of the issue of 1887. 5c blue, 10c orange.

BRAZIL—There is a new type of journal stamp. The constellation of the Southern cross is at the top in oval, with "Correio" above, "E. U. de Brazil" below. Another stamp is "Jornaes," and "10 Reis—10" at the bottom. There has been seen only the 10-reis stamp on yellowish paper. Perf. 14.

Der Philatelist says there are various distinct shades of the current 50c green stamp.

BRITISH GUIANA—The 1c stamp is green; there is a 5c blue, and the 10c is now mauve and gray.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO—The 1c stamp of the current issues has been surcharged, two cents in red, in two lines.

CANADA.—The 6c now comes in a new shade, a rich reddish-brown which is a great improvement over the previous printings. Adhesive 6c chestnut-brown.

CEYLON.—Postal commissionaries have been very hesive:

3c black on 4c rose;

3c black on 4c mauve violet;

3c blue and black on 4c mauve violet.

These may be errors, but do not yet know for a certainty.

COLOMBIA.—A new 1c stamp with arms in oval band, inscribed "Republica de Colombia" has been issued. Figures of value in the corners, and "Un Centavo" below.

The other new ones of this issue are as follows:

- 20 centavos, blue;
- 50 " green;
- 1 peso, vermilion;
- 2 pesos, black on solferino;
- 3 " " " vermilion.

The 50 cent. is noted by some papers as being printed in chocolate-brown with one 20 cent. stamp in the plate. The change in color to green is said to be on account of this error.

COSTA RICA.—A contemporary reports a variety of the current 5c official stamp, on which the surcharge is "Ofical", instead of "Oficial", the "i" being missing.

COVER.—It is stated there will be changes in color January 1, but so far have not seen this change.

INDIA.—It seems probable the 4½ anna envelopes will be surcharged either "2½" or "3", on account of a reduction in rates.

ITALY.—All six of the Pacchi postal stamps have been surcharged for use as 2 centessimi. The 5 lire of last year will probably be surcharged 20c.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.—The complete set of these stamps is as follows: 1d lilac and green, 1d lilac and red, 2d lilac and blue, 4d lilac and orange, 6d lilac and violet, 7d lilac and brown, 1sh green and rose, 5sh green and blue. These stamps came in use on January 1, 1891. The design resembles that of the Seychelles, but it is inscribed "Leeward Islands Postage & Revenue"; the postmark is Crown and CA, and the denomination 14. The islands whose stamps should now become issues are: Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, Nevis, St. Christopher

and the Virgin Islands. The stamps of these islands will undoubtedly advance rapidly in value.

MAURITIUS.—It is said that the postage on a single letter is to be reduced to 10c on January 1st. This will probably result in the creation of a new stamp.

MEXICO.—The Ph. J. of A. illustrates what is said to be an unpaid letter stamp. Type-set frame with large "T" in centre, and "Falta de Porte" and "20 cts." Red on pale blue. Perforated.

NABA.—The 1 anna surcharged "SERVICE" for "SERVICE" is now in use.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—There is a new 3c stamp with laureated head of Queen in centre. "Newfoundland" in circular band above. Figures of value in upper corners, and "Three—3—Cents" below in curve. Color, slate. Perf. 14.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Unpaid letter stamps are in preparation. The new 2½d stamp has a goddess with a banner inscribed "Advance Australia."

NORWAY.—The 1.50 kr. is now blue and green, and there is an unpaid letter stamp, 20 öre, blue.

PARAGUAY.—Two very high values have appeared now, 5 and 10 pesos, and three new official stamps.

Adhesives: 5 pesos, blue.

10 " carmine.

Official Stamps: 1 centavo, green.

2 " rose.

10 " lilac.

PERSIA.—

Adhesive: 1 ch., blue, perforated.
 2 ch., " "
 5 ch., " "
 6 ch., " "
 10 ch., " "

The above are the values of a set of the new unpaid letter stamps issued in this country. They are all of the same design and printed with blue aniline ink on white wove paper.

ROUMANIA.—The 50 bani orange appeared a short time ago. It is said that the country will cease to use water-marked paper for their stamps hereafter, and use plain wove paper as before.

Adhesive: 50 bani, orange.

RUSSIA.—Two new stamps have been issued by this country.

Adhesive: 7 roubles, yellow and black.

Wrapper: 2 kop., green on buff p.

SAN MARINO.—A set of parcel post-stamps has just appeared.

Adhesives:—

25 centesimi,	blue on salmon.
50 "	" white.
75 "	" rose.
1 lire, 25c,	" green.
1 lire, 75c,	" yellow.
2 lire, 70c,	" grey.

SEYCHELLES.—The 2c stamps having been all sold, they propose to surcharge the 4c and 8c. So says a correspondent of Mons. Maury.

SIAM.—The 3 atts is now surcharged 1 att, in black.

SWITZERLAND.—The 3 centimes of the unpaid letter stamps has appeared in green and rose.

Unpaid letter stamp: 3 centimes, green and rose.

URUGUAY.—The following varieties of the 1 centavo of the current set are reported in *Le Timbre Poste*:

1 cent., green, imperforated;

1 " " " horizontally;

1 cent., slate-lilac, perforated, 15.

WADHWAN.—From the *Ph. Re-*

cord it is learned that a stamp of a higher value was issued at the end of last year.

Post Card Chronicle

Some of the late post-cards follows:

AUSTRIA.—The new cards are as follows: 2 kr. brown, 2 kr. brown, ITAL. 2 and brown, BOHM. 2 and 2 kr. RUTH. 2 and 2 brown, Para on 5 kr. rose. Also the following letter-cards with new stamps: 3 kr. green, BOHM. 5 kr. rose, 1 piaster on 10 kr. blue, FRANZ.

CEYLON.—The 5c and 10c are both surcharged "Three—" in two lines in black.

DENMARK.—The 4 ore letter now come with note at foot naming MAN AABNER.

GERMANY.—The 5 pfg. cards 890i, 990b, 990c, 1090a, 1090c, 1090i, 1190b, 1190f.

The 5 and 5 pfg. reply-cards dated 690, 890, 890f, 990f.

GOLD COAST.—New card, 4d. on buff.

HYDERABAD.—The Monthly National announces a card from the dian province, 4a, orange on buff.

ITALY.—The 7½ and 7½c, on rose cards, now come with 5c adhesive added to each to make up the international rate.

LEEWARD ISLAND.—New come as follows: 1 penny carmine, 1 and 1 penny carmine, 1½ brown, 1½ and 1½ penny brown.

PORTO RICO.—New 5c de green with head of baby king.

RUSSIA.—The 3 and 3k card

comes with inscription frame stamp etc., all in red.

SPAIN.—The 10c card with head of baby king now comes, so I am told, with stamp in upper left corner.

SWITZERLAND.—The 5 and 5c reply-card comes with LATO RISER etc., unpunctuated. The 10c card has VII 90 720,000 in corner.

First Monthly

Auction Sale

✱ of ✱

Chas. T. Taylor,

19 Belvedere,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

This auction sale will take place at the rooms of Chas. T. Taylor at 730 P. M. sharp Monday March 2nd.

Send in your bids at once.

Bids will be executed free of charge.

The specimens marked * are unused.

All specimens not otherwise specified are used first class, and in fine condition.

Lot No. 1—Un(1)real blue on Bluish paper Peru issue 200 beautiful specimen No. in Lot 1.

Lot No. 2—5 Real Black Fine used specimen Madame issue No. in Lot 1.

Lot No. 3—10 Gr. Blue Saxony 55 issue good specimen touched Left corner No. in Lot 1.

Lot No. 4—18 K. yellow 66 issue Wurtemberg postpaid same fairly good No. in Lot 1.

Lot No. 5—10 K. Blue and Rose 60 issue Poland Fine specimen No. in Lot 1.

Lot No. 6—Unsevered pair British Bechuanaland 5 value of fine No. in Lot 1.

Lot No. 7—10 C. 69 issue red Bolivia (13 stars) Fine specimen in Lot.

Lot No. 8—15 c. Brown*Hawaii 1882-3 issue fine 1 No. in Lot.

Lot No. 9—600 R. black imperf. Brazil 50 issue fine 1 No. in Lot.

Lot No. 10 — (3/4) Drei Pf. Brown Brunswick 56-7 issue fine 1 No. in Lot.

Lot No. 11—500 M. Blue Japan 71 issue * fine specimen 1 No. in Lot.

Lot No. 12—7c Vermillion U.S. 70 grilled unused fine specimen 1 No. in Lot.

Lot No. 13—10 12 and 15c Blue Navy U. S. Unused fine specimen 1 No. in Lot.

Lot No. 14—1 Scott International \$1.50 Album new 1 Pc. in Lot.

Lot No. 15—1 Scott International \$2.50 Album new with 1000 varieties stamps 1 Pc. in Lot.

Lot No. 16—1 Imperial Album with 500 Varieties Stamps 1 Pc. in Lot.

Lot No. 17—1 International Album \$1.50 edition containing 1150 varieties stamps 1 Pc in Lot.

Send in your bids at once.

N. B. The editor would be pleased to have subscribers send in stamps for auction sales Will advertise same and only charge 10pc of cash received for the same. Send in such lots by the 1st of every month for that months sale.

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I would like to buy collections of 1000 or more varieties for spot cash. Any one desiring to sell, write me.

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