

SAPPHIRE

The Philatelic Journal of America



An Illustrated
MONTHLY MAGAZINE
IN INTEREST OF STAMP COLLECTING.

EDITED BY
Chas Haviland McKeel

... VOLUME X. ...

PUBLISHED BY

C. H. MEKEEL
STAMP AND PUBLISHING COMPANY,

1007-1009-1011 Locust Street
St. Louis . . . . . Missouri

JULY-DECEMBER, 1893.

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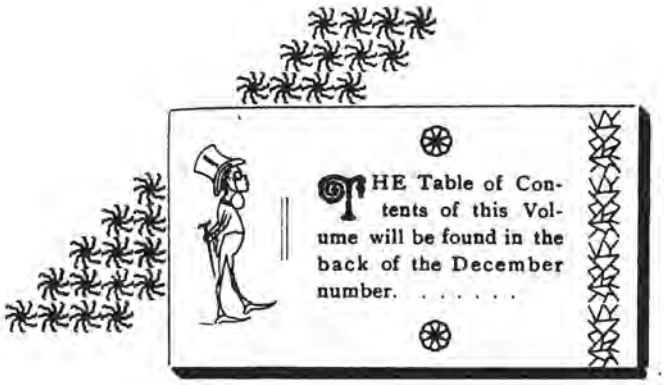

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THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

VOLUME X, NO. 1. JULY, 1893. WHOLE NO. 103.

WITH our tenth volume we have made somewhat of a change in the general style and make-up of the JOURNAL which we hope may be considered in the nature of an improvement. We shall hereafter commence a new volume every six months.

THE best articles from all foreign papers will be translated and published in our columns for the benefit of American philatelists. Home philatelic literary talent will be encouraged by the purchase of articles of merit. We wish to encourage philatelic writers and solicit short and interesting articles and notes.

IN our last number we stated that the series of Mekeel's Postage Stamp Albums could be seen at Booth 44, Cairo Street. We would now inform collectors visiting Chicago that they will find a full line of these albums at P. M. Wolsieffer's, 75 State Street. The Booth in Cairo street was found to be an unsuitable place there being very poor protection to the books from rain, dust, etc.

As to the sale of stamps within the Exposition grounds it was found impossible without robbing the purchaser by charging $1.00 for 25 cents worth of stamps. The heavy percentage on all sales levied by the exposition company and the concessioners. We advise our readers to do their buying outside of the grounds.

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A LONDON Stamp Club is the subject that is agitating some of our friends on the other side just at this time. Mr. Harry Hilckes, of Hilckes, Kirkpatrick & Co., has sent us a large four page circular which contains some of the points of the proposed scheme, which is circulating among collectors and dealers in London and vicinity, and we have no doubt at all but that a successful organization will be evolved from the exertions of the gentlemen who are agitating the matter, and a thoroughly democratic and useful organization may be started in London. Of course the London Philatelic Society is all very well in its place, but it is a little too aristocratic and "high flown" for the majority of collectors, and something is desired more on the style of the German Philatelic Clubs which exist in almost every town in Germany. Something in the way of an Exchange and Club combined will probably be found to be the most successful.

MR. I. A. Mekeel, editor of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, will probably be on the ocean when this paper is mailed. He will be absent several months and will write weekly letters for publication. His address in England is in care of Wm. Brown, 139 Castle St., Salisbury, after September 1st his Paris address in care of the bankers, Monroe & Co., 7 Rue Scribe.

Mr. Mekeel will be glad to make appointments with dealers and collectors with a view to business. He will have a fine stock of rare stamps of all countries for sale for cash and a wholesale stock of good Americans for exchange. As a buyer he will require common stamps in large quantities, scarce U. S. stamps, and entire collections. Parties wishing to make appointments should write to one of the above addresses. He will visit Liverpool, London, Paris, Brussells, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Berlin, Leipsig, Dresden, Vienna, Munich and Geneva.

IN our last number we commented on the fact that Mr. R. C. H. Brock's collection had been placed for sale with the Bogert & Durbin Co., of Philadelphia, and stated that Mr. Gilbert Harrison of Yorkshire, England, had been advised that he would have an opportunity of a private selection from U. S. envlopes before they were offered for sale. It seems this was true in case the collection was to have been sold at auction, but from the July number of Bogert & Durbin circular we learn that the entire collection of U. S. envelopes, and the revenue stamps of the United States, which are divided in three sections, documents, match and medicine and tax stamps, also the collection of U. S. proofs have been sold in their entirety to our leading collector of American stamps, Mr. Hiram E. Deats, of Flemington, N. J. While this will undoubtedly be a disappointment to Mr. Gilbert Harrison, and perhaps other collectors who expected to get pickings from the collections, it is a matter of congratulation to American Philatelists that the

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collection should remain in this country and pass into the possession of such an earnest Philatelist as Mr. Deats. The other portions of Mr. Brock's collection will be sold at public auction during the coming season.

LOOKING over our exchanges we find several new foreign philatelic papers; none of them, however, are of great merit. *El Filatelico del Peru* comes to us from Arequipa, and is an eight-page sheet on cheap newspaper dated the 1st of May. A page and a-half is devoted to reading matter and the balance to announcements.

The *Oporto Philatelist* is a four-page sheet neatly printed on good paper, dated July 1st and published by M. J. Ovalle of Oporto, Portugal.

O Philatelista, series 2, No. 1, June 1st, published by Mr. Faustino A. Martins, of Lisbon, is a large four-page five-column newspaper sheet. Mr. Martins is an extensive dealer in Portugese Colonies, his paper has devoted, considerable space describing his specialties.

Portugal Philatelico, Vol. 1, No. 2, June, is the first one we have seen. It is published by Jose Pinto Castello Branco and Jose P. Taborda Ramos; this is also a large four-page four column newspaper sheet, and like the two preceding, is printed in the Portugese language. It is published in Lisbon.

AS a frontispiece to this volume we present the portrait of Mr. N. W. Chandler of Collinsville, Ills., Treasurer of the American Philatelic Association. Mr. Chandler has been a philatelist for many years and has a general collection, although his specialty has always been envelopes of the U. S., which he collects entire, and upon which he is one of our best authorities, being an intimate friend of Mr. John K. Tiffany one of the authors of a recent work on this subject published under the auspices of the National Society of New York.

Collinsville, Ills., is in Madison County, about one hours ride from St. Louis. Mr. Chandler is one of the prominent citizens of that town, and has held many public offices of honor and trust in connection with the financial interests of that place, as well as being one of the Trustees of the School Board; he is an expert accountant and has from time to time been engaged with leading mercantile houses in St. Louis, retaining, however, his residence in Collinsville. To the old readers of the JOURNAL Mr. Chandler's name will be familiar as Secretary and Treasurer of the Philatelic Publishing Co., a corporation of which Mr. C. H. Mekeel was President, who published this journal for a number of years, and who even now owns the copyright, having leased it for a term of ten years to the present publishers upon a guarantee of 10 per cent. per annum on the capital stock of the Philatelic Publishing Co. The American Philatelic Association could not have selected a better

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or more competent man for the position of Treasurer, for as a financier and accountant it would be hard to find any one who could excell Mr. Chandler, and we have no doubt but that he will be re-elected.

AT this time of the year the American Philatelic Association always comes in for considerable attention in the papers owing to its approaching convention. It meets in Chicago this year on August 15th. The official matter has been included in this number to give outside collectors some idea of its affairs. Every American collector should affiliate himself with this organization which is doing much for phalately in America.

NOTICE the date on the wrapper which your paper comes in, it will tell you when your subscription expired. Renew without delay as all old subscribers whose subscriptions are not paid before August 1st will be dropped.

IN another column will be found an open circular letter to members of the American Philatelic Association on the subject of the *American Philatelist*. The Association cannot afford to publish a paper. It has been the "rat hole" into which the most of the funds of the association has been poured. We offer the Association the free use of such space as they require for the official reports in these columns. We reprint the official matter this month so that members can see how they like it. The attention of thousands of collectors will be called to the Association in this way, and many new members will be the result.

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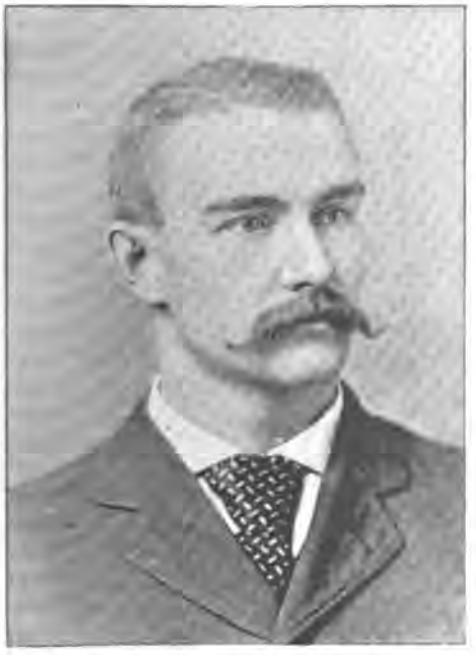
PROMINENT STAMP COLLECTORS.

This is one of the regular monthly features of this paper. We give portraits and sketches of prominent stamp collectors. Advanced collectors are requested to send photographs in exchange with the editor of this journal.

A. B. SLATER, JR., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Mr. A. B. Slater, Jr., is a gentleman who has made a specialty of U. S. stamps, collecting them in blocks of four. Some of our readers know how hard it is to complete a collection of single specimens, and they can easily realize the task Mr. Slater has undertaken, to get a collection in blocks of four. Mr. Slater is personally a very pleasant gentleman, and will be remembered by all who attended the American Philatelic Association Convention at Niagara Falls last year. He stands over six feet in height and is equally well proportioned. He is manager of the Providence Gas Company, and as a gas mechanical expert is known all over the United States. He is also prominently identified with the Naval Reserve Corps of Rhode Island.



A. B. SLATER, Jr., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

J. D. RICE, TRENTON, N. J.

Mr. J. D. Rice, Trenton, N. J., is engaged in the clothing business with his father, and is a well known philatelist, making a specialty of U. S. stamps. He is a great collector of varieties and oddities. Mr. Rice is a member of the literary board of the A. P. A. and one of the contributors to the editorial columns of the *American Philatelist*. He is also



J. D. RICE, TRENTON, N. J.

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a member of a number of Philatelic and other societies. He is quite prominent as a mason, being Past Master of the lodge at Trenton.

EDWARD W. HEUSINGER. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Mr. Edward W. Heusinger, of San Antonio, Texas, is one of the enterprising members of the Alamo City Philatelic Society and an active collector. His collection of stamps and entire postal cards and envelopes consists of upwards of 8,000 varieties. His adhesive postage, U. S. and Mexican revenue stamps are mounted in a series of Mekeel's albums, including the Universal, special U. S. and Mexican Albums. His postal cards and envelopes are kept in a copy of Lohmeyer's Improved Album. Mr. Heusinger is also a collector of natural history specimens, making a specialty of minerals and petrifications.



E. W. HEUSINGER. SAN ANTONIO. TEXAS.

C.A.CAVERSAZZI, CAMPINAS, BRAZIL

We are very glad to see that a number of our foreign readers are taking interest in this department, and we now have the portrait of Sr. Caversazzi, a prominent collector of Brazil. Sr. Caversazzi is a native of Italy, born in Milan, having gone to the Argentine Republic in 1885 and has been located in Brazil since 1889. Like many others Sr. Caversazzi commenced to collect as a boy, but lost sight of his collection between 1880 and 1889, at which time he took it up and now has a very valuable collection. Among others we may mention the two Re-union first issue, which came from private correspondence in his own family. His collection numbers between 10,000 and 10,500 and about 4,000 entire envelopes and cards, all of which were issued prior to December 31st, 1891, since which time he has only completed Brazil, Argentine Republic and Uruguay, these countries being his specialty. His collection of the Italian states is about complete, including the rarer varieties of Tuscany and the Two Sicilies. Sr. Caversazzi is a civil engineer by profession.



C. A. CAVERSAZZI. CAMPINAS. BRAZIL.

FRANCOIS VAN RIET, ANTWERP BELGIUM.

Mr. Francois Van Riet, of Antwerp, Belgium, is another of our correspond-

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FRANCOIS VAN RIET, ANTWERP, BELGIUM.



CH. ROUSSIN, PARIS, FRANCE.



R. HOLLAAR, AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND.



G. F. ELENA DE VILLAFARALD, GENOA, ITALY.

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ents who has favored us with his photograph. He was a collector from 1875 to 1883, when he sold his collection and became a dealer. He is now 29 years of age, and has been for many years a member of the International Dealers Philatelic Club of Berlin.

CH. ROUSSIN, PARIS, FRANCE.

Mr. Ch. Roussin, of Paris, France, is one of the oldest and best known of the French dealers, editor of *La Ami des Timbres* and publisher of several catalogues. Mons. Roussin deals not only in postage but revenue and telegraph stamps. He has a very attractive little shop in the Palais Royal, and a very large clientage of the best class.

R. HOLLAAR, AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND.

Mr. R. Hollaar, of Amsterdam, Holland, is another of our correspondents prominently associated with the philatelic societies of his city, and a collector as well as dealer.

G. T. ELENA DE VILLAFARALD, GENOA, ITALY.

Mr. G. T. Elena de Villafarald, of Genoa, Italy, is a collector and a native of Genoa, being born in 1871. He has been actively engaged in collecting for the past six years, and has a very good collection.



T. M. WEARS, DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

THOMAS MARTIN WEARS, DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

Mr. Thomas Martin Wears, of Dundee, Scotland, was born November 6th, 1861, in Dundee, Scotland, and is a practicing solicitor in that city. He commenced collecting in 1877, and makes a specialty of the British adhesive stamps only. He is quite well known as a contributor to the Philatelic press, and in 1881 he was the regular correspondent of the *Stamp World* of Cincinnati. British notes were at that time quite a departure in philatelic journalism. He is also a collector of philatelic literature and has a library numbering about one hundred bound volumes. He is the author of three Monographs, the Sydney Views, 1884, The History of the Mulready Envelopes, 1887, and Selections of Philatelic Poetry, published in 1889.

We hope more of our readers will send in portraits in exchange with the editor. All the photographs received of course cannot be published but from those received we shall make a selection each month.

We have been assured that this department is appreciated by our readers, as it is interesting to know who the rank and file of the vast army of philatelists are.

MR. STONE, BENEDICT.

We notice in one of the Eastern papers an account of the wedding of Mr. W. C. Stone, of Springfield, the popular editor of the *American Philatelist*, he was married June 28th, to Miss Annie Ripley Osgood of Fryeburg, Maine. The wedding occured at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Elbridge G. Osgood.

Only relatives and immediate friends of the two families were present.

The parlors were beautifully decorated with cut flowers and ferns, roses and laurel predominating.



W. C. STONE.

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STAMPS OF THE PROVINCE OF CORRIENTES.

EXACT DESCRIPTION OF THE COMPLETE SERIES.

Translated from the Spanish "La Estrella Filatelica, by Sr. E. F. Cottilla.

1.—STAMP OF "1 REAL."

First postage stamp. Placed in circulation from 1856 to 1860. Its main features are the effigy of liberty, and the word "Corrientes" in the upper line and "UN REAL M. C." in the lower one.



The color of the paper is blue, inclining to ashy, and upon close examination it will be noticed there is a slight difference in the color and texture. The profiles of the die impressions are clearer in some than in others, and the numbers — a common defect in all the series — reveal the neglect with which the impression was made, as shown in the illustration; very frequently we have seen in the space lying between the stamps, the trace in black ink caused by the head of the screws holding the plate to its wooden base. There is a singular one real stamp: the paper is uniformly oiled, and the ink used so light, that the impression appears to be in blue ink.

2.—STAMP OF "1 REAL, BARRED."

Substituted for the 1 real stamp and commenced to circulate in the year 1860 by decree of February 8.

It is the same 1 real stamp which we have described; although it differs from that, and this is the only difference, by having the words "UN REAL M. C." barred by a pen with black writing ink.

Its nominal value disappeared by such simple expedient, for it was so ordained by the decree already mentioned of February 8, reducing to three cents the nominal value of each stamp. Therefore, and as we shall prove subsequently, this stamp has had the character of "provisional" and in the series has been the first and only one of its kind.

Since then its value was never changed from three cents.

3.—"LIGHT BLUE."

Circulated 1861-3. With this new stamp the *provisional* disappears. The value "un real" was obliterated from the plate, and instead of engraving a new value a blank quadrangle has been left. It is, therefore, the first stamp that appeared *without printed value*, and continued so till its suppression. In the year 1871 another stamp of the same color was in circulation, nicely printed and so similar to the above that we have been unable to discover the least difference and we are inclined to believe it is a remainder forgotten of the issue of 1861.



4.—"LIGHT GREEN."

There is not anything to chronicle about this stamp. It appeared in circulation in January, 1864. It is also called yellowish green or olive green.

5.—"DARK GREEN."

It circulated just prior to the former one in 1864, its color being higher and the paper softer to the touch. It is also called green blue. A pretty variety of color has the name of lemon green.

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6.—"YELLOW."

Circulated since 1867. Owing to the color and transparency of the paper there may be four or six of these stamps showing some difference; but the chief ones deserving attention are those we designate with the colors of straw and orange.

7.—"BLUE."

Circulated since 1871. It is called "very dark blue." It can not be mistaken for the blue stamp, for the paper is thicker; moreover, it is sufficient to see its strong blue color to distinguish it readily.

8.—"ROSE LILAC."

Came out in circulation in 1874. This stamp, as the name indicates, is neither rose nor lilac. It resembles the lilac stamp and the two of rose color. In order to isolate this stamp, we shall give the following recourse: imagine the paper painted rose with numerous lilac dots.

9.—"CRIMSON."

Appeared in the beginning of 1875. It is also known by the name of bright rose and is mistaken with its harmonyious No. 16. The paper is thicker, less transparent and the impression more perfect.

10.—"YELLOW ROSE."

Circulated the latter part of 1875 and the beginning of 1876. The color is very low yellow inclined to pink.

11.—"ROSE."

Commenced to circulate in the intermediate months of 1876. It resembles the stamp of the same name under No. 17; but the paper is heavier, more pink, less transparent, the impression nicer and it also differs in the obliteration.

12.—"MAROON."

Commenced to circulate at the latter part of 1876 till the first months of 1877.

13.—"RED."

Circulated during the same period as the maroon. It shows some similarity to the No. 11 rose, although by a careful observation the light colors of the rose and the dark one of the red will be perceived. There are also some specimens mistaken with the purple No. 15, but the red is more compact, and gummed; besides, it has no violet tinge.



PLATE SHOWING ENTIRE SHEET OF EIGHT VARIETIES.

14.—"LILAC."

Commenced to circulate from the latter part of 1877 to the beginning of 1878. Its light violet color without any other tinge can be perceived immediately. The lilac rose and the purple have some resemblance.

15.—"PURPLE."

Circulated from the latter part of 1878 to the beginning of 1879. Its color is strong violet, and resembles the lilac stamp, although the paper is thicker and slightly resembles "blotting-paper."

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16.—"CRIMSON."

It circulated in an intermediate period of the rose stamp No. 17, in 1880. It is the highest colored stamp of those comprised in the fifth issue. Neither is there another of similar paper or less heavy. Its impression is distinguished for its imperfectness, which can be attributed to the worn plate.

17.—"ROSE."

Circulated from the latter part of 1879 till the suppression of this provincial mail, which was announced in the papers of Corrientes by a notice from the general commissioner of the National Government, under date of September 11, 1880. It resembles No. 11 very much, is badly printed, and was the last stamp issued.

THE EIGHT TYPES OF THE SHEETS — THE GUM — THE INKS TO OBLITERATE — THE DEFECTS OF THE IMPRESSION.

We already know that the plate is formed of eight different types, although similar, and that they are placed in two lines of four and four; however, we shall not argue so much about the non-identity of the eight types, but shall endeavor to place in the hands and eyes of the reader, the instrument enabling him to find the type he is looking for and thus satisfying fully his desire. Therefore, we enumerate the eight types, counting from left to right from 1 to 4 and from 5 to 8 in the second line.

Our auxiliar is a scale accurately graduated down to half *millimetres*.

Measure of the Upper Line of the Stamps.

Type No. 1	1 centimetre	8¼	mm.
Type No. 2	1 "	8	"
Type No. 3	1 "	8½	"
Type No. 4	1 "	8¾	"
Type No. 5	1 "	8	"
Type No. 6	1 "	9	"
Type No. 7	1 "	7¾	"

Measure of the Lower Line.

Type No. 1	1 centimetre	8¾	mm.
Type No. 2	1 "	8	"
Type No. 3	1 "	8¼	"
Type No. 4	1 "	8¼	"
Type No. 5	1 "	8¼	"
Type No. 6	1 "	9	"
Type No. 7	1 "	8	"

Type No. 8 gives equal results in its four lines as No. 2.

From these measurements it will be seen that each two lines of any type gives a different result from the measurement of any of the remaining six types.

But this proceeding is not practicable on all occasions, and could be substituted by exercising the sight to distinguish the eight aspects of the types: the first one, juvenile; the fourth, almost without pupil; the last one, of small letters; and thus by the details of the whole it is possible to show the distinction.

The gumming of the paper was practiced at the office of the general comptroller of the province, although in many cases they were supplied without gum, especially in the Post-Office of the city of Corrientes. In the sheets of thirty-two stamps there will be noticed, although not always, two gummy rows; the sheets of twenty-four stamps have been gummed at one stroke of the brush, and in none has the edge of the paper been smeared by the gum. The sheets have been gummed without uniformity, by hand, flask or brush; at times lightly, heavily or badly spread, very seldom has been lightly and well spread; mostly the gum has been used abundantly and in different grades, and even leaving on the sheets the hairs of the brush.

The inks used for obliterating were of three colors: black, blue and violet. The black was the one most used and the violet the least. The first mentioned was used with stamp and pen, the blue with stamp, and the violet with pen and stamp. They were used at different periods. In the first stamps the black was the only one, and towards the end the violet.

We shall show some irregularities which are really such and state what we know.

In the sheets of thirty-two stamps the two plates of the right are seen printed inversely to the two at the left; and the two upper ones are more to one side than the lower ones.

Type Nos. 5 and 6 of the sheets have altered their place in the plate, and we do not know the cause. In the "un real," "un real barred" and "light blue," type No. 5 has changed place; but from the *light green* to the last stamp circu-

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lated, this type occupies the place of No. 6 and this that of No. 5. Such detail induces us to believe that the "light blue" stamp issued in 1861 is *unique*, and that those of same color which circulated ten years later, must have been some forgotten remainder.

The stamps mentioned are well printed, showing the good condition of the dies when the impression was made.

THE VALUE OF THE STAMPS.

A decree under date of April 23, 1853, prescribed: The correspondence conducted by this mail is post free for the present.

This decree reveals that postage was already paid that year; however, lacking other resolutions more correlative in their dates, we transcribe two resolutions, of great importance in the matter, the contents of which suggest the belief that no impost had been laid on correspondence before the year 1856.

These are the resolutions:

CORRIENTES, February 18, 1856.

The President of the Honorable Permanent Congress, to His Excellency Governor and Capitan General of the Province:

I have the honor to transcribe to you the law which the Honorable Permanent Committee has deemed it well to sanction, in session of the 16th inst.

"The Honorable Permanent Committee, in view of the depleted condition of the Provincial Treasury, and the importance of maintaining the mail that leaves this city weekly for the interior of the Province, the preservation of this medium of easy communication being of general importance, sanction the following:

"1st—There will be an impost for the postage of letters circulated by the provincial mail.

"2nd—The Executive Power is authorized to regulate the tariff.

"Corrientes, February 20, 1856.

"JOSE M. ROLON.
"JUAN F. POISSON.
"WENCESLAO D. COLODRERO."

According to the authorization conferred to the E. P. in Article 2nd of the law sanctioned by the H. P. C. under date of the 15th inst. to regulate the impost for the postage of letters conveyed by the Provincial Mail that leaves weekly for the interior, the E. P. agrees and decrees the following:

Article 1st—From the publication of this decree the Post-Office in this city and its branches in the interior will charge for each letter:

Regular weight.....1 real.
Double weight.....2 reales.
Treble weight.....3 reales.

And thus successively, with the exception of printed matter, which will be post free.

Article 2nd—Mailable matter exceeding one ounce will pay according to the P. O. tariff of this city now established.

Corrientes, February 29, 1856.

WENCESLAO D. COLODRERO.

By decree of February 8, 1860, the value of each stamp was fixed at three cents; and by decree of December 26, 1863, commencing January 1, 1864, the rate of five cents for letters weighing four *adarmes* was established. Newspapers were post free; registering, twenty-five cents. Letters lacking postage were detained and published in the list. By the law under date of February 24, 1864, two cents were charged for letters weighing four *adarmes*, four cents for four to eight *adarmes*, and the others proportionally. The charge for registering was left at twenty-five cents. Books, pamphlets, engravings and all kinds of printing paid five cents per pound, except newspapers, which were post free. The letters from post to post paid twelve cents for each league. The ones lacking postage were detained. By an agreement under date of July 12, 1869, the charge of twenty-five cents for registration of letters and printed matter mentioned in the law of 1864, was ordered to be applied in stamps, besides the corresponding postage. Consequently, by a circular dated in April of that year, the postmasters and justices of the peace were ordered to attach twelve and one-half two-cent stamps for each registration, "while higher values are not issued," demanding receipt on delivery of the pieces. By the law of December 7, 1870, it was established that letters not exceeding four *adarmes* would pay three cents, from four to eight *adarmes* six cents, and thus successively. Books, pamphlets, engravings and all kinds of printing, six cents for each sixteen ounces, with the exception of the newspapers, which were declared post free. Registration was fixed at twenty-five cents. Letters sent from post to post paid besides the ordinary postage, twelve cents for each league. Letters with insufficient postage were detained and immediately published in the list. Considering the preceding statements, we see that the first stamp was issued in 1856, which circulated till the decree of February 8, 1860, which

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left it obsolete, and was the "one real." From this date it was fixed at three cents, continuing till 1864, when it commenced to circulate, valued at five cents, in conformity with the decree of December 26, 1863; although this decree read "to go into effect in 1864," a few days later the law of February 24 was given, fixing the stamp at two cents, without specifiying the date. Henceforward we have no particulars till the law of December 7, 1870, which changed the value to three cents, and once more we are without particulars from this year till 1880, when the stamp was three cents and the P. O. was suppressed.

GRILL VS. EMBOSSING.

There has been a tendency of late years among philatelic cataloguers and writers to do away with the old familiar term "grill," and to use the word "embossing," to designate the small punctures on some of the U. S. and Peruvian stamps. We think it would be much better to stick to the old word as being distinctive and not liable to be misunderstood. An embossed stamp is one like the early Portugals or the U. S. envelope stamps, the same word should not be used to describe the entirely different features of a stamp known as a grill.—*Philatelic Monthly.*

A STAMP FRAUD.

Anchor Stamp Co. is a new name which C. F. Fuelscher, of St. Louis, is using. We have seen one of their price lists in which they advertise advertise U. S. at about 50 per cent. below other dealers; for instance, the Executive set, $12, Justice complete, $12., &c., &c., and as they cannot supply them at this price we would advise our readers not to send money in advance in the opinion of catching a bargain, as you will be greatly dissapointed if you should get the following answer: "Yours with $——— received, but we are sorry that we cannot supply the set of stamps you order, but we enclose a lot of approved sheets and trust that you can select the value for them."—*Post Office.*

Parties who have been defrauded by this party should place the matter in the hands of the Post Office Inspectors.

OFFICIAL U. S. DUE ENVELOPES.

In our last number we illustrated a U. S. 6 cent due envelope that was used in accordance with the Act of Congress approved January 21st, 1862, for the return of letters to the Dead Letter office which also provided for the collection of double postage, the regular rate at that time being 3c, the denomination of the envelope being 6c.

Mr. C. W. Lomler of Portland, Oregon, has sent us two more envlopes of this same class, very similar in design, which appear to be of later date, one of which is a 3c value used for the same purpose, the denomination, however, having been changed owing to an amendment in the provision for return letters made in Act of Congress March 3rd, 1863; this simply provided for the collection of the regular postage instead of double fee as heretofore. The other envelope is of still later date and instead of any denomination is simply marked "Free," the provision having been made for the return free of postage under Act of Congress approved June 12th 1886.

These three envelopes form a very interesting series, all being of the same typographical style as the one illustrated last month, printed in black on manilla paper. The 3c and 6c envelopes at least must be considered of philatelic value as they are issued with a value clearly indicated; the last, however, while interesting in connection with the other two, would simply rank as official stationery.

JOIN THE A. P. A.

Every stamp collector in America should join the American Philatelic Association.

This is an organization calculated to promote the interests of stamp collectors and it should have the encouragement of every one of our readers. Fill up the blank to be found in the back of this number and send it to us and we will supply the necessary references and start you on your way to membership.

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CHRONICLE OF NEW ISSUES.

We are anxious to receive new issues and varieties as they appear, and especially desire each of our foreign subscribers and correspondents to send us information from their locality, that we may mention them as *early* as possible under this heading. Copies of official decrees and circulars in reference to postal changes are particularly desired.

Please address all communications of this character to the Editor of the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA, 1009 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo.

The numerals in parentheses following the names of the countries refer to the page of the JOURNAL containing the previous notice.

ADHESIVES.



BELGIUM. — (IX, 151.) One of our correspondents has kindly sent us the following newspaper clipping about the new Sabbath stamp, which when translated is as follows:

"The following Royal Decree was published yesterday in the *Moniteur*.

A new type of postage stamp shall be issued.

The stamp of 10 centimes and above will bear the head of the King; those of a value inferior to 10c. will bear the coat of arms of His Majesty.

All inscriptions on these stamps shall be in French and in the Flemish languages.

These new stamps shall be sold at their face value.

The stamps of the present type, are, and will remain legal until exhausted.

This Royal decree is accompanied by the following ministerial decree.

Art. 1. The stamps of the new issue shall bear the inscription, 'Ne pas livrer le dimanche—Niet bestellen op zondag.' (Not to be delivered on Sunday.)

The public may either tear this inscription from the stamp before using it, or leave it adhering to the stamp.

The letters bearing that inscription will not be delivered by carriers on Sundays or other legal holidays.

Art. 2. The values and colors of the new stamps have been decided upon as follows:

10 centimes, red.
20 " reseda.
25 " blue.
35 " brown.
50 " bistre.
1 franc, carmine on pale green.
2 francs, lilac on rose.
1 centime, grey.
2 centimes, orange.
5 centimes, green.

Art. 3. The first one of these stamps to be issued will be the 10 centimes, which will be ready for sale June 1, 1893.

Brussels, May 15, 1893.

J. VANDENPEEREBOOM."



BOLIVIA. — (IX, 93.) Upon recent letters from this country we have been somewhat surprised to see what at first appeared to be rank counterfeits of the current 1c. and 5c. stamps, but which are simply a poor lithograph of the same design as the current issue that have been made in La Paz for provisional use. The 1 centavo differs from the cut annexed, in that it has but nine stars below arms, but the 5 centavos has eleven as in our illustration.

Lithographed on white wove paper, perforated.



The revenue stamp has been surcharged in red for postal use in two lines as follows:

PROVISOIRO

1893

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The surcharge appears to have been applied by a hand stamp as it comes in various positions on the stamps.

1 centavos, rose.
5 centavos, light blue.

Revenue used Postally.

5 centavos, blue, *red.*



FIJI.—(IX, 149.) We annex an illustration of the first type of the new stamps, mentioned in our two recent numbers.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—(IX, 150.) It appears that the stamps unsurcharged are still in use, as letters coming from Honolulu are still prepaid in some cases by stamps without the surcharge.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.—(IX, 151.) We annex several illustrations of surcharged journal stamps that have been









chronicled in these columns within the past few months.



SHANGHAI.—(IX, 151.) We annex an illustration of one of the provisionals mentioned last month. Mr. Henry Sylva, of Shanghai, sends us specimens of the ½c. and 1c. stamps, illustrations of which are annexed.





He states that the design in the centre is the arms of the Shanghai Municipality. The balance of the new set will not come to hand before November. The stamps are on watermarked paper that has been used in these stamps recently.

½ cent, orange on black.
1 cent, brown on black.



SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—(IX, 64.) Mr. S. A. Klagsbrun, of Johannesburg, S. A. R., sent us specimens of a new provisional ½ penny stamp, similar in character to the two recent provisionals announced from this country: "Halve-Penny" surcharged in two lines between two bars, the whole being in red on the 2 pence olive.

½ penny on 2 pence olive, *red.*

VENEZULA.—(IX, 151.) A new 25 centimos stamp very much like the U. S. Columbian series has been issued.



The work is by the American Bank Note and Engraving Co., who made the U. S. series.

The picture represents Columbus Discovering the main land in 1898.





The new series has been received complete, and is as follows:

Union Postal Union.

5 centavos, yellow-brown.
10 " blue.
25 " carmine.
50 " brown.
1 bolivar, grey.

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For Inland Postage and Revenue.

5 centavos, grey.
10 " green.
25 " blue.
50 " yellow.
1 bolivar, brown.
3 bolivars, red.
10 " violet.
20 " pale brown.
25 " carmine.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—(IX, 94.) Mr. J. P. Wade of Mount Eliza, calls our attention to the fact that the provisional 1 penny green on 3 pence brown, now comes on the paper watermarked Crown C. A., the first lot having been watermarked Crown C. C.

Watermarked Crown C. C,
One Penny on 3 pence brown, *green*.
Watermarked Crown C. A.
One Penny on 3 pence brown, *green*.

CIRCULAR LETTER

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

Dear Sir: —

Prior to the last convention I announced my platform in regard to the affairs of the association and expressed the belief that we must reduce the dues to the lowest sum that would enable us to pay the expenses of the Association in order to secure a large membership. And I also stated that it was absolutely impossible for the Association to continue an independent publication for the benefit of a membership that is as small as ours, on 50 cts per year with the limited advertising patronage a paper of this kind can attract. The Association has continually run in debt and a large proportion of its gross receipts since its organization have been spent for expenses in connection with its Official Journal.

At the last convention I undertook the publication of the *American Philatelist* for the Association, simply taking in payment the amount received from subscriptions, allowing the Association all it derived from the advertising patronage. This source of revenue has enabled the Literary Board to discharge the balance of their old obligation to the printer for the publication for the year before, so that the association will go into convention for the first time in a number of years without a large indebtedness hanging over it on account of the *American Philatelist*.

The cost of the paper for the past year has been $1,300, and the paid subscriptions received $287.30. With the August number I will have completed my contract with the Association. I did not expect that the paper would pay its expenses, but I did expect that the paper would be able to largely increase its subscription list among the collectors who are not members of the Association, basing my judgment on the fact that I already have a monthly and weekly publication, the circulation of each nearly approaches 10,000, and although three sample editions of the *American Philatelist* have been mailed during the year, numbering in the aggregate 25,000 copies, less than 100 subscribers out of the Association have been secured. This practically demonstrates that the paper is not appreciated by the collectors at large, and if not by the average collector, why should the members be forced to pay 50c a year for a publication that they can just as well get along without?

Our present by-laws provide for $1.00 per year dues and 50c. for the official paper, making the dues practically $1.50 per year. I am in favor of reducing the dues to $1.00 per year, the official matter, such as is printed in the *American Philatelist* each month to be sent to the members by the secretary in the form of a four, six or eight page circular, as the necessities of the case may require. This is all that is necessary, and it will be folly for the Association to again undertake the burden of conducting a periodical.

I further propose as a possible solution to give free of expense space in the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA for the official matter monthly, and to print from the type so used in the journal circulars for the use of the secretary to mail to each member free of charge. This would not place any member of the Association under any obligations to subscribe to the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA, as the official matter would be sent to him monthly by the secretary in the separate form of a circular. The publication of the official matter in this manner would bring it before 25,000 different stamp collectors during the year, and could not help but be of great service in advertising the Association as a means of increasing its membership.

Respectfully submitted,

C. H. MEKEEL.

One of the charter members and a member of the Organizing Committe of the American Philatelic Association.

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NOTES AND CLIPPINGS.

CONCERNING STAMPS IN GENERAL, COUNTERFEITS, REPRINTS, ODDITIES AND NEW DISCOVERIES.

Under this head we shall give the latest information regarding counterfeits, reprints and "fakes" that may turn up. We will also record oddities, resuscitations and any matters of interest relating to stamps not properly classified under the "Chronicle of New Issues" We will also answer any questions sent us on these subjects, and give detailed descriptions and illustrations when practicable. Information and contributions are especially requested.

BOLIVIA.



The stamps represented by the above illustration have turned out to be absolute forgeries; or rather, as one cannot say there is a forgery of a stamp that has never existed, they are bogus labels altogether. As far as we can gather, the history of the stamps is as follows:

The first intimation of them, we believe, was at the Paris Philatelic Exhibition of last year. A frame was exhibited there containing these stamps, and exhibited in the name of the Bolivian Government. This alone was strong presumptive evidence that they were absolutely genuine, but we are able to establish beyond a doubt, by the aid of Monsieur J. B. Moans and Messrs. T. Buhl & Co., that they are absolutely bogus. The Bolivian Legation in Paris deny any knowledge of such stamps, and there is no doubt that the man who sold them, namely, Mr. R. Moens, of Paris, entirely originated and carried out this bold swindle. One fact that led us to have some additional faith in these stamps was, that on April 5th last we received from Bolivia a parcel of them supposed to be sent us in the ordinary way to be exchanged for other sets or packets. These copies had various postmarks; but a peculiar fact was, that the envelope itself was franked with the current issue of Bolivia rouletted, also that from the date of the letter we found that it had been five months on the journey. There appears to be no doubt that it was written in France, and sent out to Bolivia to be posted to us. R. Moens must have dated it at the time he wrote it without thinking. Our esteemed *confrere*, Monsieur Moens, of Brussels, made a special journey to Paris on this case, and after full investigatiou he placed the matter in the hands of Mons. André Delanney, advocate, 51 Rue St. Anne, Paris, and he was successful in getting back the amount he had paid We have placed the matter in the hands of the same gentleman, and trust we shall be able to obtain the greater part of the £80 paid for the stamps we bought from R. Moens. Possibly by next month we shall be able to give our readers more information on this subject. In the meantime, however, we wish to state that we shall be glad to receive back immediately from all those of our customers who purchased any of these stamps from us the full series bought, with just a note of the price paid to us, which we shall immediately return. We shall be glad if all letters in connection with this matter are sent in a separate envelope, and apart from any other business, so that we may make use of such letters to show to what extent we have been swindled. Letters containing these stamps should be marked in the bottom left-hand corner

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with the word "Bolivia," and we hope to receive all returns as quickly as possiple, so that we may go on and complete our case. In conclusion, we would point out that we think that some slight care should have been taken by the Committee of the Paris Exhibition to ascertain that the stamps were a *bona fide* Government exhibit.

We consider that this is the cleverest swindle that has been perpetrated on the philatelic public since that arch-swindler Van Dyck palmed off on many dealers and collectors the reprints of New South Wales.—*Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal.*

COSTA RICA.



The Costa Rica stamp, 5 c. on ½ rl. (same type as the 2 c. on ½ rl.), is a rank fraud. We notice that some firms with a reputation to lose are selling them. The genuine are always surcharged "5 cts. U. P. U." in three lines. Those bearing the surcharge "Dos cts.," are also questionable.—*The Philatelic Monthly.*

The above stamp is listed No. 12 in Scott's 53rd Edition Catalogue.

This "new variety" was added in the Scott Stamp and Coin Co.'s 52nd edition catalogue, shortly after a dark complected individual from Costa Rica had peddled a lot around New York where no one would buy because they were not catalogued or known.

He finaly found a purchaser who, it is fair to suppose, caused them to be inserted in the "Standard" catalogue, which catalogue is singularly used with another cover by the publishers of the paper who openly condemn the stamp listed therein.

MORAL. We must have a *clean* catalogue as the standard in the U. S. Weed out the "rot" and classify correctly all legitimate stamps.

UNITED STATES.

A RE-ENGRAVED DIE OF THE U. S. 30C. BLACK OF 1872.

The attention of the philatelic world is called to an apparent die variety in United States stamps, which has thus far escaped notice. It is the 30c. black, 1872, re-engraved. The altered die was probably issued in 1882, at the time of the appearance of the changed die of the 1, 3, 6 and 10 cent value. It may be distinguished at a glance from the first die by the heavy shading under the scroll containing the words "thirty cents." Another difference, more striking still, is that the lined background above the head is of crossed lines, instead of ruled parallel lines, as in the first. In fact all the lines of the die are cleaner cut and more strongly brought out.

It may be possible that the whole set, except the 7, 12 and 24 cents, which were withdrawn from use before the other values, have been similarly treated. Lack of material prevented me from making a further investigation of the matter. Should my surmise prove correct there would then be a set of re-engraved dies of the following denominations: 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 15, 30 and 90 cents. —A. GREENBAUM, W. P. U. in *Filatelic Facts and Fallacies.*

MEXICO.



Mr. F. DeCoppet informs us that he has found an unknown error in a large lot of common Mexican stamps of 1861, ½ real on rose paper (same color as the two reals). As this lot of stamps in which it was found is well known to us, as we examined the same personally and found that all the stamps had been very finely assorted, even the 1872 issue papel selados were separated; and a party which looks so carefully over his stock to assort even the commonest kinds could not possibly leave a stamp like this in a common lot, and this leads us to the opinion that this stamp has been mixed in to give it the appearance at present of being genuine, so that more can be placed on the market later on, and as there is too much swindle business done at present in Mexico, we must warn collectors for any new discoveries of this country.—*Post Office.*

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THE STAMPS OF SWITZERLAND.

1843-1854.

BY FREIHERR C. VON GIRSEWALD.

Translated from the German in Postwertzeichen-Kunde, by Prof. G. Raymond.

On March 1st, 1893, 50 years have passed since Switzerland issued her first postage stamp, and that country is the only Continental one that can look back with pride on a 50 years existence of its stamps. Since that time postal affairs throughout the globe as well as in Switzerland have developed in a most astounding manner which, however, is well known to every body. The most interesting period of that half century with regard to Swiss stamps is without doubt the first decade from 1843 to 1854, during which time only a few cantons were issuing stamps, after which followed the Federal issues. The Swiss cantonal stamps and their immediate successors are among the most interesting philatelic curiosities; but although from the very first they were much sought after by collectors, yet very little was known about them. A consequence of this ignorance was that, until 1878, only very few collectors were capable to distinguish a genuine stamp from a counterfeit, so that very many counterfeits were found in otherwise quite fine collections. The story is told of the members of a certain German Philatelic Club who were in the habit of comparing all their Swiss cantonal stamps with those of their President, in order to be sure of their genuineness. One fine day the President discovered that every one of his Swiss stamps was a counterfeit. Our readers may imagine the disgust of the members. It is to Mr. Adolph Schultz of Zurich, that we owe the first serious work on these stamps. He noted the difference of type, and, after much trouble, he succeeded in bringing to light the correct composition of the various sheets. His history of the Swiss cantonal stamps, published by him in 1878, was taken as a basis by all later authors who wrote on that subject. Another very useful work on Swiss Cantonal Stamps and their Counterfeits was published three years ago in Lausanne by Mr. de Reuterskiold. Mr. Pferminger, of St. Gall has published a number of valuable plates containing careful photographs of the stamps, and lastly a handbook published by Mr. H. Hirchhofer, has thrown many new lights upon this dark and difficult subject.

Yet, in spite of all these good works, it is still difficult for a collector, in the presence of so many counterfeits of early or late origin, to distinguish a good stamp from a bad one.

In the following work we shall endeavor to note all characteristics by which a genuine stamp may be recognized. These marks consist mostly in little particularities of the design, and I shall not weary the reader with a description of the numerous counterfeits. Besides these recognizing marks, the cancellation stamps bear a prominent part in these stamps, as they usually have been much less successfully imitated than the postage stamps themselves. The stamp of the years 1843-1854 may be divided into three classes.

1. The Cantonal Stamps having course in their respective cantons.

2. The Federal District Stamps of

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the transitien period, in course through Switzerland.

3. The final issue in postage Stamps uniform throughout Switzerland.

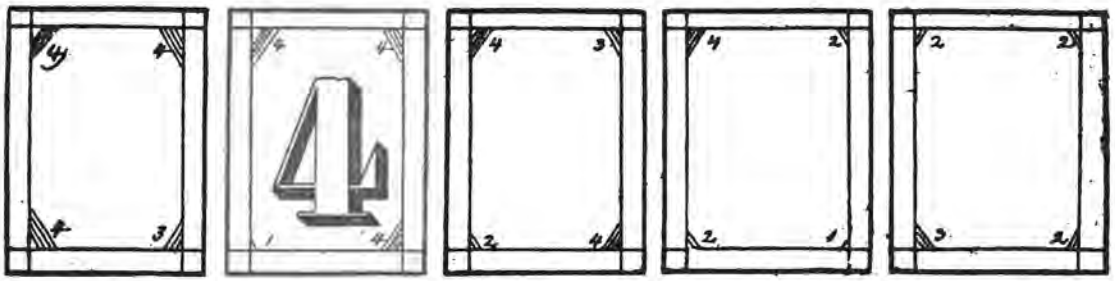
I. The Cantonal Stamps, A. Canton of Zurich. B. Canton of Geneva. C. Canton of Bale (city).

A. Canton of Zurich.

March, 1843.

1. 4 Rappen, (Local Tax) five types, black.
2. 6 Rappen, (Cantonal Tax) five types, black.

The background of these stamps consists of black groups of lines, 4 lines making a group and intersecting each other diagonally. The whole stamp moreover is surcharged with red lines running either horizontally or vertically, if counted, one will find 15 double and 15 simple lines per each square Centimeter. Each value was printed in double sheets of 50 stamps, 5 stamps to each horizontal row, and these 5 stamps are of 5 different types.



No. I. No. II. No. III. No. IV. No. V.

In order to be able to recognize the genuineness of these stamps of Zurich, which have been so extensively counterfeited, it is necessary to be perfectly familiar with their different types; one can then decide whether his specimen belongs to one of the five known types or not.

The designs of the large figures, and the inscriptions. especially their position with regard to the lines in the background, offer differences, but these are not easy to distinguish. The best way to recognize these stamps is by counting with the aid of a microscope the diagonal lines which are to be found in the four corners of the inside division of the stamp.

As can be seen in our illustration, type I. has four lines in each corner except in the lower right, which has three only. Type II. has four lines in each corner but in the lower left corner one line of a new group of lines is already visible. It will be easy to tell from our illustration how the lines stand in the three other types. We will notice, however, that in the third type there may be a little doubt as to whether the lower left corner has one or two lines. I have adopted two, because these are distinctly visible in unused specimens. Type II. shows another remarkable difference. The upper line of the figure 4 is not straight but has an indentation, as can be seen in the enlarged 4 annexed.



Between the words "Local" and "Taxe" three is a distinct hyphen which must never be wanting. The arabesques which ornament the edges are irregular; in the counterfeits they are larger than in the originals; on each side 6½ half circles can be counted; on the left side the half circle is above and on the right side below. The paper is yellowish-white and somewhat rough. In the counterfeits the paper is whiter, and has a glazed appearance.

Even used specimens may be recognized by the number of their corner lines. The best imitation which I have seen so far is a counterfeit of Type V., in which the corner lines are correctly grouped, but the hyphen is wanting between "Local" and "Taxe." Those stamps which bear in the four corners

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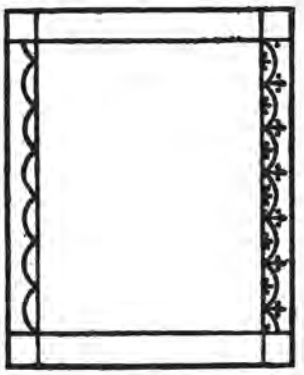
the divided date 1, 8, 4, 3, are of course counterfeits. Another difference is that



Types 4 and 5 are 1 mm. broader than the others.

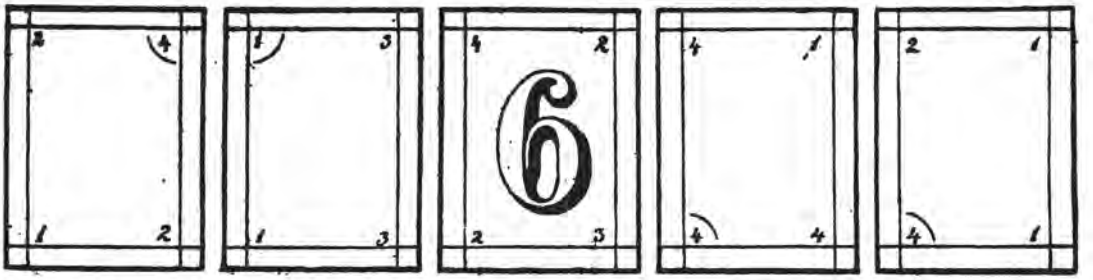
2. 6 Rappen—Cantonal-Taxe.

In this value also the different types may be recognized by the following scheme, and the genuineness of a stamp be told by them.

Type II is the only one in which a period appears after the word Zurich.

The hyphen between "Local" and "Taxe" must never be missing. The paper is the same as in the 4 rappen stamp; the date appears on counterfeits alone.





No. I. No. II. No. III. No. IV. No V.

We will notice, however, that in some stamps not very clearly printed, the lines are not always easily counted; thus type I may show 3 lines instead of 4 in the upper right corner; type II, 4 lines instead of 1 in the upper left corner; type 4, 3 instead of 4 in the lower left corner, and type 5, 3 instead of 4 in the same place; these doubtful corners are enclosed in a parenthesis in our illustration.

As a special mark type I has in the upper right corner the two middle lines very close to one another, and in the second group, the fourth line, the longest one appears sometimes as two lines, or as a line of double thickness.

Types IV and V are also broader than the other three, but the difference is only ½ mm.

The 4 and 6 rappen stamps are 22 mm. high; in the 4 rappen types I, II, III, are 17.5 mm. broad, and types IV, V, 18.5 mm. In the 6 rappen stamp, types I, II, III, are 18 mm. broad, types IV and V, 18.5 mm.

The red line surcharge, which can be seen on both values, consists in perpendicular or horizontal lines without any special design; the horizontal lines are very rare with the 4 rappen; it is just the reverse with the Zurich 6 rappen.

The meaning of the inscriptions "Zurich 4 rp. Local Taxe," and "Zurich

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VI rp. Cantonal Taxe shows their use; the first were to be used for city correspondence, the latter for the canton; the franking was limited to the Canton of Zürich.

This design was used as cancellation mark. It resembles closely the English one. Those stamps canceled in the city of Zurich had the mark printed in red ink; those canceled outside the city had it in black. The red cancellation is by far the most common one; the genuine mark is of a bloodred color; in the counterfeits it is more of a lilac shade and only a small part is ever visible on a stamp.

Occasionally this mark appears in blue; then we find stamps, bearing square and round local stamps with PP. and black lines; these latter stamps are those which were used after 1849; the 4 rp. represents then the value of 2½ rp. and the 6 rp. that of 2x2½ rp. Two specimens of the Zurich IV and Zurich VI hanging together are very rare; there are a few instances in which a Zurich IV and a Zurich IV cut in two were accepted by the post office as a 6 rp. franking.

Line surcharges are met with, but they are no rarities; the wanting of them is to be ascribed to chemical influence; still it is also possible that a whole sheet was placed on sale before it had received its surcharge; these stamps, unused, are mostly very poorly printed, which leads me to believe that they were only essays.

B. Canton of Geneva.

October, 1843.
1. 5+5c, dark yellow-green and black.

July (?), 1845.
2. 5c, yellowish green. Small eagle.

January, 1847.
3. 5c, yellowish green. Large eagle.

December, 1848.
4. 5c, dark green. Large eagle.
1. 5+5, dark yellowish green and black, the so-called "Double-Geneva."

This latter stamp, consisting of two 5c stamps was intended for postage inside the Canton of Geneva, which is shown by the upper inscription which runs across the top of both halves; each separate half could be used for city postage; each half thereof has underneath the inscription "Local." This double stamp is one of the rarest Swiss stamps and is much sought after especially on a whole envelope. We frequently find two single halves made into one double stamp; this counterfeit betrays itself by its two cancellation marks, while the genuine double stamp bears but one. We also find double stamps with a cut reaching as far as the upper inscription; this comes from the fact that the postal clerks, in order the quicker to serve their clients, cut these stamps beforehand to sell them as distinct halves but also sold them as doubles when called for.

To recognize a double stamp as genuine, the following points must be borne in mind; they can be clearly seen in our enlarged illustration.



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1. The left stamp is 0.7 mm. narrower than the right one.

2. The scroll bearing the inscription and situated above the coat of arms touches the right framing line of the right stamp. The other end of the scroll stops considerably short of the same line of the left stamp.

3. The inscriptions "Poste de Genève" are different in both stamps, the "d" especially being quite different; in the left half this "d" looks like a "1," the top touches the frame line ($\overline{d}$) and the ray of the star of the design barely touches this word; on the right stamp the "d" is formed regularly and there is a space between it and the frame line ($\overline{d}$). There is a period after the word Genève only in the right half.
In this same right half, the initial letter "G" touches the frame line, while it does not do this in the left half.

4. The crown of the left stamp is farther down the neck of the eagle than in the right. On the right stamp one can notice one dot between the wings and feet of the bird, while on the left half three such dots are visible.

5. We can count eleven vertical lines in both coat of arms with the key; on the right half, these lines are parallel; on the left they are not so regular. In fact, the first one, on the left of the observer reaches below the coat of arms.

6. The left scroll with the inscription "Post Tenebras Lux" is more curved than the right one, leaving in consequence a broader space between it and the framing line.

7. It is important to notice that both eagles touch the coat of arms with the end of their wings. They do not do so in counterfeits.

8. But the best way to tell the genuineness of a double Geneva is by observing the frame lines of both halves. We can notice a thicker outer and a thinner inner line. The first thin vertical line on the left touches the thick horizontal line above and below. The last thin vertical line on the right touches the thick horizontal line above only. In the right half stamp a small part of the inner frame line is missing, so that an opening is visible.

None of the counterfeits give the lines correctly. One sort of counterfeit is very easily recognized by its incorrect dark green color; another one is far more dangerous; it is a very excellent imitation, only line No. 8 does not touch the frame line as it should, and the wings of the eagle do not reach to the coat of arms.

The right as well as the left half were used separately as postage, and have a place in collections just as well as the Mecklenburg Schwerin 4x4 stamp, which is made up of four others. But the "double-Genevas" made of two right on two left Geneva stamps should simply be classified among oddities.



The cancellation mark is in most cases a rosette stamp in red color, very similar to the Zürich mark, but smaller; although various other cancellation marks occur we illustrate here the rosette one only. In counterfeits the larger Zürich marks have frequently been used; but lately this error has been avoided and counterfeit Geneva stamps have been produced which are dangerously similar to the originals.

(To be continued.)

BAD ACCOUNTS.

The following accounts are hereby publicly advertised for sale for the good of the trade:

Anheisser, J. H., Dussendorf, Germany..	$ 50 77
Bishop, W. F., LaGrange, Ill....	18 57
Crockett, D. B., Newark, N. J.....	6 50
Daehn, Hugo, Hamburg.....	77 55
Darling, H. B., alias Model Stamp Co., Valparaiso, Ind., now of LaPorte, Ind.	32 00
Dwork, A. V., Geneva, Neb.....	5 00
Foster, Forman A., Georgetown, Br. Guiana	16 59
Gurnsey, H. H., New Haven, Conn.....	47 15
Haginstein & Schereschewsky, Paris. France.....	48 80
Harrison & Son, London.....	15 60
Hoosier Stamp Co , Indianapolis, Ind...	3 50
Lundy, F. G. C., London, Eng.....	6 85
Schmidt & Co., Paris, France.....	24 87
Schrieber & Co , Wm., Cape Town, South Africa (£7 3sh 13d).....	35 00
Stohmann, Richrrd, Loschwitz, Germany	17 00
Story, B. F., Springfield, Mass.....	7 50
Wiebe, E. H., Auenos Ayres, Argentine..	103 74
Wilber & Co., A. B., White Gravel, Pa..	13 50
Wilby, Wilson, Weston, Ont.....	5 00
Weisz, A., Budapesth, Austria.....	75 03

Several accounts having been paid are omitted.

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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

(*Organized Sept. 14, 1886. Incorporated Jan. 20, 1892.*)

President, JOHN K. TIFFANY, Rooms, 1, 2 and 3, 417 Pine St., St. Louis Mo.

Vice-President, W. C. VAN DERLIP, Box 3416, Boston, Mass.

Secretary, MILLARD F. WALTON, Lock Box 38, Philadelphia, Pa.

Treasurer, N. W. CHANDLER, Collinsville, Ill.

International Sec'y. JOS. RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.

Superintendent of Sales and Exchanges, R. F. ALBRECHT, 90 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

Superintendent of International Sales and Exchanges, H. FLACHSKAMM, 1115 S. 9th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Literary Exchange Superintendent, DR. GEORGE N. CAMPBELL, Hopkinsville, Ky.

Counterfeit Detector, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

Examiner of Exchange, R. WUESTHOFF, Germania Bank, New York.

First Purchasing Agent, C. WITT, 311 E. 86th St., New York City.

Auction Agents, New York City, J. W. SCOTT, 161 Fulton St., New York City.

Auction Agent, Chicago, Ill., S. B. BRADT, 132 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Auction Agent, San Francisco, Cal., WM. E. LOY, 423 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal.

Collecting Agent, J. ARTHUR WAINWRIGHT, Northampton, Mass.

Librarian, H. E. DEATS, Flemington, N. J.

Board of Trustees, GEO. H. WATSON, Elizabeth, N. J., HENRY CLOTZ, Box 3489, New York, N. Y., G. B. CALMAN, 299 Pearl St., New York, N. Y.

Literary Board, WM. C. STONE, Editor-in-Chief, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.; Manager, SAMUEL LELAND, Chicago, Ill.; Assistant Editors, A. R. ROGERS, 75 Madison Lane, New York City; J. D. RICE, Trenton, N. J.; C. A. HOBBS, Watertown, Mass.

Resident Vice-Presidents, P. M. WOLSIEFFER, Chicago, Ill.; E. DOEBLIN, Allegheny, Pa.; WM. E. LOY, San Francisco, Cal.; C. H. MEKEEL, St. Louis, Mo.; IULIUS ADENAW, New York City.

PRESIDENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

To the Members of the American Philatelic Association:

GENTLEMEN:—The Eighth Annual Convention of our Association was appointed by the last convention to be held in the city of Chicago at such time and place as should be determined by the President within 30 days of August 1st, 1893. The President was also requested to appoint the Committee of Arrangements on or about the 1st of January, 1893.

In accordance with these resolutions the President appointed as a Committee of Arrangements the Chicago Branch of the A. P. A., and upon a full consideration of the subject with them has decided with the Eighth Annual Convention will be called to order on Tuesday morning, August 15th, at 10 o'clock A. M., promptly, at Vincennes Hall, near the corner of Cottage Grove Avenue and Thirty-fifth street, in the city of Chicago.

The Committee on Arrangements have appointed Messrs. P. M. Wolsieffer, 75 State St., S. B. Bradt, 155 Washington St., and C. E. Severn as a sub-Committee on Information who will cheerfully answer any requests for information, arrange for rooms for members, etc.

You will have received or will receive nearly at the same time with this number of the *American Philatelist*, from the Secretary the approved forms of blanks, proxies and ballots with the necessary envelope for enclosing the ballot, and it may be of assistance to you to recall to your attention:

First. That you are only entitled to vote in case you are a stockholder and have paid your dues in full.

Second. That your ballot must be in the form of the officially approved blank, though not necessarily on the blank furnished you and must be enclosed in a sealed envelope marked ballot, and reach the Committee on Credentials before noon of the 15th day of August, 1893, at Chicago.

Third. That if you choose to leave the casting of your ballot to your proxy, you have only to fill out the form prepared but if you cast a ballot yourself it will be counted and your proxy will not be allowed to vote.

Fourth. That in case you cast a ballot yourself it would be better to strike out the clause in the form of proxy giving that power to your representative.

The success of the plan adopted last year by the Board of asking for suggestions for the appointative officers encourages us to express a hope that members will this year respond more generally to the request, as several very important offices will doubtless be surrendered by the present incumbents.

In this connection the President desires to say that it is his sincere wish that you should choose some one else to fill the office which your kind intentions have selected him to hold for the past seven years. We may congratulate ourselves, we think, that our Association is now on a firm foundation, with a membership nearly approaching the full number it has ever had, duly incorporated, with an invested capital that will before many years yield an income that will make necessary dues largely nominal and a spirit of good feeling in our ranks that gives bright promises for the future. It is therefore the opportunity for you to select as your chief officer some one who can devote more time and display more energy in advancing your interests.

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Without desiring in any way to control the action of the Convention, the President would suggest that when we meet on the15th of August, as soon as the preliminary organizaiion is effected we should at once listen to the official reports instead of losing the day by adjourning. As these reports go as a matter of course to the proper committees it does not seem necessary to adjourn as no vote will be necessary. The Committee on Credentials will probably be able to report by the time of the reading of the reports of officers is finished and we can then adjourn until the next day or later, and the committees be ready to report at the subsequent meeting so that members will have more time at their command for seeing the great attraction.

There are several important matters which will come up for consideration. The By-laws regulating the duties of the Secretary and Treasurer require some modifications to divide their respective work more evenly and make our financial system less cumbersome.

Arrangements will have to be made for continuing our official publication as the present contract expires with the year.

The Trustees will also probably suggest some important changes and several members desire to put other important matters before you for consideration. Numerous visiting collectors will in all probability be in Chicago at the time of our Convention, and kindred organizations will hold their meetings about the same time, the various exhibitions of stamps in different parts of the Columbian Exposition are all especial attractions to the collector, but the Great Exposition itself is the opportunity of a life time and should bring you to Chicago without fail.

Let us gather in force then and hope to strengthen the friendship that we wish to exist among all collectors. Yours fraternally,

JOHN K. TIFFANY, President.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

JUNE, 1893.

OBITUARY.

It is with deep regret I announce the death on July 3, 1893, of W. M. Biddle, Pittsburgh, Pa., a member of our Association and The Twin City Philatelic Society. His death will make a gap hard to be filled amongst our Pittsburgh brethren where he was active philatelically and generally beloved.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

John N. Luff, 515 Taylor st, San Francisco, Cal.

Carrington C. Bacon, Imboden, Lawrence Co., Arkansas.

George A. Miller, Chico, Cal.

John J. Cole, Jr., 4023 Westminster Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

NEW STOCKHOLDERS AND NEW FOREIGN MEMBERS.

479. KRESS, CHARLES, 178 Bridge st., Cleveland, O.
480. BEANS, E. B, Fallsington, Pa.
481. JESSE, MAX E. Box 620, San Antonio, Tex.
482. STOCKWELL. N. P., Painesville, Ohio
483. WITHROW, WALTER A., Earl Park, Indiana.
484. FENWICK, LAURA A., Washington, D. C.
485. VOETTER, F. W., 43 Washington St., Allegheny, Pa
486. KRAUTH, C. P., 339 44th st., Pittsburgh, Pa.
487. MAITRET, MAX, 165 E. 90th st., N. Y. City.
488. KAUFMAN, GEORGE, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
489. LOVELL, J. MARKLAND, Demerara, B. G.
490. JACOBS, HEINRICH, Hainernez Villa, Carlotta, Wiesbaden, Germany.
491. ALDRICH, J. D., 89 College Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
492. MILLER, J. C., Coal Valley, Pa.

NEW MEMBERS.

MCDONALD, REV, C. D., Grafton, N. D.

BROTZE, EDWARD F., 125 W. Commerce street, San Antonio, Tex.

MUTCH, LEANDER H., Houlton, Maine.

STEIN, S. G., M.D., Muscatine, Ia.

WILCOX, HORACE W., 77 Hough avenue, Cleveland, O.

TUCKER, JAMES E., 100 Trumbull street, Hartford, Conn.

BURDEN, W., 5 East 26th street, New York City.

HAGENSICK, A. C., Elkader, Ia.

WELSH, J. C., 120 Sansome street, San Francisco, Cal.

BEARD, JOE F., Muscatine, Ia.

ANDREEN, OSCAR, Lexington. Mo.

MCCULLOUGH, WILLIAM J., 124 W. Third street, Davenport, Iowa.

MCCLAIN, J. H., Box 59, Bellaire, Ohio.

HOWARD, JOHN A., Dahlonega, Ga.

DUNKHORST, H. F., 1105 7th st., N. W. Washington, D. C.

DEMLAND, WM. 220 S. Main st., Findlay, O.

HOWELL, H. D. JR., Middletown, Del.

COHEN, GEORGE, Box 73 P. O., 18th and Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

All the above will be entitled to Stockholders, numbers as soon as they have qualified by remitting to Secretary amount due on application.

APPLICATIONS.

SMITH, ARTHUR C., Lexington, Ky.
References: C. H Mekeel, George N. Campbell.

SMITH, FRANK L., Lexington, Ky.
References: C. H. Mekeel, George N. Campbell.

LANG, LEWIS M., 513 McMechen St., Baltimore, Md.
References: Walter A. Withrow, Wm. Nicklas, Jr.
Guarantor; Jerome Lang.

COE, W. S., 595 Webster Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Reference: E. Doeblin, Geo. W. Rode.

BENJAMIN, WILLIAM, 12 Sixth St., Fond du Lac, Wis.
References: George C. McCullough, P. M. Wolsieffer.
Guarantor: V. L. Benjamin.

TUTHILL. LUTHER B, South Creek, Beaufort Co. N. C.
References: Henry Gremmel, Charles. W. Grevning.

SCHIFF, ALBERT, 462 W. 44th st., New York City.
References: A R. Rogers, M. F. Walton.
Guarantor: Dr. J. O——, 222 Greene st., N. Y. City.

JACOBSEN. ALFRED L., 356½ Prospect Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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References: A. R. Rogers, Millard F. Walton.
Guarantor: H. F. Bogart.

MAN, ROBERT I., Mankato, Minnesota.
References: A. R. Rogers, Millard F. Walton.
Guarantor: R. E. Brown.

GREUSEL, SYLVESTER C., JR., Lock Box 35, Hastings, Mich.
References: G. D. Mekeel, I. A. Mekeel.
Guarantor: *his father*, Sylvester Greusel.

GROVE, E. M., 48 st. and A. V. Ry., Allegheny, Pa.
References: E. Doeblin, C. P. Krauth.

FRICK, GEORGE, 513 Sheridan ave., Pittsburgh, E. E. Pa.
References: E. Doeblin, C. W. Kirk.

FOWLER, HENRY ADES, 29 Shannon st., Toronto, Canada.
References: W. H. Brouse, Edward Y. Parker.
Guarantor; Joseph Ades Fowler, C. E.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

June 1 to June 30th.

	STOCK.	DUES
A. L. Johnson		$1 00
R. I. Man		1 00
E. B. Beans		1 00
Max E. Jesse	$1 00	1 00
S. D. Greusell Jr.		1 00
Geo. Tuck		1 00
E. M. Grove		1 00
H. Ades Fowler		1 00
A. C. Smith		1 00
F. L. Smith		1 00
L. M. Lang		1 00
R. I. Man	1 00	08
F. A. Perry	1 00	1 00
Wm. S. Coe		1 00
Wm. Benjamin		1 00
Chas. Kress	1 00	
N. R. Stockwell	1 00	
W. A. Withow	1 00	
Miss Laura A. Ferwick	1 00	
Thos. W. Voetter	1 00	
C P. Krauth	1 00	
Max Maitret	1 00	
	10 00	14 08
Expenses, Postage		1 98
Remitted to Treasurer		24 08

MILLARD F. WALTON.

A WELCOME TO PHILATELISTS.

At the regular meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society, held July 6, by unanimous consent the Secretary was instructed to inform all visiting philatelists, through the columns of the *American Philatelist*, or by any means at his command, that the room of the Chicago Society, 136 Wabash Ave., adjoining Cobb's Library and the Western Stamp and Coin Co., will be open each day to visitors. There will be here an excellent opportunity for writing, reading and social meeting, and it is hoped that all will feel free to make use of the room. Frequently members of the Chicago Society will be in attendance. It makes no difference what your society is. All are welcome.

C. E. SEVERN, Secretary,
448 Racine Ave.

NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICERS.

The following names have been received from various sources as nominees for the coming election:

FOR DIRECTORS.

President.

John K. Tiffany, of Missouri.
Chas. H. Mekeel, of Missouri.
H. E. Deats, of New Jersey.

Vice-President.

W. C. Vanderlip, of Massachusetts.
Gustave J. Luhn, of South Carolina.
Frank S. Stiles, of Pennsylvania.
C. H. Mekeel, of Missouri.

Secretary.

Millard F. Walton, of Pennsylvania.
William C. Stone, of Massachusetts
Alvah Davison, of New York.

Treasurer.

N. W. Chandler, of Illinois.
V. Gurdji, of Texas.

International Secretary.

Joseph Rechert, of New Jersey.
Henry Clotz, of New York.
E. Doeblin, of Pennsylvania.
P. M. Wolsieffer, of Illinois.

Trustees.

Joseph Rechert, of New York.
G. B. Calman, of New York.
A. R. Rogers, of New York.
Geo. H. Watson, of New York.
Henry Clotz, of New York.
G. B. Calman, of New York.
Geo. H. Watson, of New York.
J. O. Hobby, of New York.
G. B. Calman, of New York.
P. M. Wolsieffer, of Illinois.
J. H. Huber, of Illinois.
C. D. Reimers, of Illinois.

The following was received by telegram:

President.

H. E. Deats, of New Jersey.

Vice-President.

C. H. Mekeel, of Missouri.

Secretary.

Alvah Davison, of New York.

Treasurer.

V. Gurdji, of Texas.

Int. Secretary.

E. Doeblin, of Pennsylvania.

Trustees.

P. M. Wolsieffer, of Illinois.
J. H. Huber, of Illinois.
C. D. Reimers, of Illinois.

New York Committee, by Rogers, July 5th, 1893.

Amendment to Constitution.

I wish to make the following amendment to the A. P. A. Constitution.

That the officers of the A. P. A. be changed every year. I think new life will be what we need. A. R. ROGERS.

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REPORT OF THE TREASURER WORLD'S FAIR COMMITTEE.

Balance on hand May 31, 1893		$246 12
B. Neumoegen	2 00	
N. F. Serbeck	25 00	
N. W. Chandler	5 00	
F. S. Parks	5 00	
Boston Phil. Soc.	25 00	
W. J. Parrish	1 00	
F. J. Bescher	2 50	
Jules Oswald	1 00	
R. M. Miller	1 00	
C. W. Grevning	1 00	
Ramsay Peugnet	1 00	
R. P. Spooner	1 00	
A. G. Rich	1 00	
W. L. Richard	1 00	
N. Dieschbourg	1 00	
J. C. Miller	2 00	
Mrs. Emile Vatable	1 00	
L. P. Wolsieffer	1 00	
C. W. Kissinger	5 00	
Sons of Philatelia—Sundry Amounts	1 25	
W. G. Young	1 00	
W. H. Button	1 00	
E. L. Knostman	2 00	
Jos. Rechert	25 00	
I. A. Mekeel	25 00	
James M. Paine	3 00	
E. B. Sterling	5 00	
S. B. Bradt	5 00	
Chas. P. Geudtner	5 00	
Dr. A. Dahlberg	5 00	
Joe F. Beard	1 00	
S. G. Stein	10 00	
W. C. Kurzweg	1 00	
Chicago Phil. Society	25 00	
B. S. Bingham	2 00	
P. M. Wolsieffer, 2d Sub	5 00	
S. B. Hopkins	1 00	
L. P. Wolsieffer, 2d Sub	1 00	
A. B. Slater, Jr.	25 00	
Robt. I. Man	1 00	
The following amounts have been borrowed:		
H. E. Deats	$100 00	
Bogert & Durbin Co.	40 00	
Geo. H. Watson	40 00	
Henry Clotz	40 00	
Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Limited	100 00	$320 00
		$798 87

EXPENSES.

June 15, Paid Chas F. Harvey, Chicago, unscrewing and screwing up cases and other work	$ 10 00	
June 16, Paid Henry Honig & Sons, Insurance Agts., on account on premiums	250 00	
June 28, Paid A. R. Rogers, thumb tacks	2 70	
June 28, Paid A. R. Rogers, telegrams	2 75	$265 45
Balance on hand 30 June, 1893		$533 42

All of which is on deposit in the Bank of the State of New York City.

Total subscriptions	$1432 01
Total subscriptions paid in	1310 01
Total subscriptions, unpaid	122 00
Total loans, money borrowed paid in	320 00
Total disbursements	1096 59

We have been obliged to borrow money to meet our expenses, our subscriptions not being enough to meet our wants. We again appeal to the members of the A. P. A. for support. We are doing all we can and we want the co-operation of every member. Many have not yet given one cent or even advice, to these we appeal, send us your dollar or more if you can afford it, we need all we can get.

Respectfully submitted,
GEORGE H. WATSON,
Treasurer World's Fair Committee.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., June 27th, 1893.

A few contributions have come in which will be noticed in the next number in detail.

I have received five boxes of matter belonging to the Library from the former Librarian which will be unpacked and arranged if possible before the convention. Very truly,

H. E. DEATS, Librarian.

THE A. P. A. CONVENTION.

As elsewhere announced, the Convention will occur August 15, 16, and 17, at Vincennes Hall, 3514 Vincennes Ave., Chicago. This hall is easily reached by the Illinois Central R. R., or by the Cottage Grove Ave. cable. As it is an ample hall, nice in its appointments, it is thought that it will prove a pleasant meeting place for many members. Satisfactory rooms and board can be obtained in the immediate vicinity, and the World's Fair is within easy reach by steam or cable. Information concerning accommodations can be obtained by applying to the Committee on Information:

P. M. Wolsieffer, 75 State Street.
S. B. Bradt, 155 Washington Street.
C. E. Severn, 448 Racine Ave.

The General Committee of Arrangements consists of: Samuel Leland.
A. L. Holman.
Geo. L. Toppan.

REPORT OF COLLECTING AGENT.

Claims received 6
Amount of same $59.15

I have not succeeded in collecting anything on them as yet as some came in so late in June that I have not had time for an answer to my demands. I am making a complaint against one party and will report on its success later on. Some back accounts are promised.

Very truly yours,
J. ARTHUR WAINWRIGHT.
Collecting Agent, A. P. A.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Since our report in the May number of the *American Phiatellist* we have heard nothing from R. S. Hatcher and Albert N. Spencer, we therefore unanimously agree that these two members be EXPELLED from the American Philatelis Association to take effect at once.

GEORGE H. WATSON,
Secy.

LATEST.

Since making up the main part of the paper the following telegram has been received:

July 13th.

"*Please insert in the American Philatelical that the members of the National Philatelist Society at meeting tonight indorsed A. P. A. ticket headed by H. E. Deats. CHAS. W. GREVINING, Secy.*

The ticket referred to was sent in by A. R. Rogers and is as follows:

President ..... H. E. DEATS of N. J.
Vice-President ..... C. H. MEKEEL of Mo.
Secretary ..... ALVAH DAVISON of N. Y.
Treasurer ..... V. GURDJI of Texas.
Int'nl Secy ..... E. DOEBLIN of Pa.
Trustees P. M. WOLSIEFFER ..... J. H. HUBER ..... C. R. REIMERS ..... of Ill.

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THE STAMPS OF ST. HELENA.

BY A. DE REUTERSKIOLD.



HAVING been studying the varieties of these stamps within the last few months, I have read with much interest Mr. Levy's paper published in the February and March numbers of the *Stamp News*, and as I think I can add a little information on the subject, I do so, hoping others may be able to complete it.

As to the perforation of the 6d., blue, star wmk., I do not agree with Mr. Levy. I have never come across one of these stamps perf. 13½, and those perf. 14 are not the clean-cut perforation of the later issues; my experience is that these stamps are perf. 14, 14½, and 15, generally compound.



As to the variation in the length of the bars, there is no doubt that what Major Evans mentions for the 1d. value (*Phil. Record*, vol. I., p. 111) is equally true for all the others, viz., that in the same sheet the length of the bar varies by rather more than ½ mm., and it is easy to make up two sets with the ½ mm difference. I have found this to exist in all the stamps except the following:

1d., imperf.....bar 18¼ mm.
2d., perf., 12½..... bar 18 mm.
1s., perf. 12½ and 12½ x 14 bar 18 mm.

But as I have not examined a very large number of these stamps there may be variations in these also.

I suggest the following as an amended reference list:

Date.	Value.	Colour.	Watermark.	Perf.	Type.	Bar.
1856	6d.	blue	Star	Imperf	.....	.....
1862	6d.	blue	Star	comp. 14, 14½, 15.	.....	.....
1863	1d.	red brown	Crown and CC	Imperf	a 18½	18½
"	1d.	red rose	"	"	a 17	16 to 16½
"	4d.	bright rose	"	"	b 17	16 to 16½
1864	1d.	red brown to rose	"	12½	a 17½	16½ to 17*
"	4d.	bright rose	"	"	b 17	16½ to 17
"	1s.	dark yellow green	"	"	b 18	16½ to 17
1868	1d.	deep rose	"	"	a 17½	14 to 14½
"	2d.	yellow	"	"	b 15½	14 to 14½
"	3d.	violet	"	"	b 17½	14 to 14½
"	4d.	bright rose	"	"	b† 18	14 to 14½
"	4d.	"	"	"	b† 18½	14 to 14½
"	4d.	"	"	"	b† 19	14 to 14½
"	1s.	green	"	"	a 16½	14 to 14½
"	5s.	orange	"	"	a 18½	14 to 14½
1871(?)	1d.	rose (long bar)	"	"	b 17½	16½ to 17
"	2d.	yellow "	"	"	b 18	18
"	3d.	violet "	"	"	b 17½	16½ to 17
"	1s.	dark green "	"	"	b 17½	18
"	6d.	bright blue	"	"	"	.....
"	6d.	dull blue	"	"	"	.....
1882(?)	1d.	red brown	"	12½x14	a 17½	14 to 14½
"	2d.	yellow	"	"	b 15½	14 to 14½
"	3d.	violet	"	"	b 17½	14 to 14½
"	4d.	rose	"	"	b 16½	14 to 14½
"	1s.	dull green	"	"	b 17½	18
"	6d.	dull blue	"	"	"	.....
1884(?)	1d.	red brown	"	14	a 17½	14 to 14½
"	2d.	yellow	"	"	b 15½	14 to 14½
"	1s.	yellow green	"	"	a 15½	14 to 14½
"	6d.	dull blue	"	"	"	.....
1884	½d.	green	Crown and CA	"	b 17½	14 to 14½
to	1d.	rose red to rose	"	"	a 17½	14 to 15‡
1890	3d.	light violet	"	"	b 17½	14 to (?)
"	4d.	brown	"	"	b 17	14 to 14½
"	6d.	slate grey	"	"	.....	.....
1890	1½d.	red brown and green	"	"	.....	.....

* This stamp with bar of 16 mm I have never seen.

† These may exist on the same sheet, and may be caused by slight differences in the spacing of the letters.

‡ I have two 1d CA *se tenant*, one with bar 14, and the other 15 mm.; also several specimens with bar 14½ mm.

—From *The Stamp News*.

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JOIN THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION !

It is a national organization incorporated under the laws of West Virginia, whose object is to promote the interests of philately and stamp collectors in America.

Every collector should encourage this Association by helping to increase its membership.

A share of stock only costs **$1.00,** the dues thereafter are only **$1.50 per year,** including the subscription to the official organ.

Fill out the following blanks and send to **C. H. MEKEEL, 1009 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.,** with $1.00 and he will see that you are properly started toward a membership.

Secretary of the A. P. A.

I hereby apply for membership to the

AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION,

and hand you herewith $1.00 for my stock certificate in case my application is accepted. My age is_____years.

_____

REFERENCE OF TWO MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION:

_____

_____

Many of our readers will be unable to get the names of two members of the Association. **WE** will supply these names, provided, the name of a responsible business man of your own town is given us as reference.

REFERENCE:

_____

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READ THE OTHER SIDE!

A FEW REASONS WHY!

You should become a member of the A. P. A.

BECAUSE,

It has an Exchange Department.
It has a Loan Library of Philatelic Literature.
It has a Purchasing Agent of New Issues.
It has an Auction Representative at all Sales.
It has an Official Organ you should read.

Even if you can avail yourself of none of these things, you should support an organization whose object is to promote the general interests of Philately.

Fill out the blank on the other side and mail with $1.00 to

C. H. MEKEEL,
1009 Locust St.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Foreign as well as American Collectors

SHOULD JOIN THE A. P. A.

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STAMP DEALERS DIRECTORY

Terms for a 2 or 3 line advertisement in this column, $2.50 for 12 insertions, payable in advance.
One extra line, $1.00.

ACKLAND Wm. P. O. Box 340, Melbourne, Australia. Dealer in Australian and foreign stamps. Wholesale exchange desired. Send parcel or offers. (111)

AUSTRALIAN STAMP CO., L'd. L. P. O. Box 903, Adelaide, S. A. Wholesale and retail exchange. Correspondence wanted everywhere. (110)

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MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO., C. H.—1007, 1009, 1011 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo. Wholesale and Retail Stamp Dealers and Publishers.

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This album suits the beginner, and it is handy for duplicates of the advanced collector.

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EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

This department having received such liberal patronage from collectors, we are obliged to use smaller type, and hereafter it will appear in agate. Those sending in copy for this department will please be careful that it is written plainly, especially the name and address; unless this request is observed, we shall not be responsible for errors that may occur as a result.

TERMS—Two cents per word for each insertion.

No advertisement received for less than 50 cents or any consisting of more than 100 words.

Remittance must be made in advance, and no display will be allowed, all being set up in solid agate.

New York, 5c, black, 1845, wanted for cash or good exchange. C. H. Mekeel, 1007, 1009 and 1011 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo.

J. L. BARTLAM, 46 Brunswick Avenue, Toronto, Canad a desires to exchange stamps with dealers and collectors o every country. Columbian, (U. S.) wanted in any quantity

---

Will exchange a $25.00 Eastman Kodak, No. 1, for good United States stamps. Send a list of what you have, or submit the stamps themselves to us. C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co., 1007-1011 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo.

For every 100 U. S. stamps, Columbian issue 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 cents well assorted, I will send 100 Belgium stamps assorted 40 kinds. Francois Van Riet, Borgerhout, Antwerp, Belgium.

WANTED—Stamps on approval sheets for exchange; common American stamps wanted; rare stamps exchanged for other rare ones. American Columbian stamps being preferred.
T. V. LADAKIS, Suez, Egypt.

Correspondence with stamp collectors desired. Have Chilian and other South American stamps of all issues which I would like to exchange. ALF. TORNQUIST, care of Messrs. Young, Page & Wulff, Valparaiso, Chile. (104)

APPROVAL SHEETS.

In summer you can secure some bargains on Approval Sheets.

We can give your application more attention than in winter time when we are rushed.

It will pay you to buy in summer.

TELL US WHAT YOU WANT.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP AND PUBLISHING CO.
1007-9-11 Locust Street,
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These are the advertisements that pay.
RATES—15 cents per agate line for each insertion.

APPROVAL SHEETS. Summer is the best time to get approval sheets for your collection, as we can give you best attention. C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co., 1007-11 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

STANDARD STAMP CO., H. Flachskamm, manager, 925 LaSalle Street, St. Louis, Mo. Fine approval sheets at 50% discount or commission. Agents wanted. New 72-p. illustrated catalogue free. (tfn)

New Issue Argentine We will send the new set, ½c to 50c, including ½, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 24 and 50c, post free, for 50 cents; a bargain. C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co., 1007-11 Locust St., St Louis, Mo.

Selection of Stamps sent on approval at 40% commission to responsible collectors and agents upon application.
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BRAZIL Newspaper Stamp, like cut 1888, in different colors, 10r, 20r, 50r, 100r and 200r, black. The set post free, 30 cents.



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D. de ZWART Jr. Amsterdam, Holland

I wish to buy every kind and each quantity of foreign stamps, old stamps preferred. Those sending me 100 stamps or over of their own country, well assorted, will receive per return post the same quantity of Holland and Dutch Ind.

To avoid loss in transit all letters containing value should be registered.



Issued for One Day Only

The set used or unused for $2.50 post free.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.,
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ESTABLISHED 1882.
BATCHELDER STAMP CO.,
211 N. Orange Street, PEORIA, ILL.



Send for large, new price list.
Agents wanted at 50% commission.
Foreign correspondence and consignments solicited. (tfn)
Mention this paper when writing.

ATTENTION Having a large stock of Dutch postcards, head of the queen at the right corner (misprint), I can offer them at the rate of 15 cents each or $1.25 per ten. Cash in advance.
D. DE ZWART JR., Amsterdam, Holland.



50 PER CENT COMMISSION from our approval sheets.

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VALUABLE PREMIUMS.

New 72-page illustrated catalogue FREE. It will pay you to give us a Trial. Good stamps bought in any quantity. Address (tfn)

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H. FLACHSKAMM, Mgr. 925 LaSalle St., St. Louis, Mo.

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EXCHANGE. Whoever sends me 100 to 300 Columbus stamps will get in return the same amount of old German stamps. [ok 104]
P. Soost, at Lauenburg, Pomm. (Germany).

MEXICO 1879 The set of 1c, 2c, 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c, 85c and 100c. A GREAT BARGAIN.



Post free for 75 cents.
C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.,
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AGENTS WANTED.
33⅓ to 50%,
to sell from my choice approval sheets.
VERY LARGE VARIETY!
Send for price list of sets, packets, albums, etc.
C. A. STEGMANN,
2706A Eads Avenue,
(ok 104) ST. LOUIS, MO.





COLOMBIAN PROVISIONAL
1889
The 20 centavos is catalogued at $1.50, and the 10 centavos pink at $1.00. We offer a few of each at HALF PRICE.
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WHOLESALE DEALER IN (tfn)
POSTAGE STAMPS,
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New List sent on application to Dealers only.

CUBA Send to us for a special selection of Cuban stamps at 40% discount from catalogue prices: or if you have but a few vacancies in this country, send us a special list of your wants, and we will try to supply them. **CUBA**
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THE BIG 4.
AN IMPORTANT NUMBER. A MAMMOTH NUMBER.
Circulation 10,000 copies.
See particulars in No. 3. Free.
THE PHILATELIST, DENVER, COLO.



Cuts for Illustrating If you are in need of stamp cuts for illustrating price lists or catalogues, send us $1.00 and we will send you 8 cuts. They must be left to our selection, as no cuts of SPECIAL stamps are desired, under which circumstances they will be made to order at the price of 25 cents each. This is an offer that is seldom made, and you should take advantage of it. Post free to United States only.

New WHOLESALE LIST OF STAMPS sent free upon application. C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO., 1007-1011 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.

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On the Principal Lots in the
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This is very valuable as a work of reference for the values of American stamps. 16 pp pamphlet 25 cents post free.
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1007-11 LOCUST ST.
ST. LOUIS, MO. - U. S. A.

APPROVAL SHEETS IN SUMMER!
Summer is a good time to look over approval sheets, we have more time to attend to special wants this time of year, and solicit correspondence.
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SALVADOR 1892.
This beautiful set issued to commemorate the discovery of America by Columbus. Ten varieties. 50 cents post free.
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Some of every issue, a fine lot and very cheap. $3.50, post free.
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Wm. v. d. Wettern, Jr.,
Wholesale Dealer in
POSTAGE STAMPS
411 W. Saratoga Street,
BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.
Price Lists sent free on application to dealers only.
WANTED, and in any quantity: South and Central American, West Indies, Asiatic, African and Australian, for which I will pay the highest cash price. tfn.

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NICARAGUA!

1892 ISSUE.

Adhesives, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50c, 1, 2, 5, 10 pesos, the set	$0 50
Official, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50c, 1, 2, 5, 10 pesos, the set	50
Envelopes, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50c, the set	25
Wrappers, 1, 2, 4c, the set	15
Postal Cards, 2, 3c, 2x2c, 3x3c, the set	25

The complete set for $1.50.

SALVADOR, ● 1892 ● —ISSUE.—

Adhesives, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 11, 20, 25, 50c, 1 peso, the set	$0 50
Envelopes, 1, 5, 10, 11, 20, 22c, the set	50
Wrappers, 2, 3, 6, 12½c, the set	25
Postal Cards, 1, 2, 3, 2x2c, 3x3c, the set	25

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Envelopes and wrappers will be furnised entire if especially requested. (tfn)

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., Limited,
18 East 23rd St.,
NEW YORK, - - N. Y.

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I buy U. S., 1893, issue in any quantity at the following prices. Stamps are only wanted if in good condition. Heavily canceled or torn stamps are not wanted. Cash by return mail for all stamps received in a satisfactory condition. Stamps not satisfactory will be promptly returned at my expense. I pay for used, 1893 issue, if lightly canceled and well centered:

1893, $5.00, black	$3 00	each
1893, $4.00, carmine	3 00	"
1893, $3.00, green	2 00	"
1893, $2.00, red	1 00	"
1893, $1 00, rose	60	"
1893, 50c, blue	25	"
1893, 30c, brown	12	"
Postage Due, 30c or 50c	13	"

In addition to the above I solicit consignments of scarce U. S. stamps, used or unused, in any quantity.

. . FOR SALE . .

U. S. AND FOREIGN STAMPS.

If you want to buy stamps it would pay you to send for my 32-page Retail Price List of Single U. S. and Foreign Stamps, price 12 cents, post free.

The 12 cents can be deducted

with the first order to the value of $1.00. [tfn]

C. F. ROTHFUCHS,

359½ Penn. Ave., WASHINGTON, D. C.

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We have a limited supply of the following novelties and recently issued stamps; will sell at these prices for 30 days or until stock is exhausted. Postage extra.

*Unused.	Each.
*Shanghai, 1893, ½c and 1c, 2 for	06
Bolivia, 1893, 5c blue, lithographed	10
St. Pierre et Mequelon, 1892, 10c, T. P. on unpd	50
" " " " 20c " "	50
" " " " 30c " "	50
" " " " 40c " "	50
" " " " 60c " "	50
*Siam, 1893, 4 att on 24 att	$ 1 00
*Venezuela, 1893, 25c, blue NEW DESIGN	10
*Venezuela, 1893, 5c, blue, surcharged	05
*Venezuela, 1893, 10c, red-brown, surcharged	10
*Venezuela, 1893, 25c, brown, surcharged	15
*Venezuela, 1893, 50c, green, surcharged	25
*Venezuela, 1893, 1 bolivar, violet, surcharged	55
*Venezuela, Escuelas, 1893, surch'd, 5, 10, 25, 50,	45
*Venezuela, 1893, 1 bolivar, surcharged	50
*Venezuela, 1893, 3 bolivars, surcharged	1 40
Paraguay, 1892, 7c, brown, Official	15
Paraguay, 1892, 10c, violet, Official	15
Paraguay, 1892, 15c, orange, Official	20
Paraguay, 1892, 20c, rose, Official	25
Paraguay, 1892, 50c, gray, Official	60
*Chili, 1892, 15c, olive-green	20
*Chili, 1892, 25c, red-brown	30
*Comp. Mozambique, 1892, 5r	08
*Comp. Mozambique, 1892, 10r	10
*Comp. Mozambique, 1892, 20r	15
*Comp. Mozambique, 1892, 25r	20
*Comp. Mozambique, 1892, 40r	25
*Horta, 1892, 5 and 10r	06
*Angra, 1892, 5 and 10r	06
*Ponta Delgada, 5 and 10r	06
*Funchal, 1892, 5 and 10r	06
*Horta, 1893, 15r	05
*Horta, 1893, 20r	08
*Angra, 1893, 15r	05
*Angra, 1893, 20r	08
*Funchal, 1893, 15r	05
*Funchal, 1893, 20r	08
*Ponta Delgada, 15r	05
*Ponta Delgada, 20r	08
*Orange Free States, 2½p on 3p	20
*Liberia, Postage Due 3c	12
*Zululand, 1892, 9p	30
*Zululand, 1892, 1s	45
Paraguay, Oct. 12, 1892, 10c, violet	95
*Wt. Australia, 1893, 1p on 3p, green on brown	40
*Brazil, 1893, 100 reis, pink	10
Macao, 1893, 2½ reis on 40r, brown	18
*Salvador, 1892, 1c on 20c	10
*Salvador, 1892, 1c on 25c	10
*Cauca (Colombia), 1891, 5c, carmine	15
*Cauca (Colombia), 1891, 10c, green	25
*Curacao, 1892, 2½c, black and yellow	10
*Transvaal, 1893, 1p on 6p, blue	15
*Transvaal, 1893, 2½p on 1 sh, green	25
*Paraguay, 1893, 4c, carmine	10
*Paraguay, 1893, 14c, brown	20
*Paraguay, 1893, 30c, green	45
*Paraguay, 1893, 40c, dark blue	60
*Paraguay, 1893, 80c, orange	90
*Paraguay, 1893, 80c, light blue	1 00
*Argentine, Oct. 12, 1892, 2c, light blue	1 00
*Argentine, Oct. 12, 1892, 5c, blue	1 50
*Tierra del Fuego, 1892, 10c, red	50
*Central American S. S. Co., SET OF 5	1 75



GREAT BRITAIN.

1£, violet, 1884, fine	$ 1 15
1£, green, fine	1 00
10 sh, blue, extremely fine copy	20
5 sh, rose, extremely fine copy	05
2 sh 6p, lilac, extremely fine copy	08

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STAMPS

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CHARLES BEAMISH,

P. O. Box, 1308,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Correspondence solicited.

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		Unsurcharged. Unused.	Used.	Provisionals. Unused.
1864,	2c, vermilion	$0 05	$0 05	$0 05
1866,	5c, blue	15	10	15
1871,	1c, violet	03	03	03
1871,	6c, green	10	10	10
1871,	18c, red	30	30	30
1875,	2c, brown	04	02	04
1875,	12c, black	25	25	25
1882,	1c, blue	03	03	03
1882,	2c, rose	04	01	04
1882,	5c, ultramarine	08	02	08
1882,	10c, black	20	20	20
1882,	15c, brown	25	20	25
1883,	1c, green	02	01	02
1883,	25c, purple	40	30	40
1883,	50c, red	75	75	75
1883,	$1, vermilion	1 50	1 00	1 50
1884,	10c, vermilion	20	20	20
1884,	12c, mauve	35	35	35
1886,	10c, red-brown	15	06	15
1889,	2c, rose ("reprint")	08		
1891,	2c, violet	04	02	04

ENVELOPES.

1c, green	$0 03 $0 05
2c, red	04 06
4c, red	10
5c, blue	10 10
10c, black	20

Complete your sets now before too late.
The stamps will soon become scarce.

W. H. HOLLIS, 1709 Buchanan Street. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Please note that we have removed to 391 STRAND, London, where all communications should, in future, be addressed.

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New and enlarged wholesale list for stamp dealers sent on receipt of business card.

Note our new and only address—

STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited,

391 STRAND. LONDON, ENGLAND.

(104)

SPECIAL BARGAINS AND ALL UNUSED NEW ISSUES FOR THIS MONTH ONLY.

All Unused unless otherwise Stated.

FRENCH COLONIES AS UNDER.

Martinique, Guadeloupe, Reunion, Indo Chine, St. Pierre, Guyane, Guinea, Senegal, French Indies, New Caledonia, Mayotte, Obock, Congo, Diego Suarez, Oceania, Ivory Coast, Anjouan	1c., 2c., 4c., 5c. per set; 3d. per 10, ⅓; or the set of 17 Col 4s. or set of 10; 37s.-6d; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75, 1fr., per set 3s.-10d; or the 17 colonies complete for 63s.

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OF WHAT IT CONSISTS:

Is the most complete stock of stamps ever offered. Contains—

1,000	South, Central American and Mexican.
1,000	British Colonials, well assorted.
2,000	European, finely assorted.
500	varieties from "all four corners."
750	obsolete issue U. S., Departments, etc.
300	well assorted Mexican Revenues.
600	stamps to sell at 1 cent.
300	stamps to sell at 2 cents.
300	stamps to sell at 3 cents.
75	stamps to sell at 5 cents.
20	stamps to sell at 8 cents.
10	stamps to sell at 10 cents.
10	stamps to sell at 15 cents.
10	stamps to sell at 25 cents.
10	stamps to sell at 50 cents.
6,885	

TO THIS WE ADD

250 blank approval sheets with your name printed at top and ½-inch advertisemgnt in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* for 8 weeks.

All this for **$17.90,** post free, except to foreign countries, when an extra amount of $2.00 must be sent for postage and registration.

We might give a host of recommendations for this stock, but we consider it good enough to speak for itself. There is money in it for any enterprising young dealer.

We can put up these stocks because we are heavy importers, and we guarantee to give good value for the money. Other dealers are imitating this style of lots, and we understand some of their lots have not given satisfaction.

WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION OR MONEY REFUNDED.

C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co.

1007-1011 Locust St., **St. Louis, Mo.**

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Contains 1,700 varieties, making a better collection than is found in the possession of the majority of collectors. Many scarce stamps are found among them from the United States, Mexico, Tolima, Colombia, Peru, Argentine, Nova Scotia, Uruguay, Paraguay, Chili, Peru, Hayti, Jamaica, Australia, Montenegro, Italy, Japan, China, India, etc.

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Contains 100 varieties of SCARCE STAMPS ONLY, including the 100c black, Mexico, 1879 issue; 25c, carmine, thin paper, 1882, and 98 other foreign stamps, including Reunion Island, 5c on 15c, unused; Hyderabad; South African Republic; Argentine, 1873, 60 and 90c; 1889, 20c; 1890, 50 and 60c; Bolivia; Bolivar; Japan, Tolima, 25c, 1886; Curacao; Mexico errors; Costa Rica, 40c. OFFICAL, unused; Ecuador, revenues used postally; Confederate, 1861, 5c, green; Levant; Antioquia; Mexico, 1867, "Gothic" surcharge, and many other good stamps. No stamp in it worth less than 5 cents, and many very scarce. It is one of the best packets for the money a collector with a good collection can buy.

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We have printed, at various times, a complete list of the purchasers, but our space being limited, only the last forty are given here.

The names preceded by heavy-faced numbers are of those who received the New York 5c or equivalent:

448 W. H. Meyer, . . . Charleston, S.C.
449 R. V. Alexander, . . . Peekskill, N. Y.
450 A. L. TAFEL, ... Philadelphia, Pa.
451 G. H. Ford, ... Columbus, Ga.
452 Thomas Nickerson, . . Boston, Mass.
453 Name withheld by request.
454 R. V. Alexander, . . . Peekskill, N. Y.
455 C. R. WHITEHEAD, . . Morristown, N. J.
456 A. P. Zutton, ... Cambridge, Mass.
457 James O. Hodges, . . Mansfield, Mass.
458 A. W. Sanfer, ... Allentown, Pa.
459 Name withheld by request.
460 JOE FITZGERALD, ... Chicago, Ill.
461 Rev. Demetrius, . . . Collegeville, Minn.
462 J. C. Lightfoot, Jr., . Philadelphia, Pa.
463 Wm. Witt, ... Cincinnati, O
464 M. D. Lathrope, . . . Carbondale, Pa.
465 F. H. ROGERS, ... Woburn, Mass.
466 E. L. Bemen, ... St. Louis, Mo.
467 A. B. Aubrey, ... Meriden, Conn.
468 Enos Paullin, . . . Bridgetown, N. J.
469 Marcus Hook, . . . Jacksonville, Ill
470 W. F. COWELL, ... Clyde, Kas.
471 R. Miot, ... Hayti.
472 G. M. Dutcher, ... Oswego, N. Y.
473 Allen Logan, ... Kansas City, Mo.
474 A. R. Drake, ... Philadelphia, Pa.
475 J. J. DEWITT, . . . Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
476 J. M. Conrad, ... Omaha, Neb.
477 C. D. Collins, . . . Bull Branch, Mich.
478 J. B. Durham, ... Omaha, Neb.
479 J. M. Wainwright, ... Bermuda.
480 G. GODFREY, . . . Brooklyn, N. Y.
481 C. O. Davision, . Amherst, Nova Scotia.
482 G. Howe, ... Wisner, Md.
483 B. Townsend, ... Portland, Ore.
484 Acme Stamp Co., . . West Union, Ia.
485 G. B. TUTHILL, . . Sioux Falls, S Dak.
486 A. L. Ladd, . . . Osceola Mills, Wis.
487 J. H. Permar, ... Pittsburgh, Pa.

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A. L. LADD.

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CHAS. GERRISH.

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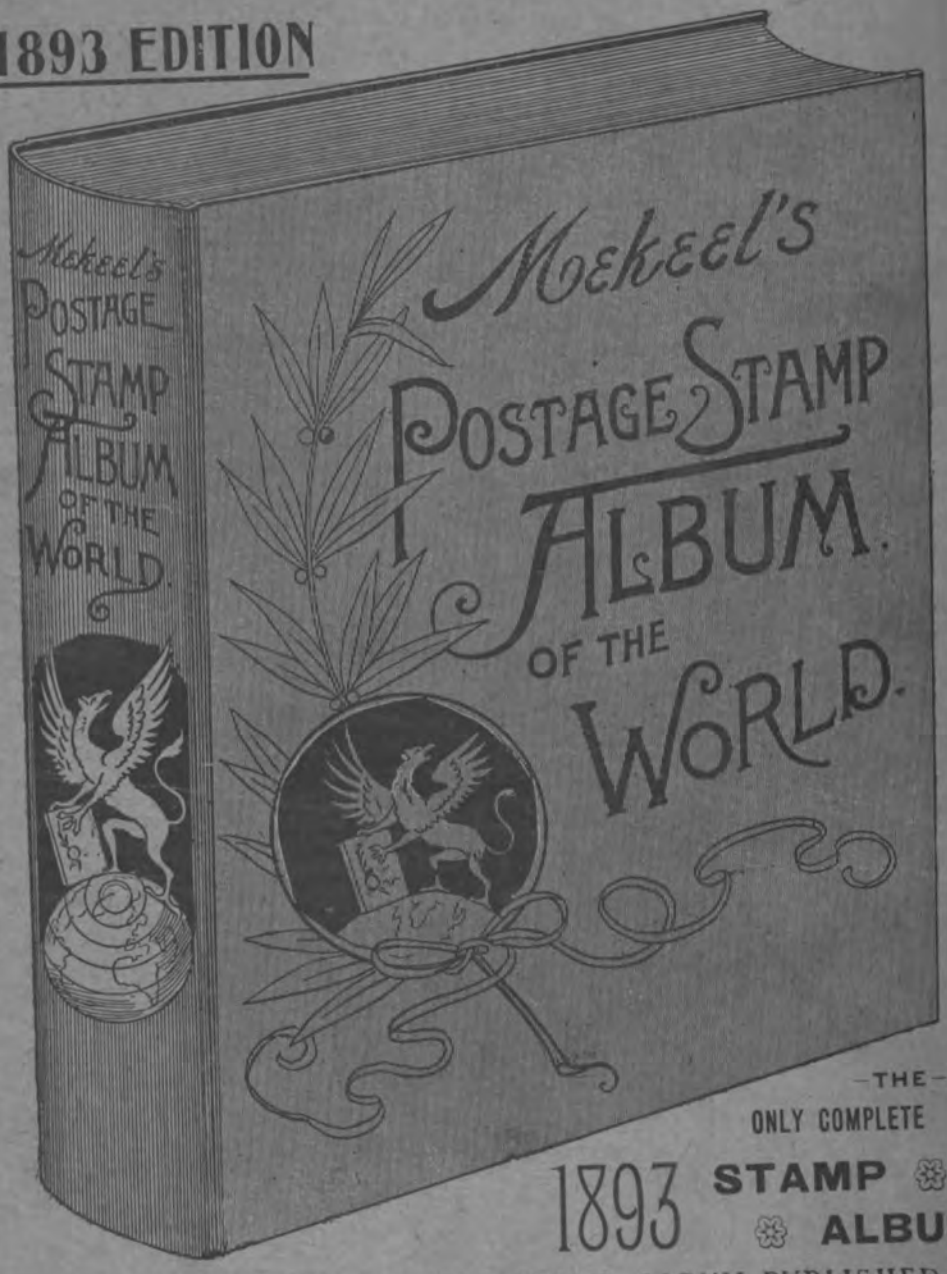

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Vol. X. AUGUST, 1893. No. 104.

The Philatelic Journal of America



A Monthly Magazine In The Interest of Stamp Collecting

Edited By
Chas. Havland Mekeel

Published By
Ch. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co.
1007-1009-1011 Locust Street
St. Louis, Mo.
U.S.A.

$1.00 per annum

10¢ per copy

Entered as second-class mail matter at St. Louis, Mo.

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The Philatelic Journal of America.

MONTHLY.

The Oldest Magazine Devoted to STAMPS and STAMP COLLECTING in America.

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1885.

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* NOTE. Copies of numbers 1 and 4, referred to above, can be bought second-hand occasionally, and we will try to secure copies to complete files when so requested.

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J. A. Levick.

THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

VOLUME X, NO. 2. AUGUST, 1893. WHOLE NO. 104.

THE eighth annual convention of the American Philatelic Association assembled in Chicago, at Vincennes Hall, on August 15th. There was a very good attendance.

MR. I. A. Mekeel, whose European trip was mentioned in these columns last month, did not sail as early as expected. After a tour of the Eastern cities he came West again for ten days at the World's Fair. He went out on the S. S. "Spree," on the 15th inst. and will be abroad until November.

WE have published more or less complete proceedings of the American Philatelic Association's conventions for the past seven years, but this year will not devote unusual space to a report of the proceedings.

Our subscription list has been growing while the membership of the A. P. A. has shrunk in the other direction until the ratio is now about 20 to 1. Under these circumstances it would hardly be fair to the other 19 to thus monopolize the space.

THE July number of *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* contained an illustrated review of the business of the publishers, having moved to the new quarters at 391 Strand, after eighteen years' business at the old address of 8 Gower street, that we have been familiar with so long. The services of Mr. D. T. White, a well known exhibitor at the Royal Academy, was secured and seven full page illustrations of their new establishment is the result. A review of the business established

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by Mr. E. S. Gibbons forty years ago, is followed by interviews with Mr. Gibbons and Mr. Chas. J. Phillips, the present head of the concern. Many interesting reminiscences are given and the reader can almost believe he has inspected the interior and met the proprietor of the greatest stamp and publishing business in the world.

WE have received a very handsomely printed little pamphlet from Stanley Gibbons, Limited, of London, on "Portuguese India," with notes and publishers' prices. We understand that this is the first of a series of philatelic handbooks to be issued by the above enterprising firm. This volume is by Gilbert Harrison and Lieut. F. H. Napier, R. N., and has already appeared in serial form in the pages of the *Monthly Journal*. Other handbooks of a similiar character will soon be issued. "The Transvaal," by Mr. Edward Nankivell; "India States," by Major E. B. Evans; "Shanghai," by Mr. W. B. Thornhill; "South America," by Lieut. F. H. Napier, R. N. and Mr. Gordon Smith. Arrangements have also been made for others with philatelists who are the acknowledged authorities on the stamps of the countries on which they have undertaken to write.

PRINCE George, Duke of York, who will some day be likely to be king of England, is a stamp collector and is the Hon. President of the Philatelic Society, London. The recent wedding of the Prince suggested an appropriate present from the members of the society. Contributions of duplicates or rare stamps solicited from members with the gratifying result of about 1,500 stamps among which were some choice and rare specimens. Among the contributors was Mons. Phillip R. T. von Ferrary, of Paris, as well as others from America and Canada. The stamps were suitably arranged in a handsome volume from which they will be transferred to the Prince's volumes, a list of contributors was entered in the book but there was nothing in the arrangement of the stamps to indicate the stamps sent by individual contributors.

IN our review of the De Coppet auction sale we quoted the Scott Stamp & Coin Co.'s paper in the statement, that the United States of Columbia 1863, error 50 cents red, color of the 20 cents was a counterfeit. It appears that this was one of the "decisions" prompted by "trade jealousy," that in some quarters is far too common, in declaring the other dealer's goods bad. The above stamp which became the property of Mr. Wm. Thorne, of New York, at the price of $99, has been examined by experts and the London Philatelic Society and is pronounced genuine. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, observe that "the stamp has been traced back, and it came from the celebrated collection of Mr. Burnett, who was for some years the editor of *The Philatelic Record*, and whose opinion, backed by the London Society and Pemberton, Wilson & Co., will carry ten times the weight of the opinion of the Scott Stamp & Coin Company.

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RECENT NOTES ON UNITED STATES STAMPS

By JOHN K. TIFFANY.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—With Mr. Tiffany's permission we publish the following notes which form one of the late chapters added to his work, "The History of the Postage Stamps of the United States," first published in 1887.* The work has been brought up to date by chapters on all recent issues. The pages mentioned below refer to the original work.]

POSTMASTERS STAMPS (pages 25 to 73).

There are, we are well aware, many things concerning these stamps which we should all like to learn, but little can be added as yet, so far as we know, to what is said in the book. It may be worth while to note the following however.

STAMPS OF THE NEW YORK POSTMASTER (pages 32-35).

It is to be regretted that the opportunity and inclination has not yet presented itself to some collector to try and reconstruct the plate of this stamp, as many double copies have turned up from time to time. There is a marked variety not specially mentioned in our book which has an extra white line at the bottom.

STAMPS OF THE ST. LOUIS POSTMASTER (page 39)

When it was stated that "the plate consisted of six stamps three of each value" the arrangement seemed to be so obvious that we did not think it worth while to state specifically what adhering specimens demonstrate that the upper row consisted of the three five cent varieties and the lower of the three ten cent varieties.

STAMPS OF THE NEW HAVEN POSTMASTER (page 51).

Since the publication of the book two specimens of this stamp, the first very faint and spoiled afterwards by an attempt to restore it, and the other more recently found by Mr. E. B. Sterling, make it necessary to correct the remark about the number known on the 2nd line of page 53.

STAMPS OF THE PROVIDENCE POSTMASTER (page 54).

Much fruitless search has been made for the plate of these stamps. Our remark that "this plate has however been preserved among the archives of the State of Rhode Island," has not therefore been verified. The hostility of the editor to the reprint in all its forms leads him to hope that the very precise information given him some years before the book was written was incorrect, or that so apparently worthless a thing as an old plate has been destroyed and will never be found.

STAMPS OF THE BALTIMORE POSTMASTER (page 62).

Some additional varieties of the envelope and stamp issued by Mr. Buchanan have been found and catalogued. They present no new type but differences rather of paper, so far as we have been able to gather.

STAMPS OF THE MILLBURY POSTMASTER (page 65).

Some small additions to the history of this stamp might perhaps be added here. It is more important to mention that

* *The History of the Postage Stamps of the United States*, edition of 1887 brought up to date with corrections and several new chapters 308 pp. Bound in full cloth and gilt, $1.50, post free; to be had of the publishers of this journal.

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only two or three more copies have turned up, but one of them is a perfect unused and unblemished copy.

All search for the other stamps mentioned in the newspapers of the day has so far been quite unavailing.

ISSUE OF 1847 (page 76).

It has been lately stated officially that the portrait of Franklin in the 5-cent value of this issue is after the painting by John B. Longacre.

ONE CENT "CARRIER" (EAGLE) (pages 97 and 109).

By the kindness of Mr. J. D. Rice who possesses an entire sheet of this stamp we are enabled to correct the error on page 109 which the custom of calling the divided parts of a sheet, as printed, a sheet led to. Instead of "100 stamps on the plate" there are two panels of 100 stamps each, separated by a space 10mm wide, exactly divided by a colored line parallel to the bottom of the stamp, and the imprint appears only at the bottom of each panel and not at the top of either panel.

ISSUE OF 1851.

Collectors seem to have much trouble in distinguishing the marked varieties of some of the values of this issue. The difficulty lies in the fact that none of the priced catalogues designate them clearly.

ONE CENT UNPERFORATED, (pages 85, 89, 97, 191).

The ordinary stamp of this type, unperforated, has a fine colored exterior line parellel to the outer edge of the solid colored labels that carry the inscriptions at both top and bottom.

The "Variety" of this type, unperforated, lacks one or both these lines. Though the catalogues do not mention them there are three varieties of this type, unperforated, besides the common type:

Type, unperforated, with exterior line at top and bottom.

a, Variety, unperforated, with exterior line at top only.

b, Variety, unperforated, with exterior line at bottom only.

c, Variety, unperforated, without either exterior line.

Note also that the full design is finished on the edges, top, bottom and sides, in ornamental flourishes outlined in thicker and thiner lines. From some imperfection of the process of duplication of the die on the plate, of printing, or possibly in some cases from wear of the plates, many of these fine lines are missing in some specimens and the extreme ends of the flourishes are not perfect. This is particularly apparent in the projecting ornaments of the corners. In the upper corners above the ends of the label is an outlined scroll in the form of a half circle with a branch in the hollow. The upturned ends should all terminate in a small ball. Very frequently the balls are imperfect. So also there is a leaf-like ornament in the lower corners which should be outlined all round the end in color, but this too is frequently defective. None of these are the varieties mentioned in the book or in the catalogues, though often taken by collectors as specimens "with ornaments removed" or "partly removed." The remarks on page 98 that "there is little appreciable difference between the stamps in the sheet except in the thickness of the lines bordering or shading the ornaments" referred to these defects and may not have made the facts plain. The "varieties" of this type unperforated can hardly come from "worn plates," as has been stated, for the lines are evidently removed and the ornaments cut off sharply, and too uniformly to have been the result of accident. Variety *a* comes apparently from the top line of the sheet, *b* from the bottom line and *c* from the middle lines though there are some of the middle stamps with nearly perfect lines. Variety "c" is mentioned at the bottom of page 114 as an "oddity" from the altered plate, varieties a and b not then being known unperforated.

ONE CENT PERFORATE (pages 110, 113, 191).

The ordinary stamp of this type, perforated, has not only the exterior line of both labels removed but the ends of all the ornaments, top, bottom and sides are more or less cut off forming many varieties of minor importance, such as specimens with all the little ornaments at the sides of the oval removed on one or both sides and that in endless variety.

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But these are not the varieties of the book or the catalogues.

The "variety" perforated of the catalogues is exactly like the common unperforate stamp. It is not very easy to find perfect specimens of this variety for the reason stated in the book that the perforations usually cut into the exterior line of one or the other of the labels, and such must not be mistaken for the varieties mentioned as without the top or bottom exterior line. Of the perforated stamp there are then :

Common type, no exterior line to labels.

a, Variety with exterior lines at top and bottom.

b, Variety with exterior lines at top only.

c, Variety with exterior lines at bottom only.

These all exist upon the same sheet and probably the unperforate varieties which correspond are from the same plate. There exist, however, other perforate sheets which do not contain any of the varieties but only the common type. In one of these there is a colored line added at the top of all the upper row of stamps and another colored line drawn below each of the stamps in the lower row.

The middle paragraph of page 114 might have mentioned also that some sheets were perforated down the central colored vertical line though generally there was no perforation down this line intended to indicate where the full sheets as printed were to be cut into half sheets for distribution.

THREE CENTS, 1851 (pages 85, 89, 98. 191).

On page 86 in the description of the three cents unperforated a part of the design is described thus : "The whole is surrounded at a little distance by a colored line forming a rectangle," in other words there is a fine colored line outside and parallel to the solid colored labels holding the inscriptions which line joins the vertical side lines and forms the rectangular frame. This is the common stamp unperforated. There are many minor varieties showing extra vertical lines down the sides, split lines, etc., as noticed on pages 98 to 107. There are also specimens to be found that do not show any side lines whatever inside or outside the lines forming the rectangular frame.

THREE CENTS PERFORATED (pages 110, 115, 191).

Of the three cents perforated there are two varieties of importance described on page 115. The common one has not the top and bottom exterior line of the common unperforate stamp while the variety has. We are not aware that the common type without these lines has ever been found unperforated. There are many minor varieties of this type as described on page 115 to 120, such as those with extra verticle lines at the sides, split lines, etc., but none of these are the "variety" of the catalogues. The "variety" is that which has the outside, top and bottom line, in other words is exactly the same type as the common unperforated stamp.

What the book calls minor varieties of both these types unperforated, perforated and altered plates are considered by some writers to result from "worn plates." Undoubtedly some of the specimens we find are from "worn plates," but the wearing of the plates certainly cannot produce extra lines, double lines, or change the respective positions of the parts as described in the book. All these may be found in clear impressions, and adhering specimens in pairs, strips, blocks and whole sheets abundantly verify the statement that they exist in the plates.

FIVE CENTS PERFORATED AND UNPERFORATED (pages 94, 107, 110, 120, 191).

The portrait of Jefferson is said to be after Stewart's painting.

Some collectors have called our attention to the fact that the description of the varieties on pages 120 and 121, limited to those with full projections, partly removed projections and no projections, does not include in their opinion all the possible varieties. It is quite true that there are many variations of the variety with the projections partly removed, so many that it would be impossible accurately to indicate them all. In some, very little of the projections is removed, in others nearly all and there are all de-

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grees between and generally differences in the amount removed at the top and that removed at the bottom. In the variety with the projection all removed there are minor varieties, some showing even a hollow into the stamp, others without any projection at the top but part of a projection at the bottom and vice versa.

The variations of shade in the perforated stamps are so numerous that perhaps they are not sufficiently commented on in the book. The description of shades is the most difficult part of a writer's task for the same words do not indicate the same shades to different persons, nor do all distinguish exactly the same shades. The rare shade is the one called in the book "almost rose," in some catalogues "red brown" and perhaps the best designation is that of "dull red." It is not the more common red brown, specimens of which particularly when canceled with red ink seem to be constantly mistaken for the rarity. The rarity is of very uniform color, not very intense and not varying much in the darker and lighter portions of the stamp. It is not possible to describe it perfectly.

TEN CENTS UNPERFORATED AND PERFORATED (pages 108 and 121).

In some catalogues may be found mentioned a "variety" of the ten cents perforated. In other catalogues a ten cents perforate "with ornaments removed" and various collectors have sent us both perforated and unperforated specimens which they thought answered these descriptions. While it is quite true that frequently the perforated, and occasionally the unperforated stamps are more or less defective in the corners, we have seen more that appeared to be more than accidental variations from a worn plate or bad printing.

TWELVE CENTS (pages 108, 121).

Many inquiries have been made of us concerning a variety of this stamp "with an extra white line," to which we have been unable to give any answer. The possessor of one of these varieties will relieve the anxiety of many searchers if he will send it to either the editor or publisher for description.

THIRTY AND NINETY CENTS, UNPERFORATED (page 181).

Many inquiries have also been made as to the existence of specimens of these values unperforated and our opinion is asked as to their character. Concerning them it can only be said that they exist, specimens having been found unused in a lot in New York, but their issue or use in this condition has never been verified.

ISSUE OF 1861 (pages 133-135).

Specimens of the one cent, three cents, ten cents and thirty cents without grill and with fairly large margins apparently unperforate have been sent us for examination. We regard all of them with great suspicion as we think they could all be manufactured from the corners of the sheets. If genuine they are only accidents of manufacture.

To the observations on page 135 should be added the 24 and 30 cents, doubly perforated at the sides.

To the varieties of the 3 cents without grill on page 159, should be added that peculiar shade generally catalogued as "pink." It is a distinct color and the shades of the common tint called rose should not be mistaken for it as they often are. It is a delicate shade, a pale carmine with just a touch of blue in its composition.

ISSUE OF 1867 TO 1869 (pages 138, etc).

The distinctive characteristic of this issue as distinguished from the preceding is the grill or embossing. We have been frequently asked about these particularly as our measurements differ slightly from those of other writers. The difference is so slight that it is hardly worth notice. Those given in the book were all made from unused specimens and have been since justified. It is probable that used stamps having been moistened would give different results. Mr. Scott in a recent article on grills says that variations will be found in measuring grills and thinks this depends somewhat on the depth they are impressed.

In describing the 3 cents grilled all over the book states that the straight lines appear raised upon the back of the stamp and the crosses depressed. This is the usual arrangement though this

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as well as other grills can be found just the reverse of the description given in the book.

Two specimens of the 5 cents and one of the 30 cents "grilled all over" have been found since the book appeared.

Mr. J. W. Scott chronicles a specimen of the three cents grilled with a rectangle measuring 18 by 15mm., composed of 24 rows of 19 small squares projecting on the face of the stamp, or of the same pattern as the grilled all over. We are fortunately able to verify the existence of this as a distinct variety.

It may be of advantage to note further that:

Our first variety is Mr. Scott's type 1.

The above variety is Mr. Scott's type 2.

Our second variety is Mr. Scott's type 3.

Our varieties, page 139, 7th and 8th line are not mentioned by Mr. Scott.

Our third variety is Mr. Scott's type 5.

Our variety page 139, 23rd line is Mr. Scott's type 4.

The remaining 13 varieties on pages 139 and 140 are not mentioned by him nor is the "oddity" on page 140.

Our fourth variety is Mr. Scott's type 6.

There are many oddities to be found which result from the misplacing of the paper on the embossing machine, such as parts of two grills on the sides, at the top and bottom of the stamp, or even a little piece of a grill in each of the four corners.

There are others much more rare which are produced by putting the sheet twice through the machine. Such is the oddity described on page 140, and another which has two grills each of 12 by 17 rows of squares, but nine of the squares in each of four verticle rows are common to the two grills, though they do not appear to have been any more heavily impressed than those which are not doubly impressed.

These monstrosities all have a certain interest as showing that the grills are spaced on the plates, rolls, etc., just as the stamps are and if the sheets are misplaced in the machine the grills will be.

It is needless to speak of the many attemps that have been made to imitate the grill. So far none have been very successful. The caution given by one writer to avoid all grills that are not placed with their edges parallel to those of the stamps, is we think of little value. The forgers have as a rule placed their imitations quite as skilfully as the originals. If the sheet was not placed accurately in the machine the grill was not in its place and the above cited monstrosities show that it was not always so placed. A specimen in our possession shows still another possibility. The sheet after the stamp was printed, gummed and perforated seems to have been accidentally folded or pleated. Examined on the back there are 7 perfect verticle rows of 17 raised squares on the left; then 4 diagonal rows of 17 depressed squares crossing four partial rows of 15, 11, 7 and 4 raised squares, these rows being shortened at the top; then three rows of 2, 5 and 11 squares shortened at the bottom and crossed also by the diagonal rows and then 4 more perfect rows of 17 raised squares each. The creases where the paper was folded are plainly visible and the rows on the right are 1 square higher than those on the left.

FIVE CENTS, GRILLED, (pages 140, 141).

It will be noticed that the 5 cents is spoken of in the book only with the smaller or fourth type of grill 12 by 16½ or 17 rows. A single copy not very clearly impressed has come under our notice which appears to have the medium or 14 by 17 rows grill.

ISSUE OF 1869, (page 144).

Exception has been taken to the statement on page 154 that there was an error in the plate which produced the reversed pictures of the 15 and 30 cents value and that it is probable that no copies of these errors were circulated. The existence of several copies of each value in the collections of various parties, duly cancelled, would not disprove the statement, made on very good authority, and was given as the reason why all the plates of the two colored varieties were cut down to 100 instead of 150 stamps.

But as there were two impressions necessary for each sheet it would be quite possible for the errors to be made

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afterwards by a mere reversing of the sheet. It wonld be quite as possible that some such sheets should get into circulation. And circulated or uncirculated by intention specimens of all four values with reversed pictures are in existence.

None of these stamps impressed in two colors are easy to find perfectly centered, that is with the picture exactly where it should be. Surprise has been expressed more than once that the colored lines and dots to be found on some specimens were not alluded to in the book. When the book was written the editor had never seen a specimen without these lines, which were guide lines for placing the pictures, and did not consider the matter of interest. An examination of many hundreds of the several values demonstrates that there are at least traces of them in all clean distinct copies.

For the sake of the curious in all matters relating to U. S. stamps we will mention the varieties we have found.

In some copies of the 15 cents there is a blue line across the bottom and up the right hand side of the stamp and in the 24 cents a purple line across the bottom and up the right hand side, in both values the point of intersection is distinguished by an additional dot. When, however, the picture is in exact position these lines fall on the frame lines. In the 24 cents red and in the 90 cents black lines and dots are to be found and when the picture is in position they fall where the side lines would be if the stamp were filled out to the rectangle.

In some cases two blue lines and dots in the 30 cents, and red lines and dots in the 90 cents indicate the borders of the unfinished rectangle. In the 15 cents the bottom brown line of the frame is often prolonged beyond the corners. In the 24 cents a green dot often indicates where the lower corner would have been if filled out and the lower border line is often faintly carried across the two little niches at the corners of the tablet holding the numerals of value.

In some copies of the 15 there is also a blue line perpendicular to the blue bottom line with a blue dot at the intersection, this vertical line can be seen crossing the entire stamp above and below the picture, sometimes in the vertical of the 5, sometimes in the 1.

Very frequently there is a blue dot only in the middle of the lower part of the stamp.

On other specimens there is a dot both at the middle of the stamp and the corner, both on the horizontal blue line and also the vertical blue line in the middle.

In other specimens we have an extra brown line parallel to the bottom of frame, only a blue dot at the middle.

In some there is a vertical brown line above and below the stamp on the middle line.

In another the bottom frame line is prolonged and is forked at the right, and there is an extra brown line below this with a brown dot on it and an extra blue line above with a blue dot on it, the dots being about 1mm. to the right.

In another of the same arrangement the blue line can be traced across the entire stamp.

In one specimen only there was a blue line and dot on the left corner.

In a specimen without the diamond there were found two parallel blue lines with a vertical blue line at the middle of the stamp, a blue dot on the intersection.

In another a single blue line with dot at the middle but no trace of a vertical blue line.

24 cents, some specimens had only the horizontal purple line.

30 cents, some specimens showed only the horizontal blue line without dot, others the line with dot and red corner dots.

90 cents, some specimens show only the bottom black line, others only a black side line, many show also the faint red line at top, bottom or sides.

ISSUE OF 1870.

It will be noticed that the book describes two grilles on this series, 13 by 15 squares and 10 by 13 squares. The first is Scott's type 8, of the second he does not speak, but mentions a 7 cents with 12x17 rows with some doubt. Many other curiosities might be cited in this issue. There are the same parts of grilles on the sides or top and bottom. The curious impression belonging to Mr.

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Thorne, 7 cents with 32 squares in length, etc.

There are also nearly every possible combination less than 13 by 15½ rows as the grille seems to have worn out gradually until we have specimens of only 3 rows of 10 squares, and others in which hardly two rows are of the same length.

ISSUE OF 1873.

Of the issues without the grilles not much needs to be added to what is said in the book.

The five cents brown with the head of Garfield may be found in several varieties depending on the amount of shading over the shoulders.

In one there is absolutely no shading above either shoulder. The coat meets the pearled border between the 11th and 12th pearl from the bottom on the right side of the stamp, and on the 12th pearl on the left side.

In the specimen with the heaviest shading we have the background on the right below a line drawn from the crease of the collar on the shoulder up to the 19th pearl from the bottom shaded by intensifying the diagonal lines of the hatching, while the background above the shoulders on the left of the stamp is also shadowed from very dark below up into the background, but there is no sharp line of demarkation as on the right side.

Between these two extremes, that without shadows and the above there seemed to be several gradations, such as a shadow on the right below a line drawn from a point half way between the bottom of the collar and the frame up to the 8th pearl above apparently made by five dark vertical lines while on the left side the shadow is defined by a wavy outline from the 16th pearl from the bottom to the intersection of the coat and the beard.

There is a peculiarly dark shade of the 15 cents besides the dark and light orange described in the book. It bears the imprint of the Continental Bank Note Co., and is a deep red orange which might easily be mistaken for a vermilion.

A great deal has been said also of a few specimens of this value which are thought by their owners to be printed upon a finely ribbed paper. The ribbed appearance we believe to be due to accidental causes altogether.

It has also been stated that there exists two sizes of this stamp. Possibly this is the result of a shrinkage of the paper.

There were printed a few thousands of the three cents of this type, the exact date we do not know, upon a double paper, that is, a paper consisting of a very thin sheet pasted upon a much thicker sheet. It was an experiment against cleaning, it being thought that the thinner paper would peel off of the other if wet by any acid. A few specimens of these have been found but the variety is one that few will try to find for soaking will alone discover it.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS. (page 203.)

Besides the two distinct shades of the red brown in which these stamps were printed as noted in the observations, those printed more recently are of a decidedly red or carmine not unlike that of the current two cent stamp.

The inquiry having been lately made as to whether all the values exist in all three shades mentioned, it may be well to state positively that they all exist unused whether so issued for use or not.

OFFICIAL STAMPS, DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

The double colors 2, 5, 10, and 20 dollar stamps if we may judge from a complete sheet of the $20 stamp exhibited at Chicago, are printed in sheets of ten stamps only, in two horizontal rows of five stamps each, with the imprint on black in the upper left hand corner and in green in the middle of the lower margin of the sheet. The plate number also varies in the two colors.

OFFICIAL SEALS.

There are also several other seals marked "Officially sealed" of various types and on different colored papers. It would seem that these have been prepared by some postmasters for their own use, as since the additional chapter upon these seals went to press the department has denied the official character of the seal described in lines 18 to 29 page 296.

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THE STAMPS OF SWITZERLAND.

1843-1854.

BY FREIHERR C. VON GIRSEWALD.

Translated from the German in Postwertzeichen-Kunde, by Prof. G. Raymond.

(Continued from July Number.)

2. 5c, yellowish green. Small eagle.

After the half "double Genevas" had been used for two years for city postage, a special 5c stamp was created in the summer of 1845, but it could be used throughout the Canton, as shown by its inscription: "Port Cantonal."

The type of this stamp is very similar to the half "double Geneva," only it is a little larger, measuring 17.25 mm. in width and 19.8 in height. The inscription "Poste de Geneve" is in a slight curve; the middle word "de" does not stand exactly over the center of the coat of arms, but a little to the left of it.

Compared with the stamps issued later the eagle is small; it does not touch the coat of arms with its wings; its tail feathers only reach as far as the frame around the arms; indeed, the innermost tail feather reaches clear through this frame line.

There is no period either after the 5 on the left of the coat of arms, or after the C on the right of it.

The right half of the coat of arms has nineteen lines; the third and fourth, beginning on the left, are not straight but very wavy; the greatest distance is to be found between the seventh and eighth line; the first, ninth, thirteenth and eighteenth line intersect the frame line of the coat of arms, the first and the ninth being the longest.

The middle line, which divides the coat of arms in two halves cuts the inner frame line above and almost touches the thicker line below.

A careful observation of the above-mentioned details will always be sufficient to detect a counterfeit stamp from a genuine.

3. 5c, yellowish green. Large eagle.

The design of the Geneva stamp was altered in 1847, and a third stamp was issued, very similar in color to the other two, but still showing a difference in shade.

We give below the details of the altered design, which may be used to distinguish this third stamp from the others.

1. In size they are exactly like those of 1845, but the coat of arms is somewhat broader.

2. The scroll with the inscription: "Post Tenebras Lux" touches the inner frame line of the stamp on the right side.

3. The eagle is larger, has a much better head, and touches with its wings the frame line around the coat of arms.

4. The half of the coat of arms which has the key has seventeen perpendicular lines; counting from the left, the sixth and seventh reach below over the frame line of the coat of arms.

5. In the word "Poste," the "e" reaches too far down; this is on account of the lower curve of the letter which is much too large in proportion to the rest of the letter.

6. There is a circle of rays surrounding the letters IHS on top of the coat of

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arms; three of these rays, those between the "e" and the "G" are very long; one reaches even higher than the top of the "e."

7. All the inscriptions on this stamp are larger than those on the small eagle stamps.

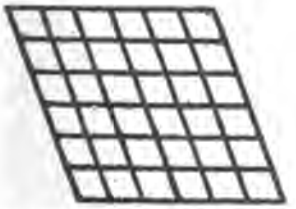
4. 5c, dark green.

This stamp, which was issued in 1848, can be distinguished from the preceding one only by its color.

The counterfeits of the three Genevese 5c stamps, as a rule, were not very successful. They show marked differences



in the design of the coat of arms, in the vertical lines and in the circle of rays, which is almost an oval. There is a remarkable imitation of the two stamps with the larger eagle. It is of a pink color and is probably an essay.



The cancellation of these last stamps was usually done by means of the red rosette stamp. But we also find other marks, as for example a black diamond formed of vertical lines, or a square made up of many smaller ones; see illustration.

C. Canton Bale (City.)

July 1845.

2½ Rappen; blue-black—carmine. Embossed.

This stamp (City post of Bale) is, without doubt, not only the handsomest of all Swiss cantonal stamps, but of all Swiss stamps in general, down to the present day. There are quite a number of very successful counterfeits of it, which are not easy to detect.

The distinctions are as follows:

1. The coat of arms is surrounded by a fine double line; over the letters S E in the word "Basel" there is a dot between these two lines; a genuine stamp is never without it.

2. On both ends of the inscription, "Stadtpost-Basel," there are two palm-shaped ornaments. The one on the right side is narrower and longer than the other, but it does not touch the outside frame line of the stamp.

3. Resting on the straight line above the coat of arms are two arabesques resembling interrogation marks lying down. The curve of the one of the right side is longer than the one on the



left. The horizontal line upon which the right arabesque rests shows a very slight depression in the place where it is touched by the ornament.

By carefully noticing the above points one may be able to detect a counterfeit "Dove of Bale;" it is not sufficient, however, to find one or two of these distinctions, but, if the third one is wanting, the specimen is sure to be a counterfeit.

Stamps of Bale, called in that time "Franking Tickets," in red and green color instead of red and blue are essayes; other authorities claim them to be reprints made in 1866.

Regarding the cancellation mark we will say that usually a red local stamp was used. This was a double circle,

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bearing above "Basel," below the time of the day; for example, "Nach Mittag"





(afternoon). On the inside was the date, month and year. This local cancellating stamp is the oldest one in Europe. We also find the word "Franco" surrounded by an octagonal line in red and black. Sometimes, also, but seldom, the letters P D in an oval. The counterfeits are usually not cancelled, or if used specimens do occur, the cancellation mark is very badly imitated; for example, a one circle local stamp much too small or one with very much blurred printing.

As the stamps are very fine, they are in great demand among collectors who collect them on original letters and according to cancellation; this enlarges the field of the counterfeiter. Stamps are pasted on envelopes after valueless stamps have been removed from them, so that the cancellation may be made to fit or nearly so. In examining stamp one must be careful in that respect.

THE DISTRICT STAMPS OF THE CONFEDERACY—1849–1850.

In 1849, after the several Swiss cantons had been politically united into one Confederacy, the postal matters were administered by the central government. The country was divided into eleven postal districts. We shall here mention only those about which we have special remarks to make.

1st District:—Canton of Geneva and the Vandois district of Nyon.

8th District:—Cantons of Zurich, Zug Shaffhouse and Thurgovia.

The different coins and many systems used in various cantons proved a great difficulty in settling a common postal system; only three cantons, moreover, those of Zurich, Geneva and Bale were using stamps at all.

Throughout the country four letter districts were instituted, according to distances.

The 1st district extended	for	10	hours	around.
" 2d	"	"	"	25	"	"
" 3d	"	"	"	40	"	"
" 4th	"	"	over	40	"	"

A letter cost them.—

In the 1st letter district:—5 rappen for ½ ounce, 2½ rappen for each additional ½ ounce.

In the 2d letter district:—10 rappen for ½ ounce, 2½ rappen for each additional ½ ounce.

In the 3d letter district:—15 rappen for ½ ounce, 2½ rappen for each additional ounce.

In the 4th letter district:—20 rappen for ½ ounce, 2½ rappen for each additional ½ ounce.

For the present the old Swiss franc was adopted as a basis and where this was not used the nearest coin taken, a corresponding change being made in the rate. A French franc was worth 60 Swiss rappen and a Milanese lira 50. The then existing 2½ rappen stamp of Bale could be used further without change. The new rates could not be introduced in Geneva, where the new French franc was legal and where 2½ rappen equalled 4 centimes, nor in Zurich where the 2½ rappen tax was too low, as the rates for the lightest letter were 4 rappen. A final issue of national stamps could not be made without some study requiring time; it was hardly worth the while for the cantons which as yet had no stamps to issue provisional ones; again the cantons of Geneva and Zürich would not annul their regulations concerning their own postal affairs. So they were compelled to issue during the transition period some new stamps which are usually called "Swiss Confederacy District Stamps."

Further study, based on documents will be necessary before the last word can be said about these stamps of the transition period. Many unexplained peculiarities still remain, especially regarding the stamps issued in the district of Geneva. One thing is clear however, and that is that the names "Stamps of the Cantons of Vand, Neuchatel and Winterthur" sometimes given to them are wrong, and should be replaced by those of "District Stamp".

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A. 1ST POSTAL DISTRICT CANTON OF GENEVA AND THE VANDOIS DISTRICT OF NYON.

10. September 1849; 4 centimes, black and red.

20. November 1849; 5 centimes, black and red.

The design of these two stamps, which are commonly called "Stamps of Vaud" is the same, with the exception of course of the value.

The first is one of the rarest Swiss stamps, as 5,000 of them were issued. There is an excellent counterfeit in existence. The genuineness can be established only by careful and minute observation of the following points.



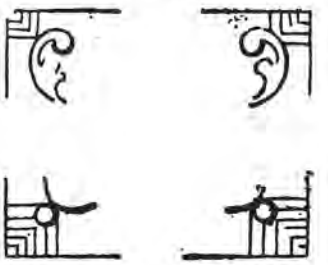
The main differences are to be found in the four corners of the stamp. The background of these stamps, that is, the part not covered by the designs, is occupied by vertical and horizontal lines. The annexed illustration, which is enlarged, will enable the reader to follow closely our examination of the four corners.

1. Upper left corner. This is open, the two outside lines do not touch. The first vertical line is scarcely visible; it lies on the frame line, where it stops; the corresponding horizontal line is missing. The two following vertical lines are not touched by the horizontal lines at their end, so that they overlap a little; the two following lines form an angle, the apex of which rests on the curve of the arabesque.

2. Upper right corner. The horizontal frame line is drawn a little too far, making a projection resembling now a thick stroke and now a dot, but which is always there in original specimens. The arrangement of the lines can easily be seen in our illustration. There is no horizontal line corresponding to the second vertical one. The apex of the angle formed by the next couple of lines is completely covered by the arabesque.

3. Lower left corner. The horizontal and vertical lines here form perfect squares; the first three of them are complete; the ball shaped end of the arabesque touches the fourth one, and the fifth square encloses that ball completely. The first three squares show, projecting from their innermost angles, little lines; they are very short and directed diagonally towards the center of the stamp.

4. Lower right corner. In this corner the frame lines in meeting form a distinctly visible dot. The first horizontal line stands alone; the second forms a rectangle with the first vertical line; the third horizontal line stands again alone; the fourth forms another rectangle with the second vertical line; the arabesque does not touch this second rectangle; the next lines touch the ball-shaped end of the arabesque, while the next ones enclose it completely without touching it, resting as they do on the curve of the arabesque itself.



5. The lower part of the letter P in the word Poste and the E of the word Locale are slightly touched by one of the points of the arabesque. That point which touches the P curves itself quite sharply, ending in a beak-like point.

6. The thin frame line of the stamp is not very decidedly drawn, but shows many interruptions.

We have mentioned further up a successful counterfeit. In it the drawing is perfect, but the arrangement of the lines in the two lower corners is wrong; in the lower left corner the first vertical line is missing; the position of the line is the

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same as that of the right corner. The projecting point on the upper right corner looks a little longer. The letter P is indeed touched by the point of the arabesque, but this is not so sharply curved and does not so much resemble a beak. The frame line surrounding the stamp is strongly drawn and shows no interruption. The many other counterfeits cannot compare with this one, which is of a quite recent date; the position of the lines in all corners is always wrong; the inscriptions are printed in much too thin letters; the drawing of the arabesque is wrong; the whole appearance is blurred, while the originals have a sharp and very cleanly cut appearance.

December, 1850.

3. 5 Centimes, black and red.

This is the so-called Neuchatel Stamp. It has a quadrangular shape and measures 23.5 mm. in heigth and 18.3 mm. in width.



If we look at the arabesques which surround the design of the stamp we can plainly see over the L in the word "Locale" an 8.

The s of the word Centimes is not straight, but leans toward the right.

In the lower left corner there is an arabesque looking like a headless 5. 5

In order to decide of the genuinnes of this stamp, it is desirable to compare it with the original with special reference to the arabesques which in counterfeits show decided differences. If an original cannot be procured, the observation of the above rules will suffice.

There appeared last year a new and very good counterfeit, which fortunately was soon detected and which is known under the name of Ghisletti. In this counterfeit the 8 above the L does appear, but the s is too straight and the five in the lower left corner is drawn with a head. It is queer however that in a counterfeit, skillfully done as this one is the two ugly arabesques, looking like bones, which are on either side of the genuine stamp, should have been left out.

Other counterfeits can be readily recognized; all the preceeding marks are omitted; one of them has a much too large cross, another one has a too small cross framed in black; the inscriptions are usually in too large letters; some are not cancelled, some have the black lined cancellation mark, for example the Ghisletti counterfeit.

October, 1849.

4. 5 Centimes, green on chamois.

Cut of the Geneva envelope used as a stamp.

When the Swiss Postal authorities assumed the management of the Geneva Post, there was on hand a large quantity of Geneva envelopes, and a law was passed that the stamps should be cut off from them and used as postage stamps. This is undoubtedly the first provisory stamp issued, and deserves to be placed among postage stamps if its genuineness can pe proved beyond a doubt. The first requisite is that the stamp should be found on a whole letter, or on a large piece of one. These are very scarce; many specimens are found which were skillfully manipulated. They took Geneva envelopes with cancelled stamp, cut this off, then pasted it carefully on an envelope cancelled in 1849, whose common stamp had first been removed. Of course such stamps were selected whose cancellation would fit or nearly so with

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the cancellation of the envelope. When buying such stamps great caution should be exercised and the stamp subjected to the very closest scrutiny; the cancellation mark should be visible on the back of the paper; the date, 1849 must be plainly legible, the rosette stamp must be without a cross in the center. Specimens in which the cancellation mark is visible on the stamp only should in the great majority of cases be rejected. In fact, the deciding whether such a specimen is a provisory or not is the most difficult task of the collector of Swiss stamps. We will now give a minute description of the cut which will be found a material help in coming to a

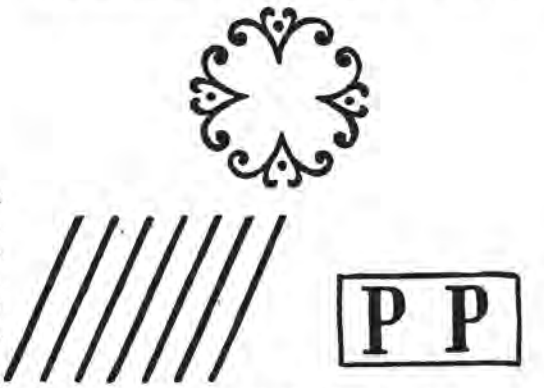


decision. The stamp was printed on the upper right corner of the envelope, leaving on the top and on the right a space of 1½ cm. of the chamois paper. When the cut was made it was done on the left and underneath with scissors, on the two other sides with a paper knife, the result being that the first two sides show a much cleaner cut than the other two. The design is very similar to that of the green Geneva stamp. The print is light green, the paper is thin, tough and chamois colored. The design measures 17.4 by 20.3 mm. On the coat of arms the following differences may be noticed in the foregoing issue. Four feathers of the eagle touch the frame. The back ground on which the eagle is drawn is dotted; the dots however are irregular, there are none on the top nor on the right of the eagle's crown, nor on the left of its claws.

The key is larger than in other Geneva stamps. The right half of the coat of arms has 12 verticle lines, counted above the key. The key ends in a ball, and exactly over this ball is the 6th line, beginning to the left; this 6th line is short, and is the only one that does not touch the top line. The 5th and 7th lines are slightly curved to the right and left. The 12th line is the only one on the right of the key which interscects the coat of arms uninterrupted. The coat of arms ends below in a very sharp point. After the C there is a period. Over the e of the word de in the upper inscription there is a small stroke, sometimes a dot only.

The counterfeits are all unsuccessful. In them the design of the eagle is all wrong; the lines in the right half of the coat of arms are all blurred, and their number is incorrect; there is no period after "Geneva;" the paper, instead of chamois colored is brownish yellow, or light yellow, or even white.

With regard to their cancellation we find in these provisories the same ones



that were used with the Cantonal stamps that is the line and the rosette stamp. Occasionally there occurs a P D in a circle or the rosette which we illustrate here. It is not known to us whether this line cancellation and this rectangle ever were found on these stamps. There exists however, a local cancellation, bearing "Geneve" in red ink and in a circle.

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VIII. POSTAL DISTRICT. CANTON OF ZURICH, ZUG, SHAFFOUSE, THURGOVIE.

October, 1849.

2½ rappen, black and red.

This stamp is known under the name of "Winterthur Stamp," but it has nothing special to do with that locality.

A short while ago a block of 33 of these stamps was found, and its measurement gave out that these stamps were printed 50 to a sheet, 5 stamps to each horizontal row. These rows are 11.2 cm. broad. The stamp itself is an irregular rectangle, measuring in the middle 16 mm. in heigth, but only 15½ on the edges. The stamp measures 20 mm. in length but a little less on the edges. The cause of this is that the outer line, instead of being drawn straight, are perceptibly curved to the outside. The vertical spaces between the single stamps measure 3 mm., the horizontal spaces 3½ mm. In the middle of these spaces are arrows with red heads on either end, around which curves a ribbon in twelve complete evolutions. We give below the special marks by which the genuineness of these stamps may be established.



1. The round shield with the doubly framed cross hangs by two strings depending from the upper edge of the stamp. The left string is divided into 8 parts, the right string into 9 parts. Between these strings hangs a tassel.

2. Beneath the cords and tassel and within the double frame of the shield we notice little strokes in groups. If we begin on the right, these groups have the following number of strokes 3, 2, 1½, 1½, 4. Specimens with less clear print have only 1½ strokes in the 2d group.

3. Underneath the shield the horn bears a number of lines which resemble badly made letters.

4. The horn is united to the shield by two lines lying above the P of Ortsport. Near the mouthpiece this horn has a few strokes, one of them is over the O, two others slightly curved are over the R; the last one is between TS in the word Ortsport, this last stroke reaches a little on the outside. The other end of the horn has also 4 cross strokes of which the 3d one does not reach to the side of the horn.

5. The shield which forms the back ground for post horn, coat of arms and inscription, shows below two curls. The right one which is visible on the left of the R rests on the lower frame line, and forms so to speak, a part of it. On the left this curl rises slightly above the frame line.

6. There is a period after each R, in the upper left and lower right corner. Neither these R's nor the figure indicating the value, touch the frame line of the stamp.

7. The second O in the word Ortspost is quite remarkable. It has a vacant space on the left side and looks more like a D.

8. The large shield is crossed by red horizontal lines reaching clear across the inscription Ortspost, Poste Locale. From the top to the bottom of the stamp 39 such lines may be counted.

The space arrows denoted the places where the stamps were to be divided; therefore we find on the four sides of the stamps only parts of these arrows and of their spiral ribbons.

If the above points are carefully borne in mind, a counterfeit will always be de-

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tected. Usually the false division of the cord, the wanting of a period after the upper R, and the closed O in Ortspost, are sufficient to establish the genuineness of a specimen. The most common cancellation mark is the black rosette which we have described in connection with the stamps of the Canton of Zurich; very seldom it occurs in blue. I have never seen it in red on a Winterthur stamp. Frequently, however, a black P P cross occurs and later the



black line cancellation. The letters P P mean Postage paid. Occasionally one finds a stamp cancelled in Appenzell or St. Gall, proving that the authorities allowed these stamps to have course in those localities.

THE GENERAL ISSUE OF STAMPS FOR SWITZERLAND.

1. Ortspost. 2. Poste Locale. 3. Rayon, I., II., III.

This issue was in use from April 1850 to October 1854.. The type of all the stamps is the same, differing only in the inscription, the value, and the combination of color; many subtypes will be noticed. The stamps have the shape of an upright rectangle.

Ortspost.

a. 2½ rappen, black and red, without frame around cross; 40 types.

b. 2½ rappen, black and red, with frame around cross; 40 types.

In the center of the stamp is the Swiss coat of arms, a white cross on a red field, with highly ornamented frame; on top of it rests a post horn. There over in a curved scroll is the inscription Orts-Post; below it on the left 2½, on the right P P. The stamps were printed in blocks of 40 each, representing so many different types, 4 such blocks made a sheet of 160 stamps.

The most common of the Ortspost stamps is the one with the black frame around the cross.

It is difficult to explain this frame and its omission. The mystery will never be wholly cleared until original documents are found relating to this. Three opinions have been advanced as follows:

Some say that the stamps were first issued without the frame around the cross, it was then noticed that the white cross on the red field did not stand out clearly enough and to remedy this a black frame was introduced., and the plates changed accordingly; the proof of this would be the large number of such stamps found with early dates. Others give the reverse explanation and say the frame around the cross was taken away from the plates as contrary to true heraldry, that this was the case could be seen from many stamps in which slight traces of such a frame still remained. Again very many of these unframed stamps are found on letters together with the Rayon stamps, which were issued two years after the Ortspost. The late date is then made to prove the opposite theory here. Still other people say that both kinds were issued at the same time and used indifferently, but that the stamps without the frame around the cross, were used much longer in small towns, where there was but a limited demand for stamps.

We cannot tell which is the correct view. According to my opinion much too much importance has been given to this point, which has led to many bitter controversies.

There are in existence 40 types of each of these two different kinds, and their differences are to be found in their inscription, their value, but especially in the design of their arabesque ornament.

Mr. Adolph Schulze was the first one who succeeded in the very difficult undertaking of preparing a correct type table of the stamps of this issue. He has often told me himself with much pride how very difficult a task it proved to be. First he noticed several differences in the design, indeed two stamps hanging together were always found to be different, and then he went to work to rebuild from a large quantity of specimens a complete sheet of this issue.

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Large number of blocks of 4 or 6 such of such are not to be found, and it was with very scanty material and with an inexhaustible supply of patience that Mr. Schultze went to work. As usual the first steps were the most difficult and with time the thing was done successfully. A sheet consists of 5 horizontal rows, each containing 8 stamps; as we have said before the inscriptions, and the figures denoting the value have differences, but the various types cannot be classified by these. The stamps are classified according to their arabesque designs. I have adopted Mr. Schultze's method in full and always classify the stamps according to the upper left hand





corner. The accompanying cut of types N and 20 and 21, the 4th and 5th in the 3d row, show plainly how very different the lines are which fill this corner, and all the types have such marked differences. In cases where the cancellation mark covers this corner, or in which the print is unclear other parts of the stamp are to be chosen where the lines can be plainly seen. The classification of types show a good deal of practice; a great help is found in the photographs of these plates of which some very good ones have been published.

The existence of so many types renders the recognition of a genuine stamp quite difficult, but it is at the same time the very best test of its genuineness.

Most counterfeits are poorly done; the value 2½ and the Rp. are too large; the mouth-piece of the horn in all originals is wider than the neck. Counting



from right to left there are in the horn 4 groups of lines numbering respectively 2, 3, 3, 2 lines. The line next to the mouth-piece is wanting in most types, and in counterfeits these groups are incorrect. This horn however can be a sure guide only when it does not agree with any of the 40 types. Most counterfeits are also unsuccessfully canceled.

(To be Continued.)

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CHRONICLE OF NEW ISSUES.

We are anxious to receive new issues and varieties as they appear, and especially desire each of our foreign subscribers and correspondents to send us information from their locality, that we may mention them as *early* as possible under this heading. Copies of official decrees and circulars in reference to postal changes are particularly desired.

Please address all communications of this character to the Editor of the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA, 1009 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo.

The numerals in parentheses following the names of the countries refer to the page of the JOURNAL containing the previous notice.

ADHESIVES.



BELGIUM.—(X, 16.) Mr. F. Van Riet sends specimens of the 2c., 20c. and 25c. Sabbath Stamps. He says that the 1c., 5c., 50c. and 1fr., will be issued September 1st, and the 35c. and 2fr. on October 1st.

The 2 centimes is of the annexed type, the 20c. and 25c. same as the 10c. illustrated last month.

2 centimes, orange.
20 " olive.
25 " blue.

BERMUDA.—(VIII, 1.) The 2 pence and 1 shilling stamps are now issued in new colors. Watermark, Crown C. A. Perf. 14.

2 pence, violet brown.
1 shilling, brown.



BOLIVIA. — (X, 18.) Our correspondent, Sr. Jose Blanco, of Cochabamba, Bolivia, has confirmed reports coming from Europe to the effect that the railroad stamps chronicled for this country are frauds, and he sends us a clipping from a local newspaper regarding the provisional issue of lithographed stamps that has been called for by the Government to serve until the regular supply ordered from Europe should arrive; this is the series of which we have already chronicled the 1 and 5 centavos. A free translation of the clipping forwarded is as follows:

"Office of the Minister of the Government.

La Paz, May 8th, 1893.

To the Postmaster General.

Dear Sir: In order to supply the needs of the postal service of the Republic with stamps of the values of 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 centavos, the present stock of which is nearly exhausted, it is necessary to make an issue for the value of Bs. 50,000, the work to be lithographed, well done but economically, perfect satisfaction guaranteed. For this purpose and to serve until we receive our regular supply from Europe as ordered, the President of the Republic has ordered me to transmit to you the following instructions:

First, to invite the lithographers of this city to present their estimates for the lithographing of stamps to the value of Bs. 50,000.

Second, the values of the stamps will be as follows:

200,000,	1 centavo	..... Bs.	2,000
150,000,	2 "	.....	3,000
300,000,	5 "	.....	15,000
220,000,	10 "	.....	22,000
40,000,	20 "	.....	8,000
		Bs.	50,000

Third, the Post Office Department is authorized to act immediately upon this matter and report the result to the Government.

Fourth, the cheapest estimate, and the one that presents the best sample of the design and colors as in the stamps

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at present in circulation, will be accepted.

(Signed) BAPTISTA,
Emeterio, Cano."

CHILI.—(XIII, 410.) Although an officially sealed stamp is not a postage stamp, we follow our contemporaries in



chronicling them. The above is in black and perforated.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—(X, 19.) Numerous varieties in the recent surcharges have been noted due to broken type and defective printing The 12c. mauve surcharge comes in red as well as black.

12 cents mauve, red.



INDIA (NATIVE).—(IX, 150.) NOWANUGGAR.—(IX, 150.) The lowest value of the series we mentioned in June has been received. Illustration annexed, perforated, wove paper.

1 docra, black.

PARAGUAY.—(IX, 63) The error in the 1 centavo that made it read "centavos" has been corrected.

1 centavo, gray.

PORTUGAL.—(IX, 94.) Mr. Hamel sends us two new provisionals.



The 20 reis same as in annexed cut with the numerals 1893 added at the left hand upper corner.

The 25 reis also surcharged with word and date, and the new value "20 reis" in lower right hand corner.

20 reis, rose, *black*.
20 reis on 25 reis violet, *black*.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.—(X, 19.) *Cape Verde*, Annexed is the new design of a journal stamp that will likely be issued for all the colonies. Perforated 12.



2½ reis, brown.

SHANGHAI.—(X, 19.) Mr. Mencarin sends us specimens of provisionals ½c. and 1c. stamps formed by quartering and halving the 2c. green.

Other provisionals are reported by David Benjamin, of the ½c. and 1c. values formed by perforating the 5c. and 2c. stamps vertically down the center and surcharging them with the new value in blue.

We illustrated the new permanent ½c. and 1c. stamps last month, we now hear of the 2c. in same type, and a





German paper illustrates a 2c. Jubilee stamp and 2c. Due stamp.

The latter at least is the forerunner of a series.

½ cent, ½ of 2c. green.
1 " ½ of 2c. "
½ " ½ of 5c. red *blue*.
1 " ½ of 2c. green *blue*.

NEW DESIGN.

2 cents, red and black.

JUBILEE STAMP.

2 cents, pink and black.

UNPAID STAMP.

2 cents, orange and black.

SURINAM.—(IX, 94.) The 2½c. value which will take the place of the provisional has been issued. It is of the numeral type instead of the head of the Queen.

Mr. F. P. Penard writes us that another variety with the Queen's head was issued July 3.

15 cents, gray.

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ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

BRITISH GUIANA. A correspondent informs us that stamped envelopes of the values of 2c. and 5c. are to be issued, but can give no particulars yet as to size, design or color.



GREAT BRITAIN, *Levant.* The 2½p. envelope was surcharged 40 paras for use in the office in the Levant some months ago, but we omitted to illustrate it before.

MONTENEGRO. Envelopes with stamps of the type of the current adhesives are announced, 158 x 127 mm.

5 nov., red on cream.
7 " violet on white.
10 " blue on white.

SHANGHAI. We omitted to mention and illustrate two provisionals issued here some time ago. Values ½c. wrapper and 1c. envelope, the illustrations make description unnecssary.



The London Philatelist also adds the following:

No. 1 is the same as that previously described but has a plain embossed transverse oval stamp at the top of the envelope consisting of the words "Shanghai—Local Post Office" at the top and bottom with a native inscription (probably a Chinese translation) in the center. The size of this envelope is 139x79 mm., or 5½x3 1/16 inches. Paper, white laid.

No. 2 is the same as No. 1, but measures 121x83 mm., or 4¾x3¼ inches. Paper, white laid.

No. 3 is similar in design but is printed upon thin wove yellow paper, and measures 146x96 mm., or 5¾x3¾ inches.

These envelopes are evidently all locally printed, and probably constitute a provisional issue.

Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. send us two envelopes and a wrapper of the new issue design. The stamp is an embossed reproduction of the design of the adhesive illustrated by us this month. The words "Local Post" in the upper label, words of value in lower label, and figures of value ou each side, with Chinese characters above and below are, as in the case of the adhesives, an after-printing in black.

LOCAL POST NEWSPAPER WRAPPER.



The envelopes are of two values, 2 cents red, and 5 cents blue. The 2 cents measures 146x85 mm., or 5¾x3 5/16 inches, and the 5 cents 154x96 mm., or 6x3¾ inches. Paper, white laid, with diamond-shaped watermark lines.

The wrapper has an embossed stamp of the value of 1 cent, brown, 281x103 mm., or 11 1/16x4⅛ inches. Paper, white laid, with longitudinal watermark lines.

Envelopes.

1 cent, black, 139x79 mm., white laid.
1 " 121x83 mm., "
1 " 146x96 mm., yellow wove,
2 cents, black and red, 146x85 mm., white laid.
5 " " blue, 154x96 mm., "

Wrapper.

1 cent, black and brown, 281x103 mm., white laid

REVENUES.

MEXICO.—(IX, 152.) The following illustration represents the new type of *Renta Interior*.



Mr. H. C. Helmrick, of El Paso, sent us a 1c. and the following list.

1 centavo, sepia brown.
2 centavos, light blue.
3 " olive green.
5 " red brown.
10 " vermilion.
25 " orange.
50 " olive brown.
1 peso, greenish blue.
5 pesos, dark green.

The new *Documentos* we understand from the same correspondent are also to be used in place of the *Especial de Aduanes* with a surcharge "Aduana de ——" (name of custom house) and when used thus will be punched with a hole. If the Document stamps will thus be used for Custom House pnrposes, high values will probably be required. The following list only up to 1 peso is sent by L. Lohse, of City of Mexico:



1 centavo, sepia brown.
2 centavos, light blue.
3 " green.
5 " red brown.
10 " vermilion.
25 " orange.
50 " olive brown.
1 peso, greenish blue.



We annex the design of a new cigarette stamp, with no value indicated. It comes in red brown (¼ centavo) for Mexican cigarettes and in green (½ centavo) for imported cigarettes.

(¼ centavo) red brown.
(½ ") green.

There are also a new series of *Contribution*, *Federal* and *Mercancias*, and also some new Tobacco stamps that we will illustrate later.

CONTRIBUCION FEDERAL—In our fourth edition Catalogue of American Stamp we were unable to give the colors of two of the values of the 1883 issue.



We have secured specimens of the missing values and chronicle them below.

They are on thin card watermarked paper, unperforated.

1 centavos, vermilion.
5 centavos, mauve.
5 pesos, green.

NOTE.—Collectors of Mexican revenues need these values can obtain specimens of the 1c and 5c at two dollars each and the 5 peso for three dollars, of the publishers.

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NOTES AND CLIPPINGS.

CONCERNING STAMPS IN GENERAL, COUNTERFEITS, REPRINTS, ODDITIES AND NEW DISCOVERIES.

Under this head we shall give the latest information regarding counterfeits, reprints and "fakes" that may turn up. We will also record oddities, resuscitations and any matters of interest relating to stamps not properly classified under the "Chronicle of New Issues." We will also answer any questions sent us on these subjects, and give detailed descriptions and illustrations when practicable. Information and contributions are especially requested.

BOLIVIA.

U. S. S. "ALLIANCE,"
PANAMA, U. S. C., July 27, 1893.

C. H. Mekeel:



Dear Sir: During a recent visit to Peru I came across a series of Bolivian stamps, which are not mentioned in yours or Scott's catalogues; they were in the possession of Senor Celso V. Gomez Sanches, a member of the "Societe Philatelique Sud Americane," and the owner of a very complete American collection. The stamps of the series to which I have reference are four in number, and were printed in Bolivia in two colors, blue and bronze. There is no question about their authenticity as Mr. Sanches has in his possession envelopes used for mail purposes with these stamps upon them, used sometime prior to 1867. As the envelopes are addressed to parties of his own acquaintance, he does not doubt their reliability. Some time ago when in Bolivia, Mr. Sanches came across a quantity of these stamps at the house of a widow of a former Cabinet Minister, under whom had been the postal department of Bolivia. The stamps were printed in rows of ½, 1, 2 and 4 reales; in one of the 1 real rows occurs a fault, the die having a small spot on it, while again one of the 2 reales stamps is printed upside down; I enclose specimens of these stamps.

J. W. BULL,
Lieutenant U. S. N.,
U. S. S. "Alliance."

NOTE—The above illustration only represents the general design and is not correct in detail. The value being in white, ½r., 1r., 2r. and 4r. at the right of the mountain, the word "Porte" appears diagonally in white on the left, while a Llama appears in the foreground. The sun appears at the left of the mountain peak instead of the cap of Liberty, as in the illustration.

CEYLON.

Several parties have sent us specimens of the Ceylon 3 cent provisional which were surcharged in two lines with the words "Postal Commission," and asking why we have not chronicled





them. These are not regular postage stamps, but are used in the Ceylon post office for some purpose in keeping account, the exact nature of which we have not yet learned, however, we

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understand that they are not entitled to admission in a stamp collection.

—*Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News.*

SUEZ CANAL.



There are few stamps which have had such an ephemeral existence as those issued by the Suez Maritime Canal Company. The issue was announced in Paris in August, 1868, and was chronicled in the *Timbre-Poste* of September, 1868; but at the end of the announcement of their issue was the further one that they had already become things of the past; and about five weeks seems to have been the limit of their existence. When they first appeared, the English magazines promised to give a copy of the tariff of the Company; but after they had ceased to be used nobody seems to have troubled their heads about them, farther than this, that Paris was temporarily inundated with unused copies, which were disposed of by the Company at little more than the price of the paper.

In 1880 M. Moens published a volume of his *Bibliothèque des Timbrophiles* on the stamps of Egypt and of the Suez Canal Company; but with the exception of a simple chronicle of the type, values, and colours, the whole account is confined to a cutting from the *Phare* of Alexandria, written in the usual style of newspaper paragraphs. From contemporary literature, however, we gather that the stamps were issued by the Company for the purpose of franking the charge for the conveyance of journals, printed matter, and correspondence from one town or station on the canal, then in course of construction, to another, and for the use especially of those engaged on the works or transacting business on the line, this postal matter having previously been carried gratuitously by the Company. To follow what we are going to say, it should be borne in mind that the canal from Port Said to Suez is 96 miles long, that about halfway is the town of Ismailia, distant about 2½ miles from the canal, and near which the railway from Suez to Alexandria branches off to the west, and that the first town on the canal south of Port Said is Kantara, distant from Port Said about 28 miles.

M. Giwelb has lately put into our hands a correspondence composed of eight letters, on which these stamps figure. All of these bear dates between the 18th July and the 12th August, 1868. Of the eight letters two were enclosed in envelopes, and there is also one envelope from which the contents have been removed. The other five are the letters themselves. Again, the destinations of the eight are as follows:

(1) Kantara to Port Said, 3.
(2) Port Said to Kantara, 2.
(3) Port Said to Alexandria, 1.
(4) Suez to Port Said, 1.
(5) Suez to Alexandria, 1.

(1) Of the three from Kantara to Port Said two of them bear on the envelopes four stamps of 5 centimes; in one, each stamp is obliterated with a cross in pen and ink, and the date, 19th July; in the other, the four stamps are obliterated with two pen strokes; the third is the envelope without any enclosure, but it bears on the flap the embossed address of a merchant at Kantara, and is addressed to a French *homme d'affaires* at Port Said. This bears a stamp of 20 centimes and another of 40 centimes, both of them pen-stroked and dated 28 July.

(2) Each of the two from Port Said to Kantara bears a stamp of 20 centimes obliterated with the French post office obliterating stamp of points in a lozenge-shaped form with the number 5129 in the center, which is the index number of the French post office at Port Said.

(3) The letter from Port Said to Alexandria bears a Suez Canal stamp of 20 centimes, obliterated with a paraph, and Egyptian stamp of 1 piastre obliterated with the Vice-Regal dated stamp of Ismailia.

(4) The letter from Suez to Port Said bears a stamp of 20 centimes obliterated in *blue*, with a series of large points in lozenge-form.

(5) That from Suez to Alexandria bears a stamp of 20 centimes obliterated as the last one in blue, and is surcharged

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with "80," and has the Ismailia Vice-Regal dated stamp, showing that it was surcharged with double Egyptian rate at Ismailia.

From these, we think, may be learnt that the singe postal rate on the Canal irrespective of distance was 20 centimes, that the stamps were not recognized by the Egyptian post office, but that they were recognized by the French Consulate offices at Port Said and Suez. They further tend to confirm what we heard in Paris at the time that the stamps were withdrawn at the instance of the Egyptian Government, which considered that the issue was an interference with the sovereign rights of the post office. Whether this was done on the "dog in the manger" principle we do not know, but if so, the Egyptian post office is not the only one in the word which will not do the work, but is quite prepared to prevent any one else from doing it.

The empty envelope, which is of rather large size, doubtless contained enclosures, subjecting it to a triple rate; but so far as letters were concerned, the single rate appears to have been a uniform one of 20 centimes. We understood at the time of the issue that the 1 centime was for journals, and that the 5 c. was especially for printed matter. The collection is interesting, and we should think that an obliterated copy of the 40 centimes was about as rare as an obliterated of—what shall we say?—the 80 centesimi of Parma. They are just those stamps which a collector would not care to possess unused.—*The Philatelic Journal.*

OUR PORTRAITS.

The engraver disappointed us this month in our engravings. The crowded condition of our columns would however have only permitted of a few so we omit the department altogether for this month.

Advanced collectors are requested to send portraits.

OURSELVES.

Modesty prevents us from quoting *all* the nice things said about us in our new garb.

It is a satisfaction to know that the change is appreciated.

We cannot pass by the July number of this excellent philatelic monthly without a few words. We heartily congratulate the Messrs. Mekeel on producing the handsomest monthly for stamp collectors which America has ever seen. We think the new style of make-up a decided improvement, and cannot see how they could make it better, unless it is that they could give us more news about cards. This is the only point on which improvement is possible.—G. A. WATSON in *The Postal Card.*

The following are extracts from recent correspondence :

LONDON, Aug. 4, 1893.

C. H. Mekeel, Esq.:

Dear Sir:—We are in receipt of No. 103 of your magazine, the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA, and find your translations on the article of Swiss stamps an exceedingly useful one. * * * Book us three extra subscriptions commencing with that number and debit our account.

Yours faithfully,
STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited,

"Your paper stands preëminent in the front rank of all philatelic publications." H. W. RALL,
Paterson, N. J.

"I must congratulate you on the appearance of the July number of your paper." W. A. MACCALLA,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Your paper is certainly the best philatelic magazine in the U. S.
CAPT. C. A. COOLIDGE,
Fort Logan, Colo.

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MEKEEL'S POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM OF THE WORLD.

BY JOS. B. NEWLIN.

An all important consideration with the collector of postage stamps is the procurement of a suitable album, one combining strength and beauty with the highest degree of utility. It should, therefore, be the aim of every such collector to purchase the very best album that his means will permit at the outset; for sooner or later this will have to be done, entailing upon him the labor of transfering his stamps to the better book, a labor which might have been avoided by a proper purchase in the first instance. A postage stamp album being a volume that is handled more frequently,



and in ways that test the merits of its binding and the quality of its paper to a greater degree than is the case with any other book (for the album of the active collector is almost constantly in use during his leisure hours); it is manifest that strength and durability of binding and extra quality of paper are absolute prerequisites, which, together with convenience of arrangement, superiority of typography, beauty of letter press, and fullness of information relative to the postage stamps of the various stamp issuing countries constitute the make up of a first-class postage stamp album. All these are secured in an eminent degree in the different albums published by the C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Co., these albums are superior in many ways, presenting as they do many points of excellence which are not found in other albums of the same class.

The principal album of the series published by this firm is entitled "Mekeel's Postage Stamp Album of the World," and devoted to the use of the general collector. The others of the series are the "Popular Stamp Album" for the beginner; the "American Stamp Album" the "United States Postage Stamp Album," and the "Mexican Stamp Album" for the specialist; and the "Universal Stamp Album," in two volumes, and "Mekeel's Blank Stamp Album" for the advanced collector.

The "Postage Stamp Album of the World" is an international album of great merit. It is published in four varieties of binding, ranging in price from $1.50 for No. 1, half bound in cloth and boards, to $7.50 for No. 4, bound in extra, full leather, with stubs and gilt edges. Although the binding varies so greatly in quality, the interior of each is the same, all being printed from the same plates and on various kinds and qualities of paper; the paper and letter press being the same as is used in "Mekeel's Universal Stamp Album," and differs from that book only in the fact that the Universal Album is printed on one side of the paper and is bound in two volumes; while this one is bound in one volume and is printed on both sides of the paper.

The book before me is the "Postage Album of the World," No. 4, a handsome volume of large quarto size, substantially bound in fine seal brown

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Turkey or Levant, morocco stamped to imitate coarse grained leather, a style which is now so fashionable. The name of the volume is handsomely gilded on the back and sides, which are also embossed with a representation of an armorial or heraldic design, a neat and tasteful ornamentation. It is provided with a patent back to which the leaves are firmly fastened, enabling the book to be opened to its full width at any part without strain to the binding or the sewing. The leaves are composed of a superior grade of well calendered paper, the calendering producing a toughened and highly finished, well glazed surface, which cannot easily be soiled or torn. Stubs of the same quality of paper are introduced at intervals, thereby preventing the unpleasant bulging so common in albums not so provided, when any considerable number of stamps has been mounted in them. Typographically it is unsurpassed by any album of its class; the letter press being clear, beautiful and in excellent taste. The spaces for the stamps are arranged with artistic care, pains having been taken to prevent crowding, thus avoiding the monotonous appearance of pages of soiled squares. This arrangement greatly heightens the appearance of the pages, giving them sprightliness, and showing off to excellent advantage the beauties of the letter press. Abundant space is allowed for each country, and only in rare instances is less than a page devoted to a country; and then only in cases where the stamps are so few as to make it inexpedient to do otherwise. Even such countries as China, Funchal and Oil Rivers with seven stamps apiece, and other countries with a similar number, are allowed a whole page to each, giving ample room for future issues. This liberality of space exists throughout the whole book.

This album is up to date in every particular, entirely doing away with the necessity for supplements. It not only contains spaces for all of the 1892 issues; but also for the United States Columbian issue, and the 1893 issue of Salvador; and introduces for the first time in any album spaces for the stamps of the new stamp issuing countries of Angra, Cook's Island, Funchal, Horta, Oil Rivers, Ponta Delgada, and the Indian States of Bikanir, Cochin, and Witu Land. Provision is also made for all the varieties of watermarks given in the 53rd edition catalogue, features which have not heretofore apppeared in albums of this kind, making it, at once suitable for the advanced collector as well as for the amateur.

A notable improvement is the omission of the cuts of the Confederate States Postmasters' provisionals of 1861-1863; and of the so called United States local stamps, which in the ordinary album, occupy many pages of space. The former are so rare and unattainable as to be out of the reach of the average collector; and it is safe to say that the blank page, with suitable heading, provided for the reception of such as may be procured will be amply sufficient for the purpose; while the latter, which in a few instances may be classed under the head of postage stamps, are for the most part merely the labels of express companies and the like local and otherwise, issued for the convenience of such companies, as the originals of these are scarcely obtainable after a number of years have elapsed, the spaces must, perforce be left vacant or filled with reprints, an undesirable alternative. Their exclusion therefore seems eminently correct and proper. The spaces for the United States Internal Revenue Stamps, and the stamps of the telegraph companies in the United States have been relegated to the back part of the book where the vacancies will be less obtrusive should it not be the desire to colleet them.

Much more might be said in regard to the superiority of this album over those of other makes which are sold for the same price; but I am satisfied that enough has been said to convince any one contemplating the purchase of a postage stamp album, that "Mekeel's Postage Stamp Album of the World" is the one to buy; and my advice to such an one is, by all means purchase one of them. for he will get more for his money in the way of durability and beauty, and in good solid satisfaction and comfort than in any other way.

Newport, Delaware.

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United States Reprints.

By CRAWFORD.

We often see in philatelic publications, paragraphs and articles expressing a dislike, amounting to aversion, for reprints. While it is not open to question that the securing by purchase or otherwise, of the plates of the postal issues of a country by private individuals or firms, and the printing therefrom of unlimited quantities of stamps, is a bad thing for philately, it is by no means certain that limited numbers of reprints made by the governments themselves and fairly distributed is also an evil.

If for purely speculative reasons a government reprints its stamps and sells the whole re-issue, or the main part of it, to parties whose object in securing them is great gain at the expense of the collector, the act is unquestionably adverse to philately.

A reprinting, however, which offers to all equal opportunity to buy, and which consequently distributes the reprints widely, has in it some elements of great advantage to both dealer and collector.

The method which was adopted by the United States government in 1875 whereby any one might purchase reprints to the amount of two dollars or more, of the third assistant postmaster-general, was perhaps as satisfactory a way of selling reprints as could be devised.

The sale of these United States reprints at that time was not an injury to philately. Nor has there been a great deal of regret expressed since that time, that the government made such sales to collectors and dealers.

The chief opposition to a reprinting at the present time of department stamps and old issues of our government comes from the speculative interest of those who fear that prices of United States stamps will thus be adversely affected.

Suppose this were so and the result of the re-issue should be a general fall in the value of United States Stamps. Would not this be an advantage to collectors? Would not the majority of collectors prefer a temporary drop in the value of the stamps of the United States now possessed by them with the opportunity also given to fill up their collections at a small cost? There are few collectors now who expect ever to see the space in their albums for the five dollar State department stamp filled. Who would not like the opportunity to put a government reprint of the stamp into that space?

On the other hand it is by no means certain that speculative interests would suffer in the least by an issue of government reprints.

When our government issued the reprints of 1875 the guage of perforation in common use was 12 and this was applied to all the reprints notwithstanding the fact that the guage in use in 1856 to '61 was 15.

It is not likely that should our government make reprints of department stamps at the present time any greater care to conform to the originals would be taken than in 1875. A considerable change has occurred since the first issue of United States department stamps in the paper used, it being now soft and porous whereas in 1873 to 1882 it was hard and thinner and somewhat brittle.

A few of the department stamps were printed on this soft paper and differed very much in appearance from the earlier issues. The three cent war department stamp on this porous paper is quite common and when the shade of the ink is precisely the same it can be seen at a glance to be different from the same

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stamp on the paper used earlier.

It was not likely that should our government issue reprints of department stamps it would go to the trouble and expense of imitating the paper of 1873 to 1882, and if not the whole new series would be as easily distinguished from originals as the 1875 re-issue of the 1869 set is distinguished by the absence of the grille, although some, if not all of the issue of 1869 were sent out without the grille. Thus in all probability there would be no loss of values in originals should our government issue reprints of department stamps, while the collector who wished to complete the series of issues of this country could obtain them at a comparatively small cost.

There is another reason why a reprinting of department stamps would be a gain to philately.

The Columbian issue of stamps has aroused more general interest in stamp collecting in this country than anything we have ever had.

Many sets of these stamps have been bought and are preserved as keepsakes by people who have no idea of becoming stamp collectors.

They learn from collectors the high cost and great value of all old issues of United States stamps and all thought of trying to secure them is given up.

Now give to such the opportunity to secure old issues on the same terms that they have secured their Columbian sets and large numbers of these people will become full fledged collectors at once. Government reprints of United States stamps at the present time would be an excellent thing for the cause of philately as a means of perpetuating the great interest in stamps which has been aroused by the Columbian issue. The present stock of old United States stamps is too small to supply the vast and increasing army of collectors whose chief interest will always lie in securing as many as possible of the stamps of their native country This need can be met by government reprints of United States stamps and in no other way.

THE PLEASURE OF COLLECTING.

BY MISSOURIENSIS.

The notice that leads the most of us to collect stamps is easily found, it is pleasure. For we may talk as we please of the science of philately and the benefits it brings in an educational way ; we may go on as in the past to dilate on the profits occuring from judicious investments in stamps and tell of enormous increases in values, still the fact remains that benefits neither intellectual nor financial are the goal of the average collectors desires, but only the pleasures which the pursuit discloses. So then the guarantee for the continued popularity of philately is found in the evident delights it brings those who pursue it. These pleasures are evidently of a very substantial and rational kind else they would not be able to hold so firmly bound to their favorite hobby, the large number of intelligent peo ple who pursue it. And some inquiry into the nature of this fascination cannot but be of profit and interest.

Now we believe that the main part of this is the common interest which lies at the root of all forms of wit and humor as well as all forms of collecting, that is the innate human interest in what is surprising or unexpected. Why are we amused at a pun? It is because we are surprised at the relation which sound is

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found to exist between one thing and some other thing which before we had supposed to be entirely without relation to it. The connection suddenly found by means of the pun surprises us and as a consequence amuses us. Similarly with true wit, the source of interest in the joke or *bon mot* is essentially the surprise which follows our seeing the point. This is the source of interest and so of amusement. Now while the fact is not at once apparent, in all manner of collecting the source of interest is similar in principle. If we have half a dozen pieces of old china we are delighted to get another to add to them and find delight in it just because of the connection with the other it has because *it is* china, but of the differences from them it presents because it is another kind of china or an object differently shaped and decorated. As in the jokes pleasure comes from the recognition of a common likeness supplemented by differences which are surprises.

The philatelist can easily see that this is just the way in which he finds pleasure in adding new stamps to his collection. Mere acquisitiveness, the desire of adding to his store has something to do with it, but comparatively little if that were his sole object, he would find pleasure in adding endlessly to his stock of duplicates. But what he wants is stamps and not stamps alone, but those which are different from the ones he already possesses, and thus the bearers to him of surprises and consequent pleasure on account of these differences. So then we think the chief pleasure in collecting may be defined to be the constant pleasant surprises which meet us in adding new treasures to our collections. These are all the greater and more frequent if our field be general and not special and thus a strong argument is found against the advisibility of indulging in specialism if one is after pleasure in collecting.

The field of one who is only striving to complete certain countries and to gather all freaks and oddities connected with their stamps is necessarily so circumscribed that certainly he misses many of the pleasures which come to him who makes the whole world his field. The latter can delight himself amidst all the most beautiful and interesting stamps that ever have been issued, and casting aside the iridescent dream of a collection absolutely complete, can find constant delight in gathering here and there as it pleases him.

In very few cases will he fail to find on the sheets sent him by dealers at least a few stamps that he especially desires, and methinks that nothing is to the collector so delightful as to find reposing in the bosom of some sheet of common stamps the very specimen which,

> "One long has sought
> And mourned because he found it not,"

yet this is a frequent experience of the general collector and one of the keenest of philatelic pleasures.

Similarly the attempts of the general collector at exchange with brother philatelists are rarely fruitless. In few cases is he unable to get anything desirable whilst from the most unpromising sources will often come the most pleasant surprises.

We love to take up our album and wander aimlessly through its pages devoted to all the countries of the world, marking here and there where recent acquisitions of note have been made, and noticing where our collection has been long at a stand-still, perhaps speculating as to where the next great increase will be made. For instance, here are the Australian countries, we are weak in them, we have made no acquisitions for a long time past. But behold, here is our mail with a fine Australian assortment from some dealer and we get just the stamps, the very ones we had been longing for. Now this is one of the greatest philatelic pleasures and it is neither a fanciful nor infrequent one.

And so as the days pass we dream over our albums and translate these dreams into realities, constantly experiencing the subtle pleasures of philately which here we have tried to analyze, but to which we fear, alas, we shall never be able to do justice in cold print. If you would understand them, the only infallible way is to get yourself an album and dream the philatelist's dream.

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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

(*Organized Sept. 14, 1886. Incorporated Jan. 20, 1892.*)

President, JOHN K. TIFFANY, Rooms, 1, 2 and 3, 417 Pine St., St. Louis Mo.

Vice-President, W. C. VAN DERLIP, Box 3416, Boston, Mass.

Secretary, MILLARD F. WALTON, Lock Box 38, Philadelphia, Pa.

Treasurer, N. W. CHANDLER, Collinsville, Ill.

International Sec'y. JOS. RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.

Superintendent of Sales and Exchanges, R. F. ALBRECHT, 90 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

Superintendent of International Sales and Exchanges, H. FLACHSKAMM, 1115 S. 9th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Literary Exchange Superintendent, DR. GEORGE N. CAMPBELL, Hopkinsville, Ky.

Counterfeit Detector, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

Examiner of Exchange, R. WUESTHOFF, Germania Bank, New York.

First Purchasing Agent, C. WITT, 311 E. 86th St., New York City.

Auction Agents, New York City, J. W. SCOTT, 161 Fulton St., New York City.

Auction Agent, Chicago, Ill., S. B. BRADT, 132 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Auction Agent, San Francisco, Cal., WM. E. LOY, 423 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal.

Collecting Agent, J. ARTHUR WAINWRIGHT, Northampton, Mass.

Librarian, H. E. DEATS, Flemington, N. J.

Board of Trustees, GEO. H. WATSON, Elizabeth, N. J., HENRY CLOTZ, Box 3489, New York, N. Y., G. B. CALMAN, 299 Pearl St., New York, N. Y.

Literary Board, WM. C. STONE, Editor-in-Chief, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.; Manager, SAMUEL I. ELAND, Chicago, Ill.; Assistant Editors, A. R. ROGERS, 75 Madison Lane, New York City; J. D. RICE, Trenton, N. J.; C. A. HOBBS, Watertown, Mass.

Resident Vice-Presidents, P. M. WOLSIEFFER, Chicago, Ill.; E. DOEBLIN, Allegheny, Pa.; WM. E. LOY, San Francisco, Cal.; C. H. MEKEEL, St. Louis, Mo.; IULIUS ADENAW, New York City.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

G. H. Messenger, Box 98, Waukee, Iowa.
C. Bergholz, Harlow, Arkansas
C. W. Tallman, Box 649, San Antonio, Texas.
Paul Lazarus, 232 E. 32d St., New York City.

NEW STOCKHOLDERS AND NEW FOREIGN MEMBERS.

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71. HOWELL, H. D. JR., Middleton, Del.
164. TUTHILL, LUTHER B. South Creek, Beaufort Co., N. C.
493. SCHIFF, ALBERT, 462 W. 44th St., New York, N. Y.
494. MAN, ROBERT I., Mankato, Minn.
495. PERRY, FRED A., Mt. Morris, N. Y.
496. DUNKHORST, H. F., 1005 7th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
497. MCCLAIN, J. H., Bellaire, Ohio.
498. HOWARD, JOHN A., Dahlonega, Ga.
499. ANDREEN, OSCAR, Lexington, Mo.

NEW MEMBERS.

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MUTCH, LEANDER H., Houlton, Maine.
STEIN, S. G., M.D., Muscatine, Ia.
WILCOX, HORACE W., 77 Hough avenue, Cleveland, O.
TUCKER, JAMES E., 100 Trumbull street, Hartford, Conn.
BURDEN, W., 5 East 26th street, New York City.
WELSH, J. C., 120 Sansome street, San Francisco, Cal.
BEARD, JOE F, Muscatine, Ia.
MCCULLOUGH, WILLIAM J., 124 W. Third street, Davenport, Iowa.
DEMLAND, WM. 220 S. Main st., Findlay, O.
COHEN, GEORGE, Box 73 P. O., 18th and Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
SMITH, ARTHUR C., Lexington, Ky.
SMITH, FRANK L., Lexington, Ky.
LANG, LEWIS M., 513 McMechen St., Baltimore, Md.
COE, W. S., 595 Webster Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
BENJAMIN, WM, 12 Sixth St., Fond du Lac, Wis.
JACOBSEN. ALFRED L., 3561 Prospect Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
GREUSEL, SYLVESTER C. JR., Lock Box 35, Hastings, Mich.
GROVE, E. M., 48th St., and A. V. Ry., Allegheny, Pa.
FRICK GEORGE, 513 Sheridan Ave., Pittsburgh, E. E. Pa.
FOWLER, HENRY ADES, 29 Shannon St., Toronto, Canada.

All the above will be entitled to Stockholders numbers as soon as they have qualified by remitting to Secretary amount due on application.

APPLICATIONS.

SHERMAN, LOUIS R., 953 Paulding St., Peekshill, N. Y.
References: Howard P. Boyle, W. F. Walton.
Guarantor: A. D. Dumbar.

LANE, CHAS. H., Freeport, Ill.
References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.
Guarantor: Marcus Lane.

COOPER, JOHN P., Red Bank, N. J.
References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.

PAYSHEK, EDW. W., 766 Antoin St., Detroit, Mich.
References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.
Guarantor: E. L. Ebert.

SNELL, A. L., Bradford, Pa.
References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.

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BALDWIN, F. J., Caral, Mich.
References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.
LUDLOW, THOS. W., Cottage Lawn, Yonkers, N. Y.
References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.
FRISBEE, J. LEE, Oneonla, N. Y.
References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.
Guarantor: E. C. Slacke.
VIFQUAIN, C. J., Lincoln, Neb.
References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.
Guarantor: E. T. Moore.
NORTON, E. Alamo, Mich.
References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.
Guarantor: F. Williams.
HAIL, S. ALLEN Batesville, Ark.
References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.
Guarantor: H. H. Hinkle.

I present the following resignations which have been received by me and will be accepted 30 days hence if no objections are received.

21. George T. Rockwell.
325. C. F. Plesse.
315. Victor H. Huberich,

During the Convention my headquarters will be at 2117 Indiana Ave, where I will be pleased to see my friends.

MILLARD F. WALTON.
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., July 31, 1893.

The following accessions have been received since my last report:

4. Senf's Postage Stamp Album containing a large collection of Counterfeit Foreign Stamps, from Mr. R. C. H. Brock.

5. A box full of counterfeits and philatelic curiosities, from Mr. R. C. H. Brock.

6, 14th Edition of Dr. Viner's Catalogue of 1871, and also some other papers and pamphlets, from Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer.

7. File of Vol. 3, of the Eagle Philatelist, from Mr. C. D. Riemers.

8, Photograph of Mr. A. E. Glasewald, from Mr. C. Witt.

9. Lot of counterfeit stamps from the Bogert & Durbin Co., Philadelphia.

10, Lot of Local stamps and curiosities suitable for a scrap-book, from Mr. R. C. H. Brock.

11, Annual Report of the Alamo City Philatelic Society, from the Society.

12, Priced Catalogue of the sale of the Western Stamp and Coin Company, from Mr P. M. Wolsieffer.

The old library of the Association has been unpacked but I have not had time to arrange it yet.

I have still plenty of room to accommodate all the books and papers and stamps that members and others may contribute to the library.

Very truly, H. E DEATS,
Librarian.

COLLECTING AGENT'S REPORT.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., July 31, 1893.

I have received this month one claim amounting to $2.51. This claim is for the mean trick of substitution. No receipts.

Yours truly,
J. ARTHUR WAINWRIGHT,
Collecting Agent, A. P. A.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER WORLD'S FAIR COMMITTEE.

Balance on hand June 30, 1893	$533 42	
Wm. Althen	2 00	
Jno. J. Spencer	5 00	
Frank Greenough	2 00	
W. P. Potter	1 00	
O. E. Wilson	1 00	
A. E. Holton	10 00	
W. A. H. Connor	5 00	
E. Gesvert	5 00	
W. Sellschopp	5 00	
Frank Koenig	5 00	
W. J. Gardner	5 00	
John N. Luff	5 00	
A. H. Weber	1 00	
W. E. Loy	2 50	
S. Lander	1 00	
W. F. Greany	2 50	
J. B. O'Sullivan	2 50	
E. F. Gambs	2 50	
F. S. Stiles	1 00	
Fred. Iveson	1 00	
C. H. Mekeel	25 00	
Employees C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Pub. Co.	25 00	
G. T. Macdougall	1 00	
		$648 42
Money borrowed:-		
G. B. Calman	$ 40 00	
N. F. Seebeck	40 00	$80 00
		$728 42

EXPENSES.

July 13, Paid Henry Honig & Son balance of Insurance premiums	$360 00	
July 20, Charge for collecting check	25	
July 25, Paid S. B. Bradt making cloth sign.	18 00	
July 25, Paid S. B. Bradt express on envelope frame, package and thumb tacks	18 65	$396 90
Balance on hand Aug. 5th, 1893		$331 52
Bal. in Bank of the State of New York		297 52
In Treasurer's hands, check $51, cash $1		52 00
Total subscriptions		1497 01
Total subscriptions paid in		1425 01
Total subscriptions unpaid		72 00
Total money borrowed		400 00
Total disbursements		1493 49

Respectfully submitted,
GEORGE H. WATSON,
Treasurer World's Fair Com.

THE ST. LOUIS BRANCH.

The eighth annual meeting of the St. Louis Philatelic Society was held at the residence of the President, Mr. John K. Tiffany, the evening of Thursday, August 10th, and most of the members were present.

It was decided that the St Louis Philatelic Society, which is already a branch of the A. P. A., should become a stockholder by taking out a certificate as a society, which is permitted under the By-Laws of the A. P. A.

Mr. W. A. Sisson was elected as delicate for this society at Chicago, and Mr. G. D. Mekeel as alternate; they were instructed to vote on behalf of the society and such members of the society as furnished uninstructed proxies for the following Directors:

John K. Tiffany, Missouri.
H. E. Deats, New Jersey.
Alvah Davison, New York.

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N. W. Chandler, Illinois.
E Doeblin, Pennsylvania.

TRUSTEES.

G. B. Calman, New York.
Joseph Rechert, New York.
J. O. Hobby, New York.

The delegate was also instructed to vote against the continuance of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST, and also against any restrictions as to terms of office.

The annual election of the St. Louis Philatelic Society resulted in the re-election of the old Board complete:

John K. Tiffany, President.
C. H. Mekeel, Vice-President.
W H. Mueninghaus, Secretary.
N. W. Chandler, Treasurer.

Col. T. B. Rodgers, and E. Doeblin additional members of the Executive Committee

After the business meeting some nice stamps were exhibited, and later the dining room of Mr. Tiffany's residence was thrown open to the party and refreshments served.

The affair was a great success and appreciated by all.

W. F MUENINGHAUS,
Secretary.

PAST DUE ACCOUNTS FOR SALE.

The following accounts are hereby publicly advertised for sale for the good of the trade:

Anheisser, J. H., Dusseldorf, Germany..	$ 50 77
Bishop, W. F., LaGrange, Ill	18 57
Crockett, D. B., Newark, N. J.....	6 50
Daehn, Hugo, Hamburg.....	77 55
Darling, H. B , alias Model Stamp Co., Valparaiso, Ind., now of LaPorte, Ind.	32 00
Dwork, A. V., Geneva, Neb.....	5 00
Foster, Forman A., Georgetown, Br. Guiana	16 59
Fraser, Dr. C. E., Rome, N. Y.....	58 00
Gurnsey, H. H., New Haven, Conn.....	47 15
Haginstein & Schereschewsky, Paris. France.....	48 80
Harrison & Son, London.....	15 60
Heitman, E., Leipsig.....	243 60
Hoosier Stamp Co , Indianapolis, Ind...	3 50
Lundy, F. G. C., London, Eng.....	6 85
Schaupmeire, Ch., Paris, France.....	179 53
Schrieber & Co , Wm., Cape Town, South Africa (£7 3sh 13d).....	35 00
Stohmann, Richrrd, Loschwitz, Germany	17 00
Story, B. F., Springfield, Mass.....	7 50
Wiebe, E. H., Auenos Ayres, Argentine..	103 74
Wilber & Co., A, B., White Gravel, Pa..	13 50
Wilby, Wilson, Weston, Ont.....	5 00
Weisz, A., Budapesth, Austria.....	75 03

Several accounts having been paid are omitted since this list was first published.

HIGH VALUE COLUMBIANS.

We are continually being asked the questions "Why does the United States issue such a high value stamp as $5.00, and don't you think the high value United States stamps are issued for the benefit of collectors."

Before the present year the highest value stamp issued for general postal purposes in this country was 90c. Probably 95 per cent. of all the 90c. stamps used in this country were used on packages going to Europe, and the majority of these were saved and sold to stamp dealers. We have bought many thousands of these stamps and nearly all of them were in blocks of from 10 to 50, showing that packages that had required from $9.00 to $45.00 had been sent through the Post Office very frequently.

Anyone who will take the trouble to go to the registry division of the New York Post Office just before the European mails close will generally see a lien of 30 to 50 people having single packages on which the stamps frequently foot up to $75.00 and over. Before the present series of stamps came into use these packages were plastered all over with 30c. and 90c. stamps. The $5.00 stamp is an absolute necessity and we expect to see the present one continued, together with the other dollar values after the present year, or else new ones issued to conform to the small set. Great Britain has issued a £5 stamp for many years, and has found considerable use for it. Why should not this country with a population of 40 per cent. more than Great Britain make use of a $5.00 stamp.—*The Philatelic Monthly.*

Mekeel's Postage Stamp Album of the World is the best for those who are collecting stamps of all countries. It comes in four styles, to suit the taste and pocket-book of the stamp collector. Prices, post free, $1.50, $2.50, $3.50 and $7.50. Send for price list. C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Co., 1007-11 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo.

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Annual Address of the President

Of The American Philatelic Association.

DELIVERED BY PRES. J. K. TIFFANY, CHICAGO, AUGUST 16, 1893.

Mr. Chairman and fellow members, I cannot flatter myself that you would listen to-day with satisfaction to any long address, nor could I add much, even if time sufficed, to those comments upon our history that you have received so kindly at former Conventions. The occasion suggests many reminiscences but so unusual are the scenes that surround us, so anxious are most of you to finish the necessary work that brings us here, in order that you may wander as long as possible among the splendors of the great White City, that I shall please you best by presenting only what may pass for the report required of me by our rules, in place of the usual address.

History is wont, it has been said, to repeat herself. For seven eventful years we have endeavored to unite together in one Association all who in our country, are attracted by the pursuit of stamp collecting and to cultivate among them such a feeling of good fellowship as should lead each to aid the other, both in the acquisition of knowledge concerning the objects of his search and the accumulation of new treasures. To these ends we have incorporated our body, obtained for ourselves a legal standing established various departments to obtain our several ends, made the best rules experience suggested, selected officers to attend to all necessary business and invited our fellow collectors to join us. This done we have gone to our homes, year after year, used but slight endeavor to build up the Association, neglected to avail ourselves of the means provided to assist us, concluded we did not fancy the incumbents appointed to conduct various departments and would not patronize them, gotten discontented, found fault with our officers, our methods, our everything, except ourselves, worked up undue excitements until we said unjust things and did foolish things.

As each annual convention came round, we have sent our proxies to the first comer or to the first who asked for them, have stayed away ourselves, and when the report of what was done came in, found that our numbers were about the same each year, the gain about compensating for the loss, were surprised to see that those who had attended and talked matters over together had found out how baseless were the hard feelings that had been allowed to get the mastery how unjust the charges that had been made, had done things very differently from what we had supposed they would, although we had given them no intimation of what we wanted, and, disappointed that the hatchet had been buried and the peace pipe smoked, have wrapped our robes about us and sat down jealous, inactive, sullenly to meditate and growl, ready to repeat the same experiences another year. An unprejudiced observer might have supposed that all the vices attributed to the Indian who preceded us in this country with but few of the fabled virtues recorded of him had been left us as a legacy. With the sublime confidence in Providence of an Elijah we have waited for the ravens to come and feed us. But since the days, at least of that hero whose exploits the world is to-day celebrating, Providence does not do things in that way, and what one wants is best obtained by imitating the example of Columbus, so far as may be, and going after it. So it is quite useless to expect to build up an Association for cultivating friendship if we never put ourselves into communication with our fellow members, and only manifest our interest in it, now and then, by trying to throw mud at those we know so little of. It is quite unprofitable to have a paper published for us which we never read, never try to interest anyone in, never use to ask for information or impart instruction, to make known our wants or to make offers of our surplus. It is insane to hope that a superintendent of sales or exchange, of whom we are so jealous that we will not entrust our duplicates to him or take sheets from him, for fear in some way a little profit might come to him for all his arduous work, can do much for us It is not probable that purchasing agents can add much to our collections by getting specimens for us at auction or new issues from foreign countries when we never patronize their departments. It is as unjust to say that we get no benefit from our membership when we never attempt to use the means provided to aid us, as it is to complain of others who are only following our own example. We shall not grow much so long as we make little effort to get others to join us and less to make it agreeable to them when they do. We are pretty much all in the same canoe, and I ask no one to except me from the confession.

If this plain statement of the causes of our failure seems to any overdrawn let him askhimself a few direct questions and answer them honestly. Let him look at the records of what others

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have done and see how many there are who can answer them differently. How many collectors has any one of us solicited to join our body the past year? How many new subscribers has he sought to gain for our journal? How many articles or advertisements has he obtained for our paper? How much contributed to the Exchange Department or taken from it? How many orders sent to any of the purchasing agents? How many of his fellow members has he asked for information or sought to enlighten? How many good words spoken for the A. P. A.? How careful has he been to make only just criticisms upon full knowledge of the circumstances, motives, and intentions of those he has censured? Some conspicuous exceptions there have been it is true. Some others may be able to congratulate themselves (do not think that I include myself within the number) some others, I say, may be able to congratulate themselves that in some one or more of these particulars they are not personally at fault, but how many can truthfully assert that they have tried to get all the advantage possible out of their membership. Until we can answer these questions quite differently, abandon our foolish jealousies, find less fault with what we have and try to get the most out of it, we cannot honestly publish that pamphlet which would-be reformers think so necessary to set forth the advantages of the Association. We have induced too many already to join us and either driven them away disgusted with our quarrels or suffered them to depart because they found our company so profitless. We need no new regulations, no yearly change of officers, no more promises, until we learn to use the means we have, give those we have placed in office something to do and assist them to do it, whether they are favorites of ours or not. Then if they prove incompetent remove them, but neither slander or berate them. It is not possible to establish a commission that shall visit each member personally to beat information into his head, whether he will or no, or to force exchanges on him that he does not want. These are the methods of those would-be reformers who would gain glory by posing as all-wise and demanding more push. No, gentlemen, the reform must come the other way, from an increase of activity and a wise action of each individual member and not frompush on the part of officers. Push is self-asserting and self-seeking. We have more need of charity for each other and or work within the Association. Push is obtrusive. We have more need of good fellowship. Push has its uses, to extend a business enterprise or win an election, is great in promises, prospectuses and platforms, but fails to keep the first, realize the second or stand upon the third, unless the real work is done by those behind the pushers and promoters. The aftermath is want of confidence. Our whole country is to-day suffering from too much push and waiting for some active effort, on the part of those who have pushed themselves into position to accomplish some of the promises made by and for them. We should not have far to seek to find within our own Association an example of how great a failure push alone can make.

After to-day we shall doubtless have a new administration composed of officers we have not yet had time to slander or complain of, who have not yet aroused our jealousy. It therefore seemed the auspicious time to inquire of our past history where in lay our errors Let us therefore from this hour resolve to abandon our old bad habits, keep our disappointments to ourselves, refrain from fault finding and hand in hand with cheerfulness and good fellowship assist these new incumbents to build up the Association and make it of service both to ourselves and others. Thus alone may we hope to prosper.

But it is only when we confine our view to these mere personal considerations that we fail to appreciate the true advantages of our Association. What better proof can we desire that all collectors in this country are agreed that a satisfactory society is necessary to their welfare than the numerous affiliations that have sprung up around us since our organization, endeavoring to improve upon our methods, but unhappily only excelling us, either in inactivity or far surpassing us in the intensity of their internal contentions. Fortunately these idiocincracies have not as yet attracted the attention of the non-collecting public, and the knowledge that these associations exist has furthered our pursuit and given it standing. The first of these societies to learn how to conrrol itself and to maintain its dignity will be the one to prosper most conspiculously; now is our opportunity. None of those who have lately joined the ranks of stamp collectors can well appreciate how differently our pursuit is regarded by non-collectors since first we met here in Chicago, but time will not permit us to dwell long upon the contrast. Right heartily were we welcomed then by those who were disciples of our faith. And though the busy throng about us then gave little heed to us or our pursuit, to-day we may record a triumph, that for the first time in this country our calling has received official recognition and approval from those best qualified to judge and highest in position, and we may point with pride to the attention that has been given to our treasures throughout this great exhibition of the progress of the nations. For to day the eyes of the whole world are turned upon Chicago. She has invited all people, every phase of thought, every kind of skill, every branch of art and manufacture, every department of learning to join her in this festival and asked them to display for her and for her guests the best that they have done in all the years since first Columbus crossed an unknown ocean and landed on that unknown shore which marks to-day the continent of which she now is queen. And right nobly has she arrayed herself for the festivities and prepared the trysting place. Chicago as you knew her six years ago is hardly recognizable. The finest edifices of that day are now o'ertopped by palaces and towers that rival Babylon and Babel. The flickering gas that then relieved the darkness has paled beneath the brilliancy of electric illumination, and the power of steam that raised you then to seventh stories seems like a pigmy as the tamed lightening shoots you to the top of buildings that boast their twenty stages. Where then you sauntered to rest awhile the eye and ear, weary with urban confusion, amid the shaded walks and flower decked grass plots of a park fanned by the zephyrs of the lake of lakes, there stands to-day the great white city whose enhcanting palaces sprang from the earth in answer to a spell more

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potent than the magic of Aladin's lamp, to vanish e'er long, alas, forever. Should you chance to approach it first from the water, in the full glory of the sunshine to left and right rise domes and palaces, spires and pavilions. The graceful Peristyle with its triumphal Quadriga and waiting statues will welcome you beneath its columned portals, and as you stand among them, you will gaze upon a scene that has no rival even in creations of the imagination. From the rippling basin the colosal image of the Republic presides over the Court of Honor. Far away beyond the magic fountains the gilded dome that shelters the Administration of the city rises before her, upon the left the Palace of Mechanical Arts, the home of Vulcan and his cunning artificers, upon the right the Hall of Mines and Mining where are stored the wealth of Pluto, and the Palace that imprisons the thunderbolts of Jupiter. Still nearer to her the Palace of Agriculture upon the left, crowned by the statue of Diana, goddess of light and knowledge, and upon the right the Cyclopean Palace of the Liberal Arts, close in the vision, and far beyond all these, to left and right, lakes and lagoons, storehouses and palaces are waiting to entice you from the pursuit nearest your heart. But when the sun shall set and the radiant scene is veiled by the calm stillness of the night and the long shadows steal o'er the waters, the terraces and domes, and that awesome feeling as of dreamland creeps upon you, till of a sudden the interiors gleam with a wierd brilliancy, thousands of shifting lights define the cornices and luminous rays flit over domes and roofs, lake, basin and lagoon, and rainbow hues in ever varying tints transform the fountains, then no longer in the world of realty and work but in the realms of fairyland indeed, you will not even think of our philately.

And yet I am not sure; for when the dawning of another day shall call you to look more closely and examine all the wonders enshrined within these entrancing edifices, and, coming from your resting places, you saunter down the Plaisance, loiter among the Algerian booths, invade the Turkish Bazaars, stroll through the streets of Cairo, linger in the shops of old Vienna, pause at the Bulgarian stall, out from the tinsel and the glitter, among the brilliant gems and jewels, rich and curious fabrics, quaint and antique weapons, and the bewildering confusion of odd utensils, rusty coins and armor, the little bits of paper, that facinate you always, will peep like daisies from the grass, ever recalling pleasant memories. Or should you wander through the Anthropological Building among remains of prehistoric countries, and relics of later nations, Peruvian mummies and dead men's bones, stone spear heads, arrows, axes, savage weapons and costumes adorned with human scalps and all that speaks of man as man, past or present, even there the little stamps will greet you and tell their story. Or later, on the further side of this wondrous exhibition, should you traverse the galleries of Art, the special pavilions of states and nations, from unexpected corners and from strange surroundings every now and then your little friends will smile upon you and recall your love. Returning to the Court of Honor, among the golden grains, the richest products of the soil of far off islands and distant continents within the Palace of Agriculture, you still will find odd stamps and envelopes, may pull the post card as souvenirs from ingenious hiding places amid the din of Machinery Hall or in the silence of the Transportation Building. But in the Palace of the Liberal Arts, where are displayed the triumphs of all nations in artistic manufacture, many a place of honor is given to the lowly stamp. Our Canadian neighbors here show as their achievements in making stamps and there unroll a map like display of all their numerous revenues. Close at hand Great Britain is proud of the skill of her renowned engravers of stamps and bank notes, and near by admits among her choicest publications the display of albums and stamps of one of her famous stamp dealers. Russia, not far away, unfolds a tableau of her numerous issues fiscal, postal, and those curious locals as part of her display of her most various postal system, and not content with this down in her unique exhibit among the jewels, fabrics, vases and bronzes that display her wonderous delicacy of workmanship in all departments of artistic manufacture has not disdeigned to show that she excells in stamps. And though we may not pause further to enumerate all the places where one may find momentoes of our calling, abundant proof is offered that all men of all nations now recognize how much of art and skill and time they are devoting to those little scraps of paper and are proud to show what they themselves are doing with them, knowing full well how great a part they take in the lives of every one and how many of all classes will be interesed by them. To crown it all, the valuable space in the Building of the Government assigned by both the Treasury and Post Office Department to the display of stamps of our own and foreign nations both fiscal and postal well attests the importance now conceded to our science.

I pray you let us pass without injurious comment, the exhibition made under the auspices of this association, though it has failed to realize our expectations and come far short of improving to advantage the rare opportunity offered us by the Post Office Department to show the world the facinations of our pursuit, it will not now avail to seek to fix the blame on individuals or to indulge in charges which will only pave the way to acrimnious feeling. To all who have kept their promises to the Executive Committee and particularly to the Secretary and Treasurer who besides the faithful work performed have contributed so largely to the pleasure of all who have seen their exhibits, our thanks are due, for notwithstanding our disappointment as collectors there are many who have profited by what they did so well. Let it be admitted if you will that mistakes were made, too much precious time allowed to pass before the general plan of exhibition was announced, too many glowing promises indulged in, to much reliance placed upon the ability of one portion of the country to shoulder the burden unaided, too many willing to do their best set aside for others who were expected to do better, too honorous a condition imposed in the requirement that all exhibits should be mounted on special sheets, too great a willingness to seize upon any excuse that offered to

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paliate the breaking of pledges made to the committee. These errors may be avoided in the future, it will scarcely help matters to discuss the subject further.

Turning from this review of the past year to consider what we should do to-day, it will be seen that I do not recommend any great changes in our rules. These have been amended from time to time, until in most respects they work quite satisfactorily. Some years ago, however, a change was made, imposing upon the Secretary duties which ordinarily devolve upon the Treasurer, and as a sesult we find that double work has to be done without any corresponding benefit, and often this has led to serious complications. All financial matters should be, as they formerly were, entrusted to the Treasurer, subject to the control of the Official Board.

It has also been suggested that all the officers should be elected directly by the Association. This can hardly be done now even if it were wise to do it. By the law of the State from which we hold our charter it is provided that the Directors shall select all other officers. We have been advised that we might elect our Board of Trustees so long as they are not in any way concerned under our rules with the conduct of the business of the Association. The selection of persons to fill the appointative offices is the most delicate and at the same time the most difficult of the duties of Directors, and in such an association as ours requires the consideration of many things that could not be properly discussed publicly, such as the relations and affiliations of candidates to the stamp trade, their personal fitness and their local influence. It is not probable, therefore, even if the State law permitted it, that those best qualified would be willing to run for office, as their nomination would involve much discussion of an unpleasant kind, nor would members be apt to know or consider all the circumstances. For these reasons it was suggested by your President last year that members should be asked to suggest to the Board persons who would be acceptable to them, that the Board might consider the advisability of their appointment. It is to be regretted that more attention has not been given to this matter and suggestions made more generally. It is often very difficult to find persons who are willing to act for us and as a rule our members are far too modest to offer their services. Members in each locality are apt to know the qualifications of their friends, and can ascertain whether they would accept appointment, and could thus greatly assist the Board by the suggestions asked for. It is not too late however, even after the election is over, and I urge each of you to recommend for any office some one you would like to have appointed who will serve. I am quite sure all such communications will have fair consideration. If each member will lend the Board his hearty aid in this manner I have no doubt but you will find that each will have fully as much influence upon the selection as he could have if permitted by law to have a direct vote and that we shall get better officers thereby, without the bad results and excitement of electioneering.

A proposition has been laid before you, *by telegraph*, to provide for a change in every office each year. This coming together with the previous suggestion would seem to indicate that some have an itching for office and desire to increase the opportunities. Are we then children who do not know how to choose and whom to choose, and must be kept in the leading strings. When we have found a person competent and willing to serve us, how shall we feel if we have voluntarily deprived ourselves of the right to re-elect him and avail ourselves of good service? Or when we have found a person incompetent are we so easily influenced that we have not the hardihood to put another in his place? Or if we think the good of the Association demands a change, are our members so fond of office as to be unwilling to make way for another brother? Truly I hope not. I know of no patronage or power that is possessed by any officer of this association that can suggest the expediency of such a regulation. Well can I understand how the pursuit of political or financial power, the desire to lead and control the more important interests of a nation or a great financial corporation, the desire to receive a large salary and such like rewards, may offer too great incentives for seeking or retaining office, to be resisted, and are sometimes best restrained by such provisions. But within our association whose only object is to cultivate friendship and a liberal science, I cannot imagine that any would seek to obtain office by unworthy means, to hold it against the judgment of the majority properly expressed, or would accept it if those who offered it by the employment of any unfair means or false assertions had put it in his grasp. It is already difficult to secure the services of those whom we would like to honor and consider best qualified to serve us, because their time and knowledge must often be devoted to more remunerative affairs; we have already imposed conditions on ourselves that hamper us, shall we add to our embarassment by further restrictions. Each time we have to select, as things now are, we are subjected to all the evils of a political campaign and things are done and said that do not aid our progress. Shall we increase the evil by subjecting a new set of men each year to the ordeal. Wodlu it not be wiser to give to each member full power to vote for whom he will. If any think that any class of men should not be chosen to office either by the Association or the official Board, the expression of such opinion in a resolution or request should serve all purposes.

There remains one other subject which we shall be forced to consider to-day and trust we shall discuss it calmly and that is the publication of our official journal. We cannot, constituted as we are, do without some means of monthly communication with our members. Have we chose the wisest in attempting to publish an independent paper? What has been our experience? First, it has always been difficnlt to find editors at once capable and willing to undertake the labor, because so many have too engrossing duties. Next it has always been impossible to obtain sufficiently able matter because those who can furnish it seek more advantage from their work, either pecuniary or honorary, and reach a larger public. Next much of the matter is interesting to members only, and with all collectors time is precious and they read only those papers which supply exactly what they need, the character of

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articles they want, the sort of advertisements that they seek, and therefore those who are not members do not subscribe for a society paper which necessarily must cater to its members chiefly. About 900 stamp papers have been published up to date with more or less success. Of these there are but two that have been successfully conducted by societies unconnected with any commercial interest. One of these is backed by an exceedingly large membership, the other by large annual dues, and neither was undertaken until the stamp collecting public had been convinced by the publication of the productions of its members in some paper conducted by commercial interests, that those articles were necessary to them. Other societies it is true seem to publish their own paper. Some few of which you never heard perhaps, issue a monthly bulletin small in size and treating solely of society matters. All of these are published, where the cost of printing is far below that in this country. Outside of the stamp collecting world it sometimes happens that ambition for literary fame or zeal for a special cause has maintained a specialists paper until it became self supporting or remunerative. Had our membership increased as we had hoped it might, probably such would have been the case with the *American Philatelist*. But to-day we have neither a long purse nor a long list of subscribers, and the latter is obtained largely by the compulsion of our rules.

That we have not a long purse is chiefly due to our expenditure for the paper, which has always been a heavy burden. That we have no longer list of membership is partly due to the exacted addition to our dues from our members to pay for the *American Philatelist* and thus handicapped we have deprived ourselves of both means of support of an independent paper. Neither ambition nor zeal for our cause now opens a long purse to us, and even if it did, do we wish to become charity patients? Yet our choice to-day would seem to be either that or bankruptcy if we persist in doing what all other societies have been too wise to attempt. Let us first increase our membership and learn to live in harmony. With thrice our present number we should have the means to publish our paper without increasing our dues and without exacting a separate subscription for it. Experience has taught us that large dues preclude many from joining us. We want all honest and able collectors in our ranks rather than only Crœsuses. We had hoped the reduction of last year would prove sufficient to bring in many, but that extra half dollar proved a stumbling block even last year and it is likely to look bigger this whether it be made of gold or silver. Is it not time to abandon this folly until at least we are strong enough to bear the burden and provide for the publication of the necessary official matter either in a separate circular or in some journal that will serve us as an official organ for the glory it will bring. Many such an offer has heretofore been made us and been rejected when its acceptance would have been a mutual benefit, to-day it might not be quite so easy of accomplishment.

I have already detained you much longer than I had intended but it seemed expedient to talk plainly of all these matters. If any disagree with my conclusions or this expression of them let him be assured I have said only so much as I believe to be the best for the Association. For seven years past I have been serving you to the best of my ability with but the single purpose of building up the A. P. A. If any thought or act of mine has in any way retarded your progress I should regret it deeply, for my office has been very largely that of peace maker. If you release me now, I hope to sit down among you and find some means to help on the good cause still more efficiently.

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NOTES ON A. P. A. CONVENTION.

The eighth annual convention of the American Philatelic Association was held August 15th and 16th at Vincennes Hall, Chicago, Ill.

At the opening session seventy-five collectors were in attendance although they were not all members.

President John K. Tiffany occupied the chair, and the following committees were appointed :

Standing Rules—

G. W. Rode, Pittsburg, Pa.
J. J. Spencer, E. Saginaw, Mich.
Geo. T. Bush, Bellefonte, Pa.

Credentials—

Samuel Leland, Chicago, Ill.
S. B. Bradt, Chicago, Ill.
C. H. Mekeel, St. Louis, Mo.

Finance—

A. L Holman, Chicago, Ill.
E Y. Parker, Toronto, Canada.
Dr. G. N. Campbell, Hopkinsville, Ky.

Library—

C. E. Severn, Chicago, Ill.
E. R. Aldrich, Benson, Minn.
C. W. Kissenger, Reading, Pa.

Official Journal—

H. E. Deats, Flemington, N. J.
W. C. Stone, Springfield, Mass.
G. D. Mekeel, St. Louis, Mo.

Branch Societies—

F. Doughty, Saginaw, Mich.
E. W. Heusinger, San Antonio, Tex.
John Neesner, Jr., Allegheny City, Pa.

Exchange and Purchase Department—

E. Doeblin, Allegheny City, Pa.
V. Gurdji, Galveston, Texas.
J. D. Rice, Trenton, N. J.

Various reports of officers were read and submitted to the proper committees.

The president called Mr. H. E. Deats to the chair and delivered his annual address which will be found in this number.

After listening to the address the convention adjourned to give the committee on Credentials time to prepare their report on proxies and the election.

SECOND SESSION

Wednesday, August 16th.

The convention was called to order by Pres. Tiffany at 10 A. M. The committee on credentials reported the following proxies :

C. H. Mekeel, 50; G. D. Mekeel, 49; H. E. Deats, 46; W. C. Stone, 18; E. Doeblin, 18; C. E. Severn, 12; S. Leland, 7; S. B. Bradt, 6; R. W. Ashcroft, 3; J. D. Rice, 3; E. R. Aldrich, 1; C. W. Kissinger, 1; C. J. Barton, 1; A. L. Holman, 1; total 216.

The roll being called it developed that 45 voting members were present.

The following report of the election was then rendered.

DIRECTORS.

Alvah Davison	were elected	319
H. E. Deats	were elected	222
J. K. Tiffany	were elected	200
N. W. Chandler	were elected	111
E. Doeblin	were elected	96
W. C. Vanderlip		74
C. H. Mekeel		64
V. Gurdji		56
M. F. Walton		55
Jos. Rechert		48
W. C. Stone		35
Scattering		41

TRUSTEES.

Hy. Clotz, New York	were elected	177
Jos. Rechert, New York	were elected	133
J. O. Hobby, New York	were elected	124
G. W. Watson		79
G. B. Calman		60
P. M. Wolsieffer		49
J. H. Huber		48
C. D. Reimers		47
Scattering		10

The president then appointed the following committee :

By-Laws—

J. D. Rice, Trenton, N. J.
C. H. Mekeel, St. Louis, Mo.
W. C. Stone, Springfield, Mass.
Dr. G. N. Campbell, Hopkinsville, Ky.
The President *ex-officio.*

The reports of the various committees were read and approved. Nothing ex-

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cited much interest until the Committee on Official Journal made its report.

This was discussed and resulted in the following action being taken.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

The *American Philatelist* is to be discontinued as a monthly and published *once* a year soon after the annual convention and is to contain a report of the proceedings of the convention, the annual reports of officers, a list of members and such other official matter as shall be deemed important by the Literary Board together with such other literary matter as they may see fit.

This annual publication will be furnished *free* to all members.

Thus the expense of membership is reduced 50 cents a year.

The number containing the proceedings of this convention will contain a table of contents and close the current volume.

The monthly official matter will be published in the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA and a copy of the same in circular form will be sent monthly to each member by the Secretary free.

The above journal will not be furnished free nor is there any obligation upon the part of members to subscribe for it.

Several propositions from other papers were read and rejected.

PURCHASING, SALES AND EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Committee on Purchasing, Sales and Exchange Department was read and provoked much discussion, and finally was referred to the Committee on By-Laws without any action being taken on the suggestions.

In the afternoon session the Committee on By-Laws reported one of the principal changes being the consolidation of the offices of Supt. of Sales and Exchange, International Supt. of Sales and Exchange and First Purchasing Agent, making one officer to be known as the Supt. of Purchasing, Sales and Exchanges. All the existing rules were abolished and he to be empowered to make his own rules, same to be subject to the approval of the Official Board.

As remuneration he to receive 10 per cent on all transactions and to pay all expenses of his department aside from the funds derived from sales of sheets, covers and supplies.

He is to furnish a bond to the Official Board in the sum of $20,000.

The object of this change was to provide an office with sufficient remuneration to secure an energetic man who would inject new life into this department and make it a success.

NIAGARA FALLS NEXT YEAR.

Niagara Falls was almost unanimously selected as the next place of meeting, the convention to be held sometime in August or September, 1894, the exact date to be fixed by the Official Board and announced at least 60 days prior to the time set.

ALL STOCKHOLDERS.

The distinction between foreign and domestic members was removed. All must now become stockholders and the dues are uniform, $1.00 per year. To avoid the loss of any of our present foreign members a sum sufficient to issue each a stock certificate was appropriated, same to be transferred from the general fund to the reserve stock fund. As these certificates are not transferable or redeemable this can result in no loss to the association, and will place all members on an equal footing.

THE COLLECTION OF DUES.

All payments for dues will now be made payable to the Treasurer instead of to the Secretary and the amount of the Treasurer's bond was increased from $200 to $1,500.

ADJOURNMENT.

At 5:30 P. M., the convention adjournment *sine die*, the shortest convention held by the A. P. A.

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JOIN THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION!

It is a national organization incorporated under the laws of West Virginia, whose object is to promote the interests of philately and stamp collectors in America.

Every collector should encourage this Association by helping to increase its membership.

A share of stock only costs **$1.00,** the dues thereafter are only **$1.50 per year,** including the subscription to the official organ.

Fill out the following blanks and send to **C. H. MEKEEL, 1009 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.,** with $1.00 and he will see that you are properly started toward a membership.

Secretary of the A. P. A.

I hereby apply for membership to the

AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION,

and hand you herewith $1.00 for my stock certificate in case my application is accepted. My age is_____years.

_____

REFERENCE OF TWO MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION:

_____

_____

Many of our readers will be unable to get the names of two members of the Association. **WE** will supply these names, provided, the name of a responsible business man of your own town is given us as reference.

REFERENCE:

_____

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READ THE OTHER SIDE!

A FEW REASONS WHY!

You should become a member of the A. P. A.

BECAUSE,

It has an Exchange Department.
It has a Loan Library of Philatelic Literature.
It has a Purchasing Agent of New Issues.
It has an Auction Representative at all Sales.
It has an Official Organ you should read.

Even if you can avail yourself of none of these things, you should support an organization whose object is to promote the general interests of Philately.

Fill out the blank on the other side and mail with $1.00 to

C. H. MEKEEL,
1009 Locust St.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Foreign as well as American Collectors

SHOULD JOIN THE A. P. A.

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STAMP DEALERS DIRECTORY

Terms for a 2 or 3 line advertisement in this column, $2.50 for 12 insertions, payable in advance.
One extra line, $1.00.

ACKLAND Wm. P. O. Box 340, Melbourne, Australia. Dealer in Australian and foreign stamps. Wholesale exchange desired. Send parcel or offers. (111)

AUSTRALIAN STAMP CO., L'd. L. P. O. Box 203, Adelaide, S. A. Wholesale and retail exchange. Correspondence wanted everywhere. (110)

BATCHELDER POSTAGE STAMP CO.—Peoria, Ill. List free. Agents wanted at 50 % comm'ssion. Foreign correspondence and consignments desired. (108)

BATTLIWALLA N. D. & CO.—488 Abdul Rehman St., Bombay. Illustrated wholesale price list, 12c, post free. Largest firm in India. (108)

BEST STAMP CO.—Montclair, N. J. Fine approval sheets at 50% discount. U. S. and rarities in stock. We buy and exchange. Reference required. (107)

BOGERT & DURBIN CO.—722 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Wholesale and retail. Send for sample copy of *The Philatelic Monthly and World*. (105)

BOSTON STAMP CO.—P. O. Box 1226, Boston, Mass. Approval sheets our specialty. Send reference. (113)

BRADT, S. B.—Brookline Park, Ill. Postage stamps bought, sold and exchanged. Special attention given to approval trade. (108)

BRICKER H. A.—Bellevue, Pa. U. S. stamps; 60 varieties, 27 cents; 100 varieties, 75 cents. (105)

EDWARDS PEEKE & CO.—2728 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill. Established 1868. Choice approval sheets to responsible parties. (114)

FLETCHER WM. A. & CO. — 43 E. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill. Fine line of stamps on approval. Prize list free. (105)

GILLMAYR Edgar.— 478 Casilla, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic. Specialty in Argentine and Centennial stamps, etc. (113)

GREMMEL HENRY.—Room 80 Nassau St., New York City. North, Central and South American Stamps a specialty. Send for free price list. (104)

HOLTON E. A.—8 Summer St., Boston, Mass. Rare U. S. and foreign Stamps. Established 1861. (105)

J. W. SCOTT COMPANY, LIMITED.—163 Fulton Street, New York City. Stamps, Coins and Curiosities. (114)

LANG E. G.—80 Cypress St., Rochester, N. Y. Honest agents wanted to sell stamps at 50 % commission. Splendid varieties. (108)

MADUENO, MARQUEZ & CO.,—box 27 Arequipa, Peru. Supplies Peru, Bolivia and Chili stamps with 75% discount from Scott's catalogue. Wholesale and retail lists free. (114)

MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO., C. H. —1007, 1009, 1011 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo. Wholesale and Retail Stamp Dealers and Publishers.

MICHIGAN STAMP CO.—616 S. West St., Kalamazoo, Mich. Fine approval sheets at 33⅓ to 50 per cent commission. (108)

NEW MEXICO STAMP CO. — Vaud, via Eddy, N. M. Approval sheets. Agents wanted. Wish to receive cash or exchange offers. Special: Swiss Stamps. (108)

NICKLAS & MESSER— 1015 and 1117 W. Balto Street, Baltimore, M.d. Approval sheets a specialty. (115)

PARLOR CITY STAMP CO.—160 Chapin St., Binghamton, N. Y. U. S. first issue postal card to applicants. Extraordinary premiums. (107)

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This department having received such liberal patronage from collectors, we are obliged to use smaller type, and hereafter it will appear in agate. Those sending in copy for this department will please be careful that it is written plainly, especially the name and address: unless this request is observed, we shall not be responsible for errors that may occur as a result.

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Envelopes, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50c, the set	25
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The complete set for $1.50.

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"	4c., "	15	15
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"	8c., "	40	40
"	9c., "	5 00	....
"	10c., "	20	15
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"	24c., "	50	40
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Canceled with three rows of perforations:

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" " " 25c. blue	10
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Bolivia, 1893, 5c blue, lithographed	10
St. Pierre et Mequelon, 1892, 10c, T. P. on unpd	50
" " " " 20c " "	50
" " " " 30c " "	50
" " " " 40c " "	50
" " " " 60c " "	50
*Siam 1893, 4 att on 24 att	1 00
*Venezuela, 1893, 5c, blue, surcharged	05
*Venezuela, 1893, 10c, red-brown, surcharged	10
*Venezuela, 1893, 25c, brown, surcharged	15
*Venezuela, 1893, 50c, green, surcharged	25
*Venezuela, 1893, 1 bolivar, violet, surcharged	55
*Venezuela, Escuelas, 1893, surch'd, 5, 10, 25, 50,	45
*Venezuela, 1893, 1 bolivar, surcharged	50
*Venezuela, 1893, 3 bolivars, surcharged	1 40
Paraguay, 1892, 7c, brown, Official	15
Paraguay, 1892, 10c, violet, Official	15
Paraguay, 1892, 15c, orange, Official	20
Paraguay, 1892, 20c, rose, Official	25
Paraguay, 1892, 50c, gray, Official	60
*Chili, 1892, 15c, olive-green	20
*Chili, 1892, 25c, red-brown	30
*Comp. Mozambique, 1892, 5r	08
*Comp. Mozambique, 1892, 10r	10
*Comp. Mozambique, 1892, 20r	15
*Comp. Mozambique, 1892, 25r	20
*Comp. Mozambique, 1892, 40r	25
*Horta, 1892, 5 and 10r	06
*Angra, 1892, 5 and 10r	08
*Ponta Delgada, 5 and 10r	08
*Funchal, 1892, 5 and 10r	08
*Horta, 1893, 15r	05
*Horta, 1893, 20r	08
*Angra, 1893, 15r	05
*Angra, 1893 20r	08
*Funchal, 1893, 15r	05
*Funchal, 1893, 20r	08
*Ponta Delgada, 15r	05
*Ponta Delgada, 20r	08
*Orange Free States, 2½p on 3p	20
*Liberia, Postage Due 3c	12
*Zululand, 1892, 9p	30
*Zululand, 1892, 1s	45
Paraguay, Oct. 12, 1892, 10c, violet	95
*Wt Australia, 1893, 1p on 3p, green on brown	40
*Brazil, 1893, 100 reis, pink	10
Macao, 1893, 2½ reis on 40r, brown	18
*Salvador, 1892, 1c on 20c	10
*Salvador, 1892, 1c on 25c	10
*Cauca (Colombia), 1891, 5c, carmine	15
*Cauca (Colombia), 1891, 10c, green	25
*Curacao, 1892, 2½c, black and yellow	10
*Transvaal, 1893, 1p on 6p, blue	15
*Transvaal, 1893, 2½p on 1 sh, green	25
*Paraguay, 1893, 4c, carmine	10
*Paraguay, 1893, 14c, brown	20
*Argentine, Oct. 12, 1892, 2c, light blue	1 00
*Argentine, Oct. 12, 1892, 5c, blue	1 50
*Tierra del Fuego, 1892, 10c, red	50
*Central American S. S. Co., SET OF 5	1 75



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" " $1 "	1s.	
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Contains 100 varieties of SCARCE STAMPS ONLY, including the 100c black, Mexico, 1879 issue; 25c, carmine, thin paper, 1882, and 98 other foreign stamps, including Reunion Island, 5c on 15c, unused; Hyderabad; South African Republic; Argentine, 1873, 60 and 90c; 1889, 20c; 1890, 50 and 60c; Bolivia; Bolivar; Japan, Tolima, 25c, 1886; Curacao; Mexico errors; Costa Rica, 40c, OFFICAL, unused; Ecuador, revenues used postally; Confederate, 1861, 5c, green; Levant; Antioquia; Mexico, 1867, "Gothic" surcharge, and many other good stamps. No stamp in it worth less than 5 cents, and many very scarce. It is one of the best packets for the money a collector with a good collection can buy.

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NEARLY FIVE HUNDRED SOLD.

We have printed, at various times, a complete list of the purchasers, but our space being limited, only the last forty are given here.

The names preceded by heavy-faced numbers are of those who received the New York 5c or equivalent:

455	C. R. WHITEHEAD,	Morristown, N. J.	**475**	J. J. DEWITT,	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
456	A. P. Zutton,	Cambridge, Mass.	476	J. M. Conrad,	Omaha, Neb.
457	James O. Hodges,	Mansfield, Mass.	477	C. D. Collins,	Bull Branch, Mich.
458	A. W. Sanfer,	Allentown, Pa.	478	J. B. Durham,	Omaha, Neb.
459	Name withheld by request.		479	J. M. Wainwright,	Bermuda.
460	JOE FITZGERALD,	Chicago, Ill.	**480**	G. GODFREY,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
461	Rev. Demetrius,	Collegeville, Minn.	481	C. O. Davision,	Amherst, Nova Scotia.
462	J. C. Lightfoot, Jr.,	Philadelphia, Pa.	482	G. Howe,	Wisner, Md.
463	Wm. Witt,	Cincinnati, O.	483	B. Townsend,	Portland, Ore.
464	M. D. Lathrope,	Carbondale, Pa.	484	Acme Stamp Co.,	West Union, Ia.
465	F. H. ROGERS,	Woburn, Mass.	**485**	G. B. TUTHILL,	Sioux Falls, S Dak.
466	E. L. Bemen,	St. Louis, Mo.	486	A. L. Ladd,	Osceola Mills, Wis.
467	A. B. Aubrey,	Meriden, Conn.	487	J. H. Permar,	Pittsburgh, Pa.
468	Enos Paullin,	Bridgetown, N. J.	488	J. Eugene Law,	Perry, Ia.
469	Marcus Hook,	Jacksonville, Ill	489	F. M. Goss,	Boston, Mass.
470	W. F. COWELL,	Clyde, Kas.	**490**	CLEMENT R. TROTH,	Philapelphia, Pa.
471	R. Miot,	Hayti.	491	Otto B. Robinson,	Willimantic, Conn.
472	G. M. Dutcher,	Oswego, N. Y.	492	Name withheld by request.	
473	Allen Logan,	Kansas City, Mo	493	Ernest F. Würtle,	Quebec, Can.
474	A. R. Drake,	Philadelphia, Pa.	494	M. A. Davey,	Galveston, Texas

A WORD FROM THOSE WHO KNOW:

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.

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A. L. LADD.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.

C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Company, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIRS: Inclosed is $10.16. Please send me *another* Packet No. 15. Was very much surprised with the other one. Please send album also. Yours truly, CHAS. GERRISH.

Scores of such testimonials have been sent us, but space will not permit of more.

REMEMBER THE PRICE—$10.16 for 1,000 varieties of genuine postage stamps in good condition.

WARNING!

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1007, 1009 and 1011 Locust Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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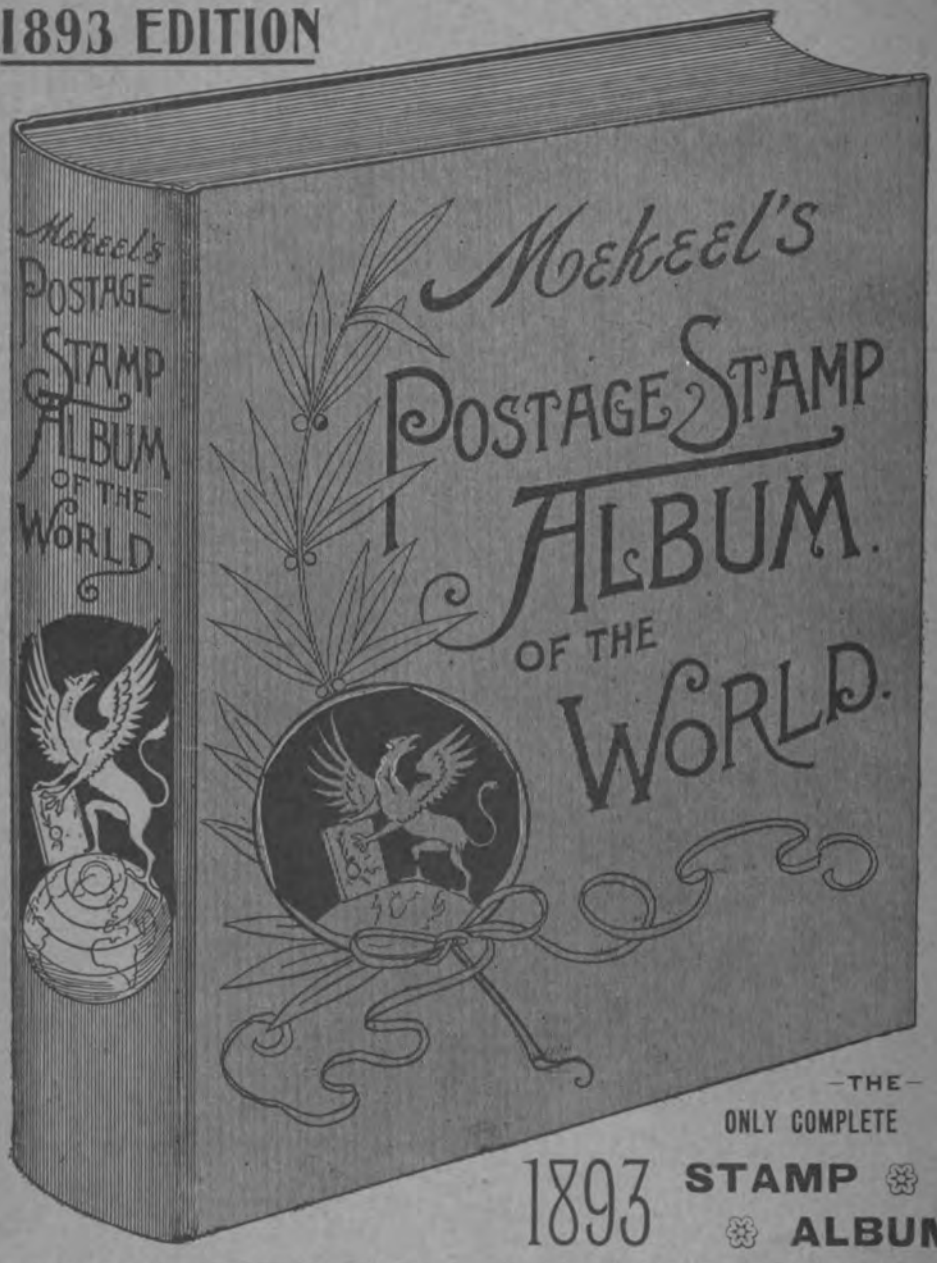
1893 EDITION



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SEP 26 1893
J. N. T. L.

Vol. X. SEPTEMBER, 1893. No. 105.

The Philatelic Journal of America



A Monthly Magazine In The Interest of Stamp Collecting

Edited By Chas. Haviland Mekeel

Published By
C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co.
1007-1009-1011 Locust Street
St. Louis, Mo. U.S.A.

$1.00 per annum

10¢ per copy

Entered as second-class mail matter at St. Louis, Mo.

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The Philatelic Journal of America.

MONTHLY.

The Oldest Magazine Devoted to STAMPS and STAMP COLLECTING in America.

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1885.

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		$15.50

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* NOTE. Copies of numbers 1 and 4, referred to above, can be bought second-hand occasionally, and we will try to secure copies to complete files when so requested.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO., 1007-1011 LOCUST STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

S... 1893

J. N. T. L.

THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

VOLUME X, NO. 3. SEPTEMBER, 1893. WHOLE NO. 105.

THE most casual reader cannot peruse the reports of the officers of the American Philatelic Association published in this number without realizing that new life has been infused into the Assocation, and that great strides will be made during the next year in its advancement. We hope that our readers will no longer hesitate but send in their applications for membership without further delay. There are actual benefits to be derived far in excess of the cost.

We include the application blank once more at the back of this number, and hope that every reader of this paper who is not already a member will make use of it.

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BY the action of the last convention of the American Philatelic Association the *American Philatelist* was discontinued as a monthly publication and will hereafter be issued as an annual.

It will be issued in the Fall after each convention, and contain a synopsis of the proceedings of the convention, annual reports of officers, a list of members, by laws, etc.

The regular monthly reports of officers will appear regularly in this journal, and on this account the date of mailing will hereafter be between the 10th and 15th. All copy must be in our hands not later than the 5th of each month.

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THERE are no stamps of which counterfeits are more common in old collections than the stamps of Switzerland, 1843-1854.

The article by Freiherr C. von Girsewald, with illustrations, concluded in this number, has been received with great favor.

As a means of preserving it for handly reference we have had it set up in a little handbook form making 64 pages. (*)

The illustrations and full descriptions make it posible for the least experienced collector to determine the character of the early Swiss stamps he may encounter.

DO not fail to notice the specimen pages in this number, of the new standard catalogue to be issued by our publishers in two styles. Compare them with the corresponding pages of any other catalogue.

THE recent exposure of a young man, who has lived for a number of years off of collectors, ought to be a warning to other of these parasites.

There are those who see an opportunity to swindle collectors and dealers, and advertise themselves as stamp dealers.

The U. S. laws are very favorable to the prosecution of persons making fraudulent use of the mails, and we believe that guilty parties should be punished, and the facts published as a warning to others similarly inclined.

TO thoroughly keep up with the times one must read *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, issued and mailed from St. Louis every Thursday.

A large amount of matters is published in the columns of that paper not to be found elsewhere. The contents are always different to that of this journal.

The recent matters of general domestic interest published in the *Weekly* were, full accounts of the conventions of the American Philatelic Association, Sons of Philatelia and the Canadian Philatelic Association. In foreign news, a full account of the International Philatelic Exhibit at Zurich Switzerland, and the rules and particulars of the organization of the City of London Philatelic Club. Correspondents in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and other places supply weekly budgets of news and gossip about stamp matters in each locality.

WE feel gratified that we have aroused our foreign readers to the importance of giving us early information about newly issued stamps in their vicinity, and we now have a chronicle of new issues second to none in the world.

There is no reason why we should not have the earliest information, if our readers appreciate the situation, because we have subscribers in every stamp issuing country and colony on the globe.

* FOOT NOTE. "The Stamps of Switzerland 1843-1854" by Freiherr C. Von Girsewald, translated from the German in Postwertzeichen-Kunde by Prof. G. Reymond.
64 pages, paper cover. 25 cents post free of the publishers.

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A large foreign circulation is one of the things that can only be found among papers of *age*. It takes years of labor and perseverance to build up a foreign circulation, but once obtained it is easier held and increased than any other class.

This journal makes no discrimination on account of postage, against foreign subscribers, the same rate prevailing to all countries in the Postal Union.

THE publication of philatelic literature seems to be spreading to the four corners of the earth. We have before us *El Rosario Filatelico* a large four page paper from Rosario de Santa Fe, Argentine Republic.

It has an elaborately engraved heading, although it contains very little reading matter, but we presume it will improve with age.

Another new one is *La Filatelia Boliviana*, from La Paz, Bolivia. This is also a four page sheet and it is almost wholly devoted to reading matter.

These papers show that philately is making rapid strides in South America.

MR. C. P. Krauth, of Pittsburgh, Pa., a member of the American Philatelic Association Branch at that place, and one of our subscribers, calls our attention to a communication recently published in a German paper, the *Illustrirte Briefmarken Zeitung* under the head of "Answers to Correspondents," in which the publisher, Mr. Ernst Heitmann, of Leipzig, notifies us in about one inch space that if we will send postage stamps for the return of a consignment of about $200.00 worth of stamps he will return them. This name was included in our list of bad debtors last month, he having made no reply for eight months. Any man that depends on the correspondence column of his paper in conducting matters of business is as criminally negligent as if he was dishonest, and we have nothing but contempt for such smallness.

WE have received a four page paper printed in Portuguese entitled *O' OLHO DE BOI* which is a jubilee journal issued in commemoration of the issue of the first postage stamps in Brazil, and is published at Rio Grande.

We are not very well up in Portuguese, but find the contents principally devoted to the subject to which it is ascribed.

One article on Sir Roland Hill and another advocating a commemorative jubilee series of stamps are prominent. The latter calls attention to the jubilee or commemorative stamps of England, Hong Kong, United States, Honduras, Nicaragua, Argentine, Paraguay, Uruguay, Salvador, etc., and closes by suggesting the following portraits as suitable for a commemorative series.

10 reis Pedro Alvares Cabral.
20 reis Marquez de Caxias.
50 reis General Osorio (Marquez do Herval.)
100 reis Almiran. Tamandare.
200 reis Colombo.
300 reis Benjamin Constant.
500 reis Silva Jardim.
700 reis Tiranedtes.
1000 reis General Deodoro

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NOTES ON SOME RARE CONFEDERATES.

By C. H. MEKEEL.

It is somewhat unusual that a paper should be able to chronicle in one issue, as we do this month, *five* entirely new varieties of Confederate provisionals.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.



The first is our own discovery. A specimen of the 5 cents *red on white* paper. The common varieties of this type are brown on blue and brown on white paper. Specimens of the red on blue paper have been known and were considered the rarest of Confederate provisionals.

The specimen now discovered is unique and supplies a very natural vacancy in the series.

The brown having been printed on blue and white paper, it is not surprising that the red was made in the same way.

Whether the *red* stamps preceded or followed the brown varieties it is hard to say, testimony on this point is rather conflicting.

While on the subject of New Orleans stamps, we extract the following descriptive lines from the last edition of J. B. Moens catalogue.

1861. Large rectangle, bearing, RECEIVABLE IN PAYMENT OF POSTAGE AND REDEEMABLE AT THE NEW ORLEANS POST OFFICE — POSTMASTER — POSTAGE CLERK; above, a game cock standing black on color, J. L. Riddell, in relief.

2176, 1 cent, yellow.

? Same type, but the game cock replaced by a turkey ? black on color.

2177, 5 cents, rose.

The 1c. yellow mentioned above is probably a misprint for 2c., as the following will show.

Mr. A. M. Rareshide of New Orleans, recently sent us two tickets printed on heavy colored card board and showing evidence of much wear.



They are best described in connection with the illustration. TWO CENTS, printed in black on yellow card board, the large figure having been printed with heavy impression in buff on card before the card was printed. The name "J. L. Riddell," is struck with a die, colorless impression, the letters appearing in relief. The autograph of the postage clerk is signed with brown-black ink.



FIVE CENTS. Printed in black on pink card board, the large numeral having been printed with heavy impression in buff before the card was printed, name of postmaster embossed, and the other autograph as in the 2 cent ticket.

The origin of these tickets was probably due to the scarcity of small change, and they were probably issued by the postmaster in the denominations of the current stamps and sold in quantities of $1.00, the tickets to be used either for the purchase of stamps or for the prepayment of postage on letters mailed at New Orleans Post Office.

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They are very interesting curiosities, and indeed have a close relationship to postage stamps, very similar, to the encased postage stamps that were used as currency in making small change in the North during the same period.

These tickets, however, cannot be classed in any sense as postage stamps; the manner of their use could not have justified their classification by Mr. Moens under this head. As he did not illustrate them, it is probable that they have been chronicled from descriptions furnished by other parties, or it may be that the wording "Receivable in the payment of postage" has led to the belief that their use was the same as postage stamps.

The fact that they were receivable in the payment of postage is only the same sense that a 2c. piece or a 5c. piece—had it existed in New Orleans at that time—would have been receivable; the ticket would not be placed upon the letter, or cancelled, but would simply be received as money and the letter marked "paid" and forwarded, or if the postmaster's local stamps were in use at the time the tickets were issued, perhaps a stamp would have been placed upon the letter and the tickets were very likely handled the same as cash by the post office clerks and reissued; this view would seem to be justified by the appearance of wear apparent in the only specimens we have seen, which would indicate that they have been in continual circulation.

The idea of Postmaster's Due Bills to represent fractional parts of a dollar where change was scarce was not one especially confined to the period of the Confederate Postmasters Provisional Stamps. We know of one, for instance, of the Tallahasee Post Office—Texas—that was printed for use in the 30's, resembling in size and shape one of the old pieces of fractional currency. It was inscribed on its face:

Tallahasee Post Office.
183
Due the Bearer,
Six and Quarter Cents,
Payable in Postage.

In the right upper corner the figures 6¼ representing the value. The upper line was left blank for the date, and the lower one for the signature of the postmaster.

VICTORIA, TEXAS.

The second of our new varieties, and none the less important than the New Orleans 5c. stamp mentioned before, is a 10c. stamp issued by the Confederate Postmaster of Victoria, Texas.

The only specimen now known is in the collection of Mr. Albert Steves, a prominent lumber merchant of San Antonia, Texas, and was discovered by him at Lagrange, Texas, among the letters of Mr. C. Hellenkamp, as indicated by the address on the envelope in the illustration on next page. It was very difficult to get a satisfactory half-tone from the photographic illustration owing to the peculiar color of the stamp, which is a reddish-brown on green paper, the only lettering being "Victoria—J. A. Moody, P. M.—10—Postage," the whole being typeset within a suitable border. We annex illustration, giving general details of design.



Mr. Steves, the discoverer and present owner of this valuable and unique gem, is a wealthy gentleman, and possesses a large and valuable collection; this has been his most valuable find, although he has for a number of years been the possessor of the finest set of Goliad stamps known, these he has managed to pick up from time to time through his business relations in the South, and especially in his own State of Texas.

GOLIAD, TEXAS.

The illustrations on the next page represent five varieties of the Goliad stamps in the collection of Mr. Albert Steves of San Antonio, Texas; the illustrations having been taken from a mounted card that he had with him and exhibited at the Eighth Annual Convention of the American Philatelic Association in Chicago, last month. Mr. Steves has very courteously given the readers of this journal the first opportunity of viewing an illustration of the gems of his Confederate collection.

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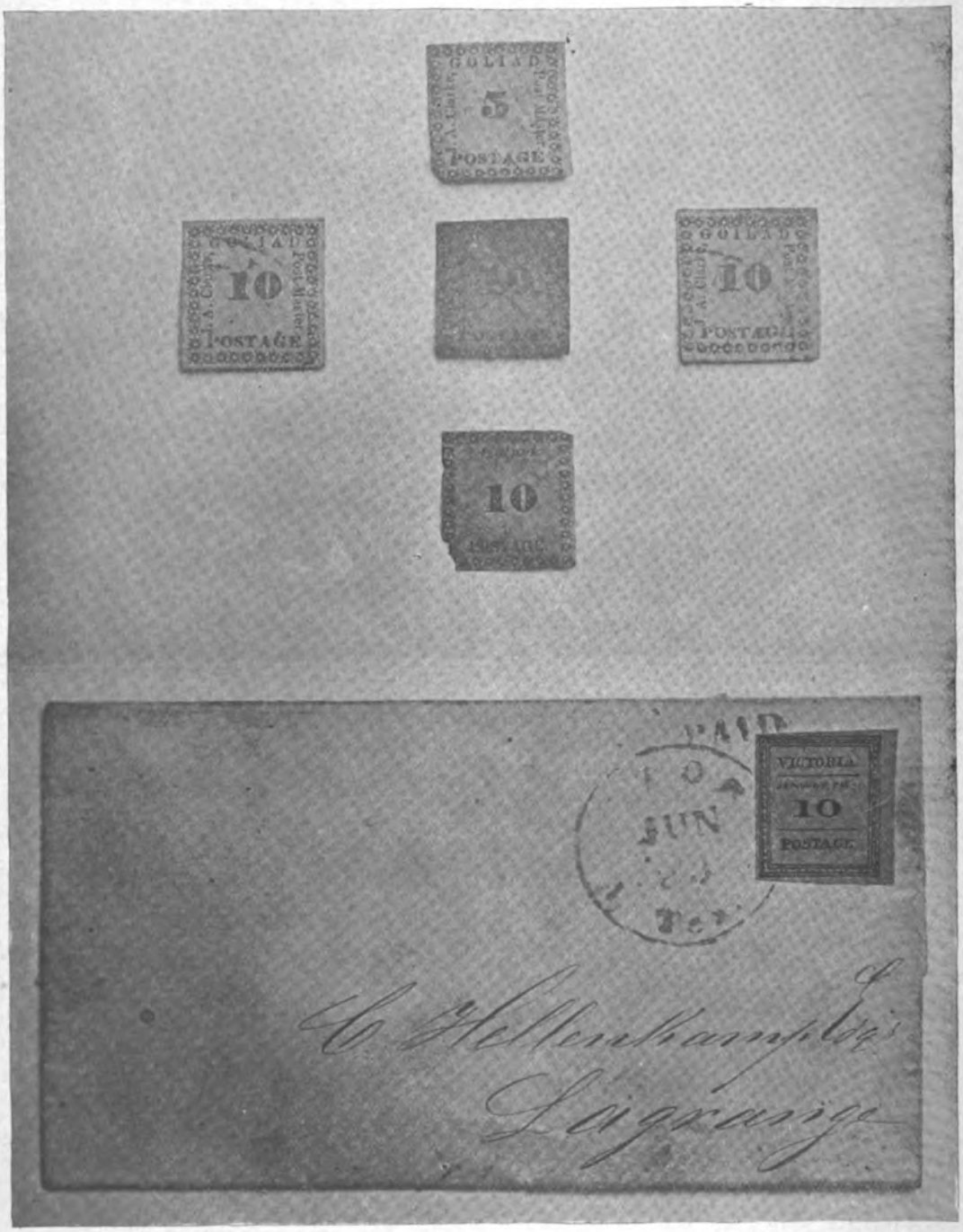

THE UNIQUE CONFEDERATE PROVISIONAL OF VICTORIA, TEXAS, AND FIVE VARIETIES OF GOLIAD, TEXAS, AS THEY APPEAR IN THE COLLECTION OF ALBERT STEVES, ESQ., OF SAN ANTONIA, TEXAS.

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The stamps of Goliad, Texas, were printed from typeset designs, several stamps in a sheet, and it is probable that each stamp in the sheet differed in some slight degree from the others; for instance, the stamp at the extreme right is an error in as much as the name "Goliad" has been misspelled "Goilad"; the stamp at the bottom has the name "Goliad" in italics, the lettering at the sides "J. A. Clark—Postmaster" being omitted.

From the fact that the 5c. stamp has heretofore been catalogued with the above error of spelling, also with the variety of Goliad in italics and the name of the Postmaster omitted, would lead us to the conclusion that the same typesetting of letters and borders were probably used for both varieties, the change being simply in the numerals. Of the specimens in Mr. Steves' collection there are three varieties of paper; the 5c. at the top, the 10c. on either side of the centre are all on thin bluish-grey paper, the bottom 10c. is on thin white paper; the dark 10c. in the centre is on dark blue surfaced paper, which accounts for the poor reproduction.

It is not at present known how many type varieties there are in the plate, but there are at least five as gleaned from the lettering of the specimens that we here illustrate. These five varieties may also appear in each value 5c. and 10c., and on each of the three varieties of paper, so that the possibilities of research in new varieties in the stamps of Goliad, are indeed alarming.

In support of our theories above, we give a list of the five varieties illustrated by Mr. Steves' specimens with their companions as elsewhere chronicled.

5c. black on blue-gray paper, (Albert Steves' collection.)
10c. black on blue-gray paper, (Albert Steves' collection.)
5c. black on blue-gray paper, error "Goilad," (J. B. Moens Catalogue.)
10c. black on blue-gray paper, error "Goilad," (Albert Steves' collection.)
5c. black on white paper, name Goliad in italics, Postmasters name omitted, (Scott's Catalogue No. 357.)
10c. black on white paper, name Goliad in italics, Postmaster's name omitted, (Albert Steves' collection.)
10c. first type black, dark blue surface paper, (Albert Steves' collection.)

It is not known if the 5c. stamps also exist in this last variety, but it is quite probable that the different varieties of 10c. mentioned above occur on the three varieties of paper.

The 10c. error in Mr. Steves' collection on blue-gray paper shows traces of the printing of another form on the back, which proves that paper was scarce and economy necessary, and this will probably account for the different varieties.

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A STANDARD CATALOGUE.

To make a catalogue truly *Standard*, it requires more than a simple name.

The work on "Mekeel's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue of the World," is nearing completion.

Over seven months ago it was commenced and several philatelists have been engaged on different parts of it during that time.

To give our readers some idea of the labor involved in an undertaking of this kind, the contemporary works that have been referred to and compared with every line, may be mentioned.

Major Edw. B. Evan's Philatelic Catalogue, 1840-1890, the largest complete work on stamps in the English language; J. B. Moens famous catalogue of the Stamps of the World; Messrs. Collin and Calman's Catalogue for Advanced collectors (incomplete) and the following dealers priced catalogues, Senf Bros., Liepsig, Germany; A. Larish, Munich, Bavaria; Ch. Roussin and J. Barbarin, Paris, France; Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., London, England, and Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Ltd., New York City.

Besides all these, many special works have been consulted and the entire collections of several advanced collectors have been at the disposition of the compilers.

As a result this catalogue will be of a character that will make it the *Standard* against all competitors, and it will be recognized as the best, solely on its merits, as Mekeel's Albums have become to be.

In pricing this catalogue, the present prices of all stamps in the principal markets of the world have been considered, and a price attached to almost every variety, as a guide to the comparative scarcity.

No.	Value.	Color.	New.	Used
		1886. Profile King Luis, embossed, type 229, white wove paper, perforated, 12½.		
19	5 reis	black	03	03
20	10 "	green	04	
21	20 "	carmine	06	
22	25 "	violet	08	05
23	40 "	chocolate	12	
24	50 "	blue	15	05
25	100 "	brown	25	15
26	200 "	lilac	50	
27	300 "	orange	75	
		1893. Numeral and name, type 230, white wove paper, perforated 12.		
28	2½ reis	brown	02	02

ANGRA, E.

1000 REIS = 1 MILREIS.

1000 REIS = $1.10 U. S. CURRENCY.

		1892. Portrait King Luis, type 240, on wove paper, perforated, 13.		
1	5 reis	orange	03	
2	10 "	reddish violet	04	
3	15 "	brown	06	
4	20 "	violet	06	
5	25 "	green	06	
6	50 "	blue	12	
7	75 "	carmine	20	
8	80 "	light green	20	
9	100 "	lilac on yellow	25	
10	150 "	red on rose	40	
11	200 "	blue on blue	50	
12	300 "	blue on buff	75	
13	500 "	black		
14	1000 "	blue.		
		NEWSPAPER STAMPS.		
15	2 reis	gray		
16	2½ "	black		

Above stamps not priced have been announced but not issued up to this time.

ANTIGUA, W. I.

12 PENCE = 1 SHILLING.

1 SHILLING = 24 CENTS U. S. CURRENCY.

		1862. Head of Queen, type 251, white wove paper, unperforated.		
1	6 pence	green		
		Same perforated.		
2	6 pence	green	2.50	
		Same, watermarked a star, unperforated.		
3	1 penny	dull rose	12.50	
4	6 pence	green	12.50	

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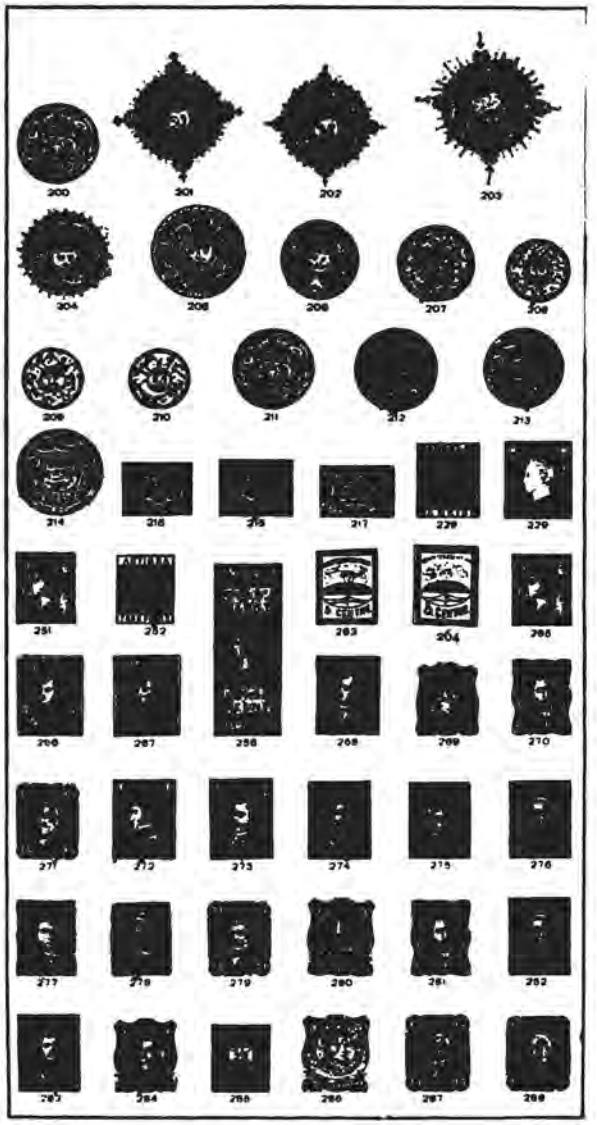
Owing to the growing popularity of "pocket editions" and because our regular edition will have to be sold for $1.00, we have decided to issue a popular pocket edition for 50 cents. A sample page of the text and illustrations are given herewith, it will be noted that the type is *not* reduced, which is an objection to the photo reduction process, while the reduction of the illustrations improves rather than injures their usefulness.

The "regular edition" will be full sized pages, the same as this journal, and the style may be seen in the Revised List of the Stamps of Afghanistan, following this article.



While these specimens of the two editions will demonstrate the superior character of the catalogue over any similiar work heretofore published, a more thorough examination of the catalogue will only prove this more fully.

Many of the features of the more expensive catalogues have been incorporated in this, including many valuable notes, while the useless lists of *minor* varieties, of inverted surcharges and accidental perforation differences are all omitted, as not being necessary to an ordinary price list. A prominent collector said who examined the manuscript, "It contains the *best* features of the *best*."

The work on both editions is in progress, but we will not at this time name the date of issue; for the present, we simply want our readers to know what is in store for them this Fall.

A collector having this catalogue will learn to distinguish between a reprint and original, the differences are explained and market price of each will be given.

In the case of envelopes and wrappers prices will be given for both entire and cut specimens whenever practicable.

Dealers who wish to secure one hundred or more of either of these editions for use in their own trade will be supplied at satisfactory rates with their names and addresses printed thereon.

Collectors, who wish to have their orders booked in advance for early copies of either edition, may do so by remitting the price.

Unless remittance is made, we request that the orders be held until the works are announced. The pocket edition will be ready first.

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AFGHANISTAN.

A REVISED LIST OF THE STAMPS OF AFGHANISTAN.

NO.	VALUE.	COLOR.	NEW.	USED.

1 RUPEE = 3 ABASI = 6 SUNAR = 12 SHAHI.

1 RUPEE = 32 CENTS U. S. CURRENCY.

The following represent the values, in the stamps dated from 1288 to 1291, they will be found within the circle containing the tigers head, and in the succeeding issues beneath the tigers head outside the inner circle.

شاهی Shahi. سنار Sunar. عباسی Abasi.

½ Rupee. 1 Rupee.



200

1868. Circular, type 200, on white laid paper, dated 1285, unperforated.

1	(No value), violet			80.00

The authenticity of this stamp is questioned by some authorities, including J. B. Moens.



201

1870. Circular, type 201, inner circle dotted, dated 1288, unperforated. White laid paper.

2	1 shahi, black, (15 varieties)		12.50	5.00
3	1 sunar, " 10 "		17.50	12.00
4	1 abasi, " 10 "		10.00	5.00



202

Type 202, similar, but inner circle plain, dated 1288, unperforated. White laid paper.

5	1 shahi, black (5 varieties)			15.00
6	1 sunar, " 5 "			17.50
7	1 abasi, " 5 "		25.00	15.00



203

1871. Circular, type 203, dated 1289, unperforated. Yellowish wove paper.

8	½ rupee, mauve (2 varieties)		85.00	
9	1 " " 2 "		100.00	

1872. Circular, type 202, dated 1290, unperforated. White wove paper.

10	1 shahi, black, (15 varieties)		2.00	



204

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No.	Value.	Color.		New.	Used.
1872. Circular, type 204, dated 1291, unperforated. White laid paper.					
11	1 shahi,	black	(60 varieties)		1.50
12	1 abasi,	"	5 "		22.00
13	½ rupee,	"	5 "		12.50
14	1 "	"	5 "		15.00
15	1 shahi,	purple			



205

1874. Circular, type 205, dated 1292, unperforated. White laid paper.					
16	1 shahi,	black	(10 varieties)		25.00
17	1 abasi,	"	5 "		25.00
18	1 shahi,	mauve,	10 "		10.00
19	1 abasi,	"	5 "		12.50



206

1875. Circular, type 206, dated 1293, unperforated. White laid paper. Some doubt has existed as to the authenticity of this issue, it is accepted however by good authorities.					
20	1 shahi,	black,	(12 varities)		
21	1 sunar,	"	3 "		
22	1 abasi,	"	3 "		
23	½ rupee	"	3 "		
24	1 "	"	3 "		
25	1 shahi,	mauve	12 "		
26	1 sunar,	"	3 "		
27	1 abasi,	"	3 "		
28	½ rupee,	"	3 "		
29	1 "	"	3 "		



207

1875. Circular, type 207, dated 1293, unperforated. White laid paper.
The 1875, 1877 and 1878 issues are printed: gray for the city of Cabul; black for Jelealabad and Peschaur; green for Khaulloum and Herat; yellow for Lalpoura, and mauve for Kandahar, Mazar and Scherif.

No.	Value.	Color.		New.	Used.
30	1 shahi,	gray,	(24 varieties)	1.50	1.25
31	1 sunar,	"	12 "	2.00	
32	1 abasi,	"	6 "	2.50	
33	½ rupee,	"	3 "	4.00	
34	1 "	"	3 "	4.00	
35	1 shahi,	black,	24 "		
36	1 sunar,	"	12 "		
37	1 abasi,	"	6 "		
38	½ rupee,	"	3 "		
39	1 "	"	3 "		
40	1 shahi,	green,	24 "	12.00	10.00
41	1 sunar,	"	12 "		10.00
42	1 abasi,	"	6 "		12.50
43	½ rupee,	"	3 "		
44	1 "	"	3 "		
45	1 shahi,	brown,	24 "	12.00	10.00
46	1 sunar,	"	12 "		
47	1 abasi,	"	6 "		
48	½ rupee,	"	3 "		
49	1 "	"	3 "		
50	1 shahi,	purple,	24 "	2.50	2.50
51	1 sunar,	"	12 "	5.00	5.00
52	1 abasi,	"	6 "		11.25
53	½ rupee,	"	3 "		17.50
54	1 "	"	3 "		17.50



208

1877. Circular, type 208, dated 1294, unperforated. White laid paper.					
55	1 shahi,	gray,	(25 varieties)	2.00	
56	1 sunar,	"	8 "	2.50	
57	1 abasi,	"	3 "	2.50	
58	½ rupee,	"	2 "	4.00	
59	1 "	"	2 "	5.00	
60	1 shahi,	black,	25 "	2.00	2.00
61	1 sunar,	"	8 "	2.00	2.00
62	1 abasi,	"	3 "		
63	½ rupee,	"	2 "		
64	1 "	"	2 "		
65	1 shahi,	green,	25 "	1.50	50
66	1 sunar,	"	8 "	2.00	
67	1 abasi,	"	3 "		
68	½ rupee,	"	2 "		
69	1 "	"	2 "		
70	1 shahi,	yellow,	25 "	2.00	1.25
71	1 sunar,	"	8 "	4.00	
72	1 abasi,	"	3 "		
73	½ rupee,	"	2 "		
74	1 "	"	2 "	7.50	
75	1 shahi,	mauve,	25 "	1.00	1.00
76	1 sunar,	"	8 "	2.00	75
77	1 abasi,	"	3 "	2.50	2.50
78	½ rupee,	"	2 "		
79	1 "	"	2 "		



209

1878. Circular, type 209, dated 1295. unperforated. White laid paper.					
80	1 shahi,	gray,	(40 varieties)	1.25	
81	1 sunar,	"	30 "	1.00	
82	1 abasi,	"	6 "	4.00	
83	½ rupee,	"	2 "	6.00	
84	1 "	"	2 "	6.00	
85	1 shahi,	black,	40 "	1.25	
86	1 sunar,	"	30 "	1.00	

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No.	Value.	Color.		New.	Used.
87	1 abasi,	black,	(6 varieties)	5.00	
88	½ rupee,	"	2 "	5.00	
89	1 "	"	2 "	7.50	
90	1 shahi,	green,	40 "	1.00	
91	1 sunar,	"	30 "	1.25	
92	1 abasi,	"	6 "	4.00	
93	½ rupee,	"	2 "	6.00	
94	1 "	"	2 "	7.50	
95	1 shahi,	yellow,	40 "	1.00	
96	1 sunar,	"	30 "	1.00	
97	1 abasi,	"	6 "	3.50	
98	½ rupee,	"	2 "	6.00	
99	1 "	"	2 "	7.50	
100	1 shahi,	mauve,	40 "	75	
101	1 sunar,	"	30 "	1.00	
102	1 abasi,	"	6 "	3.50	2.50
103	½ rupee,	"	2 "	6.00	5.00
104	1 "	"	2 "	6.00	6.25



210

1878. Circular, type 210, dated 1295. unperforated. White laid paper.

105	1 shahi,	gray,	(40 varieties)	75	1.00
106	1 "	black,	"		
107	1 "	green,	"	75	
108	1 "	yellow,	"	1.00	
109	1 "	mauve,	"	75	
110	1 "	black-brown,	"		



211



212



213

1881-8. Circular, types 211, 212, 213, printed by hand in aniline ink on white laid *batonne* paper, unperforated, dated 1298.

110	1 abasi,	violet		1.25	1.00
111	2 "	"		1.25	1.00
112	1 rupee,	"		2.50	2.00
113	1 abasi,	black-brown		2.50	
114	2 "	"	"	2.50	
115	1 rupee,	"	"	3.75	
116	1 abasi,	rose		1.25	
117	2 "	"		2.00	
118	1 rupee,	"		2.50	
119	1 abasi,	vermillion		1.25	
120	2 "	"		2.00	
121	1 rupee,	"		3.00	
122	1 abasi,	brown		1.25	
123	2 "	"		7.50	
124	1 rupee,	"			
125	1 abasi,	carmine		1.25	
126	2 "	"		2.00	1.00
127	1 rupee,	"		2.50	1.25

No.	Value.	Color.	New.	Used
		Same as last, on white laid paper.		
128	1 abasi,	black		
129	2 "	" (1890)		
130	1 rupee,	"		
131	1 abasi,	lake (1890)		
		Same as above, on thin white wove paper.		
132	1 abasi,	violet	2.00	
133	2 "	"	2.00	
134	1 rupee,	"	3.00	
135	1 abasi,	rose		
136	1 "	magenta		
137	1 rupee,	vermillion	3.00	
		Same as above, on colored laid batonne paper.		
138	1 abasi,	mauve on *blue* p.		
139	1 "	" " *yellow* p.		
140	1 "	red " " p.	1.25	
141	2 "	" " " p.	2.00	
142	1 "	lake " *green* p.	1.25	
143	2 "	" " " p.		
144	1 rupee,	" " " p.	7.50	
145	1 "	purple brown on *green* p.		
146	1 abasi,	lake on *lilac* p.	1.25	
147	2 "	" " " p.	4.50	
148	1 rupee,	" " " p.	6.25	
149	1 abasi,	black " *lavender* p.		
150	1 "	brown-violet on *lavender* p.		
151	1 "	" " " *green* p.		
152	1 "	" " " *orange* p.		
153	1 "	black on *pink* p.		
154	2 "	" " p.		
155	1 rupee,	" " " p.		
		Same as above, on colored wove paper.		
156	1 abasi,	black on *magenta* p.		
157	1 rupee,	purple brown on *orange* p.		
157a	1 abasi,	green on *rose* p (1890)		
		FOR CABUL.		
158	1 abasi,	red on *yellow* p.	1.00	1.00
159	2 "	" " " p.	1.00	1.00
160	1 rupee,	" " " p.	2.00	2.00
		FOR JELEALABAD AND PESCHAUR.		
161	1 abasi,	red on *orange* p.	1.00	1.00
162	2 "	" " p.	1.00	1.00
163	1 rupee,	" " p.	2.00	2.00
		FOR KANDAHAR AND HERAT.		
164	1 abasi,	red on *rose* p	1.00	1.00
165	2 "	" " p.	1.00	1.00
166	1 rupee,	" " p.	2.00	2.00
		FOR KULM, MAZAR AND SCHARIF.		
167	1 abasi,	red on *green* p.	1.00	1.00
168	2 "	" " p.	1.00	1.00
169	1 rupee,	" " p	2.00	2.00
		FOR LALPOORA.		
170	1 abasi,	red on *purple* p.	1.00	1.00
171	2 "	" " p.	1.25	1.00
172	1 rupee,	" " p.	2.25	2.00
173	1 abasi,	" *blue* p.	1.25	1.25
		1888. Same as above on colored laid paper.		
174	1 abasi,	black on *pink* p.		
175	2 "	" " p.		
176	1 rupee,	" " p.		
177	1 abasi,	purple-black on *rose* p.		
178	2 "	" " p.		
179	1 rupee,	" " p.		
180	1 abasi,	brown on *yellow* p.		
181	2 "	" " p.		
182	1 rupee,	" " p.		
183	1 abasi,	blue on *green* p.		
184	2 "	" " p.		
185	1 rupee,	" " p.		

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No.	Value.	Color.		New.	Used.
	1890. Same as above on colored wove paper.				
186	1 abasi,	black on	*yellow* p		75
187	2 "	"	" p		1.25
188	1 rupee,	"	" p		2.00
189	1 abasi,	"	*orange* p		75
190	2 "	"	" p		
191	1 rupee,	"	" p		
192	1 abasi,	"	*pink* p		75
193	2 "	"	" p		
194	1 rupee,	"	" p		
195	1 abasi.	"	*green* p		75
196	2 "	"	" p		
197	1 rupee,	"	" p		
198	1 abasi,	"	*violet* p		75
199	2 "	"	" p		
200	1 rupee,	"	" p		
201	1 abasi,	"	*blue* p		75
202	2 "	"	" p		
203	1 rupee,	"	" p		
204	1 abasi,	blue-green,	*pink* p		

An American catalogue gives the above series in *maroon* on the same colors of paper. The leading European catalogues, however, do not recognize them.



214

1890. Circular, type 214, similar to last, redrawn, with wider outer circle. Printed same as last on white laid *batonne* paper, unperforated.

No.	Value.	Color.		New.	Used.
205	1 abasi,	purple			75
206	1 "	rose			50
207	1 rupee,	purple			1.50
208	1 abasi,	carmine			
	Same as above on white laid paper.				
209	1 abasi,	violet			50
210	2 "	"			1.00
211	1 rupee,	"			1.50
	Same as above on colored wove paper.				
212	1 abasi,	purple on	*yellow* p		6.25
213	1 rupee,	"	" *green* p		2.00
214	1 "	violet	" " p		2.00
215	1 "	"	" *red* p		2.00

1 ABASI. 2 ABASI.



215 216

1 RUPEE.



217

1892. Rectangular, types 215, 216 and 217. On thin rose pelure paper, unperforated.

216	1 abasi,	slate on	*rose* p		1.00
217	2 "	"	"		1.50
218	1 rupee,	"	"		2.00

Almost all the circular stamps have a piece torn or cut out of them when *used*, this being the common method of cancellation.

The foregoing pages are from our new catalogue ($1.00 edition) now being printed.

Although the stamps of Afghanistan are not very familiar to the average American collector, the style of the work is well illustrated. The brief notes giving valuable information will be a feature of the catalogue, common to no other similar work of a reasonable price.

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THE STAMPS OF SWITZERLAND.

1843-1854.

BY FREIHERR C. VON GIRSEWALD.

Translated from the German in Postwertzeichen-Kunde, by Prof. G. Raymond.

(Continued from August Number.)

2. Poste Locale.

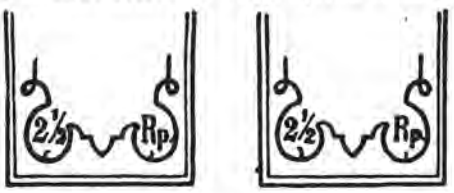
April, 1850.

2½ Rp., black and red, without frame around the the cross, 40 types.
2½ Rp., black and red, with frame around the cross, 40 types.

The design of the Poste Locale stamps is very similar to the preceding one ; the upper inscription differs, being " Poste Locale " instead of Ortspost.

With reference to the frames around the crosses, we can only repeat what we said above, only that the Poste Locale without that frame is very rare. Indeed it is one of the rarest of Swiss stamps, and unused the rarest one of all.

Very few sheets of these stamps were used ; strange to say they were to be had at very few Post Offices only ; they seem all to have been used in small villages in the neighborhood of Zurich, Stäfa, Meilen, etc. Mr. Adolf Schulz possessed in his first collection a complete sheet of



these unframed Poste Locale ; after the sale of that collection this sheet is said to have gone to America. At present no European collector owns a complete sheet, which would be worth at least $1,200.00.

To classify these stamps, one makes use of much the same process as with the Ortspost, only the work is rendered much easier by a queer peculiarity of these stamps. The value 2½ and the Rp. are found in true open ovals. Under the figure and the letters we see small hooks which have a different shape in each type. In our illustration representing types 11 and 12, the hooks of the first are curved to the left, and those of the latter are very sharply curved to the right. Types Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7 have very small hooks that resemble periods. On types 5 and 8 both the hooks are missing ; in types 20, 36 and 38 they are missing on the left side, etc. These hooks offer a very safe guide, and it is only in the rare cases when they look much alike that one is obliged to look for other differences.

The horn over the coat of arms is shaded by strokes disposed lengthwise, it looks therefore darker than in the Ortspost. The cross-strokes are in 3 groups only, numbering respectively 2, 3, 3 lines. The 4th group, near the mouth-piece is missing. The circle over the horn is three fold, while in the Ortspost it is only double. The cross in the Ortspost has a shaded outline, the frame in the Poste Locale is a simple line ; this frame in the Ortspost is sometimes way out of place, reaching to the middle of the white cross ; in the Poste Locale this frame which was engraved on the plate is always correct.

The counterfeits of the Poste Locale are better than those of the Ortspost,

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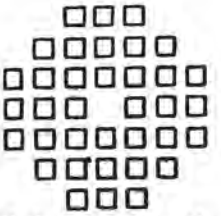
but the groups of lines in the post horn are incorrect. The circle over the horn is only double and the design of the left corner does not correspond with any of the 40 types. Much more dangerous however, are genuine stamps with frame around the cross but from which this frame was removed artificially. It is in this case that the utmost caution is necessary.



In some of these stamps the cross was chemically removed or simply erased, and with some care this is easily detected, but better workmen have carefully covered the erased parts with red color,



and a mistake is then very easily made. The best way to detect this counterfeit is to put it in hot water or to hold it against the light when wet. Many of these counterfeits have a peculiarly dull appearance.

It is hardly possible to distinguish the cancelation marks of the Ortspost and



Poste Locale from those of the following rayon stamps; the following are those that are mostly met with. The black, narrow stroke cancelation like that of the dark green Geneva 5c. is the most common; then we find the various P. P. in black, red and blue. Cancelation with red or black ink is frequent, so also is the Zurich rosette stamp. Red and blue grilled and local stamps are rarer, the latter in red ink especially. We find also "Franco" in octagonal frame or without frame in blue ink; again we find P. P. and P. D. (paid to destination) in various frames and sizes. The pretty rosette cancelation which we herewith illustrrte was used in the Post Office of Pfyen.

3. Rayon I, II, III.

October, 1850.

(a) Rayon I, 5 Rp., black and red, dark blue background, without framed cross, 40 types.

(b) Rayon II, 10 Rp., black and red, yellow background, unframed cross, 40 types.

June, 1851.

(c) Rayon I, 5 Rp., light blue and red, without frame around the cross, 40 types.

1852.

(d) Rayon III, 15 cts., red, 10 types.

(e) Rayon III, 15 Rp., red, small figures, 10 types.

(f) Rayon III, 15 Rp., red, large figures, 10 types.

A. Rayon I.

15 Rp., black and red, dark blue background, with and without frame around the cross, 40 types.

With reference to their colors, many varieties of these stamps could be mentioned, as every sheet that came from the press showed differences in shade; we will only mention: dark blue, light blue, blue, bluish grey, greenish blue, bluish violet.

There are 40 types of these stamps; those with cross framed are rarer than those unframed. The differences are again to be sought for in the arabesques. The work of following them out is here quite difficult, because these lines are hard to make out on the dark blue background.

The counterfeits are very well done, and only by the help of type comparison may they be detected. Fortunately they are not numerous.

Rayon I means the first letter district, within which the postage usually costs 5 Rp. By letter district is meant the distance from the sending post office to the receiving one. In the Rayon I were included those offices less than two hours

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apart. In Rayon II were the offices more than two hours but less than ten hours apart, and finally in Rayon III were all post offices between which the distance was more than ten hours. The postage for the three distances was respectively 5, 10 and 15 Rp. for a simple letter.

B. Rayon II.

10 Rp., black and red, yellow background, 40 types, cross unframed.

I have left off in this issue the stamps with framed cross, although I have seen some specimens with a very distinct black cross ; the reason for this omission is that I am persuaded that these were trial sheets, printed with frame but not intended for circulation. It is possible however, that a few stamps slipped through. Other persons may be of a different opinion, and I am open to conviction by proofs of the contrary. This point however, is one that will interest only the collector of specialties. There are also many shade varieties of this yellow stamp ; light yellow, dark yellow, yellow, yellowish red, reddish yellow, brownish yellow, etc. The type varieties are comparatively easy to find, because the designs in the corners are larger and plainer than in any other stamp.

There is no need of giving special marks for the genuineness of the Rayon stamps. Whoever wishes to satisfy himself as to this must procure the photographic reproduction of the plates ; in cases of doubt he will be unable to decide without these.

We will say that the Rayons I and II have the same design of a posthorn as the Ortspost.

The arabesque designs on the backgrounds of the stamps are different in each value.

There is a very good counterfeit of the 10 rp. made in England and usually offerred for sale unused. In its arabesque design, however, it does not agree with any of the 40 types.

C. Rayon I.

Light blue and red, 5 Rp. ; cross unframed, 40 types.

At the end of May or beginning of June, 1851, the 5 rp. stamps of the 1st letter district were issued in new colors. The plates of the dark blue stamps were used again, but the background was left white, and a light blue shade chosen, which would not allow so many varieties of sub shades. This value, which also has 40 types occurs only in the form with the cross unframed. There are indeed specimens who show a complete or a partial frame around the cross in blue color, but this is only an accident and was not intended.

As the light blue impression on white is much more distinct than the black one on dark blue, the differences in types can be quite readily recognized.

D. Rayon III.

1852.

15 cts., 10 types.

To be used in the 3d letter district. The value in centimes was selected for the benefit of the French speaking Cantons.

E. Rayon III.

1852.

15 Rp., small figures, red, 10 types.

To be used in the 3d letter district of the German speaking Cantons. These two stamps were issued in 10 types ; the plates of the 4th and 5th row of the Ortspost were used in their manufacture ; the inscriptions were changed to Rayon III and 15 rp. Both values then have the same types, the only differences being the rp. and cts.

The print is red on white ; the cross framed in red and shaded. There are a few shade varieties such as rose, pinkish red, and red.

There are counterfeits of both values usually quite well imitated ; one error in them, however, will be sufficient to detect them, that is the roman figure III after the word Rayon. In the original this number is straiget, III ; in the counterfeits it leans to the right *III*. The arabesque designs do not agree with any of the 10 types.

D. Rayon III.

1852.

15 Rp., large figures, red, 10 types.

As it was proved that a difference between rp. and cts., was unnecessary in

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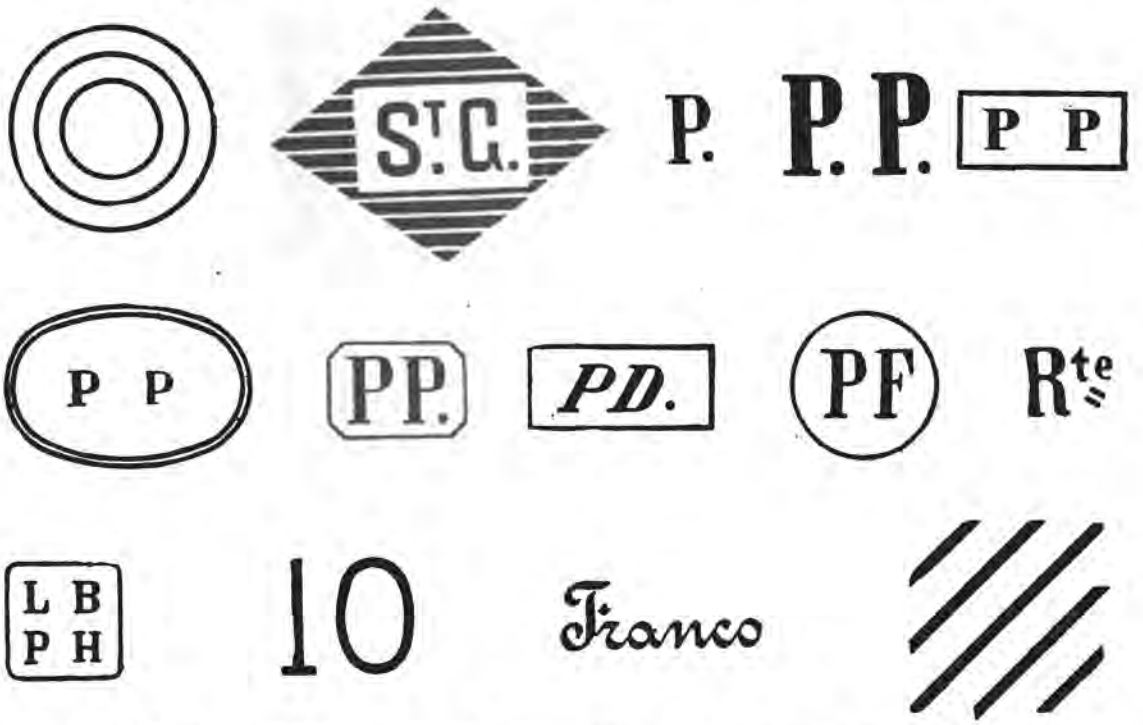
this value, and as the figures indicating the value were acknowledged to be too small, it was decided, a few months after the issue of the two above types to issue a new 15 rp. stamp with decidedly enlarged figures For their manufaucture the 2d and 3d vertical rows of the Ortspost stamps were used, making again 10 types for these new stamps. I have never seen any counterfeits of this value.

The cancelations of the Rayon stamps are exceedingly numerous. They are found in greater numbers and varieties probably than on any other stamps of one issue in the world. There is a great field there for the special collector, and there is still much work to be done classifying these marks and assigning to them their place of origin. The greater number of varieties are found on the dark blue and yellow Rayons, than on the light blue ones. The red stamps are almost always canceled in black on blue; local stamps are used sometimes with the 15 rp. of large figures. Rayon stamps are also found bearing the cancelations of the Ortspost and Poste Locale; then there are a great many others of which we illustrate a few, having by no means exhausted the list of them.

These stamps are taken from the illustrations published a few years ago in the *Revue Philatelique Swisse*. St. G. within strokes means Saint Gall; P. P. in a double oval was used at Olten; Rte. means Route.

The following table in which the Swiss stamps from 1843 to 1854 are arranged according to their value, may prove of interest to our readers. In general, unused specimens are rarer than the used ones, as the plates have all been destroyed and no stock remained on hand.



The first place belongs to:

1. The double Geneva.
2. The Vaud 4cts. stamps.
3. Geneva envelope cut out and used as a postage stamp.
4. Zurich 4 rp. with horizontal red lines.
5. Zurich 4 rp. with perpendicular lines.
6. Poste Locale without black frame around the cross.
7. The Dove of Bale.

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8. A half double Geneva.
9. The Neuchatel stamp.
10. The Winterthur stamp.
11. Geneva 5c. dark green.
12. Ortspost without black frame around cross.
13. Zurich 6 rp. with horizontal red lines.
14. Zurich 6 rp. with perpendicular red lines.
15. Geneva 5c. yellowish green, large eagle.
16. Geneva 5c. yellowish green, small eagle.
17. Ortspost with black frame around the cross.
18. Poste Locale with black frame around the cross.
19. Rayon I dark blue, with black frame around the cross.
20. Rayon III, 15cts.
21. Rayon III, 15 rp., small figures.
22. Rayon I, dark blue, without black frame around the cross.
23. Rayon III, 15 rp., large figures.
24. Rayon I, light blue.
25. Rayon II, yellow.

One sometimes finds stamps of Rayons I and II which were cut in two and used for half of their face value. I own for example a dark blue Rayon I, and a Rayon II yellow, both cut and used on the same letter for a postage of 7½ centimes. These were not refused by the post office, but I mention them here only as curiosities.

This article on Swiss stamps is only intended as a help to the collector in judging of the genuineness of these stamps in order to increase the interest in them. We do not claim by any means to have exhausted the subject; this will be done by some one better qualified to do it than ourselves. The richness of materials would make such an important and lengthy article that it could not find place in a philatelic review. The reason for our writing this is twofold; first the exposition of Zurich in honor of the 50th anniversary of the issue of the first Swiss stamps, and secondly because another little article of ours read before the Central German Philatelic Club had found some favor among the members.

The foregoing article, that has appeared in our three last numbers, has been made up into a little 64 pp. pamphlet and bound with a suitable cover. It will be found to be very useful by collectors as a work of reference, and can best be preserved for ready use in separate form. Price 25 cents, post free, of our publishers.

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PORTRAITS OF STAMP COLLECTORS.

This is one of the regular monthly features of this paper. We give portraits and sketches of stamp collectors. Advanced Collectors are requested to send photographs in exchange with the editor of this paper.

F. H. RABE, SOUTH BEND, IND.

Mr. F. H. Rabe, of South Bend, Ind., is a jeweler by profession and has been a stamp collector for many years.

Mr. Rabe's collection was started when a boy in Wisconsin, where among the lads of foreign parentage interest was created for the collection of postage stamps by the parents who had brought the knowledge of philately with them. In those days little information could be gotten from pamphlets or journals on philately, and the entire interest was confined to the immediate locality, but close observation taught the zealous collectors many points about stamps. In those days the higher denominations of U. S. stamps of 1861 issue and the square stamps of 1869, now so rare and valuable, were plentiful and cheap. Some of those now catalogued at from one to five dollars were then freely exchanged among the boys or sold for a few cents.



F. H. RABE, SOUTH BEND, IND.

Mr. Rabe's collection now amounts to between 6,000 and 7,000 varieties of adhesives and envelope stamps, and the collection is particularly interesting in being composed entirely of used specimens of unusually slight defacements, and in the many instances where there are two or more stamps issued of such similarity as to escape detection to all but thoroughly posted collectors, Mr. Rabe has the varieties in his collection, making it an excellent medium of observation and study.

ALVAH DAVISON, NEW YORK CITY.

Mr. Alvah Davison, of New York City, is a gentleman who has long been identified with stamp collecting in the capacity of a collector, writer and publisher, and he has recently been elected Secretary of the American Philatelic Association.

His philatelic writings have made him famous in the philatelic world. He was born in March, 1863, in New York City, and attended the public schools of that city until he reached the age of fourteen, when he secured a position as office boy with A. T. Stewart & Co. He became interested in stamp collecting in 1877. In March, 1885, he moved to Helmetta, N. J.; at this place he issued the first number of the *Youth's Ledger*, in December of the same year. This paper was devoted to collecting and stories for young peo-

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ple. In April, 1888, he changed the name to the *Collector's Ledger*, and five months later he sold his entire interest to other parties.

In December, 1890, Mr. Davison returned to New York and began publishing books devoted to the textile trade. He bought out an old established concern. He expects to make this business the object of his life.

Mr. Davison accepted the editorship of the *Post Office* in April, 1891, and to him is due the great success achieved by this popular journal.

Mr. Davison has been a continuous contributor to the philatelic press for the last eight years, in which time he contributed to twenty-three different philatelic publications of the better class. His articles have not been contributed to the philatelic press only, but we find he has also written for the higher class magazines for young people, two very good articles entitled "The Young Collector" and the "Stamp Album" having been published in *Harper's Young People* about six years since.

United States adhesive stamps only are collected by Mr. Davison. His collection contains about fifteen hundred varieties of the general issue and departments. He makes a specialty of oddities, pairs, strips, etc., of which he has probably the finest collection in this country.

Mr. Davison is married and located at 176 Broadway, where he is always pleased to meet visiting collectors.

Ex-Sec. Brooklyn Philatelic Club and The Philatelic Society, New York, A. P. A. No. 3.



ALVAH DAVISON, NEW YORK CITY.



E. B. JONES, RUTHVEN, IA.

E. B. JONES, RUTHVEN, IA.

Mr. E. B. Jones, of Ruthven, Iowa, is an employee of the U. S. Railway Mail Service and is an enthusiastic collector. He is a member of the American Philatelic Association and attended the last convention.

He was born in Fayette county, Ohio, in February, 1868, went to Iowa in 1875. Became interested in stamps while attending High School at Knoxville in the winter of 1884–85.

He has collected everything except

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foreign revenues, postals and envelopes, and like all loyal Americans his specialty is U. S., and his U. S. collection numbers nearly 2,000 varieties, which includes revenues and envelopes. Of foreign his specialty is Western Hemisphere. The total of the foreign collection numbers something like 7,000 varieties.



JULES BENICHON, PARIS, FRANCE.

He has paid special attention to the collecting of philatelic literature, and about eight months ago sold a collection of 350 complete volumes, and now has over 100 volumes complete.

Among the good things, among his U. S., may be mentioned: Full sheet Providence, the N. Y. P. M. stamps, 3c.; 3 varieties and pair of 5c (Scott's No. 212 1c. Local); two varieties of the 1861 4c. envelope.

Departments complete used and unused except three specimens. He has been a member of A. P. A. since May, 1888.

JULES BERNICHON, PARIS FRANCE.

Monsieur Jules Bernichon, of Paris, France, is one of the leading French dealers, and one who has a very large clientage in America.

He recently visited this country and made a tour of the principal cities, spending some time at the World's Fair. He made the personal acquaintance of a large number of our dealers whom he impressed very favorably.

He is a single gentleman and speaks English very well.

Monsieur Bernichon is a member of the American Philatelic Association, as well as a prominent member of the French society.

F. H. BRINKMAN, AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND.

Mr. F. H. Brinkman, of Amsterdam, Holland is a prominent young dealer of that city. He has sent us his portrait as well as his application for membership to the American Philatelic Association.

R. HOLLAAR, ROTTERDAM, HOLLAND.

With the publication of the portrait of the above gentleman in our July number



F. H. BRINKMAN, AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND.

a very annoying mistake occurred, in which we mentioned his residence as Amsterdam, instead of Rotterdam, Holland.

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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR—SEPTEMBER, 1893.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

President, J. K. TIFFANY, 411 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
Vice-President, H. E. DEATS, Flemington, N. J.
Secretary, ALVAH DAVISON, 176 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Treasurer, N. W. CHANDLER, Collinsville, Ill.
International Secretary, E. DOEBLIN, Allegheny City, Penn.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1, 1893.

Fellow Members of the A. P. A.:

Our last Convention having directed that each officer should report monthly, I can hardly use the space allotted me better than to attempt to point out the main changes made in our By-Laws, as very little official business except the appointment of officers, reported elsewhere, has come before the Board:

First. Applications for membership with the deposit are still to be sent to the Secretary; the deposit to be applied in payment for the stock certificate, which will be issued only when the dues are paid. This subscription for a share of stock should be understood to be an initiation fee. All other correspondence relating to finance, payments of dues, etc., should be sent to the Treasurer. The annual dues are one dollar without any further assessment for the *American Philatelist* or any other purpose.

Second. The monthly publication of the *American Philatelist* is suspended. An official circular containing all business communications will be sent each member monthly without charge, and while it will also appear as an appendix to the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA, it should be clearly understood that no member is required to subscribe for that paper, nor will the paper be sent to A. P. A. members who do not subscribe for it independently of their membership. An annual number of the *American Philatelist* will be issued each year about the month of December which will contain the report of the Convention, official reports, by-laws, list of members and literary contributions. A small prize for the contribution deemed most worthy by the Literary Board, will probably be offered. We trust members will exert themselves to contribute to this number and make it a credit to the Association.

Third. Notwithstanding all that has been said against appointing dealers to office, by far the larger number of members who made recommendations last year as well as this, advised the appointment of dealers to the offices of Superintendent of Exchange and Purchasing Agent. Considering this fact and the plans of Mr. G. D. Mekeel, the favorite nominee this year, the Committee on By-Laws, after a careful review of the history of these departments, recommended to the convention the consolidation of all the departments intended to secure stamps for members in the hopes that so consolidated the department might yield sufficient renumeration to justify unusual efforts to build it up. The Convention having accepted the recommendation, the Board has made the appointment in accordance with the expressed desire of members, and would urge every one who desires to see the A. P. A. Exchange and Purchasing Department flourish, to co operate with the new officer, Mr. G. D. Mekeel, by sending in good stamps for exchange and applying at once for exchanges and new issues. Let us not hold back because things have not gone to suit us heretofore or until we see how they are going to go now. Let us remember this is a new deal and a new management and give it a fair trial. The new officer can do nothing unless the members come to his aid. Let us see what we can do together to succeed, and if at the end of the year we have made no improvement, we will try the plans of those who desire a division of the office with only collectors as incumbents.

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As I am entering upon the duties of another term I may be pardoned one word as to personal matters. Having accepted so many honors at your hands I did not wish to appear ungrateful or I should have positively declined another term last July instead of merely expressing my desire to be allowed to retire. I fully meant what I said, for while there is no one of you all that more earnestly desires the success of the A. P. A., that would do more to make it a prosperous society, I confess that the apathy alluded to in my address may have led me to believe that others did not care for the society, and that the time at my disposal might be better devoted to promoting philately in some other direction. Numerous assurances of regret at the expression of my wish and of a desire that I should remain at my post caused me to refrain from pronouncing the farewell I had added to my address, and with the belief that the present members of the Board desires me to remain has awakened in me a new enthusiasm. I believe we have decided upon a more aggressive campaign. We want the assistance of every one of you in adding to our membership and pursuing every part of our work. The greater the number of workers the less the expense to each of time, labor and money, the greater the prospect of benefit, the greater the reward. Let us all take hold with a will and use what we have that we may have more to use.

Yours fraternally,
JOHN K. TIFFANY,
President.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Board of Directors of the American Philatelic Association have organized by the election of the following officers to serve the coming year:

President, John K. Tiffany.
Vice-President, H. E. Deats.
Secretary, Alvah Davison.
Treasurer, N. W. Chandler.
International Secretary, E. Doeblin.

The following members were appointed to fill the offices mentioned:

Superintendent of Purchasing, Sale and Exchange Department, Geo. D. Mekeel.

Superintendent of Literary Exchange, Geo. N. Campbell.

Counterfeit Detector, E. A. Holton.
Collecting Agent, J. W. Wainwright.
Librarian, W. H. Bodine.
Literary Board, W. C. Stone, Samuel Leland, D. Rice.

Auction Agents, Chicago, S. B. Bradt, San Francisco, W. E. Loy.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

Geo. A. Miller now at Petaluma, Cal.
Paul Lazarus, 232 E. 123d St., New York City.
C. Witt, 404 East 86th street, New York.
George Cohen, Box 2092, Philadelphia, Pa.
C. W. Tallman, Lock Box 649, San Antonio.

APPLICATIONS.

CLARK, DR. E. S., 16 Geary St., San Francisco.
References: A. H. Weber, Wm. Sellschopp.

SMITH, B. TAYLOR, 2711 Howard St., St. Louis, Mo.
References. G. D. Mekeel, C. H. Mekeel.

DEININGER, JNO., 109 Twelfth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.
References: E. Doeblin Geo. W. Rode.

GOWING, EDWARD, Medford, Mass.
References: Wm. V. D. Wettern, Jr., L. L. Green.

HALL, W. K., Peterborough, Ont.
References: E. R. Aldrich, E. Doeblin.

KELLAND, E. L. AUBURN, N. Y.
References: J. D. Rice, Samuel Leland.

KONIG, LUDWIG, 16 Metzger Platz, Strassburg, Germany.
References: C. Witt, Henry Clotz.

METCALF, C. J., Greenfield, Ill.
References: Clifford W. Kissinger, F. J. Bescher.
Guarantor: F. J. Bescher.

SUPDOFF, W. H., N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y City.
References: Chas. Gregory, William Rasmus.

THOMAS, BENJ. P., Pemberton, N. J.
Reference: F. J. Bescher, E. R. Aldrich.

WOLF, SIMON, Fremont, O.
References: J. D. Rice, Jno. K. Tiffany.

BOWEN, CHAS., W. 417 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
References: Alfred Dawson, F. E. Newbury.

JAMES, R. LOWTHER, 30 Highland St., Providence, R. I.
References: Alfred Dawson, F. E. Newbury.

WM. M. MEASEY, Ridley Park, Pa.
References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.
Guarantor: B. F. Measey, Ridley Park, Pa.

F. H. BRINKMAN, Oudebrugstrey 4, Amsterdam, Holland.
References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.

BRUDER, AMBROSE F., 149 Crawford St., Pittsburg, Pa.
References: E. Doeblin, August Buckholz.

LEONARD, WM. A., 34 Moore, St., Providence, R. I.
Referenees; F. E. Newbury, A. B. Slater, Jr.
Guarantor: Geo. E. Leonard.

RESIGNATIONS.

968 Edgar Crocker, 247 Commonwealth, Ave., Boston, Mass.

NEW MEMBERS.

BALDWIN, F. J., Coral, Mich.
COOPER, JOHN P., Red Bank, N. J.
FRISBEE, J. LEE, Oneonta, N. Y.
HAIL, S. ALLEN, Batesville, Ark.
LANE, CHAS. H., Freeport, Ill.
LUDLOW, THOS. W., Cottage Lawn, Yonkers, N. Y.
NORTON, E. Alamo, Mich.
PAYSHEK, EDW. W., 766 Antoin St., Detroit, Mich.
SHERMAN, LOUIS R., 953 Paulding St., Peekskill, N. Y.
SNELL, A. L., Bradford, Pa.
VIFQUAIN, C. J., Lincoln, Neb.

The above members will receive stockholders numbers and certificate of stock, on payment to the Treasurer of any amount due, the payments required being one dollar for one year's dues and one dollar for one share of stock.

The following resignation has been received and will be accepted thirty days from hence if no objections are received.

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Leroy D. Walker, 1906 Capital Ave., Omaha, Neb.

As soon as the records and papers pertaining to this office are received by me—which will be in a few days—I shall immediately clear up any correspondence, should there have been any during the change of officers.

The Association is now on a more secure basis than at any time since its organization. With a set of officers devoted to its welfare, no dissentions whatever in the ranks, with the dues down to a merely nominal figure, a good balance in the treasury, what is there to prevent the Association from forging ahead with such strides as it has never heretofore taken? Nothing whatever except the apathy of the members, and from accounts from the convention, they never were more enthusiastic or in better trim for work than at present.

The A. P. A. has weathered the storms of seven years. It has encountered rocks and shoals which would have wrecked many a weaker craft, but they have all been passed and safely.

The charter members—and there are many of us left—recognize in the A. P. A. the father of all national societies, whose object is to advance the pursuit through collective instead of individual effort, and to attain this object the fealty of everyone interested in the pursuit should be freely offered.

Our Association has stood for years because many of its members—hundreds I believe—support it not for the benefit they can obtain, but because they recognize in the society a potent power for elevating and spreading the pursuit, and it is doing it in many unobtrusive ways.

There are still hundreds, and possibly thousands of collectors in this broad country who can be brought into the Association. The Secretary can't bring them, nor can the President or any other officer, but the members can, each doing his share.

As an additional inducement for effort in the direction of getting new members, a resolution will shortly be submitted to the Board of Directors looking to the offering of a prize of some kind to the member proposing the largest number of new members before the next convention, the presentation to be made at Niagara Falls next year.

Fellow members, let us take hold with a will! Thousands of collectors are being made in this Columbian year. Can we add hundreds to the A. P. A.?

First get application blanks, then send them to all your friends, explaining all the low dues, the various departments, conventions, etc., and we warrant there will be few who will not join with us.

Will *you* help?

ALVAH DAVISON, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY'S REPORT.

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA., Sept. 7, 1893.

I have not been long enough in office yet to make a formal report, but I would suggest that our members, in view of the present bright prospects of the A. P. A., make a united effort to get at least one new member each, thus doubling our membership and giving all the members the benefits which such increased membership offers. It will not be derogatory for any of our members, be he millionaire, physician, judge or attorney, to present the claims of our grand association, to such collecters who are not yet enrolled on our books. Many collectors are not fully aware of the advantages we offer and some are not even cognizant of our existence, and many of such collectors would gladly join provided some personal friend would only make the request, and I know that by a little united effort the A. P. A. will have such an increase in membership as will surpass all previous records.

Will you do your share? E. DOEBLIN.

PUBLISHER'S REPORT.

ST. LOUIS, September 13, 1893.

Our contract made with the American Philatelic Association for the publication of the *American Philatelist* expired with the publication of the August number.

The Association in Convention decided to discontinue the publication of the *American Philatelist* as a monthly, and no September number will therefore be issued. We had on hand $19.45 belonging to members of the Association for the unexpired term of their various subscriptions in amounts varying from 8c. to 46c. apiece. This amount has been paid to the Treasurer of the Association with a list of names and he will credit the various amounts on the next bills for dues that he sends out. This was the course recommended to us by the Association in closing out these small accounts. A large majority of the subscriptions expire at this time and there is therefore no balance.

In the new contract we have made with the Association we are to publish an official circular monthly which will be issued promptly on the 10th day of each month; the present number being late owing to the delay in receipt of copy, the *first* of the reports from the Chairman of the Literary Board having reached us on the 13th.

Mr. Alvah Davison, the Secretary, has made arrangements whereby the official circular is to be mailed direct to members from St. Louis in order that as little delay as possible may occur after it is published. All correspondence in request for sample copies of the official circular should be addressed to Secretary Davison, to whom all surplus copies are immediately sent after the circular is issued and the regular mailing list of the membership supplied.

We will state, however, for the benefit of members, that we can supply any number of the *American Philatelist* between September, '92, and August, '93, with the exception of the number for May, 1893 (Vol. VII, No. 5), at the rate of 15c. per copy; we have besides these odd numbers a few complete files which we will sell as follows:

Vol VI. 12 numbers, complete, $2.00.

Vol. VII. 8 numbers, complete to date $1.00.

Respectfully submitted,

C. H. MEKEEL, Stamp & Pub. Co.,

C. H. MEKEEL, Pres. and Treas.

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REPORT OF THE PURCHASING, SALES AND EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT.

SUPERINTENDENT.

GEO. D. MEKEEL, 1009 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

This department is now open for business and it is hoped that all members wishing to participate in its advantages will let me hear from them. Elsewhere in the official circular will be found a few suggestions which will be interesting and instructive to all. Special attention is called to these suggestions in order to avoid any misunderstanding or dissatisfaction. I hope as many as possible will send in books of good salable stamps for sale and exchange, and those desiring exchange books sent them will make an early request in order that the circuits may be formed and the work in the department organized at as early a date as possible.

The exchange and sales department will be conducted on a *cash* basis with reasonable credit to parties who furnish good stamps for circulation. The department will advise members of the condition of their sheets from time to time before the final returns are made, so that they may know what to expect, and be governed accordingly in their purchases from other sheets. The department will make it as easy as possible for members to effect exchanges with the least cash outlay.

Particular attention will be given members who desire to purchase stamps from this department for their collections, and the department hopes to be able to supply such stamps as are wanted upon the shortest notice. Some little time will be required to get a *full line* of late issues, adhesives, cards, envelopes, etc. Many of the adhesives are to be had now, and orders can be sent in any time for stamps. The cards and envelopes, however, cannot be supplied as early as the adhesives, some time being required for the orders to be executed which I have already placed.

All parties wishing to avail themselves of the purchasing department are requested to send in a deposit of from $5.00 to $25.00, and at the same time state their wants. Arrangements are also being made for unused stamps of current issue to be supplied in the same way as the new issues, the expense to the purchaser being 10 per cent. above the gross cost to the department.

GEO. D. MEKEEL,
Superintendent.

SUGGESTIONS TO MEMBERS PARTICIPATING IN THE EXCHANGE AND SALES DEPARTMENT.

It will greatly facilitate the work of this department, and enhance its usefulness to all collectors, if the suggestions I am going to make are followed, both in preparing stamps for circulation in the department and in requesting selections from which to make purchases. As far as practicable the following classifications should prevail in making up books for circulation, and better results will be had than from mixed lots. Books to contain 120 stamps will be supplied by the superintendent at 10c. each, and control stamps, which will be used by parties who have removed stamps from books in circulation, can be had at 10c. per hundred *All stamps for circulation in this department must be mounted in the above books:*

1—United States Stamps.
2—United States Revenues.
3—United States Match, Medicine and Proprietary Stamps.
4—Mexican Revenues.
5—Other Foreign Revenues.
6—British Cclonials.
7—European.
8—Stamps of Different Countries.
9—Australia.
10—Asia, Africa and Oceanic.

The above classification may be taken as a suggestion for requests to be made by members wishing to *purchase* stamps from the department as well as suggestions for those who are sending stamps for sale or exchange. This ruling is not arbitrary, however, as it will often be the case that members having a limited number to exchange will have to put a number of the same kind in the same book, but as good results need not be expected as where the above classification is observed.

The pricing of stamps is an important matter in these days, when large discounts are given from catalogue prices by dealers from ordinary stamps it would be useless for members to send in ordinary common stuff priced at full catalogue prices. It would only result in disappointment to them and loss to the department to undertake the circulation of undesirable and unsaleable stuff.

The exchange manager has consulted with the Official Board and will exercise his judgment in the acceptance of stamps for circulation, and will not accept or circulate ordinary stamps that are priced too high. In pricing your stamps place your lowest cash price on them, taking into consideration that the commission of the department is 10%; then if your stamps are sold you can rely on getting satisfactory exchange of other members at correspondingly low rates, or failing to do so you will be entitled to the cash less the commission above mentioned.

The department will be run on a strictly *cash* basis, and members having a credit with the department will be notified from time to time so that they may avail themselves of the privilege of selecting stamps from other sheets before final settlement and return of their stamps is made.

All stamps taken from the books must be paid for in cash except in cases where the party has stamps in circulation and *has been advised that there is an amount due him*, and even in such cases the party must remit for any stamps he may take in excess of the credit of which he has been advised.

The old distinctions between the cash and exchange credit system of this department are hereby abolished, and the above rules will apply on all transactions.

It is the object of the department to furnish collectors a means of disposing of any stamps they have for sale or exchange at fair cash prices, and also to supply members with stamps of any of the classes enumerated above on the same terms. Yours respectfully,

G. D. MEKEEL,
Supt. of Sales, Exchange & Purchasing Dep't.

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PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

This department is intended to provide quick and easy means of obtaining all newly issued stamps, envelopes and postal cards at 10 per cent over cost. Any member of the American Philatelic Association is entitled to participate in this department by making his wants known to the purchasing agent and depositing a sum of money not less than $5.00 nor to exceed $25.00 with his application. New issues of the kinds and countries that he may require will be sent him from time to time and charged to his account. As soon as the first credit has been exhausted he will be given an opportunity to renew his deposit; in no case will members be entitled to participate in this department who have not first made the necessary cash deposit, neither will more than three pieces of any single specimen be furnished the same member.

The department has given orders for all new issues, and has already on hand a number of newly issued stamps.

The purchasing agent will also undertake to supply all unused stamps of current issue of any country upon the same terms. In this case there will sometimes be delay on account of having to order them of the various post offices, as they may not be in stock at all times.

Yours respectfully,
G D. MEKEEL,
Supt. Sales, Exchange and Purchasing Dept.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

AGENT.

J. A. WAINWRIGHT, 14 Court street, Northampton, Mass.

September 3, 1893.

I have received no new claims during the month of August and have made no collections.

J. A. WAINWRIGHT,
Collecting Agent.

LIBRARIAN'S DEPARTMENT.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Sept. 6, 1893.

There have been no accessions since my last report.

Mr. W. H. Bodine, the newly appointed librarian will have charge of this department after this date but the library will remain in the room adjoining my office where it has been, and to save Mr. Bodine the trouble of transfering matter from his office to this all contributions may be directed to me until further notice. Very truly,

H. E. DEATS.

LITERARY EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

Dr. G. N. CAMPBELL, Superintendent, Hopkinsville, Ky.

No report received.

COUNTERFEIT DEPARTMENT.

E A. HOLTON, Counterfeit Detector, 8 Summer St., Boston Mass.

No report received.

AUCTION DEPARTMENT.

AGENTS.

S. B. BRADT, Brookline Park, Ill.

WM. E. LOY, 423 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal.

No report received.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT, LITERARY BOARD.

WILLIAM C. STONE, Chairman, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.

SAMUEL LELAND, 56 Thirty-fifth St., Chicago, Ill.

J. D. RICE, Box 290, Trenton, N. J.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., September, 1893.

The attention of the officers of the association is called to the fact that hereafter all monthly reports must be sent to the Chairman of the Board not later than the second day of each month in order to insure their insertion in the next number of the Official Circular. It is to be hoped that every officer will make some kind of a report each month whether the amount of business transacted by his department is much or little. By keeping the department before the members they will possibly be induced to participate in its workings. Standing headings will be run each month and the absence of a report will be a self-evident fact that the officer is not attending to his duty for if no business has been transacted the members should be appealed to take hold and not let the department drop into obscurity.

Resident Vice-Presidents are earnestly requested to comply with the requirements of the last paragraph of Article VII, Section 11.

Auction Agents will be expected to call attention to coming sales in their districts and to solicit bids for the same.

As the By-Laws require the publication of the membership list in the annual number of the *American Philatelist* it will be impossible to issue that paper until the renewal season is over. Upon consultation with our President the Literary Board have come to the decision that it will be best to defer its publication to some time about Christmas, when it will be possible to issue a full list of members and to gather suitable literary matter to make it a creditable publication.

The time is now at hand for the renewal of our memberships and all members are requested and urged not to put this matter off but to remit one dollar to our treasurer, N. W. Chandler, Collinsville, Ill., who is the proper officer to attend to this work under our revised by-laws. Don't neglect this.

One of the most important departments of our work was sadly neglected by the members last year. We refer to the purchasing of new issues of stamps at 10 per cent over their face value. We call attention to the report of our new agent and urge our members to send in their deposits. Many stamps secured through this department in the past by the editor have more than saved the amount of the annual dues for a year through the unexpected rise in the price of the stamps. Take for instance the 3½ fr. provisional of Congo. This stamp cost through the department 77 cents

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and is now listed in Scott at $2.00. Try the department and we are satisfied you will not be disappointed.

Yours respectfully,

W. C. STONE,
Chairman.

BRANCH SOCIETIES.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

(Branch of A. P. A.)

Meetings held on the third Friday of each month, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, No. 36 Canal street, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

President, August Dejonge; Secretary, F. C. Vehslage.

For information address the Secretary, Box 86, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

Communications relating to exchange matters address R. F. Albrecht, Box 245, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

Communications relating to examination of stamp department, address Henry Clotz, Box 3489, New York City.

126TH REGULAR MEETING, HELD AUGUIT 18, 1893.

Present: seven members and one visitor, Mr. W. T. Wilson from Birmingham.

Mr. Lienhardt proposes Mr. Fred Gouthman which was referred to the Executive Committee.

The same committee reported favorably on Mr. A. W. Dunning and Mr. W. S. Marshall and they were admitted to membership.

Mr. Watson presented the society with No. 110, 111 of the *Postal Card*.

Mr. Bernichon sends a fine lot of excellent counterfeits for the Album, also a few other counterfeits from a friend of the society.

Mr. Houston sends his photograph.

It was voted that the donors be thanked.

The President made a speech of welcome to the guest of the evening, who replied in the same friendly spirit.

Mr. Wilson exhibited a magnificent collection of rare stamps.

Next meeting Friday, Sept. 15, 1893.

J. W. SCOTT, Secretary pro tem.

Pittsburg Branch, No. 5, A. P. A.

Regular meetings held the third Tuesday of each month, 8 o'clock, at 49 Fifth avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

Special meeting held Tuesday evening, Aug. 8.

Nine members and one visitor were present.

The following nominations for officers of the "A. P. A." were approved:

President, John K. Tiffany, of Mo.

Vice-President, W. C. Vanderlip, of Mass.

Secretary, Alvah Davison, of N. Y.

Treasurer, N. W. Chandler, of Ill.

International Sec'y, E. Doeblin, of Penn.

Trustees, Henry Clotz, A. R. Rogers and Geo. H. Watson.

The following recommendations for appointment were approved:

Supt. of Sales and Exchanges, R. F. Albrecht.

Supt. of Int. Sales and Exchanges, Jos. Rechert

Literary Exchange Sup., Dr. Geo. W. Campbell.

Counterfeit Detector, E. A. Holton.

Examiner of Exchanges, R. Wuesthoff.

First Purchasing Agent, C. P. Krauth.

Second Purchasing Agent, C. Witt.

Auction Agent, New York, J. W. Scott.

Auction Agent, Chicago, S. B. Bradt.

Auction Agent, San Francisco, W. A. Cooper.

Collecting Agent, J. A. Wainwright.

Librarian, H. E. Deats.

Literary Board, The Present Board.

Place of next convention, first choice, Niagara Falls, second choice, Washington, D. C.

It was voted that the Branch purchase one share of the stock of the "A. P. A."

Mr. E. Doeblin, was elected delegate to the convention for the Branch.

The following resolutions were adopted:

That it is the sense of this meeting that the publication of the *American Philatelist* at the expense and risk of the Association is not advisable, but that some arrangement similar to that suggested by Mr. Mekeel in his circular letter be entered into.

Regular monthly meeting Tuesday evening, August 15th.

Six members were present and two visitors. Routine business only was transacted, the coming convention was discussed.

A. E. DAUM, Sec'y.

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THE REASON FOR THE DIFFERENCE.

BY GUY W. GREEN.

In a previous article I have called attention to the superiority of scientific philatelic work of the Eastern Hemisphere as compared with that of the Western. No one will attempt to deny that our European brethren have devoted much more attention than ourselves to difficult, brain-racking stamp study. The products of their press are indisputable evidences of their constant activity in the deeper researches connected with our hobby. Busy printing offices turn out a constant stream of valuable and almost indispensable volumes, all of which enrich the collector's library to an incalculable degree. Restless pens are ceaselessly giving to the world their owners' stores of golden philatelic knowledge. An eager body of stamp collectors receives the proffered benefits and demands more learning of a similar character. Glad voices proclaim every new triumph and exalt its victories to the skies.

I have only to call your attention to a few foreign works, and you will at once fully realize the truth of my assertions. First and foremost there stand the works of the London Philatelic Society. These are unapproachable in their excellence. There is no one that does not recognize the value and authority of such works as "The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britian," "The Postage Stamps, Envelopes, and Post Cards of Australia and the British Colonies of Oceania" and "The Postage Stamps. Envelopes, Wrappers, Post Cards and Telegraph Stamps of British India and Ceylon." Then there are other volumes which are issued by various English firms. Among them I call to mind Rev. R. B. Earee's "Album Weeds," which has been published in serial form in this country; Major E. B. Evan's "The Mulready Envelope and its Caricatures," which was copied into the *American Journal of Philately*; A. F. Bassett Hull's "Stamps of Tasmania;" Dr. Kalchoff's works on Reprints, which the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA was enterprising enough to place before its readers despite the protests of an English contemporary; Dr. Legrand's "Stamp Collector's Manual," translated by Frank H. Burt for the *American Philatelist*. I have given but a few of the many precious gifts that has come to us from foreign sources. There are numerous others just as valuable.

It is true that we have done something in America, and that we possess some men whose philatelic knowledge along certain lines is superior to that of any other students of our study that the world possesses. "The Stamps of the United States," by John K. Tiffany, is looked upon as infallible throughout the universe. The later work, which has been prepared by Messrs. Tiffany, Bogert and Rechert, on "The Stamped Envelopes, Wrappers and Sheets of the United States," ranks fully as high as the product of Mr. Tiffany's individual pen. General commendation is awarded the "Catalogue for Advanced Collectors" which Messrs. Collin and Colman are now placing before the world in the pages of the *American Journal of Philately*, and the "Complete Catalogue of the Revenues of the United States," by Julius Adenew, which is appearing in the same publications, possesses universal merit. Our American "Chronicles of New Issues," notably those prepared by C. H. Mekeel and W. C. Stone, know no superiors, no matter how far we look.

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After we have thoroughly inventoried everything, however, the fact remains that our supply of native standard works is pitiably small when compared with that of our trans-oceanic *confreres*. There must certainly be some explanation of such an undesirable condition as I have pointed out. It would be in accordance with neither reason nor patriotism to affirm that the brains of the Occident are inferior to those of the Orient. The American is as intellectual as the Englishman; the collector of the Western Hemisphere is by nature as observant and quick witted as the philatelist of the Eastern. The citizen of Maine or New York or California is able to write as well and to express himself as freely as the dweller in Salisbury or Dueseldorf or Paris. The Creator has not made an unequal distribution of mentality; neither has He given different men natures that are so radically different as to revolutionize the pursuits and delights and recreations of entire nations. We must look for another reason for the difference between Eastern and Western philatelic work, and we find it in the widely varying conditions under which the occupants of the two hemispheres live.

The wealthy class of Europe, the class which spends thousands of dollars for stamps, and which pursues original investigation on a similar scale, is the higher and for the most part the idler class. The people composing it collect philatelic specimens, not as a means of temporary relief from arduous toil, but they rather make the study of stamps a "serious pleasure," if such a term is permissible. Their station in life is secure, their wealth assured in its permanency and their material wants and needs certain to be supplied. They are free from worry and carking cares. Being in such a condition they seek some recreation; not eagerly and for a temporary purpose only, as our own countrymen are prone to seek it, but deliberately, thoughtfully and with much consideration of merits and permanent attractiveness. There are some who incline to hunting and become enthusiastic *devotees* of sport. They found and maintain great game reserves and become expert authorities on everything pertaining to the victims of rod and gun. Some there are who incline to the sea and to travel. They dot the waters of the earth with the sails of their yachts, and their feet tread strange paths in many countries. There is a certain contingent which loves racing and contests of speed, skill and endurance between men and between beasts. This class owns the great race stables and backs great athletes with its money. There is another brotherhood of wealthy men which inclines to something gentler and better and which takes up philately. It is of this last class that I wish to speak.

The wealthy foreigner who espouses philately does so after mature deliberation and with the intention of making a serious study of it. He has plenty of time to devote to its fascinating investigations. He is anxious to shine as an authority upon some particular branch of its intricate ramifications. He wishes to win the admiration of his fellows by reason of his erudition, mayhap to publish a volume which shall become a philatelic classic. With these aspirations and actuated by such desires, he enters upon his chosen course, and the result is seen in the magnificent output of foreign standard works.

Having considered the foreign collector, let us view our own countrymen. The wealthy American who collects stamps is the busy American. He is buried beneath the cares of business, and bowed down under the weight of many commercial burdens. His nights are but spans of darkness between two jostling days. His pleasures are enjoyed in precious moments snatched from the rapacious maw of hungry trade. He dare not enter upon extensive investigations of any sort except they be of a kind that can be coined into yellow gold. He loves his collection but he is unable to study it as does the foreigner. The restless American spirit is upon him and he is unable to resist its influence. He receives his knowledge of stamps second hand. He has not the time to seek it out for himself. Everything considered the foreigner has infinite advantages over the American.

We should cease to wonder that

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American works are not more numerous. We should rather be surprised that we meet with them as frequently as we do. Perhaps the time will come when our rank will equal that of our neighbors "across the pond." We already have every possible encouragement to the publication of meritorious works. The Mekeel Company and many others stand ready to put upon the press whatever is of value. Who will be the first to enrich our philatelic literature?

MOUNTING MY COLLECTION.

BY M. H. C.

After fifteen years of philatelic idleness I have taken up my old collection mounted in a Common Sense Album of the oblong shape and have commenced to remount it in one of Mekeel's Universal Albums in two volumes, which is by all odds the best set of albums ever made, and with a Scott's 53d Edition Catalogue at my right I feel myself again at school.

I have always taken the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA and kept up with the procession in this way as I have always had a failing for philatelic literature, but until now my old collection has been neglected.

By the indulgence of the editor I shall give a very disconnected series of notes and impressions as they occur to me while mounting my collection.

As I am not mounting it in the alphabetical order but country by country as it suits my fancy, my notes will be rather disconnected and as it will take some time to finish my task this series of notes will continue through several numbers unless the editor cuts me off.

My old album only called for a 4 r.b.s. brown of the first issue **Denmark** and one space was also sufficient for each of the 4s of the issues of 1858 and 1863, but the current album and catalogue call for a *brown* and a *yellow brown* in each case.

Several shades of brown exists, in fact I found four shades of one in a dealer's stock and two and three shades of the green in the 8s. and a bright and dull lilac in the 16s.

To catalogue only two fours is clearly, a foolish distinction, there should be but one brown 4s in a condensed catalogue or if the two most pronounced shades are provided for in this value, the distinct shades of the other values should also be mentioned.

In the 1874 issue of the same country the 4öre comes with a *dull blue* center and a *bright marine blue* center, two very distinct colors yet provision is only made for one.

I like Mekeel's Universal Albums* because of the liberal blank pages and because it is printed on but one side, it gives me full sway in mounting my shades and varieties, for I keep them all.

I like to see a catalogue consistent in the theory of its arrangement, and my only criticism is for cataloging *some* shades and ignoring *others*.

I think half the pleasure of collecting is in adding the varieties I discover in the examination and study of my stamps.

Turkey was always a mystery to me and never properly arranged but I always kept every specimen I got as no two seemed alike to me. Upon working them up carefully I find that all the values of the first issue come in two quite decided shades and one without the red inscription at the bottom.

The 1865 and 1867 issues owing to the two sizes of surcharges I got through all right, but 1869 worried me a good deal, I finally got out a clearly printed set and a dark poorly printed set only to find that each set also came in the regular

*The numbers of Mekeel's Universal Stamp Album with the extra blank leaves referred to are No. 3 and No. 4. The first is $10.00 per set, and the latter $15.00 per set of two volumes.

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13 perforation and a rough pin perforation considerably larger so I matched up four sets, with only one 25 piastres alas! Four was not enough however of the 10 paras, there were bistre, brown, gray, lilac, lilac-brown and mauve with both varieties of perforation and one with the surcharge inverted, not to mention one unperforated pair.

The 1865 set unpaid come on two distinct papers, a red-brown and a bistre-brown as well as light red-brown, while the 1870 issue unpaid brought the same varieties of perforation I have mentioned with the 1869 issue. My Turkey is more than complete according to my album barring several 25 piastres, some of these my 53d Edition Scott's *quotes* only *quotes*. "Not in stock at present." The 25 piastres unpaid 1867--$5.00. I learn the real value is nearer $60.00, another stamp priced $5.00 may be dear at 50 per cent. discount, so what is a poor collector to do? Give us a *Standard* catalogue with at least an approximate value of every stamp.

Buenos Aries horseman stamps used to be considered quite scarce but my album and catalogue are both eloquently silent in regard to them.

What is their character? I have what I have always considered to be a fine *used* copy of the blue.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

PHILATELIC LITERATURE.

BY MISSOURIENSIS.

The rather high sounding title at the head of this article is not of our own choosing but is forced upon us by the usage of some of our stamp journals. For these constantly refer to the matter which they print under the above designation; and as it is of this we wish to speak we are in order to be understood driven to the use of the same term.

But we do it under protest and with full realization of the obsurdity involved in the use of such a title. Literature is something permanent and imperishable, it is the enduring embodiment of a nation's thought and aspirations in words that live. Nothing is more certain than the conclusion that no newspaper work or even magazine or review work can properly be so called. It does not have the properties of true literature and therefore does not deserve the name. But if this be true, and it certainly is the unanimous verdict of the literary world received without question by all men, how insufferably presumptuous is it to find many of our philatelic journals soberly discussing the merits and prospects of *philatelic* literature. Are we to believe that whilst such brilliant men as Horace Greely and Geo. W. Curtis are allowed to have produced only that which good as it was, yet was not literature, that yet these budding geniuses of philately bring forth monthly in innumerable journals this precious product?

And in saying this we do not feel that we have been needlessly severe upon a custom which after all is perhaps generally the result rather of thoughtlessness than of presumption, for we are persuaded that there is much in a name and that a great part of the worthlessness of the current contents of philatelic journals is due to this false literary ideal which has been cultivated.

Now the truth is that the matter necessary to fill up a stamp magazine has no possible connection with literature, but is only analogous to ordinary newspaper work, and if it reaches a fair standard of excellence in this will do all that is required, and more than nine-tenths of the philatelic matter yet produced, has attained.

When our editors and writers are calling for a higher standard of excellence in the articles submitted, they should first of all insist only upon the very elements of correct expression in print.

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Philatelic journalism does not call for romances, poetry and essays exquisite in style, but only for sensible practical articles, news, notes, reports and descriptions done up in correct, racy, newspaper English. When one can write this he is scarcely to be called an "author," nor are his productions "literature" but he is a good enough philatelic writer and his articles will shine like the stars of the firmament in the midst of the sorry stuff with which most stamp journals are now filled. If we cannot be brilliant, cannot we at least be grammatical? Or if we are unable to produce true literature let us learn to write English that may be understood.

Yet what do we find in the fifty or more stamp journals published in the United States at the present time. There are certainly not more than a half dozen of them which any man of ordinary education can read without having his teeth constantly set on edge. Spelling, capitalization and punctuation hopelessly bad; grammar worse and rhetoric worst of all. Ideas so circuitously expressed that it is painful to follow them and arguments so inextricably mixed up that you are likely to find the conclusion given first and the premises last.

Of course it will not do to criticize concrete examples of this; we should bring down upon our heads vials of ungrammatical wrath at whose very thought we tremble, but we may refer impersonally to a recent issue of the organ of one of our philatelic associations. We cannot imagine anything much worse than it, from the school-master's point of view, nor can we see how a worse impression of philately could be given an outsider than to permit him to peruse for a few moments this precious product of "philatelic literature." And this is a journal which tries as all the worst of them do to be very "literary." Its first offense is a poem which is decidedly the worst thing we ever perused.

Six stanzas produce as many tortured rhymes about half as many lines with satisfactory rythm, and not one grain of common sense or the intimation of any point. Next comes an effusion designated a paper, grammatical in the main but expressed in such ludicrous, round-about English that it is well nigh impossible to grasp its meaning. The article which follows is written in newspaper style, without attempt at high literary effect, and as its grammar is faultless the result is satisfactory. The author has something to say and actually knows how to say it. Then follows another article in which the writer is utterly unable to express what he means, leaving the reader in hopeless bewilderment at the end. The whole issue closes with some editorials that are just on a par with the rest of its contents. The only redeeming feature about it all, is that this number at least is guiltless of that horrible monstrosity, the philatelic story. If any effusions more utterly inane and idiotical than the usual ones about how by means of collecting some one fell in love with and married a rich heiress, or did other wonderful things have ever appeared we have not been so unfortunate as to encounter them. Philatelic fiction and poetry so called, are absurdities. Why should our hobby of all others be afflicted with such? There is no necessity for these things and they make us ridiculous in the eyes of the general public. A well conceived parody or a few verses of rhyme having wit and point are certainly to be commended as relieving the monotony of other things.

Good editorials should form a principal part in every leading philatelic publication. Sensible discussions of living topics, and articles therein the results of research and thought should form the body of its contents. But elaborate essays to prove something that no one doubts, embellished with a show of learning far beyond the writer's depth; poems, so called, without rhyme or reason; adaptations of cheap story paper romances with a stamp incident thrown in, and so called philatelic; all these are abominations too great to be endured.

And it is encouraging to note that our few really popular and successful philatelic journals are conducted just on the lines above indicated. We are therefore hopeful as to the future of "philatelic literature." It is certainly throwing off these crudities of its baby stage, and progressing towards an era of good English and good sense.

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CHRONICLE OF NEW ISSUES.

We are anxious to receive new issues and varieties as they appear, and especially desire each of our foreign subscribers and correspondents to send us information from their locality, that we may mention them as *early* as possible under this heading. Copies of official decrees and circulars in reference to postal changes are particularly desired.

Please address all communications of this character to the Editor of the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA, 1009 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo.

The numerals in parentheses following the names of the countries refer to the page of the JOURNAL containing the previous notice.

ABYSSINIA.—Through Dr. W. H. Mitchell, of Bayonne City, N. J., we have received a clipping from the European edition of the *New York Herald*, which states that King Menelek of Abyssinia has applied to the Universal Postal Union at Berne for the admission of Abyssinia, and has organized a postal system to the Port of Massowah, so it is quite probable that we may look for some stamps from this direction in due time.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—(IX, 126.) It is reported that the colors of the 10 and 12 centavos stamps will be changed respectively to violet aud light-brown.

BRAZIL.—(IX, 149.) We find that the 500 reis of the current issue is coming in two colors. It was chronicled to appear in olive-green. The colors that have been used are distinct olive and a sort of olive shade of buff.



Mr. Jacob Nielsen, of Rio de Janeiro has sent us a specimen of the new newspaper stamp, 50 reis green of the annexed type.

We have discovered that there are two varieties of the 20c. green of the annexed type. The first that were used appear to be typographed—that is, printed from electrotype plates—as the white part of the design is in all cases slightly raised, due to the heavy impression of the plate. More recent specimens of this stamp that we have received are clearly lithographed from a transfer made from an impression of the typographed variety. The lithograph is retouched in many places and shows a number of defects, many of the fine lines in the design are wholly missing or blurred, and the absence of the heavy impression above referred to is very readily noticed.

On examining the 10r. and 50r. of this same series we find that they appear to be lithographed, although it may be that some of the early 10's were also printed from electrotype plates, but if so we have been unable to find any varieties in our stock:

500 reis, olive.
500 reis, olive-buff.

Newspaper Stamps.

20 reis, green, typographed.
20 reis, green, lithographed.
50 reis, green, lithographed.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.—(VIII, 410.) The British North Borneo Company, which usually issues the stamps chronicled under this head, have in preparation a new series of values up to 24 cents. The details as to colors have not been supplied, but it is stated that they are very beautiful specimens of engraving, and will be printed in two colors. The *Philatelic Record* gives the series as follows:

1 cent showing a full-length picture of a Dyak; 2 cents, a stag's head antlered; 3 cents, an oil palm and landscape; 5 cents, an Argus pheasant, which is a native of the island; 6 cents,

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the Arms on a shield; 12 cents, a crocodile on the bank of a river; 18 cents, a harbor view, with the background of a rock crowned by a fortress; 24 cents, the arms, with supporters.

CANADA.—(IX, 125.) The new 8c. stamp heretofore mentioned in these columns has come to hand, but it is not of the current type as has been stated. The head faces to the left instead of to the right, and there are minor differences in detail; the general appearance is very much like the current issue, on white wove paper, perforated.



A 10c. carmine on fine laid paper has been discovered.

8 cents slate.

On Laid Paper.

10 cents carmine.

CHILI.—(IX, 52.) A 5 peso stamp of the same design as the current 1 peso has been announced, rouletted.

5 pesos, vermilion and black.

CONFEDERATE STATES.—*New Orleans.* As has already been chronicled in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, and as is mentioned in the article on Confederate stamps in this paper, a new variety of the New Orleans 5c. stamp has been discovered, the color being red on white paper.



5c. red on white.

Goliad.—We chronicle the varieties of the Goliad stamps in Mr. Albert Steves' collection; at least three of them differ from either of those catalogued by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., or R. F. Albrect, each of whom differ from the other somewhat.





The above seems to be the common type, but as these stamps were printed from a typeset sheet of several varieties, there is probably as many minor differences as there were stamps in a sheet; it is also probable that the same setting of border and names were used for both values, simply necessitating a change of the numerals in printing.





The first of the cuts above represents an error in the spelling of the name "Goliad," and the second a decided variety in which the name appears in italics and the postmaster's name is omitted, probably indicating a scarcity of type. Unperforated.

5c. black on blue-gray paper.
10c black on blue-gray paper.
10c. black on blue-gray paper, error "Goilad."
10c. black on dark blue surfaced paper.
10c. black on white, "Goliad" in italics, name of postmaster omitted.



Victoria. — An entirely new provisional for this post-office has been discovered by Mr. Albert Steves, of San Antonio, Texas, of the type here annexed. A half-tone illustration in an article on Confederate Notes appears in another part of this paper. Unperforated.

10c. reddish brown on green.

COOK ISLANDS.—(IX, 125) As announced in a former number, Cook Islands have prepared a new stamp bearing the portrait of Queen Makea, and we now annex an illustration of the type.



There are five values, 1 penny, 1½ pence, 2½ pence, 5 pence and 10 pence; they are all of the same general design, but the 1½ and 2½ pence differ slightly from the other three. The stamps were printed in New Zealand, on white wove paper watermarked N. Z. and a small star, and are roughly perforated 12.

1 penny, brown.
1½ pence, mauve.
2½ pence, rose.
5 pence, slate.
10 pence, green.

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COSTA RICA.—(IX, 37.) It is reported by a French paper that the 1 centavo Revenue stamp of 1890 has been surcharged in black, "Correos, Secretaria de Hacienda de la Republc de Costa Rica."

1 centavo, carmine, *black*.

DUTCH INDIES.—(IX, 149.) We find that we have omitted to chronicle the 15 cent value of the new type with Queen's head. Perforated.

15 cents, bistre.

ECUADOR.—(IX, 149.) On account of the scarcity of stamps in Ecuador, they are still using the Telegraph stamps, and cut postal cards that we have heretofore chronicled, as well as a number of new varieties as listed below:





The first one is a provisional 5 centavos surcharged in *black* diagonally on the regular 5 sucres purple stamp.

The Telegraph stamps used postally are of the current Seebeck type, surcharged "Telegrafos" at the top, except the 20 centavos vermilion above illustrated.





The Revenues used postally are of the old type only differing in the dates on the lower label.

The first specimens of the provisional 5 centavos and the 20 centavos vermilion that we have seen were shown us by Mr. V. Gurdji as they came to him on a letter from Quito.

Regarding the Telegraph stamps of the Seebeck series we have heretofore chronicled the 1c, 5c, 50c, and 1 sucre.

We understand that the stamps on the wrappers have also been cut out and used as adhesives.

Cut Wrappers used as Stamps.

1 centavos, brown on blue.
2 centavos, brown on blue.

Provisional Postage Stamp.

5 centavos on 5 sucres, purple, *black*.

Telegraph Stamps used Postally.

20 centavos (first type above) vermilion.
2 centavos, yellow, green and black.
10 centavos, dark blue and red.
20 centavos, brown and black.

Revenue Stamps used Postally.

Engraved date in bottom label 1887–1888, surcharged in *black* 1893 y 1894.

2 centavos, maroon.

Engraved date in bottom label. 1893–1894.

1 centavo vermilion.
2 centavos blue.
4 centavos green.

EGYPT.—(IX, 62.) Regarding the two new values announced some time ago, about which we later published the offical circular stating that their issue would be delayed, will say that a number of our correspondents have sent us the new stamps, and our friend Mr. S. Aphthonides, of Cairo, sends us the following official communication:

On the 1st proximo the present issues of 3 Mill. and 2 P. T postage stamps will be withdrawn and new issues substituted for them, of which the 3 Mill. stamp will be yellow and the 2 P. T. brick colored.

General Post-Office,
Alexandria, 8th July, 1893.

FRENCH COLONIES.—(IX, 150). *New Caledonia.*—(IX, 150.) It is stated that the 40 centimes unperforated of 1877 issue, and the 40 centimes perforated of the 1881 issue exist with the diagonal surcharge "Nlle. Caledonie," as represented in the first cut, and the 1 franc of the unperforated type has been surcharged with an ornamental scroll and the initials "N-C-E." We also understand that the lower values, 1 and 2 centimes, were also surcharged "Nlle. Caledonie."

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Unperforated.

4 centimes, claret on lavender, *black.*
40 centimes, vermilion, *black.*
10 centimes on 1 franc, olive, *black.*

Perforated

1 centime, black on lavender, *black.*
2 centimes, brown on buff, *black.*
40 centimes, red on straw, *black.*

Nossi-Be.—(IX, 126.) It is reported that a new series of stamps are being prepared for this colony. We presume they are the same as have already been prepared for the other eighteen colonies.

St. Maria de Madagascar.—It is reported that a new series of stamps are being prepared for this colony. We presume they are the same as have already been prepared for the other eighteen colonies.



GERMAN EAST AFRICA.—We have had stamps issued by the British Colony Companies, and now have to chronicle one for a German Colony; we do so, however, with due reservation as this may prove to be only a local series of stamps, and may not have the same standing as the British companies stamps above mentioned, illustration is annexed. Inasmuch as it bears the firm name of Schulke & Mayr, they may prove to be locals. It states, however, that they are under contract with the German government to conduct this post in East Africa. The stamp is on white paper, perforated 11½.

Le Echo de la Timbrologie states that the current German stamps surcharged with a new value in pesas are being used in this territory. It is stated that a pesa equals ¼ anna.

5c. rose.
10c. orange.
25c blue.
50c. green.
$1.00 brown.

German Stamps Surcharged With New Value in Black.

2 peses on 3 pfennig brown, *black.*
3 peses on 5 pfennig green, *black.*
5 peses on 10 pfennig carmine, *black.*
10 peses on 20 pfennig blue, *black.*
25 peses on 50 pfennig red-brown, *black.*

GUATEMALA.—(VIII, 238.) Some of the European papers are chronicling the current 5 centavos in blue; it is probably a changling, as the color in which this stamp is printed changes very easily to blue under certain conditions, and we often find blue and partially blue stamps in mixtures.

HANKOW (China).—A local series of stamps have been issued at the Hankow Post-Office, we presume similar in character to the Shanghai stamps, illustrations of three of the values are here given:







the first of which resembles one of the pictures on a tea box.

The following is an extract from the letter of the Hankow Postmaster which was published in the *American Journal of Philately*, and their comments thereon:

"The stamps were issued on the authority of the municipal council, the 2, 5 and 10cts on the 20th May, 20cts on the 25th and the 30cts on 26th May. They are used on letters going to river ports, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin or any port that a Shanghai L. P. O. stamp will carry a letter to. We do not intend issuing any other stamps for the present." So much for the postmaster's answers to my inquiries, the stamps he sent me come in strips, and appear to be so issued, as the strips were all cut and unperforated at the sides but rouletted between the stamps on colored lines. You will notice on those sent all except the 5cts are rouletted at top and bottom, the stamps on the strip coming one above the other; on the strip of 5cts the stamps are side by side, the roulettlng being between, at sides of stamp. On a 5cts stamp, however, that I received on a letter some days ago, the rouletting was at top and bottom.

Rouletted in Colored Lines.

2 cents, mauve on lilac,
2 cents, green on orange.
10 cents, carmine on rose.
20 cents, blue on buff.
30 cents, red on yellow.

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HONDURAS.—(VIII, 299.) Mr. N. F. Seebeck has sent us specimens of the new series for Honduras, which we notice bear the dates 1893-1894. The stamps are as usual all of the same design on white wove paper, perforated. Illustration is annexed:



1 centavo, green.
2 centavos, vermilion.
5 " blue.
10 " buff.
20 " red-brown.
25 " dark-blue.
30 " orange.
40 " black.
50 " brown.
75 " purple.
1 peso, maroon.

INDIA (NATIVE).—(X, 52) *Bamra*, (VII, 477.) The ¼ anna is now printed on magenta paper.

¼ anna, black on magenta.



Jhind.—(VIII, 266.) The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* has received copies of the Native stamps direct, and find that the ½ anna is now printed in blue, and that the sheets are now surrounded with a plain line and are without the marginal inscriptions; the other values are also slightly different.

½ anna, blue, unperforated.
½ anna, blue, perforated 12.

Nabha.—(VIII, 123.) The current 9 pies of India has been surcharged for use here.

9 pies, carmine, black.

Nowanuggar.—(X, 52.) The other two valuables of this series have been issued; perforated 12.



2 docras, green.
3 " yellow.

MAURITIUS.—(IX, 151.) Mr. Rae, of Port Louis, has advised us by postal that the new 1 cent stamp has been issued; it is of the same type as the current 2c., purple in color.

1 cent, purple.

MEXICO.—(IX, 151.) New issues have been announced, including a Jubilee series for September 16th—which is the Mexican Fourth of July—all of which are now denied upon authority, it will be eight months before a new issue will occur, but we want to speak of some changes that have occurred in the very common stamps during the past few months that have not been noted elsewhere, and which in fact was only called to our attention a few days ago by one of our sorting clerks.



It has been noticed that the 2 centavos of the type of 1886, catalogued as carmine, and the 3 centavos of same type which is catalogued as scarlet, were now coming in exactly the same color, and by comparison we find that the old color of deep carmine has been modified to bright red in the 2 centavos, and the 3 centavos, which has been classified as scarlet, but was really more of an orange vermilion, when viewed with the new color, is also now printed in the bright red, and by further comparison we find that the 4, 6, 10, 20 and 25 centavos are all now printed in bright red and the paper is not watermarked "CORREOSEUM," but they are on plain wove paper. This change of paper, however, only applies to the six last values, the 2 centavos still appearing on the watermarked paper, also the 1 centavo, of which there has been two very distinct shades on watermarked paper, a yellow-green and a blue-green.

Watermarked "CORREOSEUM."

1 centavo, blue-green.
2 centavos bright red.

Wove Paper, not Watermarked.

3 centavos, bright red.
4 " " "
6 " " "
10 " " "
20 " " "
25 " " "

MONTENEGRO.—(VIII, 375.) We have been informed by circular of a jubilee issue to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the founding of the first printing press in Montenegro. It is stated

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that there were stamps, postal cards and envelopes, although further particulars were not given, and it is also stated that they were in use from the 25th to the 29th of July.



Later information from the stamp publications indicate that the only difference in the jubilee stamps consists in the surcharge in black, as per annexed illustration.

2 novtch, yellow, *black*.
3 " green, "
5 " red, "
7 " rose, "
10 " blue, "
15 " brown, "
25 " slate, "



NIGER COAST. — We annex an illustration of a new stamp, bearing a modern portrait of Queen Victoria. The stamps are for the Protectorate, Niger Coast. They are perforated 15.

½ penny, red.
1 penny, light blue.
2 pence, green.
2½ pence, carmine.
5 pence, lilac.
1 shilling, black.

PUERTO RICO.—(VIII, 92.) A correspondent writes us that the stock of the 4, 6 and 8 mills and the 3 cents is completely exhausted in that island, and that this, together with the change in domestic postal rates, will necessitate a new issue.

We also notice that the 5 centimos is now printed in bistre instead of blue-green, perforated.

5 centimos, bistre.

PORTUGAL.—(X, 52.) It seems that the provisionals we mentioned last month were only the fore-runners of a batch. This means has evidently been





adopted to use up the stock of remainders.





We give below a complete list, the second color, in italics, being the color of the surcharge.



We also understand that three more of the high values of the current type have been issued; and a French paper states that some of the 100 reis were printed in error in chocolate on white wove paper, perforated 13.

5 reis, slate, *carmine*.
20 reis, carmine, *black*.
20 reis, on 25 reis lilac, *black*.
25 reis lilac, *black*.
50 reis blue, *carmine*.
50 reis on 80 reis orange, *black*.
75 reis, on 80 reis orange, *black*.
80 reis, orange, *black*.

New Type.

100 reis, chocolate on white (error.)
150 reis, red on rose.
200 reis, blue on blue.
300 reis, blue on buff.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.—(X, 52.) *Angola*. The 2½ reis stamp same type as we illustrated for Cape Verde last month, has peen issued for this Colony. Illustration annexed.





THE *London Philatelist* illustrates a so-called provisional that simply consisted of an ordinary date stamp impression surcharged "Jornaes—2½ reis" on coarse wove paper, unperforated; we annex illustration.

2½ reis, brown.
2½ reis, black.

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Angra. —(IX, 151.) When the new series of Portuguese Colonies of annexed type were first announced, it was stated that they were to include the 500 and 1,000 reis stamps, the last three high values up to and including the 300 reis, are now announced, and the *American Journal of Philately* states that this completes the series, but does not state whether they have any special information that the 500 and 1,000 reis stamps originally announced are to be abandoned or not, the late values are as follows, perforated 13.

150 reis, red on rose.
200 " blue on blue.
300 " blue on buff.



Funchal. — (IX. 151.) Three more values of the series of the current type are announced, perforated 13.

150 reis, red on rose.
200 " blue on blue.
300 blue on buff.



Guinea. —(VIII, 411.) Our correspondent, Mr. C. A. Ribeiro, of Hong Kong, sent us the first specimen of the new 2½ reis stamp, same type as we illustrated for Cape Verde last month illustration annexed.

2½ reis, brown.



Horta. — (IX, 151.) Three more values of the series of the current type are announced, perforated 13.

150 reis, red on rose.
200 " blue on blue.
300 " blue on buff.



Macau. —(IX, 151.) A 2½ reis stamp, same type as we illustrated for Cape Verde last month has been issued for this Colony, illustration annexed.

2½ reis, brown.



Mozambique. —(IX, 127.) A 2½ reis stamp, same type as we illustrated for Cape Verde last month, has been issued for this Colony, illustration annexed.

The new provisionals were also announced, the 2½ reis is surcharged with the word "Jornaes" with 2½ reis at sides, and the 5 reis has the word "Provisorio" and the figure 5 at each side over the original value; they are surcharged on the 40 reis stamp in black.

2½ reis, on 40 reis brown, *black*.
5 reis, on 40 reis, brown, *black*.
2½ reis, brown.



Ponta Delgada. —(IX 151.) Three more values of the series of the current type are announced, perforated 13.

150 reis, red on rose.
200 reis, blue on blue.
300 reis, blue on buff.



St. Thomas and Prince Islands. —(IX, 39.) The 2½ reis stamp, same type as we illustrated last month for Cape Verde, has been issued for this Colony, illustration annexed.

2½ reis, brown.



Timor.—(IX, 64.) A 2½ reis stamp, same type as we illustrated last month for Cape Verde has been issued for this Colony, illustration annexed.

A provisional 30 reis is announced, surcharged "Timor-30" on the 300 reis orange of Macau.

2½ reis, brown.
30 reis, on 300 reis orange, *black*.

SALVADOR.—(IX, 64.) It was announced some time ago that there would be a series of four high value Salvador stamps; we have received a series of three, all commemorative of the Discovery of America by Columbus, illustrations of which we annex. The stamps are on white paper, perforated 12.

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It is very doubtful whether these were issued on account of the exigencies of the postal service of Salvador, or whether the memory Mr. Seebeck enjoys of the profits accruing from the 5 and 10 pesos of Bolivar, 1882, is responsible for them.

2 pesos, green.
5 " purple.
10 " orange.

SHANGHAI.—(X,52.) Mr. W. T. Gracey, of Foo Chow, China, writes us in regard to the ½ cent provisional surcharged on the 5 cent stamps that we have already chronicled, and states that he has found in looking over them the following varieties. While these may not be very important to the majority of American collectors, we publish the information that he gives:

1st Variety—With period after the Ct. standing for cents even with the bottom of the Ct. and surcharged on left half of stamp with straight bottom to the figure 2 in ½ and that on the right with curved bottom to the 2. as per 1st. variety on illustrated sheet enclosed.

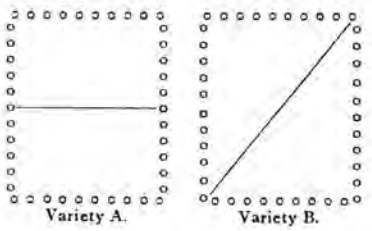
2nd Variety—Same as last with the exception that both figures 2 in ½ have straight bottoms.

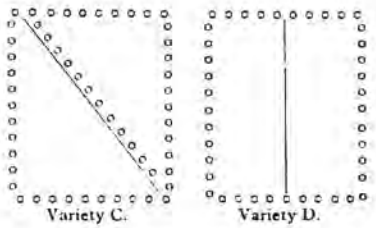
3rd Variety—Same as last with both figures 2 with straight bottoms.

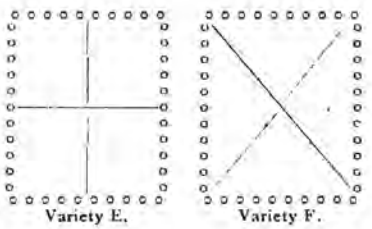
4th Variety—With period after Ct. standing for cents, about half way between the top and bottom of the Ct. like a hyphen and with the 2 on half of stamp to left with straight bottom and that to right with crooked.

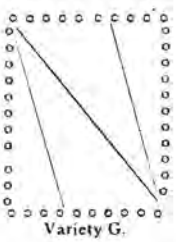
5th Variety—Same as last but with both 2 with straight bottoms.

The 2c. brown and 2c. green were also cut in half *not* surcharged and used postally, they were cut into halves and quarters like the varieties A, B, C, D, E, F, G. I have one of each variety on original envelope postmarked.


Variety A. Variety B.


Variety C. Variety D.


Variety E. Variety F.


Variety G.

We notice the following additional values of the Unpaid Letter Stamps of the issue that we have already illustrated. perforated 14, paper water-

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marked with Chinese characters; also two more values of the regular series already illustrated.

5 cents, light-blue and black.
10 cents, grass-green and black.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

1 cent, brown and black.
2 cents, blue and black.

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—(X, 19.) Mr. S. A. Klagsbrun, of Johannesburg, has advised us that the recent surcharge of 2½ pence on 1 shilling has been changed, so that it now appears in two lines on the stamp instead of one as formerly. We understand that the ½ penny on 2 pence olive chronicled recently as surcharged in *red*, also appears with the surcharge in *black*.

½ penny on 2 pence, olive, *black*.
2½ pence on 1 shilling, green, *black*.

TONGA.—(IX, 127.) It is said that the 1 penny stamps have been cut in two to use in making the 2½ pence rate, and that a 2½ pence provisional stamp is very apt to be issued.



TURKEY.—(VIII, 288.) The current Turkish stamps have been surcharged with a Turkish character and the letters "TAXE" in a curve below in black ink, for use as Unpaid Letter Stamps. Perforated.

2 paras rose, *black*.
1 piastre, blue, *black*.
2 piastres, yellow-brown, *black*

TURKS ISLANDS.—(IX, 151.) Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal* has heard from a correspondent in this island that owing to the exhaustion of the ½ penny stamp, 600 of the current 4 pence have been surcharged ½ penny in large type, with a bar obliterating the original value.

½ penny on 4 pence, gray, *black*.

ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

BARBADOS.—(IX, 128.) It is stated that the color of the stamp on the registration envelope is now gray instead of blue.

Registration Envelope.

2 pence, gray.

COLOMBIA.—(VII, 419.) A curious kind of Provisional wrapper came into our possession the other day on a paper that we regularly subscribe to published at Honda, Columbia. The paper is usually prepaid by the regular 1 centavo



Columbian stamp, but the issue of August 3d was marked "Pago-1 centavo M. Esteno P." ; upon this then appeared the regular cancellation and post-mark, as may be seen by the annexed cut. The next paper bore the stamp as usual, so that this probably supplied a temporary emergency, and should only be classed among the curiosities.

HONDURAS.—(VIII, 77.) Mr. N. F. Seebeck has sent us specimens of the new series of envelopes and wrappers



for Hondras, the stamps on both are of the same design, illustration annexed. We annex illustration of a new provisional surcharged "Cinco Centavos" in green below the stamp.

Envelopes.

5 centavos on 10 centavos green on canary.
5 centavos, blue on white.
10 centavos, brown on white.
20 centavos, red on white.
25 centavos, green on white.

Wrappers.

1 centavo, green on manila.
2 centavos, blue on manila.
5 centavos, red on manila.
10 centavos, brown on manila.

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MONTENEGRO.—(X, 53.) The new envelopes recently announced have also been treated to the same surcharge as the adhesives—note illustration.

5 novtch, red and *black* on cream.
7 novtch, violet and *black* on white.
10 novtch, blue and *black* on white.



SHANGHAI. — (X, 53.) We annex an illustration of the design of the envelope stamps chronicled last month and find that we omitted to mention the 2 cents wrapper.

Wrapper

2 cents, black and red, 281x103 mm. white laid.

ST. VINCENT. — Wrappers with a stamp of the usual color, type and five line inscription have been issued for this Colony.

½ penny, green on buff.
1 penny carmine on buff.

UNITED STATES.—(IX, 37.) Some of the Western Express Companies have altered the inscription on their envelopes in conformity with the present government series, in as much as they have added "Columbus Issue. 1492-1892," as may be seen by the annexed illustrations.



Both these labels are printed in blue on the regular U. S. 2 cents Columbian envelope.

POST CARDS.

BRAZIL.—(VIII, 61.) Mr. Jacob Nielsen, of Rio de Janeiro, states that the 80 reis Letter Card blue and carmine, has been changed by having the words "Carta Bilhete" in an ornamental label surcharged in black over the words "Bilhete Postale" which appears in red in the upper left hand corner of the card.

80 reis, blue and carmine, *black*.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.—It is reported that the German Postal Cards have been surcharged with new values for use in this territory.

3 pesas on 5 pfennig green, buff paper, *black*.
5 " on 10 " carmine " " "

HONDURAS.—(VIII, 301.) Mr. N. F. Seebeck has sent us specimens of the new series of postal cards for Honduras. The stamp on the upper right hand corner is the same design as the adhesive illustrated in this number. The cards on which they are printed are blue-green, the front of which is over printed by a design of laid work in color; it is blue on the 2 centavos values and pink on the 3 centavos values.

2 centavos, black and blue on blue-green.
2 centavos plus 2 centavos, black and blue on blue-green.
3 centavos, black and pink on blue-green.
3 centavos plus 3 centavos, black and pink on blue-green.

MONTENEGRO.—The following postal cards have been treated to the Jubilee surcharge in black.

2 novtch yellow and *black*, buff.
2x2 " yellow and *black*, buff F 1.
3 " green and *black*, blue-green.
3x3 " green and *black*, blue-green.
2 yellow and *black*, blue-green. (error)

PORTUGAL.—(VIII, 269.) There is a new 2P reis card, and the 10 reis brown has been surcharged "Valido 1893" diagonally on the stamp.

20 reis, gray-blue on buff.
10 reis, brown on buff, *black*.

REVENUES.

MEXICO.—(X, 54.) The following illustration represents a new type of *Contribucion Federal*, as illustrated by *Le Timbre Poste*, which gives the following colors, and states it is on white paper unperforated; we have not yet learned the color of the peso value.

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1 centavo, brown.
5 " "
25 " "
1 peso.



Tobaco Stamps.

L' Ami Des Timbres illustrates three new tobacco stamps, the first illustration annexed is considerably reduced in size. For domestic tobacco it comes as follows:

5 centavos, green.
10 " "
25 " "

For imported tobacco it comes:

5 centavos, brown.
10 " "
25 " "



The annexed type comes in green and brown, the weight and not the value being specified.

(20 centavos) green.
(40 centavos) brown.



This type, as above, only illustrates the weight of the tobacco on which it pays revenue and not the value. It also comes in two colors, one for domestic and the other for imported. Both these last types bear inscriptions above, which indicate the class of tobacco for which they are used.

(25 centavos) green.
(50 centavos) brown.

All the above tobacco stamps are printed in color on white paper, perforated 13.



Durango — Sr. Avalos has called our attention to the fact that the stamps of the annexed type, taken from our catalogue, which is classified as Puebla are incorrect as these stamps were issued by the State of Durango and used from 1869 to 1871. He also sends us the original stamps showing that there were two types, which we





here illustrate. They are both of the 1 centavo denomination, black on very thin white paper. Our catalogue also gives a ¼ and ½ centavo stamp, but as this information was taken from a European catalogue and as we have never seen these particular values, we do not know whether they exist in both types or not; the stamps are lithographed on very thin white unperforated.

1 centavo, black, type 1.
1 centavo, black, type 2

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This same correspondent sends us a set of Revenue stamps that have been in use from January 1st, to June 1st, 1893, but which have now been discontinued, as he states the Mexican Federal Government have prohibited the States from using stamps for internal tax; these stamps are poorly lithographed on wove white paper, the one illustrated is the type of the ¼ and ½c. and are for cigarettes, and the other series for municipal tax, and bear the same portrait but are different shape. We will illustrate same next month.

¼ centavo, rose (light and dark)
½ centavo, green (light and dark)
1 centavo, purple.
2 centavo, green.
5 centavo, carmine
10 centavo, blue.
25 centavo, coffee.
50 centavo orange.
1 peso, pink.
5 pesos, red.
10 pesos, green.
20 pesos, dark green.

Guerero. In a recent number of *Le Timbre Poste* it gives an entire series of the annexed type. Of which we have



heretofore only catalogued and chronicled the three lowest denominations; we now give the set complete, unperforated, on white wove paper:

¼ centavos, black.
½ centavos, bright rose.
1 centavos, purple.
10 centavos, green.
25 centavos, yellow.
1 peso, blue.
5 peso, orange.
10 peso, rose.

Morelos. A correspondent in Cuernavaca, State of Morelos, Mexico, has sent us a specimen of a 36 centavos value of the annexed type, of the issue of 1884. The color is blue and the denomination one that we had not heretofore seen. The same gentleman also sends us a list of the values of the same type of the issue of 1885, all of which are blue in color and unperforated. A complete list is annexed, the denominations prefixed with an asterisk being the only ones we had heard of and chronicled heretofore:



1884, 36 centavos
1885, 32 "
" 44 "
* " 50 "
" 56 "
" 62 "
" 68 "
" 75 "
* " 80 "
" 87 "
" 94 "
* " $1.00.
" $1 25.
* " 1.50.
" 1.75.
" 2.00.
" 2 50.
* " 3 00.
" 4 00.
" 5 00.
" 6.00.
" 7.00.
" 8.00.
" 10.00.

We have also received a specimen of the Military Tax Stamp of the annexed type, pin perforations.



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Priced Catalogue and the Value of Stamps.

By CRAWFORD.

What determines the value of stamps as objects of curiosity to the collector?

The factors which enter into this problem are so many and so difficult of definite apprehension that one cannot take upon himself a greater task than that of deciding the worth of any particular stamp. Where one deals with goods which every one wants like dry goods and groceries of staple kinds and the law of supply and demand is the main factor, one can settle the question of value with comparative ease.

When however, the value of stamps is considered we find not only supply and demand but the question of the extent to which supplies are and will be retained by those possessing quantities of certain stamps, and above all the likes and dislikes of the collectors of the country for which the prices are to be established.

It is obvious, for instance, that values of watermarked stamps dependent upon the watermarks for rarity are less in this country, where comparatively few care for them, than in countries across the sea where collectors have been wont for many years to examine stamps for watermarks and to consider this a main factor in determing value.

American dealer's catalogues have never gone into the minutial of varieties of stamps as have those of the old world. This has probably been on the ground, undoubtedly well teken, that the American stamp collecting public was not of a class to care so much for little difference as is the same fraternity across the sea.

Catalogues must not go very far ahead of the public demand, else they will surely be rejected for the simpler publications of less progressive dealers.

Advances have been considerable of late years in catalogues published. Introduction of watermarks has been followed by varieties of perforation and of shade to some extent.

By these means the collectors of this country have been educated to the point where there is a considerable demand for a complete catalogue which shall contain a full list of varieties and minor differences together with prices which shall approximate as nearly as possible the value of the stamps in this country.

More changes of advantage to the collector have been made up to the present time in cataloging varieties than in pricing them. No dealer's catalogue that is published at the present time is a fair measure of value of the stamps listed.

It is a mistake to expect a firm to publish such a catalogue. The prices must of necessity in order to be worth anything to the publisher and his patron be those at which the dealer is willing to sell the varieties of stamps catalogued.

The objection is not valid to any dealer's catalogue and price list that he does not price stamps according to their value.

He has a perfect right to offer stamps for sale at any price that he pleases.

The objection to such price list is valid when it is asserted that a dealer publishes prices of certain stamps far below their value and will not sell them at the price he names, if the assertion be true.

This assertion can be made and easily supported in relation to many dealer's catalogues. Stamps of certain varieties

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have remained for years in catalogues at prices at which the publishers refuse to sell well knowing them to be worth several times the price stated. Why should stamps be thus priced? Ask one of these dealers or perhaps better think out the answer yourself. A publishing dealer once asked concerning this matter, by the writter, replied that a certain competitor who thus priced stamps did it because he wanted to buy them low, but that he himself could not raise his prices for fear collectors would think them high in relation to this competitor.

Whether this answer be accepted as wholly true or not probably the answer to the question why stamps are thus incorrectly priced will be arrived at without difficulty that in some way it is the result of human greed.

An American Standard Catalogue is projected. This will contain a much greater number of varieties than collectors are wont to find in dealer's catalogues published in this country.

The question of the success of this catalogue depends largely upon the prices which are adopted. Will they be more nearly a measure of value than dealer's lists have heretofore given us? Will the method of preparing and from year to year revising the book eliminate sufficiently the element of greed of gain from its pages so that collectors will obtain and retain confidence in its values?

We trust that such will be the result of its publications, and in that event it will certainly be adopted by all progressive dealers and become the American standard of value for all collectors.

TAKING PHILATELY TOO SERIOUSLY.

BY C. E. SEVERN.

An observing foreign gentleman travelling in the United States, remarked that Americans took their pleasure too seriously. To illustrate the amiable stricture passed upon us, this clever person submitted examples of how the average American indulged in pleasure; how he made it apparently, strictly a matter of business.

Oftentimes, one encounters a philatelist who typifies a class of collectors of no inconsiderable number and upon studying him, the person of reflective tendency can not help but ask, whether he does not take philately too seriously? It is unanimously admitted that philately, regarded as either a science or a hobby, is followed for the pleasure that results from the pursuit; therefore, such a representative as the one alluded to, lays himself open to our friend's gentle impeachmens of taking pleasure too seriously.

Such collectors as those to whom reference is made, are oftenest individuals of mature years, who are of standing in business, social and intellectual circles. When the philatelic vista was first opened to their eyes, they stood spell-bound with delight, at discovering the pleasurable possibilities of stamp collecting. They immediately became smitten with the fascinations of philately, and began collecting with intense ardor; expending large amounts of money for stamps; giving time to their collections which rightfully belonged to business; in fact, being seemingly bound body and soul, in their stamp collections. But the most violent storms are of shortest duration. The proxysms of joy or of pain which are the most severe, are the soonest passed.

So it appears to be with this sort of collector; while they have the stamp collecting enthusiasm, it is of the most pronounced and virulent type, but in many instances a short time suffices for it to run its course.

First, the interest abates perceptibly; then it becomes remittent and finally, dies never to be born again. The un-

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natural violence of the attack is often fatal to the continuance of any liking for philatelia after the first frenzy is over. It exemplifies the truth of the line, "Most pleasures like flowers when gathered die."

The great *desideratum* that is lacking in most pleasures is permanence ; nearly all pleasure is but transitory, and it is the universal lament that so few pleasures should be lasting.

It is told of a great monarch who upon being asked by a courtier, in the midst of a splendid festival, what more was wanting, replied "permanence." Stamp collecting rises triumphant inasmuch as the pleasure to be derived from it is not only enduring but often increasing with the passing years. When the collector gathers stamps with reasonable enthusiasm, the enjoyment obtained will be a sustained one; only when the enthusiasm is abused by the excess of its own violence, does the pleasure become passing and short lived. Regarded judiciously, treated considerately, philately is unexcelled in its proclivities for granting enjoyment.

Collecting in a rational manner is more in keeping with continued pleasure than collecting in a manner unnatural in its intensity.

The pleasures that a man indulges in are an infallible index, usually, for the judgment of his mental and moral constitution ; and further, the manner in which he takes them, manifests the size of his sense. It is meet therefore, that one should not think it necessary to abstract all the pleasure in a few months ; let your companionship with philately extend over the period of years.

It will be found that the frenzied pleasure of a day cannot be compared with the calm enjoyment of weeks. The question of a person's temperament has much to do with the way in which he embraces philately. Those of ardent tendencies should endeavor to restrain themselves somewhat when first realizing how congenial a pleasure collecting postage stamps will prove to be and not overdo the matter. Doing so will redound to your own good in the long run and also to the benefit of philately.

NEW POST CARDS.

The United States Government has awarded Messrs. Woolworth & Graham of New York City, the contract for furnishing the Postal Department with all the postal cards that will be used in this country for the next four years. The contract begins on October 1 next, and between that time and October 1, 1897, the contractors expect to furnish Uncle Sam with at least 2,500,000,000 postal cards- This is a number of such magnitude that the mind fails to perfectly comprehend it.

Reduced to other terms, it means enough postals to furnish every man, woman and child in the country with thirty-eight each. It means so many postal cards that if they were laid end to end, they would reach around the earth more than eight times.

In the printing of these cards twenty tons of ink will be used and a carload of paper boxes and a carload of lumber to pack up the cards that are sent out every month from the factory. One hundred dollars a month is spent for perhaps the smallest item of detail in connection with the putting out of the cards. This is what the paper bands cost which inclose every bunch of twenty-five cards.

The card is to be 2½ by 5½ inches, which will be the only size manufactured after October 1. It will be made from a new steel plate furnished by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington. The front will bear a likeness of Thomas Jefferson.

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TO STAMP DEALERS.

This is to remind you of the circular and blank contract sent you a few days ago. Attend to it at once if you have neglected it until this time.

A 35,000 sample copy edition of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* goes out at an early date, and you should not miss the first big edition of the season.

All transient advertisers will be excluded from this big edition, only the advertisements of those with annual contracts will be inserted.

A sample copy of this Journal is sent to each of the dealers to whom we mailed special contract offer and circular, and we hope to have a reply from all who have not yet answered.

Remember in considering the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA that it has a larger foreign circulation than any stamp paper published.

PAST DUE ACCOUNTS FOR SALE.

The following accounts are hereby publicly advertised for sale for the good of the trade:

Anheisser, J. H., Dusseldorf, Germany	$ 50 77
Bishop, W. F., LaGrange, Ill	18 57
Crockett, D. B., Newark, N. J.	6 50
Daehn, Hugo, Hamburg	77 55
Darling, H. B., alias Model Stamp Co., Valparaiso, Ind., now of LaPorte, Ind.	32 00
Dodge & Hesseler, Cleveland, O.	8 67
Dwork, A. V., Geneva, Neb.	5 00
Foster, Forman A., Georgetown, Br. Guiana	16 59
Fraser, Dr. C. E., Rome, N. Y.	58 00
Gurnsey, H. H., New Haven, Conn.	47 15
Haginstein & Schereschewsky, Paris, France	48 80
Harrison & Son, London	15 60
Higginson, D. T., Chicago, Ill.	2 20
Hoosier Stamp Co, Indianapolis, Ind.	3 50
Lundy, F. G. C., London, Eng.	6 85
Luther, E. S., Albany, N. Y.	3 41
Novelty Stamp Co., Chicago, Ill.	4 20
Ross, B. S., Chicago, Ill.	10 83
Rice, C. B, Oswego, N. Y.	17 06
Schrieber & Co, Wm, Cape Town, South Africa (£7 35h 13d)	35 00
Stohmann, Richard, Loschwitz, Germany	17 00
Story, B. F., Springfield, Mass.	7 50
Treat, W. B., Painsville, O	7 05
Union Stamp Co., Trenton, N. J.	10 95
Wiebe, E. H., Auenos Ayres, Argentine	103 74
Wilber & Co., A. B., White Gravel, Pa.	13 50
Wilby, Wilson, Weston, Ont.	5 00
Weisz, A., Budapesth, Austria	75 03

Several accounts having been paid are omitted since this list was first published. We should be glad to hear from other parties having accounts against the same parties, with a view of taking joint action in some cases.

TO PHILATELIC WRITERS.

We solicit philatelic articles and will pay cash for all that are used. Stamps for return of manuscript must be sent in all cases.

APPLICATION BLANKS A. P. A.

We include a blank form of application in this number for membership in the American Philatelic Association which we hope every reader will use. *It will not appear again.*

U. S. A Fine Start for a Collection of U. S. Stamps.
PACKET NO. 5.—Price $7.50.

Contains 100 varieties of United States stamps, and one of Mekeel's handsome new albums for U. S. stamps and envelopes. The best packet of the kind ever offered, and can be purchased to advantage by ANY collector. It contains stamps from issues of 1851, 1857, 1861, 1868 and 1869, 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 12 and 15c; 1872, 12c, and the 30 and 90c values of the three latest issues; Stamps from the Departments of Agriculture, Interior, Justice, Navy, Post Office, State, Treasury and War; 10c, green Registration, officially sealed and a number of SCARCE envelopes.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.
1007-1011 Locust Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

SPECIAL BARGAINS AND ALL UNUSED NEW ISSUES FOR THIS MONTH ONLY.

All Unused unless otherwise Stated.

Cuba 1892, 20c blue	2s. od.	
Ecuador 1892, 1c used	1d.	3d.
" " 2c "	2d.	10d.
" " 5c "	1d.	3d.
" " 10c "	1d.	4d.
" " 20c "	3d.	1s. 8d.
" " 50c "	7d	
" " $1 "	1s.	
" " $5 "	4s. 6d.	
Fiji 5d. on 4d	5s. od.	
" 5d. on 6d	3s. 6d.	
" 2½d. on 2d	4s. 6d.	
" 1½d. on 1d	5s. od.	
France, 1871, used 10c	6d.	4s. 2d.
French Levant, 20 piastres	6s. od.	
Austrian Levant, 10 piastres	3s. od.	
" " 20 "	6s. od.	
Diego Suarez surch per set of 10, 10s.	od.	
Fr. Guyana, 5c on 15c	1s. 6d.	
Obock, unpaid 15, 20, 30, 40, 60c, 7s.	6d	
St. Pierre, *set of 18*	2s. od.	
Cavalle, 5c	1d.	
Cavalle, 2 pias	9d.	
Dedeagh, 5c	1d.	

ALL POSTAGE EXTRA.

WM. BROWN, Villette, Salisbury, Eng.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Stamps of Switzerland.--1843-1854.

HANDY EDITION
64 pp.,
25c. post free.

By FREIHERR C. VON GIRSEWALD, fully illustrated with enlarged designs.

There are no stamps so puzzling to the collector as the early Swiss; this little work will enable a novice to distinguish the genuine from the counterfeit. It is a most valuable little book and will repay its cost many times.

List of Prices Realized at De Coppet Sale.

REFERENCE LIST
16 pp.,
25c. post free.

This valuable reference list gives the prices realized on all the principle lots in the sale, often giving the name of the purchaser and other memoranda. It gives prices on some of the American rarities not quoted in any catalogue, and it will be found to be a most valuable guide to present values.

The Postage Stamps of the United States. (*up to date.*)

CLOTH BOUND,
320 pp.,
$1.50 post free.

By JOHN K. TIFFANY, President of the American Philatelic Association, the well known authority on U. S. stamps.

This work originally published in 1887 has been revised and brought up to date with new chapters and notes and now contains 320 pages. It is supplied in cloth and gilt only.

"A work every American collector should possess."

"There is no one who is so well able to write the history of these stamps as Mr. John K. Tiffany. * * * Those who are interested, inasmuch as can be known of these stamps, will do well to study this work, and we can confidently promise them that they will be fully repaid."—*The Philatelic Record* (London.)

"It is a book no collector should be without."—*The Western Philatelist.*

"Every stamp collector who has not a copy of this history should get one."—*The Philatelic Gazette.*

"It is a very handsomely bound book, and contains about all information that is to be found on the subject. It should be in the hands of every collector, as positively it is invaluable."—*The Stamp.*

"We cheerfully commend this monograph to the thousands of intelligent readers all over the globe, who will soon be turning its leaves in the bureaus and salons of the jurist, the scholar, the scientist, the litterateur, and the merchant. And we trust, ere long, to see it reach many editions, as it so richly deserves."—R. S. Hatcher, in the *Western Philatelist.*

Order of the publishers.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP AND PUBLISHING CO.

1007-11 Locust Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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STAMP DEALERS DIRECTORY

Terms for a 3 line advertisement in this column, **$6.00** for 12 insertions, payable semi-annually in advance.
One extra line $2.00

ACKLAND Wm. P. O. Box 340, Melbourne, Australia. Dealer in Australian and foreign stamps. Wholesale exchange desired. Send parcel or offers. (111)

AUSTRALIAN STAMP CO., L'd. L. P. O. Box 203, Adelaide, S. A. Wholesale and retail exchange. Correspondence wanted everywhere. (110)

BATCHELDER POSTAGE STAMP CO.—Peoria, Ill. List free. Agents wanted at 50 % commission. Foreign correspondence and consignments desired. (108)

BATTLIWALLA N. D. & CO.—488 Abdul Rehman St., Bombay. Illustrated wholesale price list, 12c. post free. Largest firm in India. (108)

BEST STAMP CO.—Montclair, N. J. Fine approval sheets at 50 % discount. U. S. and rarities in stock. We buy and exchange. Reference required. (107)

BOGERT & DURBIN CO. 722 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Wholesale and retail. Send for sample copy of *The Philatelic Monthly and World*. (105)

BOSTON STAMP CO.—P. O. Box 1226, Boston, Mass. Approval sheets our specialty. Send reference. (113)

BRADT, S. B.—Brookline Park, Ill. Postage stamps bought, sold and exchanged. Special attention given to approval trade. (108)

BRICKER H. A.—Bellevue, Pa. U. S. stamps; 60 varieties, 27 cents: 100 varieties 75 cents. (105)

BRINKMAN F. H. Amsterdam, Holland, stamp dealer established 1860. Buy, sell or exchange. Ask for my price list. (116)

DUNNING A. W—Stamps on approval at 25 and 50 % discount. Agents wanted. Reference indispensible. No cards noticed. Address Drawer 962, Los Angeles, Cal. (116)

EDWARDS PEEKE & CO.—2728 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill. Established 1868. Choice approval sheets to responsible parties. (114)

FLETCHER WM. A. & CO.—43 E. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill. Fine line of stamps on approval. Price list free. (105)

GILLMAYR Edgar.—478 Casilla, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, Specialty in Argentine and Centennial stamps, etc. (113)

HOLTON E. A.—8 Summer St., Boston, Mass. Rare U. S. and foreign Stamps. Established 1861. (105)

J. W. SCOTT COMPANY, LIMITED.—163 Fulton Street, New York City. Stamps, Coins and Curiosities. (114)

LANG E. G.—80 Cypress St., Rochester, N. Y. Honest agents wanted to sell stamps at 50 % commission. Splendid varieties. (108)

MADUENO MARQUEZ & CO.,—box 27 Arequipa, Peru. Supplies Peru, Bolivia and Chili stamps with 75 % discount from Scott's catalogue. Wholesale and retail list free. (114)

MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO., C. H. —1007, 1009, 1011 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo. Wholesale and Retail Stamp Dealers and Publishers.

MICHIGAN STAMP CO.—616 S. West St., Kalamazoo, Mich. Fine approval sheets at 33⅓ to 50 per cent commission. (108)

NEW MEXICO STAMP CO.—Vaud, via Eddy, N. M. Approval sheets. Agents wanted. Wish to receive cash or exchange offers. Special: Swiss Stamps. (108)

NICKLAS & MESSER—1015 and 1117 W. Balto Street, Baltimore, M.d. Approval sheets a specialty. (115)

PARLOR CITY STAMP CO.—160 Chapin St., Binghamton, N. Y. U. S. first issue postal card to applicants. Extraordinary premiums. (107)

REUSCHEL G.—Hartford, Conn. Wholesale and retail dealer in stamps of all kinds. Price list free. (105)

RIBEIRO C. A., No. 2 Malacca St. Singapore, Straits Settlements. Wholesale and Retail Dealer, Asiatic stamps a specialty. Wholesale and exchange lists sent free on application. (116)

ROTHFUCHS C. F.—359½ Penn Avenue, Washington, D.C. U. S. and foreign stamps. Wholesale and retail. (107)

SCOTT STAMP AND COIN CO., L'D.—12 E. Twenty-third street, New York City. Largest firm in these lines in the world. (107)

SOUTHERN STAMP & PUB. CO.—Charleston, S. C. Price list and copy of the *Southern Philatelist* free. (105)

STANDARD STAMP CO.—925 La Salle St., St. Louis, Mo. Approval sheets. at 50 % discount. New 70 pp. illustrated catalogue, free. (108)

THE PHILATELIC ERA 502 Congress St., Portland, Me. A semi-monthly published by a collector. 50 cents per year. Send for a free sample. (107)

VINCENT F. P.—Lock Box 55, Chatham, N. Y. Stamps bought and sold. Send lists and offers. Consignments solicited. Established 1880. (116)

WOLSIEFFER P. M.—75 State St., Chicago, Ill. Stamps bought and sold. Albums, hinges, catalogues, etc. A full line of sheet music. (107)

WOODWARD A. T.—P. O. Box 17, Yokohama, Japan. Wholesale Japanese stamps. Correspondence solicited. Send postal for price list, free. (116)

ASIATIC STAMPS!

Wholesale Price List published every quarter. Will be sent free to dealers *only* on application. Exchange Lists of Foreign, Colonial and Asiatic Stamps sent gratis on application.

Approval Sheets sent on receipt of satisfactory reference. Discount of 25 per cent. allowed for Cash.

Open to purchase for Cash, Asiatic Stamps. Good price given for rarities, errors and surcharges.

Correspondence solicited with Collectors and Dealers.

AGENTS WANTED!

C. A. RIBEIRO,

NO. 2 MALACCA STREET,

(ok 105) **Singapore Straits Settlement.**

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EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

This department having received such liberal patronage from collectors, we are obliged to use smaller type, and hereafter it will appear in agate. Those sending in copy for this department will please be careful that it is written plainly, especially the name and address: unless this request is observed, we shall not be responsible for errors that may occur as a result.

TERMS—Two cents per word for each insertion.

No advertisement received for less than 50 cents or any consisting of more than 100 words.

Remittance must be made in advance, and no display will be allowed, all being set up in solid agate.

New York, 5c, black, 1845, wanted for cash or good exchange. C. H. Mekeel, 1007, 1009 and 1011 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo.

Wholesale or Retail. *U. S. entire Envelopes, 4, 5, 10 and 90 cents; will exchange for desirable stock. Write for offers and complete list. L. V. LINDSEY, Greene, N. Y.

WANT TO BUY STAMPS. Foreign and U. S., in any quantities, entire Collections, Dealers' Stocks, Highest Cash Prices Paid. WILLIAM HIRSCH, 507 East 83d Str., New York City.

CORRESPONDENTS WANTED, for exchange of approval sheets priced according to Scott's 53rd and 54th, or Gibbons 1893. (9th) Catalogue. Henry A. Pocklington, Box 137, G. P. O., Sydney, N. S. W. (106)

For every 100 stamps of your country well assorted I will return 100 U. S. stamps from 25 to 40 varieties according to quality sent, common American stamps out of issue for exchange. J. Cnoplus, Jr., Santa Rosa, California.

Will exchange a $25.00 Eastman Kodak, No. 1, for good United States stamps. Send a list of what you have, or submit the stamps themselves to us. C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co., 1007-1011 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo.

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200 Varieties of Foreign Stamps, used and unused, from all quarters of the globe, only 75 cents (postal note); catalogues over $3.00. Choice Stamps on Approval, reference required. 33⅓ per cent. commission. KAW STAMP CO., Kansas City, Kansas. [105]

Excellent Sheets on approval, 50 per cent. commission, 100 varieties 9 cents, 50 varieties U. S. 25 cents. 20 page list free. Collectors Best Stamp Hinges, best and cheapest made; 10 cents per 1000. Special rate to dealers. Established 1885. B. L. DREW, Cambridge, Mass.

The American collector who will send me 70 stamps of their country, no revenue or official stamps, will receive post paid 100 different French stamps, many of which are quite rare. Letters to be registered. This offer is good for six months. M. ROUSSELT, Sannois, S. & O. France.

Double catalogue value in Foreign Postage Stamps from our approval sheets (Scott's 53rd edition) for used U. S. postage stamps in good condition cataloging 5c each or over. Full FACE value for all Columbians over 5c., except 10c. ROYAL EXCHANGE STAMP CO., Winona, Minn.

LIST OF PRICES REALIZED

On the Principal Lots in the

DeCOPPET AUCTION SALE.

This is very valuable as a work of reference for the values of American stamps. 16 pp pamphlet 25 cents post free.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.

1007-11 LOCUST ST.

ST. LOUIS, MO. - U. S. A.

BRIEFS.

These are the advertisements that pay.
RATES—15 cents per agate line for each insertion.

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40 Per Cent. com. allowed on all sales from my sheets. A. B. ORNWID, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. (ok 105).

WANT TO BUY Good U. S. especially Columbus issue and good U. S. Revenues. **L. V. LINDSEY, Green, N. Y.** [ok 105.]

EXCHANGE. Whoever sends me 100 to 300 Columbus stamps will get in return the same amount of old German stamps. [ok 106.]
P. SOOST, at Lauenburg, Pomm. (Germany).

AGENTS Desiring quick sales and large profits, send for my approval sheets at 33⅓ to 50 per cent. commission and receive a fine Egypt stamp FREE. **M. C. SPEARS, Box 432, Dallas, Texas.** [ok 105.]

STANDARD STAMP CO., H. Flachskamm, manager, 925 LaSalle Street, St. Louis, Mo. Fine approval sheets at 50% discount or commission. Agents wanted. New 72-p. illustrated catalogue free. (tfn)

BARGAINS. 500 Stamps—Tobago, 1½d on 4d, 1892, to be sold. Price, 75c. each (Scott's price, $1.50). Of the 3,000 issued, two-thirds at least are in the hands of local collectors. Take advantage of this offer now. It may never again appear. (105)
Address G. T. MCDOUGALL, Market Square, Tobago, W. I.

U. S. I can supply **ANY** U. S. adhesive (except $5.00 State and 3 cent scarlet), either used or new, at market rates.
Full set Hawaiin Provisionals—21 varieties, all unused—Price $25.00 *net*. **A. W. DUNNING,**
P. O. Drawer 961. Los Angeles, Cal., U. S. A. (105)



50 PER CENT COMMISSION from our approval sheets.

AGENTS WANTED.
VALUABLE PREMIUMS.

New 72 page illustrated catalogue FREE. It will pay you to give us a Trial. Good stamps bought in any quantity. Address [tfn]

STANDARD STAMP CO.,
H. FLACHSKAMM, Mgr. 925 LaSalle St., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED!

$5.00 and $10.00 State, unused, in perfect condition.

C. WITT, 304 East 86th St.,

[ok 105.] **NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.**

MEXICO 1879 The set of 1c, 2c, 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c, 85c and 100c A GREAT BARGAIN.



Post free for 75 cents.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.,

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A GIFT

of 10 varieties Japanese stamps ought to be sufficient inducement for you to write for my sheets at 40%.—All I ask is a 2c. stamp. My list of what I pay for Columbian stamps sent for stamp. (ok 105)

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33⅓ to 50%,
to sell from my choice approval sheets.

VERY LARGE VARIETY!

Send for price list of sets, packets, albums, etc.

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ST. LOUIS, MO.





COLOMBIAN PROVISIONAL

1889

The 20 centavos is catalogued at $1.50, and the 10 centavos pink at $1.00. We offer a few of each at HALF PRICE.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.,
1007-1011 Locust Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

G. B. CALMAN,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN (tfn)

POSTAGE STAMPS,

299 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

New List sent on application to Dealers only.



Cuts for Illustrating If you are in need of stamp cuts for illustrating price lists or catalogues, send us $1.00 and we will send you 8 cuts. They must be left to our selection, unless cuts of SPECIAL stamps are desired, under which circumstances they will be made to order at the price of 25 cents each. This is an offer that is seldom made, and you should take advantage of it. Post free in United States only.

New WHOLESALE LIST OF STAMPS sent free upon application. C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO., 1007-1011 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.



SALVADOR 1892.

This beautiful set issued to commemorate the discovery of America by Columbus. Ten varieties. 50 cents post free.

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1007-11 Locust St., ST. LOUIS, Mo.

Wm. v. d. Wettern, Jr.,

Wholesale Dealer in

POSTAGE STAMPS

411 W. Saratoga Street,
BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

Price Lists sent free on application to dealers only.

WANTED, and in any quantity: South and Central American, West Indies, Asiatic, African and Australian, for which I will pay the highest cash price. tfn.

$60.00 PERIODICAL

A FINE COPY, UNUSED,

FOR SALE.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.,
1007-1011 Locust Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

WANTED! Scott Stamp & Coin Co.'s Postage and Revenue catalogues of the following editions in good order for binding. 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 45th, 46th, 47th, 49th, 50th.

Must be whole, clean and entire. One of each number as above wanted, for which a REASONABLE CASH PRICE will be paid. Address:

A. W. DUNNING,
[105] P. O. Drawer, 962, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

NORDISK TRIMAERKEBLAD

is the greatest philatelic journal in Scandinavia.

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is the cheapest philatelic journal in Scandinavia.

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is the only philatelic journal issued in Norwegian-Danish language.

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Appears the 30th of every month. Subscription 75c. a year. Sample copy on application, post-free.

G. O. ULLEBERG. - - - Editor.
Christiana, Norway. (tfn)

I PAY CASH

For all of the better class of United States Stamps, also **FOR COLLECTIONS** of the stamps of all countries.

Correspondence desired with parties having any of the above for sale.

Sheets of desirable stamps sent on approval to responsible collectors only.

CHARLES BEAMISH,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

P. O. BOX 1306.

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JOIN THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION!

It is a national organization incorporated under the laws of West Virginia, whose object is to promote the interests of philately and stamp collectors in America.

Every collector should encourage this Association by helping to increase its membership.

A share of stock only costs **$1.00,** the dues thereafter are only **$1.00 per year.**

Fill out the following blanks and send to **C. H. MEKEEL, 1009 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.,** with $1.00 and he will see that you are properly started toward a membership.

Secretary of the A. P. A.

I hereby apply for membership to the

AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION,

and hand you herewith $1.00 for my stock certificate in case my application is accepted. My age is_____years.

_____

REFERENCE OF TWO MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION:

_____

_____

Many of our readers will be unable to get the names of two members of the Association. **WE** will supply these names, provided, the name of a responsible business man of your own town is given us as reference.

REFERENCE:

_____

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READ THE OTHER SIDE!

A FEW REASONS WHY!

You should become a member of the A. P. A.

BECAUSE,

It has an Exchange Department.
It has a Loan Library of Philatelic Literature.
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Even if you can avail yourself of none of these things, you should support an organization whose object is to promote the general interests of Philately.

Fill out the blank on the other side and mail with $1.00 to

C. H. MEKEEL,
1009 Locust St.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Foreign as well as American Collectors

SHOULD JOIN THE A. P. A.

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U. S. PERIODICAL STAMPS.

			Price for Unused.	Price for Used.
1875,	2c.,	black	$0 08	$0 08
"	3c.,	"	55	85
"	4c.,	"	15	15
"	6c.,	"	15	15
"	8c.,	"	40	40
"	9c.,	"	5 00	....
"	10c.,	"	20	15
"	12c.,	carmine	50	30
"	24c.,	"	50	40
"	48c.,	"	75	....
"	60c.,	"	90	....
"	96c.,	"	1 75	....
1885,	1c.,	black	10	50

Canceled with three rows of perforations:

			Unused.
1875,	$1 92,	brown	$1 75
"	3 00,	scarlet	2 00
"	9 00,	orange	3 00
"	12 00,	green	5 00

Postage extra on orders under 50 cents.

Unused stamps are not accepted in payment.

Remittances should be made by Bills, Postal Notes or P. O. Money Order.

Thirty-two page price list of single U. S. and Foreign stamps sent to any address for 12 cents, which amount can be deducted with the first order to the value of one dollar.

C. F. ROTHFUCHS,

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(tfn)

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.,

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THE

STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP

CATALOGUE.

FIFTY-FOURTH EDITION

Will be ready on or about November 1st.

It will contain all varieties of perforation and a complete list of postal cards with illustrations.

It will be published in two sizes: 1st, the standard octavo size, and; 2nd, a smaller size suitable for carrying around in the pocket.

It will contain **600** pages and nearly **5000** engravings.

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This Means Something!

CHICAGO, September 4, 1893.

C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co., St. Louis.

GENTLEMEN:—For the third time this year I write you for one of your GEM STOCKS, $17.90, which you will please send as soon as possible. Yours truly, EDGAR W. HERBST,
725 Sedgwick Street, Chicago, Ill.

Hundreds of these stocks have been sold, and *we have yet to hear of the first case of dissatisfaction.* We keep them ready for delivery and they can be shipped per return mail. It is just the thing for any one who is starting to deal or wishes to secure duplicates to exchange for stamps to add to his collection. Handsome profits have been made by some of its purchasers, and if space would permit we would reproduce letters *written in commendation of this stock.*

We are heavy importers of stamps in large quantities, and it is only in this way that we are able to offer such bargains. Other dealers are imitating this style of offer, and we understand that some of *their* lots have *not given satisfaction.* *WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION OR MONEY REFUNDED.*

OF WHAT IT CONSISTS:

Is the most complete stock of stamps ever offered. Contains—

1,000	South, Central American and Mexican.
1,000	British Colonials, well assorted.
2,000	European, finely assorted.
500	varieties from "all four corners."
750	obsolete issue U. S., Departments, etc.
300	well assorted Mexican Revenues.
600	stamps to sell at 1 cent.
300	stamps to sell at 2 cents.
300	stamps to sell at 3 cents.
75	stamps to sell at 5 cents.
20	stamps to sell at 8 cents.
10	stamps to sell at 10 cents.
10	stamps to sell at 15 cents.
10	stamps to sell at 25 cents.
10	stamps to sell at 50 cents.
6,885	

TO THIS WE ADD

250 blank approval sheets with your name printed at top and ¼-inch advertisemgnt in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* for 8 weeks.

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C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co.

1007–1011 Locust St., **St. Louis, Mo.**

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A * MEXICAN * COLLECTION!

WE have for sale a collection of Mexican Stamps neatly hinged in a new Mexican Album (full seal leather binding) containing **546** varieties, including postage, officials, provisionals, envelopes and revenues. . . . . .



IT CONTAINS

The 1856 issue ½ to 8r, complete; also many of the scarce high values of 1861, 1862, 1864, 1868, 1872, including the 50 and 100 centavos, used, without *moire* on back; 1874, 1879, 1882, including the 50c yellow and 100c orange, and other high values, *used;* 1884, including the 1c, 4c, 10c unperforated, and the 1c blue error, in color of the peso values; 1885, varieties on laid paper; 1886, 1888, rare varieties of ruling and perforation; several Guadalajaras, including used specimen on original letter; also a Cuernavaca provisional (cut round), authenticated by a written guarantee. Varieties of envelopes, also cut provisionals on original cover.

THE Revenues contain a **CHOICE** lot, including some of almost all issues of Contribucion Federal, Renta Interior, Documentos y Libros and Aduanas, from ¼ centavo to 1000 pesos. There are also a number of scarce State Revenues, including Moreles, Puebla, Durango and Cuernavaca. . . . . .

The entire collection of 546 varieties catalogues with the album over $235.00, and it will be sold for **$90.00,** a *bargain* on which even a speculator can double or treble his money in a short time. The collection will be sold with the privilege of return if not found satisfactory upon examination.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.

1007-1011 LOCUST STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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1,000 VARIETIES FOR $10.16

EXTRA POSTAGE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

This is absolutely the best packet ever offered stamp collectors, and merits your attention. We have been selling **No. 15** long enough to establish a reputation for it, and $10.16 invested in this way, will never be regretted.

Orders filled by return mail, as we always keep a supply made up, so that there will be **no delay** in furnishing the **BEST BARGAIN ON EARTH** for a collector with less than 3,000 varieties in his collection, or for small dealers.

WHAT IT CONTAINS:

Argentine, high value; Bolivar, 1891; British Guiana provisionals; Confederate States, Costa Rica officials; Ecuador revenues, used postally; Mexico, over fifty varieties, including some rare; Nicaragua general issue and officials, 1890, 1c to 10 pesos, Paraguay, Samoa; Travancore; Tolima, Shanghai, India provisional; Salvador, Straits Settlements Prov., Hayti, provisional and new issue; U. S., 1851, 1861, 1869, 1870, 1872, 1888, and Agriculture, Navy, Treasury, Interior, War, Dues, etc. **In addition to all this we give with each packet an album worth $1.50, or a credit of this amount on any of our Albums. Every fifth purchaser is presented with a New York 5c. 1845, free,** or some other stamp or stamps of equal catalogue value (i. e., $5.00).

NEARLY FIVE HUNDRED SOLD.

We have printed, at various times, a complete list of the purchasers, but our space being limited, only the last forty are given here.

The names preceded by heavy-faced numbers are of those who received the New York 5c or equivalent:

459	Name withheld by request.	
460	Joe Fitzgerald,	Chicago, Ill.
461	Rev Demetrius,	Collegeville, Minn.
462	J. C. Lightfoot, Jr.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
463	Wm. Witt,	Cincinnati, O.
464	M. D. Lathrope	Carbondale, Pa.
465	F. H. Rogers,	Woburn, Mass.
466	E. L. Bemen,	St. Louis, Mo.
467	A. B. Aubrey,	Meriden, Conn.
468	Enos Paullin,	Bridgetown, N. J.
469	Marcus Hook,	Jacksonville, Ill.
470	W. F. Cowell,	Clyde, Kas.
471	R. Miot,	Hayti.
472	G. M. Dutcher,	Oswego, N. Y.
473	Allen Logan,	Kansas City, Mo.
474	A. R. Drake,	Philadelphia, Pa.
475	J. J. DeWitt,	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
476	J. M. Conrad,	Omaha, Neb.
477	C. D. Collins,	Bull Branch, Mich.
478	J. B. Durham,	Omaha, Neb.
479	J. M. Wainwright,	Bermuda.
480	G. Godfrey,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
481	C. O. Davision,	Amherst, Nova Scotia.
482	G. Howe,	Wisner, Md.
483	B. Townsend,	Portland, Ore.
484	Acme Stamp Co.	West Union, Ia.
485	G. B. Tuthill,	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
486	A. L. Ladd,	Osceola Mills, Wis.
487	J. H. Permar,	Pittsburgh, Pa.
488	J. Eugene Law,	Perry, Ia.
489	F. M. Goss,	Boston, Mass.
490	Clement R. Troth,	Philapelphia, Pa.
491	Otto B. Robinson,	Willimantic, Conn.
492	Name withheld by request.	
493	Ernest F. Würtle,	Quebec, Can.
494	M. A. Davey,	Galveston, Texas
495	C. W. Kimball, Jr.,	Pen Yan, N. Y.
496	Walter Smith,	Franklin, Pa.
497	C. W. Moore,	Jamaica, W. I.
498	Theo. Pardee,	Detroit, Mich.

A WORD FROM THOSE WHO KNOW:

Minneapolis, Minn.

C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Company, St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen: I have received Packet No. 15, and it is a *dandy*. I obtained 313 stamps, catalogued at $26.55, that my collection of 1,500 varieties did not already contain. The rest were catalogued at about $20.00.

Wishing your firm all possible success, I am yours truly,

A. L. LADD.

Minneapolis, Minn.

C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Company, St. Louis, Mo.:

Dear Sirs: Inclosed is $10.16. Please send me *another* Packet No. 15. Was very much surprised with the other one. Please send album also. Yours truly, CHAS. GERRISH.

Scores of such testimonials have been sent us, but space will not permit of more.

REMEMBER THE PRICE—$10.16 for 1,000 varieties of genuine postage stamps in good condition.

WARNING!

Several other dealers have **IMITATED** this packet and system of advertising, but ours is the **ONLY ORIGINAL**—imitations are always to be avoided. **SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.**

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP AND PUBLISHING CO.,

1007, 1009 and 1011 Locust Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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IN TWO VOLUMES

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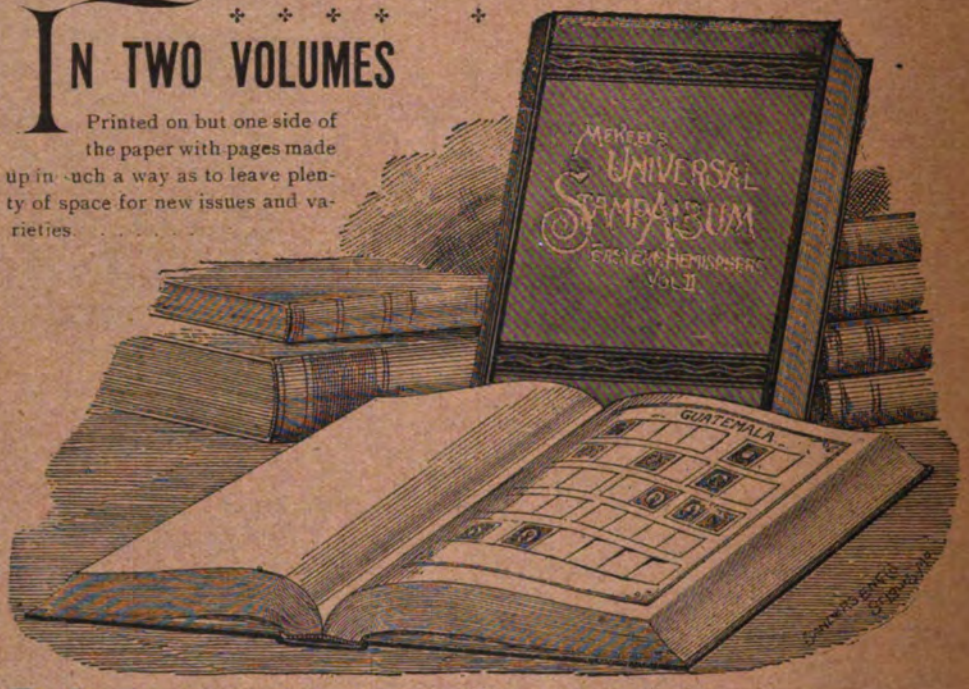

TOO much cannot be said in favor of this work. Its praises are sounded by every purchaser, and it seems to be a matter of surprise to every one, that books of the excellence of these can be sold so cheaply. It is complete up to 1893, including spaces for all late issues. Albums in all the styles of binding are printed on but one side of the paper. Nos. 3 and 4 have extra blank leaves bound throughout the book, and have stubs bound in the back to prevent the book from bulging when filled.

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Vol. X. OCTOBER, 1893. No. 106.

The Philatelic Journal of America



A Monthly Magazine
In the Interest of
Stamp Collecting

Edited by
Chas. Haviland Mekeel

Published By
C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co.
1007-1009-1011 Locust Street
St. Louis, Mo.
U.S.A.

$1.00 per annum

10¢ per copy

Entered as second-class mail matter at St. Louis, Mo.

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The Philatelic Journal of America.

MONTHLY.

The Oldest Magazine Devoted to STAMPS and STAMP COLLECTING in America.

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1885.

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* NOTE.. Copies of numbers 1 and 4, referred to above, can be bought second-hand occasionally, and we will try to secure copies to complete files when so requested.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO., 1007-1011 LOCUST STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

1893

THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

VOLUME X, NO. 4. OCTOBER, 1893. WHOLE NO. 106.

OCTOBER is the month of renewed activity, with collectors and the trade generally, many have returned from their vacations to the World's Fair or to the sea shore and are again turning to their farvorite pursuit.

The prospects are good for great activity in stamp matters this winter, thousands of new collections have been started during the year, judging from the wonderful increase in album sales.

The Columbian commemorative series of U. S. stamps has had much to do with the renewed interest many old collectors are manifesting, at the same time the general financial stringency that prevailed for some months exerted a counter influence that has been felt to a more or less degree.

HAS it paid? This is the question being asked by those who have supported the A. P. A stamp exhibit at the World's Fair. Where are the $1,800 worth of oak cases to go? Would not stained pine have been more consistent under the circumstances? These are only passing thoughts but they have an echo that makes $3,000 look very large in these times of uncertainty with the U. S. Senate.

WHAT'S the matter with New York? Stanley Gibbons Limited, of London, by long odds the largest stamp firm in the world, has opened a branch in New York *because* there is "great difficulty in securing rare stamps and good English Colonials in America."

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WE have issued a second edition of twenty-five thousand copies of the little work first published last fall known as "A Stamp Collector's Souvenir."

It is a little book that has done more missionary work for philately in America than any other work published, and this edition being designed for more general circulation than the last will do a vast amount of good. Every collector has friends who cannot understand stamp collecting and to whom it is tiresome to talk on the subject on account of their ignorance; simply hand them a copy of this little work and he will know more about stamps and stamp collecting than if you talked a week. The chances are your skeptical friend will start a collection.

THE philatelic publisher of the past counted his readers by the hundreds, today they number them by the thousands. *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* appeals with peculiar interest to our collectors. New every week, new advertisements as well as new reading matter. Last weeks paper went to over 35,000 collectors in addition to its regular list, nearly 50,000 in all!

What will the stamp paper of the future be? The present so far exceeds the past that it is almost beyond the ken of the old timer.

The world is moving and new methods prevail, the old must give place to the new, and he is soon lost that does not keep up with the procession.

STAMPS as an investment. Rare stamps and scarce stamps will continue to advance. This is as certain as the sun will continue to rise. Cheap stuff and the speculative rubbish that has flooded the market for the last few years will not advance in real value although the dealer may advance the price.

When F. DeCoppet paid Pemberton Wilson & Co £75 ($375) for the 2 cents British Guiana some thought it an extravagant price, a few months ago this same stamp at public auction brought $1,010. Is not $635 pretty good interest on the investment for a few years?

The chance to buy stamps that will advance materially in price has not past.

COLLECTORS have been shocked to hear of the perdicament of John H. Hooper, a Canadian stamp paper correspondent who is in jail charged with the poisoning of his young wife. Full accounts have been published in the *Weekly*, and we can only say that we hope he is innocent, but let justice be done if he is not.

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PORTRAITS OF STAMP COLLECTORS.

This is one of the regular monthly features of this paper. We give portraits and sketches of stamp collectors. Advanced Collectors are requested to send photographs in exchange with the editor of this paper.

GEORGE T. BUSH, BELLEFONTE, PA.

Mr. George T. Bush, of Bellefonte, Pa., is one of our typical American boys and commenced his stamp collecting early in life, getting his first start by trading a penknife for a small book of stamps.



GEORGE T. BUSH, BELLEFONTE, PA.

Mr. Bush was born in Bellefonte, September 24th, 1867. He is a college graduate and much interested in all kinds of athletic sports; bicycling has received a good share of his attention, and he is on the State Board of the representatives of the L. A. W., and was one of the Pennsylvania delegates to the National Assembly.

Although a native of a protection state he is a Democrat and has been quiet prominent in politics, being Secretary of the County Committee, also a delegate to the State Convention this year. He has recently been elected a member of the Board of Aldermen of his town. Mr. Bush is also active in secret society work, being a Mason, Knight Templar, and a member of a number of other organizations. He is in the stationery business and considerable of his time is consumed in looking after the estate of his father, who died a few years ago.

Mr. Bush attended the A. P. A. Convention at Chicago, and made himself very popular with those in attendance. As a collector he commenced, as we all do, with a general collection, and after accumulating about 5,000 varieties he has began to specialize, devoting most of his attention to the stamps of his own country and those near home.

ARMAND DETHIER, LIEGE, BELGIUM.

Mr. Armand Dethier, of Liege, Belgium, is the publisher of the well-known periodical, *L' Annonce Timbrologique*, which is the organ of the three most important philatelic societies of that

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ARMAND DETHIER, LIEGE, BELGIUM.

country, namely, the Federation of Belgium Philatelists, the Antwerp Society of Philately and the Philatelic Circle of Liege. It is also the organ of one French society, the Union of Exchangers, which numbers 600 members.

Mr. Dethier, besides being a stamp publisher, and to some extent a dealer, is a druggist by profession. He was born in Liege, March 28th, 1861, and like many of our prominent collectors commenced at an early age his collection of stamps, his interest in which has always been maintained.

We only publish two portraits this month and fear that our readers are becoming too modest, as it is the first time we have had to complain about a scarcity of material. We should like to continue this department of the paper regularly, and request advanced collectors to send us their portraits.

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THE STAMPS OF ALSACE-LORRAINE.

FOR THE INVADED DEPARTMENT.

1870-1871.

By ARTHUR MAURY.

Translated from the French in Le Collectionneur de Timbre Poste, by Prof. G. Reymond.

The war is in full sway. The series of our disasters continues, implacable. The invasion spreads abroad in spite of the efforts, sometimes crowned with success, of the remains of our armies, to which are added the raw levies raised in all haste by the Government of National Defense. These improvised soldiers, without military training, and provided with arms of all systems, held their own nevertheless, during many months against an enemy numerous, well equipped and whose military organization had been prepared for a long time with a complete science.

The German plan had foreseen everything. We have the proof of this in these so-called Alsace-Lorraine stamps which are to be our subject for to-day.

In France, the postal confusion was at its height, in spite of the efforts of Mr. Steenackers, and of the devotion of his agents. A circular of Gambetta, dated October 16th, 1870, prescribed that the service of the mails should be maintained, either by keeping up the trains affected to it, or by introducing on the war trains special cars devoted to mail matter. This was easy to say, but the war service, in these circumstances passed before everything and absorbed everything.

Moreover the French posts, deprived of Paris, their center, made unsuccessful attempts to keep up communications constantly interrupted by the enemy. The letters had to follow a very roundabout route. Thus, says Mr. A. Belloc, in the *Les Postes francaises*, the transportation of dispatches from Bordeaux Lille occupied seven days, provided to that all connections were made between the different trains, and these dispatches had to take the following route: Portiers, Niort, La Poissomièrè, Nantes, Redon, Rennes, Dol-de-Bretagne, Sant-Lô, Lison, Cherbourg, Southampton, London, Dover, Calais, Lille.

The exchange of correspondence with the invaded regions offered still more difficulties ; one was obliged to have recourse to the transit through Belgium and Switzerland. The Prussian authorities of the departments, faithful to the theory of Mr. de Moltke, "that war should be carried on to the knife and by all means," were not afraid of opening any or all letters. A Prussian employer administered mail matters in the occupied regions. He issued rules and regulations. Letters were to be mailed opened and withdrawn from the windows at the offices, which still remained in the charge of French clerks. Letters were then sent through Prussia, Switzerland or Belgium ; the exchange was made with an effected delay.

In the armies, the situation was still worse. There the fault rested with the baggage-masters who had charge of the mails ; most of these men especially in the auxiliary troops, were totally ignorant of the nature of their functions. Many of them did not have the list of their men, or did not keep any account of the mutations. In other cases they were separated from their corps, or had received no information concerning the

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forwarding of letters (Eschasseriaux Official of 1871).

Letters for the public, as well as the post free letters addressed to the soldiers were sometimes accumulated in one place in such quantities that they had to be returned to the sender.

The German army was marvelously well served by its campaign mails (*feldpost*); not only did a complete administration accompany each army corps, but each division of infantry, each corps of artillery and even of cavalry had its postal wagon, a true post office, provided with all accessories, including cancellating stamps with date and even special stamps in French money, made for the use of the inhabitants of the invaded country, since all mail for the soldiers



was free of charge. We must add, however, that all this fine administration would have been less at its ease if chance had favored us a little by placing either at Paris or at Gambetta's side a soldier of genius.

As early as September 6, 1880, there appeared the following document, dated from Berlin.

"For franking letters in the district of Nancy (Nancy had the first German office in France), some new postage stamps will be issued bearing the word 'Postes' and the value in centimes. Stamps will be issuee of the following values: 1, 2, 4, 10 and 20 centimes (then follows the designation of the colors which were the same as those of the French stamps of corresponding value)."

These stamps were a simple typographical composition printed over an engraved background; they permitted the Germans to confiscate the revenues of the French mails, and their gain under that one head must have been considerable.

On October 26, a new decree announced the issue of the supplementary



values 5 and 25 centimes. This time it was not the administration of the district of Nancy, but the administration of the governor-general of German Alsace and Lorraine.

"To conform to orders from the superior postal authorities, all post offices must be provided with a stock of stamps for franking purposes; these will be sold at their face value. Besides the stamps now in use the 5 and 25 centimes will also be sold. The post offices are also authorized to sell stamped envelopes (there were no envelopes with French values), postal cards and money order blanks; in the case of envelopes, besides the face value another charge will be made to cover the cost of manufacture."

The war was continued henceforth without any chances of success for us. Paris, having exhausted its provisions was obliged to ask for an armistice on January 23d; our last army, that of the East, commanded by Bourbaki, defeated wanting in everything, was obliged to throw itself into Switzerland, where it was received with a generous hospitality; that country granted our soldiers free mails by means of a stamp printed in black on carmine or pink paper.

French Soldiers
Cantoned in Switzerland.
Gratis.

Finally France, worn out by an uninterrupted sequence of sieges and bloody battles, had to sign a peace on February 26, 1871; this peace cost her the cession to Germany of Alsace and a part of Lorraine including Metz, also a war indemnity of five milliards of francs. An army of occupation was to remain in France until full payment of that large amount. During this occupation a superior direction of the German post office was or-

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ganized, which continued to use the German stamps with French values. We give below the text of the arrangement which was concluded on February 3, 1871, between the representatives of the French and German administrations by virtue of Art. 15 of the armistice convention of January 28.

"Between the undersigned:

M. Rampant, Postmaster-General at Paris and Dr. Roschirt, administrator of the mails in the French territories occupied by the German troops.

There has been agreed what follows, for the execution of Art. 15, of the armistice convention concluded January 28, 1871.

Article 1. Simple letters from Paris for the French territory occupied by the German troops and vice versa, shall pay a tax of 40 centimes.

Each of the contracting parties will charge 20 centimes, so that there shall be no accounts established for the exchange of these letters. For letters, the weight of which shall be over 10 grammes, the tax will be established according to the French progression of prepaid letters. The letters of this category shall all be handed to the German office at Versailles, sorted by departments.

Article 2. The German office will charge a tax of 4 centimes per 40 grammes on newspapers and printed matter destinued to the occupied territory. The weight of each package shall not be over 240 grammes.

Article 3. Letters from Paris for unoccupied territory and vice versa shall be charged a transit duty of 10 francs per kilogramme. Newspapers and printed matter will pay 2 francs per kilo, etc."

This Article 1 explains why we find so often on the same letter one German and one French stamp each of 20 centimes; the German one is canceled with pen or pencil, the French one has its regular canceling date surrounded with dots; this explains also why certain letters mailed with the French or German stamp alone are taxed with a 20 or 25 centimes in large figures.

This service was ended only at the time of the liberation of the territory, September 16, 1873, while the German stamps with French values had been withdrawn from circulation on December 31, 1871.

Shade Varieties. These stamps show a number of very decided varieties of shade.

1	centime,	bronze green.
1	"	green.
2	centimes,	brownish red.
2	"	very light reddish brown.
4	"	grey.
4	"	light grey.
5	"	dark green.
5	"	very light green.
10	"	yellowish bistre.
10	"	brown.
20	"	blue.
20	"	pale blue.
25	"	dark brown.

Moreover, the engraved background being sometimes very plain, and others almost invisible, gives numerous varieties. This background is formed of double lines in the shape of a quarter of a circle, the usual prints have the curve turned to the lower part of the stamp, and the points upwards, but as the stamps are printed over this background, it happens frequently that these lines are reversed, with the points downwards. The whole series may be found printed in that manner. These stamps are perforated 14½.

Reprints. In 1885 a German dealer was allowed to make reprints of these, but it was unsuccessful. The plates having been destroyed, it was necessary to reproduce them, so that the letters are not at the same distance as in the original. The engraved background, which, in the reprints is always upside down, is very well done, so are also the perforations. The colors, however, show some alterations, the 20c. blue especially is much too dark.

Postal Card. The postal card mentioned in the degree quoted above is a mere French formula, printed in black on a buff card; we read on it:

CORRESPONDENCE CARD

To M .....

Place of Destination.....

Residence of the addressee, if it can be indicated with certitude.

The address must be clearly and exactly written. The back of this card may be used for communications written with ink or with a pencil.

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Cancellation. The cancellation of these stamps are interesting ; they are eagerly collected, especially in Germany. We find first the stamps with French dates, as for example, Nancy, Strassburg, Colmar, Metz, etc. ; the tools for the applying of these was required by the German authorities in all the fortresses that were surrendered, together with all the war material. In the open towns the French employees retreated and often destroyed all their apparatus, if they could not save it from the hands of the enemy ; but the Germans on entering these towns required from the municipality the reopening of the post offices, and sometimes the hidden material was found again ; thus we find the ordinary French cancellations such as Melim, Soissons, Amiens, etc.

But when the tools had been destroyed, the municipalities were obliged to manufacture some new ones ; these of course do not at all resemble the usual marks. Epinal and Rouen for example are made of large letters in a circle and bear for all date, 1871.

The cities which the Germans had made up their minds to keep were quickly provided, as soon as the beginning of the war, with cancellation stamps with German dates.

The most common ones are round with very thin lettering, such as Strassburg, Metz, Weissenburg i Elsass, Markirch-Bahnhof (St. Marie-aux-Mines). The word "Bahnhof," which is frequently met with, means : Railroad Depot. We even find one of these for Belfort, but it was used a few days only.

We also find the cancellation stamp with the date in a rectangle, principally for railway depots : Mühlhausen i Elsass-bahnhof, etc.

Some are formed with a scroll shaped like a horseshoe, with the name of the town in very large letters : Colmar, Mühlhausen i Els.; Saargemines, etc. The military postal wagons made use of round or rectangular cancellation stamps, bearing : "K: Pr: Feldpost-Relais," then their serial number and the date.

We also find a great many of these stamps canceled by means of a cross made either with a pen or with a colored pencil.

The French cancellation, date surrounded with dots were struck by error ; they were not legal.

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BRITISH GUIANA.

A REVISED LIST OF THE STAMPS OF BRITISH GUIANA.

100 CENTS = 1 DOLLAR.

SAME AS U. S. CURRENCY.



965



966

1850. Type 965, black on thin paper, unperforated.

Type 966, black on colored coated paper, unperforated.

1	2 cents, black on pink paper		1010.00
2	4 " " " yellow paper		150.00
3	8 " " " green paper		150.00
4	12 " " " blue paper		60.00

These stamps were authenticated when issued by the initials of one of five officials. The initials are as follows: E. T. E. D.—F. D. W.—H. A. K.—J. B. S.—W. H. L.

5	1 cent, black on magenta paper	40.00	25.00
6	4 " " " blue paper	50.00	30.00

Reprints of the last two stamps exist perforated, value about $1.25 each.



967



968

1853. Type 967, with varieties, as noted below, unperforated.

7	1 cent, red	12.50	6.25
8	1 " red, white line above value	25.00	7.50
9	4 cents, blue	12.50	4.00
10	4 " blue, white line above value	8.75	5.00
11	4 " blue, figure of date on plain ground	8.75	5.00

Reprints of above exist perforated, value $1.25 each.

1856. Type 968, black on colored paper.

12	1 cent, black on red paper	750.00	500.00
13	4 cents, black on magenta paper	100.00	60.00
14	4 " " " blue paper	400.00	300.00



969

1860. Type 969 with space between value and cents, (b) with the value and cents close together. Thick paper, perforated 12.

15	1	cent.	(a) rose	6.25
16	2	cents.	(a) orange	1.00
17	4	"	(b) blue	2.00 90
18	viii	"	(a) rose	2.50 1.20
19	xii	"	(a) grey	1.25
20	xii	"	(a) lilac	1.25
21	xxiv	"	(a) green	1.90
22	xxiv	"	(a) deep green	2.50

Same, thin paper, perforated 12.

23	1	cent	(a) brown-red	8.75 5.00
24	1	"	(a) brown	14.00 8.00
25	1	"	(a) black	90 90
26	2	cents	(a) orange	1.00
27	4	"	(b) blue	1.50 75
28	viii	"	(a) rose	2.00 60
29	xii	"	(a) grey	
30	xii	"	(a) lilac	50
31	xxiv	"	(a) green	1.50

1860-63. Same thin paper, perforated 12½ to 13.

32	1	cent	(a) black	25 40
33	1	"	(b) "	1.00 60
34	2	cents	(a) orange	1.90 60
35	2	"	(b) "	25 15
36	4	"	(b) blue	90 40
37	viii	"	(a) rose	1.90 60
38	viii	"	(b) "	1.20 40
39	xii	"	(a) lilac	1 50
40	xii	"	(b) "	60
41	xxvi	"	(a) green	2.50 1.00

1867. Same, perforated 10.

42	1	cent	(b) black	18 12
43	2	cents	(b) orange	18 12
44	4	"	(b) blue	1.20 40
45	viii	"	(b) rose	1.25 60
46	xii	"	(a) grey-lilac	3.00 1.20
47	xii	"	(b) lilac	2.00 50
48	xii	"	(b) brown lilac	

1875. Same, perforated 15.

49	1	cent	(b) black	25 18
50	2	cents	(b) orange	2.00 25
51	4	"	(b) blue	1.50
52	viii	"	(b) rose	1.75 1.00
53	xii	"	(b) lilac	1.25

The xii cents surcharged with a large figure "5" is catalogued by some from $2.50 to $4.00, the best authorities do not recognize it, however.

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No.	Value.	Color.	New.	Used.



971



972

1862. Type set provisionals, types 971 to 976 unperforated. These stamps were authenticated when issued by the initials one of three officials, the initials are as follows: E. D. W.—C. A. W. and E. T. E. D.

54	1	cent,	black on pink paper (971)	15.00	25.00
55	1	"	" " paper (972)	15.00	25.00
56	2	cents,	" " yellow paper (971)	37.50	30.00
57	2	"	" " paper (972)	37.50	30.00



973



974

58	1	cent,	black on pink paper (973)	18.00	37.50
59	2	cents,	" " yellow paper (973)	50.00	37.50
60	4	"	" " blue, (974)	60.00	37.50



975



976

61	4	cents,	black on blue paper (975)	85.00	55.00
62	4	"	black on blue paper (975) with inner lines	75.00	50.00
63	4	cents,	black on blue paper (976)	75.00	50.00


977



978

1863. Type 977, perforated 12 to 13.

64	6	cents,	blue	2.00	75
65	24	"	green	2.50	50
66	48	"	rose		75

1867. Same perforated 10.

67	6	cents,	blue	3.00	1.00
68	6	"	ultramarine	2.50	75
69	24	"	yellow-green	2.00	60
70	48	"	red	3.00	75

1875. Same, perforated 15.

71	6	cents,	ultramarine		5.00
72	24	"	green		1.25

No.	Value.	Color.	New.	Used.

1876. Type 978, watermarked Crown C C, perforated.

73	1	cent,	slate	04	02
74	2	cents,	orange	05	02
75	4	"	ultramarine		25
76	6	"	chocolate		18
77	8	"	rose		12
78	12	"	lilac	90	12
79	24	"	green	75	16
80	48	"	brown	1.25	75
81	96	"	bistre	10.00	7.50


979



980

1878. Provisional stamps, officials, with various obliterating bars, creating new values.

82	1	cent on 6 cents,	blue (1869)	1.25	1.25
83	1	"	" chocolate (1876)	75	75


981


982

84	1	cent on 6 cents,	brown (1876)	75	75
85	1	"	on 1 cent, official, (1880)	1.50	1.50
86	1	" " "	" (1876)	90	90
87	2	cents on 2 cents	" (1876)	2.00	1.00


983


985

88	1	cent on 4 cents,	official, (1876)	1.25	1.25
89	1	"	6 " " (1876)		75
90	2	"	8 " " (1880)		2.50
91	2	"	8 " " (1876)		1.00

1881. Provisional stamps, new values surcharged on previous issues.

92	1	cent on 48 cents,	rose (1869)	1.00	1.00


986


987

93	1	cent on 96 cents,	bistre (1876)	25	50
94	2	cents	" " " "	60	60
95	2	"	" " " "	40	60

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No.	Value.	Color.	New.	Used.



988



889

96	1 cent on 12 cents, official (1863)		2.00	2.00
97	1 cent on 48 cents, official (1876)		1.90	1.25



990



991

98	2 cents on 24 cents, official (1863)		3.00	3.00
99	2 " 12 " " (1876)		3.75	2.50
100	2 " 24 " " "		2.50	2.50



992

101	2 cents on 12 cents, official (1876)	60	1.00
102	2 " 24 " " "	60	3.00



993



994

1882. Type set provisionals, type 993 with ship in centre and type 994 with brig. Typographed on colored wove paper, with the word "Specimen" perforated in each stamp as a guard against counterfeiting. Perforated.

103	1 cent, black on rose paper, ship (993)	75	75
104	1 " " " " brig (994)	75	75
105	2 cents, black on yellow paper, ship	75	1.00
106	2 " " " " brig	75	90

1882. Type 978, watermarked Crown C A, perforated.

107	1 cent, slate		05	03
108	2 cents, orange		08	03
109	4 " blue		12	06
110	6 " brown		25	12
11	8 " rose		60	12
12	24 " green			

No.	Value.	Color.	New.	Used.



995

1889. Inland Revenue stamps, surcharged for postal use, type 995, perforated.

113	1 cent, mauve and black		25	18
114	2 cents, " " "			25
115	3 " " " "		18	18
116	4 " " " "		25	25
117	6 " " " "		25	25
118	8 " " " "		30	30
119	10 " " " "		40	40
120	20 " " " "		60	60
121	40 " " " "		1.00	90
122	72 " " " "		1.50	1.50
123	1 dollar, green " "		3.50	3.50
124	2 dollars, " " "		4.50	4.50
125	3 " " " "		6.50	5.00
126	4 " " " "		8.50	5.00
127	5 " " " "		10.00	5.00



996

Same, with figure of value in red, perforated.

128	2 cents, mauve, black and red	12	12



997



998

1889. Type 997, perforated.

129	1 cent, mauve and grey		08	06
130	2 cents, " "	orange	05	02
131	4 " " "	blue	12	08
122	6 " " "	brown	12	12
133	8 " " "	rose	50	35
134	12 " " "	violet	25	35
135	24 " " "	green	50	15
136	48 " " "	red	1.00	35
137	72 " " "	bistre	1.50	50
138	96 " " "	carmine	1.90	60

1889. The dollar values of the Inland Revenue stamps surcharged in red, perforated.

139	1 cent on 1 dollar, green		18	18
140	1 " 2 dollars, "		18	18
141	1 " 3 " "		25	25
142	1 " 4 " "		50	50

1891. Type 997, perforated.

143	1 cent, green		03	02
144	5 cents, blue		10	04
145	8 " lilac and green-black		18	05

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No.	Value.	Color.	New.	Used.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.



1010

1863. Regular issue surcharged "Official" in black, type 1010, perforated.

200	1	cent,	black	60	60
201	2	cents,	orange		50
202	4	"	blue		
203	8	"	rose		
204	12	"	lilac		
205	24	"	green		



1011

No.	Value.	Color.	New.	Used.

1876. Regular issue surcharged "Official" in black, type 1011, perforated.

206	1	cent,	slate		1.00
207	2	cents,	orange		60
208	4	"	ultramarine		60
209	6	"	chocolate		
210	8	"	rose		
211	12	"	lilac		
212	24	"	green		
213	48	"	brown		

REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.



1015

1881. Type 1020, embossed on flap, entire in five sizes.

300	4 cents, vermilion	15	

WRAPPERS.

1884. Type 978, on buff paper.

350	1 cent, green	04	
351	2 cents, red	06	05

The above list of the stamps of British Guiana is a good sample of the style followed in "MEKEEL'S STANDARD CATALOGUE OF THE STAMPS OF THE WORLD." Although it is too early to fix the date of issue of this Catalogue, we can say that work on it is being pushed. The foregoing is the style and size of the $1.00 edition which will contain an appendix, listing U. S. Revenues, Locals, Proprietary and Telegraph Stamps and Entire Envelopes; also the Revenues of Canada and Mexico, and a comparative list of prices of stamps on which leading catalogues differ. Cash orders only will be booked for delivery when complete.

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About Reprints.

By MISSOURIENSIS.

Reprints hold about the same place in Philatelia as do the amphibians in nature. For just as these latter may be regarded as belonging to either the land or the water, so is it a moot point whether reprinted stamps are genuine or counterfeit.

We say this nothwithstanding the confidence with which many high authorities pronounce in their favor and the securing strength of the reason on which they found this decision.

Let us inquire then what it is that goes to make a stamp genuine. First it must be issued by a competent authority, a government or locality actually needing a stamp for postal purposes. This condition bars out fictitious stamps like the issue of the pretended state of Sedang and bogus ones like the many which have attempted to pass for genuine emissions of Bolivia, Dommica and other countries.

Secondly, a genuine stamp must be printed from the original plates used by the government which issues it. If it is printed from any re-engraved plates used by this government it is an original, but of a new type; it is a re-engraved stamp. And if it is printed from anything else in the world, than either of these two above mentioned, it is simply and solely a counterfeit.

Now it is triumphantly claimed on behalf of the reprint that it fulfills both the above conditions and therefore that its claim to genuineness is indefeasible. Perhaps it does, but is there not still another condition that should be fulfilled. It is not necessary in order that a stamp may be genuine, in other words in order that it may be what it pretends to be, that it should besides being the issue of a government and of the governments' plates, be also the product of the *time* at which it was issued in fulfilment of some postal necessity. Now this is important as we can eaisly show by illustration.

Suppose that some antiquarian should discover the original dies from which the Roman denaries of the age of Augustus was struck; and suppose that he should forthwith proceed to strike from these dies a large number of Roman denarii and offer them for sale; could the numismatest accept them as genuine? We trow not. They would have like the reprinted stamp, this to be said in their favor that they were produced from the original source whence the genuine emissions came, but they would not be genuine. Even though one could strike them from the original silver found in some ancient Roman mint and even though he should enploy an Italian descended from a senator of Rome to do the work, they would always be recognized as nothing more than imitations of ancient coins.

The case with reprinted stamps is no stranger. Though from the original plates and printed upon the same kind of paper, with the same ink, no matter who prints them government or individual they are imitations of an original issue and nothing more.

And we think that herein is found the logical ground of objection to the often discussed Seebeck issues. Collectors instinctively know that there is something wrong with them, but they find it hard to give the ground of their dislike. Some call them speculative issues, but are not speculative stamps, stamps still just as speculative wheat is still wheat? Some call them locals but this is manifestly absurd. The truth is all Seebeck issues are essentially reprints. When first sent forth it is with their intention

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that after one year's use these stamps shall be indefinitely reprinted, or what is the same thing an enormous supply is at first provided to be used as remainders, which can be supplemented as occasion demands with any further quantity of reprints.

You will not be foolish enough to lay in these stamps at free value whilst in postal use. Therefore you wait until the year is out and you buy what is to all intents and purposes a set of reprints. True, they may not actually be reprinted but essentially they are so, for you know very well that if on receipt of your order a set is not on hand it will promptly enough be struck off to accommodate you. And since there is no possible way of distinguishing these unused stamps which are actually offered for sale in the offices of Salvador and other countries, from the ones that have never left Seebeck's office in New York, all of them are for practical purposes to be classed as reprints. The philatelic disturbances caused by these stamps is well recognized. It is confessed that if many countries passed under this arrangement the effect on philately would be disastrous. Yet just the same effect would be produced by a general indulgence in reprinting.

Like the few Seebeck countries, the few common reprints like Heligoland, Sardinia and others do little harm, but we should look with grave apprehension on the extensive reproduction of rarer stamps. It would certainly dishearten advanced collectors and it would degrade the whole of collecting to the level of a childish amusement by making it the pasting together of a vast scrap book of cheap tawdry bits of paper. Certainly the efforts of all true philatelists should be directed towards discouraging so far as possible all forms of reprinting. They can do only harm.

We think that every earnest collector experiences a feeling of great satisfaction each time he learns that an old set of stamp plates have been destroyed. It is one more danger to philately averted.

Every now and then one sees, generally in one of the minor stamp publications, an earnest plea by some incipent collector for the reprints of this or that set of rare stamps which he very much desires to obtain and frankly confesses that he has little hope of attaining at present prices. He appears to think that his position is natural and should excite the sympathy of all other collectors. But how illogical it is. He desires to get that which is valuable now but which would be practically valueless if he obtained it in the manner he desires. The attainment of his end would defeat the end itself, that is, to have rare stamps in his collection. Diamonds would be little valued if they could be bought two for a cent, and we can only have rare stamps by keeping them rare. Therefore let us frown down the reprints. It is true as before said that the few of them already plentiful, can do little harm if the practice does not spread, but in this is the danger. And it is to be feared that the constant pressure of this demand for the reprinting of rarities, this holding out to minor governments the prospect of great profit to be reaped in that way, may result in a state of affairs that we are sure would be utterly disastrous to philately. The way to avert it is to fester away collectors, a sentiment which rebukes the reprint and has no desire for its further extension.

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DISCRIMINATE.

By A. L. BECKER.

Avarice is a passion. It is an element of the law of self-love which is the law of existence in every human being. Though, through culture and self-control it may apparently be almost effaced, yet man's inherent tendency cannot be overcome by man alone, and this vice will some time manifest itself in a degree of greater or less virulence.

While stamp collectors are an excellent class of human beings they are not so exceptionally virtuous that avarice does not exist among them. Its form is mild however in matters directly and inseparately connected with philately.

It is a kind of avarice which prompts one to increase the number of his possessions by adding stamps which a little discrimination would exclude.

The first gun of any bombardment of this prevalent philatelic weakness, ought to be fired at the collection of illegitimate shades. By this is meant all which have been caused to exist by chemical agency. The term "chemical agency" may not imply the direct use of chemicals, for that omnipresent substance, said by Webster to be "invisible, inodorous, insipid, transparent, compressible, elastic and ponderous," namely, air is a common factor in artificial changes of color, and when operating for a long duration of time, often causes startling arterations which would puzzle the chemist to produce through the agency of acids or alkalies.

Stamps grow old like every other creation; they fade, turn gray (or some other unnatural color) shrivel up and oxidize.

The action upon stamps which is termed oxidation, is so curious that examples of it are often preserved by many who wrongly consider them sub-varieties of type or impressions from a worn-out plate and worthy of collection. Advanced collectors condemn them and when offered at auction they bring low prices as poor specimens.

A stamp thus affected seems to have *run together*, no other phrase can better express this condition. In some examples the faces of the stamps have become smooth resembling very poor lithographs. In others the stamps are not affected uniformly over the whole design and they appear printed in two colors.

The true explanation of these phenomena from one versed in chemical love would form interesting reading. It seems improbable that it is really caused by oxidation—the oxogen in the air combining with some ingredient of the ink, and forming an oxide, but such may be the case.

Now, in the natural course of reasoning it becomes necessary to give an exposition of some of the facts which have been established, to illustrate these statements by the examples of some familiar stamps. This is a necessary part of any article containing a statement which requires proof, but is often omitted by philatelic writers whose productions are therefore deemed out of place in a scientific journal.

Get together a considerable number of the current two cent carmine, dating from each year since 1890. If not kept in an air-tight compartment it will be found that in the specimens of each retrogressive year, the colors are less bright as if the bank note company were continually thickening the ink used in stamp printing. In the earliest specimens lines may have begun to disappear, notably under the ribands bearing value. While Father Time has not yet produced complete changes in tint, shades of red are known as fugitive and the collection

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of ten years hence will fill his album with a dozen specimens indeed "shady," instead of the two now included by careful collectors unless he discriminates between that which is artificial and that which is authoritative.

It has been said that shades of red are fugitive. The prediction for the two cent of 1890 is based upon the experience of the three cent United States stamps of 1851-7 and especially 1861! (It is a mistake to list the latter, the rose-red variety, as issued in 1863).

Collectors are beginning to believe that the original color of many was the "rare pink," so much talked of, and that the difficult matter is to get unfaded pinks, pinks which have not deteriorated into dull red. "Rose" is now a misnomer for the shade of the majority of these stamps which are oftener a very dingy red. Perhaps they were originally rose, and have toned down into their present hue, for it seems strange that the post office should print stamps in such an ugly color. Some older collector should give us the benefit of his memory of this matter.

The red stamps of 1851 often turned brown, even to black and frequently oxidized.

All proofs and reprints of these issues are printed in a shade approaching scarlet. Perhaps this was also an original tint, whose delicacy causes a rarity of unfaded specimens. If this is so the collector should be wary lest his fifteen dollar scarlet turn into a twenty cent a hundred red.

Enough has been said it is hoped to make the collector chary of disallowable though seductive shades, particularly of red stamps. Experience is the best teacher and experimentation will generally discover for the collector the true status of any shades whose authenticity he may doubt, better than any written description.

Shot number two is fired at the collection of useless stamps. This name includes speculative issues, as "Seebecks" and reprints. "But," you say, "they are cheap, as a rule beautiful and add to the size of my collection." In answer to this, first consider whether they are cheap. When compared with the face value it may be said that they are, but when compared with the cost of production which never has been, is not, and never will be over fifteen cents per thousand, the reply is most decidedly in the negative. The illusion of a bargain is carried out by demanding higher prices for the higher values, but the actual cost is no greater unless more complicated designs are employed.

In the eyes of the true collector the more beautiful stamps are those which offer greater opportunities for study. To him, a "Sydney View" seems the acme of beauty, while a lovely Salvadorian paragon of the designer's art is no better than a piece of wall paper. Who would not rather have the British Guiana two cent 1850, of perhaps the most crude design extant among stamps, than a two cent Columbian, that artistic commemorator of the great Christopher?

As to increased of number, it is avoricious to wish its increase—"as tinkling brass and the sound of symbols!" Who has not met the man who says, "O yes, I am a stamp collector, when I get a million," etc. Enough is as good as a feast in the way of illustration.

Take your money out of such trash as the products of the immortal Seebeck, and complete the issues of a few good countries. Collect with discrimination. Take the advice of one who has had bitter experience, and insist upon perfect specimens. Do not be afraid to burst the bonds set by your favorite catalogue and collect any sub-varieties which may come under your notice, though not there mentioned.

The sooner the American collector gives up the rejection of stamps for the old time reason that there are no places for them in his album, the better it will be for the health of the fair goddess of Philatelia.

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The Stamps of Naples and Sicely.

By DR. EMILO DIENA.

Translated from the French in La Timbre Poste by Prof. G. Reymond.

After the publication of the monography on the stamps of Naples and Sicily by J. B. Moens 1877, very little has been written on that subject. I will limit myself here with rectifying a few points and giving some interesting new information.

It is well known that each stamp of the issue of January 1, 1858, has on it a microscopical letter, it is sometimes quite difficult to distinguish this letter on account of poor printing. For that reason none of the lists published to date is entirely correct, and the meaning of these letters has never been understood.







In the ½ grano we find a G. followed by a period in the inferior frame, below the ½.

In the 1 grano we find an M in the inferior scroll, very near the flower on the left.

In the 2 grana there is an A in the right frame under the last letter of Napoletana.





In the 5 grana there is an S. followed by a period in the inferior scroll near the flower on the left.

In the 10 grana we find an I. followed by a period in the inferior frame close to the right end.

In the 20 grana there is an N. followed by a period in the inferior frame to the right of the angle formed by the diamond.

In the 50 grana there is an I.. followed by two periods in the inferior frame almost under the 0 of 50.



These letters united give the name of the engraver G. Masini. There is not in the whole range of stamp issues, a more original way of signing one's engravings.



Each sheet of these stamps has for a watermark the Bourbon lily repeated forty times and placed in four horizontal rows. They are horizontally 20 mm. and vertically 27 mm. apart. These lilies are surrounded with a frame formed by a double line bearing the words "Bolli Postali." These are in italic letters. According to Moens there is also there a capital English G. Several stamps which I have before me show that this is not a G. but a monogram formed of the letters B and I. These probably are the initials of the paper manufacturer; they are on the left near the lower corner, 9 mm. away from the lower frame. All paper made in Naples at

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that time bears the monogram of its maker in some conspicuous place.

As I have seen two distinct varieties of this monogram, I suppose that two forms of watermarks were prepared for one sheet. It is probable, however, that before receiving the watermark, the sheet was cut in two parts.

The number of stamps in each sheet which was at first believed to have been 120 and which Dr. Legrand had calculated to be 150, was in reality 200. The stamps are disposed in two groups of ten rows; between the groups there is a space of 8½ mm. As the size of the ½, 1 and 2 gr. is 19½x19½, while that of the other values is 3 mm. higher, the space between the horizontal rows had to be lessened for the higher values; it is 4 mm. in the low and 3 mm. in the high values, so that sheets of about the same size could be obtained for all values.

As the number of lilies as watermarks was so much inferior to the number of stamps, it is easily understood why so many stamps have no watermark at all or only a part of a lily.

The 1 gr. with double imprint is quite well known. In 1892 an English collector exposed at Paris a 2 gr. very lightly colored having on the back the imprint of the 1 grano.

No essays of the adopted types of this series have been found; I own myself a 50 gr. printed in red on white paper; the great care bestowed on the printing which allows the smallest details to be distinctly seen, leads me to believe that this is an artist's proof; there are also probably proofs of the other values in existence.





The dates which are now admitted for the issues of the ½ tornese blue are September, 1860, for the stamp with the coat of arms, and November, 1860, for the stamp with the Cross of Savoy. These dates are not correct, as plainly proved by the following decree published in a Naples newspaper, November, 1860, (*Giornale Ufficiale di Napoli*, November 5, 1860).

GENERAL DIRECTION OF THE MAILS.

A definite postal law for the city of Naples will soon be promulgated. Meanwhile the Direction wishing to facilitate correspondence for the interior of the city establishes the following rules:

1. From November 1, the letters will be distributed three times a day.

2. The mail boxes placed in tobacco stores, etc., in which letters for any destination may be mailed, will be opened three times a day, at 7 A. M., 1 P. M. and 5 P. M.; the sorting will be done immediately and the city mail distributed.

3. In order to render more prompt this distribution, and until a general tax be established in Italian money it is understood that letters for the interior of the city must be prepaid. This is to be done by means of a 1 gr. stamp being equal to 4 centimes for a single letter, and by means of a 2 gr. stamp for a double letter.

Unpaid letters will remain at the Post Office. The General Director,

GERMARO BELLELLI.

GENERAL DIRECTION OF MAILS, RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPHS. MAIL DEPARTMENT.

Wishing strictly to execute what has been ordained regarding to mails, and wishing to suppress the abuses which have caused so much recrimination on the part of journalists and of the public in general, our Direction recalls:

1. That the prepayment of printed matter is obligatory and fixed at 1 cent, equalling ½ tornese for a paper of 20 grammes.

2. That all papers or printed matter not prepaid will remain at the Post Office.

N. B. The stamps of ½ tornese are ready; they will be used until the introduction of Italian money, then coat of arms will be changed on the stamps. They are for sale at the Post Office and in the principal tobacco stores.

The General Director,

GERMARO BELLELLI.

It will be seen from the above that the ½ tornese with coat of arms was not ready until the beginning of November.

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I own one which was used in mailing a Neapolitan paper November 6th; it is the oldest date that I have ever seen, but they were probably ready on the 1st. The rarity of this stamp, improperly called "trinacria" by amateurs will be understood, if we remember that its life was very short; for on December 6th, we already find the stamps with the Cross of Savoy, which were obtained by scratching the coat of arms and substituting the Cross in their place. This operation was repeated as many times as there were stamps on the plate, or 200 times. The late Mr. Tapling and other wealthy amateurs have tried to reconstruct a sheet of the ½ tornese. I do not know whether anybody succeeded in so doing. There are 2 types of the ½ tornese, the differences being in the letter T which was substituted for the G. In one of these types the T was replaced exactly over the G, while in the other it is considerably to the left of it. No official decree annnounced the issue of the stamps with the Cross of Savoy, but they began to be used in December, 1860.

Mr. Moens was kind enough to show me the photograph of one of these stamps in which the upper part of the vertical arm was much narrower than usual, measuring 3½ mm. instead of 5. A distinguished collector claims this stamp to be a counterfeit; but I am convinced on the contrary that it is genuine, for I have seen several of that variety.

Indeed the dimensions of the cross are very variable; the upper segments made of vertical lines are often smaller than the lower ones, or vice-versa. The lines are more or less close to each other, and the design of the coat of arms of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, badly erased, is more or less visible. I have in my possession a stamp showing a blank space on the left side, the engraver having neglected to fill his background. But it would be too long to describe even the most remarkable varieties. It does not seem probable at the present time that a complete sheet will ever be reconstructed, although somebody maintains that the original plate is still in existence, therefore a photographic reproduction of each variety would be very desirable. But philatelists, like all collectors are not willing lenders; they will not part with their treasures even for a few days, and even if it is for a scientific purpose that they are asked to do so.

I am not able to affirm that two issues were made of that stamp, but I have noticed that those first used are of a very light shade, while those used later are indigo blue, a shade which is never met with among the trinacria stamps.

The ½ tornese Cross of Savoy continued to be used until the end of February, 1861, but it is still met with in March and later, in fact the old stamps were received for postage to November 1, 1864. We frequently find for example letters franked with one of these Bourbon stamps conjointly with one of the Victor Emanuel issue.

A rectification of date is also necessary for this last series. Mr. Moens adopted in his work the date of April 1, 1861, probably according to Mr. Rondot, but he gave no official proof of that date.

The following decree enables us to fix the 1st of March as the issuing date of these stamps, which are really special stamps for the Neapolitan provinces.

NAPLES, January 6, 1861.

The lieutenant-general of the Neapolitan provinces, according to the proposition of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce decrees:

Art. 1. From the 1st of March of the present year, the mail service of the Neapolitan provinces will be subject to the following laws, having course already in Upper Italy (here follow the various laws).

Art. 2. All the tariffs indicated in the above laws will be enforced on and after March 1, 1861, with the exception that mail matter for the interior of the provinces will be treated as formerly, that is to say, will pay 2 grana in Neapolitan money if prepaid, and 3 grana if the addressee is to pay the postage.

Art. 3. Until Italian money shall be introduced into the Neapolitan provinces the tax for letters will be levied in these provinces at the rate of 5 grana for 20 Italian centimes.

[Signed:] FARINI.

The Councillor charged with the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

[Signed:] G. DEVINCENZI.

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The Councillor charged with the Department of Justice.

[Signed:] G. PISANELLI.

To this decree was joined an extract of laws and regulations of postal matters in force in Upper Italy and from which I reproduce here below the Art. 133.

The stamps to be used for franking letters or printed matter are of eight sorts in color and values as follows:

Of black color,	of the	value	of	centimes	.....	1
" "	"	"	"	"	"	.....	2
" green	"	"	"	"	"	.....	5
" bistre	"	"	"	"	"	.....	10
" blue	"	"	"	"	"	.....	20
" red	"	"	"	"	"	.....	40
" yellow	"	"	"	"	"	.....	80
" gold	"	"	"	"	lire	.....	3

According to the rates in use in the Neapolitan provinces, the following sorts of stamps will be adopted there:

Of green color,	of the	value	of	½	tornese.
" bistre	"	"	"	1	grano.
" blue	"	"	"	2	grana.
" red	"	"	"	5	grana.
" yellow	"	"	"	20	grana.

It is curious to note that the stamp of 1 gr. is said to be bistre instead of black, and that the ½, 10 and 50 grana do not figure on the list, although they were issued at the same date.

A few stamps were distributed before the date fixed by the decree; I possess some newspapers of February 16th and 28th franked with the ½ tornese green and obliterated at Naples the same day; but this is evidently an exception and I think that the official date of March 1, 1861, ought to be adopted. In these early stamps the scratching of the coat of arms and the substitution of the Cross of Savoy is very poorly done indeed; I presume they were in such a hurry to see the effigy of the king of Italy on the stamps, that they anticipated the date fixed for issue. This anticipation, however, is limited to a few values.

The many shades of color found in the stamps of this issue are owing to the lack of care in the preparation of the colors; but these various shades appear to have been in use all at the same time, for in the very first days we meet with the 5 grana lilac, pink or red; yet the ½ tornese yellowish green seems to have been used before the light or dark green one; as to the 10 grana yellowish orange it is not met with at all during the first months of the issue.

We are well acquainted with the ½ tornese yellow and green, the 1 grano black, 2 grana blue and 5 grana red, used with the effigy of the king upside down; to these values it is necessary to add the 20 gr. lemon, which I have but lately discovered.

Among 100 used 2 grana, I was surprised to find one perfectly well preserved without any trace whatever of any embossed effigy. This specimen which I have shown to Mr. Moens bears for cancellation mark: "Gioja, (Calabria) 11 Ago. 62."

I have seen all these stamps in specimens absolutely authentic as regards their origin and cancellation mark; but the amateurs of these varieties must distrust the false cancellations which speculators of Sivorno, Genoa and other cities apply on the stamps coming from the succession of the engraver Matraire. These stamps are merely printer's proofs.

[To be continued.]

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THE STAMPS OF VICTORIA.

By DAVID H. HILL.

From Vindins Philatelic Monthly.

(Continued from Vol. IX, page 165.)

TYPE VII.—It will be remembered in connection with the first printing of this type that alternative tenders were called for, viz.: printing two million penny and one million two penny from the old plates, and also for new plates of penny, two-pence and four-pence. The nine tenderers were Messrs. Calvert Bros., De Gruchy and Leigh, William Bell, John Mitchell, Cyrus Mason, Price and Murray, E. L. Robinson, Alex. Drasey and Alex. McGlashon.

Messrs. Calvert Bros. sent in three separate tenders, two being for new plates of penny, two-pence and four-pence, and printing. The third was "to prepare and sink for emboss, plates of 50 four-penny stamps," and print from such dies. Of the others, Messrs. De Gruchy and Leigh tendered for printing from the old plates, and also engraving three new ones of 120 stamps each. Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Mason in addition to printing offered to engrave new four-penny dies and lithograph. Mr. Bell's tender was for engraving only. The remaining four were solely for printing from the old plates, either direct or by lithography. Messrs. Calvert's was the only offer to print the stamps by electrotype.

Accompanying their tender of 17th November, 1856, is a letter from Mr. Samuel Calvert to the Tender Board, as follows: "As reference will be made to stamps that I have previously supplied for the service, viz: Two shilling, six-penny, too late and registered, I beg on behalf of our present firm, to state that, however satisfactory such stamps may be considered, they can form no sample of what is now tendered, inasmuch as they were produced under many difficulties. The engravings were executed one from the other by hand, consequently, as must always be the case, failed in identity. The present tender is based upon the most satisfactory and elaborate results of chemical reduplication, whereby permanent pure metallic plates are produced, giving inimitable elaboration and exactness. And it need hardly be said that the design and expression will be wrought with that artistic care, which by the progress made, will far exceed my previous productions." A subsequent letter by Messrs. Calvert to the inspector of stamps, dated 30th December, 1856, states: "With reference to our accepted tender No. 2 for postage stamps, we beg to explain that we prepare one original die for each sort of stamps, from which is taken the one hundred plates which constitute the 'forme' from which is printed the required number of postage stamp labels. We deliver up the one hundred plates (or more) with the original die for each sort of stamp."

Rider A.—Notwithstanding that Messrs. Calvert engaged to engrave the original dies on boxwood, I am of opinion that they were engraved on steel, as some, if not all, the steel punches for this type are known to exist, and it is very possible that they may have found the steel engraving more suitable for electrotyping than wood.

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Although the bond is dated 21st January, 1857, Messrs. Calvert's contract was approved on 4th December, 1856, and they would no doubt commence the plates forthwith. The penny and four-penny stamps being urgently required, the printing of these values was undertaken first. On the 16th December, 1856, a question was asked in the legislative council as to the reason the four-penny stamp had not been issued, although the four-penny rate had been in operation since 1st July, 1855. The reply was that at that time there were nearly three million two-penny stamps on hand in the post office, and it was deemed advisable to work them off first.

In February, 1857, the penny stamps were almost exhausted, and the contractors were asked to furnish a supply immediately, which they did, 750,000 penny and the same number of four-penny being delivered by the 18th of that month. The balance of these values was delivered by the end of March. All the penny and four-penny stamps under this contract were printed on the "star" paper, received in 1854 from Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co., London. As this paper was sufficient to print nearly seven million stamps, it might naturally be supposed that under the terms of the contract it would be used for the two-penny value. It seems, however, that a quantity of this paper through some cause had been damaged and Messrs. Calvert complained that it was unfit for use ; they were therefore asked to return the faulty paper to the post office, and informed that other suitable for the purpose would be supplied by the colonial store-keeper. About 34½ reams of the "star" paper were used for the penny and four-penny stamps, and as less than nine reams would be required for the two-penny, the inference is that nearly the whole of the balance of 25½ reams was considered unfit, and it would be thought better to use the same kind of paper throughout for printing the two-penny. This is I have no doubt the reason this value is not found on the "star" paper. I also find a later reference to the "star" paper in one of Mr. S. Calvert's tenders for the next contract, where he speaks of the plates having suffered somewhat from the rough texture of the paper then used. It must of course be remembered that this paper was intended for steel plate printing, not by electrotypes.

The penny and four-penny stamps were printed in sheets of 240, this would be done by reversing the sheet and placing it a second time under the printing machine. The sheets when issued by the post office appear however to have contained 120 stamps, according to the issues to the delivery window. The two-penny stamps were printed on wove unwatermarked paper, in sheets of 120, and were all delivered to the post office during the month of May. This value was not printed on similar paper in later supplies.

Some of these stamps were rouletted in 1857, though none are common ; the penny is chronicled as gauging 7 and 8, and the two-pence also exists with the same measurements. The four-pence is found rouletted 7 to 9, and some specimens of the higher gauges show extremely fine points. The earliest post-marked four-pence, star watermark, rouletted, I have seen is dated 3rd August, 1857, and of the two-pence, wove paper, rouletted is 23rd September, 1857. An unusual block of six of the two-pence, wove paper, is in the possession of a member of the Philatelic Society of Victoria, having the perforation known as *perce' en pointes*. As no post-marked specimens of this mode of perforation have been discovered I think it most likely that this block was sent in with one of the tenders as a specimen of the perforation proposed.

In the bond entered into by Mr. Samuel Calvert in 1857 for the perforation of the stamps, the number estimated was eight millions, but he could not have done more than about 400,000, and these were principally six-pence (Type IV), and four-pence (Type VII). The other tenderers were Mr. S. S. Ritchie and Mr. F. W. Robinson. Both Mr. Calvert and Mr. S. S. Ritchie submitted specimens of perforation, but as in other cases these have unfortunately been removed from the documents, so that it is impossible to describe them.

In November, 1857, the inspector of stamps having reported that the in-

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creased consumption of penny and fourpenny stamps necessitated a new supply as soon as possible, it will be remembered that two and a half millions of each value were called for. Mr. Samuel Calvert sent in two tenders, the others being Messrs. Robinson and Hobson, Goodhugh and Hough, Ferguson and Mitchell, Shaw, Harnett and Co., and W. H. Williams. In Mr. Calvert's first tender, which was £90 higher than his accepted one for this supply, he proposed to renew the greater portion of the dies, as he considered that the plates had deteriorated from the causes already mentioned. He stated that he was "ready immediately to produce the first portion from the present plates, and then if desirable to supply an entirely new die and fresh set of plates, similar to the new English stamp, so much admired, and which has been so successfully produced by the same process." In the accepted tender (No. 2) Mr. Calvert offered to print, gum and perforate the five million stamps, "with such material as will produce a superior stamp to those at present in use." In this I think he was referring to the paper, rather than the plates. As the higher tender was for production "from new plates, and with the best material," it may be considered that either the renewal of the dies was not thought to be of immediate necessity, or the urgency of the supply prevented its adoption.

Mr. Calvert printed these stamps in sheets of 120 on unwatermarked wove paper, similar to that used for the twopence of the previous contracts. Both the penny and fourpence were issued in January, 1858, and they exist imperforate and rouletted, the latter gauging 8 to 9. These were done by Mr. Calvert. The earliest specimens I have found rouletted are penny dated 19th January, 1858, and fourpence, 18th January, 1858. All the stamps supplied by Mr. Calvert were taken into stock between January and the beginning of April. In consequence of Mr. Calvert's inability to complete his contract the supply of fourpenny stamps was very soon exhausted. On 29th April the inspector of stamps reported that fourpenny were urgently required, and that a fresh supply of twopenny would also be necessary in consequence of so many having been used in their place. I find by the stamp ledgers that during this month only about two days' supply was issued of fourpenny, while that of the twopenny was eight times more than the average.

Mr. F. W. Robinson's tender was the only one received for the fourpenny contract, and is dated 30th April, 1858. The Secretary to the Post Office on 3d May recommended its acceptance, "as it is necessary the printing of these stamps should be proceeded with at once." Although the *Gazette* approval is dated 22d June, 1858, Mr. Robinson must have commenced the printing about the 3d May, and probably delivered the first sheets on the 4th or 5th idem. There were taken into stock 474,480 by the end of June, and the balance of 1,623,000 by 6th August. This supply was printed in sheets of 120, on paper laid vertically, and the stamps are found both imperforate and rouletted. The first issue was in May. Imperforate specimens are not common, and probably were unintentionally issued in that state. The earliest specimen I have discovered of imperforate is dated 18th June, 1858, and of rouletted, 5th May, 1858. The latter appear to gauge 5½ to 6½, and were done by Mr. Robinson.

In the next contract for two millions and a half twopenny stamps under gazetted authority of 28th July, 1858 (the performance of which was partly concurrent with the previous contract), Mr. Robinson's tender bears date 22d June, and he states that "my arrangements and plant are now so complete that I can undertake to deliver perforated stamps on the third day after the receipt of the acceptance of the tender." According to the stamp ledgers, Mr. Robinson delivered 60,000 at the end of June, and the balance of 2,440,080 during the September quarter. As the contract was not complete until the 20th October, he would probably during that month be finishing the rouletting of the sheets. These stamps were printed in sheets of 120, on laid paper, and show two distinct shades of lilac, viz:—brownish lilac, and deep grey lilac. They were all rouletted, the gauge being the same as in Mr. Robinson's previous contract

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for the fourpenny. There is no means of ascertaining why the change in colour was made, or the precise date, but, from their being equally common, it may be safely reckoned that about half of each shade was printed. The brownish lilac which was printed just shows the paper laid both horizontally and vertically, but the deep grey lilac is only known laid horizontally. The stamps supplied under this contract were first issued July, 1858; the earliest specimen of the brownish lilac, laid horizontally, I know of is dated 31st July, 1858, and the vertically laid paper, 21st September, 1858.

On 27th October the inspector of stamps reported that penny stamps would be required before the end of the year, and Mr. Robinson's tender for four millions haveing been accepted, he commenced the contract on 7th December, and made the first supply to the Post Office on 14th December. As before mentioned, the contract was subsequently altered, other arrangements being made in April, 1859, with Mr. Robinson by the Post Office. The number printed was 1,479,960, and these were all delivered by 15th February, 1859. In this printing the unwatermarked wove paper was reverted to, and the stamps were machine perforated 12, as it is termed, 120 stamps to the sheet. The first issue was made in December, 1858.

Under Mr. Robinson's contract of 9th February, 1859, he supplied the 1,000,000 fourpenny stamps between the 15th of that month and 16th March. These stamps were also printed on unwatermarked wove paper perforated 12, and were issued in February 1859, one hundred and twenty stamps to the sheet.

The next delivery of stamps by Mr. Robinson (which was under his contract of 11th April, 1859, for performing all work required to the end of the year) was on 28th May. Between that date and 29th June 612,000 penny were delivered, and by the end of August, 1,440,000 fourpenny. These were all on unwatermarked paper, perforated 12. From 2d September to 19th December, Mr. Robinson delivered 1,559,880 penny, and during December, 342,000 fourpenny. These were printed in sheets of 120, on paper laid horizontally, perforated 12, the penny being issued in September, and the four penny in December, 1859. These were the last printed under contract.

(*To be continued.*)

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American Philately in the Sixties.

A HISTORICAL SKETCH.

By LEWIS G. QUACKENBUSH.

The history of philately has never been written and in all probability never will be. It is too vast a subject for one pen to do justice to; and the little band of veterans who, by their familiarity with the rise of the pursuit from its very birth are qualified to become its historians, is every year growing smaller. The present generation of philatelists seem to take little interest in the history of the pursuit, and many a fascinating tale of philately's childhood bids fair to be forgotten. The old-timers who might entertain us by their stories of philately's early days are strangely silent and if we wish to learn the story of our hobby's early struggles we are forced to investigate for ourselves.

This sketch is intended not so much as a contribution to the meager stores of philatelic history as to awaken a somewhat dormant interest in philatelic research, and to stimulate our philatelic authors to active study and investigation in this comparatively unworked field. The material on which the philatelic historian must rely is fragmentary and disconnected. He must glean his knowledge from scattered sources; and there are no other records which picture so faithfully the philatelic world of twenty-five years ago, as the stamp journal of the period. If the veterans will not recall for us their early experiences, these same old journals are our only resource, and it is to these relics so highly treasured by those fortunate enough to possess them that I have turned, in the belief that they contain much to interest the many who do not possess a library and have never been privileged to study the quaint and curious stamp journal of a quarter century ago.

It was my original intention in beginning these papers to make detailed comment upon the contents of all the most prominent American stamp journals issued prior to 1870, but the tyrant space puts a veto on that formidable programme. A single number of Scott's *American Journal of Philately*, or of Taylor's *Record*, or of Trifet's *Mercury*, or of that best of early English publications, the *Stamp Collector*'s *Magazine*, is filled with dozens of items sufficiently strange sounding to-day to arrest our attention and we can hardly turn a page without being tempted to stop and comment on some curious paragraph. Having been reluctantly compelled to give up all idea of wandering at large in the graveyard of the pioneer stamp journals, I have finally concluded to restrict myself to the consideration of a single volume of a single magazine; and I can promise my readers that it shall be thoroughly dissected.

I have selected the first volume of the *American Stamp Mercury*, the first number of which was issued October 25th, 1867, and which managed to weather the storm for four long years before it was finally discontinued, as the subject of my review, because it was the first American journal of any pretentions to literary merit, most of its predecessors being little more than price-lists. It was edited and published by F. Trifet, the veteran dealer whose ad's are still occasionally seen in our journals, and who is now well known in musical circles as publisher of the *Galaxy of Music*. It was an influential paper in its time and

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must have been indeed a welcome guest to every collector ; it is therefore, almost with feelings of reverence that we open the first number and prepare to comment and criticise for the benefit of all those who have never perused this pioneer of philatelic journalism for themselves.

The initial number of *A. S. M.* would hardly be considered a large one to-day consisting of four pages only, but it was far above the average in those benighted days.

Indeed here is a paragraph stating that if two hundred subscribers are secured before the next number is issued, that the size of the paper will be increased to eight pages, thus making it "the largest stamp journal in America." The publisher's announcements and salutatory do not differ greatly from similar productions of the present. The prospectus promises a complete list of all newly issued stamps every month, as well as original articles, extracts from other magazines, answers to correspondents, etc., etc., all for fifty cents a year, a price which the "stampies" of to-day would call pretty high for a four or eight page paper.

The announcements of newly issued stamps in the first number are rather slim ; stamps for Austria, Bavaria and one or two other countries are chronicled, illustrated with a couple of rough woodcuts, which were perhaps borrowed for the occasion from the local fac-simile manufacturer, On the second page is an article "To Young Collectors," and we can easily fancy that the sensible advice which it gives was useful to many a beginner who sadly needed instruction. The third page is occupied by a long list of United States revenue stamps wherein specimens for which Fiscalists would now barter many silver cart-wheels are priced at 1, 2, 3 or 10 cents.

The fourth page is given over to advertisements, mostly the publishers, and oh, how enticing some of them are ! For instance, he offers a sett (it was spelled with two t's in those days) of 5 stamps of the New York post office for $2.00, a set of the government issue of 1851, eight varieties, unused, for $1.50, etc.*

In another place he advertises 35 varieties of Confederate fac-similes at one cent each, and in another, a priced catalogue of all stamps issued up to 1867 "comprising about 2,500 varieties." Here are the continentals for the schoolboy dealer, sold now for 25c. a thousand, advertised at 30, 50 and 75c. per hundred. Probably, however, these continentals were of a far better class than the mangled and mutilated specimens which go under that classification today.

The second number of the *A. S. M.* was a great improvement over the first. Evidently Mr. Trifet secured his two hundred subscribers, for he enlarges the paper to eight pages, and puts in a conspicuous place an article headed "Thanks," in which he expresses his gratitude for the liberal patronage and encouragement he has received, and announces that he will make his journal THE stamp paper of America or perish in the attempt. The chronicle of new issues is somewhat more elaborate than before. The three Argentine stamps of 1867 which had just made their appearance are very minutely described. Stamps newly issued by Holland and the Roman States are illustrated and various other new issues are briefly spoken of. The Guadalajara provisionals had just come on the scene of action and here is what the editor says of them: "We have in our possession a stamp supposed to be the provisional Guadalajara *stamp* and not postmark. It is a reprint from the old Cuatro Real of the Hidalgo series, and is printed in a very faint mauve on blue paper. It has a very mean appearance and will no doubt be soon withdrawn from service."

Following the chronicle is a brief paragraph stating that the editor desires to complete his files of "Timbrophilic" magazines and soliciting correspondence in regard to exchange of such. The word philately, it may be explained, is not to be met with in any of these early numbers, although it begins to appear a little later on. Original philatelic articles were evidently few and far between in those days. The editor fills the next three pages with a tedious and long-

*Note. There are only six stamps in the 1851 set to-day but probably Mr. T. counted in the 5c. and 10c. of 1847 to make up the above packet.

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winded screed (having no connection whatever with stamp collecting) entitled "Winter Mail Service Across the Straits of Northumberland," which closes with the ominous words "to be continued." Even this ponderous article has not the merit of originality, for we learn from the next number in which it is fortunately concluded, that it was copied from the Chimney Corner, one of Frank Leslie's earliest ventures in the publishing line.

On the next page is a brief article on the "Gancho" stamps of Buenos Ayres. This set of stamps has long since disappeared from catalogue and album, and probably nine-tenths of the younger class of collectors have never even heard of it. Yet these stamps were the Brattleboros of the sixties. As early as 1866, they were sold in Europe at the then unheard of price of $35.00 each and Mr. Trifet, in speaking of a set of these stamps pronounces them genuine and states that they are probably the only set in America. The "Gancho" stamps were four in number, viz: 4 rls. yellow, 6 rls. green, 8 rls. purple, 10 rls. blue, and received their curious *sobriquet* from the fact that they were ornamented by a landscape in the centre of which was pictured a South American cowboy, locally known as the gaucho, riding at full speed. At that time they were supposed to have been in use for a few days in the fall of 1859, just prior to the issue of the set bearing a picture of a ship. But subsequent research has failed to unearth the slightest proof that they were ever in actual use, and it is now generally believed that they were nothing more nor less than essays. Twenty years ago used counterfeits of these stamps were also very common, but now they are very seldom met with.

A few "Postal Items" complete the quota of reading matter. In this number Mr. T. admits a few outside advertisers: Tolles Bros., of Middletown, Conn., who are unknown to fame; James Brennan, one of the earliest dealers in New York, who was then holding forth at 78 Nassau street, and lastly J. W. Scott & Co., who had just begun their triumphal march to success at 34 Liberty street. Mr. Trifet's announcements are however, so numerous that these outsiders would appear to reap but little benefit from their ads.

In No. 3 the editor announces his removal to larger and more convenient offices, at 20 State street and again thanks "the timbrophilic public of America" for their liberal support. The forgers were very bold in those days, they even went so far as to put on the market stamps which never existed in the original, and they lacked the convenient aid of the surcharge, too. The most notable feature of the chronicle in No. 3 is the description of a newly discovered stamp of the Confederate States, a ten cent carmine, of the same design as the 5 cent of the 1863 issue, but bearing the head of Stonewall Jackson, instead of that of Jefferson Davis. The editor very properly makes short work of this stamp (?), and characterizes it as a downright swindle.

An explanation of the Money Order System, conclusion of the Winter Mail Service article, and the inevitable postal items fill the next two pages. A very fair description of the "Embossed Stamps of Natal" follows under the heading of "Very Rare Stamps" and in a foot-note the publisher states that he can supply them at $8.00 per set of seven. To-day, the set sells for more than ten times that amount.

The most interesting thing in the fourth number is a "Philatelic Review of the Year 1867," in which Mr. T. mentions that he has received during the year letters from eighteen hundred collectors in the United States alone, and says that this number probably does not represent one-tenth of those interested in the science. We learn also that three philatelic publications were born in 1867, viz: *Mason's Coin and Stamp Magazine*, *The Stamp Collector's Journal* and the *Mercury*; and that "S. Allan Taylor's *Record* is still alive and trudging slowly on its fourth year." On the other hand the *Collector's Guide*, *The Postman's Knock*, *The Gazette*, etc., are recorded as having succumbed to the inevitable. The death of Mr. C. M. Seltz, one of the leading collectors of the time and author of the *Stamp Collector's Handbook*, one of the best of the early catalogues is also noted.

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It is very seldom that we encounter the name of anyone noted in philately to-day in these old journals, but here we notice a familiar name, that of Pierre Mahe, of Paris, the present editor of *Le Questionneur Timbrophilique* and private secretary to Mons. Ferrary. He was at that time publishing a paper called *Le Timbrophile*, and had also just issued the fourth edition of a handbook called *The Guide Manual.*

Postal items evidently a serial feature. of the *A. S. M.*, ornament the next page. Next, under the heading "Very Rare Stamps," comes a very interesting article on the Sydney Views, written by Dr. J. E. Gray, at that time one of the leading English philatelists, and author of a noted catalogue. These stamps had not been dubbed the Sydney Views, being here referred to as the "picture stamps" of Sydney. Up to this time, their motto had not been read correctly; one catalogue giving it as "*Sic fortis curia crevit,*" and another as "*Sic fortis et rudis crevit.*" Dr. Gray in two articles gives the correct version: "*Sic fortis etruria crevit,*" and also on the authority of the postmaster at Sydney, conclusively establishes the fact that these picture stamps were the first in use in that colony; and then proceeds to minutely describe all the varieties which he has met with, in just as scientific a manner as it would be done to-day.

The fifth number has little matter worthy of mention. After the chronicle comes a lengthy description of current stamp forgeries, doubtless very valuable in the sixties, the palmy days of the counterfeit, and there is also a clipping from *Harper's Weekly* on the Dead Letter Office. What an insatiable desire for knowledge on postal matters, these these early editors must have thought their readers possessed.

Here is another familiar name, Alfred Smith and Co., of Bath, England, then publishers of the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* which was perhaps more influential in building up the pursuit than any other of the early journals. Although the *S. C. M.* has long since been discontinued this firm is still in existence.

One of Mr. Trifet's ads. is quite interesting; I quote it as follows: "I have the pleasure to announce that I have received by the last mail the largest and best stock of stamps ever imported in America. I now have on hand 47,000 stamps, worth about $1,500, which I will dispose of at the lowest possible rates," etc., etc. No better illustration of the marvelous growth of philately is needed than the comparison suggested by this paragraph. Only a little more than a quarter century ago, the largest stamp dealer in America employed a capital of $1,500. To-day there is one large firm incorporated for $150,000, and dozens of other dealers who do more business in a single week than the stamp dealers of the sixties transacted in an entire year.

No. 6, contains still more postal matter, this time reprinted from the *Boston Journal*; the usual chronicle, containing only the barest introduction of each new comer and numerous advertisements. This was the last number of the *Mercury* in which outside advertisers were permitted to cry their wares in its columns; probably not so much because the editor wished to monopolize the entire advertising space, as from the fact that stamp dealers did not seem to appreciate its worth and were not sufficiently liberal in their patronage. There are however, a few ads. mostly from dealers whose names are utterly unfamiliar, with the notable exception of J. W. Scott & Co., who in this number announce the publication of the *American Journal of Philately*, which had just made its *debut* to the stamp collecting public.

In No. 7, the editor posts his readers on current stamp forgeries again, and there is a long communication on the 10c. Confederate stamp mentioned in No. 3, bearing the head of Stonewall Jackson, which is conclusively stamped as a fake by the Ex-Postmaster General of the Confederacy.

In the advertising pages of this number is a list of stamp albums. The Mulready album is advertised as the latest and neatest album published, with space for upwards of 2,000 varieties, price, post free $3.50. Pretty steep, but then an album at any price was a boon in the sixties. Lallier's album, evidently a large and more pretentious work and which is mentioned by writers of that time so

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often as to lead us to believe that it was the best album of the period, is sold for $5.50 and $6.50 post free. Besides these two foreign importations, Mr. T., as becomes a patriot and a Yankee, also advertises a home production, Hill's Boston Album, containing spaces for 3,000 stamps including United States Revenues, which to judge from the description must have been quite a creditable work for that time.

The first thing which strikes the eye in No. 8, of the *A. S. M.*, is a wood cut of an alleged Paraguay stamp of a very strange appearance. We collectors of the present have never seen such a stamp or one anything like it. It is of oblong shape, bearing a picture of a ship on a calm sea in the center, with what the engraver evidently intended for a *very* cloudy sky overhead. In each corner is a figure five. At the top is the word, Republica; at the bottom, Del Paraguay; at left, Cinco; at right, Cents. Here is what the editor says of it. "Paraguay—We now give an engraving of the stamp described in our last number. Our French contemporary (probably *Le Timbrophile*) doubts this stamp and says: We have already spoken of the new trial made by the American inventors in the shape of a stamp for Paraguay. But thinking that the public cannot be put too much on guard against these little thefts, we have decided to go to the expense of getting an engraving that speaks more to the eyes than any long discourse. We take it for a genuine stamp and shall have the pleasure of sending our friend the specimen in our collection to satisfy him of the same.

No such stamp is catalogued to-day. The lion issue of 1870 is now listed as the first issue of Paraguay, and I have been unable to learn the real history of this stamp, which was doubtless weighed in the balance and found wanting. It was probably either an out and out fake or a stamp for local use issued without the sanction of the government. Canceled specimens were said to be in existence at this time, and very likely the smaller government officials were then, as now, not averse to adding to their incomes by a little speculation in postage stamps.

The leading article in this number is a lengthy review of the postage stamps in the French Exhibition of 1868, by Dr. Magnus. The author describes in detail the entire stamp exhibit in this great international show, the first of a series of expositions which has just culminated in our own World's Fair. Even at this early date, the French were thoroughly enthusiastic over the science and the philatelic exhibit here described appears to have been a very creditable one.

In the "Answer to Correspondents" column some interesting facts are given. In reply to some inquisitive reader, the editor states that the *Mercury* has over 400 subscribers, and we can almost detect a ring of pride in his voice, at this large circulation, for it was a large number in those days. And yet, to-day, I believe the largest American philatelic journal claims a circulation of some ten thousand copies monthly. Truly, the mills of the Gods grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly fine.

In answer to another question, the largest collection in Boston at that time is stated to have contained 2,500 varieties, and in answer to another, the publisher makes the remarkable statement that all stamps sold by him *since June 1867* were genuine.

Numbers 2 and 3 of *American Journal of Philately* published *de juro* by the New York Philatelic Society, and *de facto* by J. W. Scott & Co., is favorably reviewed, although the review closes with the following words, which can hardly be construed as complimentary to the firm advertising. "Among the advertisements we notice Confederate 10 cts., *head of Beauregard* for sale cheap. Would our contemporary inform us what they are? Our curiosity has been excited lately on the Confederate stamps."

In No. 9, there is an illustration of the ten cent Confederate stamp, head of Jackson, which the editor warns his readers against in very strong terms. There is also an article on "The Varieties of the Wurtemburg Stamps," a short extract from which will serve to show that the wholesale collection of minute varieties is not wholly a new fangled invention. The editor says, "We do not propose in this article to

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give a minute description of all the stamps of Wurtemburg, but only of those which we think ought to be collected. Our ideas of collecting are as follows: 1. The real stamp as first issued. 2. The different *standard* shades, not those done by the effects of sun or acids. 3. The different *kinds* of perforation. The mode of counting the number of holes is to our mind, perfectly absurd. Why not collect stamps with thin or thick gum or no gum at all? It would not be more nonsensical. 4. Watermarks when they serve to denote the date of an issue, such as the 1855-6-7 Spanish." After thus condemning measurement of perforation, the editor consistently proceeds to manufacture a list of thirty-one varieties of Wurtemburg stamps, by counting those *with* silk threads as an entirely different issue from those *without*.

Next comes a short article headed "Philately," which is so interesting as showing us the opposition which the word at first encountered that I shall reproduce it *in extenso*.

"Philately." This is the new fangled term which a few egotists in Europe and a very few more in America have in their self-sufficient wisdom decided to be the term by which the science of stamp collecting shall henceforth and forever be designated. The coiners of the word gravely" inform us that "Philately," is compounded from two Greek words, one of which means a *friend* and the other *exemption from tax*, and on the strength of these two words, the word "Philatelist," literally "antitaxationist" is introduced to an enlightened community.

We respectfully submit that antitaxationist and stamp collector or not synonomous terms and further, that not even the widest stretch of the imagination of the amateur lexicographers who coined the term can convince any sensible collector that the word "Philately," either in its derivation or literal sense, is in any way applicable as designating the science of stamp collecting, and for which purpose we will venture the remark that the word Timbrophilist has hitherto been found in every way suitable without taxing either the patience of collectors or the brains, if they have any, of the pedantic egotism who coined the lovely phrase Philately."

The word Timbropily is still largely used in France, but the rest of the stamp collecting world has adopted the word which Mr. Trifet derisively calls "that lovely phrash Philately." It is an interesting fact that here are some few English speaking philatelists to-day who contend that the words Timbrophily or Timbrology are better names for the science than the one which we us, making much the same objections to the word Philately as those raised above. But possession is nine points of the law and, however obscure its derivation, the word Philately seems to be so firmly established in public favor as to render it very unlikely that it will ever be superceded.

The leading feature of No. 10, is an article titled "Our Local Stamps," by S. A. T. (probably S. Allan Taylor, publisher of the *Stamp Collector's Record*, the first American stamp journal). This article is to me one of the most interesting of all the many curious features of this primitive magazine. Its style is more like that of the modern philatelic essay than most of the dull and prosy articles which were supposed to entertain the stamp collector in the sixties, and it must have been of considerable value to those who included locals in their collections. Even to-day it is of great interest to collectors of locals and with this fact in view, I will give a *resume* of the article.

The author divides the local stamps of the United States into several different kinds as follows: 1. Original impressions. 2. Reprints of the originals. 3. Fac-similes of the originals. 4. Mythical stamps originated by inventive genie, both in Europe and America, never having any existence save in the fertile imagination of the parties who concocted them. 5. The business envelopes and labels of existing express companies, classified as locals through ignorance of their use. 6. Stamps of many various styles, devices and colors issued by bona fide express posts for sale to collectors only and which will not prepay postage. 7. The Sanitary Fair stamps.

The genuine originals, the author goes

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on to say, maybe divided into four classes, viz: stamps used to convey letters from one city to another, example, Hale and Co's locals; those used for delivery of letters from one section of a city to another, such as Boyd's City Post; private post offices which for a given sum deliver your letter to the general post office and keep your letters if addressed to its care, in safety for you, thereby saving much time and trouble, of which the Broadway Post Office, Union Square Post Office and others form examples; and delivery offices which keep messengers constantly on hand for the delivery of letters or small parcels, of which the establishment of Hussey in New York is the only one in existence.

It is somewhat surprising to learn that as late as 1868, the local post had by no means been driven from the field by government competition. This article mentions a half dozen local posts in existence at that time in New York alone, namely, Hussey's, Boyd's Chatham Square Letter Office, Broadway Letter Office and Union Square Letter Office. This installment of the article, which is to be continued closes with an account of an attempt made by the government some years previous to the time of writing, to prohibit Mr. Boyd from carrying on a letter delivery, which proved unsuccessful from the fact that Mr. Boyd held a license as a common carrier granted him by the city of New York, which could not legally be taken away even by the United States goverment. It would be interesting to know whether the government finally found some means of circumventing this stumbling block and thus forced Mr. Boyd out of the business, or whether government competition eventually rendered the enterprise so unprofitable that he gave it up of his own accord.

Probably the latter was what really occurred. At any rate, to-day the local post, the forerunner of the governmental post, is a thing of the past, whose memory is perpetuated in our albums solely by the local stamps.

In the sixties the chronicle of new issues was necessarily very limited. There was then no philanthropic Seebeck to delight (?) the collector with new issues every year; the surcharge was as yet unknown; and it was not as now, deemed necessary to issue a new set of stamps every fortnight. Hence, the new issue column was usually very abbreviated for lack of material.

In No. 11, the editor laments over this fact as follows: "The number of stamps being issued now by the different governments is growing smaller and beautifully less every month and from prospects we believe that there will not be anything at all under this heading next month."

The editor follows his brief chronicle by an article on the Newfoundland stamps, in which he makes acknowledgement to Mr. James M. Chute, of Boston, for valuable notes. This Mr. Chute is the same man who was exposed in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* some time since in an attempt to provide himself with a large number of rare stamps gratis. Under the guise of a World's Fair director he sent circulars to many foreign nations requesting a complete collection of the stamps, stamped envelopes, cards, etc., of the country for an exhibit at the World's Fair and probably secured quite a number of rarities, and up to seven or eight yers ago his name was often seen in the philatelic journals, but since then he has dropped out of sight until his rather discreditable reappearance in a mythical role, which bears a suspicious resemblance to pure and unadulterated swindling.

The second chapter of the article on local stamps deals with the Pony Express stamps of Wells Fargo & Co., and like the first is very readable. The origin and use of W. F. & Co. locals is very fully explained, but the most interesting thing in the article is the manner in which Mr. Taylor with characteristic vigor ridicules the handiwork of a rival dealer in these words: "It might be as well to state in this connection that the Pony Express stamps are to be had at a tolerabiy reasonable figure, a New York stamp dealer having secured the steel plates of the entire series from which reprints are printed in all the colors of the rainbow and which could no doubt, be printed in any fanciful color or on any shade of paper which even the fastidious taste of the French school could desire —gum of different colors could even be applied in an emergency and a pinking

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iron could "provisionally be pressed into service as a perforator to those who delight in perforations, the smell of them could be pleasantly diversified by the aid of Eau de Davelle or for the more *vecherche* Otter of Roses could be substituted, or for the sake of rarity Tincture Assafœtida would furnish a cheap and lasting perfume and even the peculiar and somewhat powerful emanation of a certain lively and odiferous quadrupled known to American sportsmen (but whose name we don't remember just now), could be made to do duty in a pinch. It is true that the perfumes of the two latter subjects are not those of Araby the blest, but then they would be rare, the latter one especially, and we trust our friends of the French school will be devoutly grateful for the new field which our humble remarks cannot fail to have opened up to their notice, and in which field when they at last rest from their labors, if not their work, their smell at least shall follow them."

This spirited paragraph is followed by a no less spirited review of the current number of the *American Journal of Philately*, the receipt of which does not seem to have filled the editor's heart with any great overplus of joy. They had their little journalistic squabbles in the sixties just as we do to-day. "Natur' is natur'", as some home poet (was it James Whitcomb Riley) has remarked. Mr. Trifet "goes for" his rival editor in so heated a manner that we can hardly believe that we are not listening to two modern partisans, on different sides of the philatelic fence, attempting to carry on a mimic newspaper war.

The twelfth number of the *A. S. M.*, and the last one which I shall attempt to review, begins the monthly feast by announcing and illustrating a set of stamps for the Suez Canal Co. The third chapter of the article on locals follows; this number dealing with the stamps issued by I. H. Prince, of Portland, Me. The article however, most interesting to the *fin de siecle* philatelist is one headed simply "Boston." Therein, the editor attempts to prove The Hub to be the philatelic capital of America; and to do him justice he makes out a very strong case in its favor. In support of his claim he gives the following interesting figures: "Since the advent of Timbrophily twelve stamp periodicals have been published in the United States, of these, Boston produced 3, Chicago 2; Meriden, Conn., 2; Middletown, Conn., 2; New York, 1; Newport, R. I., 1; Cincinnati, 1. Of stamp albums four have been published in the United States, of these Boston produced 2; one of them passing through three editions, New York, 2. Of manuals three have been published in the United States, of these Boston produced 2, and Philadelphia 1. Of catalogues in sheet form without enumerating the different editions, 33 have been published in the United States; of which Boston produced 7; New York, 7; Newport, R. I., 2; Chicago, 2; Detroit, 2; Albany, 2; Belfast, 2; and Philadelphia, Middletown, Meriden, Worcester, Charleston, Lowell, Utica, Rochester and East Saginaw one each. In the British provinces timbrophily is dead a twelve month since. During its existence there Canada produced one stamp journal, the first in America. By the above table it will be seen that more stamp journals, albums, catalogues, manuals and price-lists have been published in Boston than in any other city in the United States, so that in point of timbrophilic literature Boston takes the lead as she has long continued to do in literary productions of all classes."

A long account of the New York Post Office follows, which might be of some interest if we were not on the look-out for philatelic matter only, and then the volume closes, as all good volumes should, with promises of great improvement in the future. With the close of the volume I must close likewise, though it is not without the hope of reviewing with my readers some others of the curious philatelic periodicals of the sixties in the near future. Meanwhile I will lay down my pen with one thought.

We have seen by practical comparison between this primitive stamp journal and the comparatively creditable periodicals of to-day, how wonderfully philatelic journalism has developed in little more than a quarter century. Will another twenty-five years witness as great an improvement in the stamp journals of the present? This conundrum time only can solve.

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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR—OCTOBER, 1893.

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VICE-PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Sept. 26th, 1893.

As the by laws of our Association provide that the Vice-President shall perform the President's puties only when he is unable to attend to them, I fail to see the need of a report, and am at a loss what to report on in the way of official business. The only possible way to have my name in the OFFICIAL CIRCULAR each month seems to be to note a few items of philatelic interest.

For several months past I have been studying the 5c. red Petersburg, Va., 1861. But little has been done towards noting the varieties of this stamp, a typeset provisional, and one of the most interesting ones issued by the postmasters that year in the Confederate States. I will be glad if all collectors (and dealers also) who have specimens of this stamp will send them to me for examination during the month of December, *and not until then*, as I shall be away from home until the first of that month.

Unsevered pairs and specimens showing the parts of the adjoining stamp are especially desirable.

Very truly,
H. E. DEATS,
Vice-President.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

Capt. Jas. F. Pilcher, Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y.
C. Witt, 304 East 86th street, New York City.
A. G. Gardner, 6 Bergholt Crescent, Stamford Hill, N. London, England,

APPLICATIONS.

TOWNLEY, F. M., Sayreville, N. J.
References: J. D. Rice, H E. Deats.
Guarantor: N. M. Townley, Sr.

GAERTNER, DR. FREDERICK, 3519 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
References: E. Doeblin, August Buchholtz.

WARING, CHARLES, Box 292, Knoxville, Tenn.
References: S. B. Boyd, P. M. Wolseiffer.

LENTZ, CHAS. A., Minerva, Ohio.
References: P. M. Wolsieffer, S. B. Bradt.

FRICK, WILLIAM, 513 Sheridan, Ave., Pittsburg.
References: E. Doeblin, Adam E. Daum.

SMITH, J. WALTER, Noble, Ill.
References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.
Guarantor: J. D. Smith.

DOHERTY, ARCHIE L., 1130 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.
References: F. J. Bescher, E. R. Aldrich.

AVALOS, JUAN DE D., Durango, Mexico.
References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.

BATTISTE, REV. ALEXANDER, Port-au-Prince, Hayti.
References. C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.

BIERMANN, F. H., 67 Public Square, Room 2, Cleveland, Ohio.
References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.

BRUCK, HENRY T., Mt. Savage, Maryland.
References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.

GUNTER, JOHN EDMUND, No. 15 North St., Kingston, Jamaica. W. I.
References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.

HANNA, H. W., 114 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.

KATT, REV. H., 639 Poplar St., Terre Haute.
References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.

EVANS, W. R., Colon, Colombia.

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References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.

REUTERSKIOLD, BARON A. DE, Brilliancourt, Duchy, Switzerland.

References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.

SANCHEZ, ANTONIO, A., P. O. Box 838, City of Mexico, Mex.

References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.

VAN RIET, FRANCOIS, Borgerhout, Antwerp, Belgium.

References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.

NEW STOCKHOLDERS.

21 STEIN, S. G., M. D., Muscatine, Iowa.
315 LANG, LEWIS M., 513 McMechen St., Batto, Ind.
325 DEMLAND, WILLIAM, 220 S. Main St., Findlay, O.
500 GROVE, E. M., 48th St., & A. V. Ry., Pittsburg, Pa.
501 FRICK, GEORGE, 513 Sheridan Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
502 COHEN, GEORGE, Box 2092, Philadelphia, Pa.
503 FOWLER, HENRY ADES, 29 Shannon St., Toronto, Ont.
504 CLARK, DR. E. S., 16 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.
505 SMITH, B. TAYLOR, 2711 Howard St., St. Louis, Mo.
506 DEININGER, JNO., 109 Twelfth Ave., McKeepsport, Pa.
507 GOWING, EDWARD, Medford, Mass.
508 HALL, W. K., Peterborough, Ont.
509 KELLAND, E. L., Auburn, N. Y.
510 KONIG, LUDWIG, 16 Metzger Platz, Strassburg, Germany.
511 METCALF, C. J., Greenfield, Ill.
512 SUPDOFF, W. H., N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. City.
513 THOMAS, BENJ. P., Pemberton, N. J.
514 WOLF, SIMON, Fremont, O.
515 BOWEN, CHAS., W. 417 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
516 JAMES, R. LOWTHER, 30 Highland St., Providence, R. I.
517 WM. M. MEASEY, Ridley Park, Pa.
518 F. H. BRINKMAN, Ouderbugstrey 4, Amsterdam, Holland.
519 BRUDER, AMBROSE F., 149 Crawford St., Pittsburg, Pa.
520 LEONARD, WM. A., 34 Moore, St., Providence, R. I.

The following resignations having been previously published are now accepted:

221 Edgar Crocker.
240 Leroy D. Walker.
21 Geo. T. Rockwell.
325 C. F. Plesse.
315 Victor H. Huberick.

The following resignations have been received and will be accepted thirty days hence if no objections are received.

115 Richard C. Fagan.
432 A. H. R. Schmidt.
313 Fritz Dolling, Jr.

I have notified the different appointive officers of their selection by the Board of Directors, and requesting that they notify me of their acceptance of the various offices to which they were appointed.

I have had replies from the following parties accepting office:

Superintendent of Purchasing, Sale and Exchange Department, Geo. D. Mekeel.

Superintendent of Literary Exchange, Geo. N. Campbell.

Librarian, W. H. Bodine.

Literary Board, Samuel Leland, D. Rice.

Auction Agents, Chicago, S. B. Bradt; San Francisco, W. E. Loy.

Leaving still to be heard from:

Literary Board, W. C. Stone.

Counterfeit Detector, E. A. Holton.

Collecting Agent, J. W. Wainwright.

In pursuance to a resolution passed at the Chicago convention I have notified all officers that their monthly reports should be sent to Mr. W. C. Stone, to reach him not later than the second day of the month. Respectfully,

ALVAH DAVISON.
Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

GENERAL FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Cash balance July 31st	$ 63 90	
Dues to September 30th	28 84	
Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Co., unexpired subscriptions to *American Philatelist*	19 45	$112 19

EXPENDITURES.

Rent of Hall for Convention, August, 1893	30 00
Cash balance September 30th	$ 92 19

STOCK FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Cash balance July 31, 1893	$446 00
M. F. Walton, Sect., August 16th	16 00
Stock subscriptions to September 30th	25 00
	$487 00

N. W. CHANDLER, Treasurer.

Collinsville, Ills., September 30, 1893.

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The only work I have done so far was writing a letter to the "Frankfurt Philatelic Society," in regard of the "Verlrauliches Korrespondeuz Blatt." I wish my fellow directors or members of the American Philatelic Association, would give me pointers what I could do for the benefit of the society. E. DOEBLIN.

REPORT OF THE PURCHASING, SALES AND EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT.

SUPERINTENDENT.

ST. LOUIS, September 30, 1893.

GEO. D. MEKEEL, 1009 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

My report not having reached members until after the 15th of last month, it is not surprising that I have but little business to report.

I have received 41 books of stamps for the Sales Department, 14 of which were sent me by

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the former Exchange Manager, he having received them too late for circulation, the gross value of the 41 books is $1,514.40. These books are all in circulation and I am glad to report that I have been able to supply all demands made upon me for books so far, excepting some requests for special United States and British North America. I would urge members to read the suggestions printed in this OFFICIAL CIRCULAR very carefully.

The demand for books and control stamps has been as follows:

67 books	$6 70
900 control stamps	90
	$7 60

In ordering control stamps and books members are requested to remit cash with order in all cases, 10c. for each book, and 10c. per 100 for control stamps; I will not send these with bills, as often requested, as I do not want to be bothered in keeping these petty accounts. In answer to several inquiries will say that the books and control stamps issued by the former Exchange Manager are of course accepted by me. Thus far only two branches, those of Pittsburgh and San Francisco, have requested books for circulation, all other requests were from individual members; I should like to have requests from other branch societies.

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

New issues have been received from the following countries:

Portugal, Bolivia, Venezuela, Hawaii, Shanghai, Brazil, Belgium, Mexico and Egypt.

Deposits have been received from the following members:

W A. MacCalla	$ 5 00
Wm. R. Baird	10 00
Alfred L. Becher	10 00
Lawrence Barr	25 00

To make this department a success I must have liberal patronage as new issues have been ordered from every country, and I urge members to make their deposits, stating what stamps they require, as early as possible.

G. D. MEKEEL,
Superintendent.

SUGGESTIONS TO MEMBERS PARTICIPATING IN THE EXCHANGE AND SALES DEPARTMENT.

It will greatly facilitate the work of this department, and enhance its usefulness to all if the members following suggestions are followed, both in preparing stamps for circulation in the department and in requesting selections from which to make purchases As far as practicable the following classifications should prevail in making up books for circulation, and better results will be had than from mixed lots. Books to contain 120 stamps will be supplied by the superintendent at 10c each, and control stamps, which will be used by parties who have removed stamps from books in circulation, can be had at 10c. per hundred *All stamps for circulation in this department must be mounted in the above books:*

1—United States Stamps.
2—United States Revenues.
3—United States Match, Medicine and Proprietary Stamps.
4—Mexican Revenues.
5—Other Foreign Revenues.
6—British Colonials.
7—European.
8—Stamps of Different Countries.
9—Australia.
10—Asia, Africa and Oceanic.

The above classification may be taken as a suggestion for requests to be made by members wishing to *purchase* stamps from the department as well as suggestions for those who are sending stamps for sale or exchange. This ruling is not arbitrary.

The pricing of stamps is an important matter in these days, when large discounts are given from catalogue prices by dealers from ordinary stamps it would be useless for members to send in common stuff priced at full catalogue prices. It would only result in disappointment to them and loss to the department to undertake the circulation of undesirable and unsaleable stuff.

The exchange manager has consulted with the Official Board and will exercise his judgment in the acceptance of stamps for circulation, and will not accept or circulate ordinary stamps or those that are priced too high. In pricing your stamps place your lowest cash price on them, taking into consideration that the commission of the department is 10%; then if your stamps are sold you can rely on getting satisfactory exchange of other members at correspondingly low rates, or failing to do so you will be entitled to the cash less the commission.

The department will be run on a strictly *cash* basis, and members having a credit with the department will be notified from time to time so that they may avail themselves of the privilege of selecting stamps from other sheets before final settlement and return of their stamps is made.

All stamps taken from the books must be paid for in cash except in cases where the party has stamps in circulation and *has been advised that there is an amount due him*, and even in such cases the party must remit for any stamps he may take in excess of the credit of which he has been advised.

The old distinctions between the cash and exchange credit system of this department are hereby abolished, and the above rules will apply on all transactions.

It is the object of the department to furnish collectors a means of disposing of any stamps they have for sale or exchange at fair cash prices, and also to supply members with stamps of any of the classes enumerated above on the same terms. Yours respectfully,

G. D. MEKEEL,
Supt. of Sales, Exchange & Purchasing Dep't.

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

This department is intended to provide quick and easy means of obtaining all newly issued stamps, envelopes and postal cards at 10 per cent over cost to the department. This *cost* is often a little over *face* value on account of the commission paid foreign agents, postage, etc. Any member of the American Philatelic As-

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sociation is entitled to participate in this department by making his wants known to the purchasing agent and depositing a sum of money not less than $5.00 nor to exceed $50.00 with his application. New issues of the kinds and countries that he may require will be sent him from time to time and charged to his account. As soon as the first credit has been exhausted he will be given an opportunity to renew his deposit; in no case will members be entitled to participate in this department who have not first made the necessary cash deposit, neither will more than three pieces of any single specimen be furnished the same member.

The department has given orders for all new issues, and has already on hand a number of newly issued stamps.

The purchasing agent will also undertake to supply all unused stamps of current issue of any country upon the same terms. In this case there will sometimes be delay on account of having to order them of the various post offices, as they may not be in stock at all times.

Yours respectfully,
G D. MEKEEL,
Supt. Sales, Exchange and Purchasing Dept.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

AGENT.

J. A. WAINWRIGHT, 14 Court street, Northampton, Mass.

No report received.

LIBRARIAN'S DEPARTMENT.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Sept. 25, 1893.

W. H. BODINE, Librarian.

Since the last report I have received the following from Mr. E. R. Aldrich, of Benson, Minn.

No. 13. Circulars of the Dealer's Protective Association.

No. 14. Constitution and Rules of the Philadelphia Section of the Dresden Society.

No. 15. Constitution of the Australian Philatelic Society.

No. 16. Miscellaneous lot of seven pieces including the Constitution and By-Laws of the Philatelic Society of America.

A copy of number 27 of the *Stamp World* of Cincinnati, Ohio, is needed.

W. H. BODINE,
Librarian.

LITERARY EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., October 3, 1893.

Dr. G. N. CAMPBELL, Superintendent, Hopkinsville, Ky.

I have received three lists of papers which I have sent to members requesting them and have also received letters from two others asking for lists with which I was unable to comply. I have also been asked to see if any one has a copy of the London Society's "Stamps of British North America," for sale and price of same and copies of Nos. 1 and 4, Vol. I, *Philatelic Journal of American* and prices.

Respectfully submitted,
GEO. N. CAMPBELL.

COUNTERFEIT DEPARTMENT.

E. A. HOLTON, Counterfeit Detector, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

No report received.

AUCTION DEPARTMENT.

AGENTS.

S. B. BRADT, Brookline Park, Ill.

WM. E. LOY, 423 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal.

No report received.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT, LITERARY BOARD.

WILLIAM C. STONE, Chairman, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.

SAMUEL LELAND, 56 Thirty-fifth St., Chicago, Ill.

J. D. RICE, Box 290, Trenton, N. J.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., October 3d, 1893.

I again desire to call the attention of the different officers to the new regulation that all reports should be sent to me for publication. Our publisher informs me that it is necessary for him to receive the copy from me by the fifth of the month to insure promptness in publishing the tenth as is our desire. Therefore it is absolutely necessary that reports should be in my hands not later than the second of each month. Last month nearly every report was delayed and I was unable to forward them to Mr. Mekeel until about the time the CIRCULAR should have been issued. At the present date only six reports are at hand and as a consequence the CIRCULAR will again be delayed. Please see to it that it does not happen in the future.

As will be seen by the report in another column the purchasing agent has already begun to receive new issues and members should at once send in their deposits if they desire to receive them regularly. Full regulations will be found in the last number of this CIRCULAR. There is no department which can be of more benefit to the members than this if it is properly supported and in charge of the proper person.

A title page and index to the *American Philatelist* will be issued as soon as the annual number is ready. In order that the list of members may be as complete as possible this will not appear until about December.

The index to philatelic periodicals which was commenced some time since has not progressed as rapidly as it should on account of the other duties of the editor not permitting him to give proper attention to it. He is now prepared to devote himself to it and if possible will try and have it ready for publication by the last of next year. All those who are willing to assist in the work are requested so notify him of the papers they have and which they will index. Instruc-

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tions will then be sent and if responses come in in sufficient quantity there is no reason why the work cannot be published as above stated.

We recommend to our brother officers that they each of them supply themselves with stationery bearing the seal of the association. It will seem more business-like than to receive a letter written on paper bearing the business card of Tom, Dick & Harry, dealers in this, that and the other thing.

Our library has received a few additions it will be seen by consulting the report submitted this month. Now keep it up and make Mr. Bodine send in a longer list next and each succeeding month. We propose to do our share and will see to it that a good sized Christmas offering goes to Flemington.

Two Resident Vice-Presidents send in reports this month and we trust the rest will wake up and do likewise in the future. By our by-laws reports should be made at least quarterly but thus far very few have attended to their duty.

Only eighteen applications this month. That is not half enough and we trust that our members will hustle around and do better next time. We must have those thousand members before we meet at Niagara next year.

WILLIAM C. STONE.

REPORTS OF RESIDENT VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The Pittsburg Branch of American Philatelic Association is in good working order, holds its meetings regularly every month and is prospering. The members are waiting for exchange books to take stamps for their collections. Since the last convention I have sent four applications for membership to our society. E. DOEBLIN.

Pittsburg, Pa.

The St. Louis Branch of the American Philatelic Association has not been in perfect order since the Exchange Department was under Mr. Clotz A meeting has been called for a date early in November, during the time Vice-President Deats will be in the city, and it will serve as a reception to him as well as furnish an opportunity to thoroughly reorganize the branch in this city. We hope to add many new members and to get an exchange branch in good working order.

C. H. MEKEEL.

St. Louis, Mo., October 2, 1893.

BRANCH SOCIETIES.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

(Branch of A. P. A.)

Meetings held on the third Friday of each month, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, No. 36 Canal street, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

President, August Dejonge ; Secretary, F. C. Vehslage.

For information address the Secretary, Box 86, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

Communications relating to exchange matters address to R. F. Albrecht, Box 245, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

Communications relating to examination of stamp department, address to Henry Clotz, Box 3489, New York City.

127TH REGULAR MEETING, HELD SEPT. 29, 1893.

The meeting was called to order by the president at 8:15 P. M., with the following members present: Messrs. Aug. Dejonge, Henry Clotz, R. F. Albrecht, Oscar Dejonge, J. O. Hobby, Henry Obert, Mrs. Albrecht, Hugo Kessler and F. C. Vehslage.

There were present as guests Miss Katie Albrecht and Mr. Alfred Richter.

The minutes of the 126th regular meeting were read, and after correcting an error by adding Mr. Levick's name to the list of those being present, they were adopted.

Mr. F. Gouthman's application was withdrawn.

A communication was read inviting us to attend the first convention of the Nebraska Philatelic Society, to be held September 13th.

The secretary was instructed to reply expressing regrets that the invitation came too late for us to send a delegate.

A communication was read from Paul Wilkendorf, Magdeburg, Germany, offering to exchange current stamps of Germany and Austria for United States Columbians. This and all such offers are declined by the society.

Mr. Watson presents the society with No. 112 of the *Postal Card*.

Messrs. Ashcroft and Ogden present Vol. 1 complete of the *Long Island Philatelist*.

Mr. Witt presents some good Lubeck counterfeits.

Mr. Aldrich also sends some counterfeits for the society's album.

Mr. Stone sends a complete issue of the currency issued by the Hancock Sewing Machine Co., used during the year 1862.

Mr. Willet sends photo.

Upon motion they were accepted and a unanimous vote of thanks tendered the donors.

Upon motion of Mr. Albrecht, seconded by Mr. Clotz, the following resolution was unanimously adopted :

WHEREAS, the 19th of next March will be the 10th anniversary of the organization of this society.

Resolved, That we, the members of the Staten Island Philatelic Society, celebrate the occasion in a fitting manner.

Messrs. Clotz, Albrecht and Benary were appointed as a committe with power.

Mr Albrecht exhibits an unknown, uncatalogued variety of the 1868 issue of Mexico, blue or pink, which reads 85 instead of 25 cents.

Some United States stamps sent by Mr. Ginn were exhibited and will be circulated among the members. The meeting adjourned at 9:45 P. M.

Next meeting October 20, 1893.

F. C. VEHSLAGE, Sec'y.

FOREIGN MEMBERS NOTICE.

At the last convention the rules of the Association were changed requiring all members to be stockholders and to pay $1.00 annual dues. All foreign members now in good standing, on payment of $1.00 dues for the current year will be entitled to receive a stock certificate free.

Remittances should be made to

N. W. CHANDLER, Treas.,
Collinsville, Ill., U. S. A.

Oct. 9, 1893.

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CHRONICLE OF NEW ISSUES.

We are anxious to receive new issues and varieties as they appear, and especially desire each of our foreign subscribers and correspondents to send us information from their locality, that we may mention them as *early* as possible under this heading. Copies of official decrees and circulars in reference to postal changes are particularly desired.

Please address all communications of this character to the Editor of the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA, 1009 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo.

The numerals in parentheses following the names of the countries refer to the page of the JOURNAL containing the previous notice.

ADHESIVES.

BELGIUM.—(X, 51.) Mr. F. Van Riet writes us that all the Sunday stamps have been issued except the 35 centimes and 2 francs, which are due November 1st.

New Postal Packet stamps with inscriptions in two languages, and with the addition of two values, namely 15 centimes and 2 francs, will be issued at an early date. There will also be three stamps of the denominations of 5, 10 and 25 centimes with the arms of Antwerp, issued for the Exhibition of 1894.

1 centime. grey.
5 centimes, green.
50 " bistre.
1 franc, carmine on green.

BOLIVIA.—(IX, 51.) We hear of a surcharge on the 5 centavos revenue stamp "S. Cruz" and they are reported to have been used postally in the city of Santa Cruz. We have not yet, however, seen a copy.



There were several varieties of the revenue stamps used postally during the recent scarcity in this country, that we have not before chronicled. They consist of the 2 centavos rouletted of the 1887 issue, and the 1 centavo perforated of the 1890 issue; the first is surcharged in red and the latter in blue-green ink with the word *Timbre* similar to the annexed illustration.

The 1 centavo of the 1887 issue has already been chronicled in this way.

Revenues Used Postally.

5 centavos, blue, *black*.

1 centavo, 1887, rouletted, carmine and blue-green.

2 centavos, 1887, rouletted, lilac and red.

1 centavo, 1890, perforated, carmine and blue-green.

COLOMBIA.—(IX, 125.) *Panama*. Mr. W. R. Evans informs us that the Panama postal authorities will shortly issue 20 cents and 50 cents stamps to conform with the issue of 1892, to supercede the same values of the issue of 1888 which are still in use but nearly exhausted.

CONFEDERATE STATES. —(X, 104.) *Goliad* (X, 104.) Mr. Albert Steves, of San Antonio, Texas, the owner of the Confederate locals that we referred to and illustrated in our last number, has written us in regard to the annexed variety, calling our attention to the fact that it is signed by the postmaster in red ink across the face of the stamp in two lines, reading Clarke—P. M. This did not show clearly in the half tone illustration and we overlooked it in the hasty examination of the stamps that we were able to make in Chicago. This further goes to show that the omission was due to lack of type.



Mr. Steves also sends us the following letter from Dr. James A. Clarke, who was postmaster at that time, written him May 15th, 1893, which may be of interest:

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Rockport, Texas, May 15th, 1893.
Mr. Albert Steves,

Dear Sir: — Yours received this morning. In answer I would state that I am the man who issued the local stamps at Goliad, in 1861. They are now worth one hundred dollars each,— but unfortunately for me I can find none of them after having tried to do so for years.

I have heard of but two or three in existence, one in London, England, and others about New York. Stamp hunters have taken great interest in them and I have had letters of inquiry for them from many sections of the Union. Yours truly,

DR. JAS. A. CLARKE.

ECUADOR.—(X, 105.) We have to add to our list of Revenue stamps used postally, the 1 cent slate and the 4 cent brown, with engraved date 1887-1888, surcharged in black, "1893 y 1894."

Revenue Stamps Used Postally.

Engraved date on bottom label. 1887-1888. Surcharged in black, 1892 y 1894.

1 centavo, slate, *black*.
4 centavos, brown, *black*.

FRANCE.—(IX, 149.)—A correspondent kindly sends us a copy of the following decree, from which it would seem that the French Republic is to have a new issue of postage stamps. We are pleased to notice that a leading stamp dealer of Paris was honored by being made a member of the committee having the matter in charge. A translation of this decree is as follows:

DECREE.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Ministry of Commerce, Industry and the Colonies. General Direction of Postes and Telegraphs.

The Minister of Commerce, of Industry and of the Colonies:

Seeing the financial law of 1893 giving a credit for the modification of the present design of stamps, on the proposition of the general director of Mails and Telegraphs, decrees:

ART. I. A competition will take place for the choice of a new type for the stamps.

ART. II. A committe presided by the General Director of Mails and Telegraphs will prepare the conditions of this competition. This committe will be composed as follows:

Mm. Cochery, Senator, Chairman of the Committee of Mails and Telegraphs.
Poirier, Senator.
Mesurew, Deputy, Member of the Committee of Mails and Telegraphs.
Felix Faure, Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies.
Poty, Engraver of Medals.
Chaplain, Engraver of Medals.
Ermel, Engineer of the Bank of France.
R. Marx, Inspector of Fine Arts.
A. Maury, Author of Studies on Postage Stamps.
Laboulaye, Delegate to the Direction of the National Savings Bank.
Rolland, Clerk in the Post-Office.
de Baudel, Clerk in the Post-Office.
Lechevallier, Director of the Seine et Oise Post-Office.
Clerac, Engineer at Post-Office.
Tongas, Engineer at Post-Office.
Gamnel, Chief of the Manufacture of Stamps.
Peffault Delatom, Secretary of the Post-Office of the 2nd Division.
Claudel, Head Clerk of 1st Division.
Done this 29th day of June, 1893.

(Signed) FERRIER.

FRENCH COLONIES.—(X, 105.) *Tahiti.* The French Colonial stamps of the type of 1881 have been surcharged *Tahiti* in plain black capitals.

5 centimes, green on greenish, *black*.
10 " black on violet, "
15 " blue on white, "
20 " brick on green, "
25 " black on rose, "
75 " carmine on white, "
1 franc, olive-green on white, "

Obock. — (IX, 7.) A new and very novel stamp has been issued of the annexed design for the Inland Postal Camel Service.



The illustration makes further description unnecessary; it is on paper with quadrille watermark, unperforated.

5 francs, carmine.

Zanzibar. — It is stated by a French paper that the stamps sold by the French post-office at this point will be surcharged with new value in annas.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.—(X, 106.) We annex illustrations of the stamps surcharged with new value which we chronicled last month.

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HANKOW (China),—(X, 106.) A typographical error appeared in the list printed last month as the 5 cents, green on orange, read 2 cents.

5 cents, green on orange.

HAYTI.—(IX, 150.) Mr. R. E. Miot, one of our correspondents, informs us that two or three sheets of the current 2c stamps were put out unperforated. This is not one of the usual philatelic varieties, but evidently a genuine error, as he says he has only found one on a letter that was received by a friend of his.

2 cents, blue, unperforated.

ITALY.—(IX, 151.) *Le Timbre-Poste* illustrates a new stamp of the denomination of 25 centimes, with the value in colored figures in each corner on white ground.

LAGOS. — *Le Timbre-Poste* announces and illustrates a new provisional ½ penny on 4 pence surcharged in words in one line with an obliterating bar over the old value.

½ penny on 4 pence lilac, *black*.

MEXICO. — (X, 107.) Mr. E. H. Mason, of Boston, has sent us a specimen of the 2 reales greenish black on pink, issue of 1861, perforated on two sides 13 with a rough pin perforation, and we find that the perforations exactly correspond with a specimen in our own collection, which is perforated across the bottom only and was picked out of a common used mixture. This also brings to mind a strip of three owned by Mr. A. Lehmkuhl, of Hamburg, which are on the original envelope and with the same perforations. All of these stamps bear the same surcharge, "Mexico," and it is fair to suppose that they were issued in this way as these three specimens coming from entirely different sources show, all having been picked from ordinary mixtures, and in the case of the first two mentioned not being very good specimens, only perforated on certain sides, it would indicate that they are all right.

1861, 2 reales, greenish black on pink paper, perforated 13.

MONTENEGRO.—(X, 107.) We have received from Frau Leonie Berger, Cetinje, Montenegro, and Mr. Geo. Beric, Belgrade, Servia, sets of the Jubilee surcharged stamps mentioned in our last number. The inscription appears in two lines, the dates 1843 and 1893 being printed in vertically, forming a square.

We have to correct the color of the surcharge on the 10 and 25 novtch, which was reported as being in black, while as a matter of fact they are in red.

10 novtch, blue, *red*.
25 " brown, *red*.

NIGER COAST.—(X, 108.) We annex hereto a full series of illustrations of the stamps chronicled last month, and it



will be seen that when they were originally designed the inscription read Oil



Rivers Protectorate. The words Oil Rivers Protectorate have been erased



and Niger Coast introduced in block letters at the top of the stamp, which

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naturally detracts somewhat from their appearance, and we presume will soon be made an excuse for a new issue.

NOVA POTUCA. — We extract the following from Stanley Gibbons *Monthly Journal:*

"Mr. Seymour Summers sends us a set of very curious stamps, which we chronicle with the utmost reserve, as not only we are unable to find upon the map the place from which they are said to come, but this unknown place turns out to be sufficiently advanced (philatelically) to have already *surcharged* its equally unknown stamps. Our informant is only able to tell us that the stamps are "supposed to hail from Nova Potuca Republic," and he surmises that they may "come from some new republic in Africa," a supposition which seems to be borne out by (or is founded upon?) the fact that three of the stamps are plainly postmarked "B. 31," the number of Sierra Leone. The stamps are of narrow rectangular shape, and have in the centre a very indistinct object, which we take to be a tree, resembling that of the Orange Free State; this is enclosed in a circle, with a small circular shaded boss below it; in each corner of the rectangle is a plain square block, the two upper bearing the letters "R" and "P" (Republic of Potuca?), and the two lower the value, numerals at the left, letter "C" at the right; there is a three-leaved ornament in each of the upper spandrels, and a triangle of vertical lines in each of the lower—between the corner block and the circle—the rest of the rectangle being filled in with horizontal lines. The design is very roughly drawn, and lithographed upon thick white wove paper, imperf. The surcharges consist of small figures struck in the centre, with two bars canceling the original figures in the left lower corner. The 1c we have only seen surcharged, but we may presume it existed without the addition.

Adhesives.

1 cent, rose.
5 cents, blue.
10 " green.
20 " black.
10 " in *black*, on 1 cent, rose.
40 " " 10 " green.
50 " in *rose*, 20 " black.

The exceedingly rough appearance of these labels is, perhaps, in their favor, but they have made a bad beginning.

PHILLIPINE ISLANDS. — (VIII, 375.) The following modifications of the colors of the current set have been reported.

1 cent-de-peso, brown-violet.
2 4-8 cent-de-peso, olive.
5 cent-de-peso, violet-brown.

PORTUGAL.—(X, 108.) Our correspondent notified us that the 5 reis surcharge was exhausted very soon after they were placed on sale. We now notice that the 40 reis chocolate has been surcharged with this value.

5 reis on 40 reis, chocolate, *black*.

SHANGHAI. — (X, 110.) Two more values of the regular type, and four new values of the Unpaid Letter stamps are chronicled.

15 cents, black and yellow.
20 " black and lilac.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

½ cent, orange and black.
10 cents, green and black.
15 " yellow and black.
20 " violet and black.

SIAM.—(IX, 64.) The 4 attas on 24 already chronicled as having new value in Siamese and English, comes with the Siamese characters alone, not as an error, for we have seen part of a sheet in which there was no English inscription.

4 attas on 24, lilac and blue, *black*, with surcharge in Siamese characters, only.

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—(X, 19.) Mr. S. A. Klagsbrun has sent us the new 2½ pence stamp. It is of the same type as the current series, purple in color, and he informs us that this will now retire all the recent surcharges that were made necessary in the change of the postal rates on account of this country having entered the Universal Postal Union.

2½ pence, purple.

TONGA.—(X, 111.) The postal department of Tonga is evidently getting in its





work in good shape with stamp dealers;

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two series of provisional stamps are announced. The first consists of the 1, 2, 4 and 8 pence. Official stamps surcharged in black respectively, ½d, 2½d, 5d, and 7½d in large type.

The second series consists of the 1 penny printed in blue, the 2 pence in




green, the 4 pence in yellow and the 8 pence in rose, all being surcharged with





new values. Illustrations annexed.

½ penny on 1 penny, blue and red, *black*.
2½ pence on 2 pence, " " "
5 " 4 " " " "
7½ " 8 " " " "

½ penny on 1 penny, blue, *red*.
2½ pence on 2 pence, green, "
5 " 4 " yellow, "
7½ " 8 " rose, "

ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

ECUADOR.—(IX,128.) The envelope of annexed type has been surcharged "Cinco Centavos" in green below the stamp in ornamental figures. By error this was classified last month under the head of Honduras.



5 centavos on 10 centavos, green on canary.

MEXICO.—We have received a cut specimen of the 2c carmine which leads us to believe that there is a wrapper on *white* paper. There is simply a green outline surrounding the stamp common to the wrappers of this country which have heretofore been on buff paper. We have made inquiries and will announce fully next month.

2 centavos, carmine on white.

HAWAII.—(VII, 452.) The 1c, 2c, 5c and 10c envelopes have been surcharged



"Provisional Government, 1893," horizontally in two lines, similar to the illustration here given.

1 cent, green, *red*.
2 cents, rose, *black*.
5 " blue, *red*.
10 " black, "

POST CARDS.

BELGIUM.—We are informed by our correspondent that new cards are likely to be issued in 1894, bearing the arms of Antwerp, to be used during the Exhibition.

BULGARIA.—Mr. Callistheni has sent us specimens of the new letter cards.

5 stotinki, green on gray, white inside.
15 stotinki, orange on buff, " "

FRANCE.— A jubilee letter card has been issued in honor of the centennial of the city of Dunkirk; it is said that the issue was limited to 2500 letter cards.

15 centimes, blue.

HAWAII.— The 1c, 2c and 3c postal cards have been surcharged "Provisional Government, 1893" horizontally in two lines.

1 cent, vermilion, *black*.
2 cents, black, *red*.
3 cents, green, "

ROUMANIA.—(IX,66.) Mr. Hugo Seligman has sent us specimens of cards issued recently.

5 bani, black on rose, front surface.
10 bani, red on buff, front surface.

The 10 bani card is enclosed within a border.

SERVIA.—(VIII, 239.) Letter cards of 5 and 10 paras have just been issued.

5 paras green, gray-blue, inside white.
10 paras, carmine, " " " "

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REVENUES.

MEXICO.—(X, 112.) *Michoacan.* We have seen specimens of a stamp of the annexed type surcharged in capital



letters in a line extending almost the whole length of the stamp HABILITADO-PARA EL X X ANO.

Habilitado.

12 centavos, brown and black.

Morelos.—(X, 114). We understand that there is a 2 pesos buff in the series



for the National Guard, type annexed. We also learn that the stamps were lithographed in panes of 20, 4 stamps by 5, on white wove paper, bearing a blue moire pattern on the back. Pin perforated.

2 pesos, buff.

Durango.—(X, 113.) We annex an illustration of the series of stamps from 1 centavo to 20 pesos which was chronicled last month.



UNITED STATES.—Although only a very small proportion of our readers are interested in cigarette stamps, we give the following information kindly furnished by Mr. J. N. T. Levick, of New York:

A new stamp for 10 cigarettes has been issued of almost the same design as the 1883 series, except that the work and engraving is very much coarser, and it is printed in blue instead of black. It is issued from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Mr. Levick also sends us a specimen of the new 20 cigarette stamp which is more of the character of the old issue, the work being finer and printed in black.

This is a mistake and we did not intend it to be a new issue. Have not yet a new issue of 20 cigarette

Rare Stamps as an Investment.

By JUDEX.

Philately has now reached such a stage of development and rare stamps have begun to bring such prices that the matter of investment in them has become a serious one. It can no longer be treated indifferently as in the old days when from a few cents to a dollar or two was the whole range of stamp prices. Such great sums as are represented in the Ferrary or Tapling collections admonish us that the gathering together of a large number of rare stamps involves a great outlay of money, a sum too great to be recklessly expended in what might possibly be a bad investment. It is then a question of great moment to all who are expending any sum upon their collections, as all advanced philatelists must do. Is this a safe investment? We think that so far as the rarer and better stamps are concerned it is. All objects of collection depend for their value upon the fictitious worth given to them by the demand, and we think that this demand in the case of stamps is more constant and reliable, less liable to accident than in the case of any other kind of collected thing.

Now the chief danger to which objects of collection are exposed as regard fall of value, is a sudden veering of the popular taste. This has happened in the midst of the craze for china ; some kinds are occasionally by a sudden change of this kind stripped of three-fourths of their value, but experience shows that there is no possibility of this happening with stamps. The strength of the abiding interest they inspire has been too thoroughly proved by the nearly fifty years during which philately has existed. Once a philatelist, always a philatelist, is a truthful saying. And the very thing about philately for which it is so often ridiculed, the fact that it is pursued by school boys, is one of the best guarantees that it can never lose its popularity.

Appealing to such as these it proves that its interest is natural and not wholly artificial as is the interest of too many forms of collecting.

The other great danger to which all curiosities with high fictitious values are exposed, is that of overproduction. A few years ago Japanese curios were rare in this country, and hence eagerly sought, bringing high prices ; to-day they are literally a drug in the market. But this danger is not a formidable one in the case of rare stamps. If reprints be avoided, and we are sure they will never excite the interest of genuine originals, stamps have absolutely nothing to fear. Each year that passes renders smaller the probability of any finds that will disturb values, and the letters or wrappers on which they are to be found are exposed to so many vicissitudes, have so short an average life, that a year or two after an issue is obsolete, the chances of finding them, enormously and rapidly decrease. But on the other hand another influence acts on prices, the number of collectors greatly increases year by year, the supply of new found varieties as rapidly decreases year by year, the consequence must be and has been in the past an exceedingly rapid increase in the value of all stamps which are really scarce to begin with. The commoner ones have perhaps for many years remained stationary, but even with these it is only a matter of time until decreasing supplies and increasing demand will produce a great increase in price. We confidently expect to see the day when owing to the continuous increase of collectors, many of the 1c. to

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5c. stamps of the recent time, will have large prices affixed to them. And this despite the fact that the dealers now secure and carry large stocks of all stamps; they doubtless have millions of them but they have not enough to provide for the millions of collectors who are coming, many of them now pasting their common continentals at school, in grimy blank books, but each one in time will want a collection as complete as may be.

Besides all which, it is certainly true that of all the things likely to happen as affecting stamp values everyone will have the tendency to enhance values.

For instance, as happened in years past so in the future, many countries will cease altogether to issue stamps. The process which replaced the stamps of all the provinces of Canada by those of the Dominion alone, and which substituted one issue for those of the many Leeward Islands, will certainly be many times repeated. It is inevitable that there shall be in time like consolidation of the separate British colonies in South Africa, and also of those in Australia; the matter of forming these confederations is already practically discussed. It is likely too that the Malaysian colonies will be in time consolidated, also these in west and central Africa and in the Pacific. Now every collector knows the standing of British North American and Leeward Island stamps; their recent increases in value have been phenomenal. We know that these have been almost wholly the effects of their becoming obsolete, and that the same results will certainly follow these inevitable consolidations which are coming in the other colonies mentioned. But far above all these isolated cases would not a far greater increase of values in all British colonial stamps take place should the proposed intercolonial uniform postage ever come into being. And it is sure to come; it will probably take a good deal of time to bring it about for John Bull is a stiff conservative, but after all he knows a good thing when he sees it, with all his grumbling, and rarely stops in his progress until the very best measures have been adopted. He will see it in time. He will give us but one set of British stamps for the whole world and then after a few years what prices his old-time colonials will bring.

But one other contingency occurs to us. We believe that it too is a certainty, though perhaps only after many years. It is the adoption of universal postage stamps for the whole postal union.

Some might hastily judge that this would be the ruin of philately. We think that it would not, but that judging by the illustrations before made, it would enormously increase the value of all stamps. It would lift philately up to a higher plane as the science of an obsolete and now for more interesting matter, the extinct postal systems of the world. Just as with the flight of years, relics of chivalry, absolute monarchy, slavery take on added interest, so would stamps the relics of an era past, and all of them would enormously increase in value. We think then that it is demonstrably true that good stamps are a sound commercial investment.

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PHILATELY AS A SCIENCE AND ITS USEFULNESS.

By U. R. NORTI.

Whether philately be a science or not has by many been affirmed and probably by many more denied. This depends upon what we understand by the term, philately. Does it simply mean collecting and saving stamps? then it is no more a science than the gathering of peas or digging of potatoes. It may be an employment for profit or pleasure, an amusement, or the hobby of a crank, but no science. Does it on the other hand, mean the methodical study of stamps (as the Germans call it: *Postwerthzeichenkunde*), then the honor of being considered a science cannot be denied it. Quite another question is its importance and usefulness, but a science it is as well as heraldry, chromatics and all the other —ics and —ies, —ologies and —graphies. Many of the sciences are very useful and generally acknowledged to be so; others are somewhat obscure, and therefore their usefulness is known to but few.

The latter is true of philately as a science. Most collectors even, when asked what use they have of collecting stamps, will not refer to the usefulness of science connected with their collecting but will speak of the profit they wish to realize or the pleasure they experience in handling their stamps. Neither is to be despised.

Still philately as a science has its usefulness. It may not be very important, it may be known to a few only, yet it is there and should not be overlooked. Every study tends to refine and enlarge the views of the student; it makes him a knowing man where others remain ignorant, it distracts from baser sensual pursuits, and the knowledge resulting from it, the practice obtained, are apt to prove valuable in many instances.

A good philatelist would be just the man for the government to employ for the detection of counterfeits. He is generally a close observer of anything that comes before him, and if other circumstances are not averse, he is a man of success. Some teachers are aware of the usefulness of philately and have therefore encouraged their pupils to collect stamps and to make a study of them. It would be highly interesting to hear from all of them what success they had. Some report very good results. A philatelist is cosmopolitan in mind and as has been repeatedly claimed, liberal and generous.

No doubt there is another side to the matter. A very enthusiastic philatelist is apt to neglect his duties and other more important studies; he may in his zeal to obtain objects for study resort to dishonest means. Then he is a crank, a rogue and would be the same if he were a botanist, a philosopher or anything else. That is not philately's fault. It is the person's fault who has no control over himself and not principle enough to distinguish between right and wrong. In case of young persons a careful guidance by their teacher or parents may remedy that malady, but old fools are generally beyond hope. Nevertheless when a fool gets interested in stamps, he is not so apt to do great harm as he would be if he turned to the bottle, or gambling house, or some other more serious matter.

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THE GROWTH OF PHILATELY.

"BIG OAKS FROM LITTLE ACORNS GROW."

By NAGE.

Most of us as boys, can pleasantly recall, in the legends of those far away and misty ages of long ago, how the Frojau prince, immortal Æneas left a long line of rulers in Alba Longa; and how King Numitor and his son, were by the cruel younger son and brother slain, and his sister doomed to become a Vestal Virgin that he might reign. How she had fortunately borne twin sons to Mars, and to save them from slaughter had secretly floated them on the stream in a rude cradle, which stranded on old Tiber's banks, where they were found by a she wolf, taken tenderly to her care and suckled, aided by a friendly woodpecker, and growing up to sturdy manhood they founded Mighty Rome; the city of the seven hills and mistress of the world.

From small beginnings, but with all legends left out, other great things have come to pass; some grand, others simple—some useful, others ornamental.

And so it came about that the gentle art we all love so well had a very small beginning and yet in its short life of less than fifty-three years it has grown so as to compass the earth, to find devotees in every land, and to link men together as brothers widely separated in speech, habits, location and climate—to become ecumenical.

And thus it came about.

In 1837 Mr., subsequently Sir Rowland Hill, a true reformer, introduced in the British Parliament a scheme for postal reform. Among other things, postage labels, for the prepayment of rates of postage were suggested and the uniform rate of one penny for each half ounce, irrespective of distance carried (a radical change), proposed as the new charge made.

Like most true reformers—he was laughed at—but persevering, he won the battle, and on January 19, 1840, the new, or as it was then styled, "the crazy," system came into vogue, and the one penny, black postage stamp appeared and thus as one might say, was philately born.

For a while everybody growled; the revenues failed; the new stamps stuck together; people complained that it was necessary to carry a pair of scissors about with one to sever the stamps, etc., etc., etc. But brave Sir Rowland stuck to his colors and slowly came to the front and soon demonstrated success to be but a question of a little time.

Government offered a large reward for the best method of rendering the stamps easily detachable, and 'tis said that a gentlemen sitting in a coffee room wrote on his card, "Punch the dividing spaces between the stamps full of holes," and was awarded the prize money.

So in 1854, the stamps were perforated.

Statistics of the British Post-Office show that the new system soon grew to be an enormous success. In 1863, eight times as many letters were carried as there had been in 1839, and one million sterling gained in revenue; in 1873, forty times as many, with a still increasing revenue, and the increase has since gone on. The total amount of money transmitted in 1839 was only 300,000 pounds; in 1863, it was over 18 millions.

But enough of statistics.

Of course, the postage stamps first ap-

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pearance created little sensation ; it was a novelty and morever viewed as a specimen of the graver's art it may be said to hold its own with much credit to the designer and engraver, even among the best specimens of to-day ; while Mr. Mulready's envelope is *unique*.

The collecting of these postal labels did not begin until other countries adopted the same system, and this adoption was comparatively slow.

We believe that Brazil was the first country to adopt the postage label system in '43, also in black, and those large figure stamps are scarce. The Swiss cantons followed in '45, and good specimens of these are very valuable. Our own country came next, the government issue being issued in '47, and the Islands of Mauritius in the same year. France adopted the system in '49, as did also Belgium and Bavaria; and British Guiana, whose stamps are perhaps the rarest of all, in 1850. Quite a number of other countries now fell into the line, including Austria, Spain, Hanover, New South Wales, Victoria and St. Helena. In the next year, almost all the important countries had adopted the Hill system, and we can easily see that by this time, say 1852-3, the bright colored little specimens of engravings, in the form of postal labels came trooping into the hands of admirers from all quarters of the globe, and their admiration led very naturally to the formation of collections, crude of course, but the nucleus was formed, and the ball thus started, shall roll on, we enthusiasts think to

"The last syllable of recorded time,"

and it gathers force as it rolls onward.

Naturally, one can but speculate as to where our collectors first began to treasure up these little postal labels. England undoubtedly took the earliest steps, and as near as we can learn from the earlier journals, it may said to date from about the year 1858 or 1859. The writer was by no means one of the "early birds," and he began in 1884.

In nothing that we can recall, more than in stamp collecting does the saying hold good that mistakes pave the progress of all things. As we look back now we can see what bad judgment we had, and how many mistakes we made. But this is wandering from the subject and must be avoided.

Suffice it to say that from such small beginnings the delightful pursuit, now called philately, has grown until the numbers of its followers may fairly be called legion. In every land, in every clime, from far away India, from the whole of the distant Australian Colonies; from flowing Japan, in the far-off Orient to the extremest Occident, everywhere eager faces are looking about for still further additions to their stock of treasures. Hundreds of homes are to be found with millions of money invested in postage stamps, supplying countless numbers of devotees with the objects they so much love.

That its progress may be even more marvellous in the future, than it has been in the past, and that the fraternity may spread until even more hands are clasped by brothers everywhere, and each eager for still further prosperity, is our earnest wish, as we lay down our pen.

VIVAT PHILATELIA !

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PACKETS.

Revised List. All Previous Quotations Hereby Cancelled.

EVERY STAMP GUARANTEED GENUINE.

Our packets are *net* cash, no discount, no exchange. *Cash in advance* in all cases required.
Post free to points within the United States. Postage or express extra elsewhere.



PACKET No. 1—Price, $1.00. Contains 50 different Mexican Postage Stamps. 1856 to 1893 Including varieties of many issues. A splendid bargain, worth three times the money.

U. S. **PACKET No. 2**—Price $1.00. Contains 45 different United States adhesive postage stamps, including issues of 1851, to 1893.

U. S. **PACKET No. 3**—Price $1 50. Contains 50 different United States Postage Stamps, including old issues, Departments and Special Delivery.

U. S. **PACKET No. 4**—Price, 50 cents. Contains 25 different United States envelopes—all cut square.

A Fine Start for a Collection of U. S. Stamps.

U. S. **PACKET No. 5**—Price $7.50. Contains 100 varieties of United States Stamps, and one of Mekeel's handsome new albums for U. S. stamps and envelopes. It contains stamps from issues of 1851, 1857, 1861, 1868, 1869, and so on up to 1893; stamps from the various Departments, and a number of *scarce* envelopes.



PACKET No. 6—Price $2.00. Contains 100 choice South American Stamps from Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, Paraguay, Chili, Uruguay, Panama, Bolivia, Ecuador and OLD Brazil.



PACKET No. 7—Price 65 cents. Contains 30 different stamps from Salvador, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica and British Honduras. A nice lot of Stamps from Central America.

PACKET No. 8—Price 35 cents. Contains 50 Oriental postage stamps, including Ceylon, Japan, British North Borneo, India, Turkey, Bulgaria, Bosnia, Roumania, Servia, Greece, Russia, Hong Kong, Egypt and Finland. One of our best sellers.





PACKET No. 9—Price, 40 cents. Contains 45 different South American postage stamps, almost all the different countries being represented. A good bargain.

PACKET No. 10—Price, 75 cents. Contains 250 different postage stamps, including Nicaragua, Australia, New Zealand, Argentine, Victoria, Natal, Mexico, Jamaica, etc. A splendid packet for a beginner.





PACKET No. 11—Price, 75 cents. Contains 250 different postage stamps, including Hayti, Venezuela, Ecuador, Chili, Peru, Brazil, Turkey, Bosnia, India, etc. These stamps are *not all* different from those in No. 10. A bargain.

PACKET No. 12—Price 25 cents. This is a good packet for a beginner. Contains 40 different stamps from the following countries: Cape of Good Hope, South Australia, New Zealand, Victoria, British North Borneo, Hong Kong, India, Queensland, New South Wales, Transvaal, Tasmania, Servia, Roumania, Japan, Denmark, Sweden.





PACKET No. 13—Price, 25 cents. Contains 40 different stamps from Turkey, Egypt, Natal, Bulgaria, Chili, Colombia, Finland, etc. A very popular packet.

PACKET No. 14.—Price $1.00.

Contains 80 British Colonial adhesive stamps, including British Honduras, Newfoundland, Labuan, Gibraltar, Transvaal, Straits Settlement, etc. They are sure to please. A better packet for the price has never been offered.



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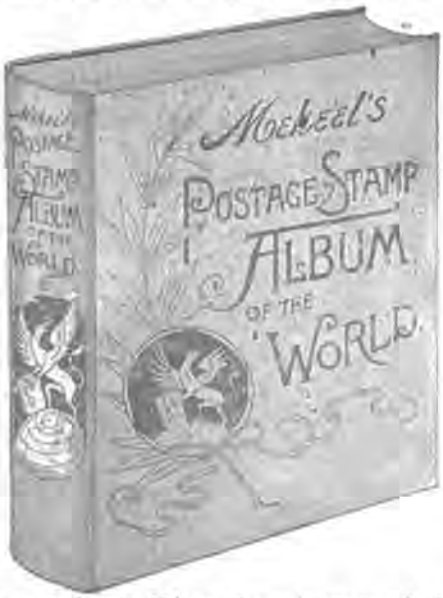
PACKET No. 15—Price, $10.16. Contains 1,000 different postage stamps, and is unquestionably the best packet ever offered. Although we have advertised this packet for a number of years and have sold over 500 of them, we are now giving better value in it than ever before; we give with each packet this album worth



$1.50, and every fifth purchaser is presented with a New York 5c 1845, *free*, or some other stamp or stamps of equal catalogue value (i. e., $5.00.) A complete list of the purchasers of this packet has been published in the *Philatelic Journal of America and Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, showing that from 2 to 5 packets have often been sold to the same party. We might add several columns of testimonials in regard to the satisfaction given by this packet.

We will allow $1.50 towards the price of a better album if the purchaser does not care for the cheap edition or if the album is not wanted at all we will give good stamps of *our own selection* in place of it. The price $10.16 includes postage and registration in the U. S. and Canada; postage (38c) extra to all other countries.

No. 16. Contains *600 varieties of genuine postage stamps and a stamp album*, providing spaces for every stamp issued up to 1893, the most complete yet published, all for $5.50, including postage and registration in the U. S. and Canada. This is a genuine bargian, and will be appreciated by many who have needed a cheaper packet than our well known No. 15.

The 600 varieties of genuine postage stamps include many high priced stamps. Among the countries that will be represented may be mentioned, Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Cashmere, Argentine, Chili, Ecuador, Colombia, Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador, Costa Rica, India, Japan, Bulgaria, Turkey, Roumania, U. S., 1851, 1c; 1857, 1c; 1869, 2, 6 and 12c; Navy, 2c; Agriculture, Treasury, Interior, etc.

The only regular issues of U. S. stamps put in this packet are those mentioned above, the balance all being foreign.

PACKET No. 17—Price, $1.75. Is made up of 175 different stamps, including Mexico old issues, 25c, rose, thin paper. Paraguay, Bolivia, Uruguay, etc. A splendid packet.





PACKET No. 18.—Price $1.75. Contains 150 stamps, including Ecuador, Antioquia, Nicaragua, Chili, Argentine, Brazilian Newspaper, etc. A fine packet.

PACKET No. 19—Price, $5 00 This packet contains 300 different stamps (no Europeans.) Among them will be found Guatemala, Salvador, Bolivia, Peru, West Indies high values, Cashmere, Deccan, Transvaal, Mexico, etc.





PACKET No. 20—Price 50 cents. Contains 20 stamps from Brazil, including regular issues, unpaid and newspaper. A splendid package for a *beginner*.

PACKET No. 21—Price, $100. Contains 150 varities of foreign stamps, including Ecuador, Panama, Peru, Chili, Nicaragua official, Colombia and Mexico with a No. 2 Popular Album, like illustration, sent, post free.





PACKET No. 22—Price, $1.25. Contains 250 varieties of foreign stamps, including Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, South Africa, Japan, Egypt, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Monaco, Roumania, etc., with a No. 2 Popular Album worth 55c, post *free*.



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PACKET No. 23—Price 85 cents. Contains 35 stamps from American countries, among which may be mentioned the 17c black. New Brunswick, unused, Mexico, Argentine, Hayti, Jamaica, etc.



PACKET No. 24—Price, 25 cents. Contains 25 stamps, from Peru, Uruguay, Colombia, Bolivia and other good stamps.



PACKET No. 25—Price, 25 cents. Contains 30 stamps from the West Indies. A good packet.



PACKET No. 26—Price, 25 cents. Contains 25 stamps, from Costa Rica, Nicaragua, old Brazil, Salvador and Honduras.

The stamps in *above* four packets are all different.



PACKET No. 27—Price, $5.00. Contains 150 different South and Central American stamps, including Bolivia, Salvador, Nicaragua, Uruguay, Tolima, Bolivar, old Mexico, many very scarce varieties.



PACKET No. 28—Price, $20.00. Contains 1,700 varieties, making a better collection than is found in the possession of the majority of collectors. Many scarce stamps are found among them from U. S., Mexico, Colombia, Peru, Argentine, Nova Scotia, Uruguay, Paraguay, Chili, Hayti, Jamaica, Australia, Montenegro, Italy, Japan, China, India, etc.



PACKET No. 29—Price $1.00. Contains 50 good stamps, all unused, including Mexico, Parraguay, Antioquia, etc.



PACKET No. 30—Price, $1.00. Contains 50 stamps of the West Indies, including Hayti, 1883 to 1892; Porto Rico, 10c and 20c, 1891; Curacao, Cuba, Trinidad, etc.



PACKET No. 31—Price, $1.00. Contains 100 stamps, selected from North, Central and South America, Asia, Africa and Australia.



PACKET No. 32—Price $5.00. Contains 100 varieties of SCARCE STAMPS ONLY, including the 100c, black, Mexico, 1882 issue; 50c, green, thin paper, 1882, and 98 other foreign stamps, including South African Republic, Argentine, 1873, 60c; and 90c; 1889, 20c; 1890, 50c; Bolivia, Bolivar, Japan, Curacao, Mexico errors; Ecuador Revenues, used postally; Levant, Antioquia, Mexico, 1867, "Gothic" surcharge, and many other *good* stamps. No stamp in it worth less than 5 cents, and many very scarce. It is one of the best packets for the money a collector with a good collection can buy.



PACKET No. 33—Price, $5.00. Contains 100 varieties of SCARCE STAMPS ONLY, including an Argentine commemorative stamp of Oct 12, 1892 and 99 other scarce stamps, including old Mexican envelopes; Persia, Salvador, 1c on 3c; Transvaal, *old;* Argentine, 25c, carmine, and 30c, brown; 40c, olive green, 1890; Mexico, 50c, 85c and 100c, 1879. Honduras, 4 reales and 1 peso; Salvador envelopes, old issues; Azores, Hayti, surcharged 2c on 3c; Japan, of high value. No common stamps in this packet; it is a *bargain* for any body.



PACKET No. 34—Price, $2.50. Contains 25 good stamps especially high values. Including 500 reis and 1000 reis Brazil, Ecuador, 50c, 80c, and 1 peso and many other choice scarce stamps.

None of the foregoing packets contain stamps that are duplicates; the six on the following page contain duplicates, and will be found good for exchanging.

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The Following 6 Packets Contain Duplicates

PACKET No. 35—Price $1.50. Contains 500 well assorted foreign stamps from all parts of the world, including Roumania, Italy Postal Packet, Japan, Asia, Mexico, Australia, Jamaica, Peru, Monaco, Bosnia, Br. Honduras, Egpyt, Transvaal, Brazil, Bulgaria, etc.

PACKET No. 36—Price, $1.50. Contains 1,000 well assorted foreign stamps, containing more European than packet No. 35, but still a very good packet for the money, containing as it does, stamps from Asia, Africa, Australia, Mexico and South America.

PACKET No. 37—Price 50 cents. Contains 1,000 well assorted European stamps, some very good.

PACKET No. 38—Price $3.00. Contains 1,000 very well mixed stamps from all parts of the world. There are from Europe, 250, well assorted; Br. Colonies, 250; United States, 250, and 250 from Central and South America. A splendid packet for the money.

PACKET No. 39—Price $2.00. Contains 1,000 U. S. stamps from the issues of 1851, 1857, 1863, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1872 to 1893. There are at least twenty varieties and not over 250 of any one *kind*. Official stamps from the following departments will be found among them: Interior, War, Navy, and Treasury. This is the best mixture of U. S. stamps we have ever offered.

PACKET No. 40—Price, $4.25. Contains 500 stamps from South and Central America and Mexico. *130 varieties*. A bargain. Remember our packets are only sent post free in the U. S. and Canada. 30 c. postage is required for foreign orders.

MEXICAN REVENUES.

The three following packets contain no duplicates; 80 varieties, $3.00.



PACKET No. 41—Contains 15 varieties. Price, post free, 25 cents.



PACKET No. 42—Contains 20 varieties, but none catalogued at less than 5c, and many worth from 6c to 20c. Price only $1.00, post free.



PACKET No. 43—Contains 45 varieties, consisting of Documents, Custom House and Interior. Many good stamps of each of the above, including a 10 peso. Post free, $1.75.

The four following packets contain 102 varieties. They are, however, not distinct from those of the three packets above. We will send the four complete to any address for $10.00.



PACKET No. 44—Price $1.50. Consists of 25 varieties of the issues between 1874 and 1884, including the Contribucion Federal 1 peso ochre on yellow, of 1876.



PACKET No. 45—Price $2.50. Contains 25 varieties from the issues between 1880 and 1886, from 1c to 5p. This packet includes the 1 peso green Contribucion Federal of 1880.



PACKET No. 46—Price $2.00. Contains 32 varieties including 6 varieties of Merchandise stamps, Puebla Civil Tax 12½c black; 25 varieties of the issues of 1887 to 1893.



PACKET No. 47.—Price $5.00. Contains 20 scarce varieties, including Puebla Civil Tax 25c blue; Contribucion Federal 5 peso blue 1883; local stamps from Morelos and Michoacan and others.

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$15.-OUR NEW MEXICAN PACKET-$15.

PACKET No. 48.



Contains 150 varieties of genuine original postage stamps. Among some of these are 1856, 4r, 1861, ½r, and 4r; 1864, ½r, lilac to 4r green. Maximilian, 7c, 50c, lithographed, unused; Guadalajara, 1867, gothic surcharge; 2 varieties 1868, varieties of the perforated and pin perforated; 1872, 100c, lilac; 1874, 50c and 100c; 1881, 100c; 1879, 25c to 100c; 1882, 10c brown, 25c red-brown; 1884, 1c to 1 peso; also 1, 4, 10c unperforated; 1885, 1c to 25c; 1886, 12c, lilac; 1888, 20c and 25c. A splendid assortment of pin perforations and ruled lines, Envelopes and Officials.

This is a first-class bargain for either collector or dealer, and is a better and cheaper packet than could be offered by any other dealer. Our unexcelled stock of Mexican stamps and our fortunate business relations with that country, enable us to make this liberal offer. You cannot afford to miss it. Send *us* $15 and it is *yours*.

Every stamp in the above packet is warranted to be a genuine original.

PACKET No. 49 — Price 50 cents. Contains 50 varieties of British Colonial stamps, including Western Australia, Jamaica, India, etc. A bargain.





PACKET No. 50— Price 25 cents. Contains 25 Oriental stamps, all different including Egyptian official, Japan, Turkey, Roumania, etc.

PACKET NO. 51—Price 50 cents. Contains 25 stamps of good quality, including Holkar, Hungary, Bosina, Bolivia, Mexico and some Indian States.





PACKET No. 52 — Price 50 cents. Contains 200 stamps, all different, including Danish West Indies, Japan, Peru, Jamaica, etc., etc.

PACKET No. 53— Price 50 cents. Contains 30 stamps, including Portuguese Indies, Guatemala, Bolivia, Compania de Mozambique, etc.





PACKET No. 54—Price 50 cents. Contains 20 varieties of unused stamps all new issues, including Shanghai, Paraguay and other novelties.

PACKET No. 55— Price $50. Contains 2,000 stamps and is really a collection, being neatly *mounted* in one of our best Postage Stamp Albums of the World, which is substantially bound in cloth and gilt, with stubs.



It contains a wide range of stamps including some from almost every country and many very scarce stamps.

This makes a very handsome present and one that will increase in value with age.



PACKET No. 56—Price 50 cents. Contains 25 varieties of Mexican postage stamps old and new—a splendid start for a beginner.

PACKET No. 57.—Price $1.00. Contains 150 varieties, including Brazilian newspaper and unpaid, good Argentine, Bolivia, Uruguay and many other countries.





PACKET No. 58.—Price, $1.50. Contains 150 varieties, including Peru, Colombia, Br. Guiana, Jamaica, Cuba, Porto Rica, Mexico. A nice lot.

PACKET No. 59.—Price $2.00. Contains 200 varieties, a very good general selection from many countries in Europe Asia, Africa, North, South and Central America.



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STAMP DEALERS DIRECTORY

Terms for a 3 line advertisement in this column, **$5.00** for 12 insertions, payable semi-annually in advance.
One extra line $2.00

ACKLAND Wm. P. O. Box 340, Melbourne, Australia. Dealer in Australian and foreign stamps. Wholesale exchange desired. Send parcel or offers. (111)

AUSTRALIAN STAMP CO., L'd. L. P. O. Box 203, Adelaide, S. A. Wholesale and retail exchange. Correspondence wanted everywhere. (110)

BATCHELDER POSTAGE STAMP CO.—Peoria, Ill. List free. Agents wanted at 50 % commission. Foreign correspondence and consignments desired. (108)

BATTLIWALLA N. D. & CO.—488 Abdul Rehman St., Bombay. Illustrated wholesale price list, 12c. post free. Largest firm in India. (108)

BEST STAMP CO.—Montclair, N. J. Fine approval sheets at 50 % discount. U. S. and rarities in stock. We buy and exchange. Reference required. (107)

BOGERT & DURBIN CO. 722 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Wholesale and retail. Send for sample copy of *The Philatelic Monthly and World*. (117)

BOSTON STAMP CO.—P. O. Box 1226, Boston, Mass. Approval sheets our specialty. Send reference. (113)

BRADT, S. B.—Brookline Park, Ill. Postage stamps bought, sold and exchanged. Special attention given to approval trade. (108)

BRINKMAN F. H. Amsterdam, Holland, stamp dealer established 1860. Buy, sell or exchange. Ask for my price list. (116)

DUNNING A. W—Stamps on approval at 25 and 50 % discount. Agents wanted. Reference indispensible. No cards noticed. Address Drawer 962, Los Angeles, Cal. (116)

EDWARDS PEEKE & CO.—2728 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill. Established 1868. Choice approval sheets to responsible parties. (114)

GREMMEL Henry.—Room 80 Nassau St., New York City. North, Central and South American stamps a specialty Send for free price list. (117)

GILLMAYR Edgar,—418 Casilla, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic. Specialty in Argentine and Centennial stamps, etc. (113)

HOLTON E. A.—8 Summer St., Boston, Mass. Rare Stamps. Price list free. Fine approval sheets at 40 to 50% discount. Established 1861. (117)

J. W. SCOTT COMPANY, LIMITED,—163 Fulton Street, New York City. Stamps, Coins and Curiosities. (114)

LANG E. G.—80 Cypress St., Rochester, N. Y. Honest agents wanted to sell stamps at 50 % commission Splendid varieties. (108)

MADUENO MARQUEZ & CO.,—box 27 Arequipa, Peru. Supplies Peru, Bolivia and Chili stamps with 75 % discount from Scott's catalogue. Wholesale and retail list free. (114)

MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO., C. H. —1007, 1009, 1011 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo. Wholesale and Retail Stamp Dealers and Publishers.

MICHIGAN STAMP CO.—616 S. West St., Kalamazoo, Mich. Fine approval sheets at 33⅓ to 50 per cent commission. (108)

NEW MEXICO STAMP CO.—Vaud, via Eddy, N. M. Approval sheets. Agents wanted. Wish to receive cash or exchange offers. Special: Swiss Stamps. (108)

NICKLAS & MESSER—1015 and 1117 W. Balto Street, Baltimore, M.d. Approval sheets a specialty. (115)

PARLOR CITY STAMP CO.—160 Chapia St., Binghamton, N. Y. U. S. first issue postal card to applicants. Extraordinary premiums. (107)

RIBEIRO C. A., No. 2 Malacca St. Singapore, Straits Settlements. Wholesale and Retail Dealer, Asiatic stamps a specialty. Wholesale and exchange lists sent free on application. (116)

ROTHFUCHS C. F.—359½ Penn Avenue, Washington, D.C. U. S. and foreign stamps. Wholesale and retail. (107)

SCOTT STAMP AND COIN CO., L'D.—12 F. Twenty-third street, New York City. Largest firm in these lines in the world. (107)

SOUTHERN STAMP & PUB. CO.—Charleston, S. C. Price list and copy of the *Southern Philatelist* free. (117)

STANDARD STAMP CO.—925 La Salle St., St. Louis, Mo. Approval sheets. at 50 % discount. New 70 pp. illustrated catalogue, free. (108)

STERLING E. B.—P. O. box 294 Trenton, N. J. Wholesale dealer in United States stamps of all kinds. List sent on application. (117)

THE PHILATELIC ERA 502 Congress St., Portland, Me. A semi-monthly published by a collector. 50 cents per year. Send for a free sample. (107)

VINCENT F. P.—Lock Box 56, Chatham, N. Y. Stamps bought and sold. Send lists and offers. Consignments solicited. Established 1880. (116)

WALKER F. A.—Falmouth, Mass. Agents wanted to sell from our approval sheets at 50 per cent discount. (111)

WOLSIEFFER P. M.—75 State St., Chicago, Ill. Stamps bought and sold. Albums, hinges, catalogues, etc. A full line of sheet music. (107)

WOODWARD A. T.—P. O. Box 17, Yokohama, Japan. Wholesale Japanese stamps. Correspondence solicited. Send postal for price list, free. (116)



Agents! Collectors!

Write for my

FINE APPROVAL SHEETS.

50% DISCOUNT!

WM. HIRSCH,

(ok108) 507 E. 83rd St. New York City.

D. de ZWART, Jr., Amsterdam, Holland.

I wish to buy every kind and each quantity of foreign stamps, old stamps preferred. Those sending me 100 stamps or over of their own country, well assorted, will receive per return post the same quantity of Holland and Dutch Ind.

To avoid loss in transit all letters containing value should be registered. [ok106]

Selection of Stamps sent on approval at 40% commission to responsible collectors and agents upon application.
F. B. GUENTHER,
[ok106] 119 E. Parade Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

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EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

This department having received such liberal patronage from collectors, we are obliged to use smaller type, and hereafter it will appear in agate. Those sending in copy for this department will please be careful that it is written plainly, especially the name and address: unless this request is observed, we shall not be responsible for errors that may occur as a result.

TERMS—Two cents per word for each insertion.

No advertisement received for less than 50 cents or any consisting of more than 100 words.

Remittance must be made in advance, and no display will be allowed, all being set up in solid agate.

---

*4 cent carmine entire envelopes blue and oriental paper for every five 6 or 8 cent Columbus. L. V. LINDSEY Greene, N. Y.

CANADIAN STAMPS are offered in exchange for stamps of Foreign countries. Send 100 to 500. All letters answered. W. & R. CRASHLEY. 54 Stephanie Place. Toronto, Canada.

EXCHANGE. I will give 100 U. S. stamps, assorted, 25 to 65 varieties, including Columbian, for the same from any other country. W. WARNER BROWN, Eugene, Oregon, U. S. A. S. of P., 812.

FOREIGN COLLECTORS sending 10 to 20 varieties of stamps and 10 to 20 of each will receive the same from the United States. CARL SUDERMANN, 610 Byron St., Mankato, Minn., U. S. A.

CORRESPONDENTS WANTED, for exchange of approval sheets priced according to Scott's 53rd and 54th, or Gibbons 1893. (9th) Catalogue. Henry A. Pocklington. Box 137, G. P. O., Sydney, N. S. W. (106)

WANTED—For cash on good exchange from our sheets. United States and Foreign stamps and post cards. Sheets at 33⅓%. Foreign correspondents wanted. Send consignments. Honest dealings. THE INTERNATIONAL STAMP COMPANY, Harriston, Ontario, Canada.

LIST OF PRICES REALIZED

On the Principal Lots in the

DeCOPPET AUCTION SALE.

This is very valuable as a work of reference for the values of American stamps. 16 pp pamphlet 25 cents post free.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.

1007-11 LOCUST ST.

ST. LOUIS, MO. - U. S. A.

U. S. STAMPS.

1847	5c.	45	Justice	*90c.	13 00
	10	2 25	Navy*	10	75
1869	10	45		*12	75
	12	40		*15	1 00
	15	1 00		*24	1 50
	*24	7 00		*90	4 00
	*30	5 75	*Treas.	2	20
1872	7	25		6	5
	12	12		7	75
	24	45		*24	3 10
	30	10		*90	1 20
	90	25			
Justice	*12	70			
	*15	1 90			
	*24	2 40			

And many others. Send me your want list. I can fill it for you cheap.

1400 varieties of good stamps neatly mounted in a $3.50 album. $20.00.

Do you know that I send out foreign stamps on approval, and I invite all honest collectors to send for them. I DO NOT put my prices up higher than catalogue value and then allow a large discount. I put them at catalogue rates, or lower, and allow you a discount of 33⅓%. If you wish a trial selection send me the number of varieties your collection contains and receive my sheets. S. C. GREUSELL Jr. Lock Box No. 35. (106) Hastings, Mich.

BRIEFS.

These are the advertisements that pay.
RATES—15 cents per agate line for each insertion.

APPROVAL SHEETS at 30% discount. Packet containing 100 stamps and good stamp album for 35c. post paid. H. PIEPER. & Co.
227 Grand St. [ok186] New York.

U. S. STAMPS. 25 var. 18c. post paid. 200 U. S. mixed 18c. post paid. 2c. stamps taken. F. CHARLES.
890 N. Wash. St. [ok] Marion, Ind.

EXCHANGE. Whoever sends me 100 to 300 Columbus stamps will get in return the same amount of old German stamps. [ok 106.]
P. SOOST, at Lauenburg, Pomm. (Germany).

STANDARD STAMP CO., H. Flachskamm, manager, 925 LaSalle Street, St. Louis, Mo. Fine approval sheets at 50% discount or commission. Agents wanted. New 72-p. illustrated catalogue free. (tfn)



50 PER CENT COMMISSION from our approval sheets.

AGENTS WANTED.

VALUABLE PREMIUMS.

New 72-page illustrated catalogue FREE. It will pay you to give us a Trial. Good stamps bought in any quantity. Address [tfn]

STANDARD STAMP CO.,

H. FLACHSKAMM, MGR. 925 LaSalle St., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED.

33⅓ to 50%

to sell from my choice approval sheets.

VERY LARGE VARIETY.

Send for price list of sets, packets, albums, etc.

C. A. STEGMANN.

[tfn] 2706A Ends Ave. St. Louis, Mo.



LOOK HERE!

Times are hard and you want value received for every cent you invest, then read my announcements:

APPROVAL SHEETS . . . . are a specialty of mine and I can furnish the finest approval sheets on the market. Besides the ridiculously low prices at which the stamps are marked I allow a discount of from 40 to 50%. Send your name, address and a reference to me and receive a selection.

THE PERFECT STAMP HINGE . Prices: 10c. per 1000, 25c. per 3000, 40c. per 5000. Blank approval sheets ruled to hold 25 stamps 12 for 8c, 50 for 25c., 100 for 40c.

STAMPS . . . . . 100 fine stamps from Egypt, Norway, Spain, &c, 10c. 25 elegant var. used and unused from Nicaragua, Mexico, &c, 25c. 500 fine var. including many scarce specimens used and unused from "all four corners," only $5.00.

If you need anything in the philatelic line send in your orders to me. Price list free. B. S. PREI.
1107 Beach St. (ok108) Flint, Mich.

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AGENTS WANTED.

33⅓ to 50 %,
to sell from my choice approval sheets.

VERY LARGE VARIETY!

Send for price list of sets, packets, albums, etc.

C. A. STEGMANN,
2706A Eads Avenue,
ST. LOUIS, MO.





COLOMBIAN PROVISIONAL

1889

The 20 centavos is catalogued at $1.50, and the 10 centavos pink at $1.00. We offer a few of each at HALF PRICE.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.,
1007-1011 Locust Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

G. B. CALMAN,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN (tfn)

POSTAGE STAMPS,

299 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

New List sent on application to Dealers only.



Cuts for Illustrating If you are in need of stamp cuts for illustrating price lists or catalogues, send us $1.00 and we will send you 8 cuts. They must be left to our selection, unless cuts of SPECIAL stamps are desired, under which circumstances they will be made to order at the price of 25 cents each. This is an offer that is seldom made, and you should take advantage of it. Post free in United States only.

New WHOLESALE LIST OF STAMPS sent free upon application. C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO., 1007-1011 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.



SALVADOR 1892.

This beautiful set issued to commemorate the discovery of America by Columbus. Ten varieties. 50 cents post free.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.,
1007-11 Locust St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Wm. v. d. Wettern, Jr.,

Wholesale Dealer in

POSTAGE STAMPS

411 W. Saratoga Street,
BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

Price Lists sent free on application to dealers only.

WANTED, and in any quantity: South and Central American, West Indies, Asiatic, African and Australian, for which I will pay the highest cash price. tfn.

COLLECTORS ATTENTION! OUR PUBLICATIONS.

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST.

The best 25c. stamp magazine published. Send for a free sample copy. Adv. rates $1.00 per inch. An average monthly circulation of 3,000 copies guaranteed.

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The best book on British North American Postage Revenue, Local and Telegraph stamps that has yet been issued. Nearly 700 distinct varieties are fully dealt with. Every collector should possess a copy of this book. Price 25c. Post-paid.

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This work contains a brief history of stamp collecting in Canada, sketches of about twenty of Canada's leading collectors, to which is added some general matter and a directory of about 1000 Canadian collectors and dealers. Price 25c. Post-paid.

THE STAMP COLLECTOR'S COMPANION.

Invaluable to the collector as a book of reference. It contains a large number of definitions of difficult Philatelic terms, such as "Albino," "Laid Wove," "Peinre," "Tallie Douce," "Wood block," etc. These definitions alone are worth the price of the book. It also contains a first-class foreign currency table, which gives the equivalent of the currency of nearly every foreign country in dollars and cents. To the above is added a large number of "don'ts" and "suggestions," a list and description of important watermarks, and a host of general information which no collector should be without. Do not omit to secure a copy of this book. Price 25c. Post-paid.

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"THE HAND-BOOK ON COUNTERFEITS." Price, 25 cents

"THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE U. S." Nearly 200 half-tone illustrations of U. S. Postage Stamps, together with descriptive matter..... 50 cents.

☞ BOOK YOUR ORDER NOW!

A FEW BARGAINS.

50 varieties Canada (Postage and Revenues)	$1.00
20 varieties Canada (Postage and Revenues)	15
25 varieties Canadian Revenues	25
50 varieties Canada and Provinces (all Postage)	5.00
100 varieties U. S. stamps	1.00
100 varieties Mexican stamps	2.00

Retail list free on application.
Wholesale list to dealers only.
A trial order solicited.

. . L. M. STAEBLER . .

185½ DUNDAS STREET. - - LONDON, CANADA.

I PAY CASH

For all of the better class of United States Stamps, also **FOR COLLECTIONS** of the stamps of all countries.

Correspondence desired with parties having any of the above for sale.

Sheets of desirable stamps sent on approval to responsible collectors only.

CHARLES BEAMISH,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

P. O. BOX 1308.

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H. BEAUZEMONT,

79 BOULEVARD MALESHERBES, PARIS, FRANCE.

Offers for cash in advance the following used United States Stamps:

1851	5 cents.		each	$ 5 00
	12 "		"	1 00
	10 "		"	40
1857	5 "		"	1 25
	5 "	reddish brown	"	4 00
	10 "		"	20
	12 "		"	30
	24 "		"	1 50
	30 "		"	2 00
	90 "		"	6 50
1861.	without grill.			
	5 cents.		per 100	15 00
	12 "		" "	15 00
	15 "		" "	15 00
	24 "		" "	15 00
	30 "		" "	25 00
	90 "		each	1 50
1869	1 cent.		"	25
	6 cents.		"	30
	10 "		"	30
	12 "		"	30
	15 "		"	80
	24 "		"	4 00
	30 "		"	1 50
	90 "		"	8 50
1870	7 "		per 100	20 00
	30 "		" "	5 00
	90 "		" "	15 00
1888	30 "		" "	16 00
	90 "		" "	40 00
1890	15 "		" "	2 50
	30 "		" "	5 00
	90 "		each	20
1861.	grilled.			
	5 cents.		"	80
	10 "		"	15
	12 "		"	20
	15 "		"	18
	24 "		"	1 00
	30 "		"	1 00
	90 "		"	6 00
1870	7 "		"	1 25
	10 "		"	3 50
	15 "		"	2 50
	30 "		"	6 00
	90 "		"	1 75

H. Beauzemont will send stamps on approval to persons sending a deposit in cash, or references of the first order. He wishes to buy the U. S. Columbus stamps of 1893; large quantities of all these except the 1 and 2 cents may be sent him. Correspondence solicited.

References: the publisher of this Journal,
G. B. CALMAN, NEW YORK.
Address:
H. BEAUZEMONT, 79 Boulevard Malesherbes,
(ok 106) PARIS, FRANCE.

NORDISK FRIMAERKEBLAD

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is the only philatelic journal issued in Norwegian-Danish language.

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Appears the 30th of every month. Subscription 75c. a year. Sample copy on application, post-free.

G. O. ULLEBERG. - - - Editor.

Christiana, Norway. (tfn)

COLLECTORS.

I am now sending out some sheets at lowest net prices, containing Foreign Stamps from an old collection. Many stamps which are not easily received are represented on these sheets. Reference required from all those not being members of the A. P. A. or N. P. S. Send for them at once.

WM. HIRSCH,
507 East 83d St., (ok106) New York City, N. Y.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The face value of an unused set of South Australian stamps of the issue of 1887 from the value of 5 shillings to £20 would be about $320.00. A complete set used postally would be almost unattainable and would really be worth almost if not quite as much as an unused one.

We have a set, genuine, unused originals, simply surcharged in small black letters "specimen," making a beautiful set of 13 values that we will sell for $35.00 net. IT IS A BARGAIN.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.,
1007-11 Locust St. St. Louis, Mo.

U. S. A Fine Start for a Collection of U. S. Stamps.

PACKET NO. 5.—Price $7.50.

Contains 100 varieties of United States stamps, and one of Mekeel's handsome new albums for U. S. stamps and envelopes. The best packet of the kind ever offered, and can be purchased to advantage by ANY collector. It contains stamps from issues of 1851, 1857, 1861, 1868 and 1869, 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 12 and 15c; 1872, 12c, and the 30 and 90c values of the three latest issues; Stamps from the Departments of Agriculture, Interior, Justice, Navy, Post Office, State, Treasury and War; 10c, green Registration, officially sealed and a number of SCARCE envelopes.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.
1007-1011 Locust Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

SPECIAL BARGAINS AND ALL UNUSED NEW ISSUES FOR THIS MONTH ONLY.

All Unused unless otherwise Stated.

Cuba 1892, 20c blue	2s. od.	
Ecuador 1892, 1c used	1d.	3d.
" " 2c "	2d.	10d.
" " 5c "	1d.	3d.
" " 10c "	1d.	4d.
" " 20c "	3d.	1s. 8d.
" " 50c "	7d.	
" " $1 "	1s.	
" " $5 "	4s. 6d.	
Fiji 5d. on 4d	5s. od.	
" 5d. on 6d	3s. 6d.	
" 2½d. on 2d	4s. 6d.	
" 1½d. on 1d	5s. od.	
France, 1871, used 10c	6d.	4s. 2d.
French Levant, 20 piastres	6s. od.	
Austrian Levant, 10 piastres	3s. od.	
" " 20 "	6s. od.	
Diego Suarez surch per set of 10,	10s. od.	
Fr. Guyana, 5c on 15c	1s. 6d.	
Obock, unpaid 15, 20, 30, 40, 60c,	7s. 6d.	
St. Pierre, *set of 18*	2s. od.	
Cavalle, 5c	1d.	
Cavalle, 2 pias	9d.	
Dedeagh, 5c	1d.	

ALL POSTAGE EXTRA.

WM. BROWN, Villette, Salisbury, Eng.

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U. S. PERIODICAL STAMPS.

			Price for Unused.	Price for Used.
1875,	2c.,	black	$0 08	$0 08
"	3c.,	"	55	85
"	4c.,	"	15	15
"	6c.,	"	15	15
"	8c.,	"	40	40
"	9c.,	"	5 00	....
"	10c.,	"	20	15
"	12c.,	carmine	50	30
"	24c.,	"	50	40
"	48c.,	"	75	....
"	60c.,	"	90	....
"	96c.,	"	1 75	....
1885,	1c.,	black	10	50

Canceled with three rows of perforations:

			Unused.
1875,	$1 92,	brown	$1 75
"	3 00,	scarlet	2 00
"	9 00,	orange	3 00
"	12 00,	green	5 00

Postage extra on orders under 50 cents.

Unused stamps are not accepted in payment.

Remittances should be made by Bills, Postal Notes or P. O. Money Order.

Thirty-two page price list of single U. S. and Foreign stamps sent to any address for 12 cents, which amount can be deducted with the first order to the value of one dollar.

C. F. ROTHFUCHS,

359½ Penn Avenue, WASHINGTON, D. C.

(tfn)

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.,

(LIMITED.)

18 East 23rd Street, New York, N. Y.

THE

STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE.

FIFTY-FOURTH EDITION

Will be ready on or about November 1st.

It will contain all varieties of perforation and a complete list of postal cards with illustrations.

It will be published in two sizes: 1st, the standard octavo size, and; 2nd, a smaller size suitable for carrying around in the pocket.

It will contain **600** pages and nearly **5000** engravings.

Price, for either size, 50c. post free.

Specify which size is desired when sending your order. (tfn)

Do..... You... Want 2

To be a Dealer?

IF SO, THIS IS THE BEST WAY TO COMMENCE.

Hundreds of these stocks have been sold, and we have yet to hear of the first case of dissatisfaction. We keep them ready for delivery and they can be shipped by return mail. It is just the thing for anyone who is starting to deal or wishes to secure duplicates to exchange for stamps to add to his collection. Handsome profits have been made by some of its purchasers, and if space would permit we would reproduce letters written in commendation of this stock.

We are heavy importers of stamps in large quantities, and it is only in this way that we are able to offer such bargains. Other dealers are imitating this style of offer, and we understand that some of their lots have not given satisfaction. WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION OR MONEY REFUNDED.

WHAT IT CONTAINS:

It is the most complete stock of stamps ever offered.

1,000	South, Central American and Mexican.
1,000	British Colonials, well assorted.
2,000	European, finely assorted.
500	varieties from "all four corners."
750	obsolete issue U. S., Departments, etc.
300	well assorted Mexican Revenues.
600	stamps to sell at 1 cent.
300	stamps to sell at 2 cents.
300	stamps to sell at 3 cents.
75	stamps to sell at 5 cents.
20	stamps to sell at 8 cents.
10	stamps to sell at 10 cents.
10	stamps to sell at 15 cents.
10	stamps to sell at 25 cents.
10	stamps to sell at 50 cents.
6,885	

TO THIS WE ADD

250 blank approval sheets with your name printed at top and ½-inch advertisemgnt in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* for 6 weeks.

All this for **$17.90**, post free, except to foreign countries, when an extra amount of $2.00 must be sent for postage and registration.

C. H. Mekeel Stamp Publishing Co.,

1007-1011 Locust Street. St. Louis, Mo.

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NOTICE—Collectors of American Stamps only, may secure the volume for Western Hemisphere alone, at half the above prices, in any style. When wanted separate in this way it should be ordered as **MEKEEL'S AMERICAN POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM.**

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.

1007-1009-1011 LOCUST STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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A TELEGRAM.

The September number of the Journal had not been mailed much over 24 hours before we received a telegram from Rev. A. F. Bruder of Pittsburg, Pa., to reserve for him the Mexican collection therein offered; the collection was sent and we have heard from the gentleman as follows:

"The collection of Mexican stamps is indeed superb and far exceeds my fondest imagination. Many thanks."

Encouraged by this we have had another collection prepared and carefully mounted in a new Mexican album, being careful to insert all the varieties contained in the other lot, making a collection of **546** varieties, including postage, officials, provisionals, envelopes and revenues.

IT CONTAINS

The 1856 issue from ½ to 8r, complete, many of the scarce high values of 1861, 1862, 1864, 1868, 1872, also some of the rare split provisionals of 1861 used on original covers, and a used specimen of the 50 and 100 centavos of the 1872 issue without *moire* on back. The series of 1874, 1879 and 1882 are entirely complete, including the 50 centavos yellow and 100 centavos orange, and many of the other high values being USED, and which are rare in this condition. The 1884 series is complete up to the 2 pesos, and includes the 1c., 4c. and 10c. unperforated, and the 1c. blue error, in color of the pesos value. Besides the regular 1885 issue there are many varieties on laid paper; in the 1886 and '88 besides the regular set there are rare varieties of ruling and perforation; several Guadalajara stamps, including a used specimen on original letter; also a Cuernavaca provisional 2r black on white (cut round), this is very rare, and authenticated by a written guarantee. There are a number of varieties of envelopes, some of which are entire.

The Revenues contain a CHOICE lot, including some of almost all issues of Contribucion Federal, Renta Interior, Documentos y Libros and Aduanas, from ¼ centavo to 1,000 pesos. There are also a number of the scarce State Revenues, including Morelos, Puebla, Durango and Cuernavaca.

The entire collection of 546 varieties catalogues at over $235.00; the album is new, bound in full seal and gilt, our regular $4.50 edition, the whole to be sold for **$90.00. A Bargain** for a collector or dealer, and an unequaled opportunity for one who is about to make Mexican stamps a specialty. Cash must be remitted with order, but the collection will be sold with the privilege of return if not found satisfactory upon examination.



C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.

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1,000 VARIETIES FOR $10.16

EXTRA POSTAGE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

This is absolutely the best packet ever offered stamp collectors, and merits your attention. We have been selling No. 15 long enough to establish a reputation for it, and $10.16 invested in this way, will never be regretted.

Orders filled by return mail, as we always keep a supply made up, so that there will be **no delay** in furnishing the **BEST BARGAIN ON EARTH** for a collector with less than 3,000 varieties in his collection, or for small dealers.

WHAT IT CONTAINS:

Argentine, high value; Bolivar, 1891; British Guiana provisionals; Confederate States, Costa Rica officials; Ecuador revenues, used postally; Mexico, over fifty varieties, including some rare; Nicaragua general issue and officials, 1890, 1c to 10 pesos, Paraguay, Samoa; Travancore; Tolima, Shanghai, India provisional; Salvador, Straits Settlements Prov., Hayti, provisional and new issue; U. S., 1851, 1861, 1869, 1870, 1872, 1888, and Agriculture, Navy, Treasury, Interior, War, Dues, etc. **In addition to all this we give with each packet an album worth $1.50, or a credit of this amount on any of our Albums. Every fifth purchaser is presented with a New York 5c. 1845, free,** or some other stamp or stamps of equal catalogue value (i. e., $5.00).

NEARLY FIVE HUNDRED SOLD.

We have printed, at various times, a complete list of the purchasers, but our space being limited, only the last forty are given here.

The names preceded by heavy-faced numbers are of those who received the New York 5c or equivalent:

463 Wm. Witt, ... Cincinnati, O.
464 M. D. Lathrope, . . . Carbondale, Pa.
465 F. H. Rogers, ... Woburn, Mass.
466 E. L. Bemen, ... St. Louis, Mo.
467 A. B. Aubrey, . . . Meriden, Conn.
468 Enos Paullin, . . . Bridgetown, N. J.
469 Marcus Hook, . . . Jacksonville, Ill
470 W. F. Cowell, ... Clyde, Kas.
471 R. Miot, ... Hayti.
472 G. M. Dutcher, ... Oswego, N. Y.
473 Allen Logan, ... Kansas City, Mo.
474 A. R. Drake, ... Philadelphia, Pa.
475 J. J. DeWitt, . . . Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
476 J. M. Conrad, ... Omaha, Neb.
477 C. D. Collins, . . . Bull Branch, Mich.
478 J. B. Durham, ... Omaha, Neb.
479 J. M. Wainwright, ... Bermuda.
480 G. Godfrey, ... Brooklyn, N. Y.
481 C. O. Davision, . Amherst, Nova Scotia.
482 G. Howe, ... Wisner, Md.
483 B. Townsend, ... Portland, Ore.
484 Acme Stamp Co., . . West Union, Ia.
485 G. B. Tuthill, . . Sioux Falls, S Dak.
486 A. L. Ladd, . . . Osceola Mills, Wis.
487 J. H. Permar, ... Pittsburgh, Pa.
488 J. Eugene Law, ... Perry, Ia.
489 F. M. Goss, ... Boston, Mass.
490 Clement R. Troth, . Philapelphia, Pa.
491 Otto B. Robinson, . Willimantic, Conn.
492 Name withheld by request.
493 Ernest F. Würtle, ... Quebec, Can.
494 M. A. Davey, ... Galveston, Texas
495 C. W. Kimball, Jr., . . Pen Yan, N. Y.
496 Walter Smith, ... Franklin, Pa.
497 C. W. Moore, ... Jamaica, W. I.
498 Theo. Pardee, ... Detroit, Mich.
499 F. N. Burn, ... Rangoon, India.
500 F. W. Reed, ... Muscatine, Iowa.
501 M. F. Billings, ... McGregor, Iowa.
502 Ralph L. Welliver, . Sioux Falls, S. D.

A WORD FROM THOSE WHO KNOW:

Minneapolis, Minn.

C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Company, St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen: I have received Packet No. 15, and it is a *dandy*. I obtained 313 stamps, catalogued at $26.55, that my collection of 1,500 varieties did not already contain. The rest were catalogued at about $20.00.

Wishing your firm all possible success, I am yours truly,

A. L. LADD.

Minneapolis, Minn.

C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Company, St. Louis, Mo.:

Dear Sirs: Inclosed is $10.16. Please send me *another* Packet No. 15. Was very much surprised with the other one. Please send album also. Yours truly, CHAS. GERRISH.

Scores of such testimonials have been sent us, but space will not permit of more.

REMEMBER THE PRICE—$10.16 for 1,000 varieties of genuine postage stamps in good condition.

WARNING!

Several other dealers have **IMITATED** this packet and system of advertising, but ours is the **ONLY ORIGINAL**—imitations are always to be avoided. **SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.**

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP AND PUBLISHING CO.,

1007, 1009 and 1011 Locust Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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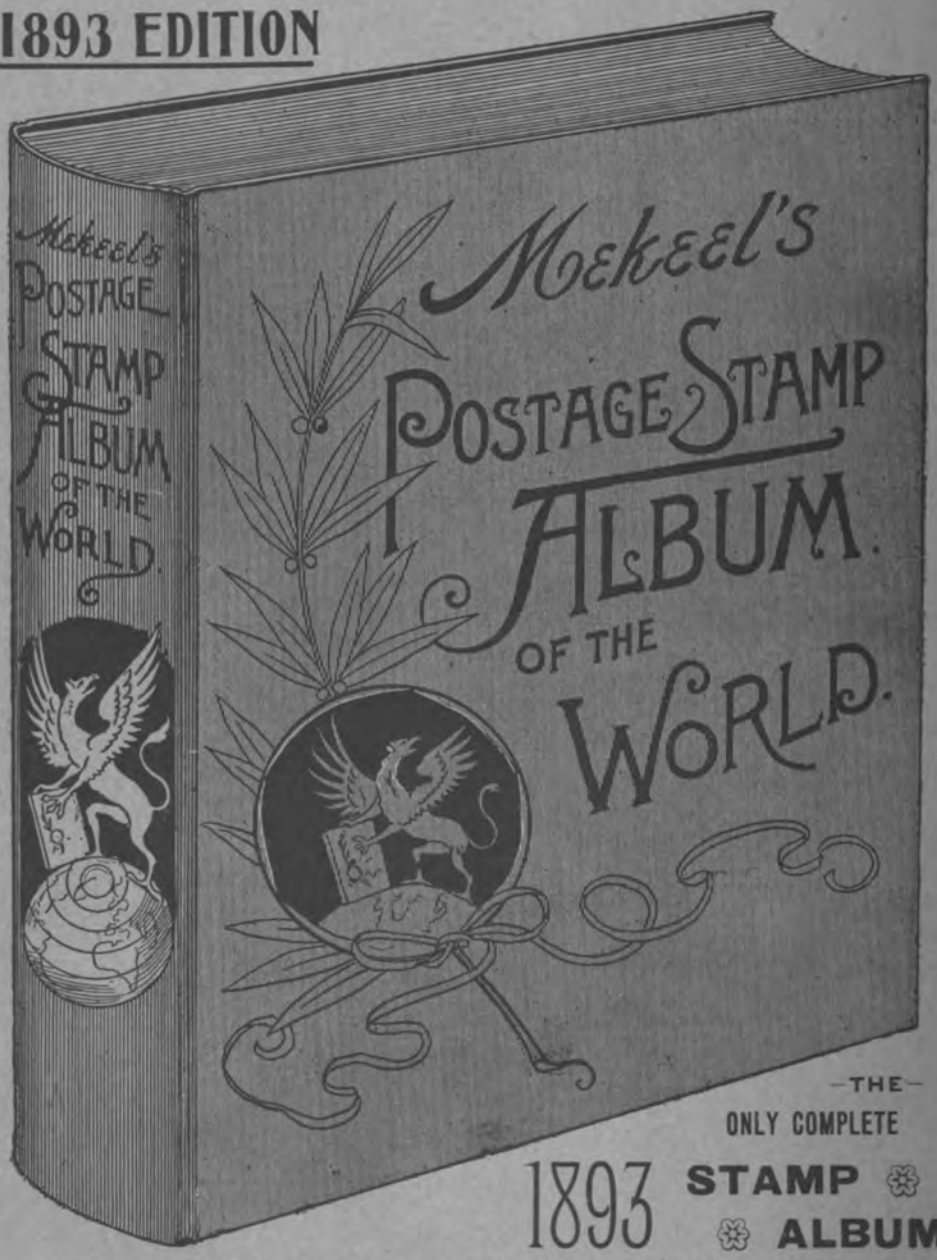
1893 EDITION



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C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO., 1007-1011 LOCUST STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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Vol. X. NOVEMBER, 1893. No. 107.

The Philatelic Journal of America



A Monthly Magazine In The Interest of Stamp Collecting

Edited By Chas. Haviland Mekeel

Published By
C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co.
1007-1009-1011 Locust Street
St. Louis, Mo. U.S.A.

$1.00 per annum

10¢ per copy

Entered as second-class mail matter at St. Louis, Mo.

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The Philatelic Journal of America.

MONTHLY.

The Oldest Magazine Devoted to STAMPS and STAMP COLLECTING in America.

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1885.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ◎ All subscriptions must commence with current number. For prices of back numbers see below. Subscriptions invariably payable in advance. New volumes commence January and June.

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Postage 70 cts. to places in South Africa.

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Volume II, Numbers 20, 21 and 22.
Volume III, Number 26.
Volume IV, Number 37.
Volume V, Numbers 52 and 54
Volume VI, Numbers 62 and 68.
Volume VII, Number 83.
Volume VIII, Number 89.
Volume IX, Number 97.

We have very few of some of the other numbers, but will sell all at the uniform price of 20 cents each while they last.

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Volume II, MEKEEL'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS, (52 numbers), complete 2 00

☞ **Every Stamp Collector should have a Library of Stamp Literature.**

* NOTE. Copies of numbers 1 and 4, referred to above, can be bought second-hand occasionally, and we will try to secure copies to complete files when so requested.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO., 1007-1011 LOCUST STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

J. K. T. Lovick.

THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

VOLUME X, NO. 5. NOVEMBER, 1893. WHOLE NO. 107.

SINCE writing the editorials of last month, your scribe has been in the principal Eastern cities and has seen many of the leading dealers, all of whom reported business good, and every prospect for a busy winter. The absence delayed the work on this number somewhat. After the return of Mr. I. A. Mekeel from Europe, we shall be able to give more attention to our periodicals.

Mr. W. L. Scott, late of Japan, and later of Mobile, a philatelist of considerable experience, is the latest addition to our force. His duties will be to supervise and direct the classification and care of our general stock, which has to be rearranged in anticipation of the issuance of our general catalogue.

Heretofore American stamps have been our specialty, the heavy purchases of European and Colonial stamps recently made in Europe, makes a through change necessary.

TO one who has never thought much about it the arrangement of a large stock of stamps is a revelation.

By a recent estimate our present stock was placed at *forty millions*, of which less than one-half is in mixtures.

The following is a summary of its arrangement:

First, come priced collections in albums and stock books, and complete sets and packets.

Second, the general stock requiring over 8,000 envelopes for the convenience of filling retail orders from catalogue, these are arranged in drawers in large safes.

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Third, wholesale and reserve stock in large envelopes similarly arranged, including, of course, a less number of varieties.

Fourth, a complete packet stock in larger envelopes, from which a packet of any number up to 2,000 varieties can be made in the shortest notice.

Fifth, the sheet mixtures from 1c. to $2.00 each, from which our discount sheets are made and refilled.

Sixth, a special sheet stock for refilling certain special lines of sheets.

Seventh, the *mixtures* divided into European, United States, Central America, South America, Mexican and "Mekeel's Great Mixtures," from all parts of the world. These are all kept in large bins like corn or potatoes.

Eighth, the general reserve stored in the Missouri Safe Deposit vaults, from which all of the above, except the commonest, are renewed and supplied.

● ● ● ● ●

THE amatuer philatelic paper is, as a rule, no earthly use to collectors and only serves to show the ignorance of the editor and spend the money of the publisher, if the loss does not fall on a poor printer.

These amatuer efforts are usually started by boys whose knowledge of stamps is limited to the most ordinary collection, and as a result they only bring ridicule upon collecting from outsiders and have the effect of disgusting many advanced collectors with philatelic periodicals in general.

Many of these papers are well printed and present a good general appearance, few of them last very long, but new ones start about as fast as the others suspend, so we always have the amatuer with us.

● ● ● ● ●

A PERMANENT museum or exposition in Chicago is likely to be the outgrowth of the World's Fair. Will one of our advanced collectors immortalize himself by leaving it his collection, *a la* Tapling, of British fame?

We have often wondered what will become of Mons. Ferrary's great collection, that may ultimately go to some French institution but never to an auction room while the owner lives, as many of the great American collections have done.

● ● ● ● ●

OUR catalogue of Mexican Revenue stamps was revised by Mr. H. E. Deats during his recent visit in St. Louis, both by comparison with his collection and our stock.

The revised list will be included in the appendix of the one dollar edition of the Mekeel's Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of the World now in preparation.

Mexican revenue stamps are sought for by collectors more than any other country, except United States, and they make a very handsome collection.

Notable among the prominent collectors of Mexican revenues are Chas. Gregory and H. M. Terrett, of New York, and S. G. Stein of Muscatine, Iowa.

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Mr. H. E. Deats, of Flemington, N. J., has a very fine collection that contains many of the very rarest.

THE latest thing in the way of a speculative production seems to be a pretty little set of stamps for Chefoo, China. They are very neatly gotten up on thin native paper bearing a native watermark.

It is probable that these stamps are not so very different in character to many of the speculative issues of other Chinese ports, they cannot be ranked better than German locals, as these are strictly locals issued by companies in the hands of foreigners.

We have seen a notice of them in a Yokohama paper which states that they were issued on the 6th of October by the Local Post Office, and that the design, which has already been described by one of our contemporaries as a "Telegraph pole outside the Great Chinese Wall," is really a view of the Signal Station and Lookout at Chefoo.

IT seems that it is against the law to send money from abroad into Russia through the mails, so if any of our readers are expecting to make a remittance to that part of the world they may be interested in the following extract from a St. Petersburg dispatch under date of November 8th to the *New York Herald*, which has been sent us by Dr. Mitchell:

"By decree which went into effect yesterday all registered letters are to be opened by the postman in the presence of the receiver, and if found to contain money from abroad seventy-five per cent. of the amount is to be seized."

This new source of revenue to the Post Office Department or Government may conflict with the Universal postal arrangements, but at present it is best not to mail money to the Czar's domains.

WE insert in this number one of a series of letters, "Jottings from Abroad," by I. A. Mekeel, the others having appeared in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*.

In this connection we would observe that the contents of these two publications are entirely different and collectors who imagine that the whole field is covered by taking either one are mistaken. While we aim to make the JOURNAL a publication that every collector will want, we believe that the weekly paper has a peculiar field that this does not cover.

WE have received Volume II of the Auction Epitome, compiled by S. C. Skipton and published by Wm. Brown, of Salisbury, with which firm Mr. Skipton is connected. It is published in three parts which are bound together, Part 1 for 1890, Part 2 for 1891 and Part 3 for 1892. This is a very valuable work of reference and there will be a demand for it from both dealers and collectors. Mr. Skipton is entitled to great credit for his work.

The prices, of course, refer to London auctions, which after all are the most important. The price of the work is 1s 6d post free, very reasonable considering the labor involved and its great value as a work of reference.

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PORTRAITS OF STAMP COLLECTORS.

This is one of the regular monthly features of this paper. We give portraits and sketches of stamp collectors. Advanced collectors are requested to send photographs in exchange with the editor of this paper.

JOHN F. SEYBOLD, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Mr. John F. Seybold, of Syracuse, N. Y., is a successful dry goods merchant, and has been an active stamp collector since his boyhood days, twenty-five years ago, and now has a collection of about 20,000 specimens mounted on white cardboard sheets 14x11. United States stamps have always been his chief delight, and his collection of used stamps is practically complete, including the great rarieties. The early Switzerland stamps were his second love and he has all the early Cantonals on original letters, in fact several specimens of some of the varieties, including the double Geneva; he also has the entire *used* Geneva envelope which he considers one of his greatest gems. Like all advanced collectors he is interested in philatelic literature and has a library of about 150 bound volumes.



JOHN F. SEYBOLD, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Being a busy man he finds collecting a very pleasant recreation after business hours, and he is quoted as saying that if he lives to be eighty years old, he will be as much interested in his stamps then as he is to-day. He has declined an offer of $4,000.00 for his collection, but his interest is such that money would not be a temptation.

Our editor had the pleasure of making the personal acquaintance of Mr. Seybold some years ago while visiting Syracuse, and he found him a most hospitable host and spent many hours examining his fine collection.

Our readers are invited to send photographs in exchange with the editor of this paper, from those sent we shall make a selection each month. It is of course impossible to use all that are sent in. Those having large or interesting collections especially desired.

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CAPTAIN EARNEST F. WURTELE, QUEBEC, CANADA.

CAPTAIN EARNEST F. WURTELE, QUEBEC, CANADA.

Mr. Wurtele commenced collecting in the year 1872, while attending the Collegiate Institute at Galt, Ontario, and after a period of a couple of years, lost interest, owing to change to another place of residence. In 1886, had occasion to look through some books and came across his first collection and which was the means of his starting over again.

Is a general collector of postage and revenue stamps as well as post cards. Won the first prize for postage stamps at the Central Ontario Exhibition, Ottawa, Ontario, in 1892, consisting of a bronze medal, and third prize for a collection of Canadian revenue stamps.

He was one of the charter members of the Canadian Philatelic Association, then Vice-President for Quebec, and subsequently chairman of trustees, and for the past two years has held the office of president, the position which he now occupies.

In addition to the above society he is also connected with the Postal Card Society, La Societe Timbrophile de Paris, Corresponding Member of the Alamo City Philatelic Society and President of the Quebec Philatelic Club and member of the Montreal Philatelic Society.

Graduate from the Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, Ontario, in 1882. Accepted a commission in the 8th battalion "Royal Rifles," Quebec, in 1885, and served for eight years, five of which as adjutant.

Is the treasurer of the Quebec Montmorency & Charlevoix Railway Company.

Was born on the 29th of February, 1860.

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FRANK J. MOESE, CHICAGO, ILL.

FRANK J. MOESE, CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. Frank J. Moese, of Chicago, Ill., is one of our all round collectors. He does not pretend to belong to the very advanced rank. He is one of those who became devoted to the hobby through the advertising of the Duke Cigarette Co., some years ago, when they gave away chromo pictures with a stamp on the back; later he bought some small collections, since which he has gradually added to his own until it now numbers 6,600 postage and 1,500 revenue stamps.

Mr. Moese is a natural collector, and has collections of minerals, coins, antiquites and pottery. He is also devoted to sports, and his fishing, hunting and gymnasium exercises, and he is a famous bycicle rider.

He was born in Berlin, in January, 1869, and came to this country in 1872.

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JULIUS LOSSAU, HAMBURG, GERMANY.

JULIUS LOSSAU, HAMBURG, GERMANY.

Mr. Julius Lossau, of Hamburg, Germany, is a member of twelve philatelic societies, and writes that excluding the International Philatelic Society of Dresden, there is none of them that has as good a philatelic paper for the official organ, in his opinion, as the American Philatelic Association, of which he is a member.

He is twenty-nine years of age and has been a dealer and collector for a number of years; his private collection numbers 8,200 varieties. He has also made a special collection of French and French Colony stamps, including all the surcharges.

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JOTTINGS FROM ABROAD.

By I. A. MEKEEL.

A visit to the Stamp Bourse and perhaps the headquarters of some half dozen dealers and the visitor has seen all that will interest him in Paris, philatelically speaking, and of course excluding what might be seen of private collections.

I say "headquarters" of dealers, this term can more appropriately be used than "shops," for nearly every dealer has a different way of conducting his business, some have stores situated in the commercial parts of the city, others shops in the less frequented portions, while many simply have offices at their residences.

The largest establishment devoted to stamp dealing in Paris, is that of Mr. Arthur Maury, who has been engaged in the business a great many years.

Aside from his main store, centrally located in the Boulevard Montmartre, he has at least one branch if not more in other localities.

From the activity apparent in the vicinity of the Maury House he has built up a large trade, and if we may judge from appearances, as we are all inclined to do, Mr. Maury is prospering and perhaps we may hear of a retired stamp merchant in Paris, it is quite likely we shall, as Mr. Arthur Maury has a son connected in business with him.

The founder of this large house has passed middle age though still very active in philatelic matters and brings out his monthly paper, *Le Collectionneur de Timbres Post*, with singular regularity.

Mr. Maury also issues a general catalogue of postage stamps and publishes a line of albums that are well received by French collectors.

We next visit Mr. Jules Bernichon, who we may say stands in the "front row" of Parisian dealers, and while his affairs are conducted on a less pretensious scale than some others, the amount of actual business done is large.

Mr. Bernichon makes a specialty of United States stamps as well as the *rarities* of all countries; he has a prestige that few in his city possess and his unmistakable honesty, hard work and attentiveness to the wants of his customers betokens well earned success.

He is a comparatively young man and is still unmarried, in the common use of the term, though he is wedded to his philatelic pursuit, devoting his entire attention thereto, morning till night.

On the Stamp Bourse Mr. Bernichon seems to have full control of the United States stamps, or at least buys quite as many as any other one dealer. He is always on hand Thursday and Sunday afternoons with a pocket full of money and the parties who have stamps to sell know that they are sure of immediate cash when the specimens and prices are suitable to the taste of our esteemed friend and contemporary.

Some six or eight months ago Mr. Bernichon visited America and not only sold but purchased large quantities of good stamps.

Dorsau Astruc, like the dealer about whom I have just written, makes a specialty of rarities and has a fine stock of stamps, his British Colonials are remarkably good.

I paid several visits to this dealer's rooms, which are located not a great ways from the Grand Terminus Hotel, my headquarters while in Paris.

Mr. Astruc has unquestionably made a success of his business and has limited his working hours to *three* a day and visitors must call on him between 10 and

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12 in the morning or 3 and 4 in the afternoon if they expect to find him in.

His offices are neatly kept and he is assisted by two clerks.

He showed me the admirable method he has chosen for keeping his stock and it is all kept within the four sides of a solid-looking fire-proof safe and the stranger would hardly realize that so much of philatelic value could be crowded into such a limited amount of space.

Mr. Astruc has been a regular attendent at the Stamp Bourse for many years and remembers the place from his boyhood.

He is another dealer that picks up a great many desirable stamps and pays immediate cash.

Messrs. Fremy, Forbin and Barbier have shops, but I will not have time to give them special mention.

Mr. Hoffman has his appartments at his residence near the Eiffel Tower and enjoys a good trade, mostly conducted by mail. Messrs. Victor Robert and Chas. Schaupmeier do a large wholesale business.

Dealers are numerous in Paris and I cannot undertake to refer to them all. My next move from this lively French city was a journey northward to Brussels. a ride of about five hours. Considerable of this time I spent in reading over the then current number of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.*

I had entertained myself reading this budget of news for some time when the train stopped and a lady entered the compartment that I was occupying, she was very neatly dressed and had every appearance of a student, though not a specially young one.

The whistle blew and the train sped along again. It had hardly left the station when the new arrival casually removed from a cloth bag she was carrying a medium sized book and began examining every page, turning the leaves very slowly. The fact of her bending over at the same time, attracted my attention, and I ventured to look in her direction to see what commanded such close attention. This time I turned my face towards her (before I had simply looked from the "corner of my eye," as we sometimes express it), and to my great surprise she was carefully studying a collection of postage stamps, and I even saw her go so far as to look for the watermark and this alone would prove that she was in possession of some philatelic knowledge and not, as some might have supposed, carrying about the collection of her younger brother.

Though other passengers entered the train before I reached my destination, this interesting performance continued and considerable of her time during the journey was quietly passed in looking over her stamps.

I spent about four days in Brussels, and saw the most prominent dealers, though there are really but few. Mr. J. B. Moëns, one of the best stamp authorities, as well as the publisher of the oldest stamp paper, *Le Timbre Poste*, and also publisher of valuable catalogues, called upon me one morning at the Grand Hotel, where I stopped while in Brussels. He was accompanied by his chief assistant, also his son, the latter being the only one of their party understanding English, so most of our conversation was conducted "interpreter fashion," and therefore not quite as satisfactory as though we were all familiar with the same language.

Mr. Moëns is very gentlemanly both in appearance and action, perhaps a man of sixty, high forehead, tall, square shouldered and well developed in every way.

Mr. Moëns doubtless has a fine stock of stamps, and it is pretty well understood that his "ship has come in."

Messrs. Julliard and Belin seem to be the other more important dealers in Brussels.

Amsterdam was the next place to attract my attention, and I am told that I am among the few stamp dealers that have visited Holland for sometime, the probable reason of others avoiding the country being on account of the duty imposed upon all stamps brought over the frontier.

Though having in my possession a valuable lot of stamps, I did not let this obstacle interfere with the route I had laid out, and while I rather anticipated

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trouble, I experienced none whatever. Upon arrival at the Customs, I unlocked my baggage and submitted it for inspection, and to my surprise, but I may say, entire satisfaction, one of the officials in charge marked it O. K., with hardly looking to see whether he was marking the baggage or the counters upon which it was placed.

In Amsterdam many dealers made inquires about my duty experiences, and when I told the facts in the case, they without an exception expressed surprise and began giving me accounts of what had happened in times past. One gentleman said that the officials are not to be mislead and there have been cases where a ficticious value has been declared, the owner stating the amount extremely low, and upon doing so, instead of being charged with 5 per cent. duty, has been relieved of his possession and the price placed on his stamps paid him in cash, the officials appropriating the stock; whether it is confiscated or not I did not learn, but my informant stated that there was one instance where two thousand guelden ($800), was paid by the custom authorities for stamps supposed to have been valued at fully three times as much.

Other similar experiences were related, but in the latter cases the amounts were much smaller.

The dealer who expects to find good business in Holland, better go prepared to pay his 5 per cent. If he thinks his prospects are otherwise, might as well give up the trip rather than take the chances of declaring a wrong value, the Dutch officers will be too sharp for him.

As regards dealers in Amsterdam, I made the acquaintance of few, and I believe there are not many there.

Mr. Johan Koning does the largest business, and is the manager of an incorporated company, the share holders being prominent collectors of Holland. His stock is very systematically arranged and everything about his offices are admirably neat.

Messrs. Brinkman, Schaap and Boughmeyer, are other dealers, these, however, occupy smaller shops and carry on their business on less extensive scale.

I was pleased to make the personal acquaintance of Mr. H. P. Manns, one of Amsterdam's greatest collectors, and a prominent business man in that city.

He entertained me at his private residence one evening, by showing me his large collection.

Though I spent four hours with him, I was then unable to look through his large array of philatelic gems, but saw enough to convince me that he was the possessor of a very fine lot of stamps.

Holland is an attractive country, and Amsterdam is particularly pretty, the numerous canals and the Amstel river lends a peculiar charm to its beauty.

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J. N. T. L.

DESIRABILITY OF A STAMP EXCHANGE.

BY ALVAH DAVIDSON.

In these days of what I might call progressive philately, it may appear to the average collector as if the pursuit had reached its highest point of excellence, and that further than this it could not go. So in all periods of the world's progress it is thought that the ideal has been obtained, and yet the world in all its branches keeps moving on, each decade witnessing notable improvements over its predecessors.

In philately we wonder at the advent of the weekly stamp papers, the many stamp concerns with large capital, the growth of auction sales, now held weekly and sometimes at even less periods, and it might seem that stamp collecting has indeed reached the pinacle of success and achieved things far beyond the expectations of its most sanguine followers.

And yet is it to stop here, or are not there new and untried fields to be occupied and opened up to facilitate the changing, selling or purchasing of stamps?

While we at one time were content with seeing monthly periodicals devoted to the pursuit, does not a weekly one now seem indispensable and as filling a long want. Is not philately a gainer by having one or more issued so often?

Let us look at the auction sales of stamps on the same basis. These during the stamp or auction season, from October to May, are held weekly, often enough you will say, but the question is if you desire to dispose of any specimens or of an entire collection in this manner, how long will it require for you to do so. The answer is from two to four or six months, according to the number of sales the dealers whom you wish to sell through has on hand, they often being stocked for months ahead, and yours would either have to take its turn or be placed with some other dealer who could dispose of it more quickly.

After a collection is given to a dealer for sale at auction, it requires to be made into lots, the catalogues printed, bound and mailed, and then about one month is allowed for getting the bids in, so if a collection is taken in hand immediately, it could not be sold under a period of at least six weeks, this space being the exception and not by any means the rule.

Rare stamps we know have a certain value, and allowing for a reasonable reduction from catalogue rates, they can always be counted on to bring a certain figure, be it a little more or less.

Any other commodity upon which it is desired to raise money quickly, be it stocks, bonds, oil, iron or vegetables, can be taken to the various exchanges and there quickly sold, and why should this not be a desirable method of disposing of stamps to say nothing of its great convenience to the collectors and dealers and the wide field it would open for the employment of new talent?

In advocating a stamp exchange it would seem to me that the greatest points to be achieved would be the facility for quickly disposing of any specimens or an entire collection, with the guaranteeing of an impartial cataloguing of the same.

Let us look into the objections which would be urged against such a scheme, and see what foundation these rest upon, and whether the scheme does not seem entirely feasable.

In order to hold a sale, say once or twice a week, it would be necessary to engage a room, this costing from twenty to twenty-five dollars a month, that being no more than would be charged for

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the use of a room for six or eight nights or days a month, while by engaging the room by the month, it can be used as often as desired.

Sales could be held on stated days so that visitors or residents would always know of them. The stamps to be sold being on exhibition the day of the sale, no catalogues would be necessary, each lot with its contents being called out as sold, and the buyers would have notes of those they wanted.

A seeming objection would arise at this mode of selling from the fact that outside parties could not bid, owing to their not knowing the contents of the sale, but here is where a new factor would come in, and one to overcome the objection entirely.

Stamp brokers and commission men would immediately arise and parties in the country desiring any specimens whatever could send to the commission men stating the prices they offer for stamps in fine or medium condition, and as soon as these stamps appeared in any sale, they would be bid up to the limit given. In this manner buyers could send their commission men orders for every stamp they needed at one time and thus save the trouble of going through numberless catalogues in order to forward a bid on a few lots. The matter of the condition of the stamps is always left to the judgment of the party in the city, and the same method would simply be continued in an exchange.

To now sell stamps at auction it costs about twenty per cent or one-fifth of the whole sum realized, this large percentage being charged owing to the cost of printing the catalogues and mailing same, while in a stamp exchange it seems to me the specimens could be disposed of on a margin of five per cent, so that even if the prices realized were not as high as under the present method of selling, the difference of twenty per cent in the cost to the seller, would more than compensate him for any loss due to lower prices.

To have such a stamp exchange would, I suppose, lead to speculating in stamps to some extent, parties buying them today at a low price and selling them tomorrow at an advance, and yet this is carried on at the present time, the dealers and sometimes the collectors picking up lots on which low prices are bid, and simply buying them on speculation.

There are hundreds of collectors who I am constrained to believe have surplus quantities of stamps on hand and which they do not consider of enough importance to place in a regular auction, yet with a stamp exchange and the consequent lessening of the commission charges for selling, these I think would be brought out and sold, and the more volume of stamps kept in circulation, the better it is to my mind for the pursuit, it enabling the collector, to obtain the specimens and by a frequent placing of them on the market, prevents the dealers from marking them up too often.

Such sales, if put through an exchange would not, I think, affect the business of the dealer in any injurious way, but by increasing the volume of the stamp business would lead to an increased activity among its followers, while the sums obtained by the collectors from any lots sold would undoubtedly be immediately spent for other specimens for the collection, so in this manner instead of each collector having a surplus lot of stamps on hand, he would turn them into cash and the cash into stamps again, and as a natural consequence the stamps of which there are plenty held in the hands of collectors, would fall in price or remain stationary, while the better class, through being more sought after, would advance in price.

Personally I can see no value in the issuing of costly catalogues with the exception of letting the collectors know what stamps are in the sale, while the placing of their order with a commission man for certain specimens they would get them as soon as they could be bought, irrespective of whose sale they come from, this being a matter of little moment as long as the specimens are guaranteed by some responsible authority.

A stamp exchange would be the gathering place of dealers and collectors alike, and all stamps if not purchased by collectors would be bid in by the

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dealers just as they are now, but in case they were not sold a disposition of them could easily be arranged by rules.

A collection which will sell for a thousand dollars if sold under the present method will cost the owner at least two hundred dollars. If sold at a stamp exchange would not fifty dollars easily cover all expenses, allowing two and one-half per cent. for the auctioneer? It seems to me it would, and yet there are few sales which run as low as this in amount, and the larger the sale the greater the sum for the expenses of the exchange.

It is an exploded theory that the acquisition of new dealers to the ranks hurt the business of the others, as it only tends to greater activity, more competition and a consequent spread of the pursuit, all of which increases instead of diminishes the trade, and in line with this idea I think a stamp exchange, if rightly conducted, would come to be a boon to collectors and an affair which would give added impetus to philately.

COUNANI AND ITS STAMPS.

Translated from the French in La Timbre Poste by Prof. G. Reymond.

IOWA, July 30, 1893.

Mr. J. B. Moens, Brussel:

At the request of one of my friends, Mr. F. Antimes, I send you the following notice on the Republic of Counani and its stamps.

As Mr. Henry Coudreau has very well said it, this Republic, which has nothing to do with Comic Opera, is a real State, which is progressing quite rapidly, although it has not yet been officially recognized by all powers.

It was proclaimed in 1886 at St. Marie de Counani, on the Counani river, by the chiefs of the villages forming what was formerly known by the name of the "Franco-Brazilian Contesty." These chiefs or captains, having met in a general assembly, formed a Grand Council which elected for President of the Republic, Mr. Jules Gros, a French author, who unfortunately did not render the services which had been expected of him. He died in December, 1889.

From 1889, the Republic was governed by a Commission of the Grand Council, having at its head Captain Trajano as President, and Captain Vascoucellos as Vice-President.

At this epoch (October, 1892), the Grand Council, having met again at Counani, elected to the Presidency, Mr. Adolphe Brezet, captain of the Staff and my brother. It is not for me to say what he has done or left undone. I may be permitted to say, however, that his main purpose is the development of his adopted country, and that he is laboring to have the Republic of Counani officially recognized, after which, and probably at the end of this year, it will become a member of the Universal Postal Union.

The climate of the country, although this is situated in the torrid zone, is healthy; there are but few fevers there, and the air is cooler than in Northern Brazil or French Guiana.

A European is easily acclimated there; he is well liked by the population who are especially partial to Frenchmen Life is comparatively cheap there Poultry is extremely abundant, sheep and cattle are prosperous, and there are many horses, of which large flocks are found in the neighborhood of Calsoene and in all the districts in the interior.

Hunting and fishing are very productive. The natural products are, India rubber, cocoa, vanilla, sarsaparilla, quinine, coffee, etc. The mineralogist meets there with the finest collection

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that one may imagine in a single country, coal, quartz, precious stones, iron, copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver and many others are to be found everywhere. The ancient El Dorado of the Spaniards was situated entirely within the territory of the Republic of Counani; its centre rested in the midst of the Cumucohamacs, on the Crevaux peak, as it is called to-day.

The country is fertilized by a magnificent system of rivers, among which we will name the Oyapock, Cachipour, Ouassa, Counani, Calsevene, Mayacari, which empty themselves into the ocean, and the Jary, Araguary, Trombelas, which descend to the Amazon. All these streams are wide, and most of them are very deep.

The principal part of the Republic is the haven of Port-Maye, on the mouth of the Counani river, about 25 kilometers from the town of Old Counani; the sea at that port is from 12 to 15 meters in depth, and the largest ships can reach it and move about at their ease.

The Republic of Counani has 55,000 inhabitants, forming communes grouped in districts in three regions; the Negro group, the Oyampi group and the Indian group. The legislative authority is exercised by the Grand Council, and the executive is entrusted to the President assisted by a Council of State composed of five members.

Justice is administered by various tribunals. Military service is obligatory and is copied from the Swiss system. The post-office administration is carefully and regularly carried on. The general post-office is at Counani, and there are post-offices in almost all communes.

Up to this time there have been 3 issues of stamps. The first under the government of Jules Gros in June, 1887; the second in January, 1893, the third last June. In August, official stamps were issued for the first time. They are those of the third issue with the surcharge, "Presidence." These stamps are of a very poor workmanship, and before long a new series, much better executed, will appear. It will comprise:

Stamps, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 cents, 1 bengali.
Unpaid, 5, 20, 50 cents, 1 bengali.
Registered stamps, 25, 50 cents.
Envelopes, 5, 10, 25 cents.
Postal cards, 5 cents.

The bengali is equivalent to **10 dimes**, 100 cents or 1 franc.

Issue of June, 1887.



Star of five branches above the word "Liberty," in a frame having on the left "Rep. du," on the right "Counani," above "Postes," below "5c—c5;" a St. Andrews' cross in the corners.

Printed in color on thin, white paper.
5 cents, black,

Only 100 stamps of this issue were printed; This is very little, especially when we think that the second issue appeared only five and a half years later.

According to Larousse, the Star of Counani was created by the first President, J. Gros. That star had only 4 rays and not 5 as on the stamps.

Issue of January, 1893.

Same type as in preceding issue with the following differences: The star is



larger, there is a date in the center and plain dots have taken the place of the St. Andrews' cross.

Printed in color on colored paper.
District of Couripi, 5 cents, black on white.
" " Cachipour, 5 cents, black on magenta.
" " Ouassa, 5 cents, black on pale blue.
" " Ste. Marie, 5 cents, black on orange.
" " Lagune, 5 cents, black on green.

There were printed 150 copies of each of these stamps.

Issue of June, 1893.

We find no difference between the stamps that are said to have been issued

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in June, 1893, and those of January of the same year, except that there is one stamp more :

District of Calsoene, 5 cents, black on red.

Two hundred each of these stamps were printed. A. BREZET.

Our correspondent adds to the above communication the following stamps.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Issue of June, 1893.

They are similar to the six stamps of January and June, 1893, and have in an horizontal line the surcharge "Presidence" in black.

District of Coupiri, 5 cents, black on white, black surcharge.
District of Cachipour, 5 cents, black on magenta, black surcharge.
District of Calsoene, 5 cents, black on red, black surcharge.
District of Ouassa, 5 cents, black on pale blue, black surcharge.
District of Ste. Marie, 5 cents, black on orange, black surcharge.
District of Lagune, 5 cents, black on green, black surcharge.

The stamps of the Presidency are found, as we see, in 6 colors. Why? There is absolutely no reason for this.

Must we say that these stamps inspire us with no confidence, although canceled in various ways? They show no trace of gum, although they have been used, and the paper of the stamps of 1887 is exactly like the paper of the stamps of 1893.

If Mr. Brezet would be kind enough to give us some more information about these mysterious stamps, we ask for nothing better than to acknowledge that our suspicion was groundless.

We will quote to end this, a few lines from Mr. Larousse, which unfortunately do not increase our belief in these stamps.

"Neither France nor Brazil were willing to acknowledge the new state, and the French journal '*L'Officiel*' published on September 11th, 1887, a short but severe note to the purport that the existence of the so-called Republic of Counani would constitute a violation of the rights of the two great powers."

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS.

CONCERNING STAMPS IN GENERAL, COUNTERFEITS, REPRINTS, ODDITIES AND NEW DISCOVERIES.

Under this head we shall give the latest information regarding counterfeits, reprints and "fakes" that may turn up. We will also record oddities, resuscitations and any matters of interest relating to stamps not properly classified under the "Chronicle of New Issues" We will also answer any questions sent us on these subjects, and give detailed descriptions and illustrations when practicable. Information and contributions are especially requested.

MEXICO, 1872.



Our readers will remember that we have on numerous occasions referred to counterfeits of the 1872 issue, warning collectors of their character.

The following note from the advanced catalogue in the *American Journal of Philately* appears to throw more light on the production and seems to localize it to St. Louis.

The original steel die of the six centavos stamp was shown us by a local dealer some years ago, and later we learned that several lithographers had declined to make reprints from a transfer from same.

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Some months later the counterfeits, miscalled reprints, came on the market and were extensively handled by the same party who had the plate, we have always believed that the work was ultimately done abroad. In interest of phil ately we denounced the production.

The extract above referred to is as follows:

"In 1888 a St. Louis firm obtained the original die of these stamps, transfers of which were made, to which the denomination of value was added; they are a trifle larger than the original stamps, measuring 19½x24½ *mm.* instead of 19½x24 *mm.* As the original paper with moiré pattern was not obtainable, an imitation background was made, consisting of vertical wavy lines, close together, with only a faint attempt at a moiré pattern, hardly perceptible. We cannot consider these stamps reprints, they being little better than counterfeits, as both the denomination of value and groundwork were forged. These so-called reprints exist also with forged surcharge of date, number, and name of postal district."

SYDNEY VIEWS.

From *Stanley-Gibbon's Monthly Journal.*

"We much regret to have to warn our readers against some wonderfully successful imitations of the One Penny Sydney View, plate I, which have recently been shown to us. Two types have been engraved in *taille douce* side by side, and the specimens we have seen formed, apparently, the most magnificent unused pair we had ever set eyes upon. A brilliant color, identical with that of some of the original, yellowish wove paper, and a whole appearance eminently calculated to deceive. Fortunately, although we were not able to perceive any special distinguishing point, neither of the types agrees exactly with any one of the genuine, and we recommend our readers to examine very carefully any fine copies of this stamp that may be offered to them from sources that they do not know to be reliable.

U. S. GRILLS.

A San Francisco stamp paper recently sent out specimens of a counterfeit grill on the 2c. U. S., 1890, as an exhibit in connection with an article on the subject of grills in general.

The grill on the stamp above mentioned would never have deceived any one who had made the matter a study and the article was the subject of considerable ridicule at a recent philatelic society meeting.

Mr. John K. Tiffany is a good authority on grills and he has a test which never fails on a distinct grill and no counterfeiter has ever been able to overcome it, although in lightly grilled stamps there is always a large degree of doubt.

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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR—NOVEMBER, 1893.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

President, J. K. TIFFANY, 411 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
Vice-President, H. E. DEATS, Flemington, N. J.
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International Secretary, E. DOEBLIN, Allegheny City Penn.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

123 Paul Gewelke, Wilhelmstrasse 17, Berlin, S. W. Germany.
463 Georges Carion, Box 2457, San Francisco, Cal. (From Paris, France).
479 Chas. Kress, 117 Dare St., Cleveland, O.
330 Jos M. Shinkle, 2915 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
320 D. E. Hazen, Thonotosassa, Fla.
338 Max A. Arnold, Room 18, Tribune Building, Scranton, Pa.
512 W. H. Supdoff, should be W. H. Sussdorff.

The following members have been assigned new numbers as given, instead of those previously published.

521 A. C. Hagensick, Elkader, Iowa.
522 H. D. Howell, Jr., Middleton, Del.
523 Luther B. Tuthill, South Creek, N. C.
524 S. G. Stein, Muscatine, Iowa.
525 Lewis M. Lang, 513 McMechin St., Baltimore, Md.
526 Wm. Demland, Findlay, O.

APPLICATIONS.

BIXBY, FRED M., Brockton, Mass.
References: E. H. Remington, Chas. E. Wade.

BOYNTON, G. E., 926 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md.
References: Bruce V. Jenkins, Alvah Davison.

FICHTNER, WM., 61 East 4th St., New York City.
References: C. Witt, Henry Clotz.

FISCHER, PHILIPP J., 53 William St., Allegheny, Pa.
References: E. Doeblin, August Buckholtz.

WINEHURST, LOUIS, 103 Park Ave., Baltimore Md.
References: A. Lohmeyer, Wm. Nichlas, Jr

MILLER, EDW. Y., 309 N. Main St., Bloomington, Ill.
References: P. M. Wolsieffer, S. B. Bradt.

WILCOX, GAYLORD S., Avenue House, Evanston, Ill.
References: P. M. Wolsieffer, S. B. Bradt.
Guarantor: Geo. S. Wilcox.

RHODES, GODFREY W., 146 Downer Pl., Aurora, Ill.
References: C. P. Krauth, E Doeblin.

BROWN, F. E., 323 Washington St., Boston Mass.
References: C. H. Mekeel, Alvah Davison.

BATCHELDER, A. W., 323 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
References: C. H. Mekeel, Alvah Davison.

SCHMIDT, J. W. M., 216 S. 6th St., Springfield, Ill.
References: P. M. Wolsieffer, S. B. Bradt.
Guarantor: Mrs. F. G. Schmidt

ULMAN, JACOB A., 5 East Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.
References: Bruce V. Jenkins, Alvah Davison.

GOERNER, W. F., 20 Warren St., Providence, R. I.
References: F. E. Newburry, Howard K. Sanderson.

KATZENBERGER, GEO. A., 48 Reaper Block, Chicago, Ill.
References: P. M. Wolsieffer, S. B. Bradt.

KRAUTH, G. E., 326 42d St., Pittsburg, Pa.
References: E. Doeblin, C. P. Krauth.

NEWLIN, B. NEWLIN, Newport, Del.
References: Alvah Davison, Henry Gremmel.

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HUGHES, C. A., Altoona, Pa.
References: C. H. and G. D. Mekeel.
DAVIS, JOSEPH S., Colorado Springs, Colorado.
Guarantor: Joseph Davis, 1209 Logan Ave., Denver, Colo.
References: C. H. and G. D. Mekeel.
WALKER, F. ARTHUR, Falmouth, Mass.
References: C. H. and G. D. Mekeel.
BABCOCK, WM. J., 633 Vinton St., Toledo, Ohio.
References: C. H. and G. D. Mekeel.
HALL, HENRY W., 33 Canterbury Road, Croydon, England.
References: C. H. and G. D. Mekeel.
SCOTT, ALEXANDER, Asst. Chief Draftsman's Division, United States Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
References: C. H. and G. D. Mekeel.
LOCKE, DR. ROBERT D., 3000 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.
References: C. H. and G. D. Mekeel.
BERIC, GEORGE, Belgrad, Servia.
References: C. H. and G. D. Mekeel.
SCHMIDT, JOSUA, Ohligs b. Solingen, Germany.
References: C. H. and G. D. Mekeel.
WOODS, PHILIP STANLEY, U. S. Vice Consul, Regent St., Belize, British Honduras.
References: C. H. and G. D. Mekeel.
HANLEY, FRANCIS, % H. W. Ladd and Co., Providence, R. I.
Guarantor: C. R Merrill.
References: C. H. and G. D. Mekeel.
TOCCOS, MICHEL D., Cavalla, Turkey.
References: C. H. and G. D. Mekeel.
SOLOMON, N. STAFFORD, P. O. Box 174, Nassau N. P., Bahamas.
Guarantor: J. Stafford Solomon.
References: C. H. and G. D. Mekeel.

The above applicants will be admitted to membership and receive a certificate of stock on payment of dues to the Treasurer, N. W. Chandler, Collinsville, Ill.

NEW STOCKHOLDERS.

527 JACOBSON, ALBERT L. 356½ Prospect Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
528 BEARD, JOE F., Muscatine, Iowa.
529 WILCOX, HORACE W., 77 Hough Ave., Cleveland, O
530 BALDWIN, F J., Coral, Mich.
531 FRISBEE, J. LEE, Oneonta, N. Y.
532 HAIL, S ALLEN, Batesville, Ark.
533 LUDLOW, THOS. W., Cottage Lawn, Yonkers, N Y.
534 NORTON, E., Alamo, Mich.
535 PAYSHEK, EDW. W., 766 St. Antom St., Detroit, Mich.
536 LANE, CHAS. H., Freeport, Ill.
537 TOWNLEY, F. M., Sayreville, N. J.
538 DOHERTY, ARCHIE L., 1130 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.
539 LENTZ, CHAS. A, Minerva, Ohio.
540 COE, WM. S, 595 Webster Ave, Pittsburg, Pa.
541 AVALOS, JUAN DE D., Durango, Mexico.
542 BATTISTE, REV ALEXANDER, Port-au-Prince, Hayti.
543 GUNTER, JOHN E., 15 North St., Kingston, Jamaica. W I.
544 EVANS, W R, Cejilla, 99, Colon, Colombia.
545 REUTERSKIOLD, BARON A. DE, Brilliancourt, Duchy, Switzerland.
546 SANCHEZ, ANTONIO, A., Box 838, City of Mexico, Mex.
547 VAN RIET, FRANCOIS, Borgerhout, Antwerp, Belgium.

The following resignations having been previously published are now accepted:
115 Richard C. Fagan.
432 A. H. R. Schmidt.
313 Fritz Dolling, Jr.

The following resignations have been received and will be accepted thirty days from hence if no objections are received.
121 John Bopp, New York City.
299 K. M. Ekstrom, Stockholm, Sweden.

I desire to call the attention of the members to Art. II, Sec. 6, of the By-Laws wherein it states that "any member in good standing may at any time tender his resignation to the Secretary, and surrender his stock certificate to the Association" The intent of this is that every resignation should be accompanied with the stock certificate of the member resigning.

The secretary has on hand each month a number of the OFFICIAL CIRCULARS and a few copies of these he will be glad to furnish to any member who can put them to good use in gaining recruits. The circular showing the various departments of the Association with the officer's reports will be found very valuable for the purpose stated. Try a few among your friends, sending with it an application blank.

All applicants who have not already paid their dues and stock in full, are requested to do so at once in order to have their names appear in the new list of members which will be compiled in a short time and appear in the annual *American Philatelist*.

No name can appear along the list of members unless the party is fully paid and in possession of a certificate of stock in the Association. Applicants who have only made one payment are requested to settle with the treasurer at once, otherwise their names will not appear in the list mentioned.

ALVAH DAVISON.
Secretary.

AN APPLICATION BLANK

Is enclosed and forwarded with each copy of the circular this month, and I earnestly request that every member of the Association will endeavor to have it filled out with the name of an applicant and forwarded to me. Few are so situated but what they know of one collector who is not a member, and who could be brought in by a little missionary work. Will you try just for once if you cannot send in one new name? Only one from each of the present members would give the Association over one thousand members, a point which we have long been striving for. Some of the members are always hard at work in getting new names, and great credit is due them for their labors, but I now ask of every one that an effort be made to place one new member to your credit. Will you try?

ALVAH DAVISON,
Secretary.

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TREASURER'S REPORT.

GENERAL FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Cash balance September 30th	$ 82 19	
Dues received to October 31st	149 70	$231 89

EXPENDITURES.

Warrant No. 90, Printing	$ 10 70	
Warrant No. 91, M. T. Walton, Expenses to Convention	60 00	
Unexpired subscriptions to *American Philatelist* returned to subscribers	19 45	90 15
Cash balance October 31, 1893		$141 74

STOCK FUND.

Balance September 30th	$487 00	
Stock subscriptions, October	17 00	
	$504 00	

N. W. CHANDLER, Treasurer.

Collinsville, Ills., September 30, 1893.

As will be seen by the above report, only a minority of the members have remitted their dues for the current year. Those members who have omitted to do so will please give their early attention thereto.

The bills have been sent out and it is desired to save the Association the expense of sending reminders that they are over due; quite a number of new members have also failed to remit their dues for the current year. The stock certificates are in the hands of the Treasurer and will be mailed on receipt of the amount of dues.

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY'S REPORT.

I have received a supply of subscription blanks for the "*Vertrauliches Korrespondens-Blatt*." As this publication is of a confidential nature every person desiring to subscribe for the same is required to sign a contract not to reveal its contents to any other person. The subscription price is 75 cents per year. Members of the A. P. A. desiring to subscribe will be sent prospectus and form of contract upon request to me.

E. DOEBLIN.

REPORT OF THE PURCHASING, SALES AND EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT.

SUPERINTENDENT.

ST. LOUIS, October 31, 1893.

GEO. D. MEKEEL, 1009 Locust St, St. Louis, Mo.

During the month of October I received 65 books of stamps for the Sales Department, the gross value of which was..... .....$1,565 89
Previously acknowledged, 41 books, gross value..... 1,514 40

Making a total of.....$3,080 20

These books are now all in circulation and sales are very good from such books as contain desirable stamps at reasonable prices. I have been able thus far to supply all demands made upon me for books and further patronage of this department is solicited from the membership.

The blank books and control stamps disposed of during the month of October are as follows:

68 books	$6 80	
2,900 Control Stamps	2 90	$ 9 70
Sales previously acknowledged		7 60
Total		$17 30

In ordering control stamps and blank books members are requested to remit cash with order in all cases, 10 cents for each book and 10 cents per 100 for control stamps; I open no small accounts and therefore have to decline to charge small items of this kind.

Thus far four branches have participated in this department, those of Springfield, Philadelphia, St. Louis and San Francisco. I understand that others are forming.

To the classification mentioned in the standing suggestions to members which will be found in this circular I have added No. 11, that of new issues. Parties desiring newly issued stamps will be supplied by this department although at an advanced price over that charged through the Purchasing Department. Those who patronize the Purchasing Department for new issues, making their deposits in advance, naturally receive an advantage, getting the stamps at 10 per cent. above actual cost, while the new issues sent out through the Sales Department provide for a fair profit, but still the stamps are much cheaper than they can be bought as a rule from the trade.

I hope that all members of the Association will read carefully my suggestions to members and profit thereby.

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

Additional new issues have been received from the following countries: Portugal, Bolivia, Venezuela, Hawaii, Belgium and Egypt.

New issues have also been received from Hayti, Montenegro, Cavalla, Port Lagos and Dedeagh, in some of these cases the quantity received was small and a new supply has been ordered.

Advices have been received of a new stamp for British Central Africa and a supply has been ordered.

Deposits were received from the following members during the month of October:

Dr. John Cabot	$ 8 70	
Dr. Henry Tuck	5 00	
Thos. W. Ludlow	10 50	
Emil. Mayer	20 00	
Henry Grossman	5 00	
W. C. Stone	5 00	
A. Dawson	10 00	
Edw. H. Buehler	15 00	
W. R. Baird, balance	46	$ 70 66
Amount previously acknowledged		50 00
Total		$129 66

In the early part of November I received some very good remittances for this department which will of course show in the November report.

I urge members to take advantage of the opportunity here offered to secure stamps lower than they can buy them elsewhere.

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Orders have been sent to all parts of the world and we will soon be in receipt of every newly issued stamp as soon as it is on sale and in some cases before they are offered to the public; send in your deposits and orders at once.

G. D. MEKEEL.
Superintendent.

SUGGESTIONS TO MEMBERS PARTICIPATING IN THE EXCHANGE AND SALES DEPARTMENT.

As far as practicable the following classifications should prevail in making up books for circulation, and better results will be had than from mixed lots. Books to contain 120 stamps will be supplied by the superintendent at 10c. each, and control stamps, which will be used by parties who have removed stamps from books in circulation, can be had at 10c. per hundred. *All stamps for circulation in this department must be mounted in the above books:*

1—United States Stamps.
2—United States Revenues.
3—United States Match, Medicine and Propriety Stamps.
4—Mexican Revenues.
5—Other Foreign Revenues.
6—British Colonials.
7—European.
8—Stamps of Different Countries.
9—Australia.
10—Asia, Africa and Oceanic.
11—New Issues.

The above classification may be taken as a suggestion for requests to be made by members wishing to *purchase* stamps from the department as well as suggestions for those who are sending stamps for sale or exchange. This ruling is not arbitrary.

The pricing of stamps is an important matter in these days, when large discounts are given from catalogue prices by dealers from ordinary stamps it would be useless for members to send in common stuff priced at full catalogue prices. It would only result in disappointment to them and loss to the department to undertake the circulation of undesirable and unsaleable stuff.

The exchange manager will exercise his judgment in the acceptance of stamps for circulation, and will not accept or circulate ordinary stamps or those that are priced too high. In pricing your stamps place your lowest cash price on them, taking into consideration that the commission of the department is 10%; then if your stamps are sold you can rely on getting satisfactory exchange of other members at correspondingly low rates, or failing to do so you will be entitled to the cash less the commission.

The department will be run on a strictly *cash* basis, and members having a credit with the department will be notified from time to time so that they may avail themselves of the privilege of selecting stamps from other sheets before final settlement and return of their stamps is made.

All stamps taken from the books must be paid for in cash except in cases where the party has stamps in circulation and *has been advised that there is an amount due him*, and even in such cases the party must remit for any stamps he may take in excess of the credit of which he has been advised.

It is the object of the department to furnish collectors a means of disposing of any stamps they have for sale or exchange at fair cash prices, and also to supply members with stamps of any of the classes enumerated above on the same terms.

Yours respectfully,
G. D. MEKEEL,
Supt. of Sales, Exchange & Purchasing Dep't

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

This department is intended to provide quick and easy means of obtaining all newly issued stamps, envelopes and postal cards at 10 per cent over cost to the department. The *cost* is often a little over *face* value on account of the commission paid foreign agents, postage, etc. Any member of the American Philatelic Association is entitled to participate in the department by making his wants known to the purchasing agent and depositing a sum of money not less than $5.00 nor to exceed $50.00 with his application. New issues of the kinds and countries that he may require will be sent him from time to time and charged to his account. As soon as the first credit has been exhausted he will be given an opportunity to renew his deposit; in no case will members be entitled to participate in this department who have not first made the necessary cash deposit, neither will more than three pieces of any single specimen be furnished the same member.

The department has given orders for all new issues, and has already on hand a number of newly issued stamps.

The purchasing agent will also undertake to supply all unused stamps of current issue of any country upon the same terms. In this case there will sometimes be delay on account of having to order them of the various post offices, as they may not be in stock at all times.

Yours respectfully,
G. D. MEKEEL,
Supt. Sales, Exchange and Purchasing Dept.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Joseph Rechert, Hoboken, N. J.

G. B. Calman, 299 Pearl St., New York, N. Y.

J. O. Hobby, 112 Washington St., New York, N. Y.

(The Literary Board have not as yet received any communication from the Trustees concerning their organization, but if any of our members have business with them they can address any individual member of the Board and it will no doubt be given due attention).

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COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

AGENT.

J. A. WAINWRIGHT, 14 Court street, Northampton, Mass.

I report as follows for the months of September and October.

Number of claims received	42
Amount	$257 73
Number of claims collected	3
Amount	$9 35

Others are in process of settlement and I will report on them next month. My report for September was omitted by reason of my absence while attending the World's Fair.

J. ARTHUR WAINWRIGHT,
Collecting Agent, A. P. A.

LIBRARIAN'S DEPARTMENT.

W. H. BODINE, Librarian, Flemington, N. J.

A considerable number of donations have been received, but owing to the absence of Mr. H. E. Deats, in whose office the library is now arranged, I have not been able to check them up. They will be reported next month.

Yours respectfully,
W. H. BODINE,
Oct. 31, 1893. Librarian.

LITERARY EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

Dr. G. N. CAMPBELL, Superintendent, Hopkinsville, Ky.

During the past month I have received one list of papers for exchange and I have had three applications for lists that I could not fill. I have also been requested to ask if any member has Nos. 1 to 8 of the *Canadian Philatelist* for sale and a copy of the London society's book on "The Stamps of the West Indies."

Respectfully submitted,
GEO. N. CAMPBELL, M. D.,
Lit. Ex. Supt. A. P. A.

COUNTERFEIT DEPARTMENT.

E A. HOLTON, Counterfeit Detector, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

Changelings of the 3c. and 6c. Post Office Department Envelopes are again being circulated.

E. A. HOLTON,
Oct. 30, 1893. Counterfeit Detector.

AUCTION DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF CHICAGO AGENT.

S. B. BRADT, Brookline Park, Ill.

The auction season in Chicago opened September 21st with a small sale held by the Chicago Philatelic Society. The following are some of the prices realized:

*Justice, 30c	$ 3 50
*Justice, complete set	8 50
State, 90c	2 75
*Treasury, 24c	2 50
Guadalajara, medio real, on cover	10 00
Guadalajara, 2r., on cover	6 00
Guadalajara, 4r., on cover	8 50
Guadalajara, 2r., green paper, and split 2r., rose paper, on cover	25 25
Total for 84 lots	$128 00

On October 19th, the same society held its 26th sale, the following being some of the prices:

*U. S., 1847, 5c., 10c	$4 00
*1868, 1c., strip of six	3 50
*Justice, 30c	4 30
Executive, 3c	2 50
Entire Env., 1860, 4c, white paper, patent lines	10 00
Memphis, 5c. red	3 80
Guatemala, 4 reals	2 10
Hamburg, 1864, 7s	2 50
New South Wales, 1854, 1sh	2 20
Oldenburg, 1860, 3gr	2 40
Zurich, 6r., vertical, damaged	3 85
Wurtemburg, 70k	3 20
Total for 88 lots	123 25

On October 30th, the collection of Mr. Joseph Aube, of Ottawa, Ont., was sold by the Chicago Auction Agent. Although the sale was a small one it developed considerable local interest and realized very good prices. Following are some of the principal lots:

U. S, 1851, 5c	$ 5 05
*1868, 3c., grilled all over	13 10
1851, Carrier, 1c. red	5 00
Newspaper, 5c., blue border	5 50
Great Britain, 2 sh	5 00
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., blue paper	8 00
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow	6 10
Newfoundland, 4d, vermilion	10 50
Total for 353 lots	$433 50

The Chicago Philatelic Society will hold monthly sales during the winter; no other sales are announced as yet.

I shall take pleasure in executing bids, free of charge, for any member of the A. P. A.

Nov. 2, 1893. S. B. BRADT.

WM. E. LOY, 423 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal.

No report received.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT, LITERARY BOARD.

WILLIAM C. STONE, Chairman, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.

SAMUEL LELAND, 56 Thirty-fifth St., Chicago, Ill.

J. D. RICE, Box 290, Trenton, N. J.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., November 2d, 1893.

The editor must again impress upon the officers the necessity of being more prompt in sending in their reports At the date of writing only four departments have been heard from and some of the most important reports are among the missing.

The Literary Board in accordance with the new By-Laws has organized by re-electing the former Chairman. Samuel Leland will still keep the books and all persons who have not as yet settled their advertising accounts are requested to do so at once. Information concern-

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ing advertisements in the annual number of the *American Philatelist* which will appear next month, can be obtained from Mr. Leland.

Several persons have recently written the Chairman concerning back numbers of the *American Philatelist*. All such requests should be sent to Mr. Leland if the numbers wanted are prior to September, 1892, (Vol. VI. No. 9), and to the C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Company for those of a later date. Extra copies of the OFFICIAL CIRCULAR can be had from the Secretary.

A portion of the far famed Tapling collection has been recently put on exhibition at the British Museum and the stamps will be changed monthly. A very full catalogue of the first lot is given in the September number of the *Stamp News* and we understand that each installment will be similarly treated. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, Buenos Ayres and Hawaii are the first countries on show. They were to be followed by the stamps of New South Wales. The above mentioned catalogue can also be found in the *Dominion Philatelist* for October.

We would call attention to the report of our Counterfeit Detector in another column. We trust that our members will not fail to call his attention to such new frauds, etc., as they may run across.

With this number of the OFFICIAL CIRCULAR will be found an application blank. Now let every member go to work as soon as he has read this and get some brother collector to fill it out and send it to Secretary Davison with a dollar bill attached for a share of stock. We want one thousand members by the time we meet next year and we can get them if we only hustle for them.

One of the features of the annual number of the *American Philatelist* will be a list of current philatelic papers with subscription rates and publisher's addresses. While we do not expect to include every paper we shall make the list as complete as we are able. The foreign papers will be included. Copies of papers which are not now received by us are requested for inclusion in the list. Address the Chairman of the Literary Board.

Our Exchange and Sales Manager reports a dearth of requests for books. Remember that if you wish to see any books you must send in a request to have them sent you. No books will be sent unsolicited. While the books which have thus far reached us do not contain any wonderful bargains, still there are many good stamps and at very reasonable prices.

The purchasing department is another department which requires the co-operation of the members to make it a success. No deposit, no new issues, is the rule. No less than three installments have already been sent out to members of the department, and more will follow as the stamps arrive. We annex a list of some of the stamps, etc., thus far sent to members.

Bolivia, 1893, 1, 5 and 10 cent, lithographed.
Brazil, 100 reis, rose; 50 reis, green, journal stamp.
British North Borneo, 1c. on 5 cent.
Belgium, 1, 2, 5, 10 cent, Sunday stamps.
Egypt, 2 piasters, 3 milliemes.
Chile, 15, 25 cents.
Mexico, official stamp, green.
Paraguay, 1, 2, 4, 5 cents.
Portugal, "Provisiorio, 1893," 20, 50, 80, 20 on 25, 50 on 80, 75 on 80 reis.
Macao, 2½ on 40 reis.
Hawaii, Provisional Govt., 1, 2, 12 cents.
Shanghai, ½, 1 cent.
Venezuela, surcharged arms, 5, 10,25,50c.; 1b. Correos, 5, 10, 25, 50c., Escuelas.
1893, 5, 10, 25c., Correos.
25, 50c., Instruccion. 25 cent Columbian.
Honduras, 1893, 1 cent.
Bulgaria, 5, 15s., letter cards, 5s., Exposition card.
Servia, 5, 5x5p. post cards, 5, 10p. letter cards.
South Australia, 1p. post card.

WILLIAM C. STONE.

We fear that too much zeal is being displayed by members of the Association in securing applications. The old adage "too much haste, less speed," will aptly apply to the present scramble for members. What we need is quality, not quantity. It is not the intention of the writer to discourage an increase in the membership, so long as the increase consists of applications of worthy and meritorious men, but inasmuch as we are desirous of being recognized as the representative philatelic organization of America, we advocate a closer scrutiny of the application list in the future. We do not want men who join the A. P. A. merely for the philatelic standing acquired thereby, which standing is oftimes used as a cloak for rascality. We want men who are workers and whole souled philatelists, whose motto shall be, "the A. P. A., first, last and all the time." It has come to our notice that numbers of our members have had transactions with the Exchange and Sales Department, that have been very unbusiness like and savor strongly of swindle. We have knowledge that the A. P. A. membership privilege has also been abused in their transactions with dealers. We regret to make such statements, but for the common good we feel it our bounden duty. Let us hope that a malicious remark made two years ago by a former member will not prove an actual condition.

J. D. RICE.

REPORTS OF RESIDENT VICE-PRESIDENTS.

PITTSBURG, PENN., Nov. 1, 1893.

Since my last report as Resident Vice-President, the Pittsburg Branch of A. P. A. held its regular monthly meeting on October 19th, with a very good attendance. Nothing was transacted but routine business; two new members were admitted and two applications secured.

The exchange manager reported that 2 lots of stamps had been received from Exchange Superintendent Mekeel and placed on the circuit.

E. DOEBLIN.

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BRANCH SOCIETIES.

PITTSBURG BRANCH, NO. 5.

Fourteenth monthly meeting held Tuesday evening, September 19, 1893, Pres. Doeblin presiding.

Eight members present and Messrs. Geo. and Wm. Feick, John Deininger and E. M. Grove as visitors.

Messrs John Deininger, E. M. Grove and Geo. Feick were admitted to active membership.

Reports for term ending July 31, 1893, of the Secretary, Treasurer and Exchange Manager read.

Exchange Manager reports having received from the Exchange Department of the A. P. A., from December to July, 1893, 94 books, from which members have purchased stamps to the amount of $210.41.

Secretary reports since organization, August 1. 1892, twelve new members have been admitted; one resigned and one died, leaving enrolled at July 31, 1893, fifteen members.

After many interesting remarks by those who attended the Convention, meeting adjourned.

A. E. DAUM,
Secretary.

Fifteenth monthly meeting held Tuesday evening, October 17, 1893, Pres. Doeblin presiding.

Thirteen members present and Messers A. F. Bruder and Wm. Feick visitors.

Mr. Geo. W. Rode, Exchange Manager, read several interesting letters from Mr. Mekeel, relative to handling of A. P. A. Exchange Department Books.

Mr. A. F. Bruder admitted to active membership.

After disposing of routine business and inspecting several fine collections of United States stamps, meeting adjourned.

A. E. DAUM,
Secretary.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., BRANCH 16.

WILLIAM C. STONE, Manager, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass, November 2, 1893.

This branch which is composed of the A. P. A. members resident in this vicinity, holds no meetings, as it is formed solely for participation in the Sales and Exchange Department. During the past month four lots of books (34 books) have been received on circuit and are now circulating among the members. WILLIAM C. STONE,
Manager.

THE GARFIELD-PERRY STAMP CLUB, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

(Branch A. P. A., No. 7.)

Meetings held in the office of the Harkness Block, corner Euclid and Wilson Aves., the third Wednesday of each month.

Address all communications to C. N. Stockwell, Secretary. Box 300, Painesville, Ohio.

Thirty-second meeting held October 18th. Present, ten members and one visitor.

The applications of Messrs J. F. Colwell and R. H. Schauffler were referred to the committee on membership with orders to report at next meeting.

Monthly report of Treasurer showed $19.73 on hand.

The Secretary was asked to ascertain why our Resident Vice-President was not consulted as to the eligibility of members elected in his district.

It was reported by the Secretary, that after a long and varied correspondence with United States and foreign dealers, that the cheapest that a complete used set of Columbian stamps could be obtained for members was $13.25. A letter from Der Verein für Briefmarkenkunde of Frankfurt soliciting subscriptions to their paper was read and filed.

The Exchange Superintendent issued a call for more filled sheets to start two new books on the local circuit.

Several copies of United States and Foreign papers were received with thanks and given to the Librarian.

Prices at the usual auction sale were not as high as usual.

After examining a complete set of Columbian stamps, Souvenir Postal Cards, etc., the club adjourned. CARL N. STOCKWELL,
Secretary.

ST. LOUIS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

(Branch of the A. P. A.)

Meetings held in the parlors of Hotel Rozier, 13th and Olive streets, second Wednesday of each month.

The first Fall meeting of the society was held November 8th at the usual place. Mr. H. E. Deats of Flemington, N. J., a corresponding member of the society, was the guest of the evening, and besides the regular routine business the inspection of a part of his valuable collection of United States stamps was the order of the evening; the society appreciated the treat, and the evening was an exceedingly pleasant one.

It was reported that the society had subscribed to the *Vertrauliche Korrespondenz-Blatt*.

Owing to the absence of Dr. Wm. Beggs, the Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, no report or plans for the winter's work was laid out; the members present regretted to hear of the recent illness of the doctor, and were glad to hear that he was fast recovering.

G. D. MEKEEL,
Secretary *pro tem*.

A. P. A. WORLD'S FAIR EXHIBIT.

Report of the Treasurer, World's Fair Committee.

George H. Watson, Treas., 10 Wall St, New York.

Balance on hand Aug. 5, 1893	$331 52
J. H. Van Emburgh	1 00
E. S. Giles	1 00
W. A. MacCalla	1 00
D. Benjamin	3 00
J. W. Schaefer	1 00
G. D. Mekeel	25 00
F. H. Burt	2 00

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Money Borrowed—		
J. W. Scott Co., Limited	$ 40 00	
Bogert & Durbin Co.	40 00	
G. H. Watson	40 00	
H. E. Deats	100 00	
Scott Stamp and Coin Co	100 00	
G. B. Calman	40 00	
N. F. Seebeck	40 00	
Hy. Clotz	40 00	$440 00
Profit on Catalogue		500 00
		$1,305 52

EXPENSES.

Paid Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., on acc't of cases	$1285 00	
Paid Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., repairing cases	8 50	
Postage on official catalogues	9 00	$1,302 50
Bal. on hand Oct. 30, 1893, in Bank		$ 3 02
Total subscriptions		1489 01
Total subscriptions paid in		1459 01
Total money borrowed		840 00
Total expenses		2795 99
We owe the Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., a balance of		15 00
Subscriptions not yet paid in		30 00

Since my last report I find I charged the New England Stamp Co., $15.00 twice in my list of subscriptions, so have had to deduct this amount and add $7.00 of new subscriptions which accounts for the total subscriptions being less than in last report.

We have still other expenses to meet, and even at this late hour, would be glad to receive subscriptions.

Respectfully submitted

GEORGE H. WATSON,
Treasurer World's Fair Com.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF THE PURCHASING, SALES AND EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT OF THE A. P. A.

Since issuing my report for the month of November, I have received important news from the Department's correspondent in Paris, and shall be pleased to furnish members of the American Philatelic Association complete sets of the eighteen new French Colonies, and three new sets of Levant stamps, Cavalle, Dedeagh and Port Lagos. The prices of the various sets are given below and I have already a supply on hand and have placed further orders so that in case the present stock is exhausted I shall soon have an ample supply.

I am now able to supply to such members as have made deposits with this Department the following recent issues at prices attached. All correspondents of the Department will notify me which lots they desire for their series, whether all the Colonies or only part, and whether they require entire envelopes and postal cards as well as stamps. Memorandum is also attached for the information of the public of the current catalogue price of these new issues so that it will be very easy for members to figure what the saving will be by purchasing through the Department:

Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Diego Suarez, Establissements de l'Indie, Establissements de l'Oceanie, French Congo, French Guyane, Guadeloupe, Guinee, Indo-Chine, Martinique, Mayotte, New Caledonia, Obock, Reunion, St. Pierre et Miquelon, Senegal, Sultanat d'Anjouan.

For each of the above colonies there is a set of stamps of the following denominations:

1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75 centimes, and 1 franc.

Two envelopes each of 5 and 15 centimes.

Postal cards of 10 and 20 centimes, reply card

The Department's price of the stamps and envelopes cut square, per set, is 95c., catalogue price, $1.68 per set.

Price of stamps, envelopes (entire 2 sizes) and postal cards entire, per set, $1.25, catalogue price $2.19 per set.

The new series of Levant stamps consists of three series, six stamps of the following denomination:

5, 10, 15 centimes.
1 piastre on 25 centimes.
2 piastres on 50 centimes.
4 piastres on 1 franc.

The department price of each of the above sets is 50c., catalogue price 90c. per set.

The above quotations include the 10% which furnishes the working expenses of the Purchasing Department, and the advantage to a member in purchasing in this way can readily be figured when it is considered that the catalogue price of the twenty-one sets of stamps, cards and envelopes mentioned above is $42.12, while the cost to a member of the Association without postage is $24.50. Postage is always charged extra on consignment made by the department to a member.

To those who have not been able to realize the advantage the A. P. A. Purchasing Department may be to them, their attention is called to the simple instance above mentioned where $17.62 may be saved by a membership that only costs $2.00 the first year and $1.00 each succeeding year. The department proposes to make it as easy for members to secure the new issues of all countries as it is with the French colonies. Members desiring the above new issues who have not made a deposit with the Department should do so at once; those whose credits have been partially exhausted by new issues furnished; and who wish to receive the above series or any part of the same should immediately renew their deposit and send orders. Collectors who desire to become members of the association and avail themselves of its many privileges should write to the Secretary, Mr. Alvah Davison, 176 Broadway, New York City, for application blanks, or they will be supplied by applying direct to this department.

G. D. MEKEEL, Superintendent,
1009 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.

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Stamp Collector and Philatelist.

By C. E. SEVERN.

The terms "stamp collector" and "philatelist" are employed synonymously by the great majority of writers, and others who have occasion to refer to members of the stamp collecting fraternity. In the estimation of many, these words express no dissimilar shades of meaning, and are used indiscriminately. Would it not tend to the dignity of philately, if some restrictions were placed against what is now the seemingly accepted usage of these forms, and should not their applications be in some respects limited ?

It appears reasonable to understand that the term stamp collector is an all-embracing one ; it includes all collectors, ranging from the neophyte to the one most advanced. In contradistinction, however, all stamp collectors are not necessarily philatelists, for philatelist signifies something more than mere stamp collector ; their is an added honor implied by "philatelist," that is lacking in "stamp collector."

A liberal definition of stamp collector might be based on the following lines : one who regards the gathering of postage stamps solely as a source of pleasure and who observes a method in their arrangement ; while a philatelist is one who collects postage stamps, not only for the pleasure involved, but also, for their possibilities of affording in varying degree, a theme for study or research.

Usually there is no distinction made between these two terms and they are used by hap-hazard and in a manner that indicates a lack of reflection on the parts of those who employ them. Though it is admitted that it is, perhaps, a subject of trivial importance whether "stamp collector" and "philatelist" are utilized without strict regard for their exact meaning, it would be just as well to accredit them with their proper berths.

When referring to a young person, say seven or eight years of age, who gathers postage stamps only because other boys have collections, it is scarcely fair to denominate him a philatelist ; yet many exhibit the lack of judgment as to call him such, while perhaps, in another instance the same person making reference to one who possesses a collection of magnificent proportions, would designate him a stamp collector. While all philatelists are primarily stamp collectors, it is best to confer the more sounding appelation of philatelist whenever it may consistently be done.

There should be a distinction drawn between the mere stamp gatherer and he who collects and considers his stamps worthy of studious attention. A difference should be observed between the youth with a collection of less than a thousand, and the man of ripe years with albums containing stamps to the number of ten thousand. Let the first named be a stamp collector and the latter a philatelist.

It is conceded that the size of one's collection exerts no especial bearing; the person with comparatively few stamps may be as true a philatelist as the one with many thousands ; it depends on most part *how* stamp collecting is regarded, whether one be a philatelist or stamp collector. Many of us who collect stamps simply for the pleasure of gathering and arranging them are well content to be known only as stamp collectors, and when addressed as philatelist we feel a trifle unworthy of the title. Then too, some who are fully deserving of the honor borne by the word "phil-

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atelist'' prefer to be classed as stamp collectors.

While these remarks may be accounted as words on a subject of little moment and it may be asked in the words of Shakespeare, "the citizen of the world :" "What's in a name? that which we call a rose by any other name would smell as sweet ;" yet it might obviate some perplexity in the minds of the uninitiated and others, if a strict adherence to the real meaning of "philatelist" and "stamp collector" were observed whenever they are used ; especially, in writing. So, in speaking of the one who gathers stamps for no other reason than that it furnishes a pleasant amusement or recreation, and who makes no pretense of regarding philately in its deeper sense, he should be called a stamp collector. The philatelist is the one who looks upon philately as a field for study and thought, in addition to its pleasure.

Distinguish between "philatelist" and "stamp collector" ; do not confuse the terms, at the same time remembering they are not, strictly speaking, synonymous.

GLIMPSES OF THE FUTURE.

BY BOZ.

It has been my peculiar privilege to examine the advance sheets of both the Scott and Mekeel catalogues and for the edification of the readers of the JOURNAL I will mention some things of interest about the prices of United States stamps.

There is a surprising similarity of prices on the majority of United States stamps in both catalogues.

A difference of opinion seems to exist as to the value of the 9 cents Periodical, Mekeel has it $10.00 and Scott only $5.00. I understand the former price is nearer its value as it is not found in any of the unused sets that recently came out.

Mekeel prices the Government imitations of the 1847 issue besides the genuine used and unused.

This is quite proper as they have a certain value to those who would have everything and make a special study of United States stamps. The much dispised reprints of 1869 issued in 1875 without grill, that were never catalogued by Scott as collectable varieties until after they had been so listed by Mekeel, are now valued at $48.00 per set.

The price of the Executive 6c. is only $6.50, and the 90c. Justice is $16.50 in Scott's, but Mekeel prices them $10.00 and $20.00, respectively, and sales the coming season will likely justify the same.

They agree on the Agriculture 12c. and the Navy 7c., a five dollar bill being the price of an unused stamp of either value.

The 90c. 1869, continues to advance, Mekeel prices fine copies $12.00 and notes $8.00 to $11.00 for *fair* copies.

Scott stands on $10.00 but fine copies will likely bring more than that.

The revenues in Mekeel's catalogue will come in the appendix, so I have not sheets to compare. I notice quite an improvement in the prices and general arrangement of the lists of revenues in Scott's.

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THE STAMPS OF NAPLES AND SICILY.

Translated from the French in La Timbre Poste by Prof. G. Reymond.

LONDON, Sept. 1, 1893.

To the Editor of the Timbre-Poste:

DEAR SIR: I have read with much interest the article on the stamps of Naples by Dr. E. Diéna, published in the last number of your journal. I have noticed that that gentleman says that the sheets of the first issue contained 200 stamps arranged in 2 groups of 100 each, in 10 rows of 10; hence he concludes that there are 200 varieties of the two ½ Tornese. It is on that point that I, together with many other collectors, would like the author to answer the following question and to settle once for all the number of varieties of these stamps.

Does Dr. Diéna mean to say that he has compared the 2 groups of 100 the one with the other of any of the values? My purpose in asking that question is to find out whether two prints were not made from one plate on the same sheet of paper, as appears quite possible to me. This can be determined only by comparing the stamps which occupy the same places in the two groups, and by seeing whether the relative spaces between the stamps are the same in each group.

If, therefore, two prints were made, there are only 100 varieties of each of the two ½ Tornese, instead of 200.

I hope that you will consider this letter of sufficient interest to publish it.

Truly yours,

E. D. BACON.

MODENA, Sept. 7, 1893.

To the Editor of the Timbre-Poste:

Replying to the letter of Mr. Bacon, I wish to thank him for the remark which he kindly addressed to me.

Each sheet of watermarked paper (42 x 29 cm.), permitted, as I have already said, the printing of 200 stamps. If they were arranged in two groups of 100, this was done to allow the sheet to be folded and it is for that purpose that a space of 8½ mm. was left between the 2 groups.

I had for a moment supposed that the change of the G into a T for the stamp called "Trinacria" and the replacing of the coat of arms of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies by the Cross of Savoy might have been limited to a part of the plate. I attributed to that fact the 120 or 150 varieties of the two ½ Tornese stamps mentioned in catalogues. But I was obliged to change my mind.

If I have not had the unheard of good fortune to compare two complete groups of 100 varieties, as Mr. Bacon wishes to know, I have at least examined two contiguous specimens of the stamp with the cross between which there was the space of 8½ mm., which is to be found between the groups.

After that important discovery I had no more doubts regarding the number of varieties, which must be 200, the more so that it certainly was to the advantage of the Postal Administration to sell the stamps in sheets of 200 specimens, this uniformity simplifying considerably the keeping of accounts.

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Again, if we suppose that each of the two groups was printed from the same plate of 100 stamps, it is evident that in order to obtain a full sheet, two different printings were necessary. This would have produced a considerable amount of useless work, and it would have been very difficult to keep the space between the two halves always exactly of the same width; on the contrary noticeable variations could be detected in the various sheets. I will add that if things had happened as Mr. Bacon suggests, the plate would have left a distinct hollow in the space between the groups just where the imprint of each plate ended. But neither the contiguous ½ grano, nor the 2 ½ Tornese of which I spoke above show this hollow; on the contrary one perceives at first glance that they were produced by a single plate and at a single printing.

I am convinced that these explanations will enable Mr. Bacon, the editor and the readers of the *Timbre-Poste* to agree with me in full on that question.

I am truly yours,

EMILIO DIENA.

(*To be Continued*).

OUR CHRONICLE.

We have to omit Our Chronicle this month, owing to absence of the editor. There will only be fifteen days, before our next number will be issued and it will bring the new issues up to date.

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STAMP DEALERS DIRECTORY

Terms for a 3 line advertisement in this column, **$5.00** for 12 insertions, payable semi-annually in advance. One extra line $2.00

ACKLAND Wm. P. O. Box 340, Melbourne, Australia. Dealer in Australian and foreign stamps. Wholesale exchange desired. Send parcel or offers. (111)

AUSTRALIAN STAMP CO., L'd. L. P. O. Box 203, Adelaide, S. A. Wholesale and retail exchange. Correspondence wanted everywhere. (110)

BATCHELDER POSTAGE STAMP CO.—Peoria, Ill. List free. Agents wanted at 50 % commission. Foreign correspondence and consignments desired. (108)

BATTLIWALLA N. D. & CO.—488 Abdul Rehman St., Bombay. Illustrated wholesale price list, 12c. post free. Largest firm in India. (108)

BEST STAMP CO.—Montclair, N. J. Fine approval sheets at 50 % discount. U. S. and rarities in stock. We buy and exchange. Reference required. (107)

BOGERT & DURBIN CO. 722 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Wholesale and retail. Send for sample copy of *The Philatelic Monthly and World*. (117)

BOSTON STAMP CO.—P. O. Box 1226, Boston, Mass. Approval sheets our specialty. Send reference. (113)

BRADT, S. B.—Brookline Park, Ill. Postage stamps bought, sold and exchanged. Special attention given to approval trade. (108)

BRINKMAN F. H. Amsterdam, Holland, stamp dealer established 1860. Buy, sell or exchange. Ask for my price list. (116)

DUNNING A. W—Stamps on approval at 25 and 50 % discount. Agents wanted. Reference indispensible. No cards noticed. Address Drawer 962, Los Angeles, Cal. (116)

EDWARDS PEEKE & CO.—2728 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill. Established 1868. Choice approval sheets to responsible parties. (114)

GREMMEL Henry.—Room 80 Nassau St., New York City. North, Central and South American stamps a specialty Send for free price list. (117)

GILLMAYR Edgar,—418 Casilla, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, Specialty in Argentine and Centennial stamps, etc. (113)

HAWAIIAN STAMP CO.—Honolulu, Hawaiian Inlands, dealers in Hawaiian postage stamps, canceled and uncanceled, new and old issues. Approval Sheets to responsible parties. (118)

HOLTON E. A.—8 Summer St., Boston, Mass. Rare Stamps. Price list free. Fine approval sheets at 40 to 50% discount. Established 1861. (117)

J. W. SCOTT COMPANY, LIMITED,—163 Fulton Street, New York City. Stamps, Coins and Curiosities. (114)

LANG E. G.—80 Cypress St., Rochester, N. Y. Honest agents wanted to sell stamps at 50 % commission. Splendid varieties. (108)

MADUENO MARQUEZ & CO., —box 27 Arequipa, Peru. Supplies Peru, Bolivia and Chili stamps with 75 % discount from Scott's catalogue. Wholesale and retail list free. (114)

MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO., C. H. —1007, 1009, 1011 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo. Wholesale and Retail Stamp Dealers and Publishers.

MICHIGAN STAMP CO.—616 S. West St., Kalamazoo, Mich. Fine approval sheets at 33⅓ to 50 per cent commission. (108)

NEW ENGLAND STAMP CO.—dealers in Postage and Revenue stamps, 325 and 333 Washington street, Boston, Mass. (118)

NEW MEXICO STAMP CO. —Vaud, via Eddy, N. M. Approval sheets. Agents wanted. Wish to receive cash or exchange offers. Special: Swiss Stamps. (108)

NICKLAS & MESSER—1015 and 1117 W. Balto Street, Baltimore, M.d. Approval sheets a specialty. (115)

PARLOR CITY STAMP CO.—160 Chapin St., Binghamton, N. Y. U. S. first issue postal card to applicants. Extraordinary premiums. (107)

RIBEIRO C. A., No. 2 Malacca St. Singapore, Straits Settlements. Wholesale and Retail Dealer, Asiatic stamps a specialty. Wholesale and exchange lists sent free on application. (116)

ROTHFUCHS C. F.—359½ Penn Avenue, Washington, D.C. U. S. and foreign stamps. Wholesale and retail. (107)

SCOTT STAMP AND COIN CO., L'D.—12 E. Twenty-third street, New York City. Largest firm in these lines in the world. (107)

SOUTHERN STAMP & PUB. CO.—Charleston, S. C. Price list and copy of the *Southern Philatelist* free. (117)

STANDARD STAMP CO.—925 La Salle St., St. Louis, Mo. Approval sheets, at 50 % discount. New 70 pp. illustrated catalogue, free. (108)

STERLING E. B.—P. O. box 294 Trenton, N. J. Wholesale dealer in United States stamps of all kinds. List sent on application. (117)

THE PHILATELIC ERA 502 Congress St., Portland, Me. A semi-monthly published by a collector. 50 cents per year. Send for a free sample. (107)

VINCENT F. P.—Lock Box 55, Chatham, N. Y. Stamps bought and sold. Send lists and offers. Consignments solicited. Established 1880. (116)

WALKER F. A. —Falmouth, Mass. Agents wanted to sell from our approval sheets at 50 per cent discount. (111)

WOLSIEFFER P. M.—75 State St., Chicago, Ill. Stamps bought and sold. Albums, hinges, catalogues, etc. A full line of sheet music. (107)

WOODWARD A. T.—P. O. Box 17, Yokohama, Japan, Wholesale Japanese stamps. Correspondence solicited. Send postal for price list, free. (116)



Agents! Collectors!

Write for my

FINE APPROVAL SHEETS.

50% DISCOUNT!

WM. HIRSCH,

(ok108) 507 E. 83rd St. New York City.

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EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

This department having received such liberal patronage from collectors, we are obliged to use smaller type, and hereafter it will appear in agate. Those sending in copy for this department will please be careful that it is written plainly, especially the name and address: unless this request is observed, we shall not be responsible for errors that may occur as a result.

TERMS—Two cents per word for each insertion.

No advertisement received for less than 50 cents or any consisting of more than 100 words.

Remittance must be made in advance, and no display will be allowed, all being set up in solid agate.

Brief and to the point. For every 100 U. S. canceled Columbians above 2 cents will give 75 cents cash.
L. V. Lindsey, Greene, N. Y.

COLLECTORS sending me 50 or 100 good stamps of their country will receive the same value in Canadian.
HARTON WALKER, 596 Spadina Ave.,
Toronto, Canada.

An extraordinary offer: 25 varieties U. S. for every 3 cent Columbian or for every 2 other values above 2 cents in good condition. 10 or more lots at a time. L. V. Lindsey,
Greene, N. Y.

Whoever sends me 10-40 different stamps and Ganzsachen in value of $1.00—$2.00, receives the same quantity of Swiss stamps, $1.00—$2.00. Correspondence German, French and English. Math Brunner, Glarnerhof-Glarus, Switzerland.

The American collector who will send me 70 different stamps of their country, no revenue or official stamps, will receive post paid 100 different French stamps, many of which are quite rare. Letters to be registered. This offer is good for six months. M. ROUSSELOT,
Sannois, S. & O. France.

LIST OF PRICES REALIZED

On the Principal Lots in the

DeCOPPET AUCTION SALE.

This is very valuable as a work of reference for the values of American stamps. 16 pp pamphlet 25 cents post free.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.

1007-11 LOCUST ST.

ST. LOUIS, MO. - U. S. A.

NEW YORK

COLLECTORS

CAN FIND

MEKEEL'S ALBUMS

—AT—

E. P. Dutton & Co's., 31 W. 23d st.
Brentano's, 31 Union Square.

BRIEFS.

These are the advertisements that pay.
RATES—15 cents per agate line for each insertion.

COLLECTORS SENDING GOOD stamps or envelopes of their country will receive same value in good U. S. stamps or envelopes Fred. S. Smith, 52 Federal st., Boston, Mass. [ok107]

STANDARD STAMP CO., H. Flachskamm, manager, 925 LaSalle Street, St. Louis, Mo. Fine approval sheets at 50% discount or commission. Agents wanted. New 72-p. illustrated catalogue free. (tfn)

THIS * BEATS * THEM * ALL!

We sell our stamps on appoval at 50% discount off Scott's prices. Valuable premiums!
ACME STAMP CO., Lock Box 479,
(ok127) Topeka, Kansas.

WANTED!

To exchange better Austrian & Hungarian stamps for American stamps. Commonest kinds not accepted. LOUIS VEITH, Teschen, Bohemia, Europe. 352. (ok)

SWEDISH STAMPS.

100 well assorted Sweden	$	15
50 different "		50
25 "		09

Postage extra, cash in advance.
Please use stamped envelopes when writing.
Those sending me 100 better stamps will receive 100 good Sweden in exchange.
(ok) CARL O. A. OLSSON,
Stockholm Bl., Sweden.



50 PER CENT COMMISSION from our approval sheets.

AGENTS WANTED.
VALUABLE PREMIUMS.

New 72-page illustrated catalogue FREE. It will pay you to give us a Trial. Good stamps bought in any quantity. Address [tfn]
STANDARD STAMP CO.,
H. FLACHSKAMM. Mgr. 925 LaSalle St., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED.
50%
to sell from my choice approval sheets,
VERY LARGE VARIETY.
Send for price list of sets, packets, albums, etc.
C. A. STEGMANN.
[tfn] 2706 Eads Ave. St. Louis, Mo.



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10 CENT CANADA LAID PAPER.

An unused 10 cent carmine Canada, on FINE LAID AND RIBBED paper..... **$10.00.**

A RARITY.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.,
1007-1011 Locust st. St. Louis, Mo.

Stamps on Approval

To parties sending society number or cash deposit. I can furnish some rarities. will send list if requested.

N. E. CARTER,
Box 314. [ok107] Delavan, Wis.

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AGENTS WANTED.

50%

to sell from my choice approval sheets.

VERY LARGE VARIETY!

Send for price list of sets, packets, albums, etc.

C. A. STEGMANN,
2706 Eads Avenue,
ST. LOUIS, MO.





COLOMBIAN PROVISIONAL

1889

The 20 centavos is catalogued at $1.50, and the 10 centavos pink at $1.00. We offer a few of each at HALF PRICE.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.,
1007-1011 Locust Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

G. B. CALMAN,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN (tfn)

POSTAGE STAMPS,

299 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

New List sent on application to Dealers only.



Cuts for Illustrating If you are in need of stamp cuts for illustrating price lists or catalogues, send us $1.00 and we will send you 8 cuts. They must be left to our selection, unless cuts of SPECIAL stamps are desired, under which circumstances they will be made to order at the price of 25 cents each. This is an offer that is seldom made, and you should take advantage of it. Post free in United States only.

New WHOLESALE LIST OF STAMPS sent free upon application. C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO., 1007-1011 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.



SALVADOR 1892.

This beautiful set issued to commemorate the discovery of America by Columbus. Ten varieties. 50 cents post free.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.,
1007-11 Locust St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Wm. v. d. Wettern, Jr.,

Wholesale Dealer in

POSTAGE STAMPS

411 W. Saratoga Street,
BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

Price Lists sent free on application to dealers only.

WANTED, and in any quantity: South and Central American, West Indies, Asiatic, African and Australian, for which I will pay the highest cash price. tfn.

I PAY CASH

FOR United States and other good stamps. Whenever you have anything to dispose of drop me a line. Consignments solicited. Address

CHARLES BEAMISH, P. O. Box 1309. **PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

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AT 50% DISCOUNT FROM SCOTT'S PRICES.

Did you ever give my sheets a trial, and why not? Are not my terms BETTER than most all others? Are not my prices as low as any? I have a large stock and can furnish you nearly anything from a German 10 Pfg to a set of Executives. I give no stamps free, but you are always sure of getting your money's worth.

If you do not care for sheets of stamps, try one of these packets of good stamps. "Satisfaction guaranteed."

50 varieties fine foreign stamps					$ 50
25	"	"	"	"	35
20	"	"	"	"	25

U. S. stamps my specialty, and I will gladly quote prices on your want list or will send you a selection on approval. a cash deposit. I will give good exchange for any Columbian stamps above 2c. (Write for prices.)

Address all orders to

S. C. GREUSEL, JR.,
L. B. 35. (tfn) Hastings, Mich.

Boston Readers

: : WILL FIND : :

MEKEEL'S ALBUMS

AT THE FOLLOWING STORES:

Damrell & Upham.
W. B. Clarke & Co.
Jordan Marsh & Co.
Also at the stamp dealers:
New England Stamp Co., 233 Washington St.
F. Trifet, 408 Washington St.
E. A. Holton, 8 Summer St.
C. Elliot Woodward Co., 42 Bromfield St.

WE OFFER UNTIL DEC. 31st

THE FOLLOWING BARGAINS:

We will send to any address a complete set of Hawaiian Provisional Government Stamps, (21 stamps, 4 envelopes, and 3 post cards), and three varieties of errors for $10.00, or we will send the complete set of Prov. Govt. stamps, the three errors, and a set of 33 varieties of the old issues to any address for $15.00.

HAWAIIAN STAMP CO.,

HONOLULU. • • • • HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

[tfn]

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10 VARIETIES JAPANESE FREE

To all reliable collectors when sending for my approval sheets at 40%.

349 4th Ave. **W. T. McKAY** New York.

[ok]

U. S. A Fine Start for a Collection of U. S. Stamps.

PACKET NO. 5.—Price $7.50.

Contains 100 varieties of United States stamps, and one of Mekeel's handsome new albums for U. S. stamps and envelopes. The best packet of the kind ever offered, and can be purchased to advantage by ANY collector. It contains stamps from issues of 1851, 1857, 1861, 1868 and 1869, and so on up to 1893; stamps from the various Departments and a number of SCARCE envelopes.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.

1007–1011 Locust Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Of the Highest Importance to All First Class Collectors.

"The Society Timbrophile Exchange," of Paris, France, Abbe Poncin, President, in order to increase its membership in the United States and Canada, solicits members of undoubted reputation, those who can furnish references only, need apply. This society is composed of the best collectors in all parts of the globe and circulates among these members, numbering nearly 600, their exchange sheets.

Advertising in the society's "Gazette," published monthly and circulated among dealers and collectors all over the world also solicited as well as subscribers for the same.

Members initiation fee, Frs. 5; members annual dues, Frs. 5. This includes the subscription to the "Gazette."

Subscription to the "Gazette," Frs. 5—mailed monthly to each subscriber direct from Paris. Advertising rates: whole page, Frs. 20; ½ page, Frs. 12; ¼ page Frs. 7; ⅛ page Frs. 4, for each insertion and at least six times. For further particulars address E. GLOGAU, Presiding Officer for the United States and Canada, Commercial Building, St. Louis, Mo. [107]

Hawaiian Island Unpaid Stamps.

A lot of some three hundred odd old numerals, etc., have just been discovered among the old letters at the Catholic Mission, and have been placed in our hands for disposal. This is a very valuable lot, as the stamps have all been left on the original letter paper and wrappers, and their genuineness thus established.

We will sell them while they last at the following prices:

1859, 2c, black, bluish paper	$ 50 00
1864, 2c, black, white "	25 00
1865, 2c, blue, " "	25 00
1862, 2c, rose	7 50
1853, 5c, blue	15 00
1853, 13c, vermilion	20 00

HAWAIIAN STAMP CO.,

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Philadelphia Depots

—FOR—

MEKEEL'S ALBUMS

ARE GIVEN BELOW:

Bogert & Durbin Co., 722 Chestnut st.
John Wanamaker, 10th and Chestnut sts.
J. T. Lippincott & Co., 715 Market st.
Porter & Coates, 9th and Chestnut sts.

NORDISK FRIMAERKEBLAD

is the greatest philatelic journal in Scandinavia.

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Appears the 30th of every month. Subscription 75c. a year. Sample copy on application, post-free.

G. O. ULLEBERG. - - - Editor.

Christiana, Norway. (tfn)

A

New Mixture.

We are putting up a new mixture suitable for 1c., 2c., 3c. and 5c. sheets, and for the better class of packets, sets, etc.

This mixture contains no common continentals, but includes good stamps from

Europe,
Asia,
Africa,
Oceania,
North, South
AND
Central America.

The best of its kind ever offered, and constantly changing, new stamps added daily.

TRIAL 1,000 ONLY $2.00.

See how you like them and then we will quote terms on larger quantities.

C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co.,

1007-1011 Locust St. St. Louis, Mo.

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SPECIAL BARGAINS AND ALL UNUSED NEW ISSUES FOR THIS MONTH ONLY.

All Unused unless otherwise Stated.

Cuba 1892, 20c blue	2s. od.	
Ecuador 1892, 1c used	1d.	3d.
" " 2c "	2d.	10d.
" " 5c "	1d.	3d.
" " 10c "	1d.	4d.
" " 20c "	3d.	1s. 8d.
" " 50c "	7d.	
" " $1 "	1s.	
" " $5 "	4s. 6d.	
Fiji 5d. on 4d	5s. od.	
" 5d. on 6d	3s. 6d.	
" 2½d. on 2d	4s. 6d.	
" 1½d. on 1d	5s. od.	
France, 1871, used 10c	6d.	4s. 2d.
French Levant, 20 piastres	6s. od.	
Austrian Levant, 10 piastres	3s. od.	
" " 20 "	6s. od.	
Diego Suarez surch per set of 10,	10s. od.	
Fr. Guyana, 5c on 15c	1s. 6d.	
Obock, unpaid 15, 20, 30, 40, 60c,	7s. 6d.	
St. Pierre, *set of 18*	2s. od.	
Cavalle, 5c	1d.	
Cavalle, 2 pias	9d.	
Dedeagh, 5c	1d.	

ALL POSTAGE EXTRA.

WM. BROWN, Villette, Salisbury, Eng.

Bargains in Sets.

UNUSED.

Cook Islands, 1893, complete	5 varieties	$ 75
Costa Rica Enos	2 "	10
Cuba, 1890	8 "	07
Cuba, 1892	6 "	06
Guatemala, 1875	5 "	17
Guatemala, 1882	5 "	15
Heligoland	21 "	25
Paraguay, 1884	3 "	10
Servia, 1881	6 "	06
Surinam, 1c to 5c	5 "	15
U. S. War Department	9 "	55
Venezuela, 1893	7 "	35

USED.

Austria, 1891	4 varieties	$ 10
Belgium, Parcel Post	12 "	15
Bolivia, 1887	4 "	10
Bulgaria	10 "	25
Cook Island, 1893 Comp	5 "	75
Chile, Telegraph	2 "	05
Hawaiian Islands	7 "	15
Italy, 1889-90	7 "	10
Italy, Unpaid	12 "	20
Italy, Unpaid, 50 and 100 l	2 "	15
Italy, Unpaid, 1890	3 "	10
Egypt, Unpaid, 1886	4 "	30
Egypt, Unpaid, 1889	4 "	15
New South Wales, O. S. 1890, 1d to 1sh.	6 "	25
New Zealand Life Ins	3 "	06
Samoa, 1887-92	8 "	40
Swiss, Unpaid, 1884-90	7 "	15
Sweden, Official	10 "	15
Sweden, Unpaid	11 "	15

List of other sets free on application.

AGENTS WANTED

To sell stamps from my unsurpassed approval sheets at 40% commission, positively the cheapest sheets on the market. A trial only is solicited.

- - W. H. HOLLIS, - -

105 O'Farrel St. - - - - San Francisco, Cal.

20 MILLIONS!

WHO can comprehend a mixture of Twenty Million Stamps? That is what we have got, and they are not alone the common continentals that every dealer sells; we have included *Stamps from every Part of the World.* It is the greatest mixture ever made. . . . .

TRY A LOT.

1,000	$ .25	post free.
5,000	1.00	" "
25,000	4.25	exp. extra.
100,000	13.00	" "
1,000,000	125.00	" "

C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co.

1007-1011 Locust St. - - St. Louis, Mo.

BARGAINS
• OF •
USED STAMPS

Trinidad, unpaid	5 var.	$ .75
Hayti, 1891	5 "	.20
Honduras, 1878-92	12 "	25
Nicaragua, 1882-93	20 "	.50
Salvador, 1879-93	15 "	.40
" 1893	6 "	.25
Seychelles, 1893, 3c—90c., surch	5 "	2.00
Turks Islands, 1882-93	5 "	.50
Grenada, 1892, unpaid	3 "	.50
Dominic. Rep., 1883, surch	9 "	1.00
Panama, 1887-88, 1c -50c	6 "	.60
Philipine Islands, 1874	4 "	1.50
Bulgaria, 1889-92	9 "	.25
Porto Rico, 1874-84	25 "	.50

New 600 page catalogue with illustrations, price 50 cents, post free. Rare stamps and collections wanted for cash.

BURGER & CO.,

59 Nassau st., cor. Maiden Lane, New York City. [107]

VICTOR PERRON,

• • • AREQUIPA, PERU, • • •

THE LARGEST STAMP DEALER IN

South America,

ESTABLISHED SINCE 1878,

Director and Proprietor of El Filatelico del Peru,

OFFERS to sell at prices without possible competition stamps of Peru, Bolivia, Chili, Argentine, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay and Equador. In ordering please deposit guarantee funds with the C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; will accept in exchange only choice and rare stamps, it would be useless to offer or send common stamps. References given. [109]

Handling • LARGE • Collections A SPECIALTY.

IF you have a large and valuable stamp collection and want to get your money out of it, we will handle it for you to the best advantage. . . .

Don't sell at auction, because all but the best things are sacraficed.

Don't sell to a shark, who would cheat you out of your eye teeth.

Correspond with us, we make advances in READY CASH, and will make terms and condition of sale to suit the circumstances.

We have served many collector's widows and executors satisfactorily in this capacity and we can please you.

Small collections less than $1,000 in value bought for cash only. Special arrangements made for handling large and valuable collections.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.,
1007-1011 Locust St. St. Louis, Mo.

I've Just Purchased

• THE •

MAIN PARTS

• OF THE •

COLLECTIONS

• OF •

J. N. Luff of 12,000,
W. J. Gardner of 8,000,
L. Lazarus, of 6,000,

VARIETIES,

Aggregating in Value

OVER $4,000.

MANY GREAT RARITIES IN IRREPROACHABLE CONDITION.

OVER 12,000 VARIETIES IN STOCK.

I am ready now to fill Want Lists.

W. H. HOLLIS,
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SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.,

(LIMITED.)

18 East 23rd Street, New York, N. Y.

THE

STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP

CATALOGUE.

FIFTY-FOURTH EDITION

Will be ready on or about November 1st.

It will contain all varieties of perforation and a complete list of postal cards with illustrations.

It will be published in two sizes: 1st, the standard octavo size, and; 2nd, a smaller size suitable for carrying around in the pocket

It will contain **600** pages and nearly **5000** engravings.

Price, for either size, 50c. post free.

Specify which size is desired when sending your order. (tfn)

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U. S. PERIODICAL STAMPS.

		Price for Unused.	Price for Used.
1875.	2c., black	$0 08	$0 08
"	3c., "	55	85
"	4c., "	15	15
"	6c., "	15	15
"	8c., "	40	40
"	9c., "	5 00	....
"	10c., "	20	15
"	12c., carmine	50	30
"	24c., "	50	40
"	48c., "	75	....
"	60c., "	90	....
"	96c., "	1 75	....
1885.	1c., black	10	50

Canceled with three rows of perforations:

		Unused.
1875.	$1 92, brown	$1 75
"	3 00, scarlet	2 00
"	9 00, orange	3 00
"	12 00, green	5 00

Postage extra on orders under 50 cents.

Unused stamps are not accepted in payment.

Remittances should be made by Bills, Postal Notes or P. O. Money Order.

Thirty-two page price list of single U. S. and Foreign stamps sent to any address for 12 cents, which amount can be deducted with the first order to the value of one dollar.

C. F. ROTHFUCHS,

359½ Penn Avenue, WASHINGTON, D. C.

(tfn)

HAWAIIAN STAMPS

	Unsurcharged. Unused.	Used.	Surcharged. Unused.	Used.
1864—2c. vermilion	$0 20	$0 10	$1 40	$
1868—5c. blue	10	10	25	25
1371—1c. violet	10		25	
1871—6c. green	12	12	25	
1871—18c. red	35		30	
1875—2c. brown	5	3	25	
1875—12c. black	25		20	
1882—1c. blue	5		10	
1882—2c. rose	4	1	5	
1882—5c. ultramarine	8	2	8	3
1882—10c. black	20	20	20	20
1882—15c. brown	30	25	30	
1883—1c. green	2	2	2	2
1883—25c. purple	40	40	50	
1883—50c. red	75		75	
1883—$1.00 vermilion	1 50	1 25	1 40	
1885—10c. vermilion	25	25	30	
1884—12c. mauve	35	35		
1886—10c. red brown	15	8	15	8
1889—2c. "reprint"	8			
1891—2c. violet	4	2	4	3
ENVELOPES.				
1c. green	5	5		
2c. rose	6	6		
4c. red	40			
5c. blue	10	10		
10c. black	20	20		

These stamps are increasing in value daily. Complete your sets while you can at reasonable prices. Wholesale rates to dealers on application.

W. H. HOLLIS,

105 O'Farrell St., : : : San Francisco, Cal.

Do..... You... Want

To be a Dealer?

IF SO, THIS IS THE BEST WAY TO COMMENCE.

Hundreds of these stocks have been sold, and we have yet to hear of the first case of dissatisfaction. We keep them ready for delivery and they can be shipped by return mail. It is just the thing for anyone who is starting to deal or wishes to secure duplicates to exchange for stamps to add to his collection. Handsome profits have been made by some of its purchasers, and if space would permit we would reproduce letters written in commendation of this stock.

We are heavy importers of stamps in large quantities, and it is only in this way that we are able to offer such bargains. Other dealers are imitating this style of offer, and we understand that some of their lots have not given satisfaction. WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION OR MONEY REFUNDED.

WHAT IT CONTAINS:

It is the most complete stock of stamps ever offered.

1,000	South, Central American and Mexican.
1,000	British Colonials, well assorted.
2,000	European, finely assorted.
500	varieties from "all four corners."
750	obsolete issue U. S., Departments, etc.
300	well assorted Mexican Revenues.
600	stamps to sell at 1 cent.
300	stamps to sell at 2 cents.
300	stamps to sell at 3 cents.
75	stamps to sell at 5 cents.
20	stamps to sell at 8 cents.
10	stamps to sell at 10 cents.
10	stamps to sell at 15 cents.
10	stamps to sell at 25 cents.
10	stamps to sell at 50 cents.
6,885	

TO THIS WE ADD

250 blank approval sheets with your name printed at top and ½-inch advertisemgnt in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* for 6 weeks.

All this for **$17.90**, post free, except to foreign countries, when an extra amount of $2.00 must be sent for postage and registration.

C. H. Mekeel Stamp Publishing Co.,

1007-1011 Locust Street. St. Louis, Mo.

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Condition

Is Everything.

How much the *condition* affects the value of really fine stamps, may be realized when they are auctioned off.

Fine specimens of rare U. S. always exceed catalogue price when offered to compteitive bidders.

We have a really fine collection that we are authorized to sell at the new catalogue prices net; considering that every stamp is a *superb* specimen, well centred, of good color, lightly canceled if used, with even perforations if perforated, good margins if unperforated and original gum if unused, they are *cheap* at the quoted prices. Don't lose the opportunity to get fine specimens if you need them.

TERMS Cash with order in each each case. Will refund in case of previous sale. Unsatisfied purchasers may have cash refunded.

New York, 3c, blue, glazed paper, used	$17 50
1847. 5c, brown, used	60
" 10c, black, "	3 00
1851. 5c, brown "	7 00
" 5c, " unsevered pair, used	20 00
" 5c, " strip of three, used	35 00
" 10c, green, block of four, "	4 00
" 12c, black, used	1 25
" 12c, " unsevered pair, used	3 00
1856, 5c, brown, used	2 50
" 5c, red-brown used	6 00
1857. 5c, brown, ornaments off, used	2 00
1860. 24c, lilac, unused	3 00
" 24c, " used	2 50
" 30c, orange, unused	4 00
" 30c, " used	4 00
" 90c, blue, unused	8 00
" 90c, " used	12 00
1861. 5c, yellow, used	5 00
" 30c, orange "	40
" 90c, blue, "	1 75
1868, 3c, rose, grilled, 13x16 mm., used	5 00
" 5c, brown, " 9x13 " "	1 50
" 24c, violet, " " " "	2 50
" 30c, orange, " " " "	2 50
" 90c, blue, " " " "	12 00

(Continued next column.)

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.,

1007-11 Locust St. St. Louis, Mo.

U. S. STAMPS—Continued.

1869. 1c, buff, used	$ 30
" 6c, blue, "	50
" 10c, yellow, "	60
" 12c, green, "	50
" 15c, brown and blue, used	1 25
" 15c, " " " (no diamond)	2 50
" 24c, green and purple, "	5 50
" 30c, blue and carmine, "	2 50
" 90c, black and carmine "	12 00
1875. Same as above, ungrilled,	
" 15c, brown and blue, unused	5 00
" 24c, green and purple, "	8 00
1870. 7c, vermilion grille, used, fine	3 50
Newspaper 1885. 5c blue border unused	10 00
— — 5c blue, white border, unused	1 50
— — 10c, green, unused	5 00
— — 25c red, unused	6 00
Periodical 1875. 9c black, unused	10 00
— — 84c carmine, unused	2 50
— — $1.92 brown, unused	3 50
— — $3.00 scarlet, unused	6 00
— — $6.00 blue, used, not punched, fine	6 00
— — $60.00 violet, unused	40 00
Agriculture complete, unused	16 65
— 12c yellow, unused	5 00
— 12c yellow, used	4 00
Executive complete, unused	25 00
— — — "Specimen"	12 50
— 6c carmine, unused	10 00
— 6c carmine, used	10 00
Interior complete, unused	3 05
Justice 1c to 24c, unused	10 45
— 24c purple, used	3 50
Navy complete, unused	19 10
— 7c, blue, used, fine	5 00
— 24c, blue, used, fine	2 50
State, 1c to 90c, complete, unused	18 00
— 30c, green, unused	4 00
— 90c, green, unused	5 00
Post Office, complete, unused	3 05
Post Obitum, officially sealed, unused	4 00
Treasury, complete, unused	9 63
— 7c, brown, used	1 00
— 24c, brown, used	3 50
— 24c, brown, unused	5 00
War complete, unused	3 20
Providence 5c black, type 2, unused	4 00
— 5c black, type 7, unused	4 00
Carrier Horseman, 1c black, unused	5 00
— Eagle blue, used	75
1860, 10c envelope, cut square, green on buff	15 00

C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Co.,

1007-9-11 Locust Street, - St. Louis, Mo.

Columbian Stamps... Wanted...

FOR CASH.

I will pay the following prices for good used specimens:

1c, blue	$ 12 per 100
3c, green	1 50 " "
4c, ultramarine	75 " "
5c, brown	60 " "
6c, purple	3 00 " "
8c, lake	3 00 " "
10c, brown	75 " "
15c, green	7 50 " "
30c, brown	15 00 " "
50c, blue	30 00 " "
1890—6c, red brown	2 00 " "
" 8c, mauve	2 50 " "

Any quantity taken at the above rates. All stamps must be in good condition.

W. H. HOLLIS,

105 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Cal.

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1,000 VARIETIES FOR $10.16

EXTRA POSTAGE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

This is absolutely the best packet ever offered stamp collectors, and merits your attention. We have been selling **No. 15** long enough to establish a reputation for it, and $10.16 invested in this way, will never be regretted.

Orders filled by return mail, as we always keep a supply made up, so that there will be **no delay** in furnishing the **BEST BARGAIN ON EARTH** for a collector with less than 3,000 varieties in his collection, or for small dealers.

WHAT IT CONTAINS:

Argentine, high value; Bolivar, 1891; British Guiana provisionals; Confederate States, Costa Rica officials; Ecuador revenues, used postally; Mexico, over fifty varieties, including some rare; Nicaragua general issue and officials, 1890, 1c to 10 pesos, Paraguay, Samoa; Travancore; Tolima, Shanghai, India provisional; Salvador, Straits Settlements Prov., Hayti, provisional and new issue; U. S., 1851, 1861, 1869, 1870, 1872, 1888, and Agriculture, Navy, Treasury, Interior, War, Dues, etc. **In addition to all this we give with each packet an album worth $1.50, or a credit of this amount on any of our Albums. Every fifth purchaser is presented with a New York 5c. 1845, free,** or some other stamp or stamps of equal catalogue value (i. e., $5.00).

OVER FIVE HUNDRED SOLD.

We have printed, at various times, a complete list of the purchasers, but our space being limited, only the last forty are given here.

The names preceded by heavy-faced numbers are of those who received the New York 5c or equivalent:

471 R. Miot, ... Hayti.
472 G. M. Dutcher, ... Oswego, N. Y.
473 Allen Logan, ... Kansas City, Mo.
474 A. R. Drake, ... Philadelphia, Pa.
475 J. J. DeWitt, . . . Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
476 J. M. Conrad, ... Omaha, Neb.
477 C. D. Collins, . . . Bull Branch, Mich.
478 J. B. Durham, ... Omaha, Neb.
479 J. M. Wainwright, ... Bermuda.
480 G. Godfrey, . . . Brooklyn, N. Y.
481 C. O. Davision, . Amherst, Nova Scotia.
482 G. Howe, ... Wisner, Md.
483 B. Townsend, ... Portland, Ore.
484 Acme Stamp Co., . . West Union, Ia.
485 G. B. Tuthill, . . Sioux Falls, S Dak.
486 A. L. Ladd, . . . Osceola Mills, Wis.
487 J. H. Permar, ... Pittsburgh, Pa.
488 J. Eugene Law, ... Perry, Ia.
489 F. M. Goss, ... Boston, Mass.
490 Clement R. Troth, . Philapelphia, Pa.
491 Otto B. Robinson, . Willimantic, Conn.
492 Name withheld by request.
493 Ernest F. Würtle, ... Quebec, Can.
494 M. A. Davey, ... Galveston, Texas
495 C. W. Kimball, Jr., . . Pen Yan, N. Y.
496 Walter Smith, ... Franklin, Pa.
497 C. W. Moore, ... Jamaica, W. I.
498 Theo. Pardee, ... Detroit, Mich.
499 F. N. Burn, ... Rangoon, India.
500 F. W. Reed, ... Muscatine, Iowa.
501 M. F. Billings, ... McGregor, Iowa.
502 Ralph L. Welliver, . Sioux Falls, S. D.
503 Wm. G Burns, . . . Brooklyn, N. Y.
504 Wm. McAuley, ... Boston, Mass.
505 Y. Webster Noch, . Sioux Falls, S. D.
506 Miss S. K. Price, . . Springfield, Mass.
507 Geo. Kimball, ... Newburgh, N. Y.
508 Robt. T. Holman, Summerside, P. E. I.
509 N. E. Carter, ... Delavan, Wis.
510 Henry P. Dimond, Misson, San Jose, Cal.

A WORD FROM THOSE WHO KNOW:

Minneapolis, Minn.

C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Company, St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen: I have received Packet No. 15, and it is a *dandy*. I obtained 313 stamps, catalogued at $26.55, that my collection of 1,500 varieties did not already contain. The rest were catalogued at about $20.00.

Wishing your firm all possible success, I am yours truly,

A. L. LADD.

Minneapolis, Minn.

C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Company, St. Louis, Mo.:

Dear Sirs: Inclosed is $10.16. Please send me *another* Packet No. 15. Was very much surprised with the other one. Please send album also. Yours truly, CHAS. GERRISH.

Scores of such testimonials have been sent us, but space will not permit of more.

REMEMBER THE PRICE—$10.16 for 1,000 varieties of genuine postage stamps in good condition.

WARNING!

Several other dealers have **IMITATED** this packet and system of advertising, but ours is the **ONLY ORIGINAL**—imitations are always to be avoided. **SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.**

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP AND PUBLISHING CO.,

1007, 1009 and 1011 Locust Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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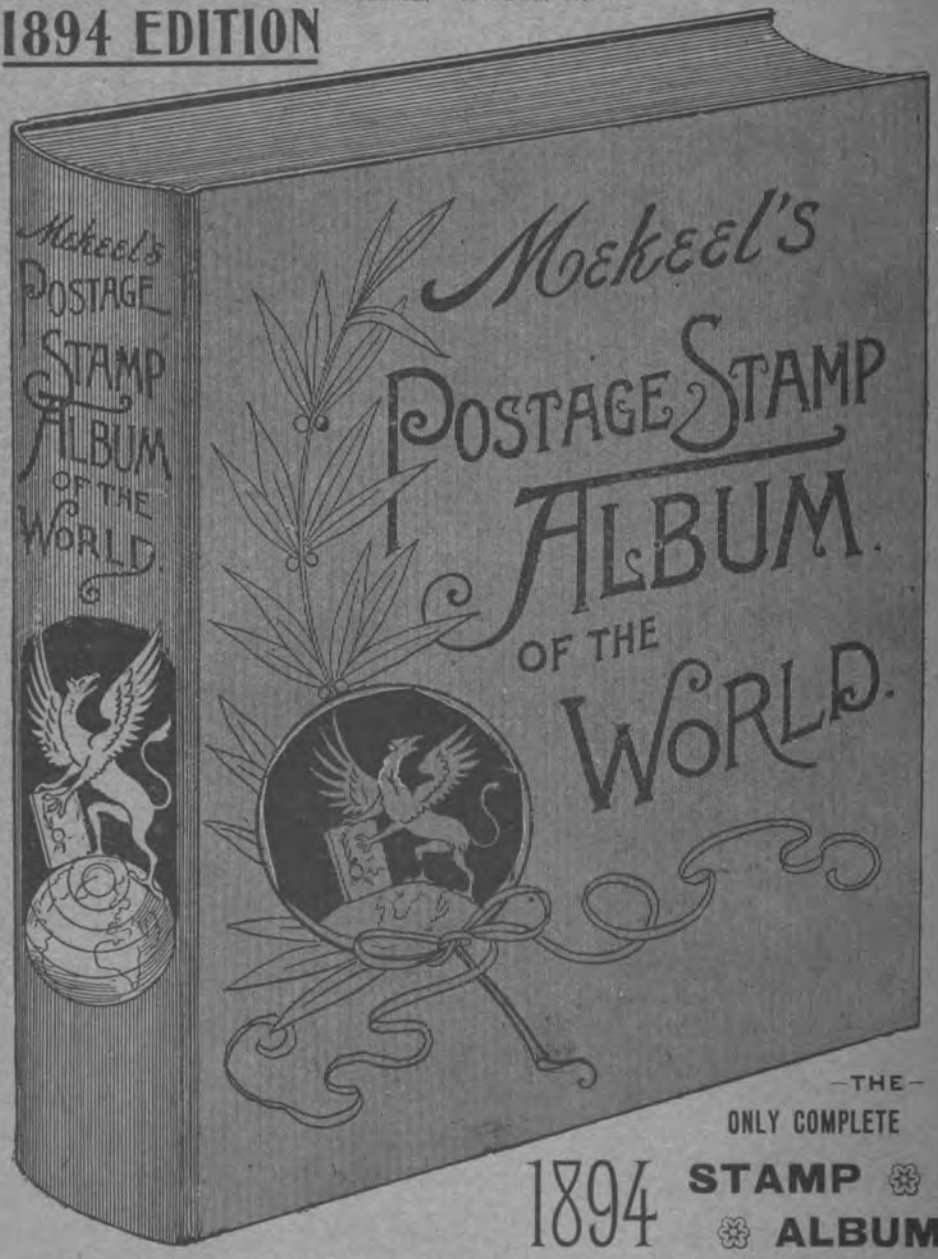
HERE IT IS.

Providing spaces for Columbian Issue, new Hawaiian Provisionals, French Colonies, Argentine, Canada, Venezuela, etc.

1894 EDITION



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IT CONTAINS PLACES FOR THE

New issues up to date, as well as many varieties of watermarks and colors entirely omitted by other albums. The pages are arranged to allow plenty of space for new issues, and to avoid crowding.

PRICES, POST FREE IN U. S. AND CANADA

No. 1. Half bound cloth, heavy board covers, excellent paper for a cheap album..... $ 1 50
No. 2. Handsomely bound in full cloth, ink and silver beveled edges. A very handsome volume... 2 50
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C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO., 1007-1011 LOCUST STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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HJ
1P53

Vol. X. DECEMBER, 1893. No. 108.

The Philatelic Journal of America



A Monthly Magazine In The Interest of Stamp Collecting

Edited By
Chas. Havland Mekeel

Published By
C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co.
1007-1009-1011 Locust Street
St. Louis, Mo. U.S.A.

$1.00 Per Annum

10¢ Per Copy

Entered as second-class mail matter at St. Louis, Mo.

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The Philatelic Journal of America.

MONTHLY.

The Oldest Magazine Devoted to STAMPS and STAMP COLLECTING in America.

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1885.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ◎ All subscriptions must commence with current number. For prices of back numbers see below. Subscriptions invariably payable in advance. New volumes commence January and June.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR TO ANY COUNTRY IN **THE POSTAL UNION.**
Postage 70 cts. to places in South Africa.

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RATES: ◎ **15 CTS. PER AGATE LINE, FOR EACH INSERTION.** ◎ Discounts on contracts of 500 lines, to be used within one year.

THE STAMP DEALER'S DIRECTORY ◎ Space of 3 lines or less, $5.00 per year payable in advance. One extra line, $2.00.

THE EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT ◎ Advertisements of 25 words or less, in solid agate, no display, 50 cents for each insertion; extra words two cents each. Advertisements in this department must be invariably paid for in advance, to save the trouble of keeping so small accounts.

BACK NUMBERS OF THIS PERIODICAL.

As long as our stock lasts we will furnish back numbers, over one month old, at 20 cts. per copy, except the following numbers, which are out of print, except in *complete volumes*.

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Volume I, Numbers 1, 2 and 4.
Volume II, Numbers 20, 21 and 22.
Volume III, Number 26.
Volume IV, Number 37.
Volume V, Numbers 52 and 54.
Volume VI, Numbers 62 and 68.
Volume VII, Number 83.
Volume VIII, Number 89.
Volume IX, Number 97.

We have very few of some of the other numbers, but will sell all at the uniform price of 20 cents each while they last.

We BUY *only* Numbers 1 and 4 of Volume I, when in good condition.

A BARGAIN IN A BROKEN SET.

We offer the following 55 back numbers for $4.00, post free in the United States, Canada or Mexico:

7 numbers of Volume I.
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12 numbers of Volume III, complete.
12 numbers of Volume IV, complete.
12 numbers of Volume V and VI.

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Volume III, 12 numbers, complete, 1887	2 00
Volume IV, 12 numbers, complete, 1888	1 00
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Volume X, 6 numbers, complete, 1893	1 00
	$16.50

The above list of 106 numbers sent for $15.00 and a subscription for Volume X given *free*. Postage $2.15 extra to foreign countries in the Postal Union.

Volume I, MEKEEL'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS, (52 numbers), complete	$2 00
Volume II (52 numbers), complete	2 00
Volume III (52 numbers), complete	$ 2 00

* NOTE. Copies of numbers 1 and 4, referred to above, can be bought second-hand occasionally, and we will try to secure copies to complete files when so requested.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO., STATION C. ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE

PHILATELIC JOURNAL

OF AMERICA.

VOLUME X, NO. 6. DECEMBER, 1893. WHOLE NO. 108.

BETTER late than never, is a poor saying to fall back on.

* * * * *

RUSH of holiday trade, short help and moving, are all good excuses. With the New Year, come new resolutions.

* * * * *

A VERY credtitable paper from San Francisco—the *Philatelic Californian.* It is well printed and well edited.

* * * * *

THE *Gazette Timbrologique,* the organ of the French Societe Timbrophile d' Echanges, is as neatly gotten up as any paper we receive.

* * * * *

A LIST of members of the above society was published in November, and we see that it has collectors in every part of the world.

* * * * *

A NEW European paper comes to us from Prag known as the *Austria-Philatelist.* It is a well printed pamphlet of forty pages, with a portrait of Victor Suppantschitsch as a frontispiece. An article on the stamps of Austria is commenced by Hans Kropf.

* * * * *

THE title of another new paper from Philippople, Bulgaria, could not be reproduced in any type in our office, but we are told it means *Echo.* The paper is published by the Societe Timbrophile Bulgare d' Echanges and will be known to foreigners as the *Echo Timbrophile.* The Russian alphabet is a curious one and we can tell but little of the contents of this paper.

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THE committee appointed by the Philatelic Society of New York, consisting of Messrs. Deats, Herrick and Scott, to complete a work on the stamps of the Confederate States, have already commenced work and held at least one meeting. The book will be on the plan of those of the London Society and will include all the issues of the Confederate States. No time is set for the completion of the book, as the work is large, but it certainly will not take as long as that on the U. S. envelopes prepared by the National Philatelic Society, which was eight years.

MR. H. E. DEATS, of Flemington, N. J., has shown us a rather curious provisional, being a half of a 2c. U. S. postage due stamp used as 1c.; it is on the original cover and properly postmarked. The package required 9 cents postage due; and to make this amount the postmaster has attached a strip of four 2c. stamps and half of another to make the value 9 cents. Although this is an unauthorized provisional, it is none the less interesting.

We believe the only provisionals that were ever authorized by the United States postoffice department were the 10c., 1847, which was cut in half and used as 5c., and the 12c., 1851, which was cut in half and used as 6c.

GRILLED stamps are still *en evidence*, although the "startling" article signed "Dr. E. S. Clark" in a San Francisco paper promised to relegate them to oblivion. Mr. Alvah Davison, quite an authority on U. S. grills, thoroughly uses up the article, in the December *Post-Office*, of which he is the editor.

The Clark grill, which it was claimed would readily deceive, is in fact a clumsy imitation that would not mislead a collector who had made the genuine grill a study.

THE first page of the *International Philatelist* is devoted to an exhibit of eleven printers' errors in surcharging the stamps of Hawaiian Islands. It is absurd to give importance to stamps of this class, and only promotes fraud and encourages printers of the stamps to make such errors.

We ignore such rubbish and never catalogue the inverted surcharge and other varieties possible to the boy who feeds the printing press.

SPEAKING of the above paper reminds us that Henry Ades Fowler is also advertising for $2 bills as subscription to the *Canadian Journal of Philately.*

We have an advertising bill against this young man, and mention the fact that he ignores our drafts and statements. We mention this for the benefit of our readers, as the appearance of the recent advertisement in our weekly paper may be taken as an indorsement of his scheme.

The fact is the advertisement crept in by mistake during the absence from the city of those usually in charge of such matters.

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NOTES on U. S. Locals by Mr. H. B. Phillips, the well known California collector, in a Pacific Coast stamp paper, speaks of the Berford & Co.'s California Express, and says, "on the authority of Coster, that but one set of four values of these stamps are known to collectors."

Coster wrote this years ago, but modern writers often speak of stamps "known to exist;" the facts are that many a rarity reposes in the albums of collectors that are not sounded from the house tops.

This is the same idea we challenged some time ago in these columns regarding the number of Canada 12 pence stamps known to exist.

As to the Berford Locals, they are, no doubt, among the rarest, but to limit them to one set "known to collectors" is like speculating on space. We have had one lot pass through our hands within two years that now reposes in the collection of one of the wealthy New York collectors, who values it at $2,500. It was more than a set, being on two envelopes, one bearing four 10 cent, and the other, one 3c, two 6c and one 25c, each envelope making up the rate of 40 cents.

This lot came from a junk shop with other old California correspondence.

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MESSRS. R. F. ALBRECHT & CO. have sent us a priced copy of their seventh auction sale catalogue, and we are pleased to notice the healthy tone of business indicated by the prices realized.

The 1869 90c brought more than catalogue value; also the 3c scarlet, a stamp generally accepted, but really an essay. One that could and has been used owing to its similarity to the regular issue, but one that was never issued by the P. O. Department in the regular way. It, like the 2c green Navy, is a bank note engraving company, *leak*. The Confederate Provisionals in the sale brought good prices. Athens 5c violet, $55.00; Danville 5c red, $140.00; Lenoir 5c blue and orange, $91.00; Lynchburg 5c blue, $42.00; Macon 5c black on yellow, fancy border, $75.00; Macon 5c black on yellow, plain border, $125.00; Marion 10c black, $300.00. The highest price in the sale, value considered, was a black hand stamp of Ringgold, which brought $141.00. Lot 883 brought $82.00; it was catalogued as follows: "Knoxville Envelope, 5c blue on white on envelope used; at our 13th sale the identical copy sold for $171.00, but owing to stress of circumstances the present owner is obliged to place it on the market again. It is the only copy known to exist."

Three copies of this envelope, "5 cents blue, on white, Knoxville, Tenn.," have passed through our hands at different times and from different sources within one year. One went to the great Paris collector, one to a New York collector, and the last from a collection I. A. Mekeel bought in London, went to the famous Deats' collection.

This is another example of the difficulty in stating what is "known to exist."

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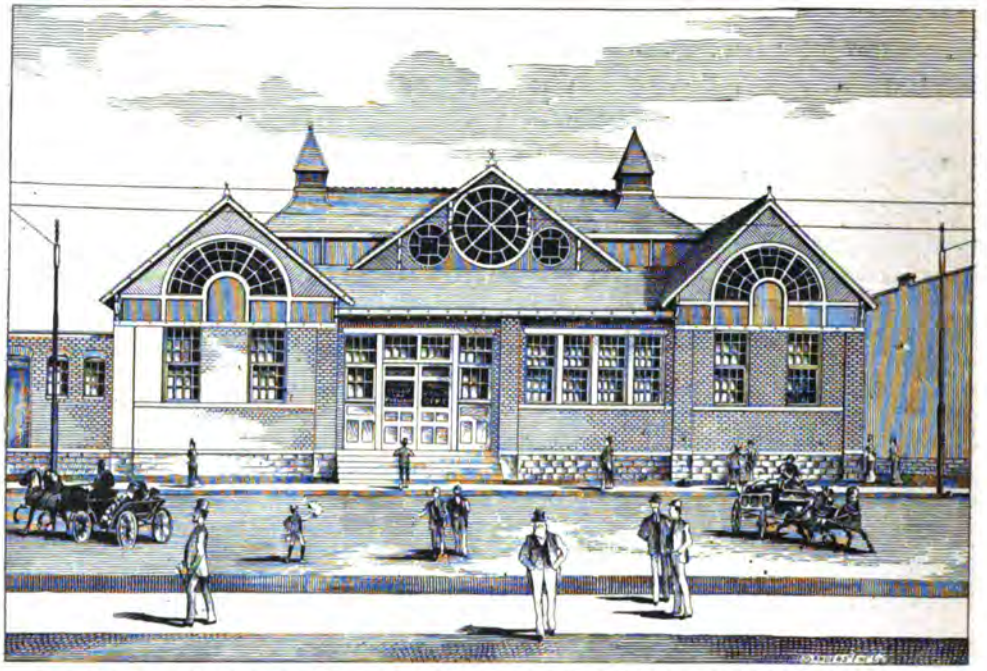

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP AND PUBLISHING CO.'S NEW QUARTERS—MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.

THE above view is of our new quarters, which is designed entirely for our stamp and album business.

The regular printing and publishing business will remain in the building we have formerly occupied.

Our business having grown so much that one building would not accommodate both branches.

The fire risk in a printing house is too great for the stamp business.

The entire building above illustrated will be used for our gigantic mail business.

The second view will show its general location on Morgan street, just west of Vandeventer avenue, and next door to the Post Office Station C.

The mail facilities to and from this station are first-class—connected by the electric railway service with the main office.

We request all our correspondents to make money orders payable at Station C, St. Louis, and to use the new address in future.

We hope to be able to give some interior views of the building later.

THERE has been a good deal of speculation as to how the remainder of the Columbian stamps were to be disposed of, and various statements have been made regarding their continued sale. The fact of the matter is that there is no very large stock of these stamps remaining on hand. The bank note company who took the contract received an order for 3,000,000,000, but they were only to be

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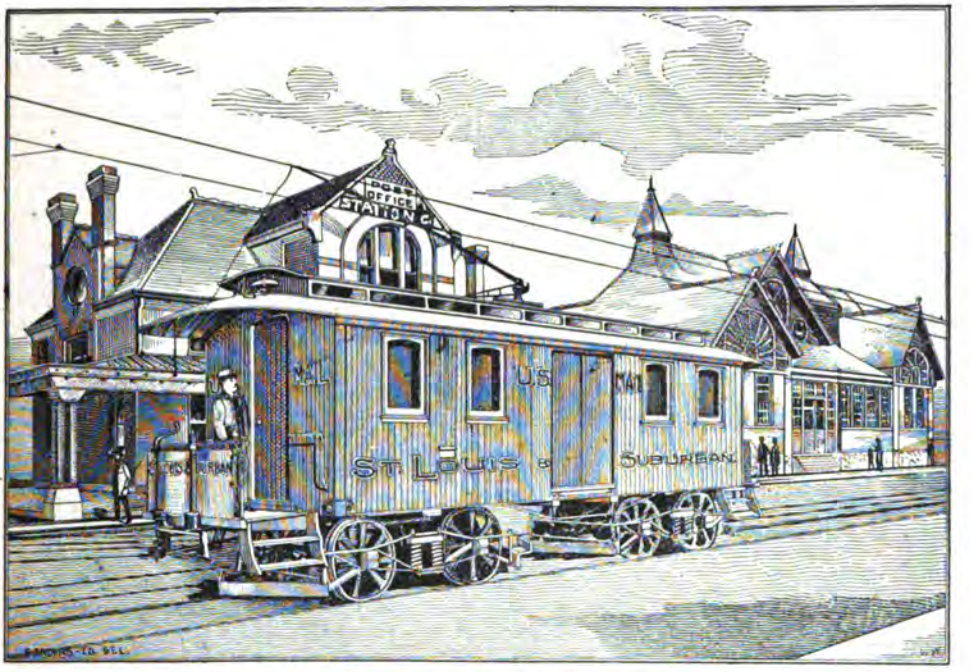

VIEW OF MORGAN STREET LOOKING TOWARDS VANDERVENTER AVENUE—POST OFFICE STATION C. AND U. S. ELECTRIC MAIL CAR IN FORGROUND AND C. H. MEKEEL STAMP AND PUBLISHING CO.'S BUILDING BEYOND.

printed and supplied as required; the Postoffice Department compromised with the bank note company who manufactured the stamps and reduced the quantity to 2,000,000,000.

The final order for Columbian stamps to close above contract was given by the Department early in this month, and exceeded five million dollars worth, face value. These were to be apportioned to the larger postoffices throughout the country, and have been sent out by the Department to the postmasters regardless of their wishes. The St. Louis postoffice receives of this lot a little less than $300,000 worth, and were notified that these stamps would continue to be receivable for postage indefinitely, but no more would be supplied by the Department, nor could any of this lot be returned. All reports to the effect that the offices throughout the country would cease selling these stamps on the first day of the year are false, as the New Year is ushered in all the principal postoffices are well supplied and will continue to sell the stamps until exhausted, so that it will be some time before the unused Columbian stamps will be worth more than face value. It has been stated that all the larger offices participated in this alotment of $5,000,000 worth.

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BOGERT & DURBIN CO.'S forty-first sale occurs January 31, February 1, 2 and 3, and consists of the balance of the collection of Robert C. H. Brock, of Philadelphia. Part of Mr. Brock's collection was sold by auction some time

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ago, and Mr. H. E. Deats recently purchased his fine collection of U. S. entire envelopes and U. S. revenues of all classes.

This sale includes the balance, Mr. Brock being forced to give up collecting on account of his health.

The following special notice accompanies the catalogue, and a very wise ruling it is for auction sales:

"No lots will be delivered until paid for. All persons sending their bids to the cataloguers will receive a bill of their purchases by mail, which must be remitted for before the goods can be delivered. Our friends will oblige us very much by not asking or expecting to be excepted from this rule."

Two of the most interesting lots in the sale are the following:

POSTMASTER'S STAMPS.

23. New Haven, Entire Envelope, 5c., used, extremely rare.

This is the envelope found by a collector in Middletown, Conn., among his grandfather's old letters. The impression of the stamp was originally very faint, and a Western dealer thinking he could bring the color out more distinctly, traced the stamp over with a camels hair brush dipped into a solution of sulphate of iron. This wiped out the color entirely and left only the coloring of the sulphate of iron, which is a sort of mustard color. The signature of the postmaster is very plain. As far as we know there is but one other specimen of this rarity on the entire envelope.

U. S. GENERAL ISSUE.

87. 1868-30c, grilled all over, almost unique, used.

A small piece is torn from the right side, size about 2 mm. wide by 10 mm. long. This is probably the rarest United States adhesive stamp in existence. We believe there is but one other known. A gem for any collection.

Both of the above lots are particularly interesting to us from the fact they both passed through our hands, the latter going direct to Mr. Brock, but the former passing through several others before reaching its final destination.

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"COMPETITION the Life of Trade," is a leader in the current number of *Filatelic Facts and Fallacies*, and the writer shows how the collecting public has been benefited by the competition in the publishing business.

As long as the business of producing albums and catalogues was in the hands of one firm, the character of the work was inferior, both in the compiling and typographical departments.

Poor paper characterized the albums, spaces abounded for such rubbish as Hamburg Locals and U. S. Locals, of which the publishers had stocks of reprints, presumably to assist in the sale of such labels.

With the new series of Mekeel's albums, designed to accommodate every stage of collecting, a new era in album making commenced. As each new edition may be expected to show improvements from now on, the collector of the future will be a favored individual.

The catalogue for advanced collectors passed through the same stage.

When our publishers brought out Major E. B. Evans' "Philatelic Catalogue" it far surpassed anything ever before published in America.

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As competition must show itself, collectors are now receiving an excellent work compiled by Messrs. Collin and Calman.

Who supposes it would have been published but for the appearance of Major Evans' work?

As the Evans work only included from 1840 to 1890—and is now about out of print* —it is quite likely our readers will see the announcement of a work on the stamps of the world before long, that will rival even the latest.

Priced catalogues are also being improved by competition, three *standard* works are announced for this year, and they will all show improvements over those of past years. Our readers are familiar with the style and character of the one coming from our publishers by the lists of the stamps of various countries we have inserted from time to time in these pages.

Competition has improved the character of stamp publications, both weekly and monthly.

Our proverbial modesty prevents us dwelling on this subject, but our readers will have no difficulty in realizing the vast benefits that philately in America has derived from this succession of improvements, and it is with pleasure we can assure them that even greater things may be expected of the future, than those that have existed in the past.

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OFFICERS for 1893-1894 have been elected for the Sociedad Filatelica Argentina of Buenos Aires. They are as follows:

President—Otto Willers.

Vice-President—German Riesel.

Secretary—A. Schlechter.

Assistant Secretary—D. Held.

Treasurer—V. Roland.

Librarian—R. Lertora.

Exchange Superintendent—A. Malaguizzi.

* A few copies may be had, cloth bound, at the advanced price of $5.00, of the publishers.

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PORTRAITS OF STAMP COLLECTORS.

This is one of our regular monthly features. We give portraits and sketches of stamp collectors. Advanced collectors are requested to send photographs in exchange with the editor of this paper.

WASHINGTON HESING, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

We are constantly learning of prominent men whose taste for pleasure, pastime, recreation or diversion from business and mental cares are gratified by the peculiar and satisfactory results brought about by the systematic—but not always the same system—of collecting and studying postage stamps.



WASHINGTON HESING, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

While there are those who prefer to conceal the fact, and any publicity in this connection seems distasteful, we find there are very few compared to what there were once, and now that the pursuit has so many followers among all classes of people, regardless of age or sex, there seems to be less sensitiveness than formerly. The fact that advanced collectors are freely complying with the editor's proposition to exchange photographs for this department has caused us much gratification, and we hope that the willingness will continue and this feature of our paper will include many others who are the possessors of large collections, and willing to give to the public a little insight regarding their philatelic tendencies besides donating their portraits for reproduction.

Mr. Washington Hesing has been recently appointed postmaster of Chicago, and enjoys the distinction of being among the pioneer stamp collectors of the West. During the year of 1861, then a boy of barely twelve years of age, he visited Europe and brought back with him a large bag full of stamps from the numerous German and Italian States, and this proved to be the beginning of his stamp interest and finally resulted in the large collection of which he is now the possessor. At that time he was quite alone in collecting, and probably knew very few of his acquaintances who could talk with him

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intelligently concerning his hobby. However, as a bright boy is inclined to do, he acquaints his friends with all that interests and pleases him, and thus many of Mr. Hesing's companions were soon introduced into the pleasures open to the stamp collector, and finally he had plenty of company engaged in the then new pastime.

By the means of exchanging and selling from his bag of stamps he secured what would even in this day be considered a fine general collection; however, in subsequent years he has made such additions as to make it one of the finest in this portion of the country. One feature in particular may be referred to, and that is of the fine condition in which the stamps appear, as special attention was given to this point.



E. T. PARKER, BETHLEHEM, PA., AND NEW YORK CITY.

Having visited Europe on several occasions since his collection was first started he has had splendid facilities for adding to it, although, we understand, he has like many others come to the conclusion that there must be a stopping place somewhere. Instead of specializing as many do, he has concluded to complete as far as possible up to 1886, this being the date of his last trip abroad. The European countries are very well represented, though by no means should one suspect that the United States stamps were lacking in completeness, especially the regular issues and departments.

Mr. Hesing was appointed postmaster of Chicago by President Cleveland November 25th, and was born in Cincinnati in the year 1849. When very young his family moved to Chicago and the father gave the son every educational advantage, and after attending the University of St. Mary's of the Lake he subsequently entered the Chicago University, and afterwards continued his studies at Yale, graduating with the privilege of adding B. A. after his signature.

His last European visit was devoted to the study of foreign governments, continental municipalities, State and political economy, international law and history of German literature.

Though he has at various times held public offices and served the people in this way, he has also been identified with the Illinois Staats-Zeitung Co., and from early manhood has been officially interested in the county board of education of Chicago.

E. T. PARKER, BETHLEHEM, PA. AND NEW YORK CITY.

While Mr. Parker is widely known as a stamp dealer, he is none the less deserving of the distinction of being an advanced collector and true philatelist. Thus his portrait and the remarks that follow are in their proper places and should rightfully be chronicled with those whom we have introduced through our philatelic picture gallery.

We are quite correct in announcing Mr. Parker's home as being in two places, as he is more fully divided in two, than any one within our personal acquaintance. His stamp business is

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conducted from Bethlehem, Pa., where he employs a well disciplined force of clerks, and who carry out his precepts with rigid precision and care. It is needless to say that an occasional trip is made to his Bethlehem home for his personal satisfaction and to see that all is moving well from a business standpoint, and to remind his handsome pair of bays that their owner is still fond of them and cognizant of the pleasure to be derived from an afternoon ride among the Pennsylvania hills adjacent to his residence.

At the present time Mr. Parker and his interesting family are domiciled within the limits of the Empire State metropolis, and he is engaged in furthering his interests in that locality. In this connection we might add that he carries a full line of Mekeel's publications and superintends the agency of our publishers, and in this capacity we are sure he will please our many correspondents living in the vicinity of New York City, and we urge all who wish to examine the merits of Mekeel's latest edition Albums to visit the 23d Street (No. 30) store, and there will be found our publications easily accessible for inspection, and courteous treatment is sure to be shown all callers.

Our preliminary remarks would indicate that Mr. Parker is more of a dealer than collector. This depends somewhat upon the way the reader chooses to view the matter. Though Mr. Parker finds that his business requires a great deal of his time he does not allow a stamp to escape his attention, and if his collection does not contain a certain specimen it soon finds a place among his splendid array of philatelic gems.

Mr. Parker's first interest in stamps did not originate from a mercenary stand point, but was prompted simply by the pleasure it afforded him. He commenced early, in fact when but a young boy, and has found that his delight in stamps increases with age. At the present time he possesses a collection which stands prominent among the best, and he was greatly influenced in dealing in them from the pleasure they afforded. As a matter of fact, Mr. Parker is so fortunately situated that active business is not a requirement for his sustenance, but with the agile mind he possesses he much prefers to be occupied in a commercial way, and finds that collecting and dealing simultaneously is very pleasant to his taste.

Though of Eastern parentage, Mr. Parker has had some experience in the West, and in early manhood was employed in Omaha; soon after, however, he returned to the East and was in the employ of several prominent men as private secretary, and in this capacity has made many valuable acquaintances. Until within a few years he held a very remunerative position with a large firm in Bethlehem, and as it required comparatively little of his time, many hours were left at his disposal to work in the interest of his stamp business. However, he found that he was overtaxing his strength, and resigned his position with outside parties, and has since devoted his entire attention to his private business.

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C. P. KRAUTH, PITTSBURG, PA.

The subject of our third sketch, like Mr. Parker, claims Pennsylvania as his home, and incidentally we also note that he was born in the same year as Mr. Hesing. In common with both gentlemen whose portraits precede his own, he finds stamp collecting a most interesting and agreeable occupation. With characteristic modesty and reserve, Mr. Krauth contends that he is not entitled to be classed among the prominent collectors of our gallery, but having some information of our own in regard to his collection and philatelic interests, he certainly deserves mention and we are very glad to present his likeness together with the few remarks we have to make.



C. P. KRAUTH, PITTSBURG, PA.

When a boy at school he started collecting and acquired a small accumulation of stamps that he called his collection. This was finally broken up, but like many others, in after years he began collecting again, and as the result of the last three years in this connection he has developed a very fine collection of adhesive postage stamps. He is especially interested in the countries of Europe and over seven thousand varieties may be numbered within the covers of his album. We are informed he is a very careful student and knows his stamps thoroughly, besides giving considerable attention to philatelic literature and on various occasions furnishes stamp papers with valuable reading matter. He has an extended correspondence in respect to stamps in foreign lands.

Mr. Krauth hopes to be present at the next convention of the American Philatelic Association to be held at Niagara Falls, of which organization he is a member, he is the present vice-president of the Twin City Philatelic Society, charter member of the Pittsburg Philatelic Club, and is identified with various foreign Philatelic societies.

He takes special interest in little mechanical aids to stamp collecting and has introduced several discoveries that prove quite valuable to collectors of his personal acquaintance, such as the use of tintype plates and benzines for determining watermarks; also the use of the stereoscope for detecting counterfeits.

Mr. Krauth has three children, two of which he tells us are ardent collectors and the third hopes to be some day. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, graduating in the year 1869. He studied abroad for several years and perfected himself in certain lines which enabled him to occupy with credit several responsible positions. At one time he was superintendent of the Pullman service in New York and Boston, and at present holds the office of Secretary of McConway, Torley & Co., a large manufacturing firm of Pittsburg.

Advance collectors are invited to exchange photographs with the editor of this journal.

Of course we cannot use all that are received in this department, but we shall use as many as we can

Send cabinet photographs in all cases, busts preferred.

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W. KELSEY HALL, PETERBOROUGH, ONT., CANADA.

W. KELSEY HALL, PETERBOROUGH, ONT., CANADA.

Mr. W. Kelsey Hall seems to be a born collector, as his interest is not entirely confined to postage stamps. He possesses a fine lot of coins and medals, numbering some ten thousand specimens, and almost every country on the globe is represented. Another branch of collecting that he has taken up, and which has of recent years commanded the attention of a great many, is that of post marks, and we are given to understand that he has a large quantity.

His collection of United States and British North American stamps are considered about as fine, if not finer, than any of his colleagues in Canada. He has been interested as a philatelist for over ten years, and recently has been quite well known as a stamp dealer.

Mr. Hall has been in the habit of buying freely at auction sales, and by this means has picked up quite a number of good things at fair prices.

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The Issues of 1893.

By LEWIS G. QUACKENBUSH.

It has lately become the fashion among skin-deep philatelists (if I may be allowed to use the term "skin-deep," of obvious meaning, in such a connection) to question the utility of the chronicles of new issues, discoveries and novelties which form so important a feature of our leading philatelic periodicals. These mushroon collectors, as a brilliant English writer calls them, do not seem to realize that a knowledge of current issues is necessary to every philatelist who does not wish to be behind the times. The issues of a month, written up for our benefit by some philatelic chronicler of experience, always form interesting and instructive reading to those who really make a study of the science.

I consider no apology necessary for attempting to consider so weighty a subject as the one I have chosen, in the limited space of a magazine article. The making of a minute and careful analysis of the issues of a year is a task from which the most learned philatelist might well shrink. I have not the slightest intention, in treating of the past year's issues, of going deeply into detail. I simply propose to speak briefly of the most noteworthy stamps, issued during the year, and to draw such conclusions regarding their standing in catalogue or album as the facts may warrant.

In fact, such a course is the only one open to the writer of an unpretentious essay on the subject. Were a catalogue of the past year's issues to be compiled the matter would be far different. Indeed, were all the minute varieties which have been so conscientiously noted down in the new issue columns during the past twelve months to be counted in, we might be able to make a catalogue of quite respectable proportions.

Of course, the first set to come to mind in an article on the issues of 1893 are the Columbian stamps. The year will always be a memorable one in philatelic annals, because of its being the year which gave birth to the most artistic series of postage stamps that the world has yet known. The Columbian issue has been more written and talked of than any other set of stamps ever issued. Not only philatelists, but the general public as well, have recognized their artistic worth. Description of the set here would be more than superfluous, for there are few American collectors who do not possess the originals.

That the issuance of this series has done much for philatelists, that it has turned the attention of thousands to the the science for the first time, and has reinterested, also, many ex-collectors whose slumbering enthusiasm merely needed some such influence to fan it into flame, cannot be doubted. What the future value of these stamps will be still remains in doubt. Whether the hopes of the speculators who have bought large stocks of Columbians in the belief that their value will greatly increase in the future, will be fulfilled or not, is causing much uneasiness just at present, especially since the news was heralded forth that at a few of the larger postoffices, Columbians would be kept on sale for the benefit of stamp collectors, for some time. It is safe to say that there was much wailing and

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gnashing of teeth in certain philatelic strongholds, where faith in the Columbian issue had heretofore been rampant, when the philatelic journals gently broke the dismal news. But the end is not yet. We will not see any striking rise in Columbian values for a dozen years or so, but I believe that those who hold on till then will reap a rich harvest for their trouble, since the increase in the number of philatelists, which every philatelic enthusiast considers inevitable, will produce a correspondingly large demand for all stamps of any considerable rarity.

Outside of the Columbian stamps, the year can boast of no new issues of startling originality, either in design or execution, with the possible exception of the camel stamp of Obock, and the "Sunday" stamps of Belgium. The latter is an exceedingly unique series. It seems that there has been considerable agitation in various parts of Belgium looking toward the discontinuance of the delivery of mail matter on Sunday. The postal authorities, wishing to ascertain the sentiment of the people in regard to the matter, issued a new series of stamps which are certainly curiosities in their line. Below the design in each stamp is an oblong label, easily detached from the remainder of the stamp by means of a line of perforation, on which is printed the following command: "This letter is not to be delivered on Sunday." If the lable is torn off, the letter is delivered in the usual way; but if left on, it is understood to mean that the writer does not wish his letter delivered on the Sabbath, and the postmen act accordingly. Whether or not the Belgium postoffice officials have been enabled from the use of these stamps to acquire the desired information, is not known on this side of the Atlantic, but philately has at least been the gainer from this unique experiment.

Sometime since our sister republic, France (who should be above such business), perfected her plans for draining the pockets of stamp collectors into her own none too lavishly filled exchequer; and early in '93 she put her plans into effect. The methed adopted was borrowed from Mr. Seebeck and others of his ilk, who thrive and grow fat on postage stamp speculations. No less than eighteen French Colonies were favored with separate postal issues the first of the year. These colonies are most of them too insignificant to even receive geographical mention. The volume of mail matter transported in the course of a year in the entire eighteen, would be far less than the smallest state of the Union. No one can, therefore, doubt that these French colonial stamps of Sultant d'Anjonan, and Mayotte and Obock, and Benin and all the rest of them are speculative stamps of the worst class.

Portugal has lost no time in following Johnny Crepeau's example and almost everyone of her colonies now rejoice in its individual postage stamps. Such issues deserve little consideration at the hands of philatelists. They should deceive no one; we all understand the reasons for their existence and we should keep clear of them. One French colonial stamp will show the type of them all; to collect the whole series merely encourages the disciples of Seebeck, already becoming far too bold for the good of philately.

Look over the list of last year's issues and try to distinguish how many of them came to life because of actual postal needs, and then how many were born, not because they were needed by the postal service, but because governments and individuals found their issue profitable financially. How many there are of the latter class when we come to consider the matter carefully and how few of the former.

This constant increase of speculative issues is the only cloud visible on the philatelic horizon. It is the only feature of the past year's issue which can really be called discouraging. The surcharge is losing its hold, as is plainly to be seen by a careful study of the year's issues. There are, it is true, a great many surcharges still noted in the chronicles, but as compared with former years, the proportion of new surcharges is very much smaller. The surcharge

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has had its day and its mourners are few.

I wish I could take time to speak of more of the issues of 1893. There are the other Columbian issues with which some of our South American neighbors honored the great discoverer. Then Fiji, and Shanghai, and Hankow, and Niger Coast and German East Africa have, during 1893, issued interesting stamps. And—but you can look them up for yourselves. Meanwhile, let me earnestly advise every one of the readers of this magazine not to neglect the new issues for the old. The new issues of today will be the rarities in the years to come. Perhaps when a half century has passed away, some of these very stamps of 1893 will be sold at as high prices as the rarest varieties of today.

STAMPS AND THEIR CONDITIONS.

BY C. E. SEVERN.

Change is written on everything. What can boast of complete immunity from the revolutionizing effects of time? Time, which in itself is a thing inert, has the power to work effects which are most wonderful. The field of philately bears testimony to the alterations wrought, within its confines, by the advance of years. The influence exerted by time upon philately has been a beneficial one; it has broadened and liberalized the conditions attending stamp collecting in most respects, while only in a few instances has it caused a restrictive tendency.

One of the most noticeable changes that has taken place in the last fifteen or twenty years is the one touching on the "condition" of stamps. As the years pass onward, the inclination to give closer attention to the condition of stamps, becomes more and more marked. Now, the condition of a stamp is an all-important factor in determining its valuation. Dealers, in their advertisements, are careful usually, to tell of their stamps' condition, while certain dealers list stamps in fair condition considerably below the prices asked for the same stamps in fine condition. In auction sale catalogues, the condition of the better class of lots comprising the sale is always noted. Some collectors admit only lightly canceled, well centered specimens to their collections; a quite heavily obliterated stamp would be frowned upon by them.

Is it quite fair for one to be so discriminating while gathering used stamps? It must be remembered that a canceled postage stamp has fulfilled an office and performed a duty in the accomplishment of which it became disfigured by marks of cancellation. So it would follow that a collector of used stamps should not be too exacting in allowing only used specimens of the finest condition on the pages of his album. The tendency to slight those stamps which are a little heavily canceled should, in the estimation of many, be discouraged.

It is granted that the value of a lightly canceled, evenly centered stamp, is greater than that of the same specimen when it is very heavily canceled and unevenly centered, and this difference increases in proportion to the scarcity of the specimen. An unusually badly canceled specimen is out of place in

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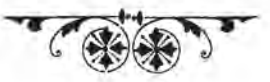
any collection; it is unsightly, irritating and an eyesore, and has the effect of spoiling the beauty of a whole page, but there is no excuse in rejecting a stamp because it chances to be centered a little untruly, or because it is stamped rather heavily with canceling ink. There is a golden mean to be observed when passing judgment on the condition of a postage stamp which applies for admission into your album. It might be said that the condition of a stamp which is so very lightly marked, as to show scarcely any traces of obliteration, is an unnatural one; the same is the case when the specimen is extremely badly canceled.

There is the "average" cancellation mark; it is neither very heavy nor very light; it is the cancellation most commonly encountered. When the condition of a stamp deviates much from this standard, the specimen being either very lightly or very badly marked, it becomes noticeable as being a fine or a poor specimen. It is certain that no one would file objections on the score of the condition of a stamp being too good, but at the same time liberal allowance should be made for "wear and tear" and imperfections in the line of heavy cancellation of used stamps. A collector who aims to exercise the strictest consistency in his collecting, would not dare to establish too rigid a censorship in considering used stamps. He would not refuse a specimen entrance to the pages of his album because the stamp had been the recipient of a rather bountiful supply of canceling ink, or by reason of it not being squarely centered. So long as the condition of a used stamp is not too far below the average condition of stamps that have performed postal service, it is collectible, but the very badly canceled of any of the commoner stamps does not appear to advantage on any album's pages. Just how much latitude as regards degree of cancellation you are to allow yourself, is of course, a matter of individual judgment, but it behooves the genuine stamp collector not to draw the line of rejection too sharply.

It is better not to affect too much nicety in your collecting, and a specimen should not be wholly condemned if it happens to be rather heavily canceled or a trifle unevenly centered.



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THE STAMPS OF BREMEN,
AND
HOW TO ESTABLISH THEIR GENUINENESS.

By FREIHERR CONWAY C. VON GIRSEWALD.

Translated from the German in Postwertzeichen-Kunde, by Prof. G. Reymond.

The stamps of Bremen were used during 12 years, from April, 1855, to December, 1867. There were three issues of them; the first, with all stamps unperforated, contained four values: 3 grote, 5 silbergroschen, 5 grote, 7 grote, and were used from April, 1855, to July, 1860. In 1861, the stamps appear rouletted in five values: 3 grote, 5 grote, 5 silbergroschen, with the same design as before, and two new values, 2 grote and 10 grote. In 1866 this second issue made place for a third one, with all stamps perforated, containing the same values as the second issue together with the 7 grote of the first issue which made its reappearance. Each stamp bears the coat of arms of the free Hansa town, a key inside a shield of many shapes. The coins of the city were 72 grote=1 gold thaler (worth M 3.31), 5 silbergroschen=11 grote.

We can hardly say that the design of these stamps was very artistic, although each value shows elaborate details executed with much care, especially the 2 grote orange, and the 10 grote black. These details at first made counterfeits very difficult to produce, and the oldest ones are wretched imitations. But progress in the engraver's art has enabled counterfeiters to improve, and in late years manufactured counterfeits have appeared, well calculated to deceive many a collector. In 1878 new dies were cut from the old ones; this cannot be called a reprint, it was only a worthless imitation. In all counterfeits the paper is different from the originals; most of these counterfeits were made in England. These were mostly unused, and gradually collectors began to mistrust all unused Bremen stamps, and as these old stamps were more and more collected on whole envelopes, the demand for unused stamps fell off rapidly. As a result of this, counterfeiters began to cancel all stamps indiscriminately, so that there are genuine Bremen stamps canceled with a mark that never was used, while some counterfeits are provided with what to all appearances is a genuine cancellation mark. We can only bemoan the fact that many a fine unused specimen was spoiled by the application of a worthless cancellation.

I have endeavored in the following pages to compile all characteristic peculiarities of the design of these stamps, the differences in printing, the so-called engraver's secrets which serve to the authorities as recognizing marks, and other useful information. I do not make any mention of the so-called "error" with the inscription "Franco Marken," because it has never been issued. The 3 grote, black on blue, has three types in all three issues; the 5 grote, black on

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pink, has likewise two types. We must say that each of the peculiarities mentioned below, cannot always be noticed on each and every stamp, because many stamps show an indistinct print, and because the cancellation covers many a detail, but yet I have given so many marks for each value, that with care and a good magnifying glass, it will be possible to establish the genuineness of every stamp. I have never seen a fourth type of the 3 grote, black on blue, which a French dealer, Mr. J. Bernichon, claims to have discovered; I therefore can say nothing about it.

I. 3 grote, black on blue, bluish grey, three issues of three types each, used for franking letters between Bremen, Bremerhafen and Vegesack.

Distinctive Marks: 1. In all three types of the three issues a dot may be seen on the upper point of the crown. In the second and third type this dot is sharply inclined towards the left.

2. a In the first type the value three is smaller on its upper left side than the other three figures.

b On the second type the value three on its upper left side is narrow and longer than the other three figures.

c In the third type the value three on its upper left side is short and thicker than the other three figures.

3 a In the first type the key does not touch the frame of the coat of arms, but is separated from it by the first vertical line of the shield, while the second of these lines intersects the key.

b In the second type the shadow line of the key touches the frame of the coat of arms; there is also a contact between the handle of the key on its left side with the first vertical line.

c In the third type there is no contact on the top, but the first vertical line on the right touches both the knob of the key and the right side curve of the key's handle.

4. Underneath the word Bremen are ornaments and arabesques. Exactly under the letters *em*, these form an oval open on the top.



a In the first type this oval is almost closed; inside of it there is only one vertical stroke; several short vertical lines may be counted over this oval.



b On the second type, this oval is a little more open; inside of it there are two vertical lines, while its top touches the frame line of the word Bremen.



c In the third type the oval is still more open, giving room for three vertical lines inside of it. Small strokes may be seen over this oval, as in type one.



5. In each of the three types there is a little circle in the centre of both the upper and lower curve of the figure 3. These curves are lined horizontally.

6. a The shield of the first type does not touch the surrounding line of the oval of the value figure on the left.

b The shield in the second type unites with that line.

c The shield in the third type barely touches that surrounding line.

7. On the lower part of the crown which is above the coat of arms, there are five precious stones. In the first and second types this stone is round; it is diamond shaped in the third type.



The second type appears to have been selected as a model by the counterfeiters, only they have completely forgotten the dot on the highest point of the crown.

II. 5 grote, black on pink, unperforated, rouletted, perforated, two types, used for franking letters from Bremen to Hamburg.

Distinctive Marks. 1. The stamps in the three issues are separated from their neighbors by black lines.

2. Inside of these lines, but outside of the picture of the stamp, there is a black dot on each corner.

3. The letters of the word "Franco" are separated from each other, except the *an* which touch in the lower part. We distinguish two types in each issue; they are easily recognized, as they were caused by a slight displacement of the design; these two types are to be found side by side on every sheet; type N and 1 being on the left.



4. a In type 1 the lower twelve wave lines of the background begin on the right corner. Counting from the right of the beholder, the twelfth wave did not find sufficient room, and is therefore half drawn.

b Type two has eleven wave lines completely drawn. On the right and left there is a half line, the one on the right is bent more than the one on the left.

5. a In the shield of type one there are nine visible perpendicular strokes. Beginning in the right, each stroke is equally distinct from its neighbor; the tenth stroke is almost invisible and merges into the black surrounding line of the coat of arms. The strokes are counted in the middle of the coat of arms under the key.

b Type two shows ten visible strokes which have found room within the shield, because the first one on the right is closer to the surrounding line.



6. The differences of the waves of the background are also striking, especially so on the left of the coat of arms, between this and the frame of the left figure.

a In the first type these lines curve from their beginning downwards.



b In type 2 they are almost horizontal, they are rather higher on the left than on the right.

7. a In type 1 the value 5 has a curved upper stroke and ends below in a circular dot.



b In type 2 the upper stroke of the value 5 is almost straight, and the circular ending is not to be seen.

III. 7 grote, black on yellow, of the first and third issue, is not found rouletted, was used for mailing letters for Mecklenburg and Lubeck; one type only.

Distinctive Mark: 1. The stamps of the first issue have the black separating line, but this line is missing in the third perforated issue.



2. The shield, the crown and the ornaments which are between and over the words "Franco" and "Marke," show vertical lines; one of these lines intersects the upper left corner of the letter M, so that this letter appears to have been drawn into these vertical lines.

3. These same strokes intersect a little the upper thick surrounding line of the coat of arms.

4. In the coat of arms there are fourteen distinct strokes, seven to the right and seven to the left of the key; the first and last strokes are only half as far distant from the frame lines as they are from their neighboring strokes.

5. Only the shadow of the key touches the surrounding line of the coat of arms in three places, above, on the right side and below.

6. After the lower inscription "Sieben grote" there is a yellow dot; this and the dot on the i are large, but in counterfeits they are quite small. The paper of the counterfeit 7 grote is especially unlike that used for the originals.

7. The wave lines of the background are different from those in the 5 grote, being much more pointed and representing higher waves. Nine such waves rest on the innermost line of the frame of the stamp, and on account of that supporting line, they look exactly like triangles. These waves do not begin exactly in the corner either right or left, but they leave a vacant space.

8. The value 7, standing sideways are surrounded by an oval which is perpendicularly shaded. In the left figure the upper part of this oval touches the frame line of the stamp, while there is a space left between its lower part and the bottom of the stamp in which two wave lines are visible.

In the right oval the uttermost point of the upper part only is struck by the frame line; two wave lines may be seen there; in the narrow space between the lower part of the oval and the bottom of the stamp there is room for one line only.

IV. 5 silbergroschen, green on white tints, emerald green, dark green, yellowish green, olive green, unperforated,

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rouletted, perforated, used for mailing letters to Great Britain.

Distinctive Marks: 1. Green surrounding lines, which sometimes are hardly perceptible; they often run across the perforations. But all stamps unprovided with these green lines ought to be suspicious.

2. As all stamps of this issue, they are carefully rouletted. The perforation is not so good, but it is exact. In counterfeits the perforation is quite uneven.



3. In the ornaments of the frame of the coat of arms a dot is visible in the upper left side and in the lower right and left sides. The stamps of the first issue unperforated differ in many points from those of the following issues; the latter have



4. On the right side of the flag-like drapery a distinct green stroke which is not to be seen in the unperforated stamps.

5. The vertical strokes of the centre of the stamp intersect the surrounding line right over the 5 and



the S, and prolong themselves until they meet these letters. They do not in the unperforated stamp.



6. In the rouletted and perforated stamps of this value, the Roman figure V in its right thinner part shows a green stroke.

7. The outward frame of the stamps of the three issues is formed of long ovals



united together by balls, in such a manner that a ball stands in each corner Each of these balls has an outside circular line and inside a moonshaped line, with the moon turned inwards. The ball of the upper right corner, however, consists of two complete circular lines. There are 15 balls with the half moon and the one double circled ball.

V. 10 grote, black on white, rouletted and perforated, used for mailing letters to the Netherlands.

Used specimens, especially of the last issue are very scarce; the distinctive marks are difficult to find; they are more easily detected on unused specimens. The right kind of paper was used for the counterfeits.



Distinctive Marks: 1. These stamps have the outside surrounding line.

2. In the 0 of the value 10 on the upper right side, there is a more or less distinct black stroke in the left curve.



3. In the 10 on the upper left side a sort of projection is to be seen on the left side of the 1.



4. The 1 of the figure on the lower left side has a longer foot than the others; this is especially noticeable on the left side.

5. The figure 1 of the lower right corner has the smallest foot.

6. The lower part of the four 0's is not exactly rounded, but looks more like this:



7. If we draw a line between the 1 and the 0, and prolong it into the corner of the stamp, it will cut a leaf-like ornament in which there are strokes.

Under the magnifying glass these strokes resemble a rooster's comb. It is to be noticed that:

a Over the 10 of the upper left corner there are seven strokes, of which the third one, beginning on the left, is the longest.

b Over the 10 of the upper right corner there are only three distinct strokes; the fourth one is only begun. By the side of it there is a dot.

c Over the 10 of the lower left corner are six strokes; the third and fourth, that is to say the middle strokes,are separated by a very narrow interval.

d Over the 10 of the lower right corner there are six strokes.

8. The inscription "Bremen" lays on a grated background; over the B, and the R, the background lines cross distinctly the surrounding line, and stop

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only in the leaf-like ornament on the right of the value 10, while in the other parts they are very much shorter. These strokes are the most easily recognized of the distinctive marks.

9. The letters B and R have in their upper right curve a distinct dot. In the letter B this dot is much farther to the right than in the R.



10. The coat of arms, the key of Bremen, stands in an oval which is lined perpendicularly; the key does not touch its surrounding line, although its head is much farther from that line than the lower part of the key. This part of the stamp has also some characteristic peculiarities, which of course, are more easily seen in clearly printed specimens than in the others.



a The two lines which form the upper right corner of the end of the key do not unite.

b One of the background lines intersects the end of the key and penetrates quite far into it, although sometimes it is very faint.



c On the handle of the key, there are three bolts across the three curved ends of the handle; the bolt on the right side does not close on the top.

VI. 2 grote, orange yellow to orange red, rouletted and perforated only, used to mail letters between Bremen, Bremerhafen and Vegesack.



Distinctive Marks. On the upper empty space of the letter P of the word "Post," there is an orange colored dot.

2. In the letter S of the same word there is, both above and below, a dot.

3. In the letter A of the word "Amt," which stands on the right, there is a dot immediately below the cross stroke.

4. In the letter S of the word "Stadt," there are two dots, just as above described in N and L.

5. In the letter A of the word "Stadt," there is a dot immediately below the cross stroke.



6 The front point of the upper right part of the figure 2 is continued quite far down and is very pointed, especially when compared with the others.

This 2 grote stamp has been extensively counterfeited. Besides the missing of the above described dots, the color also is different. The originals usually show an almost brown orange red tint, which nevers occurs in the counterfeits.

As we have already said the differences in the paper are very marked. The genuine paper is softer and more woolly; when examined with a magnifying glass it shows many shining threads.

The paper of the counterfeits is more smooth and thinner; it is difficult to indicate differences in paper, they are more easily felt than described, but, whoever owns one or the other of these stamps in a genuine specimen will be able to decide for himself. There are also counterfeits with so-called original gum; but this has ceased long ago to be a guarantee, for with the help of some old gum which has already turned sour, the most beautiful brown looking original gum can be prepared. Quite a number of good stamps connoisseurs, even among those who have material at hand, are still in doubt as to the genuineness of these Bremen stamps. I, myself, own several examined specimens, which prove the truth of that statement. Counterfeit cancellations on the whole are easily to be recognized, although some occur in which the correct decision is reached with the greatest difficulty. The counterfeit cancellations are usually blurred, small parts of them only are on the stamp, and as little of the lettering as possible is visible. The letters are mostly very thin, of a coal black, fresh color, while the genuine ones are rather greyish black and present a somewhat fatty appearance.

Speaking of the genuine cancellation marks we will say that they occur in black and blue color. The most common one is that in which the word

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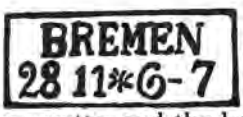

Bremen occurs in a long rectangle; below this word we see the day, the month, a rosette, and the hour of mailing. This rectangle is found in a great variety of sizes; its heighth is usually eleven or twelve mm., while its length varies between twenty-five and thirty mm.



We also find

BREMEN
BAHNHOF

in a sort of ellipse; the letters of the word Bahnhof being different from those in Bremen.



Bremen, Bremerhafen and Vegesack are post-office cancellations in a circle with another in side circle, in black or blue color. Above the word Bremen we see here "St. P. A." (Stadt-Post-Amt). The Bremerhafen cancellation shows



either a large key underneath the name, or a much smaller key in parentheses over the name. Vegesack also used this latter cancellation mark.

Bremen-Bahnhof also occurs in a circle, but without the other inner circle; Bahnhof is abbreviated "Bahnf." The color is blue or black. There exists also an unframed cancellation mark consisting of the word "Franko" only. Finally, I have seen myself on a Bremen city post envelope a cancellation consisting of the word Bremen unframed, in quite large letters; underneath was the date in figures and the name of the month.

FRANKO

Some stamps have been found on letters cancelled simply with the stroke of a pen. Without claiming to have completely exhausted the subject of cancellations, yet we are satisfied that we have mentioned all those of any importance.

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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR—DECEMBER, 1893.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

President, J. K. TIFFANY, 411 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
Vice-President, H. E. DEATS, Flemington, N. J.
Secretary, ALVAH DAVISON, 176 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Treasurer, N. W. CHANDLER, Collinsville, Ill.
International Secretary, E. DOEBLIN, Allegheny City Penn.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

To the Stockholders of the American Philatelic Association:

At the last annual election Messrs. Clotz, Rechert and Hobby were chosen as trustees for the present year. The Official Board has since received through the Secretary the resignations of all these gentlemen, each saying in substance that his ordinary business avocations do not leave him time to perform the duties of the office and that he had so stated before the election. The president and secretary have hoped that some of them at least might be induced to serve and fill up the vacancies in their Board in accordance with the third paragraph of Sec. 2, Article VII of the By-Laws. They have all, however, decided not to act and it devolves upon the president under Article VI, Sec. 5 to now call a special election of three trustees to act during the year.

The president feels sure that all our stockholders will join in the expression of regret that the association is not to have the advice and services of these gentlemen in whom we all have such confidence. But the incident seems to suggest for our consideration whether it would not be better at the next convention to amend our by-laws so that the duties now imposed upon the trustees should be performed by the Official Board itself. Under the forms of an incorporation the trustees can have no control over the directors and have merely an advisory power in all of the real business of the Board. Their other functions are to determine disputes among members, always an ungrateful task. It is a complicated arrangement and little understood and has been the source of much of the dissatisfaction heretofore.

It would seem that the Official Board could quite as well determine the validity of claims made against the Association for losses in the exchange department and such like matters either directly or through a committee of members appointed to investigate when necessary, and that delinquincies might be settled through the collecting agency, by suspension until the next convention could act, and such like expedients, and that all business might thus be more satisfactorily and speedily settled. The subject is submitted now to your consideration that it may be discussed before the next convention.

For the remainder of the year we must be guided by our present By-laws. There are matters which have long remained unsettled and the Official Board has no power to act upon them until the new trustees shall advise.

By Section 6 of Article VI it is provided that nominations shall be made and published before each annual or special election. Members should therefore send to W. C. Stone, 384 Union street, Springfield, Mass., editor in chief, for publication in the January CIRCULAR, their nominations for trustees, which will be duly published. In making these nominations members should bear in mind that the three trustees must reside within thirty miles of a common centre, and should be careful to ascertain that the nominees will serve if elected. In the same (January) number of the CIRCULAR will be forwarded blank ballots and envelopes, as required by the By-laws. The use of these blanks is not obligatory but the prescribed forms must be followed (Sec. 1, Article VI).

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The ballot will be in the following words: American Philatelic Association, Incorporated under the laws of West Virginia.

———— Jan., 1894.

I hereby cast my vote for the following persons to act as trustees of the American Philatelic Association for the remainder of the year, 1893-94.

_____

_____

_____

————A. P. A. No. —

To be valid this must bear the autographic signature of the voter and be enclosed in an envelope marked "ballot" and may be sent to the committee in any manner agreeable to the member and must reach the committee on or before noon of the 3rd day of February, A. D. 1894, at which hour the polls will be closed. The committee will count the votes at the earliest convenient time.

The following gentlemen who have consented to act are hereby appointed as the Committee on Credentials.

John N. Luff, R. F. Albrecht, A. R. Rogers, 90 Nassau street, New York City.

It may be well for me to add a request to each member who has neglected so to do to send his dues for the year to the Treasurer in order that his name may appear in the new list of members now about to be published and that his vote may be counted. I sincerely trust that the present financial stringency has not effected any of you to such an extent as to make it necessary for you to omit the payment of so small a sum. We want your aid and support quite as much now, that our prospects are brighter, as ever we did.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN K. TIFFANY,
President.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

100 Dr. Jno. P. Kloss, Entralzscher Str., 8, Leipsic, Germany.
174 C. W. Kirk, Horton St., Pittsburg, Pa.
266 Jno. N. Luff, 90 Nassau St., New York.
442 Max. Penndorf, 68 Biddle St., Milwaukee, Wis.
394 W. F. Miller, Box 446, Ravenswood, Ill.
454 Julius F. Henkel, 706 West Fort St., Detroit, Mich.

APPLICATIONS.

ABERLEY, CHAS. E. L., P. O., Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
References: C. H. and G. D. Mekeel.

AIKENHEAD, R. S., "The Stillman," Cleveland, O.
References: Geo. H. Worthington, W. H. Schneider.

BAILEY, T. O., 145 Gaylord St., Cleveland, Ohio.
References: C. H. and G. D. Mekeel.

BALLHAUSEN, CHAS. W. L., District Survey Office, Goulburn, N S. W., Australia.
References: C. H. and G. D. Mekeel.

BUEHLER, JULIUS F., Arlington Heights, Ohio.
References: P. M. Wolsieffer, S. B. Bradt.

BRANSON, DR. THOMAS S., 1198 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn.
References: D. H. Bacon, Alvah Davison.

CUMMINGS, CHAS. E., 243 Centre Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
References: E. Doeblin, W. S. Coe.

DAVIS, A. P., Falmouth, Mass.
References: C. H. and G. D. Mekeel.

EDWARDS, D. C., Port Antonio, Jamaico.
References: C. H. and G. D. Mekeel.

FRASER, WM. SUTHERLAND, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
References: C. H. and G. D. Mekeel.

FRECHIE, S. M., 312 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.
References: Chas. Beamish, Chas. E. Osborn.

HASKELL, F. W., 543 Word St., Pittsburg, Pa.
References: C. P. Krauth, E. Doeblin.

HENNINGS, HENRY D., 1408 N. 25th St., Omaha, Neb.
References: Henry Gremmel, Alvah Davison.

JUST, PAUL, Johnstown, Pa.
References: E. Doeblin, Paul Deisch.

JONES, T E., Box 148, Catskill, N. Y.
References: R. F. Albrecht, Jno. N. Luff.

JOHNSON, J. F., 83 Thornton St., Boston, Mass.
References: Henry F. King, Howard K. Sanderson.

KALMBACH, HENRY G. 48 Clinton St., Grand Rapids, Mich.
References: C. H. and G. D. Mekeel.

MACDOUGALL, GORDON, T., Market Square, Scarborough, Tobago, W. I.
References: C. H. and G. D. Mekeel.

MARTIN, CHAS. A., 1212 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.
References: Bruce V. Jenkins, Wm. E. Bartzell.

MITCHELL, GEO. W., 2122 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
References: Chas. Beamish, Chas. E. Osborn.

NELSON, HERBERT HENRY, P. O. Box 149, Johannesburg, So., African Rep.
References: C. H. and G. D. Mekeel.

PETERSON, H. M., Box 75, Santa Cruz, Cal.
References: H. B. Phillips, Wm. Sellschopp.

PHINNEY, O. H., 600 Minnesota, Ave., Kansas City, Kans.
References: F. J. Beecher, M. A. Swanbeck.

POPE, DR. HENRY C., Port Gibson, Miss.
References: C. E. Severn, P. M. Wolsieffer.

RIBEIRO, F. J., 20 Staunton St., Hong Kong, China.
References: C. H. and G. D. Mekeel.

RIDDELD, RICHMOND H., Napier, New Zealand.
References: C. H. and G. D. Mekeel.

SCOTT, W. LEDYARD, 3028 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.
References: N. W. Chandler, G. D. Mekeel.

SMITH, MRS. AVERY J., 688 Worthington St., Springfield, Mass.
References: W. C. Stone, J. Brewer Corcoran.

TISMIS, ALEXANDER, 1 Opthalmiatrion St., Athens, Greece.
References: C. H. and G. D. Mekeel.

TOBIE, L. F., 15 Beckett St., Portland, Maine.
References: Sterling T. Dow, Howard K. Sanderson.

TAYLOR, HENRY R., 121 E. 21st St., New York City.
References: Cortlandt F. Bishop, R. R. Bogert.

TERRY, PROF. BENJ. S., Box 73, Morgan Park, Ill.
References: P. M. Wolsieffer, S. B. Bradt.

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VILA, ANTONIO DE BRUGADA, Albion Dock Co., Port Louis, Maurtitius.
References: C. H. and G. D. Mekeel.
WARMBOLD, EMIL. E., 189 Congress St., Savannah, Ga.
References: Emil. J. Rall, C. H. Mekeel.
WING, S. T., Coldwater, Mich.
References: A. H. Crittenden, F. H. Borgman.
Guarantor: L. M. Wing.

If no objections are received, the above applicants will be admitted to membership thirty days from hence, on payment to the treasurer of dues for balance of fiscal year, the amount of 68 cents.

NEW STOCKHOLDERS.

548 THIELE, R. R., Port Washington, Wis.
549 GUEDTNER, CHAS., 165 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
550 WILCOX, GAYLORD S., Avenue House, Evanston, Ill.
551 ULMAN, JACOB A., 5 East Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.
552 WALKER, F. ARTHUR, Falmouth, Mass.
553 SMITH, J. WALTER, Noble, Ill.
554 WARING, CHAS., Box 292, Knoxville, Tenn.
555 BIERMAN, F. H., 67 Public Sq., Room 2, Cleveland, Ohio.
556 SHERMAN, LOUIS R., 953 Paulding St., Peekskill, N. Y.
557 KATZENBERGER, GEO. A., 48 Reaper Block, Chicago, Ill.
558 HANNA, H. W., 114 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
559 BRUCK, HENRY T., Mt. Savage, Md.
560 RHODES, GODFREY W., 146 Downer Pl., Aurora, Ill.
561 NEWLIN, JAS. B., Newport, Del.
562 BROWN, FRANK P., 325 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
563 BATCHELDER, A. W., 325 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
564 DAVIS, JOSEPH S., Colorado Springs, Colo.
565 HALL, HENRY W., 33 Canterbury Road, Croyden, England.
566 BERIC, GEORGE, Belgrad, Servia.
567 WOODS, PHILIP STANLEY, U. S. Vice Consul, Regent St., Belize, British Honduras.
568 TACCOS, MICHEL D., Cavalla, Turkey.
569 SOLOMON, N. STAFFORD, P. O. Box 174, Nassau N. P., Bahamas.
570 SCHMIDT, JOSUA, Ohligs b. Solingen, Germany.
571 KATT, REV. H., 639 Poplar St., Terre Haute, Ind.
572 GAERTNER, DR. FREDERICK, 3519 Penn. Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
573 COOPER, JNO. P., Red Bank, N. J.
574 SCOTT, ALEXANDER, Asst. Chief Draftsman's Division, United States Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
575 HUGHES, C. A., Altoona, Pa.
576 BIXBY, FRED M., Brockton, Mass.
577 FEICK, WILLIAM, 513 Sheridan Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following having been previously published are now accepted:
121 John Bopp.
299 K. M. Ekstrom.

The following are offered and will be accepted thirty days from hence if no objections are received:
237 Leon G. Young, St. Albans, Vt.
123 Pablo Gewelke, Berlin, Germany.

The application blanks sent out with the November CIRCULAR have not all been returned as yet, otherwise the list of applicants this month would have been larger; however the list shows a healthy increase, and some of the members have sent in their quota, while many others I feel sure will be heard from in future issues of this paper.

During the past month I have had a very large number of requests for application blanks and matter pertaining to the Association, most of these mentioning an advertisement of the A. P. A. in the Stamp Collectors Souvenir, published by the C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Pub. Co. Many of these applicants will be future members, and it shows what a large number of collectors there are in the country who can be brought into the Association if it is made known to them. Let each do his mite and the mites will soon become a boulder, which will roll on with irresistable force, until all collectors are gathered under our banner, and the A. P. A. in an impregnable position, shall stand as a beacon light to its members. We have the organization, the laws suitable for the maintenance of a great society; with the members it lies to make it a strong or a weak one. Which shall it be? If present indications are any criterion, the association is to occupy a proud position in the philatelic world, and it behooves us all to be up and doing that we may share in the honors of success.

Some of the members, no donbt, through oversight have failed to pay their dues for the coming year, and as we desire to omit no names from the new membership list, the annual *American Philatelist* is delayed in order to give all an opportunity of settling up.

For such delinquents I beg to quote Article 2, Section V, of the By-laws which states:

In case any member fails to pay the annual dues within thirty days from the time they are due, the treasurer shall notify such delinquent member, and unless such dues are paid, or the stockholder presents his resignation and surrenders his certificate of stock, within thirty days thereafter, his name shall be stricken from the rolls, and his stock declared forfeited to the Association.

Unless settlements are made at once, the above law will have to be enforced.

There are also some applicants whose names were published some months ago, but who still owe their second payment in order to have a certificate of stock issued to them. These parties are members and the above law applies to them also. Immediate settlements are requested.

Members when forwarding to me applications on which the signature of the applicant is not plainly written and easily understood will kindly repeat the name in pencil to save latter corrections. Many signatures can only be deciphered by the writers.

ALVAH DAVISON,
Secretary.

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TREASURER'S REPORT.

GENERAL FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Cash balance Oct. 31	$141 74	
M. F. Walton, balance	8 94	
Dues Collected, Oct. 31 to Nov. 30	130 58	$281 26

EXPENDITURES.

F. H. Burt, Report of Proceedings of Convention, 1893	$ 72 50	
A. Davison, Sec'y, Office Expenses	30 77	103 27
Cash balance Nov. 30		$177 99

STOCK FUND.

Balance Nov. 30	$504 00	
A. Davison, Sec'y. Oct. 31 to Nov. 30	50 00	
Balance Nov. 30, 1893	$554 00	

N. W. CHANDLER, Treas.

Collinsville, Ill., Nov. 30, 1893.

Quite a number of the members have neglected to pay their annual dues for the current year, ending Sept. 1, 1893, and several of the new members whose applications have been approved have also failed to remit dues for this year. Two and in some cases three notices have been sent to all.

Under the rules of the Association the names of those members who fail to pay the annual dues must be omitted from the list of members published annually.

The revised list of those members who are not indebted to the Association will be sent to the secretary on December 25th.

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY'S REPORT.

In reply to my notice regarding the "*Vertrauliche Korrespondenz-Blatt*," I have received two subscriptions, which I have forwarded to the publishers, together with that of the Association itself, as authorized by the late convention.

Members will please direct my mail to *Allegheny City, Pa.*, as it is delayed when directed to Pittsburg.

E DOEBLIN.

REPORT OF THE PURCHASING, SALES AND EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT.

SUPERINTENDENT.

ST. LOUIS, October 32, 1893.

GEO D. MEKEEL, 1009 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

During the month of October I received 86 books of stamps for the Sales Department, the gross value of which was $1,923 44
Previously acknowledged, 41 books, gross value 3,080 20

Making a total of $5,003 04

These books are now all in circulation. I have been able thus far to supply all demands made upon me for books and further patronage of this department is solicited from the membership.

The blank books and control stamps disposed of during the month of November are as follows:

103 books	$10 30	
1,500 Control Stamps	2 50	$12 80
Sales previously acknowledged		17 30
Total		$30 10

In ordering control stamps and blank books, members are requested to return cash with order in all cases, 10 cents for each book and 10 cents per 100 for control stamps.

Thus far branches have participated in this department, those of Springfield, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cleveland and San Erancisco. Philadelphia has also filed notice of their intention to participate.

I hope that all members of the Association will read carefully my suggestions to members and profit thereby.

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

Deposits were received from the following members during the month of October:

A. Battiste	$ 7 86	
F. P. Brown	50 00	
A. P. Batchelder	50 00	
H. E. Deats	25 00	
P. M. Wolsieffer	10 00	
C. J. Barton	10 00	
C. A. Hobbs	5 00	
C. H. Lane	5 00	
H. C. Buehler	15 00	
		177 86
Amount previously acknowledged		129 66
Total		$307 52

I urge members to take advantage of the opportunity here offered to secure stamps lower than they can buy them elsewhere.

Orders have been sent to all parts of the world and we will soon be in receipt of every newly issued stamp as soon as it is on sale and in some cases before they are offered to the public; send in your deposits and orders at once.

G. D. MEKEEL.
Superintendent.

SUGGESTIONS TO MEMBERS PARTICIPATING IN THE EXCHANGE AND SALES DEPARTMENT.

As far as practicable the following classifications should prevail in making up books for circulation, and better results will be had than from mixed lots. Books to contain 120 stamps will be supplied by the superintendent at 10c each, and control stamps, which will be used by parties who have removed stamps from books in circulation, can be had at 10c. per hundred. *All stamps for circulation in this department must be mounted in the above books:*

1—United States Stamps.
2—United States Revenues.
3—United States Match, Medicine and Propriety Stamps.
4—Mexican Revenues.
5—Other Foreign Revenues.
6—British Colonials.
7—European.

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8—Stamps of Different Countries.
9—Australia.
10—Asia, Africa and Oceanic.
11—New Issues.

The above classification may be taken as a suggestion for requests to be made by members wishing to *purchase* stamps from the department as well as suggestions for those who are sending stamps for sale or exchange. This ruling is not arbitrary.

The pricing of stamps is an important matter in these days, when large discounts are given from catalogue prices by dealers from ordinary stamps it would be useless for members to send in common stuff priced at full catalogue prices. It would only result in disappointment to them and loss to the department to undertake the circulation of undesirable and unsaleable stuff.

The exchange manager will exercise his judgment in the acceptance of stamps for circulation, and will not accept or circulate ordinary stamps or those that are priced too high. In pricing your stamps place your lowest cash price on them, taking into consideration that the commission of the department is 10%; then if your stamps are sold you can rely on getting satisfactory exchange of other members at correspondingly low rates, or failing to do so you will be entitled to the cash less the commission.

The department will be run on a strictly *cash* basis, and members having a credit with the department will be notified from time to time so that they may avail themselves of the privilege of selecting stamps from other sheets before final settlement and return of their stamps is made.

All stamps taken from the books must be paid for in cash except in cases where the party has stamps in circulation and *has been advised that there is an amount due him*, and even in such cases the party must remit for any stamps he may take in excess of the credit of which he has been advised.

It is the object of the department to furnish collectors a means of disposing of any stamps they have for sale or exchange at fair cash prices, and also to supply members with stamps of any of the classes enumerated above on the same terms.

Yours respectfully,

G. D. MEKEEL,

Supt. of Sales, Exchange & Purchasing Dep't.

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

This department is intended to provide quick and easy means of obtaining all newly issued stamps, envelopes and postal cards at 10 per cent over cost to the department. The *cost* is often a little over *face* value on account of the commission paid foreign agents, postage, etc. Any member of the American Philatelic Association is entitled to participate in the department by making his wants known to the purchasing agent and depositing a sum of money not less than $5.00 nor to exceed $50.00 with his application. New issues of the kinds and countries that he may require will be sent him from time to time and charged to his account. As soon as the first credit has been exhausted he will be given an opportunity to renew his deposit; in no case will members be entitled to participate in this department who have not first made the necessary cash deposit, neither will more than three pieces of any single specimen be furnished the same member.

The department has given orders for all new issues, and has already on hand a number of newly issued stamps.

The purchasing agent will also undertake to supply all unused stamps of current issue of any country upon the same terms. In this case there will sometimes be delay on account of having to order them of the various post offices, as they may not be in stock at all times.

Yours respectfully,

G. D. MEKEEL,

Supt. Sales, Exchange and Purchasing Dept.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Joseph Rechert, Hoboken, N. J.

G. B. Calman, 299 Pearl St., New York, N. Y.

J. O. Hobby, 112 Washington St., New York, N. Y.

No report received.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

AGENT.

J. A. WAINWRIGHT, 14 Court street, Northampton, Mass.

December 1, 1893.

I report as follows concerning the working of my department for the month of November, 1893.

Collected on six accounts previously reported	$ 18 32
Accounts received during November	12 00
Amounts	102 93
Accounts collected during November	4 00
Amounts	35 22

Very truly yours,

J. ARTHUR WAINWRIGHT,
Collecting Agent, A. P. A.

LIBRARIAN'S DEPARTMENT.

W. H. BODINE, Librarian, Flemington, N. J

No report received.

LITERARY EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

Dr. G. N. CAMPBELL, Superintendent, Hopkinsville, Ky.

No report received

COUNTERFEIT DEPARTMENT.

E A. HOLTON, Counterfeit Detector, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

No report received,

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AUCTION DEPARTMENT.

S. B. BRADT, Brookline Park, Ill.

WM. E. LOY, 423 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal.

No reports received.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT, LITERARY BOARD.

WILLIAM C. STONE, Chairman, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.

SAMUEL LELAND, 56 Thirty-fifth St., Chicago, Ill.

J. D. RICE, Box 290, Trenton, N. J.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., November 2d, 1893.

Again must the editor urge upon the new officers more strict compliance with the section of the By-Laws, requiring their reports to be sent to him and not to the printer. Each officer has been so notified by the Secretary, but there are some who seem to prefer to pay no attention to the rule.

Another rule more honored in the breach than in the observance is the one requiring all reports to be sent in not later than the 2d of each month. Two reports only were received on time this month and the consequent late appearance of the circular should be placed to the credit of the late comers and not the editor or publisher.

Copy for the Annual is coming in slowly and it will probably be Christmas at least, before it can go to press. Our members are urged to send us in articles which will be of real value to philatelists and not mere news letters.

Don't forget to pay your dues to the Treasurer at once, or your name will be left out of the new list. Do it at once!

We would call special attention to the report of the Purchasing Agent in another column. It shows how a member can easily save money by joining our Association and enlarge his collection at comparatively small expense.

A press dispatch states that C. C. Woolworth, of Castleton, Vermont, the new post card contractor, is having trouble with the paper. He has been allowed a short time to submit suitable specimens, and it is said that in case he does not do so, an effort will be made to have the Bureau of Engraving and Printing undertake the contract.

The time is near at hand when the Columbian stamp will be numbered among the things of the past, and while they have been subjected to much undue criticism, we think we are safe in predicting that they will be used in the future for comparison with future issues as the finest specimens of postal labels ever issued by any country. Postmaster-General Bissell states in his annual report that the profit from the sale of these stamps during the year, has amounted to a little over $1,000,000. WILLIAM C. STONE.

It appears that some of our members have taken exception to the part of our editorial on the "scramble for members" in the November OFFICIAL CIRCULAR relating to the irregularities of certain members of the Association, taking grounds that such matters should not be given publicity as it might tend to give non-members an erroneous impression as to the character of the collectors composing the American Philatelic Association. We do not think that any philatelist of good judgment will condemn a large body of men for the shortcomings of an infintessimal minority. Black sheep are to be found in any flock large or small and the A. P. A. is no exception. In substantiating our stand we consider that serious cases require stern treatment. If the offenders are deaf to private requests for settlements it behooves the officers of the association to publicly inform the membership of the fact. Relative to the portion of the same editorial referring to preferring the quality of the applicants rather than the quantity we have merely to say "by their deeds shall ye know them."

The Scott Coin & Stamp Co's. 54th edition catalogue will have made its appearance by the time this appears. We have seen the advance sheets of that portion of the catalogue devoted to United States stamps and notice a considerable advance in prices on its predecessor. The recent auction sales corroborate the views expressed in our editorial of a year ago relative to the inflated values of these stamps. But very few of the high priced stamps realized 53d edition prices, many bringing 20% to 50% less than market (?) price. The question arises what is a market price or "standard?" It is the price that the fancy of one man dictates or the price any stamp will bring in open market? The former is regulated by supply, the latter is governed by the only true principle—supply and demand. Philately stands sorely in need of a *true* standard catalogue. But who will give it to us? The following from a foreign correspondent of ours, proves interesting reading: "The United States dealers must hold a very heavy stock of United States stamps, as I have never yet been able to get one third of catalogue value for any varieties from them, and I have tried at one time and another pretty near all issues. As an instance, last winter I had over 100 of the 12 cent, 1869, and offered them to various dealers. I was offered from 6 to 10 cent each for them; not damaged stamps but all perfect. I sold them in London for one shilling each. The papers are always prating about the scarcity of United States stamps and the demand there is for them, but the publishers of some of these same papers do not feel like investing in such desirable stock. For myself personally, I think United States stamps are greatly over-rated and over-priced."

Sir Charles Lyell, the eminent geologist, in his old age, remarked that the happiest men he had ever known were those who possessed a hobby of some kind; in other words those who found recreation either in collecting rare books, pictures or gems, or in the amateur pursuit of some branch of art, mechanics, sport or science.

This view of life was indorsed the other day by a prominent man of business in South Third street, who is known among his friends as an expert microscopist, and who added to Lyell's remark: "Yes, it is better for a business man to have a fancy for collecting postage stamps rather than to be wholly engrossed with the sordid side of existence."—*Phila. Record.*

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The above ably demonstrates the fact that our pursuit is at the present time not looked upon as mere child's play, but is now recognized as a legitimate branch of collecting. There was a time within the recollection of our older members when the newspapers held us up to ridicule and hardly ever took the slightest notice of us. Now matters have changed most materially, for scarcely a day passes but that some large newspapers makes mention of stamp collecting and in the most respectful manner. We have happily lived down the old prejudice and it is now no longer necessary for a business man to collect in secrecy from the fear of being laughed at and ridiculed by his friends. J. D. RICE.

REPORTS OF RESIDENT VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The regular monthly meeting of Pittsburgh Branch, No 5, was held on November 21st. Mr. W. I. Coe was elected a member. Two applications for membership in the A. P. A. I have received and forwarded them to the Secretary. The Committee to investigate the loss of two A. P. A. exchange books, reported that it had made a satisfactory settlement of the matter with the owner of the books, and a warrant was ordered in payment of the amount. There are two or three A. P. A. members in this vicinity who are not members of our branch, and we will be pleased to have them attend our meetings on the third Tuesday of each month.

E. DOEBLIN.

BRANCH SOCIETIES.

THE GARFIELD–PERRY STAMP CLUB, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

(Branch A. P. A. No. 7.)

Meetings held in the office of the Harkness Block, corner Euclid and Wilson Aves., the third Wednesday of each month.

Address all communications to C. N. Stockwell, Secretary. Box 300, Painesville, Ohio.

The thirty-third meeting was held November 8th, with seven members present.

A motion to have two meetings each month was made, but owing to the light attendance it was left to be acted upon at the next meeting.

Messrs. J. F. Colwell and R. H. Schauffler, were elected members of the club.

A communication from Alvah Davison was read and ordered to be filed.

After the usual auction sale meeting was adjourned. CARL N. STOCKWELL,
Secretary.

The thirty-fourth meeting was held November 22d. with twelve members present.

A communication from Alvah Davison was read and ordered to be filed.

The motion to hold two meetings each month was overuled, as several members would have to come from five to thirty miles twice a month.

A clipping from the *Cleveland Leader*, was read, in which it was stated that the postoffice officials of several foreign governments were charging full letter rates for our large sized postal cards, claiming that they contained as much written matter as a letter.

The Exchange Manager was asked to apply for some A. P. A. exchange books for the members and to buy control stamps.

All members were urged to aid in having a large attendance at the annual meeting December 20th.

Prices at the auction sale were very low; a 10c. grilled 1870, selling for $3.00.

After a social evening, meeting adjourned.

CARL N. STOCKWELL,
Secretary.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., BRANCH 16.

WILLIAM C. STONE, Manager, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass., December 2, 1893.

One application for membership has been secured the past month and there are two or three more in prospect.

One lot of exchange books has been received and forwarded after being circulated among the members

The sales from the five lots which have thus far been received amount to $31.16. With the new name published this month, we now have eight members belonging to the branch.

WILLIAM C. STONE,
Manager.

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NOTES ON THE 1854 SERIES OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

BY A. J. DERRICK.

(From *Vindin's Monthly*, read before the Philatelic Society of Victoria.)

The stamps of this series, although but few in number, have always had a warm place in my "philatelic affections," if I may be allowed such an expression, and, in turning over the pages of my album, even from my earliest experience of collecting, there has always been a tendency to linger over this set, admire its beauties, inwardly congratulate myself on the possession of certain specimens, and point them out to my friends as being "something like" the stamps to have. I suppose that their distinctive form and appearance have been at the bottom of this, for having always been of a radical turn of mind, anything out of the stereotyped form was sure to attract my attention, and perhaps, even now, this may be the explanation of my liking for these stamps. Apart, however, from this, no one will deny that they have a considerable amount of inherent beauty, and the two combined make the attachment excusable. I find myself, then, on a congenial topic in starting to jot down a few notes concerning them, and so, with the modest hope that the pleasure may not be confined to myself, I make my bow.



According to Dr. Houison, the postmaster-general submitted designs for the one shilling and six penny values as far back as January 29, 1852, the Queen's head being "a copy of the India medal, designed by Levinge." If this date is correct it is anterior to the issue of the 6d. laureated, which took place on the 8th of May, 1852, and as the council adopted the designs on July 5th, 1852,* it would appear that the 6d. laureated were very much in the way of provisionals, for although arrangements were made for their issue on November, 1851, they were actually issued after the succeeding six penny had been determined on and approved; but the wheels of the circumlocution office moved as slowly in those olden days as now, and the 6d. laureated enjoyed an existence of a year and nine months before it was superseded by the new one.

Although the new design was adopted in July, 1852, it was not until the beginning of February, 1853, that the plates of the shilling and six penny came into use, and the laureated became obsolete. Up to this date all the stamps of New South Wales had been engraved locally, the engraving having been chiefly confined to two men—Carmichael and Jervis—the former of whom, although slow, was a very fine workman and produced, in the finely engraved views and laure-

*For these dates and some of the other details I am indebted to Dr. Houison's book on the history of the N. S. W. Postoffice.

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ated, some very good work; very little can, however, be said of his compeer, Jervis, whose work was of a very much coarser and less finished type. Carmichael seems to have dropped out of notice about 1852, for all the later laureated plates and retouches were done by Jervis, such as the coarser six penny, the eight penny, and the two penny "stars in corners."

At this time the postal authorities seem to have made up their minds that Jervis wasn't good enough, and it was determined to have the next lot done in England—Perkins, Bacon and Co., of London, was the firm they naturally turned to; for this firm had quite a notoriety already, having executed some good work in connection with the early English stamps and others. Of course P. B. & Co. were quite ready for the job! In adopting the design in July, 1852, the council very magnanimously gave the engraver "liberty to alter it as his discretion and experience *may* dictate," much, no doubt, to the engraver's satisfaction, for it virtually gave him *carte blanche* to do as he pleased. Perkins, Bacon & Co. do not seem to have been at all backward in this direction, as the council found out later on, and very likely the result would have been the same, whether this wide margin had been allowed or not. Mr. Perkins, of the above mentioned firm, was a believer in the "Conservation of Energy," and he had long before this invented a process which was called after his name, and which he had used in the cases of the first English plates. This was a new system of reproduction, from one mother die, of as many engravings as were required; the die was first sunk in steel, a soft cast was then made from it; this was attached to a steel roller, and then hardened; with this, impressions were rolled into soft steel plates, and repeated as often as desired; the plates were then hardened in turn, and the whole thing was done. They didn't always get them very evenly placed, as will be seen in strips and blocks of these stamps, and others, such as the one penny and six penny Queen on Throne Victoria, which were done by the same process, but all the stamps were exactly the same, and the philatelic "plater" was saved much trouble and expense. This, then, was the process employed on the production of the series under consideration, and that "conservation of energy" tendency of Mr. Perkins came to the top again. The engraving of the head was the most difficult portion to be done, in fact the only part in these stamps that had much work about it, as the rest of the design was either formed of geometrical lines or engine-turning; he therefore engraved the head, with the circular buckled-garter enclosing it, by themselves, and made them do for all the values, reproducing as before, and then adding the rest of the designs. However, he made a thoroughly good job of it, and can easily be forgiven. Let me at this stage describe shortly the design of the two first engraved, the six penny and one shilling values. 1st—The six pence: There is the centre diademed head, looking to the left, on a fine engine turned ground, and enclosed in a circular garter as above, showing the holes and buckle around the bottom. On the top and bottom of this circle are inscribed scrolls, the bottom one the larger of the two. These scrolls follow the contour of the circle, but are separated a short distance from it. Between these scrolls, on each side following the circle, are four and a half three-lobed ornaments, resembling *fleurs-de-lis*, but these ornaments in reality continue all round the circle, and are hidden in part at the top and bottom by the inscribed scrolls, bearing the words "postage" and "six pence." The middle point of the top centre *fleurs-de-lis* is very prominent, projecting well from under the scroll, having been extended so that it might be easily seen. The whole of this enclosed in a plain, white hexagon frame, which touches the outer line of the stamp at the apices at top and bottom, and comes within 1-16 of an inch of the side lines. The outside of the stamp has a fine lace network pattern of engine-turning, condensed as it nears the margin of the stamps. The spandrels are filled in with very fine engine-turning, which looks almost solid, and makes the lace-work of the border stand out clearly; a single outer line encloses the whole

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design. The lettering is in plain block letters in color.

The one shilling value is very much similar in design. The *fleurs-de-lis* are arranged differently at the sides, and have an outer scroll on each side, as well as a small segment of a circle showing above "postage" and below "one shilling." The centre is enclosed in an octagon, instead of a hexagon, and the laced border is a good deal fuller and deeper; the words "postage" and "one shilling" are in solid Roman capitals, and "New South Wales" in skeleton Roman capitals shaded with deeper color. The background of the *fleur-de-lis*, inside the curves enclosing them, is composed of parallel curved lines instead of engine turning. "Oceania" speaks of a dot, within the segment above "Postage," and below "one shilling;" but this is simply the top of the centre *fleurs-de-lis* as mentioned before, but in this case not specially extended. In January, 1853, an eight penny stamp was found to be needed for private ship letters, and as a convenient multiple of the inland postage, and in March of the same year a five penny value was desired. In September, 1853, they were both ordered. The designs for these two stamps were approved and sent with the order, and now Perkins, Bacon & Co.'s tendency to have their own way became apparent. They didn't see the force of engraving new dies, when they had the old ones, which could be so easily utilized by their patent process, so they took upon themselves to ignore the designs sent, and made up the five penny and eight penny stamps, from those they already had on hand. They took out the *fleur-de-lis* ornaments from the sides of the centre circle of the six penny, run a line around the centre of the hexagon, altered the plate, and the five penny plate was done! Then they treated the shilling design in the same way, and the eight penny was done! that is, all the work outside the inner circle, except the inscribed scrolls, was removed; a line was added to the enclosing octagon, and the value altered. If the stamps are examined carefully it will be found that these are the only differences between the five penny and six penny, and the eight penny and one shilling, respectively; *for the portion of the fleur-de-lis, that were partly covered by the scrolls, still remain in the five penny and eight penny values*—only the more prominent and easily-got-at portions being removed. When the plates arrived in the colony there was no small stir in the official dove-cote over the change in the design; a good deal of wrathful ink was expended in reports and discussions about sending the plates back: however, they looked well, a waste of time was inevitable if they were returned, and so the departmental ire gradually cooled off, and the stamps were both issued on December 1, 1855. The five penny has remained in issue until the present time. The six penny was in issue for 17 years, the eight penny for 35 years, and the shilling for 22 years, although not always of course on the same paper. The printing of these stamps was what is known as *"taille-douce;"* that is, the lines of engraving were sunk into the plate, and in consequence the color of the stamps is raised on the paper. The plates contained 100 stamps each. All the stamps were printed in the colony, the plates, paper, and color, having been seen sent out by Perkins, Bacon & Co. "Oceania" contends that the six penny and one shilling were first printed in England; but Dr. Houison disproves this. There is no doubt that proofs were taken from the plates in England, and it is more than likely that all proofs that ever existed were, for when the plates arrived in Australia the respective colors were with them. The five penny *dark blue* catalogued by Gilbert Lockyer, and others, and mentioned in "Oceania," was without doubt one of these proofs, for the dark green color five penny was determined on before the plate was ordered. The order for the colors was sent with that for the plate; it arrived at the same time, and has been adhered to all through.

"Oceania" believes in an eight penny printed in *red*—the color of the shilling—as a genuine error; but the evidence is weak. As a proof, no doubt, it exists, but the only errors of the series were in the papers used.

The whole series were first printed

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on a white wove paper, watermarked with a large double-lined numeral of value; but the papers were evidently very carelessly handled, for the watermarks are found reversed and inverted in each value in comparative plenty, showing that very little care was taken to see that the papers were rightly placed on the machine, and, at various times, even the wrong paper was used -the eight penny paper being alloted to the six penny value and to the shilling; and as the six penny stamp was most used and in printed great numbers, it also found its way on to the paper intended for the five pence and one shilling. The five penny and eight penny were, at a later date, printed on the current "N.S.W. and Crown paper." The whole series first appeared in an imperforate state, in which form the five penny and eight penny are rare. They were, however, afterwards perforated 12, 12½, and 13, and spent the greater part of their sojourn in this state. The later five penny and eight penny on the "N.S.W. and Crown paper" partook of the later varieties of New South Wales perforation, and are found perf. 10 and 13, as well as a compound of 12½ x 10. The colors of the stamps varied very considerably—the five penny is found in many shades of green, from very dark to very light; but the six penny "takes the cake," as the boys say, for there is, probably, no other stamp in existence that has appeared in so many colors and shades; in fact, there is hardly any limit to the number of shades that may be gathered; they are in dark purple, light brown, slate grey, burnt umber, mauve, sage green, and so on *ad infinitum*. The eight penny varied from a rich orange to a bright chrome, on the numeral watermark, and was light, clear yellow in the later issue. The shilling is in rose, carmine, brick-red, vermilion, as well as in minor tints. "Oceania" gives the eight pence New South Wales and crown as *imperf.*, but I, for one, do not believe in it. I do not say, however, that some collectors do not think they have it so. It is known that they were, at one time, badly perforated, and some specimens are found with very wide margins, indeed, on two sides, and sometimes even on three; but there is always one side cut close up, and the *pairs* have not been produced yet. I have not thought it necessary to append to these notes any tabulated list of the stamps, as these can be had in almost any catalogue, and the principal varieties are well enough known to collectors.

Did you ever notice, though, in conclusion, that an accident had happened to the queen's upper lip prior to this portrait being taken? In most cases it looks as if a bumble bee had stung her, and in others as if something had bitten a piece out of it; perhaps, however, it was curled in scorn at the mean trick the engravers played the New South Wales Postal Department over the five penny and eight penny.

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MEXICO.

A REVISED LIST OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF MEXICO.

8 REALES = 100 CENTAVOS = 1 PESO.

1 PESO = 60 CENTS U. S. CURRENCY.

NOTE. When the number is prefixed by a (*) the authenticity is not guaranteed, there being some doubt in these cases.



2001



2002

1856. Portrait of Hidalgo, type 2001, wove paper, unperforated.

No.	Value.	Color.	New	Used.
1	½	real, blue	35	20
2	1	" yellow	35	10
3	2	reales, green	30	10
4	4	" red	1.25	75
5	8	" violet	3.00	3.00
*6	½	real on 1 real, yellow (2002)		

1861. Same type, black on colored wove paper, unperforated.

No.	Value.	Color.	*Unused Without Surcharge*	New	Used.
7	½	real, black on buff paper	60	75	75
8	1	" " green paper	25	1.00	10
9	2	reales, " rose paper	10	50	10
10	4	" " yellow paper	1.25	2.00	1.75
11	8	" " brown paper	1.50	4.00	2.00

1862. Same, in color on colored wove paper, unperforated.

No.	Value.	Color.	New	Used.
12	2	reales, dull green on rose paper		20
13	4	" red on yellow paper	2.50	1.50
14	8	" green on brown paper	3.50	2.50

ERRORS OF COLOR.

1856. Same.

No.	Value.	Color.	New	Used.
*15	2	reales, rose		
16	2	" green on dark blue paper		

1861. Same.

No.	Value.	Color.	New	Used.
17	1	real, black on yellow paper		
18	1	" " rose paper		

NOTE. The two reales 1861 is known perforated, probably unofficially.







1856-62. Cut provisionals of previous types.

No.	Value.	Color.	New	Used.
19	½ of 2	reales, 1856 (1 real)		
20	¼ of 4	reales, " (1 real)		
21	⅛ of 8	reales, " (1 real)		
22	½ of 4	reales, " (2 reales)		7.50
23	¼ of 8	reales, " (2 reales)		7.50
24	½ of 2	reales, 1861, (1 real)		
25	½ of 4	reales, " (2 reales)		3.00
26	¼ of 8	reales, " (2 reales)		4.00
27	½ of 4	reales, 1862, (2 reales)		
28	¼ of 8	reales, " (2 reales)		

NOTE. The stamps of Mexico at this time were not sold to the public, but were applied to the letters by the postoffice clerks upon the payment of the fee.

When they were short of stamps of the lower values they cut the higher values to serve the purpose, and the several portions were often surcharged with the name of the postoffice of issue. Used in this way these cut stamps have a legitimate philatelic value different from the ordinary cut stamps of other countries.



2003

1864. Head of Hidalgo, finely engraved, perforated

No.	Value.	Color.		New	Used.
29	1	real, scarlet	03	30.00	
30	2	reales, blue	05	35.00	
31	4	" brown	05		
32	1	peso, black	08		
*33	½	real on 1 real, scarlet			

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No.	Value.	Color.	New.	Used.



2004

1864. Eagle, on wove paper, unperforated.

			Unused Without Surcharge.		
34	3	centavos, brown	30.00	40 00	50.00
35	½	real, brown	5.00	10.00	5.00
36	¼	" gray	1.00	2.00	1.50
37	½	" lilac	30	60	60
38	1	" ultramarine	35	1.00	15
39	1	" blue	25	40	10
40	2	reales, yellow	18	35	10
41	2	" orange	18	35	08
42	4	" green	75	50	35
43	8	" red	25	1.50	1.50
44	½	of 4 reales, green (2 reales)			

Same series are found on laid paper, unperforated.



2005

1866. Portrait of Emperor Maximilian, lithographed on wove paper, unperforated.

45	7	centavos, lilac		2.50	2.00
46	7	" lilac gray		1.50	2.00
47	13	" blue		75	60
48	25	" buff		40	35
49	25	" orange		1.00	40
50	25	" red-brown			75
51	50	" green		50	1.00

Same, engraved, shown lines in background around the head, unperforated.

				Unused Without Surcharge.		
52	7	centavos, mauve		50		
53	13	" blue		25	30	25
54	25	" yellow brown		25	25	20
55	50	" green		65	2.00	75



2001

1867. The following are remainders of the issues of 1856-62, surcharged in black, with the name Mexico in the following type:

No.	Value.	Color	New	Used

Mexico

Reprints with a bogus surcharge are common. Unperforated

56	½	real, buff paper		
57	1	" green paper		60
58	2	reales, rose paper		50
59	4	" red		
60	4	" red on yellow paper		2.00
61	8	" green on brown paper		
62	8	" black on brown paper		

Other varieties of 1856 and 1861 are often met with, bearing a bogus surcharge.

1867. Same type on bluish pelure paper, with watermark R P S in script in the sheet. The following are found both with and without above surcharge, unperforated.

63	½	real, green		15.00
64	½	" gray-black		12.00
65	1	" blue		5.00
66	2	reales, green		.75
66a	4	" pink		5.00

NOTE. Reprints of the ½r and 8r in gray on thick, bluish paper, with bogus surcharge, have been catalogued by an American catalogue at $7.50 each.

Same, oddity, printed on both sides.

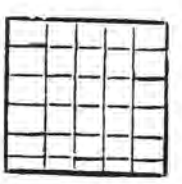
66b	2	reales, black on rose		3.00



2006

1867. These stamps were improvised from the Guadalajara postmark, with value substituted for the date, and printed on various kinds of fancy note paper. They were not locals, but used by many postoffices throughout the locality surrounding Guadalajara. Black, on wove paper, unperforated.

67	Medio (½)	real, white paper		50.00	35.00
68	Un (1)	" slate-gray paper			20.00
69	un (1)	" gray-blue paper			15.00
70	un (1)	" deep blue paper			15.00
71	un (1)	" white paper			25.00
72	un (1)	" green paper			15.00
73	2	reales, white paper			20.00
74	2	" light paper			5.00
75	2	" dark green paper			5.00
76	2	" rose paper		7.50	7.50
77	2	" lilac paper			
78	4	" white paper			30.00
79	4	" rose paper			10.00
80	4	" slate-gray paper			
81	Un (1)	peso, lilac paper		10.00	
82	un (1)	" lilac paper			
83	un (1)	" rose paper			



NO.	VALUE.	COLOR.	NEW.	USED.
		Same on quadrille paper.		
84	2 reales,	green paper	5.00	5.00
85	2 "	rose paper	6.00	
86	4 "	blue "	2.00	5.00
87	4 "	white "	12.00	
88	Un (1) peso,	lilac	2.00	
89	Un (1) "	rose	6.00	



		Same, on oblong quadrille paper.		
90	Un (1) real,	gray-blue paper		7.50
91	Un (1) "	white paper		



		Same on batonne laid paper.		
92	Un (1) real,	green paper	2.00	
93	Un (1) real,	slate-gray		
94	2 reales,	green paper		10.00
95	2 "	rose paper	5.00	
96	4 "	slate-blue	2.00	
97	4 "	white paper	15.00	
98	Un (1) peso,	lilac paper	1.50	
99	Un (1) "	rose paper	10.00	



		Same, on laid paper.		
100	2 reales,	green paper		7.50
101	2 "	rose paper		
102	4 "	rose paper		
103	4 "	lilac paper		

NOTE. Many of the above stamps are found cut round and also *punched* out with a circular saw-toothed die. The latter varieties are quite rare. We quote only the commonest.

		Same, punched as above.		
104	2 reales,	green		20.00

1868. Same on wove paper, change of date, unperforated.

*105	Medio (½) real,	white paper		
106	un (1) real,	green paper		
107	2 reales,	lilac paper	10.00	
108	2 "	rose paper		
		Same, on quadrille paper.		
109	2 reales,	lilac paper	2.00	
		Same, on batonne laid paper.		
110	un (1) real,	green paper	2.00	4.00
111	2 reales,	lilac paper	2.00	3.50
112	2 "	rose paper		
		Same, on laid paper.		
113	un (1) real,	light green paper	5.00	
114	un (1) "	blue-green paper		
115	2 reales,	lilac paper	5.00	
116	2 "	rose paper	10.00	

NOTE. There are numerous trifling errors due to defective impressions of the hand-stamp. There were a number of "remainders" of some of the values. They have not been reprinted. Counterfeits are common.



2007



2008

1868. Portrait of Hidalgo in centre, type set value in label, many variations, of which we have selected the two general types, probably representing two settings: (a) a thin numeral with wide space between figure and word *cent*, see type 2007; (b) a heavier numeral, more nearly centered, and usually followed by a period. A few in each sheet are without it, however; see type 2008. Black on colored wove paper. Unperforated.

117	6 centavos,	brown paper (2007)	40	40
118	6 "	" " (2008)	20	15
		Pin perforation.		
119	6 centavos,	brown paper (2007)		1.00
120	6 "	" " (2008)		50
		Saw-tooth perforation.		
121	6 centavos,	brown paper (2007)	40	40
122	6 "	" " (2008)		



2009



2010

		Unperforated.		
123	12 centavos,	green paper (2009)	25	25
124	12 "	" " (2010)	08	05
		Pin perforation.		
125	12 centavos,	green paper (2009)		
126	12 "	" " (2010)		40
		Saw-tooth perforation.		
127	12 centavos,	green paper (2009)	25	
128	12 "	" " (2010)		25

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No.	Value.	Color.	New.	Used.



2011



2012

Unperforated.

129	25	centavos,	blue on rose paper (2011)	.50
130	25	"	" " " " (2012)	.05

Pin perforation.

131	25	centavos,	blue on rose paper (2011)	
132	25	"	" " " " (2012)	.15

Saw-tooth perforation.

133	25	centavos,	blue on rose paper (2011)	.15
134	25	"	" " " " (2012)	.08

Errors.

135	12	centavos,	brown paper	*
136	12	"	yellow "	
137	19	"	green "	
138	85	"	blue on rose paper	75.00



2013



2014

Unperforated.

139	50	centavos,	yellow paper (2013)	1.00
140	50	"	" " (2014)	.75

Pin perforation.

141	50	centavos,	yellow paper (2013)	
142	50	"	" " (2014)	1.00

Saw tooth perforation.

143	50	centavos,	yellow paper (2013)	.75
144	50	"	" " (2014)	.75

Errors.

145	50	centavos,	blue on rose paper
146	50	"	green paper



2015



2016

Unperforated.

147	100	centavos,	black on brown p. (2015)	2.50
148	100	"	" " " p. (2016)	1.25
149	100	"	brown on " p. (2015)	10.00
150	100	"	" " " p. (2016)	

Pin perforation.

151	100	centavos,	black on brown p. (2015)	2.00
152	100	"	" " " p. (2016)	2.00
153	100	"	brown on " p. (2015)	
154	100	"	" " " p. (2016)	

No.	Value.	Color.	New.	Used.

Saw-tooth perforation.

156	100	centavos,	black on brown p. (2015)		2.00
156	100	"	" " " p. (2016)		2.00
157	100	"	brown on " p. (2015)		7.50
158	100	"	" " " p. (2016)		

Error.

159	110	centavos,	black on brown paper.		

1872. Same as last series, surcharged "Anotado," which was a distinguishing mark put upon stamps re-issued in 1872, after they had once been retired from use. Unperforated.

160	6	centavos,	brown paper	10.00	
161	12	"	green "	.75	2.00
162	25	"	blue on pink paper	.50	2.50
163	50	"	yellow paper	3.00	
164	100	"	brown "	5.00	

Perforated.

165	6	centavos,	brown paper		
166	12	"	green "		
167	25	"	blue on pink paper	.25	
168	50	"	yellow paper		
169	100	"	brown "		



2017

1872. Profile of Hidalgo, lithographed, on white wove paper, with a blue *morie* pattern on the back, type 2017, unperforated.

190	6	centavos,	green	.25	.35
191	12	"	blue	.05	.05
192	25	"	red	.10	.08
193	50	"	yellow	1.50	1.00
194	100	"	lilac	2.00	1.00

Same, square or pin perforation.

195	6	centavos,	green	.75	
196	12	"	blue	.15	.25
197	25	"	red	.20	.10
198	50	"	yellow		2.00
199	100	"	lilac		2.00

Same, regular perforation.

200	6	centavos,	green		
201	12	"	blue		.50
202	25	"	red		.35
203	50	"	yellow		
204	100	"	lilac		7.50

NOTE. Reprints, or rather counterfeits, of this series are common, having been lithographed from a new transfer on wove paper.

Error.

				Reprint.	
205	50	centavos,	blue	.50	50.00

Same, on paper watermarked showing the words "Papel Sellado" in script, unperforated.

206	6	centavos,	green	7.50	7.50
207	12	"	blue		3.00
208	25	"	red		4.00
209	50	"	yellow		15.00
210	100	"	lilac		15.00

Same, pin perforation.

211	6	centavos,	green	7.50	
212	12	"	blue	5.00	
213	25	"	red	5.00	
214	50	"	yellow	15.00	
215	100	"	lilac	15.00	

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No.	Value.	Color.	New.	Used.
		Same, on laid paper, unperforated.		
216	12	centavos, blue		40.00
		Same on paper, watermarked a Maltese Cross and large letters, unperforated.		
217	6	centavos, green	50.00	
		Same, without the blue *marie* on the back, wove paper, unperforated.		
218	6	centavos, green		
219	12	" blue	5.00	
220	25	" red	5.00	
221	50	" yellow	2.50	5.00
222	100	" lilac	5.00	7.50



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

1874-80. Head of Hidalgo to left, in various frames, types 2018 to 2021, thick wove paper, perforated.

225	5	centavos, brown		15	15
226	10	" black		10	06
227	25	" blue		08	03
228	50	" green		10	10
229	100	" carmine		12	12
230	10	" orange (1878)		05	03
231	4	" " (1880)		15	15
		Same, on vertically laid paper, thin lines, perforated.			
232	5	centavos, brown		08	08
233	10	" black		10	10
234	25	" blue		08	08
235	50	" green		15	15
236	100	" carmine		20	20
237	10	" orange		10	10
238	4	" yellow		15	25
		Same, on horizontally laid paper, thick lines, perforated			
239	5	centavos, brown		2.50	75
240	10	" black		15	15
241	25	" blue		08	08
		Same, on horizontally laid paper paper, narrow lines, perforated.			
242	10	centavos, orange		50	50
243	25	" blue			10.00

No.	Value.	Color.	New.	Used.
		Same, on paper watermarked showing part of the words "Papel Sellado" in script type, perforated.		
244	5	centavos, brown		7.50
245	10	" black	2.00	
246	25	" blue	3.00	
247	50	" green	3.00	3.00
248	100	" carmine	3.00	

1881. Same, on thin wove paper, unwatermarked, perforated.

249	4	centavos, yellow		25	25
250	5	" brown		15	10
251	10	" orange		15	08
252	25	" blue		15	05
253	50	" green		25	15
254	100	" rose		40	20



2024

1879. Head of Juarez, type 2024, on thick laid paper, in some stamps the laid lines are not clearly discernable, causing some to catalogue a series on wove, perforated.

				New.		Used.	
				Without control number	*With control number*		
260	1	centavo, brown			05		05
261	2	centavos, violet			15		15
262	5	" orange			05		05
263	10	" blue			10		08
264	25	" carmine		08	20		15
265	50	" green		12	75		75
266	85	" purple		25	1.00		1.25
267	100	" black		25	1.25		1.75

1882. Same, on thin wove paper, perforated.

268	1	centavo brown			15	25
269	2	centavos, slate	75			
270	2	" violet			20	25
271	5	" orange	03		10	10
272	10	" blue	03		15	10
273	10	" brown	10			
274	25	" rose	15		1.50	1.50
275	25	" red brown	30			
276	50	" green	40		1.00	1.50
277	85	" purple	1.50			
278	100	" black	50		2.00	2.00
279	12	" brown	05		10	10
280	18	" red-brown	05		15	15
281	24	" violet	08		20	20
282	50	" yellow			3.00	3.00
283	100	" orange			3.00	3.00
		Unperforated.				
284	10	centavos, brown			10	

NOTE. Nos. 273, 275 and 284 were stamps prepared for use and never issued; they are not "errors," as usually catalogued.



2025

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No.	Value.	Color.	New.	Used.
	1882. Numeral in lathe work, type 2025, perforated.			
			Without control number.	
290	2	centavos, green	10	15	15
291	3	" red	05	10	08
292	6	" blue		10	08
293	6	" ultramarine	05	08	08



2026

	1884. Small head of Hidalgo to left, type 2026, on wove paper, perforated.				
300	1	centavo, green (shades)		03	02
301	2	centavos, " "		05	02
302	3	" " "		08	03
303	4	" " "		10	02
304	5	" " "		12	02
305	6	" " "		20	05
306	10	" " "		25	02
307	12	" " "		40	08
308	20	" " "		40	05
309	25	" " "		50	08
310	50	" " "		1.00	15
311	1	peso, blue		2.50	2.50
312	2	" "		3.50	1.50
313	5	" "		8.00	3.00
314	10	" "		15.00	
	Error.				
315	1	centavo, blue (color of the peso)		7.50	15.00
	Same, on laid paper, perforated.				
316	1	centavo, green		20	10
317	2	centavos, "		20	10
318	3	" "			20
319	4	" "			10
320	5	" "			10
321	6	" "			10
322	10	" "		50	10
323	12	" "			40
324	20	" "			50
325	25	" "			25
326	50	" "			1.00
327	1	peso, blue		1.75	50
328	2	pesos, "			
329	5	" "			
330	10	" "			
	Same, unperforated.				
331	1	centavo, green		25	2.00
332	4	centavos, "		1.00	5.00
333	10	" "		50	2.00
	1885. Same type, change of colors, on wove paper, perforated.				
340	1	centavo, light green		04	02
341	2	centavos, carmine		05	03
342	3	" yellow-brown		08	05
343	4	" salmon-red		15	10
344	5	" blue		10	03
345	6	" brown		12	08
346	10	" orange		20	02
347	10	" yellow		50	03
348	12	" brown		25	20
349	25	" blue		50	30
	Same, on laid paper, perforated.				
350	1	centavo, light green			50
351	2	centavos, carmine			50
352	3	" yellow-brown			1.00
353	4	" salmon-red			75
354	5	" blue			75
355	6	" brown		1.00	1.00
356	10	" orange			1.00
357	12	" brown			2.00
358	25	" blue			1.50

No.	Value.	Color.	New.	Used.



2027

	1886. Numeral in oval, type 2027, on wove paper, perforated.				
370	1	centavo, green		02	01
371	2	centavos, carmine		04	02
372	3	" lilac		06	03
373	4	" "		08	05
374	5	" blue		10	01
375	6	" lilac		12	05
376	10	" "		20	01
377	12	" "		50	50
378	20	" "		1.00	1.00
379	25	" "		50	25



2028

	1888. Provisional, type 2028, others same as last, change of color, perforated.				
380	1	centavo on 2 centavos, carmine		50	50
381	3	centavos, orange-vermillion		06	02
382	4	" " "		08	03
383	6	" " "		12	03
384	10	" " "		20	01
385	20	" " "		40	05
386	25	" " "		50	05
	Same, unperforated.				
	Error.				
387	5	centavos, red-brown		50.00	
	Same, with pin perforation.				
388	1	centavo, green			25
389	2	centavos, carmine			25
390	5	" blue		50	05
391	10	" lilac		50	05
392	10	" orange-vermillion			05
393	20	" " "			
394	1	centavo on 2 centavos, carmine			



	Same, on wove paper, with blue ruled lines, regular perforation.				
395	1	centavo, green		30	15
396	2	centavos, carmine		1.00	25
397	3	" orange-vermillion			
398	5	" blue		1.00	20
399	10	" orange-vermillion		40	08
400	1	centavo on 2 centavos, carmine		2.50	2.50

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No.	Value	Color.	New.	Used.
	Same, with pin perforation.			
401	1	centavo, green	25	10
402	2	centavos, carmine	1.00	20
403	3	" orange-vermilion		
404	5	" blue	20	04
405	10	" lilac	30	04
406	10	" orange-vermilion		08
407	20	" " "		
408	1	centavo on 2 centavos, carmine		
	1891. Same on laid paper, not ruled, regular perforation.			
409	5	centavos, blue		
	Same, on wove paper, watermarked "CORREOS EUM" on every line of ten stamps, not ruled, perforated.			
415	1	centavo, green	03	02
416	2	centavos, carmine	05	02
417	3	" orange-vermilion	25	10
418	4	" " "	15	04
419	5	" blue	15	02
420	6	" orange-vermilion	20	04
421	10	" " "	20	02
422	20	" " "	40	08
423	25	" " "	50	08
	Same, on laid paper, watermarked same as above, perforated.			
430	1	centavo, green	06	05
431	2	centavos, carmine	08	06
432	3	" orange-vermilion	25	15
433	4	" "	20	10
434	5	" blue	25	05
435	10	" orange-vermilion	25	08



2029

	1893. Same, watermarked as above, change of colors, perforated. The peso values, type 2029, perforated.			
436	1	centavo, blue green	03	02
437	2	" scarlet	05	03
438	5	pesos, scarlet	9.00	
439	10	" "	17.50	
	Same, type 2028, perforated.			
440	5	pesos, blue-green	8.00	
441	10	" " "	15.00	
	1893. Same, on unwatermarked wove paper, change of shade.			
442	3	centavos, scarlet	15	02
443	4	" "	15	02
444	6	" "	20	03
445	10	" "	20	01
446	20	" "	40	05
447	25	" "	50	05

PORTE DE MAR STAMPS.



2051

No.	Value	Color.	New.	Used.
	1875. Type 2050, lithographed on yellow wove paper, unperforated.			
500	10	centavos, yellow paper		10
501	25	" " "		15
502	35	" " "		20
503	50	" " "		20
504	60	" " "		25
505	75	" " "		35
506	85	" " "		35
507	100	" " "		35



2051



2052

	Type 2051, lithographed on white wove paper, unperforated.			
508	2	centavos, black		05
509	5	" "		
510	10	" "		06
511	12	" "		06
512	20	" "		06
513	25	" "		15
514	35	" "		20
515	50	" "		25
516	60	" "		15
517	75	" "		20
518	85	" "		20
519	100	" "		35
	Numerals larger, type 2052, unperforated.			
520	5	centavos, black		10
521	25	" "		35
522	35	" "		
523	50	" "		10
524	60	" "		
525	100	" "		10



2053

	1880. Type 2053, lithographed on white wove paper, unperforated.			
526	2	centavos, brown		05
527	5	" yellow		05
528	10	" red		06
529	25	" blue		05
530	50	" green		05
531	100	" violet		05

It is very doubtful if any of this or the first issue were ever used. A few of the types and are known used, but they are very scarce. Above are all remainders. A bogus set of a type similar to last is accepted by some; it has a star in ground above value.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

Various issues of "Falte De Porte" stamps, originated for collectors, are in existence. There are no regular Government issues for this purpose.

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No.	Value.	Color.	New.	Used.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.



2055

1884-93. Type 2055, no value, on white wove paper, perforated.

600	bright red (1884)		10	05
601	brown (1887)		05	03
	Same, pin perforation.			
602	brown (1888)		30	30
	Same, regular perforation.			
603	orange (1889)			05
604	green (1893)		05	

ENVELOPES.



2059

1874. Type 2060, on white paper.

700	10 centavos, green		10	08
701	25 "	blue	10	05



2061



2062

1879. Type 2061, on white paper.

702	4 centavos, pale red		15	

1880. Type 2062, on white paper.

703	4 centavos, orange		15	

1882. Similar to above, on white paper.

704	5 centavos, chocolate		50	
705	5 "	green (error)	2.00	
706	10 "	olive-green	25	
707	10 "	yellow-green	10	
708	25 "	ultramarine	10	

1883. Same type, several stamps struck on same envelope to increase the rate, on white paper.

709	10 centavos, chocolate and brown-violet (5x5)		1.50	
710	15 centavos, chocolate and green (5x5x5)			
711	25 centavos, chocolate and green (5x10x10)		1.00	
712	25 centavos, green and brown-violet (5x5x5x10)			

No.	Value.	Color.	New.	Used.

Same, on yellow paper.

713	10 centavos, green			
714	25 "	blue		

Same, on manila paper.

715	25 centavos, blue			



2063

1884-85. Type 2063 on white paper.

716	10 centavos, green			25	10
717	3 "	"			
718	6 "	"		35	25
719	12 "	"			35
720	20 "	"		50	25
721	24 "	"	(12x12)		
722	25 "	"			
723	48 "	"	(25x20x3)		
724	4 "	red		1.00	
725	5 "	blue		25	
726	6 "	brown		1.00	
727	10 "	yellow		25	10
728	12 "	brown		1.00	



2064

1886. Type 2064, on white paper.

729	5 centavos, blue				10
730	10 "	lilac		25	06
731	20 "	"		50	10
732	40 "	"	(20x20)		

1888. Same, on white paper.

733	4 centavos, vermillion			12	
734	6 "	"		20	
735	10 "	"		23	05
736	12 "	"		35	
737	20 "	"		60	10
738	20 "	"	(10x10)		

WRAPPERS.

1884. Type 2063 on brown paper.

800	1 centavo, bronze-green		04	
801	2 centavos, red		08	

1886. Type 2064 on brown paper.

802	1 centavo, bronze-green		04	
803	2 centavos, carmine		06	05

1893. Same on cream paper.

804	1 centavo, green			
805	2 centavos, carmine			

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No.	Value.	Color.	New.	Used.

OFFICIAL ENVELOPES.



2070



2071

HABILITADO

1882. Type 2070, regular envelopes, surcharged "Habilitado" below stamp in same color.

901	10	centavos, green		75
902	10	" olive-green		75
903	25	" blue		1.25

1884. Type 2071, no value, on white paper.

904	bright red			10

1886. Same, on yellow paper.

905	red			

LOCAL PROVISIONAL STAMPS.

Campeche.



2075

1867. Improvised from several office stamps, unperforated.

1	25	centavos, blue		
2	50	" blue		

Counterfeits of these stamps are made by a party in Mexico, who secured the orignal metal stamps from which they were printed.

Chiapas.



2080

No.	Value.	Color.	New.	Used.

1867. Type set provisionals, black on colored paper, unperforated.

1	½	real, blue paper		
2	1	" green paper		
3	2	reales, rose paper		
4	4	" pink paper		
5	8	" " "		
6	½ of 8	reales, pink paper (used as 4r).		
7	¼ of 8	" " " (used as 2r).		

Cuernavaca.



2081

1867. Improvised from a post mark, black on white wove paper, very crude and poorly printed. Cut round.

1	2	reales, black		20.00

Cut octagonal.

2	2	reales, white		40.00

Cut square.

3	2	reales, white		50.00

Monterey.



2082

1867. Type 2082, black on blue paper.

1	5	centavos, black on blue		

Patzcuaro.



2083

1867. Improvised from a post mark, on wove paper, unperforated.

1	2	reales, blue paper		40.00
2	2	" white paper		

On oblong quadrille paper.

3	2	reales, blue paper		50.00

NOTE. There are other *alleged* Mexican provisionals. Those of Morelia, Queretaro, Puebla and Zacatecas are known to be frauds.

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CHRONICLE OF NEW ISSUES.

We are anxious to receive new issues and varieties as they appear, and especially desire each of our foreign subscribers and correspondents to send us information from their locality, that we may mention them as *early* as possible under this heading. Copies of official decrees and circulars in reference to postal changes are particularly desired.

Please address all communications of this character to the Editor of the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA, Station C, St. Louis, Mo.

The numerals in parentheses following the names of the countries refer to the page of the JOURNAL containing the previous notice.

—⊛—

ADHESIVES.

BAHAMAS.—(VIII, 297.) Although we do not catalogue inverted surcharges, we print the following communication:

A recent number of the *Post Office* chronicled as a discovery, the "Four Fence" on 6d. Bahamas, *inverted* surcharge, which has since been copied in most of the American and European papers. This variety was discovered by me in July, 1883, and is given in the London Society's work on "Stamps of the West Indies," 1891, and was also noted in numerous philatelic journals of ten years ago. BREWSTER C. KENYON.

BELGIUM.—(X, 156.) We understand that there is some prospect of changing the color of the 2 centimes stamp to red-brown. Two additional values of the series with Sunday coupons attached have been issued..

Special stamps are to be issued in honor of the Exposition to be held at Antwerp. Design is annexed. Perforated.



35 centimes, brown.
2 francs, lilac rose.

For Antwerp.

5 centimes, green on rose.
10 " blue on rose.
25 " carmine on rose.

The official decree is as follows:

From the *Moniteur Belge* (Official Journal), 8 November, 1893.

Ministry of Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs.
Postal Administration.

Leopold II., King of the Belgians.

To all to whom these presents may come, greeting:

By virtue of Art. 40 of the Law of 30 May, 1879, authorizing the Government to issue postage stamps, to fix a period for their currency, &c.

Upon the proposition of our Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs we have decreed and do decree as follows:

Art. 1.—On the occasion of the Universal Exhibition, which will be held at Antwerp in 1894, postage stamps shall be issued having the Arms of that city.

These stamps shall be applicable to the same purposes as ordinary postage stamps.

Art. 2.—Our Minister of Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs shall determine the design of these stamps, their values, conditions of sale, period of currency, and take all other necessary measures for the execution of this decree.

Given at Laeken, 31 October, 1893.

LEOPOLD.
By the King.

J. VANDENPEEREBOOM,
Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs.

The Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, by virtue of the Royal decree of 31 October, 1893, decreeing the issue of special postage stamps on the occasion of the Universal Exhibition at Antwerp, decrees:

Art. 1.—The postage stamps above mentioned shall bear the inscription "1894 Anvers—Antwerpen Belgique—Belgie." They shall also have a counterfoil bearing the inscription "Ne pas livrer le Dimanche—Niet bestellen op Zondage," the use of which is determined by Art. 1 of our decree of 15 May, 1893.

Art. 2. The values and colors of these stamps shall be as follows:

5 centimes, green on rose.
10 " blue on rose.
25 " carmine on blue.

Art. 3.—The above named stamps shall be sold and employed under the same condition as ordinary postage stamps during the period of their currency, which shall extend up to and including the 31 December, 1894.

Art. 4.—The issue of the stamps will take place on the opening day of the exhibition.

Brussels, 2 November, 1893.

J. VANDENPEEREBOOM.

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BRITISH HONDURAS.—(VIII, 1.) Our correspondent Mr. P. Stanley Woods of Belize, writes us that it is probable a new 1c. stamp to conform with the current unsurcharged series will be issued by the Government at no distant date.

CANADA.—(IX, 404.) It has been announced that the new 20 cents and 50 cents stamps are to be withdrawn. The *Dominion Philatelist* denies the statement.



CEYLON.—(IX, 162.) Mr. E. G. Rusbridge has sent us a specimen of the new 30c. stamp, illustration of which is annexed. The value is in red, the balance of the stamp being purple. Perforated, watermarked Crown C. A.

30 cents, purple and red.

CHEFOO (China.) A series of stamps have made their appearance, issued by the local Post Office at Chefoo on October 6th. The design is a view of the Signal Station and Lookout; the stamps are well engraved, printed on thin native paper bearing a watermark of native characters.





Our correspondent, Mr. Alp. Trecie Woodward, of Yokohama, Japan, was one of the first to inform us of the new Chefoo stamps and to send us a specimen of same. He also sent us a copy of the following letter which he received from the local Postmaster which shows that even at the early date of October 30th, one of the denominations had been sold out and would suggest the possibility of a change in color, or what would be worse, a provisional pending the renewal of the stock; the letter referred to is as follows:

L. P. O. CHEFOO, 30 October, 1893.
ALP TRECIE WOODWARD, ESQ.,
Yokohama.

DEAR SIR:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 20th inst., enclosing cash, and herewith send you Chefoo Stamps as desired, viz., 2 complete sets, and some others. And I have to inform you that our ½ cent stamps are exhausted but another supply of the same kind is expected before the end of the year. I had to get the two ½ cent stamps for you from private sources.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) M. VAN ESS,
Local Postmaster.

½ cent, green,
1 " red.
2 cents, blue.
5 " yellow.
10 " brown.

COSTA RICA.—(X, 105.) We annex an illustration that was prepared for the Government during the current year, and even though a supply was ordered they have not been issued. Perhaps they concluded that the Columbus commerative stamp business was being overdone. Perforated.



5 centavos, blue.

ECUADOR.—(X, 157.) We have already chronicled the 1, 2 and 4 centavos revenue stamps used postally with the engraved date of 1887—1888 in bottom label surcharged in black 1893 y 1894, and now have to add the 5 centavos and 10 centavos to this series.

5 centavos, blue, *black*.
10 " orange, *black*.



FRENCH COLONIES.—(X, 157.) *Deigo Suarez.* (IX, 126.) This series will appear on January 15 without the words "et Dependances" in the label.

1 centime, black on blue, *name in red*.
2 centimes, brown on straw, *name in blue*.
4 centimes, claret on blue, *name in blue*.
5 centimes, green on green, *name in red*.
10 centimes, black on lilac, *name in blue*.
15 centimes, blue on quadrille, *name in red*.
20 centimes, red on green, *name in blue*.
25 centimes, black on rose, *name in red*.
30 centimes, brown on buff, *name in blue*.
40 centimes, red on straw, *name in blue*.
50 centimes, carmine on rose, *name in blue*.
75 centimes, black on yellow, *name in red*.
1 franc, bronze on straw, *name in red*.

Djibonti. Mr. Jules Bernichon advises us that a new series will appear January 15th for this place, they are to triangular probably like Obock, and include the following values: 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50 and 75 centimes, 1, 2, 5, 25 and 50 francs.

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Nossi Be. (X 105). This series will appear on January 15th without the words "et Dependances" in the label.

1 centime, black on blue, *name in red.*
2 centimes, brown on straw, *name in blue.*
4 centimes, claret on blue, *name in blue.*
5 centimes, green on green, *name in red.*
10 centimes, black on lilac, *name in blue.*
15 centimes, blue on quadrille, *name in red.*
20 centimes, red on green, *name in blue.*
25 centimes, black on rose, *name in red.*
30 centimes, brown on buff, *name in blue.*
40 centimes, red on straw, *name in blue.*
50 centimes, carmine on rose, *name in blue.*
75 centimes, black on yellow, *name in red.*
1 franc, bronze on straw, *name in red.*

Obock.—(X 157.) Mr. Jules Bernichon advises us that the balance of the special series will be ready January 15th. From his letter we also learn that some of the values are to be square and others octagonal in shape. The series will have besides the 5 francs already announced, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75 centavos, and 1, 2, 10, 25 and 50 francs.



St. Marie de Madagascar.—(X, 105). The full series of current Colonial type will be issued January 15th.

1 centime, black on blue, *name in red.*
2 centimes, brown on straw, *name in blue.*
4 centimes, claret on blue, *name in blue.*
5 centimes, green on green, *name in red.*
10 centimes, black on lilac, *name in blue.*
15 centimes, blue on quadrille, *name in red.*
20 centimes, red on green, *name in blue.*
15 centimes, black on rose, *name in red.*
30 centimes, brown on buff, *name in blue.*
40 centimes, red on straw, *name in blue.*
50 centimes, carmine on rose, *name in blue.*
75 centimes, black on yellow, *name in red.*
1 franc, bronze on straw, *name in red.*

Tahiti.—(X, 157.) The old colonial type was surcharged with the name of colony in black. As this was not enough the name was surcharged in smaller type horizontally, and the figures "1893" given above. Both varieties of surcharge also occur on the full set of Unpaid stamps.





1 centime, black on blue, *black.*
4 centimes, claret on lavender, *black.*
5 " green, *black.*
10 " black on lavender, *black.*
15 " blue on quadrille, *black.*
20 " red on green, *black.*
25 " yellow on straw, *black*
25 " black on rose, *black.*
35 " black on yellow, *black*
75 " rose, *black.*
1 franc, bronze green, *black,*

Series 2nd type, with 1893, in black.

5 centimes, green.
10 " black on lavender.
15 " blue on quadrille.
20 centimes, red on green.
25 " black on rose
75 " rose.
1 franc, bronze green.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

1 centime, black
2 centimes, "
4 " "
5 " "
10 " "
20 " "
30 " "
40 " "
60 " "
1 franc, brown
2 francs "
1 centime, black and 1893
2 centimes " " "
3 " " " "
4 " " " "
5 " " " "
10 " " " "
15 " " " "
20 " " " "
30 " " " "
40 " " " "
60 " " " "
1 franc, brown " "
2 francs " " "

Zanzibar.—(X, 157.) Current French stamps are reported surcharged with new values for use in the French post-office at this place.

½ anna on 5 centimes, green.
1 " on 10 " black on lavender.
2½ annas on 25 centimes, black on rose.
5 " on 50 " rose.
10 " on 1 franc, olive.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—(X, 52.) The Hawaiian Stamp Co. have advised us that designs have been accepted for a new issue consisting of 1c, 2c, 5c, 10c,

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and 25c stamps; they have been ordered and it is expected that they will be on sale in three months; they give us the following description of the set :

1 cent, yellow, oblong in shape, design Coat of Arms.
2 cents, septa, brown, oblong in shape, design Diamon Head and Harbor with Honolulu in background.
5 cents, dark red, rectangular in shape, design Kamehenneba Statue.
10 cents, green, rectangular in shape, design Palm trees, Sugar Cane, etc.
25 cents, blue, rectangular in shape, design Head of President Dole in oval.

HONDURAS.—(X, 107.) At last one of Seebeck's Central American Republics is to throw off the yoke. Carlos Ferrari, of La Ceiba, writes that a decree has been published in the *Gaceta Oficial* that the Hamilton Bank Note Company has been forbidden to print the stamps of Honduras.

They will hereafter be printed in that country, according to our correspondent.



ITALY.—(X, 158.) We annex an illustration of the 25 centime stamp issued some time since.

25 centimes, blue.

LAGOS.—(X, 158.) We annex an illustration of the provisional ½ penny, surcharged on 4 pence.



½ penny on 4 pence, lilac and black, *black*.

LIBERIA.—(IX, 38.) The 6 cents stamps of regular issue and official have been surcharged in black provisionally.





There are two types, the last stamp in the last row of each sheet has the "5" with flat top.

5 cents on 6 cents, green, *black*.
5 cents on 6 cents, green, *black* (Variety.)

Official Stamps.

5 cents on 6 cents, green, *black*.
5 cents on 6 cents, green, *black*. (Variety.)



MEXICO.—(X, 158.) We have already stated in these columns that the Postoffice Department has advertised for designs for a new issue of stamps which are to appear in 1894. The series will be a very interesting one, including views of many things of historical interest in Mexico. The annexed illustration is from the *Le Timbre Poste*, and is said to be one of the types adopted, although we believe this is to be used only on newspaper wrappers and postal cards, although, possibly, it may form one of the series of adhesives. The center figure represents the statue standing prominently on the "Pasao," the magnificent boulevard of the City of Mexico. It represents Cuauhtemoc, one of the Aztec rulers of Mexico before the country was conquered by the Spaniards.

NETHERLAND (Holland).—(VIII, 267.) The 2½ gulden with the Queen's head has been issued.



2½ Gulden, blue and rose.

OIL RIVERS.—(VIII, 411.) A provisional ½ penny was formed just before the issue of Niger Coast succeeded these stamps. The 1 penny was surcharged in red with a line diagonally and "½d" each side also set diagonally.

½ penny on ½ of 1 penny, lilac, *red*.

PORTUGAL.—(X, 159.) It is announced that the 2 reis stamp has been surcharged 1893—Provisorio—2½ rs. in red.

2½ reis on 2 reis, black, *red*.

PORTO RICO.—(X, 108.) A commemorative stamp was in use at the postoffice of Mayaguez one day, the 19th of November. Perforated. The following



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is a translation of a letter to a Spanish paper explaining its existence:

The custom now in vogue of celebrating the most notable events in different forms has had its echo this year in all America of commemorating the glorious remembrance of the discovery of America by Columbus.

Puerto Rico, one of the first islands discovered by the great Spanish admiral, has the obligation to render homage to his memory by engraving in its postage stamps the memorable date and the great achievement.

The committee appointed for this purpose obtained from the Governor of the Island the permission for the engraving and sale of this stamp, same to be sold and placed in circulation only on the 19th of November. The value will be three cents and the number printed 8,000.

Mayaguez, where Columbus landed on the commemorated date, is the only place where the stamps will be sold. This is the only point which I do not understand and which I believe unjust, for the landing lead to the occupation of Spain, therefore the whole Island should celebrate the event.

The above is in error as to the place of use, as these stamps were used at various Porto Rico postoffices.

5 centavos de peso, dark green.

ROUMANIA.—(IX, 127.) We annex illustration of the new high values, also the watermark.





On wove paper, perforated

1 leu, bistre and rose.
2 " orange and brown.

SAMOA.—(VIII, 165.) A provisional stamp is mentioned in recent correspondence from San Francisco. A 5 cents on 4 cents, but no particulars are given.

SHANGHAI.—(X, 159.) Collectors of the local stamps of this town will be glad to hear that the full set of the new issues have been surcharged.

"1843
JUBILEE
1893"

This advice we have direct from the local postmaster.

As soon as orders for stamps for philatelists drop off in Shanghai, they seem equal to the emergency and "raise the wind." Will the unpaid cards, envelopes and wrappers be *Jubilee* also?

How long will collectors stand this nonsense?

½ cent, black and orange, "Jubilee."
1 cent, black and brown, "
2 cents, orange and black, "
5 cents, blue and black, "
10 cents, green and black, "
15 cents, yellow and black, "
20 cents, mauve and black, "

UNITED STATES.—(IX, 125.) In the call for bids for making the stamps of the United States for the four years commencing July 1st, 1894, the following statement appears:

It is not likely that any of the designs of the newspaper and periodical, the postage-due, or the special delivery stamps will be changed during the existence of the contract. As to changes in the series of ordinary stamps, nothing positive can now be stated, except that the present 30 and 90 cent denomination will probably be at once abandoned, and four new denominations —fifty cents, one dollar, two dollars and five dollars—adopted. In this event the contractor will be required to get up drawings of appropriate designs, subject to the approval of the Department.

Regarding colors the same document says:

The colors of stamps at the outset shall be th same as those of the corresponding kinds now used; but the Postmaster-General shall have the right to change the colors whenever he may think proper to do so, provided that in any such changes the contractor shall be compensated for any extra expense thereby involved; and also provided that if less expensive colors be selected, the Department shall be credited with the reduction in cost, the amount of such increase or reduction to be determined by the Postmaster-General. Aniline colors shall not be used.

VICTORIA.—(IX, 151). Cut postal cards may be used to prepay postage as a stamp.

Mr. Chas. E. L. Abberly, of Melbourne, sends us the following rule issued in "Notices to Postmasters" in the Victoria postal guide. He does not state how long this has been the ruling:

"If an unobliterated stamp be cut from a post card that has not been transmitted through the post, it can be used in payment of postage to the value of 1d., on a letter, packet or newspaper."

This adds seventeen new varieties to a stamp collection.

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Cut Postal Cards used as Stamps.



1.



2.



3.

1 penny, mauve, on buff, No. 1.
1 " " " white, No. 1.
1 " lilac, " buff, No. 2.
1 " rose, " " No. 3.
1 " lilac, " " No. 3.



4.



5.



6.

1 penny, rose on white, No. 4.
1 penny, rose on bluish white, No. 4.
1 penny, rose on cream, No. 4.
1 penny, rose on buff, No. 4.
1 penny, (3p.) pink on green, No. 4.
1 penny, blue brown on green, No. 5.
1 penny, (1p.) violet on green, No. 6.



7.

1 penny, red brown on buff, No. 7.
1 penny, (1½p) on 2p., violet on buff, No. 8.
1 penny, (3p) on 4p., violet on buff, No. 8.
1 penny, blue on grey, No. 9.
1 penny, red brown on grey, No 9

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—(X, 20.) Mr. J. G. Thompson in sending in his application for membership to the American Philatelic Association through a suggestion made in this paper some months ago, addressed us a registered letter, the same being prepaid by a 2 pence and 3 pence West Australia Internal revenue stamps. Our American catalogues do not quote any of the West Australia revenue stamps receivable as postage, and these are the first specimens brought to our notice. They are both of the annexed type and alike in color; perforated.



Revenues Used Postally.

2 pence, lilac.
3 " "

ENVELOPES.

FRENCH COLONIES—(IX, 128). *Diego Suarez*—(IX, 8). New envelopes have been issued for this colony of the same type as those heretofore chronicled, but without the words "Et Dependances."

5 centimes, green, *name in red*, white paper, 116x76mm.
15 centimes, blue, *name in red*, greenish paper, 116x76 mm.
15 centimes, blue, *name in red*, greenish paper, 123x96 mm.
15 centimes, blue, *name in red*, greenish paper, 146x113 mm.

Nossi-Be.—New envelopes have been issued for this colony of the same type as these heretofore chronicled, but without the words "Et Dependances."

5 centimes, green, *name in red*, white paper, 116x76 mm.
15 centimes, blue, *name in red*, greenish paper, 116x76 mm
15 centimes, blue, *name in red*, greenish paper, 123x96 mm.
15 centimes, blue, *name in red*, greenish paper 146x112 mm.

St. Maria de Madagascar.—This colony has been supplied with envelopes similar to those announced for the other colonies some time since.

5 centimes, green, *name in red*, white paper, 116x76 mm.
15 centimes, blue, *name in red*, greenish paper, 116x76 mm.
15 centimes, blue, *name in red*, greenish paper, 123x96 mm.
15 centimes, blue, *name in red*, greenish paper, 146x113 mm.

ST. VINCENT.—Registered letter envelopes have been issued all with the same stamp, sizes 133 x 83, 152 x 96; 202 x 127; 225 x 100.



2 pence, blue.

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POST CARDS.

BRAZIL—(X, 112.) Mr. Jacob Nielsen of Rio de Janeiro, now sends us an 80 reis Letter Card, carmine, black and blue on blue surface cardboard. The words "Carta Bilhete" in the ornamental label appear in the same position as the surcharged card that we last chronicled.

80 reis carmine, black and blue on blue surface cardboard.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.—A new set of postal cards have been prepared for the district controled by this Company.

1 penny, black; inscriptions, etc., black, red, and orange; 122x76 mm.
2 pence, red; inscriptions, etc., black, red and orange; 132x85 mm.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.—(Mashonaland.) Postal cards have been prepared for this district. The name, Mashonaland, is prominent across the top of the card, although the stamp bears the lettering, British South Africa Company as before.

1 penny, blue; 123x75 mm.
1½ pence, yellow; 140x89 mm.

VICTORIA.—Mr. Chas. E. C. Aberley has sent us new Letter Cards printed in pink on blue-gray, the same color inside as out. They come with two kinds of perforations, one with the perforation running straight across the ends and side, and the other running in a continuous strip with rounded corners.

1 penny, pink on gray-blue, 2 varieties of perforations.

MEKEEL'S STANDARD CATALOGUE OF THE POSTAL STAMPS OF THE WORLD.

The nine pages of Mexico are from the plates prepared for the above work, and comprise the most comprehensive and intelligible list of Mexican stamps published.

Lists of surcharges and minor variations only belong in a list for advanced collectors, and are an unnecessary burden to a handy catalogue.

We have been besieged by hundreds of letters asking when our catalogue will be complete.

We have not fixed a date, nor will we do so, simply saying that the work is being pushed as fast as possible. None of the printing has been done, so that errors can be corrected and additions made up to the last minute, the type has been set and plates prepared for the large catalogue, including United States and countries commencing A up to Mexico, inclusive.

If enough of our customers demand it, we can put the forms to press at once, and in a few days have the first part of the catalogue bound and complete.

If you have ordered the catalogue, let us know your wishes.

If you want it, and have not ordered, send $1.00 at once and state your wishes.

No order will be accepted for less than the whole work, and remittances must be made *in advance*.

THE $1.00 EDITION of the catalogue will contain, when complete, nearly 1,000 pages, the size of this journal, and besides the regular lists will be an appendix, containing a comparative list of prices of rarer stamps, a list of U. S. entire envelopes; lists of U. S. telegraphs, locals; revenues of all classes, including State issues; lists of Canadian and Mexican revenues; making the most complete and valuable *priced* catalogue ever issued.

THE 50 CENT EDITION is pocket size with reduced cuts; the text is not reduced, but made up in smaller pages; there is no appendix with this edition. This edition *will not* be issued in two parts.

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St. Louis Stamps.



The above stamps were photographed to represent a plate of the six types, but the second and third 5 cents are both Die C. All the stamps are the property of Mr. H. E. Deats, of Flemington, N. J., except the second 5 cents, that was kindly loaned by one of our readers under the impression it was Die B. Any one who can supply a Die B will greatly oblige us by loaning it for the purpose of photographing it.

The description of the types in John K. Tiffany's work, the *History of the Postage Stamps of the United States, is as follows:

ST. LOUIS POST OFFICE. ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 5TH, 1845.

Arms of the State of Missouri. A round shield parted per pale; on the dexter side, gules (red or vertically lined ground), the grizzly bear of Missouri, passant guardant, proper; on a chief engrailed azure (horizontally lined), a crescent argent; on the sinister side, argent, the arms of the United States, (the stamp is dotted or gold) the whole with a band inscribed "United we stand, divided we fall" (The buckle below on the left, in the 5 cents should be omitted). Supporters on each side, a grizzly bear of Missouri, proper; rampant guardant, standing on a scroll inscribed "Salus Populi Suprema lex esto." Above, the value is expressed in large outline numerals, ornamented and shaded. In the corners "*Saint*" and "*Louis*" with numerous flourishes. Below the arms "*Post Office*" in large ordinary capitals. The whole in a rectangular frame of a thin and thick colored line.

Engraved on copper by J. M. Kershaw, at St. Louis. The plate consisted of six stamps, three of each value, and was delivered to Mr. Wymer, and is said to have been lost with other of his effects during the war. The en-

*Price $1.50 in cloth of our publishers.

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graver thinks he printed about 500 sheets, at three different times, upon such paper as he happened to have at hand, and that as the plate deteriorated easily, he probably retouched it slightly each time in parts, before printing. He denies positively the possibility of the figures upon the twenty cent value being his work. These are all the facts he can now vouch for, and states that many of the statements from time to time attributed to him "were the ideas of his interviewers, who tried to refresh his recollection and may have mixed him up."

Plate impressions in black upon three qualities of bluish paper, 3 varieties of each value.

5 cents, black 17½ by 22½ mm.
10 cents, black 18½ by 22½ mm.

These stamps are printed on a rather thick greenish blue paper, on a thinner grey-blue paper, and on a very thin greyish paper, which agrees with the recollection of the engraver that he printed three different lots of them. A pair is also known on a coffee colored paper. They were taken from buff envelopes, and are undoubtedly discolored by the action of the paper or gum. Those on white paper have been made so by chemical action.

The varieties may be thus distinguished:

FIVE CENTS.—The dashes in the corners form a sort of triangular ornament or branch. The letters are block capitals, shaded by a fine line. There are no lines or dashes under "*Post Office.*"

First variety. (*a*) The buckle on the garter has the point and tongue turned up to the left.

(*b*) There are six dashes above "*Saint,*" and eight above "*Louis,*" of which the top and bottom ones on each side are long strokes.

(*c*) One long and two short lines and a speck under "*Saint,*" and one long and three short lines under "*Louis.*"

(*d*) A long diamond in top of numeral, and a mis-shapened diamond in the bow of the numeral, with four dots above and nine below it, and a dot in the ball of the numeral.

(*e*) The bear in the shield is on a vertically lined ground.

Second Variety. (*a*) The buckle has the tongue and point turned down to the right.

(*b*) There are eleven dashes above "*Saint,*" and ten above "*Louis,*" one of which cuts the frame on the right.

(*c*) One long and two short lines, a dot and a horizontal stroke below "*Saint,*" one very long, and three short lines under "*Louis,*" two above and two below the level of the bear's ear.

(*d*) A triangle in the top of the numeral, and a diamond in the bow of the numeral, with four dots above and nine below the latter. No dot in the ball of the numeral. The right end of the scroll is double and touches the frame.

(*e*) The bear is on a vertically lined ground.

Third Variety. (*a*) The buckle has the point turned down to the right.

(*b*) There are twelve lines above "*Saint*" and seventeen above "*Louis.*"

(*c*) There are one long and three short lines under "*Saint,*" and one long and two short lines and a dot under "*Louis,*" the latter on a line between the ear and eye of the bear.

(*d*) A diamond in the top of the 5, and an upright diamond in the back, with eleven dots below and four dots above it.

(*e*) The bear is on a ground lined horizontally above and vertically below.

Mr. Pemberton thinks, from a fine clear copy he had seen, that for some reason the numeral of this variety had been originally engraved as a 1. He says there is a thin line to the right of the down stroke of the 5, three small dots in a curve to the right of the diamond in the top of the 5, and two small dots, one over the other, to the left of the diamond.

*Fourth Variety.** Mr. Pemberton describes a fourth type of the Five cents, which he claims is a restoration of the second variety, from which one variety of the 20 cents was made by alteration.

(*a*) The buckle has the point turned down to the right.

(*b*) There are eleven dashes above "*Saint,*" and ten above "*Louis.*"

*NOTE.—Without examining the specimen from which Mr. Pemberton described, it is impossible to say that it may not be one of the retouches which Mr. Kershaw thinks he made.

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(*c*) There are four lines under "*Saint*," and three long and two short lines under "*Louis*," the last on a level with the bear's ear.

(*d*) A diamond in the top, and a long diamond in the back of 5, with four dots over and four dots under the latter. Coarser shading around the figure and a curved vertical line at the back of the bow, being part of the 0 of 20 badly erased.

(*e*) Bear on a vertically lined ground. The two lines of the frame above Louis bulged.

TEN CENTS.—The words "*Saint*" and "*Louis*" are in small, colored, ordinary capitals, unshaded. There is a long flourish curved upwards over each word. It seems to have been intended to have a point with a short dash on each side of it, above each of these, with a second long flourish curved upwards and then brought down round the end of the word, and continued as a flourish under them, but the details are different in the several types. The numerals are ornamented by a diamond in the middle of each down stroke, with three dots above and below each diamond, except in type one, which has only two dots below the diamond in the "1."

The following varieties will be noticed:

First variety. The point and right dash, between the corner flourishes on both sides, usually missing, and the upper flourish does not come distinctly round the right hand word.

3 lines beneath "Post Office."
5 " " "Saint."
4 " " "Louis."

Second variety. The point and right dash, between the flourishes in the right hand corner, gone, and the upper flourish does not come round the right hand word distinctly.

3 lines beneath "Post Office," with a smaller stroke over each.
4 lines beneath "Saint."
4 " " "Louis."

Third variety. The point between the dashes, between the flourishes on the left, missing.

3 lines beneath "Post Office," with a smaller stroke over each, and dots between them.
3 lines and 2 dots beneath "Saint."
4 " 1 dot " "Louis."

Mr. Pemberton at one time chronicled a fourth variety of this value also, but could not afterwards identify it. Indeed, the impressions show great variation from the intended design in the corner flourishes, which seem to have been engraved too fine in parts.

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GERMAN EAST AFRICA STAMPS.

We translate the following from *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* in reference to the stamps of German East Africa, issued by Schulke & Mayr.



"We have promised our readers to give them some information regarding the German-African sea-post. We addressed ourselves to the firm to which the mail carrying contract had been awarded and also to the Imperial German Government of East Africa. We have not yet heard from the latter, while the firm Schülke and Mayr sent us some valuable and interesting information, which we give now to our readers.

"We wish to say that we receive from the Imperial Government for carrying its official mail 400 rupies a month; we carry letters for private individuals at the rate of $1.00 each if they do not weigh more than 25 gr.; for each additional 5 gr. we charge 5 cents extra.

"When in June, 1892, the trouble began in the Kilimandjaro province, the English, Captain Lugard and the missionaries all made use of our post as the communications by Kilimandjaro-Mambassa had been cut off by the insurgents."

The firm Schülke and Mayr sent us also a copy of the "German Colonial Journal" III year 1892, No. 9, in which we read the following:

POSTAL CONNECTION WITH VICTORIA-NYANZA.

A contract was signed on Dec. 22d between the Imperial Governor of German East Africa and the firm Schülke and Mayr for the opening of postal communications between Daressalam and Victoria-Nyanza. The following articles of this contract are of general interest:

1. The firm Schülke and Mayr agrees to open, for one year at first, a monthly mail route from Daressalam to Victoria-Nyanza (station Muanza or Bukoba).

2. On the 6th of every month, the first time on January 6th, 1892, the mail shall leave the office of Daressalam, and is to reach Muanza or Bukoba in 50 days, via Condoa, Mpapna and Tabora.

3. The firm Schülke and Mayr agrees each monthly post to forward all official mail destined for the interior up to a weight of 50 kilograms. The firm will also forward official mail weighing upwards of 50 kilos, but will receive extra compensation for so doing.

4. At the latest on the 1st of each month, and for the first time March 1st, 1892, the mail carriers will begin their return trip from Bukoba to Daressalam, where they are to arrive in 50 days, following the same route as is mentioned in § 2.

8. The Imperial Government will give to each mail carrier a personal saufcondint, and will reccommend them to the care of each station master; the authorities will also see to it that during their stay at either station, they shall not be asked to do anything that might interfere with their work.

9. The firm Schülke and Mayr agrees to provide its employees with a suitable uniform, which will distinguish them as such.

10. The firm Schülke and Mayr will provide its employees with pass books which shall be signed by each postmaster, and the time of the arrival and departure of the carrier shall be entered in them.

The following notice will be given to

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each mail carrier in the German, Arabic and Kisuaheli languages:

"NOTICE

"In German, Arabic and Kisuaheli.

"The bearer of this writing goes as mail carrier to Tabora, Ujiji and in the neighborhood of the Nyanza, to carry letters to these places and bring them back from there. All parties to whom the carrier may show this writing are notified hereby not to detain him on his way, but to help him along in every way in their power, and especially carefully instruct him as to the best roads to follow. Whoever conforms himself with these instructions shall be regarded as a friend and richly rewarded; but whoever does him any harm shall be severely punished. Peace be with you. Written by the Imperial Governor,

"FREIHERR VON SODEN."

By reason of the above information we think that the stamps of the German-African sea-post may be regarded not as private stamps but as semi-official ones. We cannot yet decide whether or not they should have a place in our stamp albums. At any rate we deemed this information to be of sufficient interest to give it to our readers.

SHANGHAI PROVISIONALS.

With regard to the Shanghai provisionals and split stamps, Mr. David Benjamin, of Shanghai, sends us a copy of a letter of the local postmaster written to him on the subject, which is as follows: "I return with many thanks the August number of THE PHILATELLIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA which you sent me yesterday for perusal. I need hardly tell you that the 'provisional' ½c. and 1c. stamps formed by halving and quartering the 2c. green, as mentioned on page 53, are not bona fide issues.

"The 14th of July last I wrote to Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co., of Ipswich, England, on the subject as follows:

"The following is a correct list of all the provisional stamps recently issued:

31st March, ½c., blue, on 15 cents, violet.
31st March, 1c., blue, on 20 cents, brown.
4th May, 1c., blue, on 2 cents, brown. *
29th May, ½c., blue, on 5 cents, red. *
23d May, ½c., blue, on 5 cents, rose. *
24th June, 1c., red, on 2 cents, green. *
* Perforated in half vertically.

"I gave the list because some people here have tried all sorts of ways of inventing provisional stamps. They have cut 2 cents in all shapes and sizes, and have even managed to pass some of them through the post, taking advantage of the stupidity of some of my Chinese employes to postmark them. Any provisional stamps, therefore, which may come under your notice, other than those mentioned in the above list, are *fabrications* and not recognized by this office.

"I shall be much obliged if you will kindly send this list to the *London Philatelist*, when convenient, together with any remarks you may deem necessary in order to prevent collectors from being taken in.

"The above will doubtless give you all the information desired on the subject, and if you wish you are at liberty to make use of this letter when writing to THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA."

Such information as we have published on this subject has been inserted upon the authorities as quoted, as we are wholly disinterested in the matter and simply give our readers the benefit of such information as we received from what appears to be reliable sources.

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STAMP DEALERS DIRECTORY

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One extra line $2,00

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HAWAIIAN STAMP CO.—Honolulu, Hawaiian Inlands, dealers in Hawaiian postage stamps, canceled and uncanceled, new and old issues. Approval Sheets to responsible parties. (118)

HOLTON E. A.—8 Summer St., Boston, Mass. Rare Stamps. Price list free. Fine approval sheets at 40 to 50% discount. Established 1861. (117)

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SOUTHERN STAMP & PUB. CO.—Charleston, S. C. Price list and copy of the *Southern Philatelist* free. (117)

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WALKER F. A. — Falmouth, Mass. Agents wanted to sell from our approval sheets at 50 per cent discount. (111)

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NOTICE.

SPACE ON THIS PAGE IS VALUABLE — COLLECTORS CONTINUALLY REFER TO IT FOR ADDRESSES AND SPECIALTIES — EVERY DEALER SHOULD BE REPRESENTED.

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EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

This department having received such liberal patronage from collectors, we are obliged to use smaller type, and hereafter it will appear in agate. Those sending in copy for this department will please be careful that it is written plainly, especially the name and address: unless this request is observed, we shall not be responsible for errors that may occur as a result.

TERMS—Two cents per word for each insertion.

No advertisement received for less than 50 cents or any consisting of more than 100 words.

Remittance must be made in advance, and no display will be allowed, all being set up in solid agate.

American collectors are looking for U. S. stamps on original envelopes. We have them. For $1.00 we will send 65 varieties including some fine stamped envelopes. Royal Exchange Stamp Co., Winona, Minn. (ok108)

Correspondence with stamp collectors desired. Have Australian and Polynesian stamps to exchange. Consignments desired. Good exchange given. H. McKnight, P. O. box 307, Auckland, New Zealand. (ok108)

Exchange—For U. S. Columbian stamps, high values, and 1890 6c., I will send rare stamps of Switzerland. Entire Columbian envelopes desired. Prompt reply guaranteed. Mrs. Juillard, Auprieure 3, Geneva, Switzerland. (ok108)

Everyone who sends me a good collection Columbus stamps will receive 100–300–25–75 different from Sweden and Iceland. Rare against rare. Oscar Rosenberg, Landskrona, Sweden. (ok)

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To deal exclusively in U. S. stamps we have decided to dispose of our foreign stock in packets for 50c., $1.00 and $2.00. No duplicates; good stamps; a rare chance; money refunded if unsatisfactory. Royal Exchange Stamp Co., Winona, Minn. (ok)

For Exchange—An Excelsior self-inking Printing Press, chase 7½x11½, 6 fonts of type, script and fancy, 3 type cases, quads and spaces, etc., this is a complete printing outfit and almost new, cost $40.00. Will take good U. S. Postage and Revenue Stamps, U. S. Fractional Currency or old Coins; Address, Wm. McDonald, 1361 Morgan St., St. Louis, Mo.

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NEW YORK

COLLECTORS

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—AT—

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RATES—15 cents per agate line for each insertion.

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U. S. COLUMBIAN STAMPS wanted in exchange for the better class of European and other stamps. R. von Knabe, Gogolewo by Mewe, West-Preussen, Germany. [ok108]

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150 DIFFERENT stamps, including 50 U. S. and many foreign worth 2c. to 5c. each, 38c.—while stock on hand lasts. H. A. Bricker, Bellevue, Pa. [ok108]

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FOR SALE: U. S. envelope, 1855, 10c., green on buff p., die 4, entire and fine condition. Price, $2.00. [ok108]
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We sell our stamps on approval at 50% discount off Scott's prices. Valuable premiums!
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(ok127) Topeka, Kansas.



ARGENTINE Columbian stamps, the set of 2 for $1. Newest issue, ¼, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 16, 24, 50c., for 35c. $1, $2, $5, for $1.40. 5c. 1876, rouletted, only $1.50. Cash with order. Postage extra.

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50% DISCOUNT!

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(ok108) 507 E. 83rd St. New York City.

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C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.,
Station C. St. Louis, Mo.



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VALUABLE PREMIUMS.

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Send for price list of sets, packets, albums, etc.

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2706 Eads Avenue,
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WHOLESALE DEALER IN (tfn)

POSTAGE STAMPS,

299 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

New List sent on application to Dealers only.



Cuts for Illustrating If you are in need of stamp cuts for illustrating price lists or catalogues, send us $1.00 and we will send you 8 cuts. They must be left to our selection, unless cuts of SPECIAL stamps are desired, under which circumstances they will be made to order at the price of 25 cents each. This is an offer that is seldom made, and you should take advantage of it. Post free in United States only.

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† STAMPS FREE. †

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25% to 50% Commission.

Circulars and large illustrated price list free.

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∴ ∴ ∴ Missionary Work.

Buy 1,000 of Mekeel's Great Mixture for 25 cents, and give what you dont want to some bright boy he will always remember you for having made him a stamp collector. Our 30 cent Popular Stamp Album would go nicely with the stamps. Send us 55 cents and make a boy happy.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP AND PUBLISHING CO.,
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MONTENEGRO JUBILE STAMPS

Also some errors of Jubilees to sell.

7 stamps, 4 cards, 3 env., all post free and registered 5sh. per set; 5 sets, 20sh.; 10 sets, 38sh.; 50 sets, 175sh.; 100 sets, 330sh. 7 stamps without envs. and cards post free and registered, 2sh. per set; 5 sets, 8sh; 10 sets, 15sh.; 50 sets, 70sh.; 100 sets, 125sh. Common Montenegro stamps, postage extra, 1sh 2½d. per set; 5 sets, 5sh; 10 sets, 10sh.; 50 sets, 45sh; 100 sets, 80sh. Error postal card 2hb., yellow on green instead on yellow card described in Senf's Journal, page 242, price £1. No ans. when not paid for. Cash in advance. References, Senf Bros., Bickel S. Marino, Marbes Bremen, etc. Mrs. Leonie B. Berger, Cettigne, Montenegro. [ok109]

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If you do not care for sheets of stamps, try one of these packets of good stamps. "Satisfaction guaranteed."

50 varieties fine foreign stamps	.....	$ 50
25 " " " "	.....	35
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U. S. stamps my specialty, and I will gladly quote prices on your want list, or will send you a selection on approval vs. a cash deposit. I will give good exchange for any Columbian stamps above 2c. (Write for prices.)

Address all orders to

S. C. GREUSEL, JR.,
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AT 50% DISCOUNT.

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Agent for C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co's. publications. Send for complete catalogue (120 pages) of all stamps and post cards of Oriental countries, viz.: Turkey and Levant, Eastern Roumelia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Persia, Egypt, Cyprus, Roumania, etc., 10 cents post free. This sum will be repaid with the first order. Foreign correspondence solicited. (ok108)

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1c green	10c
2c red	20c
5c blue	15c
10c black	25c
Complete set of 4 varieties, all unused and entire	60c

(Catalogued in Scott's 54th ed. cat., $1.30.)

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Hawaiian Island Unpaid Stamps.

A lot of some three hundred odd old numerals, etc., have just been discovered among the old letters at the Catholic Mission, and have been placed in our hands for disposal. This is a very valuable lot, as the stamps have all been left on the original letter paper and wrappers, and their genuineness thus established.

We will sell them while they last at the following prices:

1859. 2c, black, bluish paper	$ 50 00
1864. 2c, black, white "	25 00
1865. 2c, blue, " "	25 00
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1853. 5c, blue	15 00
1853. 13c, vermilion	20 00

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Christiana, Norway. (tfo)

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This mixture contains no common continentals, but includes good stamps from

Europe,
Asia,
Africa,
Oceania,
North, South
AND
Central America.

The best of its kind ever offered, and constantly changing, new stamps added daily.

TRIAL 1,000 ONLY $2.00.

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C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co.,

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All Unused unless otherwise Stated.

Cuba 1892, 20c blue	2s. od.	
Ecuador 1892, 1c used	1d.	3d.
" " 2c "	2d.	10d.
" " 5c "	1d.	3d.
" " 10c "	1d.	4d.
" " 20c "	3d.	1s. 8d.
" " 50c "	7d.	
" " $1 "	1s.	
" " $5 "	4s.	6d.
Fiji 5d. on 4d	5s.	od.
" 5d. on 6d	3s.	6d.
" 2½d. on 2d	4s.	6d.
" 1½d. on 1d	5s.	od.
France, 1871, used 10c	6d.	4s. 2d.
French Levant, 20 piastres	6s.	od.
Austrian Levant, 10 piastres	3s.	od.
" " 20 "	6s.	od.
Diego Suarez surch per set of 10,	10s.	od.
Fr. Guyana, 5c on 15c	1s.	6d.
Obock, unpaid 15, 20, 30, 40, 60c,	7s.	6d.
St. Pierre, *set of 18*	2s.	od.
Cavalle, 5c	1d.	
Cavalle, 2 pias	9d.	
Dedeagh, 5c	1d.	

ALL POSTAGE EXTRA.

WM. BROWN, Villette, Salisbury, Eng.

Bargains in Sets.

UNUSED.

Cook Islands, 1893, complete	5	varieties	$ 75
Costa Rica Enos	2	"	10
Cuba, 1890	6	"	07
Cuba, 1892	6	"	06
Guatemala, 1875	5	"	17
Guatemala, 1882	5	"	15
Heligoland	21	"	25
Paraguay, 1884	3	"	10
Servia, 1881	6	"	06
Surinam, 1c to 5c	5	"	15
U. S. War Department	9	"	55
Venezuela, 1893	7	"	35

USED.

Austria, 1891	4	varieties	$ 10
Belgium, Parcel Post	12	"	15
Bolivia, 1887	4	"	10
Bulgaria	16	"	25
Cook Island, 1893 Comp	5	"	75
Chile, Telegraph	2	"	05
Hawaiian Islands	7	"	15
Italy, 1889-90	7	"	10
Italy, Unpaid	12	"	20
Italy, Unpaid, 50 and 100 l	2	"	15
Italy, Unpaid, 1890	3	"	10
Egypt, Unpaid, 1886	4	"	30
Egypt, Unpaid, 1889	4	"	15
New South Wales, O. S. 1890, 1d to 1sh.	6	"	25
New Zealand Life Ins	3	"	06
Samoa, 1887-92	8	"	40
Swiss, Unpaid, 1884-90	7	"	15
Sweden, Official	10	"	15
Sweden, Unpaid	11	"	15

List of other sets free on application.

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To sell stamps from my unsurpassed approval sheets at 40% commission, positively the cheapest sheets on the market. A trial only is solicited.

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105 O'Farrel St., - - - - San Francisco, Cal.

20 MILLIONS!

WHO can comprehend a mixture of Twenty Million Stamps? That is what we have got, and they are not alone the common continentals that every dealer sells; we have included *Stamps from every Part of the World.* It is the greatest mixture ever made. . . . .

TRY A LOT.

1,000	$ .25	post free.
5,000	1.00	" "
25,000	4.25	exp. extra.
100,000	13.00	" "
1,000,000	125.00	" "

C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co.

1007-1011 Locust St. - - St. Louis, Mo.

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The 1894 Edition of the Celebrated

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$1.50, : $2.50, : $3.50,

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Order early, as the first batch from the binders is mostly spoken for.

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Director and Proprietor of El Filatelico del Peru,

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Will sell by auction at the St. Martins Town Hall, Charing Cross, London, commencing on Thursday, February 15th and continuing on the 16th, 19th and 20th, a magnificent collection of rare British, Foreign and Colonial Postage Stamps formed with the greatest care during many years, by a private collector. Amongst the chief rarities are Naples, arms; Moldavia, 108 francs; Switzerland, complete, very fine, and including the 5 types of the 4 and 6 rappan Zurich, Basle, and the rare double Geneva on entire letter sheets; a block of 4 Winterthurs; 4c. V and the rare Poste Locale without border; Spain complete, including 1851 2 reals, unused, and 12cts., perf. and imperf., with inverted centres; Tuscany, 3 lire, superb; British Guiana, 1850, 4c., yellow, cut octagonal and used on piece of letter sheet; 1856, 4c., black on crimson, cut square, and the rare 4c. provisional, No. 11, on plate; Buenos Ayres, 4 and 5 pesos; Canada, 12d., a superb specimen used on piece of letter sheet; Newfoundland, 1sh. very fine; Peru, medio peso, rose, a magnificent specimen; Mauritius, exceedingly fine; Cape of Good Hope; the 2 Woodblock errors; entire made up plates of Sydneys, Laureateds, 1st issue Tasmanis and New South Wales, registered, red and blue, imperf. (reconstructed by the late Mr. T. K. Tapling.)

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1873. 1c., carmine	$4 50	$4 50
" 2c., "	3 50	3 50
" 3c., "	3 00	3 00
" 6c., "	5 50	6 00
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☞ Remittances should be made by bills, postal notes or P. O. money order, and not by check or unused stamps.

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SEND $20.00

And list of Department wants and we will send $25.00 worth.

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Guaranteeing perfect specimens and agreeing to insure satisfaction.

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HAWAIIAN STAMPS

	Unsurcharged. Unused.	Used.	Surcharged Unused.	Used.
1864—2c. vermillion	$0 20	$0 10	$1 40	$
1866—5c. blue	10	10	25	25
1371—1c. violet	10		25	
1871—6c. green	12	12	25	
1871—18c. red	35		30	
1875—2c. brown	5	3	25	
1875—12c. black	25		20	
1882—1c. blue	5		10	
1882—2c. rose	1	1	5	
1882—5c. ultramarine	8	2	8	3
1882—10c. black	20	20	20	20
1882—15c. brown	30	25	30	
1883—1c. green	2	2	2	2
1883—25c. purple	40	40	50	
1883—50c. red	75		75	
1883—$1.00 vermillion	1 50	1 25	1 10	
1885—10c. vermillion	25	25	30	
1884—12c. mauve	35	35		
1886—10c. red brown	15	8	15	8
1889—2c. "reprint"	8			
1891—2c. violet	4	2	4	3
ENVELOPES.				
1c. green	5	5		
2c. rose	6	6		
4c. red	40			
5c. blue	10	10		
10c. black	20	20		

These stamps are increasing in value daily. Complete your sets while you can at reasonable prices. Wholesale rates to dealers on application.

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105 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Cal.

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To be a Dealer?

IF SO, THIS IS THE BEST WAY TO COMMENCE.

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WHAT IT CONTAINS:

It is the most complete stock of stamps ever offered.

1,000	South, Central American and Mexican.
1,000	British Colonials, well assorted.
2,000	European, finely assorted.
500	varieties from "all four corners."
750	obsolete issue U. S., Departments, etc.
300	well assorted Mexican Revenues.
600	stamps to sell at 1 cent.
300	stamps to sell at 2 cents.
300	stamps to sell at 3 cents.
75	stamps to sell at 5 cents.
20	stamps to sell at 8 cents.
10	stamps to sell at 10 cents.
10	stamps to sell at 15 cents.
10	stamps to sell at 25 cents.
10	stamps to sell at 50 cents.
6,885	

TO THIS WE ADD

250 blank approval sheets with your name printed at top and ½-inch advertisement in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* for 6 weeks.

All this for **$17.90**, post free, except to foreign countries, when an extra amount of $2.00 must be sent for postage and registration.

C. H. Mekeel Stamp Publishing Co.,

Station C. St. Louis, Mo.

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A · NEW · YORK · AGENCY.

WE are glad to announce to our many Eastern customers that an agency has been established in New York for the sale of

MEKEEL'S

POSTAGE STAMP ALBUMS

AND PUBLICATIONS.

MR. E. T. PARKER, the well known dealer of Bethlehem, Pa., will have full charge of the agency and also carry a full line of stamps suited to all classes of collectors. Readers of the Weekly are invited to call.

THIS agency is separate and distinct from the business of E. T. Parker, of Bethlehem Pa., and C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co., of St. Louis.

E. T. PARKER,

30 EAST 23D STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

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1,000 VARIETIES FOR $10.16

EXTRA POSTAGE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

This is absolutely the best packet ever offered stamp collectors, and merits your attention. We have been selling No. 15 long enough to establish a reputation for it, and $10.16 invested in this way, will never be regretted.

Orders filled by return mail, as we always keep a supply made up, so that there will be **no delay** in furnishing the **BEST BARGAIN ON EARTH** for a collector with less than 3,000 varieties in his collection, or for small dealers.

WHAT IT CONTAINS:

Argentine, high value; Bolivar, 1891; British Guiana provisionals; Confederate States, Costa Rica officials; Ecuador revenues, used postally; Mexico, over fifty varieties, including some rare; Nicaragua general issue and officials, 1890, 1c to 10 pesos, Paraguay, Samoa; Travancore; Tolima, Shanghai, India provisional; Salvador, Straits Settlements Prov., Hayti, provisional and new issue; U. S., 1851, 1861, 1869, 1870, 1872, 1888, and Agriculture, Navy, Treasury, Interior, War, Dues, etc. **In addition to all this we give with each packet an album worth $1.50, or a credit of this amount on any of our Albums. Every fifth purchaser is presented with a New York 5c. 1845, free,** or some other stamp or stamps of equal catalogue value (i. e., $5.00).

OVER FIVE HUNDRED SOLD.

We have printed, at various times, a complete list of the purchasers, but our space being limited, only the last forty are given here.

The names preceded by heavy-faced numbers are of those who received the New York 5c or equivalent:

471 R. Miot, ... Hayti.
472 G. M. Dutcher, ... Oswego, N. Y.
473 Allen Logan, ... Kansas City, Mo.
474 A. R. Drake, ... Philadelphia, Pa.
475 J. J. DeWitt, . . . Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
476 J. M. Conrad, ... Omaha, Neb.
477 C. D. Collins, . . . Bull Branch, Mich.
478 J. B. Durham, ... Omaha, Neb.
479 J. M. Wainwright, ... Bermuda.
480 G. Godfrey, . . . Brooklyn, N. Y.
481 C. O. Davision, . Amherst, Nova Scotia.
482 G. Howe, ... Wisner, Md.
483 B. Townsend, ... Portland, Ore.
484 Acme Stamp Co., . . West Union, Ia.
485 G. B. Tuthill, . . Sioux Falls, S Dak.
486 A. L. Ladd, . . . Osceola Mills, Wis.
487 J. H. Permar, ... Pittsburgh, Pa.
488 J. Eugene Law, ... Perry, Ia.
489 F. M. Goss, ... Boston, Mass,
490 Clement R. Troth, . Philapelphia, Pa.
491 Otto B. Robinson, . Willimantic, Conn.
492 Name withheld by request.
493 Ernest F. Würtle, ... Quebec, Can.
494 M. A. Davey, ... Galveston, Texas
495 C. W. Kimball, Jr., . . Pen Yan, N. Y.
496 Walter Smith, ... Franklin, Pa.
497 C. W. Moore, ... Jamaica, W. I.
498 Theo. Pardee, ... Detroit, Mich.
499 F. N. Burn, ... Rangoon, India.
500 F. W. Reed, ... Muscatine, Iowa.
501 M. F. Billings, ... McGregor, Iowa.
502 Ralph L. Welliver, . Sioux Falls, S. D.
503 Wm. G Burns, . . . Brooklyn, N. Y.
504 Wm. McAuley, ... Boston, Mass.
505 Y. Webster Noch, . Sioux Falls, S. D.
506 Miss S. K. Price, . . Springfield, Mass.
507 Geo. Kimball, . . . Newburgh, N. Y.
508 Robt. T. Holman, Summerside, P. E. I.
509 N. E. Carter, ... Delavan, Wis.
510 Henry P. Dimond, Misson, San Jose, Cal.
511 C. G. Burch, ... Pullman, Ill.
512 W. A Sandberg, . . . Knoxville, Tenn.
513 W. P. Burns, ... Champaign, Ill.
514 L. O. Bowman, . . . Philadelphia, Pa.
515 E. L. Davenport, ... Joliet, Ill.
516 T. A. Banning . . . . Chicago, Ill.
517 A. V. Green, . . . Victoria, Australia.
518 C. Rhodes, . . Ohinemuri, New Zealand,

A WORD FROM THOSE WHO KNOW:

Minneapolis, Minn.

C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Company, St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen: I have received Packet No. 15, and it is a *dandy*. I obtained 313 stamps, catalogued at $26.55, that my collection of 1,500 varieties did not already contain. The rest were catalogued at about $20.00.

Wishing your firm all possible success, I am yours truly,

A. L. LADD.

Minneapolis, Minn.

C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Company, St. Louis, Mo.:

Dear Sirs: Inclosed is $10.16. Please send me *another* Packet No. 15. Was very much surprised with the other one. Please send album also. Yours truly, CHAS. GERRISH.

Scores of such testimonials have been sent us, but space will not permit of more.

REMEMBER THE PRICE—$10.16 for 1,000 varieties of genuine postage stamps in good condition.

WARNING!

Several other dealers have **IMITATED** this packet and system of advertising, but ours is the **ONLY ORIGINAL**—imitations are always to be avoided. **SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.**

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP AND PUBLISHING CO.,

STATION C. **ST. LOUIS, MO.**

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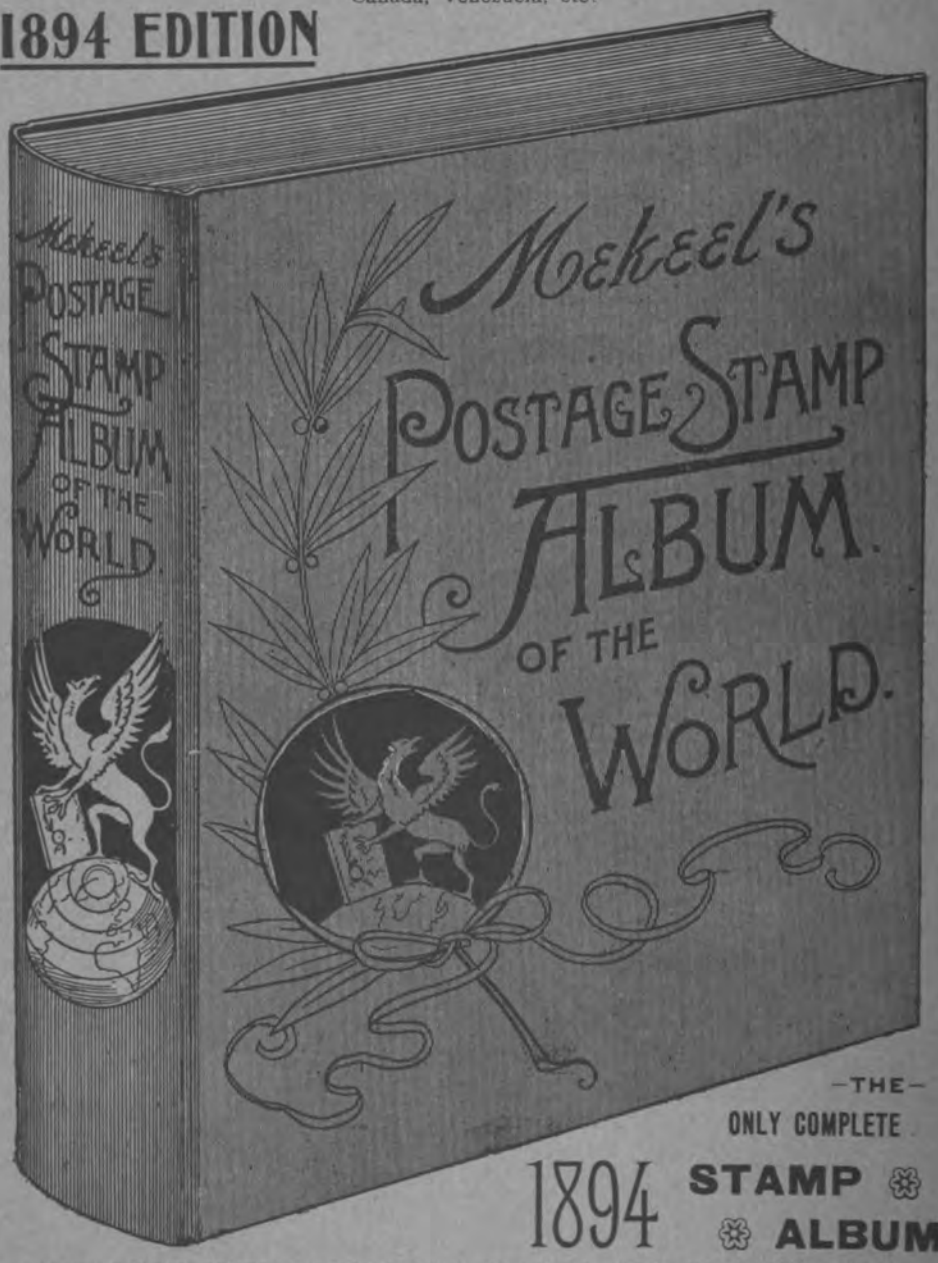

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IT CONTAINS PLACES FOR THE

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J. N. T. Lovick.

Vol. XI. JANUARY, 1894. No. 109.

MAR 5- 1894

The Philatelic Journal of America



A Monthly Magazine In the Interest of Stamp Collecting

Edited By Chas. Haviland McKeel

Published By
C. H. McKeel Stamp & Publishing Co.

$1.00 per annum

St. Louis, Mo. U.S.A.

10¢ per copy

Entered as second-class mail matter at St. Louis, Mo.

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The Philatelic Journal of America.

MONTHLY.

The Oldest Magazine Devoted to STAMPS and STAMP COLLECTING in America.

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1885.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ◎ All subscriptions must commence with current number. For prices of back numbers see below. Subscriptions invariably payable in advance. New volumes commence January and June. No discount on subscriptions to Clubs, Dealers, or Agencies.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR TO ANY COUNTRY IN **THE POSTAL UNION.**

ADVERTISEMENTS ◎ We receive advertisements on a guaranteed circulation of 120,000 copies a year, an average of **10,000 per Month,** over three times the circulation of any monthly stamp paper in the world.

RATES: ◎ 15 CTS. PER AGATE LINE, FOR EACH INSERTION. ◎ Discount 20% on contracts for 500 lines, to be used within one year. No discount to agencies.

THE STAMP DEALER'S DIRECTORY ◎ Space of 3 lines or less, $5.00 per year payable in advance. One extra line, $2.00.

THE EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT ◎ Advertisements of 25 words or less, in solid agate, no display, 50 cents for each insertion; extra words two cents each. Advertisements in this department must be invariably paid for in advance, to save the trouble of keeping so small accounts.

BACK NUMBERS OF THIS PERIODICAL.

The following numbers are *out of print*, but second-hand copies can be had occasionally to complete files, at $1.00 each:

VOL. I. 2
VOL. II. 20, 22.
VOL. III. 26.
VOL. IV. 37.
VOL. V. 54.
VOL. VI. 62, 68.
VOL. VII. 83.
VOL. VIII. 89.
VOL. IX. 97.

The following numbers are very scarce. They can be had at 50 cents each of the publishers:

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VOL. II. 13, 21.
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VOL. V. 49, 50, 51, 52, 53.
VOL. V. 55, 56, 57, 59, 60.
VOL. VI. 61, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68.
VOL. VI. 69, 71, 72.
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The following numbers may be had at 20 cents each, of the publishers. *Numbers of current volumes over one month old 20 cents each.*

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VOL. III. 25, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.
VOL. IV. 38, 39, 40, 41, 42.
VOL. IV. 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48.
VOL. V. 58.
VOL. VI. 70.
VOL. VII. 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78 79, 80, 82.
VOL. VIII. 85, 86, 87, 88,
VOL. VIII. 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96.
VOL. IX. 99, 100, 101, 102.
VOL. X. 104, 105, 106, 107, 108.

ALL PREVIOUS QUOTATIONS ARE HEREBY CANCELED.

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Volume III, 12 numbers, complete, 1887	3 00
Volume IV, 12 numbers, complete, 1888	2 00
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Volume X, 6 numbers, complete, 1893	1 00
	$25.50

The above list of 106 numbers sent for $25.00 and a subscription for volume XI. given *free*. Postage $2.15 extra on above 106 numbers to foreign countries in the Postal Union.

Volume I, MEKEEL'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS, (52 numbers), complete	$5 00
Volume II (52 numbers), complete	2 50
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* NOTE. Copies of numbers 1 and 4, referred to above, can be bought second-hand occasionally, and we will try to secure copies to complete files when so requested.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO., STATION C. ST. LOUIS, MO.

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MAR 5 - 1894

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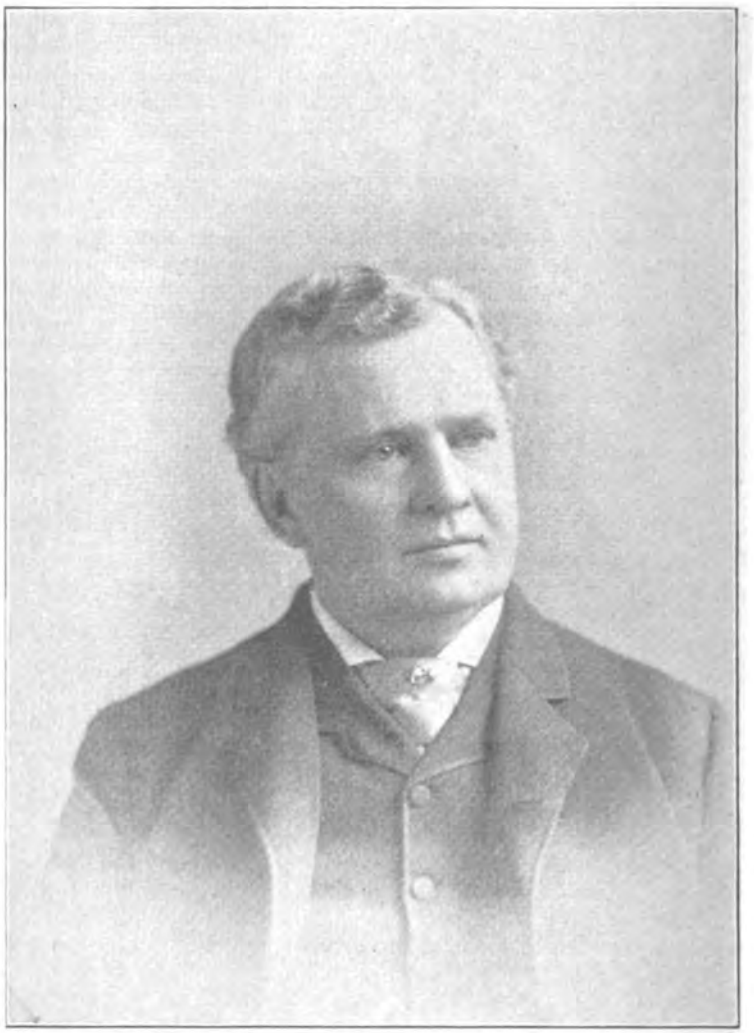

Willard C. Kaan Dilich

BOSTON, MASS.

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The Philatelic Journal of America



An Illustrated
MONTHLY MAGAZINE
IN INTEREST OF STAMP COLLECTING.

EDITED BY
Chas Haviland McKeel

VOLUME XI.

PUBLISHED BY
C. H. MEKEEL
STAMP AND PUBLISHING COMPANY,

STATION C,
ST. LOUIS, + + + + MISSOURI.

JANUARY-JUNE, 1894.

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AN Index to the Contents of this Volume will be found in the back of the June number.

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THE

PHILATELIC JOURNAL

OF AMERICA.

VOLUME XI, NO. 1. JANUARY, 1894. WHOLE NO. 109.

THE features of our genial friend Willard C. Van Derlip, of Boston, is a fitting introduction to our new volume.

Mr. Van Derlip is one of America's leading philatelic lights, and one of nature's gentlemen, loved and respected by all who know him.

● ● ● ● ●

A CHANGE is promised in the management of the *London Philatelist*, it is certainly good news because recent numbers have been a disappointment to many of its readers.

We understand Mr. Castle is to have full charge of the publication and give it his personal attention.

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A "PUBLISHING COMPANY" is publishing a pathetic appeal to collectors for subscriptions to its capital stock of $250—$1 a share. With this a philatelic paper is to be published in which "every stockholder has a voice in running" it, and it is also stated "dividends declared semi-annually."

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IT IS quite probable that we shall have a new issue of revenue stamps in the U. S., if not several series, before long. An income tax is talked of, also a tax on playing cards, proprietary medicines and other articles. Taxes of this kind are more easily collected by stamps and hence the probability of a new issue.

This will have the effect of increasing the demand for all kinds of United States revenue stamps.

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MOVING to new quarters was the cause of calling attention to the condition of our files of back numbers of our publications.

We were surprised to find how low our stock was of some numbers and volumes.

Some of these will be quite unobtainable before long, and we would advise our readers to fill up their files at once.

Prices will be found on the second page of the cover of this number.

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MONS. J. B. MOENS, the veteran stamp dealer and publisher of Brussells, Belgium, is the subject of the photographic frontispiece given by the *Philatelic Record* for its fifteenth volume.

As a dealer he commenced in 1852; in February he commenced the publication of *Le Timbre Poste*, a paper that has just completed its thirty-first volume.

We shall use the portrait at an early date, and give a more extended sketch of his career.

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AN ILLUSTRATION of the counterfeit pair of the 1 penny (Sydney View) New South Wales stamps appear in the *Monthly Journal* for December.

They appear to be most dangerous forgeries, and our readers should be cautious in purchasing.

The fact of there being a pair of two types carefully engraved might mislead any but an expert. The editor of the above paper wisely refrains from pointing out the difference in print, as that might assist the forgers in improving their work.

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ON THE line of counterfeits, our editor picked out of an Eastern dealer's album a magnificent counterfeit of the New York 5c. black. The stamp was engraved *taille douce*, the portrait of Washington especially fine and had apparently been used, as it bore the usual blue ink cancellation. The initials had been forged and were very light.

In the opinion of a collector who has made a study of the New York stamps, it is a counterfeit that was made at the time the genuine was in use, for the purpose of defrauding the N. Y. postmaster.

● ● ● ● ●

A NEW form and a new dress, were the New Year's present *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* gave its readers, upon commencing its fourth year of existence.

The size is somewhat smaller and is changed to conform to the size of a smaller but more rapid cylinder press. Our large cylinder presses do not average much over 1,200 copies per hour, but the smaller presses can be speeded up to 2,500 copies per hour.

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The circulation of the weekly paper has increased so much that the time of printing is an important matter, it is desirable that all subscribers should have their papers mailed the same day.

The *Weekly* is a paper that no stamp collector, advanced or beginner, can afford to be without.

● ● ● ● ●

"BREAD cast upon the water will return after many days." Philately would be better known and our pursuit more respected if the larger dealers would do more advertising along the lines, which perhaps do not promise immediate returns.

Last year the C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Co issued a magnificent little volume entitled "A Stamp Collector's Souvenir" encouraged by the great good it acomplished a second edition was projected for this year in cheaper style that 25,000 might be circulated. In *fact* 38,000 were printed and circulated.

A volume of one hundred pages would not contain the letters of commendation we have received on this work and no estimate can be placed on its value.

Every dealer in the country has been directly benefitted by the liberal and unselfish advertising of this company.

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SPECIALIZING, as applied to stamp collecting, has its adherents and opponents.

We believe in special collections, for in that way only, can one even approach completeness.

But the special collection should never wholly take the place of the general collection with the true philatelist.

Even though the general collector cannot hope for completeness there are pleasures for him not even to be replaced by his specialty.

The ideal philatelist is a general collector with a specialty, and not a specialist without a general collection.

The collectors of Great Britian, France, Spain and Portugal favor the stamps of their own country and its colonies, while domestic collectors select the stamps of the United States or some group of American countries.

There are two advertisements in this number that will be of special interest to those who are making American stamps a specialty or who contemplate devoting more attention to stamps of the Western Hemisphere.

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COMMEMMORATIVE stamps are still the fashion, our chronicle this month announces a series for Portugal that are issued in honor of the Infante D. Henrique, the great explorer, and to be sold on the fifth centenary anniversary, the extra proceeds of the sale to be devoted to a fund for a monument.

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"Verily, verily," saith the prophet, "Must these things be?" We have heard of a provisional stamp, issued to raise funds to repair a postoffice; Tonga, Shanghai, Liberia *et al*, know that surcharges can be made profitable, but when stamp collectors are called upon to build a monument by a government ranking as high as Portugal, it is time to stop.

These stamps, together with rubbish like Dominican Republic varieties, dated Bolivars and the more modern Central Americans of the same origin, are having the effect of making specialists of many collectors, to the extent at least of excluding this class of stuff from their collections.

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A REPORT came from Europe some time ago to the effect that the original plates had been found, from which the first Mauritius stamps were printed, by an employee of the government at that place.

The importance of such a discovery may be understood when the value of





specimens of these stamps are considered.

We illustrate a pair that were recently bought by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. for (£680) about $3,400.00.

Some weight is given to the rumor by a letter received from one of our Mauritius correspondents, who writes under date of October 23d as follows: "I inform you that the plates of the Post Office, 1847, were discovered several months ago by a subordinate in the civil service. He wished to manufacture some of these valuable stamps and went to a printer (one of my friends) to propose the scheme. My friend was not willing to assist in this kind of work and refused.

"The young man who has the plates has gone away, it is said, to America. He has obtained a leave of absence of six months."

● ● ● ● ●

ONE of the best philatelic papers in the world is the *Korrespondez-Blatt*, published at Frankfort, Germany, by a board appointed by various important philatelic organizations.

It is supported by no less than one hundred and forty philatelic organizations in all parts of the world. It is circulated only among the members of these societies, no others can receive it. The contents are devoted to the latest information about counterfeits, philatelic frauds of all classes, and a great deal of valuable information not found in other publications.

The American Philatelic Association has become a member of the union of its

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supporters, and members of this Association in good standing have the privilege of subscribing, and can do so by sending 75 cents to E. Doeblin, International Secretary, Allegheny City, Pa.

THE annual number of the *American Philatelist* is now in press. The Literary Board of the American Philatelic Association have done well in its production. They would prefer to have completed it earlier but it has been impossible to get it in shape before.

Probably they will be able to arrange to issue the next number soon after the convention, which is a proper time for its appearance.

The current number contains several groups of portraits, including all the officers of the association, with a short sketch of each, and besides the usual reading matter, the by-laws of the association, full proceedings of the convention, with reports of officers, and a complete list of the membership, both alphabetical and geographical.

A number of advertisements complete the edition, which is the largest and best copy of the *American Philatelist* yet published.

This paper is not for general sale or circulation, and members only are entitled to it. Applications for membership in the American Philatelic Association should be sent to Mr. Alvah Davison, Secretary, 176 Broadway, New York City, who will furnish blanks for that purpose upon request.

MEMORY is not always to be depended upon, but it is a faculty developed in philatelists, perhaps greater than in the average individual, owing to their accustomed study of detail.

The writer was present in the capacity of a United States appraiser, when the several trunks of Placado del Torres, of Barcelona, Spain, were examined at the Custom House in this city.

It was from the examination of his papers, passports, etc., that his identity was established, as it will be remembered that he was traveling under the name of Rosendo Fernandez.

Among his papers were numerous drawings, sketches in black and color, of stamp designs. None bore familiar names, all lettering being Spanish, and it was remarked at the time that perhaps Torres was expecting to introduce some local posts in Spain.

The scene and the circumstance was instantly called to mind when the new Military stamp for Millela was received.

If anyone is curious enough to want to see one of Torres' designs, let him refer to our chronicle this month under head of Spain.

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PORTRAITS OF STAMP COLLECTORS.

This is one of our regular monthly features. We give portraits and sketches of stamp collectors. Advanced collectors are requested to send photographs in exchange with the editor of this paper.



SAMUEL LELAND, CHICAGO, ILL.

SAMUEL LELAND, CHICAGO, ILL.

We open this month's gallery with an excellent portrait of Mr. Leland, of Chicago, a professor in one of its large universities and a careful student.

Members of the A. P. A. have known him as being prominently identified with the association, and for sometime he has been a member of the Literary Board.

Common with so many, Mr. Leland began collecting stamps when very young, finally losing all interest, but in after years taking it up again with more zeal than ever.

Mr. Leland was educated in the East and graduated from Harvard College in 1877.

He is the president of the Chicago Philatelic Society.

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E. B. STERLING, TRENTON, N. J.

To employ introductory remarks in presenting the portrait of Mr. Sterling would seem almost unnecessary, as he has been so long identified with philately and kindred interests, that nearly every one who receive stamp papers has at least read about him in some connection or other.

Denied the advantages that so many youths in this day enjoy, Mr. Sterling was thrown upon his own resources at an early age, and commenced life's journey in performing the duties required of a clerk in a drygoods store. Water finds its level, and the 13 year old boy who was possessed of natural ability, perseverance and American pluck in adequate quantities and proper proportions, was not contented to measure cloth all his life without at least an effort to prepare himself for something better adapted to his inclinations.



E. B. STERLING, TRENTON, N. J.

Thus our young friend toiled, always striving to climb the ladder higher, and as assistance in this worthy ambition, he found it necessary to acquire the benefits of a commercial education; so he attended with regularity the evening classes of a school near by.

In early manhood Mr. Sterling secured a responsible position with the Trenton Banking Company, and remained in their employ many years.

At an early age he became interested in the collecting of postage stamps, and its fascinations have fully captivated him. He is more of a philatelist now than ever, though, perhaps, not so extensively known as a dealer as he was at one time.

One of our best catalogues, listing United States Revenue stamps, was published by Mr. Sterling, and he has always made these stamps his specialty.

About three years ago, he, together with a friend, purchased of the government all the stub books of the stamps used in the Internal Revenue since its adoption in 1863, with the prospect of creating a demand for them among collectors.

The speculation attracted a great deal of attention from the daily press, as the stub books and other curiosities of similar character filled several cars, and the total weight was over 200 tons.

Mr. Sterling's friends were curious to know how the scheme would turn out. But of late little has been heard of the matter, except that Mr. H. E. Deats, of Flemington, N. J., assumed the ownership, and can pride himself in being the possessor of the best collection of revenue stubs in the world, as he has them absolutely complete from No. 1, issued in 1863, to many thousands in 1885. Some of them represent a face value of $150 to $5,000.

Mr. Sterling is very observing, a characteristic not uncommon among philat-

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elists, and due to this he once discovered a counterfeit U. S. treasury note, and as a suitable reward or token of appreciation, it was reported that he received from the government $2,000.

Mr. Sterling has been a resident of Trenton for many years, and is the father of an interesting group of children. One of his sons seems to have inherited the philatelic tendencies of his father, and is much interested in the collecting of postage stamps. Mr. Sterling recently passed his forty-second birthday.

WM. H. BODINE, FLEMINGTON, N.J.

The genial face of Mr. Bodine may not be so familiar to our readers as those you have just read about, but he is well known and equally well liked by New Jersey philatelists, and has been collecting for at least 17 years, and having commenced so early in life he now can look at his stamps as a good investment, in addition to the other pleasures derived.



WM. H. BODINE, FLEMINGTON, N. J.

Though not a particularly large buyer, he has accumulated a very good collection, and is especially complete in the stamps of the United States.

Mr. Bodine has, since boyhood, been a great friend of Mr. H. E. Deats, the world known collector, living in the same locality; and they are not only members of the same philatelic organizations, but hold prominent offices in the local lodges and town associations devoted to various interests.

Mr. Bodine is engaged in the hardware business, and has been associated with his father in this connection since leaving school.

He married in 1885, and is now the proud father of a bright young boy, who promises to be as ardent a collector of postage stamps as his parent.

Mr. Bodine is the present librarian of the A. P. A., having been appointed to that office a few months ago.

EDWARD M. MAHE, PARIS, FRANCE.

Monsieur Mahe has sent his photograph in exchange for one of the editor, and we are always pleased to introduce the foreign collectors, as well as those residing in our own country.

Mons. Mahe is the son of Pierre Mahe, who perhaps is more widely known, having been interested in stamps probably as far back as his son Edward can remember.

Judging from Mons. Edward Mahe's looks, he is about thirty years old. Photographs deceive sometimes, but we have met the gentleman at his home, and he certainly does not appear older.

Perhaps it is not generally known that Mons. Pierre Mahe is employed by Mons. Ferrary to look after the latter's collection of adhesive postage stamps, this being a task requiring more attention than many would at first suppose.

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EDWARD M. MAHE, PARIS, FRANCE.

The Mahe family seems to be a philatelic one, and from the father and mother to each child a desire to study stamps seems to be their chief pleasure.

The daughter, a charming young lady of perhaps eighteen, is very enthusiastic, and has her own special collection, in which she takes great pride

She also proves great assistance to her father, as she is conversant in English, as well as her own language, and when American or English dealers (that do not speak French) visit the Mahe home, there will be no difficulty in their being understood.

Separate and apart from Mons. Pierre Mahe's duties in connection with the great Ferrary collection, he is known as a dealer in stamps, and it is quite likely that his son Edward is associated with him.

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A Word Further Concerning Our Philatelic Literature.

By "ONE WHO IS IN SEARCH OF KNOWLEDGE."

The hearty thanks of all stamp collectors are due to the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA, and to its contributor, Missouriensis, in the article, "Philatelic Literature," published in the September number. He has pointed out in an unmistakable way that the best matter in our journals ought not to be called by that name. But his best work is done when he scores the illiterate writers whose productions stare us in the face from the pages of too many philatelic papers and magazines. To expect a man of even ordinary education and knowledge of English, to read these papers and be satisfied with them is an insult to his intelligence. Macauley said of Dr. Johnson that his language was not English but "Johnsonese;" so it might justly be said that the language of these self-styled "literateurs" is not English but Philatelese. Missouriensis has said all that need be said on that subject, however, but there is another point that needs further development.

The overwhelming majority of articles in many papers are absolutely *pointless*. They are not helpful to the collector, they give no new information, they do not even tell over old facts, which might be useful to many. For it must never be forgotten that while the advanced collector is eager for new knowledge, there is a host of beginners who thirst for the most elementary knowledge. Both classes should have their wants supplied. But the article which ought to be vigorously excluded is the one which contains nothing for either. Not very long ago I saw a two page, closely printed article with a promising title, and moreover it was written by a friend for whom I have a high personal regard. So I promised myself pleasure, *perhaps* instruction, in its perusal.

Now the whole sum and substance was this: There are reprints and counterfeits, and we should be careful to get neither. There was not so much as the *ghost of a hint* how to discriminate between the original and the reprint, or to distinguish the counterfeit from the genuine. And yet this article was not only printed but *paid for* by an "enterprising" publisher.

Now I submit, it is unfair and unjust to the readers of any philatelic journal to present them with such absolutely valueless articles. If publishers desire to encourage young aspirants to fame, or young seekers after a few dimes, let them pay for their productions, and then consign them to their proper place, the waste paper basket. In saying this let me not be misunderstood; if the youngest boy has anything of *value* to say, by all means let him say it; but if he has not, then let him keep silent.

Let me give one more example of incompetency. An excellent boy showed me some time ago a U. S. 1856, 3 cent, stamp *with the outer line*. Now this outer line was on the left side of the stamp, and was the line which marked the division of the sheet into two parts. So much for his knowledge; and yet he

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actually contributed an article to a "strictly high class journal," and received pay for it too. And yet once more: Another gentleman of somewhat more mature years dealt in stamps and edited and published a magazine for the benefit (?) of collectors. One day when I was in his office he appealed to me in these words: "Do tell me what is the 'outer line' on the 3 cent red of 1856."

But one is not obliged to limit the sphere of criticism of this sort to boys and very young men; it applies with equal justice to many more of mature years. It is much to be feared that many write articles upon philatelic subjects, or, to speak more accurately, for philatelic papers, whose sole object is to put money in their pockets. One is justified in this conclusion by the entire absence of information in the articles in question. It would seem almost unkind to suggest that the editors and publishers are in such pressing need of material to swell their pages that they accept whatever comes to their hand. Possibly however, there may be some truth in this hint. If so, then every collector would say two pages of helpful, useful information is infinitely more valuable than twenty pages of the ordinary, pointless verbiage which teems in too many philatelic publications.

The remedy for this trouble is not far to seek; it is in the hands of the editors and should be heroically used; let them rigorously exclude every contribution which is without point, every one that does not contain some really useful and helpful information. When this is done we shall come very near to having what Missouriensis truly says we have not now, a literature.

CHANGELINGS.

BY C. E. SEVERN.

There is much interest attached to those stamps which are known in the vocabulary of philatelists, as changelings, and as a recent number of an ably conducted philatelic magazine has an interesting contribution on the subject of these stamps, it might not be inappropriate to supplement the article referred to, by a few general remarks bearing on this pregnant topic. In the article to which allusion is made, a list of colors which may be changed into tints unlike the original, by chemical reaction, is appended, and while this list is undoubtedly correct, so far as it extends, it does not include all the color changes that are known to have been effected.

By means of successive reaction by chemical agents, the experienced chemist and analyst could no doubt produce nearly any color; but in the instance of one stamp undergoing a series of changes, the potency of the chemical agents would surely be such as to attack the fibre of the paper, and thus show telltale marks beneath the searching eye of a microscope. In conversation with a local analytical chemist, he is to be credited with saying, that he thought he could succeed, after a course of experiments, during which he would bring all his chemical and chromatic knowledge into requisition, if he were to seriously pursue the subject, in manufacturing a great number of color varieties from a stamp of almost any color; although he might not be uniformly successful in eradicating all the traces of chemical

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change on the specimen. He thought, further, that perhaps great possibilities lie in the path of a color-changer, if he be a person willing to apply himself closely and zealously to the appointed task.

We have known the color of a stamp to be changed simply from being exposed for a short time to the fumes and vapors always to be found in a laboratory's atmosphere. In our opinion there is no well-grounded cause for collectors to be alarmed by the fact that skilful handling will alter the color of most stamps, for as the questionable gift, that some may exercise, perfects itself, careful collectors will become correspondingly adept in detecting the fraud.

An experienced philatelist can oftentimes detect at a glance, whether or not a stamp has been experimented upon, and an intuitive knowledge seems to enable him to tell usually when a stamp is a changeling. The changeling when searchingly examined betrays signs, by reason of which a philatelist is lead to determine its real status. There is usually something suspicious in the texture of the paper of a stamp that has been experimented upon; either a roughness, slight discoloration or removal of the gloss, and in some cases, under a powerful glass, minute crystals might be described over the surface of the stamp, due, no doubt, to the use of an excess of the chemical responsible for the transformation.

A writer has said, speaking of a change of color of the five centavos, purple, of the current issue of Guatamala, that authorities disagree as to the fact of a chemical change, but rather, they impute it to dampness or atmospheric conditions. This statement is rather equivocal or repetitional, as it were, for even though dampness or atmospheric conditions were responsible for the phenomenon of a change of tint, it would still be a chemical change, although one that was not effected through the agency of man. Perchance there were some peculiar ingredient employed in the ink used in printing the stamp, particularly susceptible to the excess of dampness or hydrous substance in the atmosphere, and the color became changed; yet it was a change the theory of which might be fully established; the same would hold good were the change to take place in any sort of atmosphere.

Inquiry is made whether the United States five cent brown of the 1857 issue cannot be changed into the scarcer five cent red-brown, and the five cent brown of 1861 into the much rarer five cent yellow? It is our opinion that these metamorphosis have yet to be successfully accomplished and it is doubtful whether they ever will be in a manner calculated to hood-wink the keen-eyed collector, for the brown color is, we believe, not effected easily. It would be difficult to attain the correct red-brown and mustard colors of the respective stamps, but there might be a possibility of the experimenter accidentally stumbling upon a process by which the red-brown and mustard could be manufactured from the ordinary five cent browns.

The many changelings that are to be made might have a dissuading effect upon the collecting of shades: leastwise, a tentency to restrain the collector from expending large amounts of money for them, but it is not likely to be a far-reaching one. It is interesting to speculate upon the subject of changelings and though their bearing on philately is in the truth, a serious one, there is no necessity for any collector to believe that they are a very great and very dangerous menace to the peace of philately; but they tend to emphasize the necessity of a collector keeping his eyes open when purchasing his stamps, and especially when they are obtained from any source, other than an honorable dealer.

As a truant cloud may obscure the sun on a bright afternoon for a moment and then pass on, only to cause the glory of Phœbus to then appear more radiant than ever, so perhaps this little cloud may cast its darkening shadow from the philatelic heavens, but when it will have been blown away, their light will shine still brighter.

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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR—JANUARY, 1894.

BOARD OF DIRECTROS:

President, J. K. TIFFANY, 411 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
Vice-President, H. E. DEATS, Flemington, N. J.
Secretary, ALVAH DAVISON, 176 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Treasurer, N. W. CHANDLER, Collinsville, Ill.
International Secretary, E. DOEBLIN, Allegheny City, Penn.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

220 John Holly, Einsiedelei, XIII 7 Vienna, Austria.
384 C. W. Tallman, 12 South State St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
273 Wm. J. Morgan, 417 Tulane Ave., New Orleans, La.
31 V. Gurdji, 1509 Wellington Ave., Chicago, Ill.
332 W. H. MacDonald, 227 East 29th street, Chicago, Ill.
16 Charles Gregory, 18 New St., N. Y. City.
551 Jacob A. Ulman, 41 South Gay St., Baltimore, Md.
252 H. W. Rall, Savannah, Ga.
154 H. C. Rackliffe, Holyoke, Mass.
188 Erard Leroy D'Etiolles, 89 Rue Saint Lazare, Paris, France.

APPLICATIONS.

BARNUM, W. H., 47 Livingston St., Cleveland, O.
References: Carl N. Stockwell, A. W. Hoffman.
Guarantor: F. S. Barnum.

BARTLETT, WALLACE C., North Lamoine, Maine.
References: C. H. and G. D. Mekeel.

BERNHARDT, H., 1101 South 11th St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
References: E. Doeblin, C. P. Krauth.

CUNNINGHAM, THOS. O., 315 Lafayette Ave., Kansas City, Kans.
References: F. J. Bescher, M. A. Swanbeck.

DEADY, C. L., Belmont, Nevada.
References: C. H. and G. D. Mekeel.

DUPEREY, EARL V., Bucaramanga, Colombia, So. America.
References: C. H. and G. D. Mekeel.

EASTER, DR. D. M., P. R. R. Station, Altoona, Pa.
References: R. F. Albrecht, Jno. N. Luff.

HINE, GEO. F., 702 James St., Syracuse, N. Y.
References: H. Gremmel, Alvah Davison.

JONES, H. M., 25 North Court St., Marysville, Ohio.
References: N. W. Chandler, G. D. Mekeel.
Guarantor: Mrs. Maria Jones.

MCGREGORY, H. W., Palmer, Mass.
References: J. F. McGregory, Wm. C. Stone.

MELLO, F. DAS NEVES, E, Box 59, Georgetown, Demerara.
References: Norman A. Forster, Joseph Rechert.

MILLER, A. E., Box 16, Main St., Sta. Meriden, Conn.
References: Chas. E. H. Webster, Frank P. Brown.

NAAME, I., Constantinople, Turkey.
References: C. H. and G. D. Mekeel.

NIELSEN, JACOB, P. O. Box 106, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
References: C. H. and G. D. Mekeel.

PARMELEE, F. S., 1312 Douglass St., Omaha, Neb.
References: Howard K. Sanderson, Wm. C. Stone.

PLANK, WILL H., Kansas City, Kan.
References: F. J. Bescher, M. A. Swanbeck.

RAE, ALBERT, Port Louis, Mauritius.
References: C. H. and G. D. Mekeel.

SCHUYLER, A. L., Weston Building, Clinton, Ia.
References: R. F. Albrecht, Jno. N. Luff.

STONE, ARTHUR F., St. Johnsbury, Vt
References: J. Arthur Wainwright, C. C. Lewis.

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SCHLUCKEBIER, HENRY, Petaluma, Cal.
References: H. W. Doscher, G. D. Mekeel.
SPENCE, JNO. M., 2115 N. 5th St., Kansas City, Kans.
References: F. J. Bescher, M. A. Swanbeck.
Guarantor: Thos. Spence, (his father).
THOMPSON, JOHN GEORGE, Essex St., Fremantle, Western Australia.
References: C. H. and G. D. Mekeel.
WADE, JOHN PRICE, Mt. Eliza, Perth, Western Australia.
References: C. H. and G. D. Mekeel.
WILLIAMS, CHAS. H., Ironwood, Mich.
References: G. D. Mekeel, N. W. Chandler.

If no objections are received, the above applicants will be admitted to membership thirty days from hence, on payment to the treasurer of dues for balance of fiscal year, to amount of 60 cents.

NEW STOCKHOLDERS.

578 MCCULLOUGH, WM. J., 124 West Third St., Davenport, Iowa.
579 WELSH, J. C., 120 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal.
580 SMITH, MRS. AVERY J., 688 Worthington St., Springfield, Mass.
581 MILLER, EDW. Y., 309 N. Main St., Bloomington, Ill.
582 GOERNER, W. F., 20 Warren St., Providence, R. I.
583 BOYNTON, G. E., 926 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md.
584 SCHMIDT, J. W. M., 216 South 6th St., Springfield, Ill.
585 PETERSON, H. M., Box 75, Santa Cruz, Cal.
586 HASKELL, F. W., 543 Wood St., Pittsburg, Pa.
587 KRAUTH, G. E., 326 42d St., Pittsburg, Pa.
588 BABCOCK, WM. J., 633 Vinton St., Toledo, Ohio.
589 MITCHELL, GEO. W., 2122 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
590 VIRCHER, PHILIP JULIUS, 53 William St., Allegheny, Pa.
591 SNELL, A. L., Bradford, Pa.
592 WINDHORST, LOUIS, 103 Pane Ave., Baltimore, Md.
593 TUCKER, JAS. E., 100 Trumbull St., Hartford, Conn.
594 BENJAMIN, WM., 12 Sixth St., Fond-du-Lac, Wis.
595 BALLAUSEN, C. W. L., District Survey Office, Goulburd, New South Wales, Australia.
596 RIDDELL, RICHMOND H., Napier, New Zealand.
597 ABERLY, CHAS. E. L., P. O., East Melbourne, Victoria, Austratia.
598 FRASER, W. SUTHERLAND, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
599 RIBEIRO, F. J., 20 Staunton St., Hong Kong, China.
600 MACDOUGALL, GORDON T., Market Square, Scarborough, Tobago, W. I.
601 NELSON, H. H., P. O. Box 149, Johannesburo, So. African Rep.
602 TSIMIS, ALEXANDER, 1 Opthalmiatrion St., Athens, Greece.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following having been previously published are now accepted:

237 Leon G. Young, St. Albans, Vt.
123 Pablo Gewelke, Berlin, Germany.

The following are offered and will be accepted thirty days from hence if no objections are offered:

197 Paul Stroehlin, Geneva, Switzerland.
319 C. D. Reimers, Chicago, Ill.

MEMBERS DROPPED.

The following parties having failed to pay dues for current year as provided by the By-Laws, and nearly two months over the legal limit having been given them, are now dropped from the roll. Any of these desiring to be re-instated must pay up dues in full.

107 Higginson, D. T., Elmhurst, Ill.
199 Rinehart, E. J., Port Deposit, Md.
230 Gray, Geo. L., Ithaca, N. Y
142 Seliger, J. L., Buffalo, N. Y.
243 Reynolds, Guy, Deland, Fla.
255 Burnham, C. W., Washington, D. C.
290 Strunz, Aug., Jr., Barranquilla, Columbia.
357 Rowley, Wm., Chicago, Ill.
369 Nahayame, K., Chicago, Ill.
373 Giles, Edw. S., Paterson, N. J.
374 Giles, Frank M., Paterson, N. J.
376 Wall, Stephen A., Paterson, N. J.
397 Knowlton, F. H., Fremont, Neb.
426 Breeding, Dr. J. B., San Antonio, Tex.
452 Kolb, F., Switzerland.
460 Aguirre, Edward, Mexico.

ALVAH DAVISON,
Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

GENERAL FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Cash balance Nov. 30	$177 99	
Dues Collected, Nov. 30 to Dec. 31	78 19	$256 18

EXPENDITURES.

A. Davison, Sec'y, Office Expenses	$ 18 85	
N. W. Chandler, Treas., Office Expenses	31 00	49 85
Cash balance Dec. 31		$206 33

STOCK FUND.

Balance Nov. 30	$554 00
Received, Nov. 30 to Dec. 31	2 00
Balance Dec. 31	$556 00

N. W. CHANDLER, Treas.
Collinsville, Ill., Dec. 31, 1893.

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY'S REPORT.

There was no business transacted at this office during the present month.

No business—no report. E. DOEBLIN.

Will the Secretaries of the Chicago, New York, San Francisco, St. Louis, Pittsburg, Staten Island, Cleveland and Philadelphia Branches kindly send me following report as soon as possible:

Membership.
Date of organization.
List of officers.
Date of meetings.
Official organ.
Place of meeting.
Dues.

These items will be published in the *Vertrauliche Korrespondenz-Blatt.* E. DOEBLIN.
Int. Secretary.

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REPORT OF THE PURCHASING, SALES AND EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT.

SUPERINTENDENT.

GEO. D. MEKEEL, Station C, St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, December 31, 1893.

I first call attention to the error of date in my last report. It should read *November* wherever "October" occurs.

During the month of December I received 89 books of stamps for the Sales Department, the gross value of which was.....$2,316 08
Previously acknowledged, gross value 5,003 04

$7,319 12
22 books retired..... 274 48

Total value in circulation.....$7,044 64

Of the books retired from circulation, the gross sales amounted to $133.48, the cash for which has been remitted to the owners. It will be seen that the perce: tage was very large, being 48%. All other books are in circulation, and is the aim of the Department to make returns as early as possible. The Department is having calls for United States, British North American and better class of English Colonies, as well as high class stamps of all countries. Do not send in too many cheap stamps. I would also call the attention of members participating in this Department that it is useless to send commom stamps marked anything like catalogue price, as it is simply a waste of time and postage to circulate them. The blank books of control stamps disposed of during the month of December were as follows:

215 Books.....$ 21.50
5,000 Control Stamps..... 5 00

$ 26 50
Sales previously acknowledged, 30.10

Total.....$ 56.60 $56.60

In ordering control stamps and blank-books members are requested to send cash with their order in all cases—10c for each book and 10c for each 100 control stamps.

Application has been made by several members who wish to circulate entire envelopes and postal cards through this department. The demand has been somewhat limited, and as my predecessor in office was not provided with envelopes for the circulation of this class of stock, and in as much the expenses for postage and express in circulating exchanges of this kind have been very heavy in the past, I have hesitated about doing anything in the matter. If, however, it should appear there are sufficient members in the Association who desire to send in entire envelopes and postal cards for circulation, and there is enough to receive such lots, the department will provide suitable enve'opes, to be sold at 10 cents each, that will hold twenty pieces. Parties supplying the exchanges must agree to pay the out-going postage, and parties desiring to receive such lots must agree to pay return postage, as the department will not be put to any loss or additional expense on this account. I should be glad to hear from members interested in this department, and will give my decision in my next report.

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

Deposits were received from the following members during the month of December:

W. C. Eaton.....$20 00
H. Grossman..... 5 00
A. C. de Renterskiold..... 8 02
H. M. Turk..... 7 30
J. Frank Read..... 10 00
S. C. Smith..... 5 00

$ 55 32
Previously acknowledged 307 52

Total.....$362 84

Orders have been sent to all parts of the world and I am daily in receipt of something new. I urge members to avail themselves of this Department. I have refrained from printing the usual suggestions to members participating in this Department in this number of the Official Circular, as they will appear in permanent form in the Annual *American Philatelist* soon to be issued.

G. D. MEKEEL.
Superintendent.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

AGENT.

J. A. WAINWRIGHT, 14 Court street, Northampton, Mass.

December 30, 1893.

I report as follows on claims received during this month.

Claims received.....$ 23
Amount..... 99 21
Claims collected..... 1
Amount..... 1 05

I find I must make a new rule for this department in self defense. All claims sent me must be accompanied with stamps to the amount of two cents for every claim and a one cent stamp for acknowledgement of receipt of claims. Requests for reports must contain a postal card or one cent stamp for reply. This rule is necessary, as when stamps only are returned, I take my pay in stamps, while I pay cash for postage.

Very truly yours,
J. ARTHUR WAINWRIGHT,
Collecting Agent, A. P. A.

LIBRARIAN'S DEPARTMENT.

W. H. BODINE, Librarian, Flemington, N. J.

No report received.

LITERARY EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

Dr. G. N. CAMPBELL, Superintendent, Hopkinsville, Ky.

No report received

COUNTERFEIT DEPARTMENT.

E. A. HOLTON, Counterfeit Detector, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

No report received.

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AUCTION DEPARTMENT.

S. B. BRADT, Brookline Park, Ill.

WM. E. LOY, 423 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal.

No reports received.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT, LITERARY BOARD.

WILLIAM C. STONE, Chairman, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.

SAMUEL LELAND, 56 Thirty-fifth St., Chicago, Ill.

J. D. RICE, Box 290, Trenton, N. J.

The annual number of the *American Philatelist* is in the printer's hands and will probably reach the members within a few weeks It will contain the official report of the convention, including full reports from the officers which have not as yet appeared in any of the papers, our new By-Laws, list of members, and other matter selected by the Literary Board. It will be paged consecutively with the previous numbers of the *American Philatelist* and a title page and index to the whole volume will appear shortly and be sent to each member with the OFFICIAL CIRCULAR.

Our esteemed International Secretary believes in advertising. Not only does he use a mammoth "officially sealed" label but now we are in receipt of a tasty calendar with his well known "phiz" beaming forth from the center of it. Keep it up.

One of our correspondents writes us that the postmaster of a college town in western Massachusetts recently wrote to the postmaster of a neighboring town for the following denominations of the Columbian issue:

10c., 20c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1.00.

The manuscript for our new membership list has just been received from the Secretary and we print below a summary of some of its contents:

The total membership at the commencement of 1893 was 404; at the time of the convention it had increased to and now the total is 539, a net gain for the year of 135. Of the states and territories of the United States, 40 have representatives among our number One, Vermont, has dropped by the wayside since last year, but Maine, Kansas and North Carolina make up the loss with a balance of two to the good Seven states have less members than they had one year ago, 7 have exactly the same, while 23 have gained in numbers. New York still stands at the front with 79, while Pennsylvania with 58 just beats Massachusetts with 56 California shows a large increase, jumping from 14 to 26. Ohio numbers 24, just double her last year's score Illinois has 42, a gain of 10. Of the cities New York has 52; Chicago, 27; Boston and St. Louis, 17 each; San Francisco, 18; Pittsburg, 16 and Philadelphia and Cleveland 13 each. Canada drops from 9 members to 7. The number of foreign members is now 76, representing 29 countries against 52 members and 22 countries in last year's list. There are in addition a number who were published in a recent CIRCULAR but who have not qualified in time to be included, we suppose. All these members are stockholders under the present By-Laws, it will be remembered.

Our largest foreign membership is in Germany, where we have 17 members, and England, with 13 ranks next.

South and Central America and the West Indies furnish 20 members, Mexico heading the list with 5. Surely our sister republic ought to do better than that. To sum up, our membership of 539 stockholders is not bunched in a few localities but represents no less than 343 different cities and towns, 52 being the largest number in any one place. WILLIAM C. STONE,
Manager.

We desire to ask the correspondent of *The Eagle Philatelist*, who writes under the heading of "Those Bogus Grills," what is to be gained by such an unphilatelic and entirely uncalled for attack on Dr. E. S. CLARK? Does the philatelic community care if Dr. Clark's grammar is perfect or not, or if his deductions are logical? Let this gentleman ask himself if his grammar is absolutely perfect. While we do not consider Dr. Clark's grills, in the slightest degree dangerous to the philatelic student, still they are interesting and instructive from the standpoint that they necessitate a closer examination of grills by collectors in the future, consequently there is no cause for alarm. Instead of being an iconoclast, has Dr. Clark not proven a benefactor? For are we all not benefited by valuable information and study. This unknown critic, after writing the two and one-half pages, must have found himself so weak and exhausted over his scientific treatise that it was impossible for him to sign his name. Philately is rarely benefited by such effusions, and never when the critic fears to attach his name to his views as in this case. J. D. RICE.

REPORTS OF RESIDENT VICE PRESIDENTS.

ALLEGHENY, PA., Dec. 23, 1893.

William C. Stone, Esq., 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.:

MY DEAR SIR—You have no doubt received from the Secretary of our branch the minutes of our meeting of the 19th, and have noticed that we have put in nomination for Trustees of the A. P. A., three members of Pittsburgh Branch, No. 5, to fill the places rendered vacant by the resignation of the present Board. The nominations were enthusiastically received by the members present, and as you are personally acquainted, I believe, with only one of the gentlemen, I take this opportunity of presenting to you the claims of the branch and the candidates for favorable action.

Our branch is a large, active and growing one; we are in the center of a population which contains many collectors who are being brought into the A. P. A. Geographically, we are about in the center of the stamp collectors of the country, and nearly all of our members are men of mature years who make a real study of philately. Of the candidates I may say that Geo. W. Rode is manager of the Pittsburgh office of the New

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York Mutual Life Insurance Company, a thorough business man, active and zealous in his interest in the A. P. A. He is President of the Twin City Philatelic Society, and Secretary of the Pittsburgh Philatelic Club.

Mr. I. Stauffer is the leading broker and steamship agent of Mansfield Valley, a prosperous suburban town. Mr. Stauffer is an enthusiastic collector, a member of several of the foreign societies, and is Treasurer of our branch. He is active in the Twin City Philatelic Society and the Pittsburgh Philatelic Club. He was for a long time Exchange Manager of the T. C. P. S., and made a most admirable executive officer.

Mr. C. P. Krauth is Secretary of one of our large iron manufacturing establishments, a civil engineer by profession, was educated at the best universities of this country and Europe, and is a gentleman of wide acquaintance and influence. He is an active collector, making a deep study of philately, and is a member of various American and German societies. He is Vice-President and member of the Executive Committee of the Twin City Philatelic Society, and one of the original organizers of the Pittsburgh Philatelic Club.

Three gentlemen of more varied accomplishments and business experience it will be difficult to find in the ranks of the A. P. A. They have all expressed willingness to accept the office if elected, and promise active efforts for the advancement of the best interests of the Association.

The East has so long enjoyed a preponderating influence in the councils of the A. P. A., that we feel it but justice to give us Western members an opportunity to show our active interest. I bespeak in behalf of the gentlemen named, your interest and influence, and hope that the twenty-three votes which the Pittsburgh Branch will cast for them will be but the nucleus which will grow into an overwhelming vote in their favor.

With kind regards,

Yours very truly,
E. DOEBLIN,
Resident Vice-Pres., A. P. A.

NOMINATIONS.

PITTSBURG, PA., Dec. 20th, 1893.

W. C. Stone, Esq., Springfield, Mass.:

DEAR SIR—At a meeting of the Pittsburg Branch, No. 5, A. P. A., held Tuesday evening, December 19th, the following nominations for Trustees of the A. P. A. were made:

Mr. Geo. W. Rode, 49 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

Mr. C. P Krauth, Forty-eighth and A. V. Ry., Pittsburg.

Mr. I. Stauffer, Mansfield Valley, Pa.

All the above named were at the meeting and signified their willingness to accept if elected.

Yours truly,
ADAM E. DAUM,
Secretary.

PITTSBURG, PA., Dec. 26, 1893.

Mr. Wm. C. Stone, Springfield, Mass.:

DEAR SIR—As I wrote you on the 20th, the unanimous choice of nominees for the office of Trustees A. P. A., made by the Pittsburg Branch, No. 5, were Messrs. Geo. W. Rode, 49 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.; C. P. Krauth, 48th and A. V. Ry., Pittsburg, Pa., and I. Stauffer, Mansfield Valley, Pa.

All are men of executive ability and would make desirable members, and have signified their willingness to assume and attend faithfully to the duties that will be assigned them if they are elected.

They represent one of the largest and most active branches of the A. P. A., and which now has enrolled 22 members out of some 30 A. P. A. members in this vicinity.

They are all so located that within a few hours a meeting among themselves could be called and action taken on matters requiring urgent and immediate attention.

Mr. Rode and Mr. Stauffer have been identified with the A. P A. almost since its inception, and while Mr. Krauth has been connected with the Association a shorter time, he is none the less active in his efforts toward the advancement of philately. Trusting to receive consideration, we are,

Respectfully,
Pittsburg Branch, No. 5, A. P. A.
A. E. DAUM, Secretary.

BRANCH SOCIETIES.

THE GARFIELD-PERRY STAMP CLUB, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

(A. P. A. Branch No. 7.)

Meetings held in the office of the Harkness Block, corner Euclid and Wilson Aves., the third Wednesday of each month.

Address all communications to C. N. Stockwell, Secretary, Box 300, Painesville, Ohio.

The thirty-fifth meeting was held Dec. 20th, with twelve members and two visitors present. It was decided that the necessary expenses of our A. P. A. exchange circuit, should be defrayed from the funds of the club, instead of assessing each A. P. A. member participating.

Communication from Mr. T. O. Bailey, of this city, making enquiries regarding the A. P. A. and the Club were read, and the Secretary instructed to furnish all information desired.

The application of Mr. E. S. Graves, of this city, was reported on favorably by the committee and he was elected member No. 39 of the Club.

The Secretary's report showed a gain of seven members during the past year, and three members dropped for non-payment of their dues, leaving at present a membership of 29.

The Treasurer's report showed expenses for 1893 to be $6.74, and receipts $28.49, leaving a balance in the treasury of $21.75.

The Exchange Manager's report showed that exchange books valued at $205.36 had been circulated on the local circuit, and sales had been made from them amounting to $67.74. Exchange Department has also a balance of $6.28 on hand.

The election of officers for 1894 resulted as follows: President, Chas. Kress; Vice-President, J. J. Overton; Secretary and Treasurer, C. N. Stockwell; Exchange Manager, W. J. Brodie; Librarian, H. W. Wilcox.

Mr. Geo. J. Bailey, Resident Vice-President of the A. P. A., and Mr. Warren J. Brodie, Exchange Manager of the Garfield-Perry Stamp Club, submitted full correspondence with Mr. G D. Me-

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keel, Superintendent of the A. P. A., in reference to the Garfield-Perry Stamp Club being placed on the A. P. A. circuit. There was some surprise expressed at the fact that Mr. Mekeel was not aware of, or had not been informed by the previous A. P. A. Superintendent, that the Garfield-Perry Stamp Club was a regularly constituted branch of the A. P. A. The Secretary was instructed to secure from the Secretary of the A P. A a correct list of the A. P. A. Branches and Resident Vice-Presidents and to ask the Secretary of the A. P. A. to furnish the officers of the A. P. A. and Branches with same.

C. N. STOCKWELL, Secretary.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., BRANCH NO. 16.

January 2, 1894.

Three lots of exchange books have been received during the past month, of which one is now circulating among the members. The others have been forwarded to the next on the circuit, the sales therefrom amounting to $15.80.

Through an error we were credited with only eight members in last month's report. The correct number is nine. WILLIAM C. STONE,

Manager.

PITTSBURG BRANCH NO. 5.

PITTSBURG, PA., Nov. 23, 1893.

The sixteenth monthly meeting of the Pittsburg Branch No. 5, A. P. A., held Tuesday evening, Nov. 21st, at 49 Fifth Ave., President E. Doeblin presiding

Eight members present and Mr. W. S. Coe and Dr. C. E. Cummings as visitors. Mr. W. S. Coe was elected to active membership.

Application of Dr. C. E. Cummings for membership in the A. P. A., received and forwarded by President Doeblin.

Committee appointed to adjust claim for two A. P. A. books lost while on Pittsburg Circuit reports they had made a satisfactory settlement with the owner, and warrant was ordered drawn for the amount.

Exchange Manager reports several circuits now out and sales continue good.

Mr. C. P. Krauth read a very interesting essay on the "93 Obock, 5 Franc" and passed around for inspection a specimen of that much discussed novelty. A. E. DAUM,

Secretary.

PITTSBURG BRANCH NO 5, A. P. A.

Seventeenth monthly meeting held Tuesday evening, December 19th, at 49 Fifth Ave., President Doeblin presiding.

Minutes previous meeting read and adopted.

Members present, C. P. Krauth, C. W. Kirk, W. S. Coe, I. Stauffer, A. Platz, Geo. W. Rode, John Deininger, John Neessner, E. M. Grove, A. Buchholtz and A. E. Daum. Visitors, F. T. Aschman, G. E. Krauth, and H. Bernhard.

Moved, seconded and carried, that three members of this branch be nominated for office of Trustees A. P. A.

Nominations opened and Messrs. Geo. W. Rode, C P. Krauth and I. Stauffer nominated.

Nominations closed and Secretary instructed to advise Mr. Stone of the selection and present to the members of the A. P. A. reasons why our nominees should be elected.

Committee on settlement for lost books report letter from owner acknowledging draft for $30 00.

Mr. G. E. Krauth elected to active membership.

Exchange Manager reports several circuits out and sales good.

Mr. H. Bernhard has made application for membership in the A. P. A., and also for membership in the branch.

After disposing of other routine business and spending a very pleasant evening in discussion, meeting adjourned. A. E. DAUM,

Secretary.

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The Stamps of Naples and Sicily.

By DR. EMILO DIENA.

Translated from the French in Le Timbre Poste, by Prof. G. Raymond.

We have received the following letter from Mr. Bacon:

London, Oct. 9, 1893.

To the Editor of Le Timbre Poste:

Dear Sir—I am indebted to Dr. Diena for the prompt and courteous answer which he returned to the letter that I had sent you regarding the stamps of Naples.

The fact that Dr. Diena has seen a couple of the ½ tornese, cross, with a space between them does not prevent, as it seems to me, to answer the question raised in my letter of September 1st; for if the plate contained only 100 stamps and was consequently printed twice on the same sheet, we must compare the first stamps on the right with the first stamp of the same group on the left. Thus, if the couple belongs to the upper row of the sheet, this row may be so represented:

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

The two stamps numbered 1 and the two stamps numbered 10, must be compared with one another, to see whether they are the same or different.

The space between the two groups is so slight, that if the plate was printed in two impressions, we cannot expect to find any trace of its margin, for that trace would certainly have disappeared by the printing of the second group on the right.

In the manufacture of stamps there are many well known examples where two or even more impressions of the same plate are done on the same sheet. I do not know that this was the case for the first stamps of Naples, and it is very possible that the manner of thinking of Mr. Diena is correct. At the same time I am still obliged to say that for me the question still remains unanswered.

Yours truly,

E. D. Bacon.

We have forwarded that letter to Mr. Diena, who does not think that it calls for any answer. In fact he has replied to all the points raised by Mr. Bacon.

It seems to us that since the first stamps of ½ grano leave a space of 6mm between each group of 100 stamps, and since this interval is still the same for the stamps with the cross, the cause has been judged, and we can conclude with Mr. Diena that the stamps have existed in 200 and not in 100 varieties. Again if the impression of the 200 stamps had been done in two different printings, there would have been more space left between the two groups.—*Note by the Editor.*

The stamps of the issue of March 1st, 1861, were withdrawn October 1st, 1862, as we can see from the following decree of the General Postal Direction:

Turin, August, 1862.

From October 1st, the stamps whose value is indicated in Neapolitan money (grana and tornesi) will no longer be received for prepayment of letters; the stamps with values expressed in lire and centesimi will be introduced into the Neapolitan provinces and there be used as they are in all other provinces of the kingdom.

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All other postoffices included in the districts of Bari, Chieti, Cosenza and Naples, are authorized to exchange the stamps in grana and tornesimi for those in lire and centesimi, according to the following schedule:

The stamps of ½ tornese for those of 1 centesimo.

The stamps of ½ grano for those of 2 centesimi.

The stamps of 1 grano for those of 5 centesimi.

The stamps of 2 grana for those of 10 centesimi.

The stamps of 5 grana for those of 20 centesimi.

The stamps of 10 grana for those of 40 centesimi.

The stamps of 20 grana for those of 80 centesimi.

The stamps of 50 grana may be exchanged for ten of 20 centesimi or five of 40 centesimi. The exchange of stamps will begin on September 15th and continue until October 15th. The main office will send to each postoffice stamps in sufficient quantities, and will answer any questions that may be asked. A notice will be posted during all the exchanging time at the distributing window of each office. After October 15th the stamps in grana and tornesi found on letters will be considered as valueless and the letters will be taxed as unpaid.

THE POST MASTER,

(Signed) G. BARBAVARA.

I shall now speak of those counterfeit stamps which were used postally. Those best known among collectors are those of the issue of 1858, which especially on account of the absence of the small control letters may easily be detected. The counterfeit stamps have been used in large numbers, and it is not difficult to meet with one of them. The amateur who disdains to collect stamps on original letters is bound to acknowledge that those counterfeit stamps are much more interesting when they are still on the original envelope. Some speculators have readily understood this; they have detached many stamps from old envelopes and have substituted in their place the counterfeit specimen. This trick may usually be detected by experienced eyes; but it is often quite difficult to decide with certainty, as the obliteration mark which was used from 1858 to 1861 consisted in the word "Annullato" enclosed in a double rectangle; this arrangement lent itself admirably to the substitution in question.

It would be difficult to say just at what time the counterfeit stamps of the issue of January, 1858, began to circulate; the oldest one which I have seen was dated October 6, 1859; but it is probable that these imitations did circulate a few months sooner; they are mostly met with in 1860 and during the first two months of 1861. It has been generally admitted that these false stamps came from Naples, but I have seen a specimen of the 10 grana on a letter sent from Tuggia; nothing is more likely than that the Neapolitan counterfeiters did try to dispose of their stamps in the provinces, and we cannot affirm that some of these stamps were not manufactured in some other cities of the kingdom. There must have been complicity on the part of some postal clerk, for the letter of which I spoke was registered, and no one would have dared to bring it to a postoffice under any other circumstance.

The existence of the 2, 10 and 20 grana has been known for a long time; somebody has mentioned the 5 and 50 grana also, but I have never seen any, and I do not know if there are some in an Italian collection. An exposer did show at Paris in 1892 as a counterfeit a genuine 5 grana, but poorly printed. There is, I have heard, a 50 grana counterfeit in a large Parisian collection. As to the ½ and 1 grano and the ½ tornese, they were of too small values to tempt the counterfeiters.

It has been believed that all the counterfeit stamps of the first issue which were used postally are lithographed; this I think is an error. The stamps which I have seen, most of which had a heavy appearance, are engraved in taille douce, probably on copper. The embossed part of the engraving is very little distinct, and that gave rise to the belief that they were lithographed. The paper of the counterfeits varies very much; it is almost always made by hand,

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often quite strong and thick. I have seen some specimens of the 10 and 20 grana on paper laid vertically; the genuine stamps are always printed on very smooth paper.

The colors are usually brilliant, unless the stamps have been chemically discolored; one will never meet with counterfeits printed in a pale wine color as many of the originals are.

I have never seen these stamps in couples; perhaps they have not been printed in sheets, but only one stamp at a time. In the seventh edition of his catalogue, Mr. Moens signals the existence of two varieties of the 2 grana, five of the 10 grana and five of the 20 grana. It would be too long to mention here all the characteristics of the several varieties, but a few details may not be devoid of interest.

The two varieties of the 2 grana are easily recognized, the one by the absence of to dots (:) after G (grana), and the other because the right part of that same letter is much too large; this variety is to be met with in a reddish lilac color which we never see in a genuine stamp; the printing of it is quite defective.

I know of five varieties of the 10 grana; the easiest to distinguish is that one in which the inside hexagon measures 16½x13½mm, instead of 17x14; it is printed in a reddish-brown color and always shows a dot after the word "Napoletana." I have said above that these counterfeit stamps have no control letter; this variety constitutes an exception to that rule, for it bears the letter *I.*, leaning to one side instead of being vertical, and is followed by a dot. This letter is situated 2mm away from the left corner instead of 3½mm, as in the originals.

(To be Continued.)

ARE THERE REPRINTS OF THE ARGENTINE STAMPS OF I, II, III ISSUES?

BY DAVID COHN.

Translated from the German in Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal, by Prof. G. Reymond.

The philatelic world has lately been in doubt regarding reprints of Argentine stamps. This induced me to turn my attention to that direction, and I now give to the reader the result of my researches.

First, about the first issue: It consists of the 5c. red, 10c. green and 15c. blue, and its main characteristics are a wide Greek border and small figures for the value. The suspected reprints, which I saw in large quantities, are said to differ from the originals by their white paper and by their color tints. I will say first, that their print agrees in every respect with that of the originals; secondly, that the colors of undisputed genuine stamps of this issue show many variations, and thirdly, that the white paper does not prove anything at all. I found used genuine stamps, many of them on original evelopes, whose color agreed fully with that of the suspected reprints, and I also discovered that genuine stamps which had been locked up for many years had the same white paper. Now, if print, paper and color of both kinds



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are identical, the so-called reprints can be nothing else but originals. And so they are.



Of the second issue of 1861, with small Greek border and large figure, we generally find in the catalogues the 5c. value only, while the 10c. green and 15c. blue are looked upon as products of speculation. These views are far from being correct. When the postal authorities decided to replace the first issue by a new issue of stamps, the 5c. stamp of the first issue was soon exhausted in many of the larger postoffices, and the new 5c. stamp was in immediate demand. On the other hand, the stock on hand of the 10 and 15 centavos was still so large that they lasted until the third issue of 1862 made its appearance, so that these two values of the second issue were never put in circulation. These stamps are, therefore, not results of speculation schemes, but genuine stamps intended for circulation, or, at any rate, essays. Regarding the 5c. value, it is well known that it was not long in circulation, so that there remained a very large stock on hand at various offices. Many years afterward these were sold (and as the old Baden stamps of 1862 68), they were looked upon as reprints by many collectors and dealers not acquainted with the true state of things.

Here again it was the fresh, clean appearance of the well preserved stamps which led to that error.



The third issue of 1862, the 5, 10 and 15 centavos, with broad C in the word centavo, has never been reprinted. At any rate the Argentine postal authorities say that there have never been any reprints of any kind of stamps made. Persons who know the circumstances, who have lived in the country for years and years, like Mr. P. Gewelke, for example, and others say the same thing. Yet we must say here that the original plate used to manufacture the 5c. with narrow C in the word centavo of the issue of 1862 was sold by the engraver in whose possession it had remained to an English firm, and that this firm made reprints from it. This is absolutely the only reprint in existence. For the 10c. and 15c. values, which were produced from the same plate and which also have the narrow C in the word centavo, cannot be considered as reprints at all, as the genuine stamps of these two values occur only with a broad C in centavo.

NOTE BY THE PUBLISHER OF THE *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*.—The author of the above article sent us all the materials he had gathered for his purpose. We have carefully compared the so-called reprints with his many specimens on original envelopes, and we find that his statements are absolutely correct in every particular and altogether irrefutable.

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PHILATELIC PERPLEXITIES.

BY NAGE.

FIRST PAPER—USED *vs.* UNUSED.

This is the first of a series of articles that will be written by this author.

It can safely be explained there are difficulties and stumbling blocks in the way of every pursuit under the sun; whether it be of business or pleasure; whether we labor for pay or loiter for amusement.

The innocent collector of postal labels, or as, after a very far off Greek fashion, philatelists find stumbling blocks over his path, and he is confronted with perplexing questions almost at each and every step in his career; some of them of minor importance, to be sure; others of a much more serious nature, but, all perplexing, and therefore worthy of some study.

Now, if one does not *love* the pursuit, he is not a true philatelist; not being philos, (a lover), he is not entitled to the name, and for him not being sufficiently interested, no perplexities exist—he goes right along *collecting*, but he is not troubled in the least—is a mere machine gatherer up of postage stamps, and to *accumulate* is to him the all and all of the pursuit.

We do not address this kind of a collector, except it may be incidentally, but the true lover of the pursuit. Such being always our friend.

Parenthetically we might remark, that these machine collectors do not know how much they miss in the way of pure, unadulterated pleasure, innocent too, by their lack of love for the gentle art. They miss that which might be likened to the perfume of the flower, the song of the bird. The former may have all the glories of Solomon's lilies of the field, and the latter plumage of burnished gold, but the perfume and the song are the more exquisite of their gifts from the old same nature.

However, apologizing for our enthusiasm, we will continue.

In the first place, even at the very first step one might say, comes the perplexing question whether to collect canceled or uncanceled stamps?

Volumes have been written; volumes are written, as it may be that volumes will continue to be written on this question; and yet it may never be satisfactorily answered. It may be bridged over; each may please him or herself in the matter, to be sure, and there an end. A mere matter of taste.

However, it may not be uninteresting to glance at each of these conditions, and an earnest endeavor may be made to show the pros and cons, and thereby arrive at some intelligent conclusion by means of the narrative form of investigation.

In the early days of stamp collecting no difficulties of this character existed. Each of us was free to choose whether he would collect his "treasures" used or unused. Comparatively of course, but very few concluded to collect any but canceled specimens, mainly because they were easiest of attainment, and besides, their cost was merely nominal. Soon, however, the taste for the accumulation of uncanceled specimens came into vogue and so the two classes of collectors came to be well defined; the more youthful contingent, lacking means, were glad enough to get used specimens; the more wealthy and adult alone being enabled to indulge themselves in the uncanceled and brilliant hued *cheps d'ouvre* of the engraver's art. The writer, though not by any means a Croesus, yet indulged himself in the collection of the unused

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specimens, as far as possible, and here it might be stated that the pleasure of seeing one's album filling up with bright colored stamps, almost rainbow-hued in variety is one which must be *felt*, to be appreciated ; it is quite impossible to describe it. One of a set of stamps placed in the album looks so poor and lost, as it were on the page ; then the second is secured, and now we begin to like the page ; then the third, and so on, until finally, the last of the entire series is captured, and none but the true lover *can* tell the pleasure the completed page gives to the happy possessor. He tastes the pure joy of collecting.

However, this is somewhat of a digression, and we will resume.

The writer remembers that, on being bitten by the pleasant Tarantula of Philately, he conceived the idea after some cogitation, that since those postal labels were in themselves, simulative but *authorized* govermental bills, or as it were, notes of a *fixed monetary value*, and engraved at great cost to prevent counterfeiting, they, as such, and until their value was destroyed by cancellation, represented the sum for which they were issued, and hence, would never fall below that value—except in very exceptional cases—but that their value would steadily increase with time. Hence he became a collector of unused specimens and so continues to-day.

Enthusiasm has little to do with logic, and therefore the fact was overlooked that even twenty or twenty-five years ago those philatelic pests, "Reprints," had already appeared upon the scene. To be sure, only purely local, or *quasi* local stamps had been at that time reprinted, Bergedorf and Hamburg being among the number. This difficulty was considered a trivial one, and was sought to be obviated by an endeaver to secure *used* specimens of the stamps of these exceptional places.

It did not seem to be of much moment to consider these to be the exceptions, which proves the rule, that uncanceled stamps were vastly to be preferred over their postally obliterated fellows. So the stamps of Bergedorf and eke the other free town of Hamburg, were to be sought for in a canceled condition and so made an exception to the general rule.

In Hamlet's words, "Thus bad begins and worse remains behind."

About this time the series of stamps of the Austrian Empire, including those of her Italian possessions, formed a strikingly beautiful set, and were even then difficult to procure in an immaculate condition, particularly the series of envelopes.

From a fellow collector it was learned that the Austrian postal authorities were very obliging to influential solitations, one from ourselves, through the State Department, brought in due time, an immense official envelope, and—could we believe our eyes?—a full and *complete* set of the much coveted Austrian and Austro-Italian postage stamps, envelopes and newspaper stamps (some of these were rare), in a condition to take away one's breath. Positively a galaxy of beauty. We were overwhelmed with delight and astonishment. We were enraptured!

Everything was in order about them. The older issues were not perforated, simply cut ; they were all gummed ; the envelopes even were gummed at the flaps. Everything was complete.

But they were merely *reprints*.

It was some time before the dismal news dawned upon us ; for a time at least we were in that state of bliss which *only* the true lover of philatelia's sweet self knows.

But they were reprints.

This we may say was not only a terrible disappointment, but a revelation also. Our preconceived ideas of the *intrinsic* value of the uncanceled postage stamps had received a shock. Here was a series of immaculate series of brighted tinted beauties, fresh from the press (as one might say), with the bloom still on them, and yet, as reprints, they had no value whatever. They could be bought for a song!

It was a long time before we recovered from the surprise, we might say that we were disgruntled.

Thus is it one of the difficulties, perhaps chiefest of them all is this question of "reprints," and this class of postal labels remains and will remain one of a philatelist's perplexities.

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Essays and Reprints.

Translated from the French in La Timbre Poste, by Prof. G. Reymond.



We were favored with the visit of H. R. H. the Grand Duke Alexis Michailovitch who has shown us a part of his collection. We find in it some Finland reprints not yet chronicled. They are of different issues:

Finland.
1st Postage Stamps.
February, 1856. 5 and 10 kopecks.



Contrarily to the previous reprints, these are gummed, the paper is of a dull white; the 5 kopeck is indigo blue, the type is that with large white dots in the horn and between the crown and the scutcheon. The 10 kopecks has the same paper, is bright carmine, and has small dots in the same places.

January, 1860. 5 and 10 kopecks.

It is impossible to tell by paper, print or perforation whether they are reprints or not; but the figure 5 is slightly larger, more curved and almost touches the superior frame; the dot which follows the upper figure is larger and farther off, and "kon" measures 6mm. instead of 5½.

The horizontal stamps must have a space of 1½mm. between them; the reprints have almost 2½.

The paper of the 10 kopeck is of a brighter pink, the color of the stamp is of a reddish carmine not found in originals; there is nothing to say of the design.

The horizontal stamps which ought to measure 2mm. between them, have really 2¾; the verticals, instead of 1½ measure 2½.

The printing is done in sheets of ten stamps on two horizontal rows.





January 1866, 1867; 5, 8, 10, 20, 40 penni, 1 mark, all on smooth paper.

5 penni.—Its yellowish tint does not correspond with that of the authentic stamp on laid or smooth paper. The upper figure 5 instead of being elongated and with a small head, is thick set with a large head; it is moreover too near the P. The distance between two horizontal stamps which ought to be 2mm, is 2¾; that between the verticals is 3 instead of 2¼mm.

8 penni.—The dark greenish-yellow color on thick paper indicates a reprint. The horizontal and vertical stamps have 2½mm between them like the originals.

10 penni.—They have tried to imitate the 10 penni, black on smooth yellow, but the reprint is of too bright a yellow; there is no difference between the horizontal and vertical stamps.

20 penni.—This reprint may be known by the following points. From the parenthesis to the white frame line there is:

Above on the left 2mm. instead of 1¼.
Above on the right 2mm. instead of 2¼
Above on the left 2mm. instead of 1½.
Below on the right 2mm. instead of 1½.

The letters are consequently the widest immediately before or after the parenthesis. The reprints are bright blue.

40 penni.—The paper is of a bright pink, the print of a carmine tint resembles that of the 10 kopeck. This will at first sight indicate a reprint.

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1 mark.—The reprint has a dull white paper, and is of a bright yellowish-brown tint.

Like those of 1860, those of 1866 are printed in 10 on two horizontal rows.

2nd Envelopes.

The envelopes have also been reprinted; not as formerly on pieces of paper, but in whole envelopes.

January 1st, 1845; 10 and 20 kopecks.

10 kopecks.—The cut of the reprinted envelope (111x73mm.) is exactly similar to that of the genuine. The print is much clearer and the paper a little gray.

20 kopeck.—The reprints may be easily recognized by their reddish-vermilion color and smooth paper. Size 135x80mm.

January 1st, 1850; 5, 10 and 20 kopeck.

The 5 and 10 kopeck were reprinted in bright blue or red on envelopes of white laid or smooth paper of the size of 143x114mm., and on azured paper of the size of 115x75mm.; then on a double sheet, 210x270mm., on white, smooth and dark azured paper. These reprints may be told by their color, but the 10 kopeck has the following peculiarities: after "kon" the dot is round instead of being diamond shaped. In the word "kop" on the left the P is further from the crown, and consequently very close to the preceding o. The first of these values has large dots in the horns, and the 10 kopeck has small dots; these are not to be found in the envelopes printed on azured paper.

The 20 kopeck is printed in blackish green on envelopes of smooth white paper; size 143x114. This always has been a very mysterious envelope, which perhaps has never been issued.

January, 1860; 5 and 10 kopecks.

These reprints belong to the type with seven stars. In size they measure 142x77 and 144x115; they are on smooth white paper. The 5 kopeck have the color of the genuine envelopes; the 10 kopeck are of a brighter red. The figure indicating the value is larger and less curved.

1860; envelopes with double stamps.

These reprints are very complete, since even the provisionals were reprinted, as follows:

Without dots in the horns, type of 1860, seven stars.

Type, 1850, 5 kopeck + 5 kopeck, 1860, white laid paper.
Type, 1850, 5 kopeck + 10 kopeck, 1860, white laid paper.
Type, 1850, 10 kopeck + 5 kopeck, 1860, white laid paper.
Type, 1850, 10 kopeck + 10 kopeck, 1860, white laid paper.
Type, 1850, 20 kopeck + 10 kopeck, 1860, white smooth paper

Small dots in the horns, type of 1860, seven stars.

Type, 1850, 10 kopeck + 5 kopeck, 1860, white laid paper.
Type, 1850, 10 kopeck + 10 kopeck, 1860, white laid paper.
Type, 1850, 5 kopeck + 10 kopeck, 1860, white smooth paper.

Large dots in the horns, type 1860, seven stars.

Type, 1850, 5 kopeck + 5 kopeck, 1860, white laid paper.

The cut of the envelope is slightly different, the extremity of the lateral flaps being wider. As for the color, the 5 kop. are of a bright blue, which very well imitates the original color; but the 10 kop. are reddish orange; all are blurred, especially the 10 kopecks.

June 1, 1871, 20 and 40 penni; size 142x77 and 144x115 mm.

In the 20 penni the letters of the word pen are close together, especially PE (5¾ mm. instead of 6).

In the 40 penni, which is printed in brick red instead of pink, the letters of the word "pen" are, on the contrary, farther apart (5¼ instead of 5). The N is especially far from the E.

March, 1876; 20 and 30 penni.

In the 20 penni the stamp is on the left side instead of being on the right; they are on white laid paper. Size, 144x115 mm. It is very easy to tell this reprint, since no envelopes were ever made with the stamp on the left side, and since no laid paper was ever used in the making of envelopes of such a large size.

The 32 penni has dull white paper in the place of yellowish; the print is of a pale pink instead of being carmine; the form of the envelope is the same.

3rd Receipt Cards.

October 1st, 1871.—This reprint must have the word "aliger" spelled with one g; the reprint has two, like the receipt of 1872; the two lines of advice ought to be 110 and 96 mm. long; in the re-

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prints they are 107 and 91 mm. long. The paper is dull white instead of greyish white.

1872.—Was printed in brownish red, not in chocolate; the same remarks as to the paper is applicable here.

1876-1877.—In the reprint there is no period at the end of the title line; the first line of advice is 117 mm. long, and the second is 103 instead of 115 and 98; printed in lilac. On the left side the gum is 6 mm. wide only, instead of 10. The paper is of a dull white color instead of yellow.

NOTE.—The second line of advice should end even with the letter t in the word atersenda, and not even with the second a.

1879.—The shade of this reprint is too violet; for the paper, the length of the lines of advice and what is relative to the second line, see preceding notes (1876-7).

January 1st, 1885.—Instead of being pink, the color is bright carmine; the gum is white, instead of yellow; the paper is thicker; size 154, in place of 151mm. We have found nc other difference, as the designs are exactly alike.

Mottagrimgsbevis, May 15th, 1879. The paper instead of being yellowish-white, is white; on the left, both on the face and on the back, there is a wide rectangle beginning under the parenthesis of Blankett; in the reprints this rectangle begins under the a. The color is a bright red, instead of pink.

4th Postal Cards.

December 1st, 1871.—The first line of the address should be 93mm. long, the reprint is only 91; the 3d line which should be 46mm. long is 47, and is prolonged as far as the double stroke below, a fact which never occurs on the genuine cards.

The announcement, whose 3 lines should measure 85, 22½ and 56mm., shows 87, 23 and 57½mm. The stamp is yellowish-green, the frame is dark green, as in the authentic cards.

January 1st, 1885.—In the first title line the word "för" is longer and wider, and is in itself a sure test of a reprint. The surcharge of 3 lines is that with the word Repikp instead of Rehkp but the word which precedes this one is spelled Pycckotb, instead of Pycckomb. The frame measures 125x82mm., instead of 123½x81mm.

July 1st, 1875.—The word "för" is again too high and too wide; this first headline, which ought to be 85mm. long, is 83. The *K* of the second line is too large, also the other letters. The card of June, 1873, seems to have been taken as a model for the production of these. The frame measures 125x82 instead of 123x81½mm. The pasteboard is sateened, while it is never so in the genuine cards.

End of August, 1875.—The pasteboard is dull white and not yellow. The advice measures 107, 112 and 98mm. instead of 108, 113 and 98mm. On the back the letters of the right inscription are larger.

January 1st, 1885.—The reprints are good except the color, which instead of being pink, with a red frame, is bright red with a pink frame. The pasteboard is chamois.

5th Postal Cards with Reply.

July 10th, 1875.—Size, 126x82½mm.; length of lines of advice, 75½, 110, 55mm. The stamp, 10x10 kopeck, is of a lilac shade.

January, 1885.—Everything is alike except the lines for writing, which measure 116 in place of 113mm.; 10x10 kopeck, lilac. Only 500 specimens of these issues have been printed, some in sheets of 10. The purpose of these was simply to complete the collection of the postal museum of the Helsingfors.

If, from reprints, we pass to Russian essays, we find the following in the collection, whence we have taken these notes:

RUSSIA.

Essays of Stamps. Type 1857.

10 kop. green, center red on white, thick, perforated 15.
10 kop. brown, center blue on white, laid, unperforated.
30 kop. red, center green on white, laid, unperforated.

Type, 1884.

3 kop. carmine, blue center.
7 kop. blue, rose center.
14 kop. red, blue center.

The complete series of unperforated stamps in the adopted colors.

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Bands with colored borders, and inscriptions above and below, type without the lightning.

1 kop. orange on white, 375x67mm.
2 kop. green on white, 375x67mm.

Without inscription, above and below, same type as the postage stamps.

1 kop. orange on white, 340x69mm.
2 kop. green on white, 340x69mm.

Envelopes, 1c. — Unadopted type. Embossed arms in an oval with inscription in large letters; the figure 7 in the corners on a lined background, post-horn below between the figures.

7 kop. pale blue on smooth white, 145x82mm.
14 kop. orange on smooth white, 140x112mm.

2c.—Coat of arms in an oval measuring 20x22mm. inscription in large letters.

7 kop. pale blue on smooth white, 145x82mm.
14 kop. orange on smooth white, 140x112mm.

3c.—Type 5 and 7 kopecks in actual circulation; Damask cream paper.

5 kop. violet, 114x73mm.
7 kop. blue, 1-4x73mm.
7 kop. blue, 145x80mm.

Quadrilled cream paper, traversed by oblique lines, with octagons in the center.

5 kop. violet, 140x57mm.
7 kop. blue, 140x57mm.
7 kop. blue, 145x80mm.

4c.—Type 14 kopecks in actual circulation; Azured laid paper.

14 kop. carmine, 140x80mm.

Same type, not adopted, with lightning added above the post-horns in the corners; undulated azured paper.

20 kop. blue, 145x80mm.

Postal Cards.—The formula is the same as that of the 3 kopecks card of February, 1884, with 2 lines for the address and 2 of advice. The stamp is of a type which much resembles the adopted type, only that the wings of the eagle are higher.

3 kop. carmine on chamois colored pasteboard.

We also have seen the card of April, 1884, without stamps, printed in bistre-black on white.

Without stamp, bistre-black.

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THE REVENUE STAMPS OF MEXICO.

[Revised and corrected by comparison with the collection of H. E. Deats, of Flemington, N. J.]

No.	Value.	Color.	New.	Used.

Document Stamps.

(DOCUMENTOS Y LIBROS.)



1

1874-75. Type 1, on thin, hard, white wove paper, perforated.

1	1	centavo,	brown	05
2	3	centavos,	violet	10
3	5	"	orange-red	15
4	10	"	green	15
5	25	"	orange	50
6	50	"	brown	50
7	1	peso,	blue	1.50
8	5	pesos,	rose	3.00
9	10	"	black	7.50

Same, on horizontally laid paper, watermarked, perforated.

10	1	centavo,	brown	05
11	3	centavos,	violet	10
12	25	"	orange	75



2

1876. Type 2, on stout vertically laid paper, watermarked, perforated.

19	1	centavo,	violet	10
20	3	centavos,	orange-carmine	10
21	5	centavos,	bistre	50
22	10	"	vermillion	50

The watermark does not show in all stamps on sheet, some being on plain laid paper.

Same, on thin, plain yellow wove paper.

23	25	centavos,	green	50
24	50	"	blue	75
25	1	peso,	blue-green	1.00
26	5	pesos,	ochre	4.00
27	10	"	red	7.50

1877. Same, surcharged "Para 1877" in black, paper vertically laid, perforated.

28	1	centavo,	violet	
29	3	centavos,	carmine	

Same, surcharged vertically "Habilitado para, 1877," in black Roman letters.

30	5	centavos,	violet-bistre	
30a	10	"	vermillion	



3

1877. Type 3, on stout, white vertically laid paper, watermarked, perforated.

31	1	centavo,	blue-gray (left 1 turned)	35
32	3	centavos,	pale red	30
33	5	"	brown-bistre (left 5 turned)	75
34	10	centavos,	orange-vermillion	75
35	25	"	olive-green	1.00
36	50	"	deep blue (left 50 turned)	2.50
37	1	peso,	deep green	1.00
38	5	pesos,	red-brown	7.50
39	10	"	?	

Same as preceding, colors changed, on same paper.

40	1	centavo,	carmine-vermillion (left 1 turned)	15
41	3	centavos,	ultramarine	10
42	5	"	lilac (left 5 turned)	50
43	10	"	orange-brown	50
44	25	"	violet	1.50
45	50	"	orange (left 50 turned)	50
46	1	peso,	violet	3.00
47	5	pesos,	yellow-green	5.00
48	10	"	carmine and black	7.50

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No.	Value.	Color.	New.	Used.
	Same on machine wove watermarked paper.			
49	1 centavo,	carmine-vermilion (left 1 turned)		35
50	3 centavos,	ultramarine		15
51	5	" lilac (left 5 turned)		60
52	10	" orange-brown		2.50
53	25	" violet		2.50
54	50	" orange (left 50 turned)		1.00
55	50	" blue (left 50 turned)		1.50
56	10 pesos,	carmine and black		7.50
	Specimens of this issue may be found that have missed the watermark and appear on plain wove.			



4

1878. Type 4, on stout, white wove paper, watermarked, perforated.

59	1 centavo,	deep green		05
60	3 centavos,	orange		03
61	5	" brown		12
62	10	" carmine-vermilion		12
63	25	" green (left 25 turned)		50
64	50	" chocolate		50
65	1 peso,	blue		1.00
66	5 pesos,	carmine		2.50
67	10	" red and green		5.00



5

1879. Type 5, on white wove paper, watermarked, perforated.

68	1 centavo,	brown		25
69	3 centavos,	ultramarine		03
70	5	" orange		10
71	10	" green		15
72	25	" purple-slate		2.50
73	50	" pale green		60
74	1 peso,	vermilion		1.25
75	5 pesos,	lilac		2.50
	Same, on white vertically laid paper, watermarked, perforated.			
76	1 centavo,	brown		50
77	3 centavos,	ultramarine		50
78	5	" orange		
79	10	" green		
80	25	" purple-slate		
81	50	" yellow-green		



6

Type 6, on white wove watermarked paper, perforated.

82	10 pesos,	brown and blue		7.50
	Same as above, white vertically ribbed paper, watermarked, perforated.			
83	1 centavo,	brown		20
84	3 centavos,	ultramarine		10
85	5	" orange		20
86	10	" green		15
87	25	" purple-slate		1.00
88	50	" yellow-green		1.50
89	1 peso,	vermilion		2.00
90	5 pesos,	lilac		3.00
91	10	" brown and blue		15.00
	Same, white vertically ribbed *laid* paper, watermarked, perforated.			
92	3 centavos,	ultramarine		50



7

1880. Type 7, on white vertically laid paper, watermarked, perforated.

93	1 centavo,	blue		05
94	3 centavos,	orange-bistre		03
95	5	" green		15
96	10	" violet		20
97	25	" ultramarine		30
98	50	" purple		50
99	1 peso,	emerald-green		1.00
100	5 pesos,	vermilion		2.50

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No.	Value.	Color.	New.	Used.



8

Type 8, same as above.

101	10	pesos, red and black		7.50

Same on white vertically ribbed laid paper, watermarked, perforated.

102	1	centavo, blue		50
103	3	centavos, orange-bistre		50
104	5	" green		75
105	10	" violet		50
106	25	" ultramarine		50
107	50	" purple		75
108	1	peso, emerald-green		2.00
109	5	pesos, vermilion		4.00
110	10	" red and black		10.00



9

1881. Type 9, on thin hard wove white paper, perforated.

111	1	centavo, bright vermillion		25
112	3	centavos, yellow-green		35
113	5	" orange		35
114	10	" ultramarine		25
115	50	" violet		25
116	1	peso, blue		3.00

Same on stout vertically laid white paper, watermarked, perforated.

117	1	centavo, bright vermillion		05
118	3	centavos, yellow-green		08
119	5	" orange		10
120	10	" ultramarine		10

No.	Value.	Color.	New.	Used.
121	25	centavos, deep green		20
122	50	" violet		20
123	1	peso, blue		1.00
124	5	pesos, violet		5.00



10

Type 10, on stout horizontally laid white paper, perforated.

125	10	pesos, blue, black center		7.50



11

1882. Type 11, on thin hard wove white paper.

126	1	centavo, blue		15
127	3	centavos, orange		15
128	5	" olive		15
129	10	" brown		40
130	25	" ultramarine		75
131	50	" green		1.00
132	1	peso, violet		1.00
133	5	pesos, carmine		6.00

Same on horizontally laid paper, watermarked, perforated.

134	1	centavo, blue		05
135	3	centavos, orange		05
136	5	" olive		05
137	10	" brown		15
138	25	" ultramarine		45
139	50	" green		35
140	1	peso, purple		3.00
141	5	pesos, carmine		7.50
142	10	" blue and brown		7.50

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NOTES AND CLIPPINGS.

CONCERNING STAMPS IN GENERAL, COUNTERFEITS, REPRINTS, ODDITIES AND NEW DISCOVERIES.

Under this head we shall give the latest information regarding counterfeits, reprints and "fakes" that may turn up. We will also record oddities, resuscitations and any matters of interest relating to stamps not properly classified under the "Chronicle of New Issues." We will also answer any questions sent us on these subjects, and give detailed descriptions and illustrations when practicable. Information and contributions are especially requested.

NATAL.



A correspondent at the Cape writes us that a quantity of Natal embossed stamps (1857) have lately been struck off on *original* paper for the use of a certain individual, who bought them at face value, representing at the same time that the stamps would be *valueless* except as *reprints*. These stamps were struck off about the beginning of the present year, and the possessor is said to be disposing of them at £20 the set. Philatelists in South Africa are naturally very indignant, and one in particular has endeavored to bring the matter to the attention of the Natal government, but without effect up to the present time.—*Stamp News*.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

We notice an advertisement in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* of the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

They offer the following remainders of British Honduras stamps:

13,734—Reddish brown, 3d., Queen's head; surcharged 3 cents, in black, figure 3 ruled out in black, and 5 in words overprinted in black. Face value £94 8s. 5d.

31,084—Blue, 3d., Queen's head; surcharged 6 cents, in black, figure 6 ruled out in red, and overprinted 15 in red. Face value £641 2s. 2d.

18,731—Orange, 6d., Queen's head; surcharged 20 cents, in black in larger type. Face value £515 2s. 1d.

8,411—Grey, 1s., Queen's head; surcharged 50 cents, in black in large type. Face value £578 5s. 2d.

They do not bind themselves to accept the higher bid on any tender, and no tender for less than the face value as specified above will be considered.

None of the above lots will be broken.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TRENTON, N. J., December 27, '93.



I shall be under obligations to any reader of THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA who will answer one or all of the following questions on the provisional stamps of Lynchburg, Va.

1. Do you know of the existence of any hand stamps?
2. Do you know of the existence of any values other than the 5 cent?
3. Do you know of the existence of any paper varieties?
4. Do you know of the existence of these stamps in black and red?

In case of affirmative replies, can you send the stamps to me for examination?

Respectfully,

J. D. RICE.

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CHRONICLE OF NEW ISSUES.

We are anxious to receive new issues and varieties as they appear, and especially desire each of our foreign subscribers and correspondents to send us information from their locality, that we may mention them as *early* as possible under this heading. Copies of official decrees and circulars in reference to postal changes are particularly desired.

Please address all communications of this character to the Editor of the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA, Station C, St. Louis, Mo.

The numerals in parentheses following the names of the countries refer to the page of the JOURNAL containing the previous notice.

ADHESIVES.

AFGAHANSTAN.—(IX, 6.) The *Monthly Journal* has the following to say in regard to two new candidates for philatelic approval:

"A correspondent has very kindly sent us specimens of two varieties of the larger oblong stamps, which were alluded to in our last number. The design is a little more pretentious than that of the last issue. In the upper centre is a circle, whithin which is represented what appears to be a gateway, with a flag on each side of it; it may be the entrance to a Mosque, but might equally well be the gate of a city. Below this is a long, slightly curved character extending the whole width of the stamp, and the lower part of the design and the spaces at the sides of the circle are filled in with characters, upon the usual ground-work of flowers and leaves, the whole device being upon a solid background, as in the earliest and the latest issues. The specimens before us are in *black* upon colored tissue paper, one on *green* and the other on *pink*. Their owner informs us that the *green* stamp is used on letters from Cabul, and the *pink* on letters to that place; probably the latter is used for all letters posted in places other than the capital. We have obtained a translation of the inscriptions, showing that both stamps are of the same value, and we believe both to be of identically the same type. The characters read as follows: "*Mahsúl Kághasi dak Khana dowlat Afghanistan Miskal yak abasi.* 1310"="Paper Duty of the Post-Office of the Kingdom of Afghanistan—per miskal, one abasi. 1310." A miskal=54 grains troy, or rather less than one-eighth of an ounce avoirdupois. The year 1310 commenced July 26, 1892, and ended July 14, 1893; so these stamps were probably issued during the first half of the current year."

1 abasi, black on *green*.
1 " " *pink*.

AUSTRIA.—(IX, 125.) 

We take the annexed illustration from the *Timbre Poste*, which is the design of a new series of unpaid letter stamps. The following is a quotation from the same paper in regard to them :

On and after February 1st, 1894, amounts to be collected for unfranked and not sufficiently franked mail matter, will be indicated by means of special stamps; Postportomarken (unpaid stamps).

They will be of the following values: 1, 3, 5, 10, 20, 50 kreuzer.

These stamps, which will be used exclusively as above mentioned, cannot be sold, and consequently cannot be accepted by postal employees in payment, nor can they be exchanged for other values. In the hands of the public, these unpaid stamps have no value whatever and can on no account be used for franking purposes.

They are all printed in the same dark brown color.

The design of the stamp, which is the same for all values, shows an oval scroll, ornamented with a pearl necklace; on it are inscribed the words: "Kais. königl. Osterr. Post." and "Portomarke." White on dark background.

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In the middle of this oval, are, in darker color the figures 1, 3, 5, 10, 20, or 50, which are horizontally traversed by the word "Kreuzer" in a lighter shade.

BELGIUM.—(X, 238.) Our correspondent, Mr. Oscar De Raene, advises us that the color of the 1 centimes Sunday stamp has been changed.

1 centime, grayish-blue.

BRAZIL. — (X, 103.) Some of the European papers have announced new newspaper stamps of the values of 200 and 700 reis. We have not received them, however, from any of our correspondents, and doubt if they are on sale. 700 reis of the regular type with Southern Cross have also been announced, but our correspondent states that they are not yet on sale.

COLOMBIA.—(X, 156.) *Antioquia.* (VIII, 266.) It is announced that the ten centavos of the annexed type has appeared in pale bistre on white paper, perforated 13½. There is a slight change in the inscription at the top, the "c" being altered to a capital "C."



10 centavos, pale bistre.

COOK ISLANDS. — (X, 104.) Our correspondent in Cook Islands advises us that the postmaster has ordered a 1d. stamp of a different color from the one now in use, but does not state what the color will be. The type, we take it, is to be the same, bearing the queen's head.







ECUADOR.—(X, 238.) Another provisional has been received. 5 centavos surcharged in black on the 1 sucre blue. In a used lot from Ecuador we found no less than three varieties of the provisional 5 centavos on 5 sucre purple that has been already chronicled.

A European paper announces that two values of the telegraph stamp of the annexed type have been used postally.

5 centavos on 1 sucre blue, *black*.
5 centavos on 5 sucre purple, *black*, three varities of type of surcharge.

Telegraphs used Postally.

10 centavos, yellow.
40 centavos, blue.

FERNANDO PO.—*L'Union Postale Universelle* reports that the 1c. de peso exists with the surcharge "HABILITADO PARA CORREOS 50 CENT-PTA.," similar to that already catalogued upon the 2c. and 50c.

50 cent-pta., in *black*, on 1 cent-pta., green.



FRANCE.—(X, 157.) Another oriental French Postoffice has found it necessary to surcharge new values of the regular French stamps.

Vathy.—This place is supposed to be in Turkey-in-Asia, and the series is surcharged with the name and change of value the same as Cavalle Dedeagh, and Port Lagos.

5 centimes, green, red.
10 centimes, black and lilac, white
15 centimes, blue, red.
1 piastre on 25 centimes, black on rose, white.
2 piastre on 50 centimes, rose, white.
4 piastre on 1 franc, olive, red.

HANKOW.—(X, 158.) *China.*—The series of stamps which have been chronicled for this postoffice are stated to be fore-runners of a more substantial lot that are now in preparation.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—(X, 239.) We have been advised that the new series which we noted sometime ago, are being prepared by the American Bank Note Co., and they are expected in Honolulu about the 1st of April.

NORTH BORNEO.—(State of) (X, 103.) Stamps recently chronicled from this place have been classified under the head of British North Borneo, but the new se-





ries bear the inscription, "State of North Borneo." As a matter of fact, these stamps are issued by the British North Borneo

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Company, an English corporation that has valuable concessions in this part of the world, and the stamps they have issued belong to the speculative class. They furnish them from their London offices, and "canceled to order" specimens of their old issues have been very frequent-





ly closed out to dealers. No doubt the stamp department of this company assists very materially in paying the dividends of their British stockholders. The first nine stamps of a new series are illustrated herewith, and are very creditable specimens of the stamp



maker's art, and have been very wisely designed to please the eye of collectors. The 25 and 50 cents, and 1, 2 and 5 dollar values are similar in design to those lately current, but bear the altered inscription of name to conform with the new varieties.





From the list published we also note that there is to be 10 dollar and 25 dollar denominations, but up to the present time have seen no description of same. These stamps are all engraved on steel, and printed on white wove paper, unwatermarked, and are perforated from 14 to 15½.





The 1 cent bears a full length portrait of a Borneo Dyak; the 2 cent, an antlered stag's head; the 3 cent, an oil palm and river scene; the 5 cent, an Argus pheasant; the 6 cent, the arms of Borneo within a scrolled shield; the 8 cent, a Borneo prahee or sailing plus, rowing boat nearing the coast; 12 cent, a crocodile on a river bank; the 18 cent, a mountainous harbor, crowned with a fortress with foilage and a native boat; the 24 cent, the arms with supports of native figures on either side.

1 cent, yellow-brown and black.
2 cents, pink and black.
3 cents, lilac and yellow-green.
5 cents, vermillion and black.
6 cents, brown and black.
8 cents, dull lilac and gray.
12 cents, blue and black.
18 cents, dark green and black.
24 cents, dull lake and blue.
25 cents, dull slate.
50 cents, violet.
1 dollar, vermillion-red.
2 dollars, green.
5 dollars, violet.
10 dollars, dull brown.
25 dollars, dark blue.

PORTUGAL.—(X, 140.) Our correspondent, Mr. Hamel, writes that Portugal is preparing a jubilee set to commemorate the fifth centenary of the Infante De Henrique, the great explorer. Designs have been perfected and the stamps will be on sale the 4th and 5th of March, and possibly up to the 14th, which will be the latest. The proceeds, after deducting the amount realized during the same period of 1893 for the sale of stamps, is to be devoted to the erection of a monument to De Henrique. There will be a different design for each value, viz.: 2, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 80, 100, 150, 200 and 300 reis. Our correspondent is in doubt whether there will be a 500 and 1,000 reis in this series or not.

PORTUGESE COLONIES.—(X, 108.) *Timor.*—(X, 108.) The *Monthly Journal*

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illustrates a provisional consisting of the word "Timor," and new value "30" surcharged on the300 reis, Macao.

30 reis on 300 reis, chocolate, Macao.

SALVADOR.--(X, 109.) A provisional has appeared, "un centavo" surcharged vertically on the 2 centavos of 1893 issue.

1 centavo on 2 centavos, red-brown.

SEYCHELLES ISLANDS.—(IX, 127.) The provisional series have been replaced by permanent stamps of the regular type, watermarked "Crown C. A.," perforated.

3 cents, violet-brown and orange.
12 cents, bistre and green.
15 cents, olive-green and lilac.
45 cents, bistre and carmine.



SPANISH COLONIES.—(IX, 164.) *Melilla.*—The annexed illustration represents a new stamp which has been sent us by a dealer in Paris. There seems to be no value indicated, and he states that it was in use at Melilla, which is a port of Morroco, and at which point there has been some fighting between the Spainards and Moors. The stamp is printed in black with portions of the design colored with red and yellow. Lithographed on wove paper. Unperforated.

ST. HELENA.—A new provisional has been issued surcharged in numerals, as shown in the annexed cut, which is something new for this colony. It is on the 6d. blue, watermarked, "Crown and C. A.," perforated 14.



2½ penny on 6 penny blue, *black*.

VICTORIA.—(X, 242.) Referring to the cut postal cards that can be used to prepay postage, chronicled in our last, one of our correspondents calls our attention to the fact that the cut envelopes and wrappers may be used in the same way. We hesitate, however, about taking space required to give a list, as they may be found in any catalogue.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.--(X, 242.) Last month we referred to the receipt of a letter prepaid with 2 and 3d. Western Australia Internal Revenue stamps. Since



the insertion of same we have heard from our correspondent, Mr. J. P. Wade, of Mt. Eliza, Western Australia, to the effect that a bill recently passed the Houses of Parliament, one clause of which made postage and revenue stamps interchangeable. Under this act eleven revenue stamps become available for use as postage stamps. He sends us a list of the denominations, as follows:

1, 2, 3, 6p. 1 shilling; 2 shillings, 6 pence; 5 shillings; 7 shillings, 6 pence; 10 shillings, 15 shillings and 1 pound.

The design of the lower values is the same as the annexed cut, and the color of all we have seen is lilac. Have asked him to give us further particulars. Our correspondent further informs us that when the present stock of stamps are sold, it is probable that a new issue will be prepared that will be used for both postage and revenue purposes.

ENVELOPES.

BELGIUM.—A 10c. envelope has been issued bearing a stamp of the same design as the "Sunday Series." It appears a little absurd to use it as the coupon which can be torn off the adhesive, is printed on the envelope. An asterisk appears on the envelope inside of the inscription and refers to the following line which is printed in both German and French on the bottom of the envelope: "Cette inscriptionpeut etre biffee," "Dat opschrift mag doorgehaald worden," which literally translated means, "This inscription may be canceled."



Our correspondent, Mr. Van Riet, sends us the first specimen, and calls our attention to a typographical error in the last word of the last line referred to above, in which the "w" of the word "worden" is not printed correctly, which will probably be corrected in a subsequent issue.

10 centimes, brown on white.

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POSTAL CARDS.

BELGIUM.—Our correspondent, Mr. Van Riet, has sent us copies of the new postal and letter cards bearing the "Sunday Stamp" (See chronicle of envelope in this number).

Postal card— 5 centimes, green.
Letter card—10 centimes, red-brown.

BRAZIL.—Our correspondent, Mr. Jacob Nielsen, sends us the 80 reis letter card, blue and red, printed on pink tinted board instead of blue.

80 reis, blue, red, and black on pink.

FRANCE.—(X, 160.) A souvenir postal card, of which we give an illustration, was issued upon the occasion of the visit of the Russian fleet at Toulon, October 13th, 1893.



REVENUES.

MEXICO. — (X, 161.) *Durango.* — (X, 161.) We have noted in these columns certain revenues for use in this State, and requested the Mexican Consul in this city to communicate with the officers in the State of Durango and ascertain for us if same were duly authorized, following is a translation of the letter recived in reply:



GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
STATE OF DURANGO,
DURANGO, Dec. 22, 1893.

To the Mexican Consul, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.:

SIR—I have the honor to say in reply to your note of the 16th instant, that this government made use of the stamps to which you refer, and of which you enclosed a sample, in the beginning of this year under authority of Decree No. 21, dated December 9, 1892.

This decree you will find in the collection of laws, decrees, and circulars, which I transmit under separate cover.

A federal law afterwards prohibited the use of particular stamps in the States, and this government was obliged to retire those already issued and put on each stamp "Mutilizada" (canceled).

On the first of June last, a local dealer made a contract with the municipality and bought the remaining stamps in order to collect them in sets.

Reiterating the assurance of my consideration,
I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. M. FLORES.

The following is the decree mentioned above:

DECREE.

The municipality of the Capital shall have printed necessary stamps for all the municipalities of the State.

Stamps shall be printed of the value of ¼ cent, ½ cent, 1 cent, 1 dollar, 5 dollars, 10 dollars and 20 dollars.

The executive of the State shall regulate the transmission of stamps to the municipalities.

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The following are three newly discovered varieties of Durango stamps:







Lithographed, unperforated.

1881-82, ¼ centavo, green.
1881-82, 1 centavo, violet.
1890, ¼ centavo, rose.

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STAMP DEALERS DIRECTORY

Terms for a 3 line advertisement in this column, **$5.00** for 12 insertions, payable semi-annually in advance.
One extra line $2.00

ABOUT STAMPS For collections buy or sell write P. M Wolsieffer. 75 State St., Chicago, Ill. Packet 20 var. Mexican Rev. only 30 cts. (119)

ACKLAND Wm. P. O. Box 340, Melbourne, Australia. Dealer in Australian and foreign stamps. Wholesale exchange desired. Send parcel or offers. (111)

ALBUM AGENCY for Mekeel's Publications, E. T. Parker, 30 E. 23rd Street, New York City.

AMERICAN PHILATELIC Magazine. 25c. per year. Good Stamps on approval at 33⅓% discount. Parmelee & Brown, Box 860, Omaha, Neb. (119)

AUSTRALIAN STAMP CO., Ltd. L. P. O. Box 303. Adelaide, S. A. Wholesale and retail exchange. Correspondence wanted everywhere. (110)

BEST STAMP CO.—Montclair, N. J. Fine approval sheets at 50 % discount. U. S. and rarities in stock. We buy and exchange. Reference required. (119)

BOGERT & DURBIN CO. 722 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Wholesale and retail. Send for sample copy of *The Philatelic Monthly and World.* (117)

BOSTON STAMP CO.—P. O. Box 1226, Boston, Mass. Approval sheets our specialty. Send reference. (113)

BOTTLIWALLA N. D. & CO.—488 Abdul Rehman St., Bombay. Illustrated wholesale price list, 12c, post free. Largest firm in India. (120)

BRINKMAN F. H. Amsterdam, Holland, stamp dealer established 1860. Buy, sell or exchange. Ask for my price list. (116)

DUNNING A. W—Stamps on approval at 25 and 50 % discount. Agents wanted. Reference indispensible. No cards noticed. Address Drawer 962, Los Angeles, Cal. (116)

EDWARDS PEEKE & CO.—2728 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill. Established 1868. Choice approval sheets to responsible parties. (114)

GREMMEL Henry.—Room 80 Nassau St., New York City. North, Central and South American stamps a specialty Send for free price list. (117)

GILLMAYR Edgar,—418 Casilla, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, Specialty in Argentine and Centennial stamps, etc. (113)

HAWAIIAN STAMP CO.—Honolulu, Hawaiian Inlands, dealers in Hawaiian postage stamps, canceled and uncanceled, new and old issues. Approval Sheets to responsible parties. (118)

HOLTON E. A.—8 Summer St., Boston, Mass. Rare Stamps. Price list free. Fine approval sheets at 40 to 50% discount. Established 1861. (117)

J. W. SCOTT COMPANY, LIMITED.—163 Fulton Street, New York City. Stamps, Coins and Curiosities. (114)

MADUENO MARQUEZ & CO.,—box 27, Arequipa, Peru. Supplies Peru, Bolivia and Chili stamps with 75 % discount from Scott's catalogue. Wholesale and retail list free. (114)

MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO., C. H. —1007, 1009, 1011 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo. Wholesale and Retail Stamp Dealers and Publishers.

NEW ENGLAND STAMP CO.—dealers in Postage and Revenue stamps, 325 and 333 Washington street, Boston, Mass. (118)

NEW YORK AGENCY, of Mekeel's Postage Stamp Albums and publications E. T. Parker, 30 E. 23rd Street.

NICKLAS & MESSER—1015 and 1117 W. Balto Street, Baltimore, M.d. Approval sheets a specialty. (115)

PARKER E. T.—New York Agency of Mekeel's Postage Stamp Albums and publications, 30 E. 23rd St., New York City.

RIBEIRO C. A., No. 2 Malacca St. Singapore, Straits Settlements. Wholesale and Retail Dealer, Asiatic stamps a specialty. Wholesale and exchange lists sent free on application. (116)

SOUTHERN STAMP & PUB. CO.—Charleston, S. C. Price list and copy of the *Southern Philatelist* free. (117)

STANDARD STAMP CO.—925 La Salle St., St. Louis, Mo. Approval sheets. at 50 % discount. New 70 pp. illustrated catalogue, free. (108)

STERLING E. B.—P. O. box 294 Trenton, N. J. Wholesale dealer in United States stamps of all kinds. List sent on application. (117)

VINCENT F. P.—Lock Box 56, Chatham, N. Y. Stamps bought and sold. Send lists and offers. Consignments solicited. Established 1880. (116)

WALKER F. A.—Falmouth, Mass. Agents wanted to sell from our approval sheets at 50 per cent discount. (111)

WOODWARD A. T.—P. O. Box 17, Yokohama, Japan, Wholesale Japanese stamps. Correspondence solicited Send postal for price list, free. (116)

NOTICE.

SPACE ON THIS PAGE IS VALUABLE — COLLECTORS CONTINUALLY REFER TO IT FOR ADDRESSES AND SPECIALTIES — EVERY DEALER SHOULD BE REPRESENTED.

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EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

This department having received such liberal patronage from collectors, we are obliged to use smaller type, and hereafter it will appear in agate. Those sending in copy for this department will please be careful that it is written plainly, especially the name and address: unless this request is observed, we shall not be responsible for errors that may occur as a result.

TERMS—Two cents per word for each insertion.

No advertisement received for less than 50 cents or any consisting of more than 100 words.

Remittance must be made in advance, and no display will be allowed, all being set up in solid agate.

J. Remont, engineer, Hollogne aux Pierres, Belgium, vice-president of the Philatelic Club of Liege and member of the Federation of Belgian Philatelists, wishes to exchange stamps with collectors of all countries. Correspondence in French or German. [ok]

For $20.00—An old collection of choice U. S. and foreign stamps. 1,600 varieties with album. Will catalogue at $125.00. Max H. Kunze, Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.

Albert Sims, Publisher, Uxbridge, Ontario, Canada, desires correspondence (in English only) in all foreign countries to send collections of good postage stamps in exchange for current Canadian or American canceled stamps, or for any of his religious books or tracts. Catalogue for one cent.

In exchange for the $2.00 U. S. Columbian stamp, used or unused, I will send the complete collection of the new Belgian stamps just issued, including cards and envelopes. No other offer of exchange considered. V. Schiller, 55 Boulevard Frere-Orban, Gand, Belgium. [ok]

❀ COLLECTORS ❀

Send for our fine approval sheets. U. S. at 25% com., Foreign at 50% com. Satisfactory reference must be given.

CRUNER & HAAVER,
8 South Main St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
[ok109]

LIST OF PRICES REALIZED

On the Principal Lots in the

DeCOPPET AUCTION SALE.

This is very valuable as a work of reference for the values of American stamps. 16 pp pamphlet 25 cents post free.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.

STATION C,

ST. LOUIS, MO. - U. S. A.

NEW YORK

COLLECTORS

CAN FIND

MEKEEL'S ALBUMS

—AT—

E. T. PARKER'S, 30 East 23rd St.

BRIEFS.

These are the advertisements that pay.
RATES—15 cents per agate line for each insertion.

U. S., 1851, 10c., 40 cents; 1857, 1c., 9 cents; 1861, 12c., 19 cents; 1888, 30c., 20 cents. Send list of your wants for us to quote our cheap prices. Prospect Philatelic Co., box 300, Painesville, O. [ok]

STANDARD STAMP CO., H. Flachskamm, manager, 925 LaSalle Street, St. Louis, Mo. Fine approval sheets at 50% discount or commission. Agents wanted. New 72-p. illustrated catalogue free. (tfn)



ARGENTINE Columbian stamps, the set of 2 for $1. Newest issue, ¼, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 16, 24, 50c., for 35c. $1, $2, $5, for $1.40. 5c. 1876, rouletted, only $1.50! Cash with order. Postage extra.

E. GILLMAYR,
Box 418, Buenos Ayres. (ok110)

A Complete Set

Of the Hawaiian Prov. Govt. stamps. 21 in set, will be sent to any address, post free during the next two months for $9.00. Send remittance by Money Order, or by Greenbacks in registered letter. The 2 cent Vermilion surcharged stamp we will send to any address for only $1.35 each. We purchased one third of the entire issue of these stamps from the Postmaster-General. Beware of counterfeit surcharges.

Hawaiian Stamp Co.,

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
[tfn]

Will This Advertisement Pay?

I will sell this month U. S. stamps at the following prices. No less than five of a kind sold.

		Per 10			Per 10
1857,	3c., outer line	$ 1.25	1868,	30c.	$2.75
1861,	3c., pink	15.00	—	90c.	6.00
—	10c.	45	1890,	30c.	40
—	24c.	1.75	—	90c.	3.20
1863,	3c., rose	05	1893,	1c., per 1,000	2.00
1866,	24c.	2.50	—	2c., " "	75
1868,	3c., grilled	10	—	3c., " 100	2.25
1869,	3c., "	12	—	4c., " "	1.35
1870,	3c., "	10	—	5c., " "	1.75
1872,	6c.	10	—	6c., " "	4.25
—	7c.	2.50	—	8c., " "	4.75
—	10c.	08	—	8c., small "	5.25
—	15c.	25	—	10c., "	2.10
—	30c.	60	Sets, 1c. to $1.00, 17 stamps		
—	90c.	2.25	$16.00, used postaly.		

All dealers should send for my Wholesale Catalogue, which will be mailed only to dealers.

B. S. ROSS,
WHOLESALE DEALER,
509 Wieland St., Chicago, Ill.
[tfn]



50 PER CENT COMMISSION from our approval sheets.

AGENTS WANTED.
VALUABLE PREMIUMS.

New 72-page illustrated catalogue FREE. It will pay you to give us a Trial. Good stamps bought in any quantity. Address [tfn]

STANDARD STAMP CO.,
H. FLACHSKAMM, Mgr. 925 LaSalle St., St. Louis, Mo.

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AGENTS WANTED.

50%

to sell from my choice approval sheets.

VERY LARGE VARIETY!

Send for price list of sets, packets, albums, etc.

C. A. STEGMANN,
2706 Eads Avenue,
ST. LOUIS, MO.



G. B. CALMAN,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN (tfn)

POSTAGE STAMPS,

299 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

New List sent on application to Dealers only.



Cuts for Illustrating If you are in need of stamp cuts for illustrating price lists or catalogues, send us $1.00 and we will send you 8 cuts. They must be left to our selection, unless cuts of SPECIAL stamps are desired, under which circumstances they will be made to order at the price of 25 cents each. This is an offer that is seldom made, and you should take advantage of it. Post free in United States only.

New WHOLESALE LIST OF STAMPS sent free upon application. C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO., Station C, St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED.

50%

to sell from my choice approval sheets.

VERY LARGE VARIETY.

Send for price list of sets, packets, albums, etc.

C. A. STEGMANN,
[tfn] 2706 Eads Ave. St. Louis, Mo.



✝ STAMPS FREE. ✝

Agents wanted to sell from our unequalled approval sheets

—AT—

25% to 50% Commission.

Circulars and large illustrated price list free.

MILLER McCORMACK STAMP CO.
Room 53, Emile Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Do ✝ ✝ ✝
A ✝ ✝ ✝
Little ✝

∴ ∴ ∴ Missionary Work.

Buy 1,000 of Mekeel's Great Mixture for 25 cents, and give what you dont want to some bright boy-he will always remember you for having made him a stamp collector. Our 30 cent Popular Stamp Album would go nicely with the stamps. Send us 55 cents and make a boy happy.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP AND PUBLISHING CO.,
Station C. ST. LOUIS, Mo.

MONTENEGRO JUBILE STAMPS

Also some errors of Jubilee to sell.

7 stamps, 4 cards, 3 env., all post free and registered 5sh. per set; 5 sets, 20sh.; 10 sets, 38sh.; 50 sets, 175sh.; 100 sets, 330sh. 7 stamps without envs. and cards post free and registered, 2sh. per set; 5 sets, 8sh; 10 sets, 15sh.; 50 sets, 70sh.; 100 sets, 125sh. Common Montenegro stamps, postage extra. 1sh. 2½d. per set; 5 sets, 5sh; 10 sets, 10sh.; 50 sets, 45sh; 100 sets, 80sh. Error postal card 2hb., yellow on green instead on yellow card described in Senf's Journal, page 242, price £1. No ans. when not paid for. Cash in advance. References. Senf Bros., Bickel S. Marino, Marbes Bremen, etc. Mrs. Leonie B. Berger, Cettigne, Montenegro. [ok109]

STAMPS ON APPROVAL

AT 50% DISCOUNT FROM SCOTT'S PRICES.

Did you ever give my sheets a trial, and why not? Are not my terms BETTER than most all others? Are not my prices as low as any? I have a large stock and can furnish you nearly anything from a German 10 Pfnf. to a set of Executives. I give no stamps free, but you are always sure of getting your money's worth.

If you do not care for sheets of stamps, try one of these packets of good stamps. "Satisfaction guaranteed."

50 varieties fine foreign stamps	.....	$ 50
25 " " " "	.....	35
20 " " " "	.....	25

U. S. stamps my specialty, and I will gladly quote prices on your want list, or will send you a selection on approval vs. a cash deposit. I will give good exchange for any Columbian stamps above 2c. (Write for prices.)

Address all orders to

S. C. GREUSEL, JR.,
L. B. 35. (tfn) Hastings, Mich.

✝ Boston Readers ✝

WILL FIND

MEKEEL'S ALBUMS

AT THE FOLLOWING STORES:

Damrell & Upham.
W. B. Clarke & Co.
Jordan Marsh & Co.
Also at the stamp dealers:
New England Stamp Co., 233 Washington St.
F. Trifet, 408 Washington St.
E. A. Holton, 8 Summer St.
W. Elliot Woodward Co., 42 Bromfield St.



APPROVAL SHEETS

AT 50% DISCOUNT.

Wanted, correspondents in all parts of the world. Will exchange U. S. Columbian for South and Central American stamps in quantities. 36 page Illustrated price list free.

GEO. KAUFMAN,
Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

✳✳✳ NEW PACKETS. ✳✳✳

We have told you all about our new catalogue and our magnificent new album, and the next thing we come to are our packets.

We have them at all prices from 25c. to $25.00, and give a better assortment and better value than any other dealer.

Every packet is made up on our own premises, from our own stock, and we do not have to keep orders waiting until the trashy European importations arrive.

A SPECIALTY.

We have just prepared a new line which cannot be equalled. Nos. 322 to 327 containg 25 stamps each, respectively, from Africa, Asia, Australia, West Indies, South America and Central America.

PRICE 25 CENTS EACH.

During January and February we shall sell you the 6 packets for $1.25 if you will mention this paper.

New, free, 60 page price list just out. Don't fail to send for it.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd.,

18 East 23 St., New York, N. Y.

(tfn)

SPECIAL BARGAINS AND ALL UNUSED NEW ISSUES FOR THIS MONTH ONLY.

All Unused unless otherwise Stated.

Cuba 1892, 20c blue	2s. 0d.	
Ecuador 1892, 1c used	1d.	3d.
" " 2c "	2d.	10d.
" " 5c "	1d.	3d.
" " 10c "	1d.	4d.
" " 20c "	3d.	1s. 8d.
" " 50c "	7d.	
" " $1 "	1s.	
" " $5 "	4s. 6d.	
Fiji 5d. on 4d.	5s. 0d.	
" 5d. on 6d.	3s. 6d.	
" 2½d. on 2d.	4s. 6d.	
" 1½d. on 1d.	5s. 0d.	
France, 1871, used 10c.	6d.	4s. 2d.
French Levant, 20 piastres	6s. 0d.	
Austrian Levant, 10 piastres	3s. 0d.	
" " 20 "	6s. 0d.	
Diego Suarez surch per set of 10,	10s. 0d.	
Fr. Guyana, 5c on 15c.	1s. 6d.	
Obock, unpaid 15, 20, 30, 40, 60c, 7s.	6d	
St. Pierre, *set of 18*	2s. 0d.	
Cavalle, 5c.	1d.	
Cavalle, 2 pias.	9d.	
Dedeagh, 5c.	1d.	

ALL POSTAGE EXTRA.

WM. BROWN, Villette, Salisbury, Eng.

VICTOR PERRON,

• • • AREQUIPA, PERU, • • •

THE LARGEST STAMP DEALER IN

South America,

ESTABLISHED SINCE 1878,

Director and Proprietor of El Filatelico del Peru,

OFFERS to sell at prices without possible competition stamps of Peru, Bolivia, Chili, Argentine, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay and Equador. In ordering please deposit guarantee funds with the C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; will accept in exchange only choice and rare stamps, it would be useless to offer or send common stamps. References given. (109)

Handling • LARGE • Collections A SPECIALTY.

IF you have a large and valuable stamp collection and want to get your money out of it, we will handle it for you to the best advantage. . . .

Don't sell at auction, because all but the best things are sacraficed.

Don't sell to a shark, who would cheat you out of your eye teeth.

Correspond with us, we make advances in READY CASH, and will make terms and condition of sale to suit the circumstances.

We have served many collector's widows and executors satisfactorily in this capacity and we can please you.

Small collections less than $1,000 in value bought for cash only. Special arrangements made for handling large and valuable collections.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.,
Station C. St. Louis, Mo.

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U. S. OFFICIAL STAMPS.

EXECUTIVE.

	Prices for unused.	Canceled.
1873. 1c., carmine	$4 50	$4 50
" 2c., "	3 50	3 50
" 3c., "	3 00	3 00
" 6c., "	5 50	6 00
" 10c., "	5 00	5 00

☞ Remittances should be made by bills, postal notes or P. O. money order, and not by check or unused stamps.

C. F. ROTHFUCHS,

359½ Penn. Ave. . . . . Washington, D. C.

NORDISK FRIMAERKEBLAD

is the greatest philatelic journal in Scandinavia.

. NORDISK FRIMAERKEBLAD .

is the cheapest philatelic journal in Scandinavia.

. NORDISK FRIMAERKEBLAD .

is the only philatelic journal issued in Norwegian-Danish language.

. NORDISK FRIMAERKEBLAD .

Appears the 30th of every month. Subscription 75c. a year. Sample copy on application, post-free.

G. O. ULLEBERG. - - - Editor.

Christiana, Norway. (tfn)

U. S. DEPARTMENTS.

WE HAVE A

FULL STOCK,

Both used and unused and offer $25.00 worth according to Scott's 54th Edition for

$20.00 CASH WITH ORDER.

Excepting only the Executive, 90c. Justice, Dollar value of States—we have these too, but not at same discount.

SEND $20.00

And list of Department wants and we will send $25.00 worth.

USED OR UNUSED,

Guaranteeing perfect specimens and agreeing to insure satisfaction.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.,

Station C. St. Louis, Mo.

Do..... You... Want 2

∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ To be a Dealer?

IF SO, THIS IS THE BEST WAY TO COMMENCE.

Hundreds of these stocks have been sold, and we have yet to hear of the first case of dissatisfaction. We keep them ready for delivery and they can be shipped by return mail. It is just the thing for anyone who is starting to deal or wishes to secure duplicates to exchange for stamps to add to his collection. Handsome profits have been made by some of its purchasers, and if space would permit we would reproduce letters written in commendation of this stock.

We are heavy importers of stamps in large quantities, and it is only in this way that we are able to offer such bargains. Other dealers are imitating this style of offer, and we understand that some of their lots have not given satisfaction. WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION OR MONEY REFUNDED.

WHAT IT CONTAINS:

It is the most complete stock of stamps ever offered.

1,000	South, Central American and Mexican.
1,000	British Colonials, well assorted.
2,000	European, finely assorted.
500	varieties from "all four corners."
750	obsolete issue U. S., Departments, etc.
300	well assorted Mexican Revenues.
600	stamps to sell at 1 cent.
300	stamps to sell at 2 cents.
300	stamps to sell at 3 cents.
75	stamps to sell at 5 cents.
20	stamps to sell at 8 cents.
10	stamps to sell at 10 cents.
10	stamps to sell at 15 cents.
10	stamps to sell at 25 cents.
10	stamps to sell at 50 cents.
6,885	

TO THIS WE ADD

250 blank approval sheets with your name printed at top and ½-inch advertisemgnt in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* for 6 weeks.

All this for **$17.90,** post free, except to foreign countries, when an extra amount of $2.00 must be sent for postage and registration.

C. H. Mekeel Stamp Publishing Co.,

Station C. St. Louis, Mo.

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J. N. T. Levick.

AMERICAN

Stamp Collectors are becoming specialists, devoting their attention more particularly to the stamps of their own continent. They all commence as General

STAMP

Collectors, but later a special album is secured for their American stamps, into which is transferred the stamps of their own country.

COLLECTORS

Select their specialty with patriotic notions. For instance, many British philatelists only collect the stamps of Great Britian and her colonies, the same is true of many Spanish, French and Portuguese collectors, each making a specialty of the stamps of their own country and its colonies.

This feeling is growing in the United States, and many collectors, if not entirely neglecting the stamps of the old world, are devoting time, energy and cash to the completion of the American part of their collections.

As a result of this demand, a *special album* has been prepared for the stamps of the Western Continent known as

Mekeel's American

Postage Stamp

Album.



It also provides spaces for U. S. and Mexican revenue stamps that have become so popular of late.

This book comes in three styles of binding, each is on good paper, *and printed only on one side* of the paper, the arrangement allows liberal space for new issues that may appear.

PRICES—ALL POST FREE.

No. 1. Full Cloth.....$2 00
No. 2. Full Brown Cloth and Gilt..... 3 00
No. 3. Full Seal, bound with stubs..... 6 00
No. 4. Full Brown Seal, elegantly bound with stubs, gilt edges and lettering..... 7 50

READ THE ANNEXED OFFER☞

As an extra inducement to all who answer THIS advertisement sending the cash with order, we will GIVE good American (Not U. S.) postage and revenue stamps (our selection equal to the full retail price of the album.

This is a Bargain.

You may then decide that you want an American Album, even if you have an album for your general collection.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.,

STATION C, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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1,000 VARIETIES FOR $10.16

EXTRA POSTAGE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

This is absolutely the best packet ever offered stamp collectors, and merits your attention. We have been selling **No. 15** long enough to establish a reputation for it, and $10.16 invested in this way, will never be regretted.

Orders filled by return mail, as we always keep a supply made up, so that there will be **no delay** in furnishing the **BEST BARGAIN ON EARTH** for a collector with less than 3,000 varieties in his collection, or for small dealers.

WHAT IT CONTAINS:

Argentine, high value; Bolivar, 1891; British Guiana provisionals; Confederate States, Costa Rica officials; Ecuador revenues, used postally; Mexico, over fifty varieties, including some rare; Nicaragua general issue and officials, 1890, 1c to 10 pesos, Paraguay, Samoa; Travancore; Tolima, Shanghai, India provisional; Salvador, Straits Settlements Prov., Hayti, provisional and new issue; U. S., 1851, 1861, 1869, 1870, 1872, 1888, and Agriculture, Navy, Treasury, Interior, War, Dues, etc. **In addition to all this we give with each packet an album worth $1.50, or a credit of this amount on any of our Albums. Every fifth purchaser is presented with a New York 5c. 1845, free,** or some other stamp or stamps catalogued at $5.00.

OVER FIVE HUNDRED SOLD.

We have printed, at various times, a complete list of the purchasers, but our space being limited, only the last fifty are given here.

The names preceded by heavy-faced numbers are of those who received the New York 5c or equivalent:

472	G. M. Dutcher,	Oswego, N. Y.	496	Walter Smith,	Franklin, Pa.
473	Allen Logan,	Kansas City, Mo.	497	C. W. Moore,	Jamaica, W. I.
474	A. R. Drake,	Philadelphia, Pa.	498	Theo. Pardee,	Detroit, Mich.
475	J. J. DeWitt,	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	499	F. N. Burn,	Rangoon, India.
476	J. M. Conrad,	Omaha, Neb.	**500**	F. W. Reed,	Muscatine, Iowa.
477	C. D. Collins,	Bull Branch, Mich.	501	M. F. Billings,	McGregor, Iowa.
478	J. B. Durham,	Omaha, Neb.	502	Ralph L. Welliver,	Sioux Falls, S. D.
479	J. M. Wainwright,	Bermuda.	503	Wm. G. Burns,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
480	G. Godfrey,	Brooklyn, N. Y.	504	Wm. McAuley,	Boston, Mass.
481	C. O. Davision,	Amherst, Nova Scotia.	**505**	Y. Webster Noch,	Sioux Falls, S. D.
482	G. Howe,	Wisner, Md.	506	Miss S. K. Price,	Springfield, Mass.
483	B. Townsend,	Portland, Ore.	507	Geo. Kimball,	Newburgh, N. Y.
484	Acme Stamp Co.,	West Union, Ia.	508	Robt. T. Holman,	Summerside, P. E. I.
485	G. B. Tuthill,	Sioux Falls, S Dak.	509	N. E. Carter,	Delavan, Wis.
486	A. L. Ladd,	Osceola Mills, Wis.	**510**	Henry P. Dimond,	Misson, San Jose, Cal.
487	J. H. Permar,	Pittsburgh, Pa.	511	C. G. Burch,	Pullman, Ill.
488	J. Eugene Law,	Perry, Ia.	512	W. A. Sandberg,	Knoxville, Tenn.
489	F. M. Goss,	Boston, Mass.	513	W. P. Burns,	Champaign, Ill.
490	Clement R. Troth,	Philadelphia, Pa.	514	L. O. Bowman,	Philadelphia, Pa.
491	Otto B. Robinson,	Willimantic, Conn.	**515**	E. L. Davenport,	Joliet, Ill.
492	Name withheld by request.		516	T. A. Banning	Chicago, Ill.
493	Ernest F. Würtle,	Quebec, Can.	517	A. V. Green,	Victoria, Australia.
494	M. A. Davey,	Galveston, Texas	518	C. Rhodes,	Ohinemuri, New Zealand.
495	C. W. Kimball, Jr.,	Pen Yan, N. Y.	519	Benjamin S. Terry	Chicago, Ill.

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Minneapolis, Minn.

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A. L. LADD.

Minneapolis, Minn.

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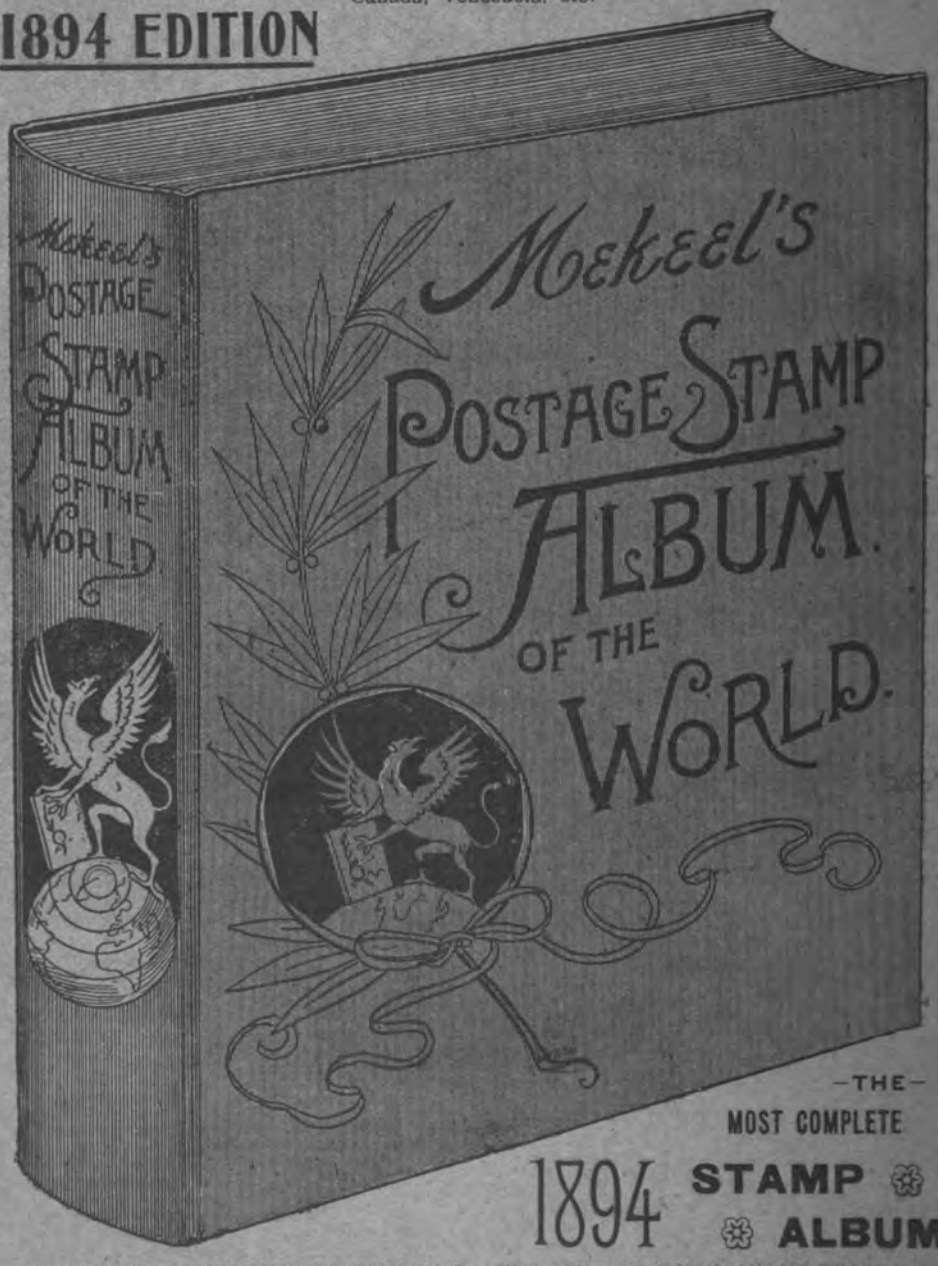

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J. A. T. Lewick.

Vol. XI. FEBRUARY, 1894. No. 110.

The Philatelic Journal of America

A Monthly Magazine In The Interest of Stamp Collecting



Edited By Chas. Haviland Mekeel

Published By
C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co.

$1.00 Per Annum

St. Louis, Mo. U. S. A.

10¢ Per Copy

Entered as Second-Class Mail Matter at St. Louis, Mo.

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The Philatelic Journal of America.

MONTHLY.

The Oldest Magazine Devoted to STAMPS and STAMP COLLECTING in America.

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1885.

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C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO., STATION C. ST. LOUIS, MO.

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J. M. T. Levick.

THE

PHILATELIC JOURNAL

OF AMERICA.

VOLUME XI, NO. 2. FEBRUARY, 1894. WHOLE NO. 110.

THE Shanghai post realized $7,200 in a few days from the sale of the 2c. Jubilee stamp, as a result a full series of surcharged Jubilee stamps have been issued, and a few thousands more are expected to roll in.

The stamp business is so popular that the mail business in Shanghai has been neglected, and the inhabitants who have depended upon the mail service are complaining bitterly, that their letters are not promptly delivered.

WHO can doubt but that stamp collecting is on the increase? What vast sums of money must be invested in these little labels, when there are those waiting to put thousands of dollars into a provisional or temporary issue as soon as it may appear in any part of the world.

Under these conditions it is not strange that new speculative issues multiply, but where will it all end? One thing is certain it will never injure the value of really scarce stamps of the gilt edge class and in these we prefer to keep our money.

WE ARE pleased to acknowledge receipt of a publication* from England which would prove an important acquisition to the shelves of every philatelist. It contains a valuable amount of information, and imparts it to the reader, both in an interesting and intelligible manner. The work is certain to be of great assistance to collectors, and is of a character to become exceedingly popular.

*Stamps and Stamp Collecting, a Glossary of Philatelic Terms and Guide to the Identification of the Postage Stamps of all Nations, by Major Edward B. Evans, Stanley Gibbons, limited publishers.

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The object of its author seems to have been to produce a vocabulary of philatelic terms, explaining words and phrases frequently used in stamp catalogues and other philatelic publications. In rendering these different definitions, he has very appropriately furnished, in connection with them, a list of inscriptions that appear on various stamps, the identification of which causes the collector great annoyance, especially if not very far advanced.

The book contains introductory remarks, throwing out valuable hints to collectors just beginning, suggesting advisable methods of preparing stamps prior to mounting them in the album, besides other kindred remarks, which are more particularly applicable to the younger element.

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IN referring to the various modes of engraving and printing employed in the production of postage stamps, the author has appropriately furnished quite a detailed description of the different methods employed to render various results. Such as engraving in copper plate, sometimes termed *taille douce*, surface printing or typography, printing from stone, or what is commonly known as lithography and lastly, embossing.

As specimens of copper-plate engraving, he refers particularly to the penny and two penny stamps of Great Britain, 1840-80, and almost all of the stamps of the United States.

The stamps of France furnish a good example of typography, while those of British Guiana, 1853-63, illustrate lithography. The stamps produced by embossing are those of Scinde Dawk and the second issue of Sardinia.

His remarks on this subject are lengthy, but of vast importance to the philatelic student.

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THE various kinds of paper used in the production of postage stamps are comprehensively defined, and under this heading the author deals with watermarks; his descriptive allusions to them are so interesting we have reprinted his remarks as follows:

"What is a watermark?"

"It is the term applied to any design or pattern in the substance of the paper; these designs or patterns consist of lines in which the paper is thinner or thicker, and therefore more or less transparent than in the other parts, and the watermark can therefore be usually seen by holding the paper up against the light. Many ordinary papers have a warermark of some kind in them, consisting, usually, of the name of the maker, or of the place where they are made; but the watermarks with which we are concerned are special designs, intended to distinguish the paper upon which the stamps are printed from all other paper, and thus to make it very much

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more difficult for anyone to produce imitations of the stamps, which cannot be at once detected by examining the paper upon which they are printed. The engraving and printing of a stamp, or even of a sheet of stamps, might be done by one man, but the manufacture of paper requires machinery and appliances which a man cannot handle by himself; and which is known to be used by a Government Department."

"Some stamps have been printed upon paper which has a large design covering the whole sheet, or the greater part of it; but in the great majority of cases the design is a small one, and is so arranged as to appear in each separate stamp. For instance, the English penny stamps now in use are watermarked with a crown, as are all our current stamps of the same size, and if we examine a sheet, or part of a sheet of penny stamps, we get a good idea of what watermarks look like, of how they are arranged in the sheet, and of what we may expect to find in cases where the stamps happen not to be printed quite evenly upon the paper.

"Crowns of various shapes, as shown in the following illustrations, have been employed for our stamps at different periods:"



"A certain number of the Crowns (in the penny stamps 120 in ten horizontal rows) are placed together, surrounded by a frame of a single line; outside the frame is the word "postage" in large, open letters, repeated at the top, bottom and sides of each sheet formed of two of these panes, as they are called, of 120 stamps. If therefore the sheet of paper is put carelessly into the printing press, one of the outer rows of stamps may be printed upon the margin, and we may find stamps watermarked with large letters or with a line. This seldom, if ever, occurs with our own stamps (Great Britain) and I fancy that sheets printed in such a way are usually destroyed; but many of the stamps of British Colonies (most of which are watermarked) are known with irregular watermarks of this kind, and I have frequently been asked to explain the meaning of these letters and lines."

"There are very few countries, besides Great Britain and British Colonies, which use watermarked paper for their stamps at the present day, but as the watermarks distinguish some of the most interesting varieties of the stamps of the Colonies, I must give a little further description of them here. Some of the early stamps of several of the Colonies were watermarked with a star; New South Wales, Tasmania, and Victoria at one time employed paper with a special watermark, consisting of figures or words denoting the value of the stamps to be printed upon it, and many varieties arose from stamps of one value being printed upon the paper intended for another. It is possibly in order to avoid such complications that

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these Colonies now employ paper with "N. S. W." and a Crown, TAS., and "V" over a Crown, respectively, for their stamps; the current stamps of New Zealand are also distinguished by "N. Z." and a Star, and those of Queensland by a Crown and the letter "Q"; but Western Australia has abandoned the Swan, and Cape of Good Hope the Anchor, which at one time marked their stamped paper, and both are now content with the watermark, which is used for a large number of Colonial stamps, and which I will next describe."



"This mark, which, like all of those I have been describing, should appear in each stamp, consists of a Crown above the letters 'C. C.' used down to about 1882, or 'C. A.,' used since that time. The letters 'C. C.' are the initials of 'Crown Colonies,' and as this paper was employed for the stamps of a good many British Possessions which were not strictly speaking Crown Colonies, it was perhaps thought more correct to change the inscription to 'Crown Agents for the Colonies' (through whom the stamps are supplied) denoted by the letters 'C. A.'"



"These watermarks are arranged upon the paper in panes of 60, consisting of ten horizontal rows of six; four of these panes placed two and two make a sheet, which thus contains 240 watermarks in 20 horizontal rows of 12. Each pane is surrounded by a single line, watermarked in the paper; down the centre of the sheet the longest way there is a space of about half an inch between the panes, and across the sheet there is a space as wide as the height of a stamp between the panes; so that the sheet is plainly divided up into four quarters. There are also inscriptions wrtermarked in the margins of the sheets, and in the wide space across the centre; on the sheets with the 'C. C.' watermark, these inscriptions are 'CROWN COLONIES,' in large, open capital letters, twice along each side, and once across the centre; the sheets watermarked 'C. A.' have 'CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES' along each side, and 'CROWN AGENTS' across the centre."

"The plates of most of the stamps printed upon the paper have the stamps arranged upon them in the same manner as the watermarks are arranged upon the paper; in fact, almost all the plates made by Messrs. De la Rue and Co., who print

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most of the Colonial stamps that are supplied from England, are constructed in this way; but even so, irregularities in the printing may take place, as I have already suggested, and stamps may be found watermarked with letters and lines. But for the stamps of some of the Colonies, plates are still used which were engraved by other manufacturers, and were not made for use with this paper. For instance, the stamps of Gambia are in small plates of 15, three horizontal rows of five; the penny, sixpence and shilling of Turks Islands, are in plates of 30, three rows of ten; those of Labuan are in tens, two rows of five; and others could be mentioned which are equally unsuited to the paper. The consequence is that in these stamps we find the watermarks in irregular positions; they are very often sideways, or, if in the correct position, there is part of one watermark and part of another upon the same stamp, owing to five stamps being printed upon six watermarks; and some copies show the lines and the narrow space between the panes, or one of the letters of Crown Colonies or Crown Agents, or may even happen to show no watermark at all. I have entered rather fully into this, because I am so very often asked questions about apparently unknown varieties of watermark."

"Some watermarks are very difficult to see; indeed, I fancy most of them are not quite easily distinguished without practice. It is well to study some of the easy ones first; those of the English stamps are generally fairly plain—at all events in unused copies; in used ones, obliterated with rather oily ink, you may sometimes look in vain for the watermark, even though you know what it is. Looking through the stamp at a strong light is the best plan in most cases, and a good lamp will sometimes show up a watermark that is invisible by daylight. Others can best be found by laying the stamp face downwards, on a dark surface, which will show through the watermark; and sometimes after looking at a stamp upwards, downwards, sideways, and in all possible and impossible directions, the watermark will suddenly appear so plainly that you wonder how it was that you ever failed to see it."

"Wetting is the only treatment that will bring it to light in some cases, and in others it has no apparent effect; I remember seeing an English six-pence, which had been passed as unwatermarked by more than one good judge, but which being dipped in a tumbler of water turned out to be upon the ordinary watermarked paper. As a last resource when a stamp which is usually on watermarked paper, shows no sign, either wet or dry, I generally wet it afresh and watch it carefully while drying, as the watermark may appear when the paper is at a certain point between wet and dry."

* * * * *

AFTER speaking of watermarks as above, the writer continues to give his readers the benefit of his several visits to the paper manufactories where he received practical instruction as to the manner in which different kinds of paper are made

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and explaining the appliances used for causing the watermarks, etc., all of which is very interesting.

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WE have called attention to some of the principal subjects dealt with in this valuable book but to fully appreciate its worth the collector should possess a copy.

Stamps that are difficult to place or identify are illustrated and so treated as to render it quite impossible for a collector to come across a regular issue of any country without being able to locate it, if this book is accessible.

The commonest of philatelic terms are explained as well as some of the phrases less frequently used. We cannot speak too highly of the admirable way in which the book has been prepared and its author and publishers are worthy of universal praise for placing within the collector's reach such an invaluable reference book.

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WE have received from Mr. Fred H. McLean, Hobart, Tasmania, a specimen of the official souvenir letter card, bearing the arms of Tasmania in the center, a view of the Exhibition Building to the right, and a view of Hobart, from the Bay, to the left, same neatly lithographed in black.

Regarding this "Souvenir" we presume it is of similar character to those sold at Chicago during the World's Fair. They were only *official* as far as the exposition authorities are concerned, as there was no official character given them by the government who issued the postal cards. Many of our foreign correspondents have been mislead into the belief that the World's Fair cards were official government issues, such as the stamps and envelopes. This is not true. The souvenir printing of the cards was done for profit by some one who secured a concession from the exposition authorities, and was not recognized by the United States Government in any way, so that from a philatelic standpoint they have no value. As souvenirs and mementos of the exposition, they are of course interesting. A good many souvenir cards have been issued by different countries, notably the Jubilee card of Great Britain. The French card on the occasian of the visit of the Russian fleet to Toulon. The Switzerland exposition card, etc. These are bona-fide philatelic varieties, being official issues of the countries interested.

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CHRONICLE OF NEW ISSUES.

We are anxious to receive new issues and varieties as they appear, and especially desire each of our foreign subscribers and correspondents to send us information from their locality, that we may mention them as *early* as possible under this heading. Copies of official decrees and circulars in reference to postal changes are particularly desired.

Please address all communications of this character to the Editor of the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA, Station C, St. Louis, Mo.

The numerals in parentheses following the names of the countries refer to the page of the JOURNAL containing the previous notice.

ADHESIVES.

ABYSSINIA.—(X, 103,) It is reported that this place will have two series of stamps one for inland and one for foreign use, one to bear the Arms and the other portrait of King Menelik.

AFGHANISTAN.—(XI, 37.) We annex an illustration of the stamps chronicled last month, and a new variety mentioned by *Der Philatelist*.



1 abasi, black on orange paper.



AUSTRIA.—(XI, 33.) The series of unpaid letter stamps mentioned last month, are now chronicled as having been issued. Perforated.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

1 Kreuzer, brown.
3 Kruezers, "
5 " "
10 " "
20 " "
50 " "

CUBA.—(VIII, 91). The following new stamps of current types are announced.

1 cent de peso, sky-blue.
2 cents " rose.
2½ " " violet.
10 " " claret.
20 " " light brown.

Newspaper Stamps.

½ mill de peso, rose.
1 " " "
2 " " "
3 " " "
4 " " "
8 " " "

ECUADOR.—(XI, 38.) Still another provisional is announced, 5 centavos on 50 centavos, maroon, in black. The annexed cut represents one of the varieties of type being used, that we referred to last month.







The above represent the new series, regular and official. Perforated.

5 centavos on 50 centavos, maroon, *black*.
1 centavo, blue.
2 centavos, dark brown.
5 " green.
10 " vermilion.
20 " black.
50 " orange.
1 sucre, carmine.
5 sucres, dark blue.

Official Stamps.

1 centavo, gray and carmine.
2 centavos, " "
5 " " "
10 " " "
20 " " "
50 " " "
1 sucre, " "
5 sucres, " "

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FRENCH COLONIES.—(X, 239.) *Djibuti.* (X, 239.) The following surcharged stamps are chronicled surcharged on the current Obock stamps in various ways. They seem fishy however.

5 centimes, green, surcharged "D. J," *black* and "Obock," erased by black lines.
25 centimes on 2 centimes, brown on buff, "25" *black*, "Djibuti," diagonally, *red*.
50 centimes on 1 centime, black on blue, "50," *blue*, "Djibuti," diagonally, *red*.
1 franc on 5 francs, "1" *blue* over 5, "Djibuti," diagonally, *red*.
5 francs, carmine, "Djibuti," *blue* over Obock.



Obock.—(X, 239.) A companion to the 5 franc stamp chronicled some time ago has appeared, it is unperforated, but is outlined with an irregular line in imitation of same, on paper of quadrille pattern.

2 francs, slate green.

REUNION.—(IX, 63). It is announced that 300,000 20 centime stamps have been surcharged for use as 2 centimes.



Above are three of the varieties, a number of other slight differences exist.

2 centimes on 20 centimes, red and green, *black*.

HONDURAS.—(X, 240). We print a copy of the translation of the decree disapproving the contract with the Hamilton Bank Note Co., reads as follows:

"The President of the Republic of Honduras: To its inhabitants, to-wit:

The agreement of the Executive Power, under date April 20, 1889, authorizing the contract between the Director General of Revenue, Mr. Rogue J. Munoz, and Mr. Nicolas F. Seebeck, as Secretary of the Hamilton Bank Note, Engraving and Printing Co., of New York, for the purpose of supplying the necessary species for the domestic and foreign postal service of this Republic, is hereby disapproved. Tegucigalpa, Oct. 19, 1893.

V. WILLIAMS,
LOTERO BARAHONA,
D. VASQUEZ,
LEOPOLDO CARDOVA.
JOAQUIN LOTO.

LIBERIA. (X, 240,) This government has gone into the stamp business in earnest and realizing the demands for triangular stamps has issued a 5 cent stamp of annexed design which is also surcharged O. S. for official use.







A series of four regulation stamps all



of 10 cent value, but bearing different



postoffice names and in different colors



have been issued.

To complete the affair a series of Postage Due stamps are also announced, the last are copper-plate work watermarked with the irregular oval design, same as the regular issue.





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Postage Stamp.

5 cents, carmine and red centre.

Official Stamp.

5 cents, lilac and green centre, *black.*

Registered Stamps.

10 cents, black and blue on rose, "Buchanan."
10 " " " green on buff, "Harper."
10 " " " red on yellow, "Monrovia."
10 " " " red on blue, "Robertsport."

Postage Due Stamps.

2 cents, black and orange on straw.
4 " " " carmine on rose.
6 " " " brown on buff.
8 " " " blue on blue.
10 " " " green on pink.
20 " " " violet on grey.
50 " " " olive brown on greenish.

MAURITIUS.—(X, 107). It is announced that the current 15 cent is now blue instead of brown. Watermarked Crown C. A., perforated 14.

15 cents, blue.

MONTENEGRO.—(X, 158). The following additional values of the current series have been issued. Perforated.

1 novitch, blue.
20 " red-brown.
30 " dark brown.
50 " ultramarine.
1 florin, dark green.
2 florins, dark carmine.

NICARAGUA.—(IX, 151.) The new Seebecks from this country are small in size and have a female figure similar to that usually symbolical of Justice, we have only seen a canceled 2 centavos received on a New Years card from a correspondent. The other values mentioned are from the *American Journal of Philately.* Perforated.

2 centavos, vermilion.
5 " deep blue.
10 " slate
20 " claret.

ORANGE FREE STATE.—(IX, 8.) The chief clerk of the Auditor's Office, Postal Department, Orange Free State, informs us that the revenues catalogued in Scott's 54th edition catalogue as being used for postage, were never authorized for use in that way.

PERU.—(VI, 301.) A correspondent of the *American Journal of Philately* advises them as follows: "We beg to inform you that the Postoffice Department of Peru, by order of the government, will place in use the stamps which have been retired from circulation, but they will be surcharged with a black hand stamp representing the bust of the President Morales Bermudes. According to the catalogue of stamps that we have, the stamps which will be surcharged are the following:

1879, 1 centavo, yellow.
1880, 1 " green.
1874, 2 centavos, lilac.
1882, 2 " red, (U. P. U.)
1879, 2 " rose.
1882, 5 " blue, (U. P. U.)
1877, 5 " blue.
1876, 10 " green.
1874, 50 " green.
1880, 50 " red, (U. P. U.)
1880, 1 sol, blue, (U. P. U.)

These stamps will be sold only at the postoffices at Lima, and as the supply is not very large, it is natural that they will rapidly rise in price."

PHILLIPINE ISLANDS.—(X, 159). The 12½ c. de peso is chronicled as now coming on flesh instead of green paper.

12½ c. de peso, flesh.

PORTO RICO.—(X, 241). The following new stamps of current types are announced.

½ mil. de peso, light brown.
1 " " " blue.
2 " " " flesh.
4 " " " yellow-brown.
1 cent " " brown.
3 " " " olive.
8 " " " dark violet.
20 " " " bright rose.
40 " " " red-brown.

ROUMANIA.—(X, 241). The *American Journal of Philately* states that the current 3, 5, 25 and 50 bani adhesives now come watermarked P. R. which, however, is larger than the stamps and therefore only appears 9 times in each horizontal row of 10 stamps and 12 times in each vertical row of 13 stamps. The same paper also illustrates proofs of seven varieties of the forthcoming series.

WATERMARK.





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Current issue watermarked P. R., perforated.

3 bani, violet.
5 " sea-green.
25 " blue.
50 " orange.

SARAWAK.—(VIII, 412.) The Postmaster-General, of Sarawak, has advised me that no such provisional stamp was ever issued as is illustrated A-3 in Scott's 54th edition catalogue, priced at $15.00. The stamp is evidently a fraud.

SAMOA.—(X, 241.) The San Francisco correspondent of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* reports that there have been two varieties of the provisional 5p. on 4p. One the value is in words and the other a large figure "5d." with a bar through original value.

5 pence on 4 pence, blue, *black*, (value in words).
5 " " 4 " blue, *red*, (5d).

SEYCHELLES ISLANDS.—(XI, 40.) A new provisional is reported, the regular 8c. surcharged "REVENUE," surcharged 4c. in black for *postage* use, we chronicle with due reservation.

4 cents on 8 cents, violet and green, *black*.

SPANISH COLONIES.—(XI, 40.) The stamp referred to in this place last month is now accorded with something of its history under the heading of "Notes and Clippings," also several others of the same character.

SWITZERLAND.—(VIII, 301.) It is announced that a 1c. and 4c. are to be added to the current series.

URUGUAY.—(VIII, 412.) A series in new colors, types of current series are expected.

VICTORIA.—(XI, 40). Comptroller of stamps in the Postal Department, Melbourne, Victoria, advises us that the 35 shilling stamp, catalogued by Scott's 54th edition catalogue, Number 233, was never issued. He also states that the series of high values, 5 to 9 pounds, are now of different designs and colors from those chronicled.

WURTEMBURG.—A 2 pf. of current type has been issued.

2 pfening, dull blue.

ENVELOPES AND POSTAL CARDS.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.—A provisional envelope has been issued of annexed type.



4 pence on 5 pence, ultramarine on white.

SHANGHAI.—(X, 112). As intimated in these columns a Jubilee series has appeared, the *Monthly Journal* says as follows: We chronicle these goods, but cannot recommend them. We have seen the Post and Letter Cards, which are disfigured with the dates '1843-1893,' and the word 'Jubilee' in *red*."

Envelopes.

1c., black and brown, *with* Jubilee *surcharge*.
2c., black and red " " "
5c., black and blue " " "

Wrappers.

½c., black and orange, *with* Jubilee *surcharge*.
1c., black and brown " " "
2c., black and blue " " "

Post Cards.

1c., brown on *white*, *with* Jubilee *surcharge in* red.
2c., violet on *white*, *with* Jubilee *surcharge in* red.

Letter Card.

1c., brown on *blue; with* Jubilee *surcharge in* red.

UNITED STATES.—We have received several specimens of the new 1 cent post card although it is not yet for sale at this office.

The inscription is the same as on the large card of the preceding issue except-

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ing that on the first line there is no dash between "Postal Card" and "One Cent"; the type of the second line consists of large shaded capitals and lower case and the fancy ornaments are omitted at sides; the third line is the same except in the measurement which is 57mm. on the new card Grant's portrait has been replaced by Jefferson, in large oval, 22x26 mm. with branches at left and right sides joined below by a small label inscribed "Jefferson" in diamond type.

Size 139x89 mm.
1 cent black on buff card board.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS.

CONCERNING STAMPS IN GENERAL, COUNTERFEITS, REPRINTS, ODDITIES AND NEW DISCOVERIES.

Under this head we shall give the latest information regarding counterfeits, reprints and "fakes" that may turn up. We will also record oddities, resuscitations and any matters of interest relating to stamps not properly classified under the "Chronicle of New Issues" We will also answer any questions sent us on these subjects, and give detailed descriptions and illustrations when practicable. Information and contributions are especially requested.

SPAIN.

(THE MELILLA STAMPS.)

In our editorial last month we referred to the stamp for Melilla, which was illustrated in our chronicle and is now printed below with a translation from *Le Timbre-Poste* on the subject.

As intimated it has turned out to be a fraud.



"Having some doubts as to the authencitity of the Melilla stamp, we went for information to official sources. We know now that this so-called stamp is only a swindle of the first class, originated by an inhabitant of Almeria, who, in order to give an appearance of authenticity to his label, had it advertised in various papers of Madrid and Malaga. The news spread abroad and was reproduced in many serious newspapers.

Since we spoke last of this stamp, some new varieties have appeared.

Date	1893,	black	print, perforated.
"	"	"	" tête-bêche.
"	1894,	blue,	" perforated
	"	"	" unperforated.
"	"	"	" tête-bêche.

Mr. Duro, in the *Correo* of January 11, treats of the postal freedom granted to the troops in Africa, and reproduces the following decree from the *Gaceta* of October 28, 1893.

Art. 1. Freedom of postage is temporarily granted to the private correspondence of the troops of the army and navy operating around Melilla, or sent in expeditions from that point, including the general quarters.

Art. 2. The above correspondence will circulate if it bears on the envelope the official stamp of the general commanding at Melilla, or of one of the generals commanding the various army corps.

Mr. Duro continues:

A young man of Almeria, Don Miguel Rodriguez Sanchez, had the dangerous idea of creating, on his own account, for there is no official decree on this point, a stamp, engraved in color with the royal coat of arms on two lines, and the inscription: "Espania, Correos, Ejercito expedicionario, franquicia postal, Melilla," and in the corners the date 1893.

The creator of this stamp went to Melilla and with his own hand distributed to the soldiers an immense number of envelopes on which was pasted the product of his inventive mind.

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The stamp of the "War of Africa," as philatelists have called it, has suffered a few changes; the first ones were on grey black ground, the last ones had it blue. Lately it bears the date 1894; this constitutes a respectable number of varieties for amateurs.

The letters mailed from Melilla during the campaign will probably number not far from 3,000,000; of these 10 per cent were provided with the stamp in question, not more."

Besides the varieties mentioned above we have seen new ones of annexed



types, all probably from the same maker. Lithographed and perforated.

Color, red, Arms, Cazres de Cataluña.
" " " Regto de Toledo.
" blue, " Regto de Infantes.
" brown, " Regto de Asia.
" blue, Steamship, Reina Mercedes.
" brown. Fort, Camellos.
" " Fortified Gate, Cabrerizas Atlas.

WURTEMBERG.

The following is translated from the Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal of January 6th.

"Of all the stamps of the first issue of Würtemberg, it is the 18 kreuzer, which on account of its great rarity, is mostly counterfeited; many reprints of it have also been sold to the unexperienced as originals. Both counterfeit and reprint are especially dangerous to the collector in a canceled state. We give here an enlarged illustration of the original, the reprint and the best counterfeit of that stamp, noting at the same time the principal signs by which they may be told.



REPRINT.



COUNTERFEIT. GENUINE.

The main characteristics of the reprint are:

The first r in Württemberg is slanting.

The b in Württemberg is too small.

The ornaments in the lower corners have been considerably changed.

The F in Freimarke is too thin.

The main chaarcteristics of the counterfeit are:

The F in Freimarke is too thin.

The design of the ornament in the lower right corner is missed.

The letters of the right side inscription are too large.

The top and bottom of the large 8 in the number 18 are rounded.

Further differences may be discovered by close inspection, but those we mentioned will prove sufficieut in all cases."

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PORTRAITS OF STAMP COLLECTORS.

☞This is one of our regular monthly features. We give portraits and sketches of stamp collectors. Advanced collectors are requested to send photographs in exchange with the editor of this paper.

—o—

FRANK F. OLNEY, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

We are glad to be able to present such a good likeness of Mr. Olney, and though he modestly sends nothing but his photograph and compliments, we fortunately know enough about him and his collection to add a few remarks, even though it is not in our power to state his age and similar statistics that so often accompany biographies. We have a personal friendship with Mr. Olney, and through his kindness, the writer enjoyed a pleasant time at his summer home last summer, and during this visit was shown his valuable collection.



FRANK F. OLNEY, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Mr. Olney is counted among the pioneer collectors of Providence, and though little publicity has been given to the merits of his valuable stamp possessions, it is not because he hasn't them. His collection numbers well up in the thousands, and when it comes to the rarities, he has no occasion to blush for their absence.

Turning from leaf to leaf we noticed very few vacancies, United States nearly complete, including some of the early and rarest postmaster's Provisionals; as to British North America he makes a splendid showing, the orange-vermilion Newfoundland set is complete and he lacks but one variety of having a duplicate set in the scarlet vermilion shade.

A "Lady McLeod" on entire cover might be mentioned besides other desirable stamps of equal value.

Mr. Olney has no speciality, to our knowledge, though he naturally is possessed of the general desire to make the American portion of his collection as complete as possible.

Mr. Olney is a prominent and likewise popular citizen of Providence, and but a short time since assumed the

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honorable duties of the mayoralty. He is connected with one of Rhode Islands oldest families, and has taken an active and unselfish interest in public affairs for some years. Having before held several positions in the municipality, he is well fitted to undertake the responsible office of trust tendered him by the people of his native city.

C. E. SEVERN, CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. Severn has been known more particularly as a philatelic writer than an advanced collector, though he is actively interested in gathering stamps and is said to possess a very fair collection.



C. E. SEVERN, CHICAGO, ILL.

He stands among the first of the younger element, who furnish our leading papers with articles, and his productions have occasioned much favorable criticism.

Sometime ago *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* offered a prize of $50.00 in gold, to the subscriber writing the best review of the "Mekeel's Postage Stamp Album of the World," while many creditable articles were written upon the merits of this album, the one sent in by our Chicago writer was in the lead, and he received his reward.

Mr. Severn was also awarded a prize in the second Writer's Contest.

He has many friends and is well thought of by all who know him.

MONS. J. B. MOENS, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM.

In the personage of Mons. Moens, we find the best known philatelist and stamp dealer in the world. He is a man of refined tastes and vast knowledge, beloved by his many friends and respected by the large army of admirers, who have known him through the various publications he has issued during the past thirty years. Among his generous characteristics there is none better developed than the desire to unselfishly impart to others the knowledge he has himself acquired by close study and diligent investigation in the special line to which he has been so fully devoted during his life.

He is now a man of over sixty, and has been actively interested in postage stamps for forty-five years. In 1852, he commenced to trade in them, but collecting was little known in those years and his business must have been limited, though we are told that only a few years elapsed before great interest was displayed, and much encouraged by the increased call for stamps he started his *Manuel du Collection neur de timbres-poste* and soon after, the first edition of his *Album de timbres-poste.*

Le Timbres-Poste is a paper still in existence and is just commencing its thirty-second volume, it has been ably edited by Mons. Moens, and is the oldest stamp paper in the world, its

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MONS. J. B. MOENS, BRUSSELLS, BELGIUM.

special province is to chronicle new issues as they appear, and there is probably no paper that is more frequently quoted from, than the *Timbres-Poste*.

Other publications in the line of catalogues and exhaustive works on postage stamps have been prepared by the industrious hand of Philatelist Moens, and it is an undoubted fact that he has spent more time in the scientific and careful study of postage stamps than any other person in the world.

Mons. Moens enjoys the patronage of some of the richest collectors; many times when great rarities are not obtainable elsewhere, the collector finds that he can be supplied from the Moens stock. The curious public have many times expressed a desire to be shown the stock of this great Belgium dealer, but here he draws the line, and some of his most intimate friends have never been shown the stamps that he has in his possession.

We have met Mons. Moens at his home, he resides in very comfortable quarters just off one of Brussells' prominent boulevards.

He conducts his correspondence from his residence, the second floor of which is devoted to his stamps.

Our illustration represents him in military attire, he served for more than a score of years in the battalion of Chasseurs eclaireurs of the Civic Guard, but retired some five or six years ago when the King conferred on him the grade of an honorary officer. He is very gentlemanly in appearance, a man fully six feet high, square shouldered and seems well developed in every way. As a philatelist an English acquaintance of Mr. Moens speaks of him in the following terms: "He is a philatelist in the true sense of the word, his knowledge of stamps, is unequaled, his accuracy is proverbial and his activity and perseverance unbounded."

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The Stamps of Naples and Sicily.

By DR. EMILO DIENA.

Translated from the French in Le Timbre Poste, by Prof. G. Reymond.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 25.)

The other varieties may be recognized by the following: The 2d, by the absence of two dots after G (grana), a variety which I have also seen with a double imprint; the 3d, has the O of Posta a little lower than the other letters; in the 4th, the head of Medusa is too large, the fleur-de-lys are unequal, and their top is too small, a variety which I have seen on vertically laid paper; and finally the 5th, has the os of Posta too thin. I have noted these particularities haphazzard without being able to establish the order in which they may have been used to frank letters. In all varieties the coat of arms are badly imitated, and if the cancellation does not allow to recognize an imitated stamp by the observation of the microscopical letters, the poor drawing of the coat of arms will do it.

I know no less than 6 varieties of the 20 grana, but will not describe them. One of them shows quite a noticeable retouching, especially of the letters of the inscription and of the lines of the frame; it is this retouched type which I own on vertically laid paper, the same as in the 10 grana, from which fact I conclude that these two values, of a same shade, come from the same source. It may be said, that the genuine 20 grana, never occurs in bright reddish-carmine; while many of the imitated stamps are of that shade.

As to the respective scarcity of the fraudulent stamps, it is in reverse ratio of their face value; thus it is the 2 grana which is the rarest, a fact which, in Italy, especially, philatelists do not seem to know.

Each value has some varieties which occur frequently and others which have circulated in very small numbers. We may affirm that the prejudice caused to the mails of the Kingdom of Naples must have been very considerable. The authors of these imitations never seem to have been discovered; the circulation of the counterfeits was not even pointed out to the postal administration, although some of them are veritable caricatures when compared with the originals, which to my mind are little masterpieces.

The counterfeits of the issue of March 1, 1861, (embossed effigy of Victor Emanuel), are much less known to amateurs. A German stamp paper announces their *discovery* some months ago. I know well that very few people read the articles which I published about them in 1881 and 1883, in the "Bulletin of the French Society of Timbrology," (Vol II, No. 24, page 217; Vol. III, No. 31, page 58). It will be useful then to return to them, especially as I am able to give some new information.

The authors of these counterfeits were discovered and prosecuted. It will be curious to reproduce here the documents which refer to the perquisitions made in the residences of the guilty ones, and to their arrest.

Here is the first letter by which the Direction of the Neapolitan Mails acquainted the General Direction of Posts at Turin with the facts:

(*To be continued*).

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J. N. T. L.

THE FRIEDL MUSEUM.

By I. A. MEKEEL.

To residents of Vienna, Unter-Dobling is familiarly known as one of its most charming suburbs, and situated in this picturesque portion of the great Austrian city, I found the world famed Museum located on a conspicuous elevation, surrounded by luxuriant groups of trees and shrubbery, which in early summer, I should imagine, would shut completely from view the newly erected building provided for the accommodation of this large exhibition of postage stamps.



FRONT VIEW OF THE FRIEDL MUSEUM.

Our illustration, though fairly good, does not show the grove off to the best advantage—the ambitious artist wishing to render as good a picture of the building itself as possible—this of course being the objective point, and to accomplish his purpose the negative was probably exposed at short range.

Presumptively taking it for granted, however, that those who follow these lines will believe me when I say that the spot is an ideal one, and without further comment as to its favorable outside appearance, I will confine myself to an account of the interesting day spent within its walls.

It was about 10 o'clock in the morning when I arrived at the Museum;

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touching an electric button at the gateway was a signal to the doorkeeper, and I was at once admitted to the grounds without ceremony, although the hours of the Museum are from 1 to 4 p. m.; accordingly I found that the main entrance of the building was closed, therefore I went to a side door; this, I found, opened into the general office of Mr. Friedl; as many know, he is a dealer in stamps, aside from his connection with the Museum. I introduced myself here I was very politely received by him, and through the courtesy of his brother acting the part of interpreter we were enabled to converse together. The room was unusually large and elegantly furnished. Beautiful rugs partially covered the hardwood floors, and the walls were artistically decorated. In the centre was a large mahogony table, and here I was shown some of Mr. Friedl's stock that he has in connection with his stamp business. One



SIGMOND FRIEDL.

to the gentleman in charge, who proved to be the genial brother of Mr. Sigmund Friedl; he understood English perfectly, which fact was particularly gratifying, and due to this, probably I am now more familiar with the Museum than I would have been under other circumstances, as he proved to be the only person in the building by whom I could be understood.

Adjoining the general office are Mr. Sigmund Friedl's private quarters, and portion of the room is devoted to quite a large library, where at a moment's notice almost any stamp paper or philatelic work may be obtained for reference. Mr. Friedl's personal correspondence, and most of his reading, is done here. To the left is a door entering the Museum proper, which occupies three spacious rooms. The first, I found to be devoted entirely to the stamps of Austria. The cases holding them were well made and just the right height to

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show off the contents to splendid advantage.

The rooms are all lighted by electricity, the sunshine being shut out entirely and the incandescents are so arranged as to lower or raise at will.

Beginning with the first stamp produced in Austria, I found issue after issue neatly arranged, and without a vacancy being displayed, both used and unused, and variations and differences of the regular issues in profusion. The collection of envelopes was particularly interesting and valuable, as many of the specimens, I was informed, are practically unique.

Looking over the varieties of Austrian stamps that receive recognition in the various catalogues, one would hardly suppose that a large room would be entirely devoted to the stamps of this one country, but the Friedl's being naturally more interested in their native land than any other have gone into specialism in this respect, and probably have one of the finest, if not the finest, collection of old Austrian stamps, post cards and envelopes.

Among other things of interest in this room I saw a glass case, perhaps three feet square, in which had been placed one million Austrian 10 kr. blue of 1883. The stamps had been soaked free from paper and tied up in packages of 100 each, and so arranged as to make a cube slightly smaller than the case itself; their weight was said to be about 33 kilograms (about 74 lbs.), and it is estimated that if the packages were to be placed one upon the other their height would exceed that of the spire of the noted St. Stephen's Cathedral.

My attention was next called to a similar case containing Hungarian Postage and Telegraph stamps, which had been secured from the Government; their face value was said to approach 265,250 gulden, of course these are of no particular value, but are simply placed in the Museum as curiosities.

Passing from this room to the next, my eyes met many familiar objects. One of the cases I first saw contained a most valuable collection of U. S. proofs and essays, these I examined with interest, many of the designs being totally different from anything I had ever seen, and in several instances, where the designs were familiar, they were produced in various trial colors; the issue most conspicuous for this was that of 1869. First, the entire issue of the United States was arranged consecutively from the 5c. 1847 to the $5.00 Columbian, then followed the Department stamps complete. Of course this formed but a small portion of the U. S. proofs exhibited, as there are a vast number of interesting essays, which Mr. Friedl has very fortunately obtained, and when Mr. Brooks, of Washington, the Chief Inspector, visited Vienna, he said that this collection of proofs and essays was far superior to anything he had ever seen of the kind, and this, coming from a prominent U. S. official afforded great pleasure to Mr. Friedl, and it was with a twinkling eye and an expression of gratification that he repeated Mr. Brooks' words.

This room is by no means devoted entirely to proofs and essays of the U. S., although a goodly portion of one side is set apart for them. This apartment is the largest of the Museum and contains the entire collection of proofs and essays of all countries. The collection of English proofs and essays, once owned by Mr. Philbrick, was given to the Museum by Mons. Ph. von Ferrary, when it was first opened; this collection contains many that are unobtainable at the present time, and, as I have understood from various sources, is the most valuable in existence, and it is especially noticeable on account of the magnificent condition of every specimen. Included in this collection I was shown the first proofs of the Mulready envelopes, prior to the time that the design was completed, and all of them bore the initials of Sir Roland Hill, besides many notes in his own handwriting regarding the proofs that had been submitted; to prove beyond question that these notations were those of Sir Roland himself, Mr. Friedl sent the proof to London to Sir Roland's son, who attested them, and made a sworn statement that the writing was that of his father. If anything, the assortment of English proofs and essays is more complete than that

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of the United States. Various other countries are well represented.

The commemorative Swiss postal cards, that have attracted much attention, were displayed, together with *the original stones from which they were lithographed,* these having been given to the Museum by the Swiss Government. Many other gifts of equal importance have been donated, and it is seldom visited the Museum a short time previous to my arrival. He seems to be greatly interested in Mr. Friedl, and as a result of this intimate acquaintanceship, the Museum has, no doubt, received many valuable and interesting gifts from this noted Parisian collector.

Exhibited in a large frame, I noticed a collection of envelopes addressed to Mr. Sigmund Friedl, every stamp issu-



GENERAL VIEW OF CASES.

hat an official connected with the postal department of any country visits Vienna without devoting some of his time to the Museum, and such calls usually result in donations being made.

In this room I was shown the autograph album in which the signatures of many prominent persons, of almost every country of the world, were included. Monsieur Ferrary's name appeared several times, in fact, he had

ing country of the world being there represented; it certainly was a display of cosmopolitan friendship and favor, for where the addresse was not acquainted he appealed to some postoffice official, who complied with his request in sending an envelope properly stamped and directed to him.

Displayed in a similar way was a large array of envelopes addressed to Mr. Friedl in very peculiar ways, in

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some instances it seemed miraculous that they should have reached their destination; one of them simply had the gentleman's photograph and "Budapest" written underneath; another, "The Largest and Most Celebrated Stamp Business", Vienna; other curiosities, such as these, were on view, which, though of no particular value, were of passing interest.

To give an idea of how the cases were arranged, our second illustration will serve as an example.



VIEW OF ROOM CONTAINING PROOFS AND ESSAYS

As I entered the third room, which is slightly smaller than the one containing the proofs and essays, a splendid bust of the Austrian Emperor was the first thing to attract my attention; this was supported by an upright standard covered with velvet, around which was a circular seat beautifully upholstered. A few steps in advance of this was a magnificent table upon which a small case was placed; the latter contained many extreme rarities; for example, an entire sheet of twenty 3 pf. red Saxony first issue; this, of course, is unique, and said to have been found in one of the old Saxon castles--which comes before the traveler's view so often when journeying through this country—where it was discovered on a firescreen or tapestry, about ten years ago, and is the only entire sheet known to exist. The 1d and 4d Cape of Good Hope errors were also appropriately exhibited with the sheet of Saxony; also a splendid block of six originals of the red Austrian newspaper stamps. I further feasted my eyes on an entire sheet of 2½ r. black and crimson, Basle, 1845.

The gems of the Museum I have briefly described, and the case containing them is called the "Friedl Treasure Chest," and properly so, for its counterpart would be hard to produce.

The table, upon which the treasure chest rests, is extremely valuable and likewise beautiful.

The top is of marble and the legs mounted in brass. The workmanship is simply wonderful, and I was not so very much surprised to learn that its value was many thousand marks.

Mr. Friedl's private collection of Persian stamps is exhibited in this last

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room described, and its estimated value is about $1,500.00; he is very proud of it, and this country seems to be his specialty; so much interested in Persian stamps is he, that his friends sometimes call him the Shah of Persia.

Though, with the assistance of the engravings that accompany these remarks, I have, perhaps, been able to give some idea of this interesting exhibition; it would be an endless task to attempt a detailed description of everything.

The Friedl Museum was opened to the public in 1891, at that time located in a less interesting portion of Vienna, and in a building too small for the proper display of the stamps, so quite recently the building we have illustrated was provided.

Much time, money and perseverance was required to make this Museum what it is, and it has no doubt been of great benefit to philatelists, and tends to make Vienna a centre of philatelic study, where collectors will find much to entertain them, the philatelists to investigate, the adepts to learn and the uninitiated to obtain an insight to what philately is and amounts to.



THE RARITY CASE AND VALUABLE TABLE.

My visit was a pleasant one, and I felt fully paid for any additional time or expense involved in adding Vienna to my itinerary.

May we not hope some day to have an institution of similar character on this side of the Atlantic?

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THE STAMPS OF VICTORIA.

By DAVID H. HILL.

From Vindin's Philatelic Monthly.

(Continued from Vol. X, page 142.)



Type VII. In the last paragraph of my former article an error occurred in stating the kind of paper on which the stamps were printed. The 612,000 penny delivered to 29th June should not have been given as on wove paper. In printing these stamps Mr. Robinson used laid paper, as specimens dated July and August, 1859, attest, the next delivery of this value not being made till the 2nd September. With the four pence I have not been able to note a dated specimen laid horizontally, perf. 12, earlier than December, 1859, but I am of opinion that the 1,440,000 delivered previous to the end of August were also on that paper. As the penny and four pence stamps supplied under Mr. Robinson's contracts of 8th December, 1858, and 9th February, 1859, would in the ordinary course be exhausted about the 10th July and 19th June, 1859, respectively, those printed under his contract of 11th April, 1859, must have been in issue during the same months. The earliest dated specimen of the penny laid horizontally, perf. 12, I have met with is 18th July, 1859.

From the date when Mr. Robinson was appointed to the position of printer of postage stamps, 1st January, 1860, to the latter end of March he printed of this type 1,098,000 four penny, and from then to the beginning of June 840,000 penny, making a total from April, 1859, of 3,011,880 penny and 2,880,000 four penny on wove and laid paper, all perf. 12. So far as I have been able to discover, there is no means of ascertaining the exact numbers printed on wove and on laid, as Mr. Robinson must have employed both kinds of paper. On comparing the dates of numerous specimens which have come under my notice I find that the wove paper was in use quite as late as the laid horizontally, and that during the latter portion of the currency of these stamps the dates are coincident. The penny and four pence on wove paper, perf. 12, supplied by Mr. Robinson previous to April, 1859, having been, as before mentioned, exhausted about the middle of 1859, and the same values on wove paper, perf. 12, continuing in use for a further period of twelve months, shows without doubt that additional supplies were printed on this paper.

Including the contracts of 8th December, 1858, and 9th February, 1859, there were printed 4,491,840 penny and 3,880,080 four penny, all perf. 12. If the present prices of the stamps can be taken as any standard by which to estimate the proportion of each, I should say that the supply on wove paper was approximately 2,500,000 penny and 1,680,000 four penny, and of the laid horizontally 2,000,000 penny and 2,200,000 four penny.

No further printing of four penny stamps of this type took place. The penny were next printed on paper, watermarked with the value in words, and it is necessary to revert some twelve months.

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In May, 1859, it was decided to obtain specially watermarked paper from England; and a requisition was forwarded by the postoffice through the Government storekeeper to the Treasury Department for a supply of paper and inks to be procured for "a proposed new issue of postage stamps," with the request that the articles be obtained by the commencement of the following year. This order was in June transmitted to the Colonial Agents-General, London, accompanied by a pattern sheet, and a specification of the quantities and description of paper and inks required.

As the sheet itself is described further on, and corresponds in form with the pattern, it will be sufficient to state here that on the latter were four examples of lettering, one on each pane, the first being "One Penny" in sans serif, and the others, "Four Pence," "Six Pence," and "Five Shillings," in grotesque. The pattern also gave a direction at foot that the words "Victoria," "Postage" were to be repeated on each side of the margin.

The specification of the paper was as follows:

30,000 sheets of the size of the pattern, having the words—

ONE
PENNY

in condensed grotesque characters as large as the width of the stamp shown on the sheet will allow. The lines showing the size of the stamps to be shown in the watermark, which must be as distinct as possible, so as to be visible on the printed sheets. The quality of the paper to be similar to that used for bank notes, with a smooth surface, and not to exceed six pounds weight to each 500 sheets.

12,000 sheets of ditto, having the words—

TWO
PENCE

as aforesaid.

10,000 sheets of ditto, having the words—

THREE
PENCE

as aforesaid.

30,000 sheets of ditto, having the words—

FOUR
PENCE

as aforesaid.

20,000 sheets of ditto, having the words—

SIX
PENCE

as aforesaid.

3,000 sheets of ditto, having the words—

FIVE
SHILLINGS

as aforesaid.

The printing inks ordered were: Light green, lavender, light pink, orange, light yellow, light blue, dark blue, vermilion, brown and carmine, from six to eighteen pounds of each.

The Agents-General for the Crown Colonies appear to have consulted the Commissioners of Inland Revenue on the subject of paper best adapted for postage stamps, and they gave the opinion that bank note paper would be unsuitable for the purpose. With regard to the watermark they considered that more accuracy would be obtained by moulds and hand labor than by dandy rollers, and in drawing attention to the form of the watermark, observed that "the difficulty would be in making each stamp fall exactly upon the watermark, if it were of a size such as that of the specimen, which is probably equal to the stamp itself." The Board mentioned the names of Mr. E. S. Wyse, of Northampton, and the Messrs. Turner, of Tunbridge Wells, as the manufacturers of the paper used by that department for the various stamps.

Three tenders were received by the Agents-General for the manufacture of the paper, viz., from Messrs. Thomas De la Rue & Co., Richard Turner, and

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Thomas H. Saunders. That of the last named was accepted, the Agents-General in their letter of advice stating that "Mr. Saunders is highly recommended by the Bank of England as a manufacturer." I find that Mr. Wyse declined to tender, he considering it so unlikely that the watermarks could be made to show in so small a space, in single characters, still less in grotesque. Mr. Saunders appears to have come to the same conclusion with regard to the latter, as the watermarks were not made in grotesque lettering.

The printing inks ordered and a portion of the paper were received by the postoffice about the 8th June, 1860, and the remainder of the paper during the same month.

Mr. Saunders' invoice for the paper stated:

60 Rms.	— 30,000	Sheets	1d.	stamp.
24 "	12,000	"	2d.	"
20 "	10,000	"	3d.	"
60 "	30,000	"	4d.	"
40 "	20,000	"	6d.	"
6 "	3,000	"	5s.	"

210 Rms. — 105,000 Sheets.

at 50s per 1,000	£262	10	0
Three pairs of moulds, watermarked with the value on each stamp, for the production of the above paper, at £30 per pair	90	0	0
Three large cases, lined with tin	4	0	0
	£356	10	0

This was a hand-made linen paper of a hard texture, and not suitable for printing from electrotypes. The size of the sheet was 12x11¼ inches, and it contained 120 watermarked rectangles divided into four panes, each pane measuring about 5x4¼ inches, and having five rows of six rectangles, all watermarked in words with the value of the stamp it was intended to print on the sheet. The distance between the two upper and the two lower panes was about ⅛ in., and between the two left and two right hand panes ¼ in. The watermarked lettering in the panes was in sans serif. On the four sides of the margin of the sheet were watermarked the words "Victoria," "Postage"—the former in open block lettering and the latter in open Roman; half an inch in height, and having the initial letters of each slightly enlarged.

In August, 1860, a second supply of this paper was ordered by the postoffice, namely 35,000 sheets, watermarked "One Penny;" and 35,000 sheets watermarked "Four Pence." This was received and taken into stock on 1st July, 1861, and was the last of this description. While on this subject it may be well to trace a little further the receipt of watermarked paper, as it relates to some of the stamps of this type.

Mr. Saunders' paper not having been found altogether satisfactory, the stamp printer, in June, 1861, suggested that paper be obtained from Messrs. De la Rue & Co., and recommended that, instead of words of value, the watermarks should consist of a single figure. This proposition was carried into effect, 20,000 sheets of penny and 40,000 sheets of four penny being ordered. The paper was received and taken into stock on 4th October, 1862. A further supply, consisting of 12,500 sheets two penny and 12,500 sheets six penny paper of the same description was taken into stock on 2nd March, 1863.

This was a machine-made wove paper. The sheets measured 12 in. x 11¼ in., and were watermarked 120 times with a single line figure of value. The watermarks were placed in panes, as before, but were not enclosed in rectangles. The top and bottom of the sheet was watermarked "Victoria" "Postage" in open block letters ⅛ in. in height, the words being divided by a small cross (thus +) of equal height to the letters. The margin of the sheet on each side bore a similar watermarked cross in the centre. These marks were, no doubt, intended to act as a "lay" for the paper in printing. The sheets extended on each side about an inch to an inch and a quarter beyond the watermarked figures.

The unwatermarked space separating the two upper and lower panes was in the figure "1" paper, ⅛ in.; in the figure "2" paper, ¼ in.; in the figure "4" paper, ¾ in.; in the figure "6" paper, ⅛ in.; and between the left and right hand panes, was 1 in.; ⅛ in., ¼ in., and ⅛ in., respectively.

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Between the horizontal rows of watermarks in the panes, the distance was about ½ in. in each of the sheets; but in the vertical rows, it varied from ⅜ in. to ⅝ in., according to the figure used.

To return to the paper watermarked with value in words, it will be seen that the total number of sheets received from Mr. Saunders was 65,000 "One Penny," 12,000 "Two Pence," 10,000 "Three Pence," 65,000 "Four Pence," 20,000 "Six Pence," and 3,000 "Five Shillings."

The first printing on this paper was made in June, 1860, and Mr. Robinson delivered into stock one thousand sheets of penny stamps during that month. Between then and July, 1861, there were seven more printings of this value, and the stamp printer delivered into stock altogether 3,660,000 watermarked "One Penny," and perforated 12. A new type for this value came into use shortly afterwards.

As the supply of two and a-half millions two penny stamps on laid paper lasted nearly three years, there was no further printing until the end of May, 1861, when 1,000 sheets were done on the "Two Pence" paper. There were five separate printings, and the 12,000 sheets lasted the stamp printer just twelve months, that is, to the end of May, 1862. The number delivered into stock was 1,440,000 stamps, all perforated 12. The first printings appear to have been in reddish lilac and lilac, changing later on to a dull slate grey.

In December, 1862, a further supply of two penny stamps was required, the stock being almost exhausted, and there being no paper on hand with watermark corresponding to this value, recourse was had to the "Three Pence" paper. Altogether 3,000 sheets were printed with this watermark, making 360,000 stamps, perforated 12. Of these 120,000 were taken into stock in December, and the remainder during the following month. The first printing was made on 12th December, 1862, and the first delivery into stock, comprising 500 sheets, was made on the 17th of that month.

The next printing of this value, consisting of 4,000 sheets, was commenced on 14th April, 1863, and was on the figure "2" paper. The first delivery into stock was 500 sheets, on 20th April. There were four separate printings, the last being made on 17th February, 1864, and the number delivered into stock was 1,250,000 stamps, watermarked single line "2," and perforated 12. In commencing the printing on this paper, Mr. Robinson appears to have reverted to the reddish lilac color, then to lilac, and ended up with slate lilac. This was the final printing of Type VII.

(*To be continued.*)

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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR—FEBRUARY, 1894.

BOARD OF DIRECTROS:

President, J. K. TIFFANY, 411 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
Vice-President, H. E. DEATS, Flemington, N. J.
Secretary, ALVAH DAVISON, 176 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Treasurer, N. W. CHANDLER, Collinsville, Ill.
International Secretary, E. DOEBLIN, Allegheny City Penn.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

343 E. S. Stilson, 309 West Second street, Los Angelos, Cal.

428 H. W. Doscher, 108 Stockton, street, San Francisco, Cal.

469 C. W. Small, 34 Deering avenue, Portland, Me.

584 J. W. M. Schmidt, 615 E. Jackson street, Springfield, Ill.

APPLICATIONS.

ASCHMAN, F. T., 86 Water St., Pittsburg, Pa.
References: E. Doeblin, Geo. W. Rode.

AMMANN, A. J., Highland, N. J.
References: C. H. and I. A. Mekeel.

BROWN, W. WARNER, Box 354, Eugene, Oregon.
References: C. H. and G. D. Mekeel.

BROWN, ALBERT W., 23 Dodge St., Providence, R. I.
References: F. E. Newbury, Alfred Dawson.

BRINSMADE, MARY E, 223 Delachaise St., New Orleans, La.
References: E. B. Sterling, H. E. Deats.
Guarantor: J. L. Herwig, 48 Carondelet St.

COHN, ISIDORE M., 11 N. Division St, Buffalo, N. Y.
References: A. L. Becker, Alvah Davison.
Guarantor: A. M. Cohn.

CALLENDER, JAS. T., New Orleans, La.
References: E. B. Sterling, H. E. Deats.

DOUGLAS, GEO. W. 1332 Jenny St., McKeesport, Pa.
References: Jno. Deininger, Geo. W. Rode.

HILLS, ISAAC, Nantucket, Mass.
References: P. M. Wolsieffer, S. B. Bradt.

LINSLEY, E. B., Three Rivers, Mich.
References: H. A. Ammann, P. M. Wolsieffer.

LOOMIS, GEO. T., Attica, N. Y.
References: Henry Gremmel, Alvah Davison.

NELSON, AARON H, Helena, Mont.
References: P. M. Wolsieffer, S. B. Bradt.

NEWCOMBE, IRVING, Huntington, Fla.
References: Henry Collin, C. Witt.

PARSONS, ROBT. L. 5477 Cornell Ave., Chicago, Ill.
References: P. M. Wolsieffer, G. D. Mekeel.

PEIXOTTO, SIDNEY S., 1626 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.
References: W. A. H. Connor, W. J. Gardner.

SCHMIDT, HERMAN, 120 Chrystie St., N. Y. City.
References: C. Witt, Henry Clotz.

STRASBURGER, WM., 24 Irving Place, N. Y. City.
References: Henry Clotz, Joseph Richert.
Guarantor: C. Witt.

SWAYZE, ROBT. S., Berwick, Pa.
References: P. M. Wolsieffer, S. B. Bradt.

ZIMMERMAN, WM. F. 821 Clybourne St., Milwaukee, Wis.
References: C. H. and G. D. Mekeel.

If no objections are received, the above applicants will be admitted to membership thirty days from hence, on payment to the treasurer of dues for balance of fiscal year, to amount of 50 cents.

The following stockholders having failed to qualify by the payment of dues as required in Art. II, Sec. 5, of the By-Laws, are now dropped,

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and their stock declared forfeited to the Association. These parties were never admitted to full membership, only having paid for stock.

Vifquain, C. J., Lincoln, Neb.
Smith, A. C., Lexington, Ky.
Smith, F. L., Lexington, Ky.
Greusel, Sylvester, Jr., Hastings, Mich.
Burden, W., 5 East 26th St., New York City
Mutch, L. H., Houlton, Me.
McDonald, Rev. C. H., Grafton, N. D.

NEW STOCKHOLDERS.

603 JUST, PAUL, Johnston, Pa.
604 TERRY, PROF. BENJ. S., Box 73, Morgan Park, Ill.
605 FRECHIE, S. M., 312 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.
606 BAILEY, T. O., 145 Gaylord St., Cleveland, Ohio.
607 KALMBACH, HENRY G., 48 Clinton Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.
608 SCOTT, W. LEDYARD, 3028 Locust St , St. Louis, Mo.
609 WARMBOLD, EMIL H., 189 Congress St., Savannah, Ga.
610 DAVIS, A. D., Falmouth, Mass.
611 PARMELEE, F. S., 1312 Douglass St., Omaha, Neb.
612 SCHUYLER, A. L., Weston Building, Clinton, Iowa.
613 JOHNSON, J. F., 83 Thornton St , Boston, Mass.
614 BRONSON, THOS. S., 1198 Chopet St., New Haven, Conn.
615 TAYLOR, HENRY R., 121 E. 21st St., New York.
616 POPE, DR. H. C., Port Gibson, Miss.
617 AIKENHEAD, R. S., "The Stillman," Cleveland, Ohio.
618 BUEHLER, JULIUS F., Arlington Heights, O.
619 WING, S. L., Coldwater, Mich.
620 HENNING, H. D., 1408 N. 25th St., Omaha, Neb.
621 WAGNER, CARL, Pottsville, Pa.
622 DUPERLY, EARL V., Bucaramanga, Colombia, S. A.
623 WADE, JOHN PRICE, Mt. Eliza, Perth, Western Australia.
624 NIELSEN, JACOB, Box 106, Rio Janeiro, Brazil.
625 JONES, H. M., 25 North Court St., Marysville, Ohio.
626 WILLIAMS, CHAS. H., Ironwood, Mich.

RE-INSTATED.

373 Giles, Edw. S., Paterson, N. J.
374 Giles, Frank M., Paterson, N. J.
376 Wall, Stephen A., Paterson, N. J.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following having been previously published are now accepted:

197 Paul Stroehlin, Geneva, Switzerland.
193 C. D. Reimers, Chicago, Ill.

The following are offered and will be accepted thirty days from hence if no objections are offered:

454 J. F. Henkel, Detroit, Mich.
85 Paul Ascher, Lima, Peru.

In order to have Stock Certificate sent at the earliest moment, all applicants are requested to forward with their application, one dollar for one share of stock, and dues for balance of fiscal year, (September to September), as follows: If application is sent during

July, dues required are	$1 00
August, dues required are	93
September, dues required are	85
October, dues required are	77
November, dues required are	68
December, dues required are	60
January, dues required are	50
February, dues required are	43
March, dues required are	34
April, dues required are	26
May, dues required are	17
June, dues required are	9

Should the applicant not be admitted, the full amount will be returned.

ALVAH DAVISON,
Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

GENERAL FUND—RECEIPTS.

Cash balance Dec. 31, 1893	$206 33	
Dues collected, Jan'y 1, to Jan'y 31	54 90	
Cash Balance Jan'y 31		$ 261 23

STOCK FUND.

Balance Dec. 31, 1893	$556 00	
Cash received, Jan'y 1 to Jan'y 31	34 00	
Balance Jan'y 31		$ 590 00

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

Received from investments	$ 7 55	
Int. accrued February 1 on securities	30 00	
		$ 37 55

N. W. CHANDLER, Treas.
Collinsville, Ill., Jan'y 31, 1894.

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY'S REPORT.

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA., Jan. 30, 1894.

I am sorry to state that the Secretaries of only two Branches, Mr Carl N. Stockwell, of the Cleveland, and Mr. A. E. Daum, of the Pittsburg Branch, responded to my request in my last report for the *Vertrauliche Korrespondenz-Blatt*. I hope the other Secretaries will forward the desired information as soon as possible, in order that I can make a complete report.

Please state:
Membership.
Date of organization.
List of officers.
Date of meeting.
Place of meeting.
Official organ.
Dues.

E. DOEBLIN.

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REPORT OF THE PURCHASING, SALES AND EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT.

SUPERINTENDENT.

GEO. D. MEKEEL, Station C, St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, January 31, 1894.

During the month of January I received 128 books of stamps for the Sales Department, the gross value of which was.....$2,613 08
Previously acknowledged, gross value 7,044 64

$9 657 72
28 books retired..... 828 74

Total value in circulation.....$8,828 98

Of the books retired from circulation, the gross sales amounted to $291.41, over 35%. Amount of the cash sales from books in circulation during the month of January, $602.02. The blank books and control stamps disposed of during the month of January were as follows:

135 Books.....$ 13.50
5,700 Control Stamps..... 5.70

$ 19.20
Sales previously acknowledged, 56.60

Total..... $ 75.80

In ordering control stamps and blank-books members are requested to send cash with their order in all cases—10c for each book and 10c for each 100 control stamps.

The Department will not circulate torn or damaged stamps, and unless defective stamps are marked at their actual value, condition being considered, they will be removed and returned to owners same as counterfeits, reprints, etc. The books provided contain spaces for 120 stamps and the number of stamps in each book must be limited to this amount. Members will not be permitted to attach sets or several stamps where space for only one is provided. Parties disregarding this rule will have their books returned to them. The Department is now receiving a very desirable class of stamps at reasonable prices, and many bargains are to be found. *Buyers* should request to be placed on circuits, and new branches should be established wherever there is a sufficient number of members to justify it.

G. D. MEKEEL, Supt.

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

Deposits were received from the following members during the month of January.

P. M. Wolsieffer	$ 10 00
W. A. McCalla	6 50
C. P. Krauth	10 00
C. A. Hobbs	5 00
G. W. Rhodes	10 00
W. E. Muir	10 00
A. L. Schuyler	10 00
	$ 61 50
Previously acknowledged	362 84
Total	$424 34

It would take many thousand dollars working capital to make this Department a success. I have advanced some money to enable me to secure new issues, otherwise would have had scarcely anything. The deposits up to the present time have been very small, and unless the members patronize the department by making more liberal deposits, very little can be accomplished. I have sent orders to all parts of the world for new issues, but have not enough money to go around, so the only orders I can depend upon being filled are those for which cash has been sent in advance, and the funds at present available do not permit of this in all cases. I have stated that the Department would undertake to secure new issues and unused current stamps for members who wish them, at the usual rate of 10% above cost. I have been advised by my correspondents in the following countries, that the stamps mentioned in the list below are to be had at face value, and as soon as I shall have received orders and deposits sufficient, I will send an order to each of these places for a supply. Please specify clearly what is desired, always sending a deposit larger than the order.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

½p. green; 1p. violet; 2p. blue; 2½p. blue; 3p. green; 4p. brown; 5p. green; 6p. rose; 7½p. black and brown; 8p. mauve; 9p. black and brown; 10p. lilac; 1s. brown-violet; 12½p. black and red; 5s. violet; 10s. carmine, violet and black; 20s. blue.

Envelopes—1 and 2p. blue. Three sizes of 3p. rose registration.

COOK ISLANDS.

1p. brown; ½p. mauve; 2½p. rose; 5p. slate; 10p. green.

Postal Cards—blue.

HANKOW.

2, 5, 10, 20, 30 cents, all being of the first issue. A new issue is in preparation.

SEYCHELLES ISLANDS.

Issue 1890, 2, 4, 8, 10, 15, 16, 48, 96 cents. Surcharged Series: 12 on 16; 15 on 16; 45 on 48; 90 on 96. Issue 1893, 3, 12, 15, 45 cents.

HAYTI.

Issue 1883, 20 cents. Issue 1889, 3 and 5 cents. Issue 1893, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7 cents.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

New Issues—1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, 24, 25, 50 cents. 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 dollars.

BAHAMAS.

1, 2½, 4, 6p. 1, 5s. 1 pound.

Postal Cards—1p. pink.

Envelopes—2½ blue.

PANAMA (COLOMBIA.)

Issue 1888, 20 and 50 cents. 1892, 1, 2, 5, 10 cents.

For registered letters, 10 cents.

VICTORIA.

Series of reprints and most of the obsolete stamps, including the revenues formerly used for postage, marked "reprint," can be had for $7.50 per set. Following current issues may be had.

½, 1, 2½, 4, 5, 6p. 1s, 1s. 6d. 3, 4, 5, 6, 15. 30, 45s, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 pounds.

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Unpaid stamps—½, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10p. 1, 2, 5s.
Envelopes—1, 2, 3p.
Wrappers—½ and 1p.
The 5 to £9 stamp in the above series are new issues different from the designs in catalogue.

GRENADA.

Issue 1883, ½, 1, 2½, 4, 6, 8p.
Wrappers—½, 1, 1½, 2p.
Registered envelopes—2p.

TURK'S ISLAND.

½, 1, 2½, 4, 6p. and 1s.

SIAM.

1, 2, 3, 8, 12, 24, 60 atts. 4 on 24 atts.

JHIND.

Issue 1882-85, ¼, ½, 2, 4, 8 annas.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6p. 1 and 5s.

SHANGHAI.

½, 1, 2, 5, 10 15, 20 cents.
Postage Due, ½, 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20 cents.
Envelopes, 1, 2, 5 cents.
Postal Cards, 1, 2 cents.
Wrappers, ½, 1 and 2 cents.
Letter Cards, 1 cent.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8p. ½, 2½, 4, 5, 10s. 1, 2, 5, 10 pounds.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Specimen sheets of many of the obsolete stamps can be obtained bearing the word "specimen," at $7.50 per set. The following are the regular postal issues obtainable.

½, 1, 2, 2½ on 4, 4, 5 on 6, 6, 9p. 2s., 6d., 5 10, 15s. 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20 pounds.

I would request members to send no order of less than $5 00 from the above list, and to concentrate their orders on special countries so as to make as little trouble as possible.

G. D. MEKEEL.
Superintendent.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

AGENT.

J. A. WAINWRIGHT, 14 Court street, Northampton, Mass.

January 31st, 1894.

I report as follows on claims received during this month.

Claims received.....$ 3
Amount..... 46 09

No claims collected.

I have some claims on hand received too late to send out in January but they will be included in my February statement.

Very truly yours,
J. ARTHUR WAINWRIGHT,
Collecting Agent, A. P. A.

LIBRARIAN'S DEPARTMENT.

W. H. BODINE, Librarian, Flemington, N. J

No report received.

REPORT OF LITERARY EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., Jan. 31st, 1894.

I had no report to submit for the month of December. This month I have received two lists of papers and forwarded them to members requesting them. I also had two inquiries for other lists but had none to send. I have been able to procure two valuable lots of papers for members through this department. I have also answered a number of letters concerning philatelic journals and other publications; this I am always pleased to do, as best I can. I would be glad to receive sample copies of new philatelic papers and journals both domestic and foreign, which will often make the answers to these last requests for information easier for me.

Respectfully submitted,
GEO. N. CAMPBELL,
Lit. Ex. Supt. A. P. A.

COUNTERFEIT DEPARTMENT.

E. A. HOLTON, Counterfeit Detector, 8 Sumner St., Boston, Mass.

No report received.

AUCTION DEPARTMENT.

S. B. BRADT, Brookline Park, Ill.

WM. E. LOY, 423 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal.

No reports received.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT, LITERARY BOARD.

WILLIAM C. STONE, Chairman, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.

SAMUEL LELAND, 56 Thirty-fifth St., Chicago, Ill.

J. D. RICE, Box 290, Trenton, N. J.

The title page and index for volume seven of *The American Philatelist* will appear with the next issue of the OFFICIAL CIRCULAR. It is all completed with the exception of the inclusion of the contents of the annual number which will be issued by the time this is in the hands of our readers.

While the annual number of the Official Journal contains some seventy-six pages of matter, it by no means comes up to what we would like to see it. Next year we hope to double that at least. If our members will only put on their thinking caps between now and the next convention, and try and write up some special topics which they think will be of interest to philatelists, we can easily get matter enough to publish the largest paper yet issued by the philatelic press.

We regret to note that several of our branches are not in a very lively condition, judging from the infrequency with which we receive reports of their doings. Send us something each month, if it is only the amount of stamps sold from the exchange books received from the department.

We regret very much that several of the reports of the Staten Island Branch have not appeared in the recent issues of the Circular. Mr. Clotz assures us that they have been sent regularly, but they have never reached us.

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Extra numbers of the Annual can be obtained of Samuel Leland, 56 Thirty-fifth street, Chicago. Prices on application.

The Wilson bill which has just passed the House of Representatives, contains one section which will prove of interest to stamp collectors, we think. Section 19 of the internal revenue portion reads as follows:

"That on and after the first day of July, 1894, there shall be levied, collected, and paid by adhesive stamps, a tax of two cents for and upon every pack not exceeding fifty-three in number of playing cards, manufactured and sold or removed and also upon every pack in the stock of any dealer on and after that date; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall make regulations as to dies and adhesive stamps."

Whether these stamps will be a strictly government issue, the same for all makes of cards, or whether each manufacturer will be allowed to issue his private stamp as before, is not stated. If the latter is permitted we shall probably have a deluge as there are numerous concerns in the country who deal in these wares. Those of us who supposed our revenue albums were up to date will find that we shall soon have new pages to add and new spaces to fill. There will of course be a government stamp for those who prefer not to have a distinctive die.

The supply of high value Columbian stamps is being rapidly bought up by collectors and dealers, the supply being already exhausted at Boston and New York to our personal knowledge. Only a small supply of the $4 and $5 values remain at our own office, the other dollar values being all sold.

Nineteen applications this month and twenty-four new members with three reinstatements this month and only two resignations. We are decidedly on the gain, and we shall have fully 650 members by the time we meet at Niagara Falls this summer. Shall you be there?

The Metropolitan Philatelist in its January number publishes a list of the quantities of the various denominations of the Columbian stamps that have been put on sale. It is interesting to look this list over and then scan the numerous advertisements which fill the columns of our papers with their offers of all sorts of ridiculous prices for certain of these stamps. Why should they pay from $1.00 to $1 50 per hundred for the 3 cent Columbian of which there were 11,228,850 issued, while the 3 cent Postoffice department sells for 1 cent each at retail notwithstanding that there were only 6,479,700 of these latter issued? The comparison might be carried even farther and show perhaps still more striking discrepancies, but we will forbear. For the benefit of our readers who may not see the *Metropolitan* we repeat the table here:

Denomination.	Number issued.
1 cent	439,253,350
2 cents	1,461,290,750
3 "	11,228,850
4 "	19,027,600
5 "	35,248,050
6 "	4,330,250
8 "	10,650,650
10 "	16,485,260
15 cents	1,547,790
30 "	600,300
50 "	200,710
$1.00	55,520
$2.00	24,079
$3.00	19,331
$4.00	18,469
$5.00	19,035
Total	2,000,000,000

The face value of the issue is stated to be $40,077,950.

REPORT OF RESIDENT VICE-PRESIDENT.

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA., Jan. 30, 1894.

I forwarded two applications for membership in the A. P. A. to the Secretary this month. All members are very much pleased with the exchange books that are making the circuit now

E. DOEBLIN.

BRANCH SOCIETIES.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

(Branch of A. P. A.)

Meetings held on the third Thursday of each month, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, No. 36 Canal street, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

President, August Dejonge; Secretary, F. C. Vehslage.

For information address the Secretary, Box 86, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

Communications relating to exchange matters address to R. F. Albrecht, Box 245, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

Communications relating to examination of stamp department, address to Henry Clotz, Box 999, New York City.

130TH MEETING.

Meeting opened at 8:45 p. m., August Dejonge in the Chair. Six members present.

In absence of the Secretary, Mr. R. S. Leham was appointed Secretary pro tem.

Minutes of the 129th meeting accepted as read with the exception of the statement regarding the calendars received by the members; the same were sent by Mr. Frank A. Knoll, instead of H. Knoll, as erroneously stated.

It was voted to change the meeting nights from Friday to Thursday.

Mr. B. V. Jenkins, of Baltimore, proposes Mr. Jacob A. Ulman, of Baltimore, as a member.

Committee on Festivities repoted that the following committees were appointed:

Arrangement Committee, Aug. Dejonge, Henry Clotz, R. F. Albrecht and Robert Benary.

Reception Committee, Henry Clotz, Oscar Dejonge, R. F. Albrecht, R. R. Bauer.

Musical Committee, August Dejonge, Robert Benary, C. Horrmann, H. Kessler.

Decoration Committee, August Dejonge, Dr. R. Roehre.

Also reports that the German Club Rooms at Stapleton have been engaged for the holding of the festivities, and progress, as regards invitations, etc.

Mr. Clotz moved that the 10th of March be appointed as the day on which the anniversary celebration be held; carried.

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Mr. I. A. Mekeel tendered his resignation, which was accepted with regret.

Communication was received from Mr. Doeblin, regarding the candidates for the board of trustees of the A. P. A. Contents were acted upon.

Mr. V. Gurdji, of Chicago, sends two British Guiana wrappers for the Society's album, which were accepted with thanks.

Mr. Watson sends the Postal Card No. 16. Accepted with thanks.

Upon motion the meeting was adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

Next meeting, Thursday, February 15, 1894.

R. S. LEHMAN,
Sec'y. pro tem.

THE GARFIELD-PERRY STAMP CLUB, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

(A. P. A. Branch No. 7.)

Meetings held in the office of the Harkness Block, corner Euclid and Wilson Aves., the third Wednesday of each month.

Address all communications to C. N. Stockwell, Secretary. Box 300, Painesville, Ohio.

The thirty-sixth meeting was called to order January 17th at 8:30 p. m., with Vice-President Overton in the chair, eleven members and one visitor being present. Mr. Morley Hitchcock was elected member No. 40. On motion the ten per cent. levied on all sales in the exchange department was reduced to five per cent. only on United States stamps and when they be kept separate from others.

By this means collectors will place more United States stamps on circuit and at lower prices. It was decided to have the original membership list signed by charter members framed, and also the branch certificate and the certificate issued by the A. P. A. World's Fair Committee. Auction sale prices were very low.

CARL N. STOCKWELL,
Secretary.

PITTSBURG BRANCH, NO. 5.

PITTSBURG, PA., Jan. 20, 1894.

The eighteenth monthly meeting was held Tuesday evening, January 16th, at 49 Fifth Ave., President E. Doeblin presiding.

Fourteen members were present and the following visitors, Mr. F. Sermin, Mr. F. T. Aschman, Mr. Otto Frank and Mr. P. D. Stannard.

Letters from Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer and Mr. Geo. H. Watson read.

Exchange Superintendent reports receipt of 37 books from the Exchange Department, all of which are now in circulation among our members.

Resignation of Mr. Walter R. Black read and accepted.

After a very interesting essay by Mr. C. P. Krauth on the stamps of Turkey, illustrated by a drawing of the various characters on stamps of that country, meeting adjourned

A. E. DAUM, Secretary.

PITTSBURG PHILATELIC CLUB.

The second regular meeting of the Pittsburg Philatelic Club was held January 9th, at the residence of Mr. E. Doeblin, Hazel street, Allegheny, Pa., six members and two visitors being present. Mr. Geo. W. Rode was unanimously elected Secretary-Treasurer for the coming year. Mr. Stauffer read a translation of an article in the "*Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal*," January 15, 1884, on the "Fraudulent Envelope Stamps of Afghanistan." Mr. Krauth read a humorous article in Stanley-Gibbons monthly journal, December, 1893, on "The 2 Kopee Serpentine Perf. of Ballyrotsk." Mr. Doeblin stated he would read an article on the North German stamps and provisional envelopes at the next meeting. The members present spent a very enjoyable evening and adjourned at a late hour.

The next meeting will be held at the residence of the Secretary on February 12, 1894.

GEO. W. RODE,
Secretary-Treasurer

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THE REVENUE STAMPS OF MEXICO.

[Revised and corrected by comparison with the collection of H. E. Deats, of Flemington, N. J.]

(Continued from Page 35.)



12

1883. Type 12, on white wove paper, watermarked, perforated.

No.	Value.	Color.	Price.
143	1	centavo, bistre	05
144	3	centavos, ultramarine	05
145	5	" deep green	08
146	10	" vermillion	12
147	25	" orange	15
148	50	" deep violet	50
149	1	peso, chocolate	2.00
150	5	pesos, lake	3.50
151	10	" carmine and brown	15.00

Same, horizontally laid paper, watermarked, perforated.

152	1	centavo, bistre	05
153	3	centavos, ultramarine	05
154	5	" deep green	08
155	10	" vermillion	12
156	25	" orange	15
157	50	" deep violet	50
158	1	peso, chocolate	2.00
159	5	pesos, lake	3.50
160	10	" carmine and brown	15.00



13

1883-84. Type 13 on white wove paper, watermarked, perforated.

161	1	centavo, ultramarine	02
162	2	centavos, bistre-brown	15
163	3	" yellow-green	05
164	3	centavos, deep green	08
165	5	" blue	08
166	10	" violet-brown	10
167	25	" red	10
168	50	" orange	15
169	1	peso, violet	50
170	5	pesos, deep green	2.00
171	10	" green and brown	5.00

White laid paper, watermarked.

172	1	centavo, ultramarine	02
173	2	centavos, bistre-brown	15
174	3	" yellow-green	05
175	5	" blue	08
176	10	" violet-brown	10
177	25	" red	10
178	50	" orange	15
179	1	peso, violet	50
180	5	pesos, deep green	2.00
180a	10	" green and brown	5.00



14

1885-86. Type 14, on white wove paper, no watermark, perforated.

181	1	centavo, olive green	05
182	2	centavos, ultramarine	10
183	3	" orange	10
184	5	" violet	15
185	10	" deep blue	15
186	25	" brown	35
187	50	" vermillion	35
188	1	peso, deep green	75
189	5	pesos, blue	3.00
190	10	" red	5.00

Same on white laid paper, watermarked, perforated.

191	1	centavo, olive-green	05
192	2	centavos, ultramarine	10
193	3	" orange	10
194	5	" violet	15
195	10	" deep blue	15
196	25	" brown	35
197	50	" vermillion	35
198	1	peso, deep green	75
199	5	pesos, blue	3.00
200	10	" red	5.00

Above series come on both vertically and horizontally laid paper.

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No.	Value.	Color.	Price.



15

1886-87. Type 15, on white wove paper, perforated.

201	1	centavo, brown	03
202	2	centavos, "	03
203	3	" "	15
204	5	" "	05
205	10	" "	08
206	25	" "	25
207	50	" "	25
208	1	peso, flesh	75
209	5	pesos, "	2.50
210	10	" "	2.50



16

1887-88. Type 16, on white wove paper, watermarked, perforated.

211	1	centavo, deep green	02
213	2	centavos, "	02
214	3	" "	10
215	5	" "	15
216	10	" "	10
217	25	" "	20
218	50	" "	25
219	1	peso, bright red	2.00
220	5	pesos, "	2.50
221	10	" "	5.00

Same on white laid paper, watermarked, perforated.

222	1	centavo, deep green	02
223	2	centavos, "	02
224	3	" "	10
225	5	" "	15
226	10	" "	10
227	25	" "	20
228	50	" "	25
229	1	peso, bright red	75
230	5	pesos, "	3.50
231	10	" "	3.50



17

1888-89. Type 17, on white wove paper, watermarked, regular perforation.

232	1	centavo, red	02
233	2	centavos, "	02
234	3	" "	50
235	5	" "	05
236	10	" "	10
237	25	" "	10
238	50	" "	12
239	1	peso, violet	50
240	2	pesos, "	1.25
241	5	" "	2.00
242	10	" "	3.50
243	25	" "	

Unperforated.

244	50	pesos, violet and brown	

Same as above, pin perforation.

245	1	centavo, red	50
246	2	centavos, "	2.00
247	3	" "	75
248	5	" "	2.00
249	10	" "	50

White vertically laid paper, watermarked, regular perforation.

250	1	centavo, red	02
251	2	centavos, "	02
252	3	" "	50
253	5	" "	05
254	10	" "	05
255	25	" "	10
256	50	" "	12
257	1	peso, violet	50
258	2	pesos, "	1.25
259	5	" "	2.00
260	10	" "	3.50
260a	25	" "	

Same, unperforated.

261	50	pesos, violet and brown	15.00

Same as above, pin perforation.

262	1	centavo, red	50
263	2	centavos, "	2.00
264	3	" "	75
265	5	" "	75
266	10	" "	2.00



18

1889-90. Type 18, on white wove paper, watermarked, perforated.

267	1	centavo, orange-red	03
268	2	centavos, "	02
269	3	" "	05
270	5	" "	05
271	10	" "	05
272	25	" "	06
273	50	" "	15
274	1	peso, blue	25
275	2	pesos, "	1.00
276	5	" "	1.50
277	10	" "	2.50
278	25	" "	
279	50	" "	

Same, on white laid paper, watermarked.

280	1	centavo, orange-red	03
281	2	centavos, "	03
282	3	" "	05
283	5	" "	05
284	10	" "	05
285	25	" "	08
286	50	" "	15

No.	Value.	Color.	Price.
287	1 peso,	blue	25
288	2 pesos,	"	1.00
289	5	" "	1.50
290	10	" "	2.50
291	25	" "	
292	50	" "	



19

1890-91. Type 19, on plain thin lilac-blue wove paper, perforated.

293	1 centavo,	green	05
294	2 centavos	"	05
295	3	" "	05
296	5	" "	05
297	10	" "	05
298	25	" "	20
299	50	" "	30
300	1 peso,	carmine	50
301	5 pesos,	"	2.50
302	10	" "	3.50
303	25	" "	
304	50	" "	



20

1891-92. Type 20, on plain thin greenish wove paper, perforated.

305	1 centavo,	brown	03
306	2 centavos,	"	05
307	3	" "	08
308	5	" "	08
309	10	" "	05
310	25	" "	15
311	50	" "	25
312	1 peso,	purple	75
313	5 pesos,	"	
314	10	" "	
315	25	" "	
316	50	" "	



21

1892-93. Type 21, on plain white laid paper, watermarked.

No.	Value.	Color.	Price.
317	1 centavo,	blue	03
318	2 centavos,	"	05
319	3	" "	08
320	5	" "	08
321	10	" "	08
322	25	" "	15
323	50	" "	25
324	1 peso,	red-brown	80
325	5 pesos,	"	
326	10	" "	
327	25	" "	
328	50	" "	



22

1893-94. Type 22, on thin white wove paper, perforated.

329	1 centavo,	brown	03
330	2 centavos,	blue	05
331	3	" green	08
332	5	" red-brown	08
333	10	" vermilion	08
334	25	" orange	15
335	50	" olive-brown	25
336	1 peso,	greenish blue	80
337	5	" ?	
338	10	" ?	
339	25	" ?	
340	50	" ?	

Custom House Stamps.

(ESPECIAL DE ADUANAS.)



30

1885-86. Type 30, on white wove paper, perforated.

400	1 centavo,	black	08
401	5 centavos,	yellow	10
402	10	" red-brown	10
403	25	" ultramarine	05
404	1 peso,	blue-green	10
405	5 pesos,	deep violet	15
406	10	" deep blue	50
407	25	" lake	1.00
408	100	" vermilion	2.00
409	500	" crimson	2.75
410	1000	" carmine	5.00

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No.	Value.	Color.	Price.



31

1886. Type 31, on white wove paper, perforated.

411	1	centavo, ultramarine	10
412	5	centavos, "	15
413	10	" "	20
414	25	" "	20
415	1	peso, carmine-vermilion	15
416	5	pesos, "	75
417	10	" "	50
418	25	" "	75
419	100	" "	1.50
420	500	" "	3.00
421	1000	" "	3.50



32

1887-88. Type 32, on horizontally laid white paper, perforated.

422	1	centavo, orange	15
423	5	centavos, "	05
424	10	" "	10
425	25	" "	15
426	1	peso, yellow-green	10
427	5	pesos, "	50
428	10	" "	75
429	25	" "	1.50

Same, unperforated.

430	25	pesos, yellow-green	2.00
431	100	" "	2.00
432	500	" "	3.00
533	1000	" "	4.50



33

1888-89. Type 33, on white vertically laid paper, watermarked, perforated.

No.	Value.	Color.	Price.
434	1	centavo, blue	15
435	5	centavos, "	05
436	10	" "	05
437	25	" "	05
438	1	peso, brick-red	30
439	5	pesos, "	50
440	10	" "	75
441	25	" "	75
442	100	" "	1.00
443	500	" "	2.00
444	1000	" "	3.00

Same, unperforated.

445	1000	pesos, brick-red	3.00



34

1889-90. Type 34, on white vertically laid paper, watermarked, perforated.

446	1	centavo, green	05
447	5	centavos, "	05
448	10	" "	15
449	25	" "	20
450	1	peso, red	15
451	5	pesos, "	75
452	10	" "	75
453	25	" "	75
454	100	" "	1.00

Same, unperforated.

455	500	pesos, red	3.00
456	1000	" "	4.50



35

1890-91. Type 35, on pink plain wove paper, perforated.

457	1	centavo, brown on pink	05
458	5	centavos, "	10
459	10	" "	10
460	25	" "	15
361	1	peso, blue on pink	20
562	25	pesos, "	50
563	10	" "	75
564	25	" "	75
565	100	" "	1.00
566	500	" "	3.00
567	1000	" "	5.00

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No.	Value.	Color.	Price.



36

1891-92. Type 36, on thin bluish wove paper, perforated.

468	1	centavo, blue	05
469	5	centavos, "	10
470	10	" "	10
471	25	" "	15
472	1	peso, red brown	20
473	5	pesos, "	50
474	10	" "	75
475	25	" "	75
476	100	" "	75
477	500	" "	3.00
478	1000	" "	3.00



37

1892-93. Type 37, on white vertically laid paper, perforated.

479	1	centavo, orange	05
480	5	centavos, "	10
481	10	" "	10
482	25	" "	15
483	1	peso, carmine	25
484	5	pesos, "	50
485	25	" "	75
486	50	" "	1.00
487	100	" "	75
488	500	" "	
489	1000	" "	

Internal Revenue.

RENTA INTERIOR



40

1885. Type 40, on white wove paper, perforated.

500	¼	centavos, green	05
501	½	" orange	15

No.	Value.	Color.	Price.



41

1885. Type 41, on plain white wove paper, perforated.

502	1	centavo, green	15
503	2	centavos, blue	20
504	5	" ultramarine	25
505	10	" brown	25
506	25	" greenish-brown	25
507	50	" vermillion	50
508	50	" yellow	50
509	1	peso, deep violet	75
510	5	pesos, brick	1.50
511	10	" violet brown	2.00

Same, unperforated.

512	10	peso, violet-brown	3.50



42

1886. Type 42 on white wove paper, perforated.

513	1	centavo, green	10
514	2	centavos, "	25
515	5	" "	25
516	10	" "	25
517	25	" "	25
518	50	" "	15
519	1	peso, violet-brown	50
520	5	" " "	1.50
521	10	" " "	3.50



43

1887-88. Type 43, on thin white wove paper, regular perforation.

522	¼	centavo, brown	15
523	½	" olive-green	10

Same, pin perforation.

524	¼	centavos, brown	1.00
525	½	" olive-green	

For use in the State of Jalisco, same type, surcharged with that name in large black type, pin perforation.

526	¼	centavo, ?	
527	½	" blue	

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No.	Value.	Color.	Price.



44

1887-88. Type 44, horizontally laid paper, perforated.

528	1 centavo, sepia		10
529	2 centavos,	"	10
530	5	" "	10
531	10	" "	15
532	25	" "	20
533	50	" "	10
534	1 peso,	ultramarine	20
535	5 pesos,	"	1.00
536	10	" "	2.00
537	25	" "	
538	50	" "	
539	100	" "	

For use in the State of Jalisco, same type surcharged with that name in large black type, horizontally laid paper, perforated.

540	1 centavo,	green	25
541	2 centavos,	"	25
542	5	" "	25
543	10	" "	25
544	25	" "	50
545	50	" "	
546	1 peso,	red	
547	5 pesos,	"	
548	10	" "	
549	25	" "	
550	50	" "	
551	100	" "	

Same, pin perforation

552	1 centavo,	green	
553	2 centavos,	"	
554	25	" "	
555	50	" "	

1888-89. Same, surcharged "Habilitado para, 1888-1889," perforated.

556	1 centavo,	green and black	
557	2 centavos,	" "	
558	5	" " "	
559	10	" " "	
560	25	" " "	
561	50	" " "	
562	1 peso,	red and indigo	
563	5 pesos,	" "	
564	10	" " "	
565	25	" " "	
566	50	" " "	
567	100	" " "	



45

1888-89. Type 45, on white wove paper, regular perforation.

568	¼ centavo,	orange	10
569	½	" brown	

Same, pin perforation.

570	¼ centavo,	orange	15
571	½	" brown	05

No.	Value.	Color.	Price.



46

1888-89. Type 46, on white horizontally-laid paper, watermarked, perforated.

572	1 centavo,	deep green	10
573	2 centavos,	" "	10
574	5	" "	10
575	100	" "	10
576	25	" "	20
577	50	" "	20
578	1 peso,	red	30
579	5 pesos,	"	
580	10	" "	
581	25	" "	
582	50	" "	3.00

Unperforated.

583	100 pesos,	red	5.00

For use in the State of Jalisco, same type, surcharged with that name in large black type, white horizontally laid paper, watermarked, perforated.

584	1 centavo,	brown	25
585	2 centavos,	"	25
586	5	" "	
587	10	" "	25
588	25	" "	50
589	50	" "	
590	1 peso,	greenish blue	
591	5 pesos,	" "	
592	10	" " "	
593	25	" " "	
594	50	" " "	
595	100	" " "	



47

1889-90. Type 47, on white wove paper, perforated.

596	¼ centavo,	indigo	10
597	½	" bright red	15



48

1889-90. Type 48, on white wove paper, watermarked, perforated.

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No.	Value. Color.	Price.
598	1 centavo, brown	10
599	2 centavos, "	15
600	5 " "	15
601	10 " "	15
602	25 " "	25
603	50 " "	40
604	1 peso, blue-green	40
605	5 pesos, "	2.00
606	10 " "	
607	25 " "	
608	50 " "	
609	100 " "	

For use in the State of Jalisco, same type, surcharged with that name in large, black type, on white laid paper, watermarked, perforated.

610	1 centavo, olive-brown	
611	2 centavos, "	
612	5 " "	
613	10 " "	
614	25 " "	
615	50 " "	2.00
616	1 peso, carmine	2.50
617	5 pesos, "	
618	10 " "	
619	25 " "	
620	50 " "	
621	100 " "	



49

1890-91. Type 49, on thin lilac-blue wove paper, perforated.

622	¼ centavo, carmine on pink	03
623	½ " " " "	05
624	1 " " " "	05
625	2 centavos "	08
626	5 " "	15
627	10 " "	15
628	25 " "	15
629	50 " "	25
630	1 peso, violet	75
631	5 pesos, "	
632	10 " "	3.50
633	25 " "	
634	50 " "	
635	100 " "	

For use in the State of Jalisco, same type surcharged with that name in large black type, thick white wove paper, watermarked, perforated.

636	¼ centavo, brown	
637	½ " "	
638	1 " "	25
639	2 centavos, "	15
640	5 " "	25
641	10 " "	20
642	25 " "	50
643	50 " "	50
644	1 peso, greenish-blue	1.00
645	5 pesos, "	
646	10 " "	
647	25 " "	
648	50 " "	
649	100 " "	

No.	Value. Color.	Price



50

1891-92. Type 50, on thin greenish wove paper, perforated.

650	¼ centavo, green	05
651	½ " "	06
652	1 " "	00
653	2 centavos, "	05
654	5 " "	15
655	10 " green	10
656	25 " "	15
657	50 " "	20
658	1 peso, carmine	50
659	5 pesos, "	
660	10 " "	3.50
661	25 " "	
662	50 " "	
663	100 " "	

For use in the State of Jalisco, same type, surcharged with that name in large black type, thin pinkish wove paper, perforated.

664	¼ centavo, brown	
665	½ " "	
666	1 " "	25
667	2 centavos, "	25
668	5 " "	25
669	10 " "	
670	25 " "	
671	50 " "	
672	1 peso, ?	
673	5 pesos, ?	
674	10 " ?	
675	25 " ?	
676	50 " ?	
677	100 " ?	



51

1892-93. Type 51 on white vertically laid paper, perforated.

678	¼ centavo, brown	05
679	½ " "	05
680	1 " "	05
681	2 centavos, "	05
682	5 " "	10
683	10 " "	10
684	25 " "	10
685	50 " "	25
686	1 peso, blue	50
687	5 pesos, "	2.00
688	10 " "	2.50
689	25 " "	4.00
690	50 " "	7.50
691	100 " "	

For use in the State of Jalisco, same type surcharged with that name in large black type, on thin pink wove paper, perforated.

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No.	Value.	Color.	Price.
692	¼	centavo, carmine	15
693	½	" "	15
694	1	" "	15
695	2	centavos, "	15
696	5	" "	25
697	10	" "	25
698	25	" "	35
699	50	" "	35
700	1	peso, ?	
701	5	pesos, ?	
702	10	" ?	
703	25	" ?	
704	50	" ?	
705	100	" ?	



52

1893-94. Type 52, on thin pink wove paper.

706	1	centavo, brown	05
707	2	centavos, blue	05
708	5	" green	10
709	10	" red-brown	10
710	25	" orange	15
711	50	" olive-brown	20
712	1	peso, greenish-blue	50
713	5	pesos, dark green	2.00

For use in the State of Jalisco, same type surcharged with that name in large black type on thin pink wove paper, perforated.

714	1	centavo, brown	15
715	2	centavos, "	15
716	5	" "	
717	10	" "	
718	25	" "	25

Federal Stamps.

(CONTRIBUCION FEDERAL.)

All contribucion Federal stamps have control number on back. This number is not always stamped in the same color on the same stamp. There are three sizes of figures and three colors of ink.



60

1874-75. Type 60, on white wove paper, comes both with and without watermark, unperforated.

No.	Value.	Color.	Price.
750	1	centavo, pink	1.00
751	5	centavos, slate	1.00
752	25	" red-brown	1.00
753	1	peso, green-blue	1.25
754	5	pesos, blue	2.50

Same on white vertically laid paper.

755	1	centavo, pink	1.00
756	5	centavos, slate	1.00
757	25	" red-brown	1.00
758	1	peso, green-blue	1.25
759	5	pesos, blue	2.50



61

1876. Type 61, on thin wove paper, watermarked, unperforated.

760	1	centavo, blue	1.00

Same, on yellow wove paper.

761	1	centavo, blue	1.00
762	1	peso, ochre	1.00

Same, on white horizontally laid paper, watermarked.

763	5	centavos, lilac	1.50
764	25	" vermilion-red	1.50
765	5	pesos, green	2.50



62

1877. Type 62, on bluish wove paper, unperforated.

766	1	centavo, blue	
767	5	centavos, gray-blue	

Same, on white laid paper.

768	25	centavos, pale red	

Same on white wove paper.

769	1	peso, ochre	
770	5	pesos, green	
771	1	centavo, vermilion	2.00
772	5	centavos, mauve	
773	25	" lilac	
774	1	peso, violet	
775	5	pesos, yellow-green	

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No.	Value.	Color.	Price.



63

1878. Type 63, on white wove paper, watermarked, unperforated.

776	1	centavo, orange	2.00
777	5	centavos, brown	
778	25	" green	2.00
779	1	peso, ultramarine	
780	5	pesos, carmine	3.50



64

1879. Type 64, on white wove paper, watermarked, unperforated.

781	1	centavo, green	1.00
783	5	centavos, deep orange	1.00
783	25	" violet	1.00
784	1	peso, rose-vermillion	1.50
785	5	pesos, purple	2.50



65

1880. Type 65, on white horizontally laid paper watermarked, unperforated.

No.	Value.	Color.	Price.
786	1	centavo, blue	75
787	5	centavos, emerald-green	1.00
788	25	" rose-lilac	1.00
789	1	peso, blue-green	1.00
790	5	pesos, vermilion	2.50



66

1881. Type 66, on white vertically laid paper, watermarked, unperforated.

791	1	centavo, brown	75
792	5	centavos, orange-red	1.00
793	25	" deep green	1.00
794	1	peso, blue	2.00
795	5	pesos, deep carmine	5.00



67

1882. Type 67, on thin white hand made wove paper, watermarked, unperforated.

796	1	centavo, indigo	
797	5	centavos, orange-vermillion	
798	25	" olive-green	
799	1	peso, green	2.50
800	5	pesos, carmine-vermillion	

1883. Same, change of date and colors.

801	1	centavo, vermilion	2.00
802	5	centavos, green	2.00
803	25	" solferino	2.00
804	1	peso, pale blue	2.00
805	5	pesos, mauve	3.00

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No.	Value.	Color.	Price.



68

1883-84. Type 68, on white horizontally laid paper, watermarked, unperforated.

806	1 centavo,	orange-red	1.00
807	5 centavos,	deep green	1 00
808	25 "	violet	1.50
809	1 peso,	rose	1.50
810	5 pesos,	pale blue	2.00



69

1885-86. Type 69, on white wove paper, watermarked, unperforated.

811	1 centavo,	ultramarine	1.00

Same on white laid paper.

812	5 centavos,	deep orange	1.00
813	25 "	deep green	1.00
814	1 peso,	bright red	1.50
815	5 pesos,	bright violet	2.50

1886-87. Same type on white wove paper, unperforated.

816	1 centavo,	blue	1.00
817	1 peso,	brown	
818	5 pesos "		

Same on white laid paper.

819	5 centavos,	blue	
820	25 "	"	

No.	Value.	Color.	Price.



70

1887-88. Type 70, white wove paper, watermarked, unperforated.

821	1 centavo,	slate-blue	
822	5 centavos,	"	
823	25 "	"	
824	1 peso,	carmine	2.00
825	5 pesos,	"	



71

1888-89. Type 71, on white laid paper, watermarked, unperforated.

826	1 centavo,	brown-red	1.00
827	5 centavos,	"	
828	25 "	"	
829	1 peso,	ultramarine	
830	5 pesos,	"	



72

1889-90. Type 72, on white laid paper, watermarked, unperforated.

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No.	Value.	Color.	Price
831	1 centavo,	purple	
832	5 centavos,	"	
833	25 "	"	
834	1 peso,	carmine	
835	5 pesos,	"	



73

1890–91. Type 73, on pink wove paper, unperforated.

836	1 centavo,	brown-lilac	25
837	5 centavos,	"	
838	25 "	"	
839	1 peso,	brown-lilac	
840	5 pesos,	"	



74

1891–92. Type 74, blue wove paper, unperforated.

842	1 centavo,	blue	75
843	5 centavos,	"	
844	25 "	"	
845	1 peso,	red	
846	5 pesos,	"	

No.	Value.	Color.	Price.



75

1892–93. Type 75, on white-laid paper, watermarked unperforated.

848	1 centavo,	brown	
849	5 centavos,	"	
850	25 "	"	
851	1 peso,	green	
852	5 pesos,	"	



76

1893–94. Type 76 on white laid paper, watermarked, unperforated.

853	1 centavo,	brown	
854	5 centavos,	"	
855	25 "	"	
856	1 peso,	"	
857	5 pesos,	"	

Revenues for Priced Merchandise.

(MERCANCIAS CUOTIZADAS.)



76

1881. Type 76, on white laid paper, perforated.

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No.	Value.	Color.	Price.
900	½	centavo, ultramarine	25
901	1	" deep blue	15
902	3	centavos, brown	10
903	5	" russett-green	50
904	10	" vermilion	1.00

Same on thin wove paper, unperforated.

905	½	centavo, ultramarine	1.00
906	1	" blue	

Same on thin wove paper, perforated.

907	½	centavo, ultramarine	25
908	1	" blue	15

Same as type 9 with altered inscription, on thin wove paper, perforated.

909	50	centavos olive	2.00
910	1	peso, orange	2.50
911	5	pesos, green	10.00
912	10	" violet	7.50



77

1881. Type 77, on white wove watermarked and unwatermarked paper, unperforated.

913	½	centavo, blue-violet	20

Same on pale yellow thin paper, unperforated.

914	½	centavo, pale blue on yellow	1.00



78

1881. Type 78, on white wove paper, unperforated.

915	½	centavo, ultramarine	1.00

Same, perforated

916	½	centavo, ultramarine	75
917	1	" deep blue	50



79

1883. Type 79, on white wove paper, unperforated.

918	¼	centavo, blue	10
919	½	" rose	05
920	1	" brown	10
921	2	centavos, bronze-green	30
922	3	" indigo	05
923	5	" orange	40
924	10	" green	30
925	20	" blue	
926	25	" red	

Same, perforated.

927	¼	centavo, blue	50
928	½	" rose	75
929	1	" brown	30
930	2	centavos, bronze-green	
931	3	" indigo	
932	5	" orange	
933	10	" green	2.00
934	20	" blue	
935	25	" brick-red	

No.	Value.	Color.	Price.
936	1	peso, blue	2.50
937	5	pesos, deep green	
938	10	" carmine	



80

1884. Type 80, on white wove paper watermarked, perforated.

Cigarette Stamp.

(DEL BORREGO.)



81

1881. On white wove paper, perforated.

939	½	centavo, ultramarine	1.00
940	1	" deep blue	



82

1892. Type 82, on thin wove paper, perforated.

941	½	centavo, red-brown	25
942	½	" green	30

Tobacco Stamps.



83

(Cut is reduced size.)

1892. Type 83 larger size on laid watermarked paper on long side, for domestic use.

943	5	centavos, green	25
944	10	" "	
945	25	" "	

Same for imported goods

946	5	centavos, brown	
947	10	" "	
948	25	" "	

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No.	Value.	Color.	Price.



84

1892. "Type 84, "Tabaco Cernido."

949	20	centavos, green	
950	40	" brown	



85

1892. Type 85, "Rape."

951	25	centavos, green	
952	50	" brown	

Fiscal Duty.

(DERECHOS FISCALES.)



86

1880. Type 86, on white wove paper, unperforated.

975	1	centavo, black and yellow	
976	1½	centavos, black and pale blue	
977	1½	" black and green	
978	2	" "	
979	10	" black and red	
980	**1**	**peso, black and gray**	

State Issues.

Coahuila.

STATE TAX.



86



87

1878. Types 86 to 94, lithographed on plain white wove paper, unperforated.

No.	Value.	Color.	Price.
1000	1	centavo, black	
1001	2	centavos, black	



88



89

1002	3	centavos, black	
1003	5	" black	



90



91

1004	10	centavos, black	
1005	25	" "	



92



93

1006	50	centavos, black	
1007	1	peso, vermillion	



94

1008	5	pesos, vermillion	

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NO. VALUE. COLOR. | FEW. USED. | NO. VALUE. COLOR. | NEW. USED.

Durango.

(MUNICIPAL ARBITRARY.)



95

1881-82. Type 95, lithographed, unperforated.

1020 | ¼ centavo, green | 5.00



96

1881-82. Type 96, lithographed, unperforated.

1021 | 1 centavo, violet | 7.50



97

1884. Type 97, on white unperforated.

1025	¼	centavo, blue-green	
1026	¼	" pale green	
1027	¼	" violet	
1028	½	" blue	
1029	1	" violet	



98

1890. Type 98, unperforated.

1028 | ¼ centavo, rose | 15

MILITARY TAX.



99

1865. Type 99, on thin wove paper, unperforated.

1030	¼	centavo, black on green		5C
1031	½	" " on yellow		
1032	1	" " on white		50



100

1876. Type 100, on thin wove paper, unperforated.

1033 | 1 centavo, black on white | 1.00



101

1892. Type 101, unperforated.

1040	1	centavo, dark green	
1041	2	centavos, brown	
1042	5	" blue	
1043	10	" orange	
1044	25	" carmine	
1045	50	" dark brown	
1046	1	peso, rose	
1047	5	pesos, maroon	
1048	10	" light green	
1049	20	" ?	



1

1893-94. Type 102, on white wove paper, unperforated.

1050	¼	centavo, rose		15
1051	½	" green		15

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No.	Value.	Color.	New.	Used.



103

1893-94. Type 103, on white wove paper perforated.

1052	1	centavo,	purple	15
1053	2	centavos,	green	15
1054	5	"	carmine	15
1055	10	"	blue	15
1056	25	"	brown	15
1057	50	"	orange	15
1058	1	peso,	pink	15
1059	5	pesos,	red	
1060	10	"	green	
1061	20	"	dark green	

Guerrero.

(TOBACCO STAMP.)



104

1884. Type 104, on white wove paper, unperforated.

1075	¼	centavo,	black
1076	½	"	bright red
1077	1	"	purple
1078	10	centavos,	green
1079	25	"	yellow
1080	1	peso,	blue
1081	5	pesos,	orange
1082	10	"	rose

Michoacan.



105

1883-84. Type 105, on white wove paper unperforated.

1100	12	centavos,	bistre	1.50

Same surcharged, "Habilitado Para El xx Am."

1101	12	centavos,	bistre and black	1.50



106

1884-85. Type 106, on white laid paper perforated.

1102	12	centavos,	blue	1.50



107

1885-86. Type 107, on white paper, perforated.

1103	12	centavos,	red	1.50

1887. Same surcharged, "Habilitado para 1887."

1104	12	centavos,	red and black	3.00

Morelos.

(NATIONAL GUARD.)



108

1873. Type 108, on white wove paper, blue pattern on black, pin perforations.

1125	12½	centavos,	vermillon	1.00
1126	25	"	green	1.25
1127	50	"	violet	
1128	2	pesos,	orange	2.00
1129	5	"	black	4.00

1874. Same surcharged in circle for 1874.

1130	12½	centavos,	vermillon	1.50
1131	25	"	green	1.75
1132	50	"	violet	3.00
1133	2	pesos,	orange	
1134	2	"	black	5.00

1% CONTRIBUCION.



109

1874. Type 109, on white paper, blue pattern on back, unperforated, surcharged in circle.

Surcharged in 1874.

1135	12½	centavos,	vermillon	1.00
1136	25	"	green	1.50
1137	2	pesos,	orange, red surcharge	2.50
1138	2	"	" blue "	



110

1875. Type 110, same as above. Surcharged in 1875.

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No.	Value.	Color.	New.	Used.
1139	12½ centavos,	blue, black surcharge		1.50
1140	12½ "	" red surcharge		1.50
1141	25 "	buff		1.00
1142	2 pesos,	vermillion		1.50

MILITARY TAX.



111.

1876. Type 111, on white paper, unperforated.

1160	12½ centavos and 18¾ centavos,	black	1.00
1161	25 " and 37½ "	mauve	1.00
1162	50 " and 75 "	blue	1.00
1163	1 peso, and $1.50	lilac	1.00

Same, pin perforated.

1164	12½ centavos, and 18¾ centavos,	black	2.00
1165	1 peso, and $150	lilac	

PERSONAL TAX.



112

1884. Type 112, dated 1884, on white wove paper, unperforated.

1175	0.32 cs.	blue	1.00
1176	0.36 cs,	"	1.00
1177	0.36 cs.	slate	1.00
1178	0.40 cs,	"	1.00
1179	0.50 cs,	"	1.75
1180	0.50 cs,	blue	1.00
1181	0.75 cs,	"	
1182	0.80 cs,	"	
1183	100 cs,	"	1.00
1184	$1.00,	rose	1.00
1185	1 peso,	slate	3.00
1186	$1.50,	rose	1.00
1187	$2.00,	"	1.75
1188	$2.00,	blue	
1189	$3.00,	rose	2.00
1190	$4.00,	"	2.00

1885. Same but dated 1885.

1191	0.32 cs.	blue	75
1192	0.40 cs,	"	1.00
1193	0.50 cs,	"	1.75
1194	0.56 cs,	"	2.00
1195	0.62 cs,	"	2.00
1196	0.68 cs,	"	2.00
1197	0.85 cs,	"	1.00
1198	0.80 cs.	"	3.00

No.	Value.	Color	New.	Used.
1199	0.87 cs.	blue		2.50
1200	0.94 cs,	"		2.00
1201	$1.00	"		2.00
1202	$1.25	"		1.25
1203	$1.50	"		1.25
1204	$1.75	"		1.25
1205	$2.00	"		1.25
1206	$2.50	"		1.25
1207	$3.00	"		1.25
1208	$4.00	"		3.00
1209	$5.00	"		4.00
1210	$6.00	"		5.00
1211	$7.00	"		5.00
1212	$8.00	"		5.00
1213	$10.00	"		6.00

1886 Same but dated 1886.

1214	100 cs.	blue	
1215	150 cs.	"	

District of Cuernavaca.

MILITARY TAX.



113

1857. Type 113 proof printed on white paper, unperforated.

1250	No value,	vermillion	1.00
1251	No value,	rose	1.00
1252	No value,	yellow	1.00

PERSONAL TAX.



114

1877. Type 114 on white wove paper unperforared.

1260	No value,	vermillion	75

Same surcharged in violet.

261	$10.00.	violet on vermillion	75



115

1878. Type 115, surcharge in black, unperforated.

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No.	Value. Color.	Price.
1262	$0.32 cs, olive	2.00
1263	$0.36 cs, "	2.00
1264	$0.48 cs, "	1.50
1265	$0.50 cs, "	2.00
1266	$1.00 cs, "	
1267	$1.50 cs, "	
1268	$3.00 cs. "	2.00



116

1878. Type 116, surcharged in black, unperforated.

1269	48 cs, green	2.00
1270	$1.50 cs, "	2.00
1271	$3.00 cs, "	2.00



117

1879. Type 117, surcharged in black, unperforated.

1272	32 cs, vermillion, value above the name	1.00
1273	40 cs, "	
1274	50 cs, "	
1265	62 cs, "	



118

1879. Type 118, surcharged in black unperforated.

1276	$0.40 cs, vermillion	
1277	$0.50 cs, "	1.50
1278	$0.62 cs, "	
1279	$1.00 cs, "	2.00
1280	$1.50 cs, "	2.00
1281	$2.00 cs, "	2.50
1282	$2.50 cs, "	

No.	Value. Color.	Price.



119

1283	.32 cs, slate	1.50
1284	.36 cs, "	1.75
1285	.50 cs, "	1.00
1286	.56 cs, "	1.75
1287	.62 cs, "	1.00
1288	1.00 cs, "	1.75
1289	2.00 cs, "	2.50

1880-81. Same change of dates.

1290	0.50 cs, pink	
1291	0.75 cs, "	



120

1882-83. Type 120 surcharged in black unperforated.

1292	$1.25 cs, green	
1293	$2.00 cs,	
1294	3 pesos, green	

1881-82 Stamp for the District of Cuernavaca, surcharged TLALTIZAPAN vertically in black, with value in parallel line.

1882-83. Same change of date.

1325	32 centavos, brown	5.00
1326	32 cents, green	5.00
1327	36 cents, "	
1328	$0.36 cs, "	
1329	40 cents, "	5.00

District of Cuantla.

1882-83 Same design as above, with the name Cuantla below instead of Cuernavaca, surcharged YECAPIXTLA, vertically in black, with value in parallel line.

1350	32 cents, yellow	8.00

District of Jonacatepec.

1878. Same design as above with name of the district changed to Jonacatepec, value surcharged in black as type 116.

1360	$0.32 cs, brown	
1361	$0.76 "	

District of Tetecala.

1882-83. Same design as above with name of district changed to Tetecala, surcharged JOJUTLA, vertically in black, with value in parallel line.

1375	$0.36 cs, red	8.0

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NO. VALUE. COLOR. PRICE.

Puebla.

CIVIL TAX.



125

1875. Type 125 on white wove paper unperforated.

1400 50 c, yellow ochre.....
1401 $1.50 c, brown.....

1877. Same as above.

1402 12½ cents, black..... 1.00
1403 25 " blue..... 1.00

MILITARY TAX.



126

1867. Type 126 on bluish paper, watermarked R. P. S., unperforated.

1425 12 c, black..... 2.00
1426 50 c, " .....
1427 1 peso, black.....
1428 5 pesos, " .....

MUNICIPAL TREASURY.



127

1883. Type 127 on white wove paper, unperforated.

1440 1 p, 25 c, blue, blue seal.....
1441 1 p, 25 c, blue, carmine seal.....
1442 1 p, 25c, red, blue seal.....
1443 1 p, 25c, black, blue seal.....

NO. VALUE. COLOR. PRICE.

NATIONAL GUARD.



128

1886. Type 128 on white wove paper, unperforated.

1450 25 c, blue.....
1451 50 c, yellow.....
1452 $1.00 c, brick-red.....

Similar to above, but larger design.

1453 1 p, black.....

PERSONAL TAX.



129

1877. Type 129 on white wove paper, unperforated.

1460 12½ cents, green.....

1888. Same.

1461 12½ cents, green.....



130

1888. Type 130, unperforated.

1470 (No value) blue.....

The list of the revenue stamps of Mexico will form part of the valuable appendix to "Mekeel's Standard Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of the World" $1.00 edition.

Besides these there will be priced-lists of Canadian Revenues, State Revenues, Match and Medicine Stamps, Telegraph

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Stamps, Locals, Post Cards and Entire United States Envelopes, each list prepared by a specialist in the line represented.

The above mentioned catalogue when complete will contain nearly 1,000 pages and be a valuable and permanent work, supplements to which will be issued from time to time.

We cannot yet fix the date of publication but it is being pushed as fast as is possible and consistent with the nature of the work.

We have announced that those of the purchasers who preferred to receive it in two parts could have the first part bound up at once, but only a few have expressed a desire for this although a large number of orders have been booked.

Referring to this list of Mexican Revenues we would observe that the increased interest in the collection of these interesting stamps has resulted in the publication of a special album* for the stamps of Mexico both postage and revenue. Next to the stamps of the United States those of Mexico are the most popular with our American collectors.

*MEKEEL'S MEXICAN STAMP ALBUM, designed especially for a collection of Mexican postage and revenue stamps, handsomely printed and well bound. Full cloth $1.50; full cloth and gold, $2.50; full brown seal and gilt, $4.50, post free of our publishers.

ROMAGNA.

COUNTERFEITS.

The following is translated from *Le Timbre-Poste:*

"One of our correspondents has discovered, as he said, among the papers of his late brother, several 6baj. of Romagna also several 8baj. If we had not put a stop to his discoveries, by declaring to him that his stamps were counterfeits, he would have ended, from discovery to discovery, by finding for us the complete series of these stamps. In order that our readers may see the difference between the genuine and the counterfeit stamps, we give them an enlarged photographic reproduction of both stamps.



GENUINE.

We notice first that the frame lines of the counterfeit are irregular and blurred, and that the inside one on the right merges into the lower outside one; the o of postale and the g of Romagne are unfinished; some of the little dots just outside of the circles of the corner ornament are missing, and the upper ornament of the left corner is unfinished.

These faults are the result of an unskillfull rereproduction of the stamp by photo-process. The ink of the print of the counterfeit is a little more grey, the paper is more yellow and the size is different:



COUNTERFEIT.

22½+19 mm. instead of 22+18¾mm.

6baj. greenish yellow.

The 8baj. is still more blurred than the 6baj.; the two frame lines frequently join one another; the lower parts of the letters ai, in bai, are wanting; the right inside frame line is in several pieces; the upper parts of f, in Franco and ll, in Bollo are unfinished; the 4 little dots around the corner ornaments are reduced to 3; these corner ornaments themselves are very poorly drawn; size 22+18¾mm. instead of 21+18¾mm.

8baj. rose.

We do not know whether the discoveries have stopped or not; our correspondent having been completely silent since our revelation."

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What Shall We Collect of the First Issues of New South Wales?

By A. J. DERRICK.

Translated from the German in Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal, by Prof. G. Reymond.

The Philatelic Society of London has published a book on the stamps of Australia (Oceania). The best part of it is without doubt that one relating to the first issues of the New South Wales (View of Sidney and Queen in laurel wreath). This subject has been treated with great care by the authors, not only because very little was known on the subject before their work, but also because they open a large field for philatelic researches.

These stamps were all engraved on metal by hand and on plates, so that each stamp on each plate is different from all other stamps. Soon the usual effect of plate printing was seen, the lines were worn out, so that frequent repairs were necessary, causing new differences. Taking in consideration paper and color there are 600 or 700 varieties of the Sydney stamp for the collector whose patience and purse are long enough.

In the papers of Messrs. Tapling and Philbrick, which are included in the above mentioned work on Australia, the description of these stamps is so accurate that the advanced collector finds himself in paradise when compared with the time before this work. And yet, very few collectors reached a satisfactory result until the researches of the London Philatelic Society, of Major Evans and Dr. Houison came to throw bright light on the clouds enveloping this issue.

Since these publications it is not rare to find, especially in Australia, collectors who get together a whole plate of the first and second issue of New South Wales and in all cases the statements of the "Oceania Work" are taken for conclusive. Those who have read Dr. Houison's book, "History of the New South Wales Post," will know that the doctor proves by official sources that one plate only of each value has been engraved, and that of the 2 pence plate four repairs were made and a few sharpenings of lines, but no new plates.

As in "Oceania," the different changes in the plates are very visible, and as it makes very little difference how these variations are named, I have concluded to follow the classification of the London Philatelic Society. The majority of collectors know nothing of the position of the stamps on the plate, and do not care to find this out, as collecting all these varieties would take them too far, these stamps being very expensive and difficult to procure. Many a collector, however, tries to have at least one stamp from each plate; but there are thousands of others who are satisfied with having one stamp only of each value. Therefore very few of the readers of "Oceania" will be able to draw from it those materials that would help them in their own collections. When one has only one stamp of each value, it is not enough to know what issue it is but, as after each repair, differences occur, one wishes to know where his stamp belongs, irrespective of tints and printing errors.

The purpose of this article therefore

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is : First, to condense in a short form the researches of the London Philatelic Society, not because they are not clearly exposed in the work, but on accout of the very minute details into which they enter. Secondly, taking "Oceania" as a basis to show how quickly the differences may be found, and how the principal varieties may be classified. I know well that I am not about to divulge anything hitherto unknown, but I hope that with the help of this article, many a collector who considers these stamps as beyond his power of understanding, will be able to assign to those he possesses their right place, and moreover will keep his eyes open for wanting varieties. Without doubt it will be difficult to obtain the missing ones, but as these stamps are great favorites, time and money spent in search for them will not be wasted.

It must not be believed that I undervalue the arrangement of the plates. I know very well that all we know about these stamps is due to the patient researches of the zealous philatelists who have reconstructed these plates; yet it is clear that very few collectors can follow in their tracks; now the question arises, "If I cannot get together a whole plate, which of the stamps shall I collect? where shall I draw the line?" I flatter myself that my following classification will answer this question. I will say before beginning that the numbers which I give to the different varieties mean their position on the plate, beginning with the upper left corner.



First Issue (View of Sydney). One penny. First plate engraved by Robert Clayton, 25 stamps in each sheet, in five rows of five stamps each. These are known as "finely engraved" to distinguish them from those of the second plate. The main distinctive marks are: The clouds and the mountains have no shade lines.



The houses are altogether in one row. The two vertical frame designs are very



finely engraved, each white line being very distinct, especially in the inside frame where the diamond designs are, the colors, which mostly occur are light and bright red on yellowish, bluish and bluish laid paper. The latter should be collected by preference, even if no attention is paid to the differences in the paper.

One penny; second plate, or better, first plate retouched. These stamps are known as "coarsely engraved," and show the following distinctive marks : Clouds and mountains shaded; the houses are divided in groups; on some specimens traces of the former houses may still be seen; the two frame designs are poorly engraved, the inside diamond design is merely indicated by irregular lines. Color, red on yellowish, bluish and bluish laid paper. As before, the preference should be given to this last variety. In No. 8 of this plate the mountains are not shaded; in No. 15 the clouds are not shaded. These last two stamps are easily distinguished from those of the first plate by the quality of the engraving.

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25

Division of the Plate of the One Penny. Sydney View.



Two pence. First plate engraved by John Carmichael ; it is known under the name of "vertical background" from the fact that the background, over and under the circle of the cen-

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ter, has vertical lines, and that is about all that is to be said of this stamp. The print is on yellow paper only, but the blue color of the stamp has in many cases tinted the paper. The shades of the stamp are light and dark blue. No. 19 is the only one of the set which deserves special mention. The lines of the background in this stamp are wave lines, instead of being vertical, and they cross each other here and there like grill work.



First plate after the retouching. All the 2 pence Sydney views were printed in sheets of 24 stamps, 12 stamps to a row. In this retouching the lower row alone has been retouched; the stamps may be recognized by the vertical frame lines, that are thicker and broader; moreover there is a double line over "Two pence" and "Postage." All the rest is unchanged.



Second plate. This is similar to the first, only that the lines of the background are horizontal, and a dot is plainly visible in the centre of the corner stars. The bale of wool whereupon the figure is sitting is divided by two lines into 4 parts and is provided with a date as in plate I, 17-88 in the two lower fields. The inscription under the figure is in heavy capitals (SIG FORTIS) instead of being in the old Roman (SIG FORTIS) as in the first plate. The imprint is on bluish or yellowish paper; the colors are indigo, ultramarine, and Prussian blue. There are two quite notable varieties: in No. 13, the word "crevit" of the lower inscription is completely left out, and in No. 20, the fan or star of the lower part of the circle in the center has six points instead of seven. A third, but less known variety is No. 10, in which the axe and the spade between the figures have been forgotten.



Third plate. The bale in this plate has no date; the fan or star is not shaded; there is no date in the corner stars, and the line through the bale is a single one. The imprint is on thick grey paper, and the color is dark blue, sky-blue or ultramarine. There are two special varieties: No 3, in which the mountain is not shaded, and No. 20, in which the fan has only six points as in plate 2.



Third plate after the first repairs, also sometimes called fourth plate. The distinctive marks are, double lines through the bale and a small circle plainly visible in the corner stars. The imprint is on blue, grey, or vertically laid paper; the colors are violet, or light, or dark blue. Of the types on laid paper there are three varieties: No. 4 has no lines on the mountain, No. 20 has only six points in the fan or star and No. 22 has no lines in the clouds.



Third plate after the second repairs, or retouching, also sometimes called fifth plate. All these stamps have only one pearl in the lower part of the fan instead of the usual triple ornament. The imprint is on grey or vertically laid paper; the color is mostly a dull violet. No. 20 has only six points in the fan, and there are neither spade nor hoe in No. 17.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

Division of of the 2-pence Plate of the Sydney Views.

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Three pence. Of these there is only one plate, engraved by H. C. Jervis. The arrangement is the same as in the one penny plate of 25 stamps. The stamps are printed on yellowish, bluish or vertically laid paper; the latter variety is very rare. There are no special varieties of them with the exception of No. 18 and 19, in which the sitting figure does not hold any whip (? ?). (Should it not be rather a Mercury' staff?) As with all green stamps, this one occurs in a great many shades; the most common shade is the yellowish-



green, still quite a number are found of the Schweinfurt-green. Judging from the prices which are asked for these stamps, these should be the most common of all, and yet it is a fact that it is much more difficult to get a complete sheet together of the 3 pence than of any other values, consequently the types of this value are easily disposed of. It is also a very strange fact, as any collector will testify, who has handled larger quantities of the Sydney views, that, in spite of the cheapness of the 3 pence, he will always get six 1 or 2 pence for every three pence that will reach him.

(To be Continued.)

THE JOCK AND WILDNER MATCH STAMP.

The following from the *American Journal* of Philately for January:

A few days ago we were shown a number of counterfeit local stamps of the United States, all collated on original letters. Some were splendidly executed, whereas others would decieve only a tyro. The stamps were the product of a dealer in postage stamps and coins who did quite an extensive business fifteen or twenty years ago.

The party who brought them to us informed us at the same time that the counterfeiter in question had produced the "Jock and Wildner" match stamp, and that no such stamp had ever existed. It seems almost impossible that such a fraud could have been foisted upon the stamp market, and particularly as our Government has records of every Proprietary, Match and Medicine stamp manufactured by it.

We immediately addressed an inquiry to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who informs us that the Government never issued a match stamp to such a firm as that in question. We present a copy of the letter herewith:—

Treasury Department,
Office of the Commissiners of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 3rd, 1894.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Ltd.,
18 E. 23rd St., N. Y.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 23d ult. has been received in which you make inquiry as to whether the firm of Jock and Wildner had ever had prepared a match stamp by the Government. In response thereto you are informed that the records of this Department fail to show that any such stamp was ever issued or authorized by the Government. Respectfully yours, G. W. WILSON,
Acting Commissioner.

In all our experience we can remember having handled only one specimen of this stamp and that was in the Sterling collection. It was evidently the policy of the counterfeiters to produce only rare specimens, and of these to take only a few at a time. The engraver of the dies, we are informed, was a Mr. Becker, the same expert who engraved the counterfeits of the Baden, 1kr black, mentioned in our Catalogue for Advanced Collectors and various other stamps, mention of which we shall make at some future date.

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HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

5C BLUE, INTER ISLAND.

From the American Journal of Philately for January.

"In our Catalogue for Advanced Collectors we advanced the theory that this stamp is a concoction and that no such stamp ever existed in the Hawaiian Islands. Our arguments appear to have been convincing, as the majority of European authorities have quietly dropped the stamp out of their catalogues, and contrary to their usual practice, they have omitted to mention the cause for their action in their catalogues. *No doubt a lapse of memory on their part.*

"We have now recieved a phamphlet from Mr. Walter M. Gifford of Honolulu on the postage stamps of the Hawaiian Islands in which the following appears:—



"The 5 cent Dark Blue of 1865, on Blue Wove paper, with 'Inter Island' at left side and 'Hawaiian Postage' at right, is, by certain philatelists abroad, said to be a fake; but the writer has seen postally used copies in Mr. Thos. G. Thrum's as well as one other local collection, and the genuineness of both specimens is unquestionable. Mr. Thrum procured his several years ago from the original envelope addressed to a member of his family, and has, therefore, been able to trace its genuineness. When writing upon the subject of this stamp in 1878 he stated and is still inclined to believe that this was, in reality, an error. The scarcity of the stamp in a postally used state naturally leads one to believe this to be a correct view, and that the figure 5 and value below had been inadvertantly inserted in the plates set up for the one and two cent values which were in use at that time.

In the above we do not find an answer to a single one of the objections that we raised against the stamps, and we must confess that we are not at all convinced by the arguments adduced. It is stated in the first place that the writer has seen postally used copies of the stamp. but may he not mean *postmarked copies?* If the latter be the case, we have seen a number of such, but we still hold to the theory that it is easier to counterfeit a postmark than to counterfeit a stamp. It is also stated that Mr. Thrum, a good authority we admit, procured his several years ago from the original envelope addressed to a member of his family, but this statement is based entirely on Mr. Thrum's recollection. As the genuineness of this stamp was never doubted until called into question by us there has been no occasion for the method of his obtaining it impressing itself so vividly upon Mr. Thrum's mind. It may very well be that he is mistaken about the matter and before we admit the genuineness of the stamps we should have to have some better evidence. We stated at the time that the paper of the stamps was different, that the type differed in various details, that the postmarks that we have seen were not exactly like those used on the 5c *Hawaiian* Islands, and to all of these objections not a single answer has been even attempted. We still maintain that the 5c blue, Inter Islands, is a fraud, and we believe that the other experts who have seen fit to agree with us will maintain the same position."

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Reviews and Notes.

Whether it is the result of the bronze medal given at Paris in 1892 or the hopes of securing a gold one at some future exhibition the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* continues to maintain its high standard and if anything, improves with every number.

Volume IV is commenced with the new year and plenty of good reading is given. Mr. Brown who has made a special study of the stamps of Straits Settlements furnishes a reference list of these stamps; he is well able to carry out this undertaking, having in his possession a fine collection of the Straits and plenty of material to work from.

The peculiar style of the *P. J. of Gt B.* Editor (whoever he is) is pleasing to say the least and he succeeds well in putting things in readable form.

++++++++

Vindin's Stamp Trade Journal is not, but soon will be Yes, Mr. Vindin, the Australian stamp dealer, has not only opened a branch in London, but announces a paper soon to be issued and entitled as above. *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* will continue its monthly visits just the same as ever and come from its old home. Mr. Vindin continues his business in Australia as of yore, but is anxious to benefit himself, by a residence in London besides.

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The Philatelic Facts and Fallacies issued by W. Sellschopp & Co., of San Francisco, is one of the best Philatelic papers for the money we know of. The subscription price of 25 cents per year brings it within reach of most everyone who cares to read philatelic news and this wide awake paper ought to have an extended subscription list.

++++++++

The shake-ups, heavy storms and other frightful calamities so often afflicting "Charleston by the Sea" seems to have little effect on Editor Luhn and his monthly philatelic paper that has now been in existence over four years.

Mr. Luhn is not only liberal with his printers ink in reviewing philatelic publications in his special and characteristic style, but he displays a generous disposition towards the ladies and encourages their philatelic literary tendencies by devoting them space in his *Southern Philatelist*.

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[tfn]

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		Per 10
1857,	3c., outer line	$ 1.25
1861.	3c., pink	15.00
—	10c.	45
—	24c.	1.75
1863,	3c., rose	05
1866,	24c.	2.50
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1869,	3c., "	12
1870,	3c., "	10
1872,	6c.	10
—	7c.	2.50
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—	15c.	25
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1868,	30c.	$2.75
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1890,	30c.	40
—	90c.	3.20
1893,	1c., per 1,000.	2.00
—	2c., " "	75
—	3c., " 100	2.25
—	4c., " "	1.45
—	5c., " "	1.75
—	6c., " "	4.25
—	8c., " "	4.75
—	8c., small "	5.25
—	10c., "	2.10

Sets, 1c. to $1.00, 17 stamps $16.00, used postaly.

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WHOLESALE DEALER,

509 Wieland St., Chicago, Ill.

[tfn]

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∴ ∴ ∴ Missionary Work.

Buy 1,000 of Mekeel's Great Mixture for 25 cents, and give what you dont want to some bright boy-he will always remember you for having made him a stamp collector. Our 30 cent Popular Stamp Album would go nicely with the stamps. Send us 55 cents and make a boy happy.

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FIRST NEW YORK AUCTION SALE

HELD BY THE

PARKER & MEKEEL AGENCY

Will be held March 9th, (instead of 12th) at 7 p. m. Room 1, 25 Ann St., New York City.

The first sale contains a good collection of U. S. stamps and some scarce foreign. Among some that may be mentioned are New York, 1843, 3c., $500.00 U. S. Revenue, U. S. env., 1860, 6c., red on white, entire, U. S. env., 1860, 10c., green on buff, cut.

Lots of Good Departments and six 1869, 90c., as well as a fine lot of all U. S. stamps, envelopes, cut square and entire.

Br. Colonials including unperf. Bahamas, good Barbados, Canada, Ceylon, Monserrat, 4p., blue w'm'k., Crown C. A., Sydney Views, Nevis, Trinidad, Virgin Islands, etc.

Write to E. T. Parker, 30 E. 23rd st., New York, for Catalogue, which will be sent free.

FUTURE SALES.

These sales will occur monthly, or oftener if required. We solicit consignments of good stamps, and handle collections on favorable terms

All catalogues until further notice will be prepared by C. H. Mekeel, Station C, St. Louis, to whom stamps or correspondence on the subject of sales should be addressed.

Our terms on stamps sold at auction will be strictly cash. Our settlements will be prompt.

✝ Boston Readers ✝

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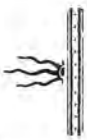

Damrell & Upham.
W. B. Clarke & Co.
Jordan Marsh & Co.
Also at the stamp dealers:
New England Stamp Co., 233 Washington St.
F. Trifet, 408 Washington St.
E. A. Holton, 8 Summer St.
W. Elliot Woodward Co., 42 Bromfield St.



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AT 50% DISCOUNT.

Wanted, correspondents in all parts of the world. Will exchange U. S. Columbian for South and Central American stamps in quantities. 36 page illustrated price list free. (tfn)

GEO. KAUFMAN,
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We have told you all about our new catalogue and our magnificent new album, and the next thing we come to are our packets.

We have them at all prices from 25c. to $25.00, and give a better assortment and better value than any other dealer. .

Every packet is made up on our own premises, from our own stock, and we do not have to keep orders waiting until the trashy European importations arrive.

A SPECIALTY.

We have just prepared a new line which cannot be equalled. Nos 322 to 327 containg 25 stamps each, respectively, from Africa, Asia, Australia, West Indies, South America and Central America.

PRICE 25 CENTS EACH.

During January and February we shall sell you the 6 packets for $1.25 if you will mention this paper.

New, free, 60 page price list just out. Don't fail to send for it.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd.,

18 East 23 St., New York, N. Y.

(tfn)

SPECIAL BARGAINS AND ALL UNUSED NEW ISSUES FOR THIS MONTH ONLY.

All Unused unless otherwise Stated.

Cuba 1892, 20c blue	2s. 0d.	
Ecuador 1892, 1c used	1d.	3d.
" " 2c "	2d.	10d.
" " 5c "	1d.	3d.
" " 10c "	1d.	4d.
" " 20c "	3d.	1s. 8d.
" " 50c "	7d.	
" " $1 "	1s.	
" " $5 "	4s.	6d.
Fiji 5d. on 4d	5s.	0d.
" 5d. on 6d	3s.	6d.
" 2½d. on 2d	4s.	6d.
" 1½d. on 1d	5s.	0d.
France, 1871, used 10c	6d.	4s. 2d.
French Levant, 20 piastres	6s.	0d.
Austrian Levant, 10 piastres	3s.	0d.
" " 20 "	6s.	0d.
Diego Suarez surch. per set of 10,	10s.	0d.
Fr. Guyana, 5c on 15c	1s.	6d.
Obock, unpaid 15, 20, 30, 40, 60c,	7s.	6d.
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IF you have a large and valuable stamp collection and want to get your money out of it, we will handle it for you to the best advantage. . . .

Don't sell at auction, because all but the best things are sacraficed.

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EXECUTIVE.

	Prices for unused.	Canceled.
1873, 1c., carmine.....	$4 50	$4 50
" 2c., "	3 50	3 50
" 3c , "	3 00	3 00
" 6c., "	5 50	6 00
" 10c., "	5 00	5 00

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Look over our advertisements and printed matter and make up an order before you forget it and secure one of our perforation gauges FREE.

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WE HAVE A

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And list of Department wants and we will send $25.00 worth,

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Guaranteeing perfect specimens and agreeing to insure satisfaction.

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We have never offered a stock of stamps that seems to have given more general satisfaction than the one we are about to call your attention to again and which you have heard of as the Gem Stock.

A better name could not have been selected for it and the fact that so many purchasers have been so well pleased with it causes us to again advertise it, believing that there are many who are looking for just such a bargain.

Following is a recent testimonial and if space in this paper was not so valuable we could print many more in which the parties expressed the same or similar sentiments.

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We have received the $17.90 stock of stamps, etc., and we are very well pleased w .n t. Yours truly,

Hudon & Willet.

WHAT IT CONTAINS:

It is the most complete stock of stamps ever offered.

1,000	South, Central American and Mexican.
1,000	British Colonials, well assorted.
2,000	European, finely assorted.
500	varieties from "all four corners."
750	obsolete issue U. S., Departments, etc.
300	well assorted Mexican Revenues.
600	stamps to sell at 1 cent.
300	stamps to sell at 2 cents.
300	stamps to sell at 3 cents.
75	stamps to sell at 5 cents.
20	stamps to sell at 8 cents.
10	stamps to sell at 10 cents.
10	stamps to sell at 15 cents.
10	stamps to sell at 25 cents.
10	stamps to sell at 50 cents.
6,885	

TO THIS WE ADD

250 blank approval sheets with your name printed at top and ½-inch advertisemgnt in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* for 4 weeks.

All this for **$17.90**, post free, except to foreign countries, when an extra amount of $2.00 must be sent for postage and registration.

C. H. Mekeel Stamp Publishing Co.,

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AMERICAN

Stamp Collectors are becoming specialists, devoting their attention more particularly to the stamps of their own continent. They all commence as General

STAMP

Collectors, but later a special album is secured for their American stamps, into which is transferred the stamps of their own country.

COLLECTORS

Select their specialty with patriotic notions. For instance, many British philatelists only collect the stamps of Great Britian and her colonies, the same is true of many Spanish, French and Portuguese collectors, each making a specialty of the stamps of their own country and its colonies.

This feeling is growing in the United States, and many collectors, if not entirely neglecting the stamps of the old world, are devoting time, energy and cash to the completion of the American part of their collections.

As a result of this demand, a *special album* has been prepared for the stamps of the Western Continent known as

Mekeel's American Postage Stamp Album.



It also provides spaces for U. S. and Mexican revenue stamps that have become so popular of late.

This book comes in three styles of binding, each is on good paper, *and printed only on one side* of the paper, the arrangement allows liberal space for new issues that may appear.

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READ THE ANNEXED OFFER

As an extra inducement to all who answer THIS advertisement sending the cash with order, we will GIVE good American (Not U. S.) postage and revenue stamps (our selection equal to the full retail price of the album.

This is a Bargain.

You may then decide that you want an American Album, even if you have an album for your general collection.

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STATION C, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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PACKET No. 1—Price, $1.00. Contains 50 different Mexican Postage Stamps. 1856 to 1893 Including varieties of many issues. A splendid bargain, worth, three times the money.

A Fine Start for a Collection of U. S. Stamps.

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PACKET No. 6—Price $2.00. Contains 100 choice South American Stamps from Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, Paraguay, Chili, Uruguay, Panama, Bolivia, Ecuador and OLD Brazil.



PACKET No. 10—Price, 75 cents. Contains 250 different postage stamps, including Nicaragua, Australia, New Zealand, Argentine, Victoria, Natal, Mexico, Jamaica, etc. A splendid packet for a beginner.

PACKET No. 14.—Price $1.00.

Contains 80 British Colonial adhesive stamps, including British Honduras, Newfoundland, Labuan, Gibraltar, Transvaal, Straits Settlement, etc. They are sure to please. A better packet for the price has never been offered.





PACKET No. 30—Price, $1.00. Contains 50 stamps of the West Indies, including Hayti, 1883 to 1892; Porto Rico, 10c and 20c, 1891; Curacao, Cuba, Trinidad, etc.

PACKET No. 28—Price, $20.00. Contains 1,700 varieties, making a better collection than is found in the possession of the majority of collectors. Many scarce stamps are found among them from U. S., Mexico, Colombia, Peru, Argentine, Nova Scotia, Uruguay, Paraguay, Chili, Hayti, Jamaica, Australia.





PACKET No. 32—Price $5.00. Contains 100 varieties of SCARCE STAMPS ONLY, including the 100c, black, Mexico, 1882 issue; 50c, green, thin paper, 1882, and 98 other foreign stamps, including South African Republic, Argentine, 1873, 60c; and 90c; 1889, 20c; 1890, 50c; Bolivia, Bolivar, Japan, Curacao, Mexico errors; Ecuador Revenues, used postally; Levant, Antioquia, Mexico, 1867, "Gothic" surcharge, and many other *good* stamps. No stamp in it worth less than 5 cents, and many very scarce. It is one of the best packets for the money a collector with a good collection can buy.



PACKET No. 33—Price, $5.00. Contains 100 varieties of SCARCE STAMPS ONLY, including an Argentine commemorative stamp of Oct. 12, 1892 and 99 other scarce stamps, including old Mexican envelopes; Persia, Salvador, 1c on 3c; Transvaal, *old;* Argentine, 25c, carmine, and 30c, brown; 40c, olive green, 1890; Mexico, 50c, 85c and 100c, 1879. Honduras, 4 reales and 1 peso; Salvador envelopes, old issues; Azores, Hayti, surcharged 2c on 3c; Japan, of high value. No common stamps in this packet; it is a *bargain* for any body.



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Address your orders to **C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co., Station C, St. Louis, Mo.**

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EXTRA POSTAGE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

This is absolutely the best packet ever offered stamp collectors, and merits your attention. We have been selling No. 15 in this way, will never long enough to establish a reputation for it, and $10.16 invested be regretted.

Orders filled by return mail, as we always keep a supply made up, so that there will be **no delay** in furnishing the **BEST BARGAIN ON EARTH** for a collector with less than 3,000 varieties in his collection, or for small dealers.

WHAT IT CONTAINS:

Argentine, high value; Bolivar, 1891; British Guiana provisionals; Confederate States, Costa Rica officials; Ecuador revenues, used postally; Mexico, over fifty varieties, including some rare; Nicaragua general issue and officials, 1890, 1c to 10 pesos, Paraguay, Samoa; Travancore; Tolima, Shanghai, India provisional; Salvador, Straits Settlements Prov., Hayti, provisional and new issue; U. S., 1851, 1861, 1869, 1870, 1872, 1888, and Agriculture, Navy, Treasury, Interior, War, Dues, etc. **In addition to all this we give with each packet an album worth $1.50, or a credit of this amount on any of our Albums. Every fifth purchaser is presented with a New York 5c. 1845, free,** or some other stamp or stamps catalogued at $5.00.

OVER FIVE HUNDRED SOLD.

We have printed, at various times, a complete list of the purchasers, but our space being limited, only the last fifty are given here.

The names preceded by heavy-faced numbers are of those who received the New York 5c or equivalent:

475 J. J. DeWitt, . . . Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
476 J. M. Conrad, ... Omaha, Neb.
477 C. D. Collins, ... Bull Branch, Mich.
478 J. B. Durham, ... Omaha, Neb.
479 J. M. Wainwright, ... Bermuda.
480 G. Godfrey, . . . Brooklyn, N. Y.
481 C. O. Davision, . Amherst, Nova Scotia.
482 G. Howe, ... Wisner, Md.
483 B. Townsend, ... Portland, Ore.
484 Acme Stamp Co., . . West Union, Ia.
485 G. B. Tuthill, . . Sioux Falls, S Dak.
486 A. L. Ladd, . . . Osceola Mills, Wis.
487 J. H. Permar, ... Pittsburgh, Pa.
488 J. Eugene Law, ... Perry, Ia.
489 F. M. Goss, ... Boston, Mass.
490 Clement R. Troth, . Philadelphia, Pa.
491 Otto B. Robinson, . Willimantic, Conn.
492 Name withheld by request.
493 Ernest F. Würtle, ... Quebec, Can.
494 M. A. Davey, ... Galveston, Texas
495 C. W. Kimball, Jr., . . Pen Yan, N. Y.
496 Walter Smith, ... Franklin, Pa.
497 C. W. Moore, ... Jamaica, W. I.
498 Theo. Pardee, ... Detroit, Mich.
499 F. N. Burn, ... Rangoon, India.
500 F. W. Reed, ... Muscatine, Iowa.
501 M. F. Billings, ... McGregor, Iowa.
502 Ralph L. Welliver, . Sioux Falls, S. D.
503 Wm. G. Burns, . . . Brooklyn, N. Y.
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521 F. C. Scott, . Richmond, Natal, Africa.
522 L. H. Waller, . . . Pipestone, Minn.
523 H. L. Addiston, ... Dover, N. H.
524 F. W. Adams, . . . Canon City, Col.

A WORD FROM THOSE WHO KNOW:

Minneapolis, Minn.

C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Company, St. Louis, Mo.:

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Wishing your firm all possible success, I am yours truly,

A. L. LADD

Minneapolis, Minn.

C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Company, St. Louis, Mo.:

Dear Sirs: Inclosed is $10.16. Please send me *another* Packet No. 15. Was very much surprised with the other one. Please send album also. Yours truly, CHAS. GERRISH.

Scores of such testimonials have been sent us, but space will not permit of more.

REMEMBER THE PRICE—$10.16 for 1,000 varieties of genuine postage stamps in good condition.

WARNING! Several other dealers have **IMITATED** this packet and system of advertising, but ours is the **ONLY ORIGINAL**—imitations are always to be avoided. **SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.**

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP AND PUBLISHING CO.,

STATION C. **ST. LOUIS, MO.**

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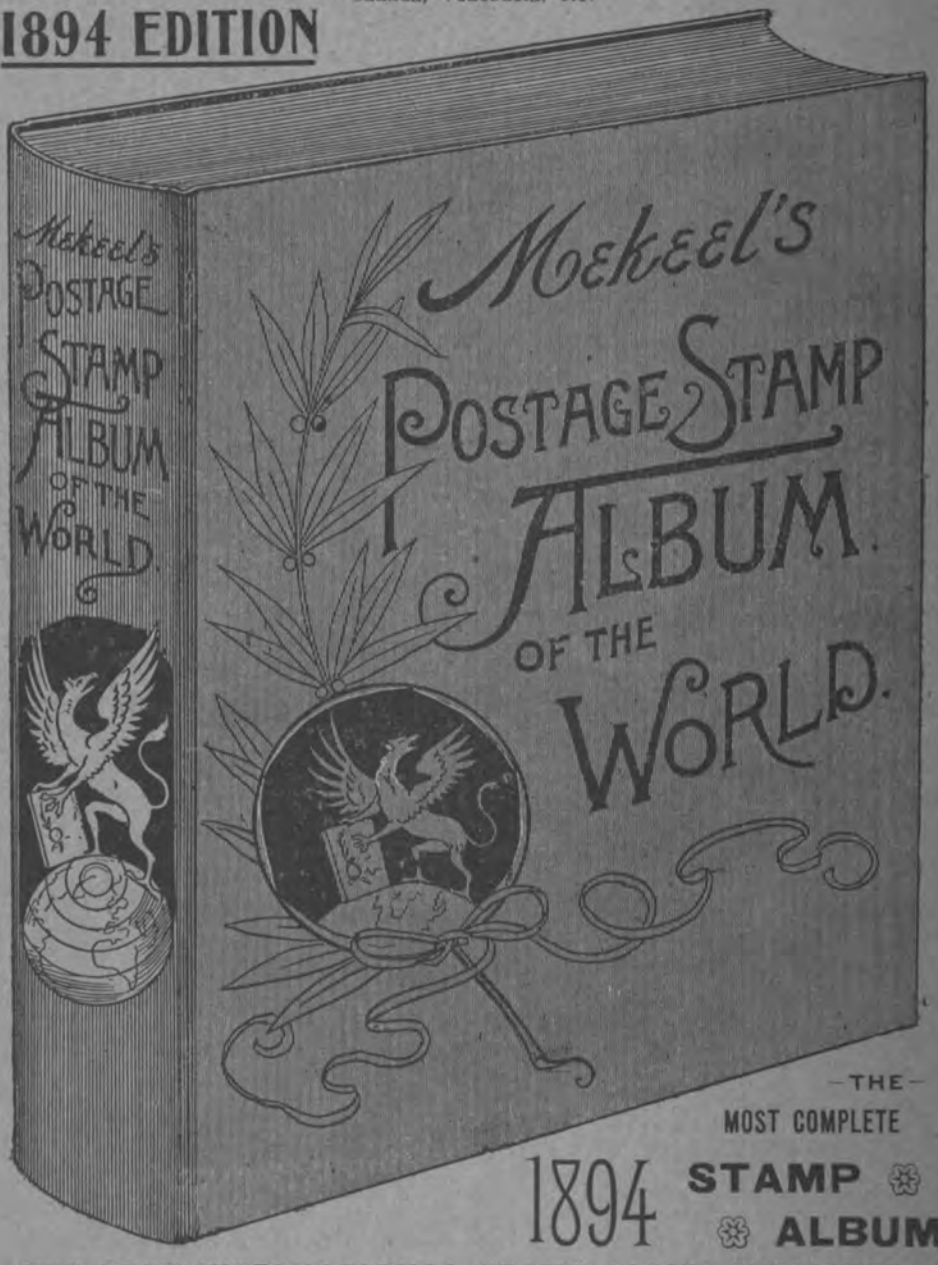
1894 EDITION



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Vol. XI. MARCH, 1894. No. 111.

The Philatelic Journal of America



A Monthly Magazine In The Interest of Stamp Collecting

Edited By Chas. Haviland Mekeel

Published By
C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co.

$1.00 Per Annum

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The Philatelic Journal of America.

MONTHLY.

The Oldest Magazine Devoted to STAMPS and STAMP COLLECTING in America.

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1885.

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C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO., STATION C. ST. LOUIS, MO.

RECEIVED
MAR 26 1894
J. N. T. L.

THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

VOLUME XI, NO. 3. MARCH, 1894. WHOLE NO. 111.

IT has already been decided to whom the contract for our new supply of United States stamps will be awarded, and in another portion of this number we are given the particulars.

A contract for stamped envelopes and wrappers is the next to be given, and we are informed that it is the largest ever entered into by the Postoffice Department.

The contract will go into operation on October 1st, and bids are receivable until late in March.

Our informant states that the Postmaster-General reserves the right to change the color of any of the papers at any time during the existence of the contract.

It may be hoped that he will not find it necessary to make any changes of this character, after once deciding upon the most suitable kinds of paper.

It may be news to some that the government stations an agent at the mills producing its stationery, to make inspections of the process of manufacturing the paper, and to cause a contract to be annulled in the event of failure to conform to the stipulations of the Department.

We have not yet heard the particulars as to sizes and denominations of our new envelopes.

● ● ● ● ●

SPECIALISM is the theme of most collectors nowadays, and it is interesting to notice the difference in tastes—some delving into the issues of countries furnishing the greatest number of minute varieties; others choosing a group of

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islands or inland countries that produce the most interesting stamps, while the majority the world over prefer as complete a collection as possible of the stamps of their native land.

The admirer of the attractive and those who are not particularly fascinated with the pleasure that may be afforded by counting perforations, the use of the millimeter scale or examining watermarks, should take up the collecting of commemorative stamps. The field is now larger than ever, and from present prospects it will still assume greater proportions.

A good start is made after the acquisition of our much talked of Columbian set that is doubtless responsible in a measure for the great influx of new stamps of similar character coming from other countries. Then the two Argentine stamps issued for the commemoration of the same event.

Those not seriously opposed to the Central American issues of recent production, could swell their collection by adding a few sets from these Republics.

Porto Rico, in celebrating its discovery, humbly presented the public with a Jubilee stamp, as an appropriate mark of remembrance to the Spanish navigator, who paid this island special tribute by discovering it among the first.

Portugal must needs demonstrate its respects to the memory of the great explorer, the Infante De Henrique, by issuing stamps in commemoration of his fifth centenary. A single stamp was not considered sufficient, so we may expect a complete series. The proceeds of the sale of these stamps, after deducting the amount realized of the sale of stamps during the same period of 1893, will be devoted to the erection of a monument to Henrique.

And here within a short time, news comes that the Emperor and Empress of Japan have been so blessed as to celebrate their twenty-fifth, or commonly called silver wedding. This event cannot go unnoticed by the loyal Japs, and we are promised two more commemorative stamps.

They are to be similar in size to our Columbians, and as for the design, it is described under our chronicle in this issue.

So the collector who thinks that a collection composed of simply commemorative stamps would be small, will find he is mistaken if he endeavors to secure them all to date, and reserve sufficient space for the future issues that are sure to come out during the next couple of years.

* * * * *

THE auction sale held by the Parker-Mekeel Agency in New York on the evening of the 9th inst., was a success, and though few rarities were included in the sale, a general line of good stamps of medium scarcity was rapidly disposed of to the many bidders, and fairly good prices prevailed.

The $500.00 Revenue of the second issue brought $151.00. This was the highest priced stamp in the sale.

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THE LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY will soon commence the 26th year of its existence, and as the tendency of celebrating anniversaries seems to be universal, we wonder in what way this noted organization will announce to the public the fact of their having completed twenty-five years of philatelic study and brotherly intercourse.

We venture to say, whatever the order of the day may be, it will be consistent with the lofty aim of the society, and doubtless from the remarks made in a recent number of the *London Philatelist*, an appropriate exhibition will be one of the interesting features of the celebration.

The prospective collector of commemorative postage stamps would hardly be justified in banking on a new variety to be issued on account of this event, though it is well known that members of the Royal family are identified with the society, and one of these is credited with the unique distinction of once having a certain Great Britain stamp made for his special benefit.

MR. D. R. VINDIN'S London philatelic paper will appear under a new name beginning with No. 3.

It was started as *Vindin's Stamp Trade Journal*, but will in future be known as *Vindin's Stamp Journal*, and contain general philatelic news, whereas its first intention was to print matter more especially intended for the trade.

The publisher still asserts his intention of circulating the paper freely, securing for its advertisers the best results possible.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

The report of a supposed stamp swindle has been going the rounds of the daily newspapers and as the name of Mr. C. H. Mekeel has been freely used in connection with the sensational accounts of the matter we state on his authority that what has been said by the press is highly colored and a gross injustice to him.

We have no doubt but that the public is of the same opinion; if not, they will be when the matter has been properly adjusted through the courts.

It has been no secret and the practice in fact has been carried out freely the country over, of sending high value Columbian stamps through the mails for the express purpose of securing them in canceled condition.

Various methods have been employed to accomplish this object. We have heard of some collectors simply taking their stamps to the postoffice to receive the cancellation marks, others sending them through the mails addressed to themselves and still another popular way has been to mail letters bearing the desired variety through a fourth-class postoffice.

The object of such a procedure has already been explained by our California correspondent in our *Weekly* some

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months ago, and besides it has been an open secret and quite generally known by nearly every collector and dealer.

We reprint the allusion K. Narca made to it in his notes for the "*Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*" of November 23rd.

"Local collectors are busy scheming to secure cheaply the high value Columbians on a suggestion contained in the last issue of *Filatelic Facts and Fallacies*. The plan outlined is to purchase the high values and have them mailed at the office of a fourth-class postmaster whose salary is the value of the stamps canceled by him. Thus, when such an official cancels a $5.00 stamp he increases his salary by that amount, and the enterprising collector can arrange with the postmaster to return say, half or even more of this amount to him. In this way Uncle Sam would get $5.00 for the stamp, the postmaster would increase his income by the net amount of $2.50 or less, and the collector would get his $5 00 stamp for $2.50 or less, and so with the other values. Up to now, however, no one has yet carried out the scheme to a succesful termination. There is nothing either illegal or immoral in this plan."

The newspapers have reported Mr. Mekeel as being implicated in a swindling scheme, as some of them termed it, stating that the charge would be conspiracy to bribe, also reporting that he would be arrested and brought to St. Louis at once.

Mr. C. H. Mekeel is at present in New York City, where he has been on business since early in March, and the first intimation of this affair was conveyed to him by wire after a reporter had called at our office eliciting information about the causes of a warrant that had been issued for him.

Mr. Mekeel immediately made known his willingness to return if the authorities desired his presence, but he was assured by Inspector Johnson that he was at liberty to conclude his business in the East and there was no disposition to inconvenience him.

Mr. Mekeel has written us that he has not conspired or bribed and disclaims any knowledge of committing any offense that is against the law.

It is needless to waste space in entering into this matter in detail, and we wish to assure all, that the heading of this notice is explanatory of the whole affair.

There may be some technical point at law that will require explanation and as certain charges have been made the matter will be brought into court. We hope it will there be treated with justice.

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Fiat Justitia, Ruat Coelum.

By T.

Perhaps this story of the strange and abrupt termination of the editorial career of a youthful martyr to our pursuit should have been told before. Most willingly would I leave the service to the performance of others could anyone else render it, but the telltale manuscript bound with his complete works is in my possession and can be examined there by any who doubt the narrative. In truth they are to be preserved together as a monument of the lost hero—a monument beyond the reach of the hand that sought to snatch his name from Fame, shattered his hopes and blasted his budding ambitions. The publication has been delayed only until this monument was completed.

All that I know of these events, all that is necessary to the understanding of the documents, shall be briefly told. The aroma of my matitudinal Havana had just begun to spread through my library one morning last summer when a rosy colored pamphlet, fresh from the printer and postman, attracted my attention. Glancing through the "Editorial Notes," "Among our Exchanges," advice to beginners, topped off by a clipping and preceded by "A Tale of Two Stamps, by Luke M. Bates, begun in the June number," that made up the twelve 6x9 pages within its attractive cover, pleased by the unusually neat typographical execution and the promising style of the context, I at once enclosed the modest subscription to "Luke M. Bates, editor and publisher, box 311, Valentine, Neb.," and requested that Nos. one and two as well as future issues of the "*Western Journal of Philately*" should be sent me without delay. Those numbers one and two are now joined with my morning visitor, but alas, they came not from the editor and publisher, who is doubtless ignorant that I ever sent for them. And "thereby hangs a tale."

After a delay that seemed to augur that this subscription, like so many others, would meet with no reply, I received not the missing numbers, but an epistle from a clergyman, too short to be encouraging, too curt, perhaps, to be an indication of entire satisfaction on the part of the writer. It informed me that "Luke would have no use for my subscription, therewith returned, as he had gone away from home"—no, not to Canada, with other uncounted subscriptions, not even to "that bourne from which—" though such a letter from a clergyman is alway ominous, but "to learn a trade."

Here then, *mirabile dictu*, were two more numbers to be added to the "want list" and the whereabouts even of the publisher unknown. "Often, oh! how often, in *un*happy days gone by" had the search for missing links for my philatelical library revealed the woes of would be publishers and aspirants to philatelic fame, the dearth of responsive subscribers, the depletion of youthful pockets by the grasping printer of early numbers, or the purchase of the press and outfit on which they were printed, the rush of growing business done after lessons, the destruction of all previously prepared material by fire or by malicious companions! Such responses had always concluded, however, with some hopeful assurance that "after foot ball is over" or when some other familiar tune ceased to burden the mind of the editor, he "expected to resume soon,"

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or would tell me what the expected numbers could be had for from a man he was going to see. But here was a most unpromising case, a literary man gone off to learn a trade! As, several times before, an appeal to a fond parent, proud that the youth's productions were thought worth while preserving, had brought a cheerful response and the papers wanted, I at once unbosomed myself to the father, stated my desire for the missing numbers, notwithstanding they were to have no sequel, and my reasons for wishing them. Ah! and was the fate that threw that persuasive epistle into other hands to be answered? For "this is what she said," *verbatim litteratim, punctuatim et id omne genus!*

VALENTINE, NEB., Sep. 20, '93.

DEAR SIR—As my husband is a clergyman and away most of the time I answer yours of the 16th inst.

The papers you mention are, I am very happy to say, "out of print."

I don't think even enthusiasm over "Philately" can excuse a youth of fifteen "rushing into print," without his parents' knowledge.

When I discovered it, I gave the parson no rest until he had put a stop to it, and packed the youth off to earn, I trust, an honest livelihood by his *hands*, until he has brains enough to educate himself, before he aspires to be an editor!

The only excuse for him is that this mean little prairie town furnished *nothing* to do. I have spent intervals here, since my husband felt it his duty to uphold his branch of the "one true and Apostolis Ch." along two hundred miles of R. R. and I consider it a mercy that my boy found nothing *worse* to do. The man who first settled this country deserves hanging! It is fit for nothing but buffaloes and Indians!

There was just *one* "funny" thing happened (being a N. England Yankee I believe in "humor" as a preservative) in connection with Luke's editorial aspirations. The editor of the local paper devoted himself to trying to convince L. that there *wasn't* any such thing as Philately, or any such word as "Philatelist"!

Respy., S. G. BATES."

And now the tale is told, comment is unnecessary. A mother! Among the sons of Adam there is no title that awakens more sweet emotions or kindles more high resolve. To her who claims by virtue of it little is denied and all, except its forfeiture, is freely forgiven! Was it not strange then that as I read this little letter there mingled with its unusual patriotism and rare motherly devotion an odd pervertion of a hymn of adoration to another mother in the church that made it seem to run in this wise:

Poets oft have sung her story!
Painters decked her brow with glory!
Priests her name have deified!
Would such worship, song or glory
Crown her, were the simple story
"She her son has stultified!"

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CHRONICLE OF NEW ISSUES.

We are anxious to receive new issues and varieties as they appear, and especially desire each of our foreign subscribers and correspondents to send us information from their locality, that we may mention them as *early* as possible under this heading. Copies of official decrees and circulars in reference to postal changes are particularly desired.

Please address all communications of this character to the Editor of the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA, Station C, St. Louis, Mo.

The numerals in parentheses following the names of the countries refer to the page of the JOURNAL containing the previous notice.

ADHESIVES.

BOLIVIA.—(X, 156.) A new set of nicely engraved stamps supercede the poor lithographs that have been in use. The design is entirely new as may be seen by our accompanying illustration.



We have only seen the lower values but copy from *Le Timbre-Poste* the following:

1	centavo,	yellow-brown.
2	centavos,	orange.
5	"	green.
10	"	bistre.
20	"	blue
50	"	dark violet.
100	"	flesh.



CURACAO.—(IX, 149.) A new unpaid letter stamp is reported as having been issued. It is of the 15 cent denomination and same color and design as the 1889 issue, but the value also expressed in letters under the numeral as in the current issue.

15 cent, green and black.

FRANCE.—(XI, 50.) According to the *L' Echo de la Timbrologie* the unpaid 15 centimes is now coming in green and the 30 centimes rose instead of black as before. The color of the 5 centimes is also reported changed.



5 centimes, pale blue.
15 centimes, green.
30 centimes, rose.

FRENCH COLONIES.—(XI, 50.) *Obock.*—(XI, 50.) This remote colony that is so vigorously furnishing new varieties for the collector has now issued an entirely new set, the design annexed. The name and date, also characters in the





upper corners besides the figure of value appear in a different color than the body of the stamp. The paper upon which they are printed is *quadrille* pattern as illustrated.

Le Timbre-Poste gives the values and colors as appear below:

1	centime,	black and carmine.
2	centimes,	brown-violet and green.
4	"	claret and orange.
5	"	blue green and brown.
10	"	black and green.
15	"	blue and carmine.
20	"	orange and violet.
25	"	black and blue.
30	"	bistre and green.
40	"	vermilion and blue-green.
50	"	carmine and blue.
75	"	lilac and orange.
1	franc,	grayish-green and violet.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—(XI, 38.) We have received a supply of the new stamps direct from Honolulu and the annexed cuts will serve to illustrate the designs. We have in a previous issue of this paper stated the values and colors that

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constitute the set, but for convenience of our readers, repeat them.







1 cent, yellow.
2 cents, sepia brown.
5 " dark red.
10 " green.
25 " blue.

HAYTI.—(X, 158.) The current 7 cent is said to come unperforated as well as the two cent previously chronicled by us.

7 cents, vermilion, unperforated.

JAPAN.—(VIII, 374.) Some months ago it was reported that an entirely new issue from this country was in course of preparation. We have heard nothing definite about it, but we glean from a newspaper clipping that the Emperor and Empress celebrated their silver wedding on February 9th, and that the event is to be commemorated by the issuance of the two postage stamps. The *New York Herald* refers to the stamps in the following manner:

New postage stamps are to be issued in commemoration of the silver wedding of the Emperor and Empress. The denominations are five sen and two sen respectively. The stamps are exactly similar in design, but differ in color, the five sen stamp being light blue and the two sen pink. They are oblong in shape, and the design consists of the imperial chrysanthemum in the centre, with a circular inscription of the words, "Imperial wedding, twenty-fifth anniversary," in English and Japanese; on the side of the chrysanthemum are storks worked in scroll. On top of the stamp are the characters "Dai Nippon Teikoku Yubin" (Great Japan Empire post). At the foot "Imperial Japanese ost" and the value on the corners.

LAGOS.—(X,240.) Three new values are reported by *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, the type same as annexed. Watermark Crown and C. A. Perforation 14.



5 pence, lilac and green.
7½ pence, lilac and red.
10 pence, lilac and yellow.



NICARAGUA.—(XI, 51.) We are now able to illustrate the design of the new stamps provided for this republic, though last number briefly described it, giving a few varieties.

According to the *American Journal of Philately* the complete set consists of the following denominations and colors:

1 centavo, yellow-brown.
2 centavos, vermilion.
5 " deep blue.
10 " slate.
20 " red.
25 " sea-green.
50 " mauve.
1 peso, brown.
2 pesos, blue-green.
5 " red-brown.
10 " orange.

The official stamps are as follows:



1 centavo, orange.
2 centavos, "
5 " "
10 " "
20 " "
25 " "
50 " "
1 peso "
2 pesos, "
5 " "
10 " "



OIL RIVERS.—(X, 240.) We illustrate a provisional that was provided for use just before the Niger Coast Protectorate stamps were issued. We have already chronicled this variety, and at one time had in our possession an unsevered pair of the stamps on part of the original cover, as received from this distant colony.

PORTUGAL.—(XI, 39.) We have received a letter from a Portuguese correspondent franked with one of the new commemorative stamps.

This arrives just as we are closing our forms. Next month we shall have illus-

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trations and hope to chronicle the whole set.

SALVADOR.—(X, 109.) The new stamps for this Republic serve as exceptional examples of the work the Hamil-









ton Bank Note Co. are capable of producing.

The values are the same as the previous issue.

1 centavo, brown.
2 centavos, blue.
3 " carmine.
5 " yellow-brown.
10 " violet
11 " vermilion.
20 " dark blue
25 " orange.
50 " black.
1 peso dark blue.
2 pesos " "
5 " rose.
10 " brown.



SHANGHAI.—(X, 241.) We illustrate the new Jubilee surcharge that has already been chronicled.

TURKEY.—(X, III.) We are informed that according to official decree this country was to have brought out a new set of postage stamps March 1st.

UNITED STATES.—(IX, 37.) (St. Louis.) Definite facts concerning the manufacture and full details of these scarce and interesting postmaster provisional stamps have been sought after, but in vain. The most information concerning them is in all probability embodied in their description rendered by Mr. J. K. Tiffany in his well known book on the postage stamps of the United States.



There has recently been discovered a *vertical* pair of the 5 cent value, which has naturally created much interest, especially with those whose theory has been that the plate of St. Louis stamps consisted of six varieties, an upper row of 5's and a lower row of 10's. The dies are "b" and "c" according to the accepted description of these respective varieties.

ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.



BOLIVIA.—(——) The new envelopes for this country are of the same design as the adhesives just issued.

5 centavos, green on buff, 155x84 milimeters.
10 centavos, bistre on buff, 155x84 milimeters.

CEYLON.—Mr. E. C. Rushbridge, of Colombo, Ceylon, sends us with his compliments a newly issued District-Letter envelope.

2 cents dark green, greenish wove paper.

ECUADOR.—(X, 160.) There are as usual two values of envelopes supplied, type as above, size same as last issue, (152x90.)



5 centavos, dark green, white wove paper.
10 centavos, amber, wove paper.



NICARAGUA.—(IX, 41.) The new envelopes and wrappers are as follows:

ENVELOPES.

5 centavos, deep blue on white, 158x90 milimeters.
10 centavos, slate on white, 158x90 milimeters
20 centavos, red on white, 223x99 milimeters.
30 centavos, brown on white, 240x102 milometers.
50 mauve, on white, 240x102 milimeters.

WRAPPERS.

1 centavo, dark blue on buff paper, 168x252 milimeters.
2 centavos, dark blue on buff paper, 168x252 milimeters.
4 centavos, dark blue on buff paper, 168x252 milimeters.

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SALVADOR. — (IX, 41.) The envelopes and wrappers of the new issue are as follows:



ENVELOPES.

1 centavos, brown on white, 153x88 milimeters.
3 centavos, rose on white, 153x88 milimeters.
5 centavos, brown on white, 153x88 milimeters.
10 centavos, mauve on white, 158x91 milimeters.
11 centavos, red on white, 158x91 milimeters.
20 centavos, deep blue on white, 158x91 milimeters
22 centavos, green on white, 158x91 milimeters.

WRAPPERS.

2 centavos, dark blue on white, 168x252 milimeters.
3 centavos, rose on white, 168x252 milimeters.
10 centavos, violet on white, 168x252 milimeters.
11 centavos, carmine on white, 168x252 milimeters.

POSTAL CARDS.

BOLIVIA. — (VII, 420.) The Reply cards as per illustration come perforated at the fold to permit of easy separation.



ECUADOR.—(VIII, 61.) Illustrations of the new cards for 1894.





2 centavos, red-brown and black on buff.
3 cents, blue and black on gray.

NICARAGUA. — (XIII,61) We illustrate a portion of the new card. The stamp in design is same as the adhesive; the face of the card is decorated with a marine scene.



2 centavos, vermilion and green; *blue*.
2x2 centavos, " " " "
3 " blue and green; *buff*.
3x3 " " " " "

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The Issuance of Proprietary Stamps May be Revived.

The following article was taken from the New Orleans *Picayune*, and as it contains much of general interest, we reprint it:

If a tax is put on proprietary articles, as is proposed in the senate, a new industry will be opened to the bureau of engraving and printing, an industry that was abandoned eleven years ago, as it was thought, forever. So certain was the chief of the bureau on that day that the government would never return to the old system of taxing proprietary articles that he destroyed all of the plates which were used in printing the special stamps, and if the new law should be enacted a new set of designs and a new set of plates would have to be made. This would be a pretty expensive matter, but the expense would all fall on the manufacturers, so the officials of the treasury department are not worrying about it.

The bureau of engraving now makes only four varieties of revenue stamps. They are for distilled spirits, fermented spirits, tobacco and snuff. These stamps are of different denominations, and each denomination has its own design. But the tobacco stamp of one denomination issued to one manufacturer is the same as the tobacco stamp of the same denomination issued to another manufacturer. They are not the stamps of John Smith & Co., but the stamps of the government. There is some distinction made in the elaborateness and ornateness of the designs of these different stamps. The stamp which is to go on the box of cigars which stands on your library table is a little more picturesque than the stamp which is used on the strip tobacco package. The bureau concedes so much to art. There is this difference, too, in the preparation of these stamps. Two years ago Chief Meredith, predecessor of Chief Johnson, determined to do the printing of the strip tobacco stamps on a Hoe press. He made the change and saved the government more that $130,000 a year. But when the question of printing the other stamps on the cylinder press was taken up he considered the question of artistic finish, and he continued to print them by hand. As the stamps printed by steam are only one-tenth of the stamps printed in the bureau, it looks as though the government ought to save more than $1,000,000 by putting all the work on the cylinder press. But congress decided a few years ago that the finer work of the bureau must be done on the hand presses; so the bureau continues to use these presses for the higher denominations of stamps.

The internal revenue stamps used to levy a tax on "patent medicines" were of varied designs. There was a common stamp for these medicines, just as there is for tobacco. But under the law any manufacturer who was willing to bear the additional expense of preparing a special die and the additional expense, if any, of printing stamps after his own design, could have special stamps printed for him at the bureau. And so many of the proprietors of well-known proprietary articles avail themselves of this privilege, because of the distinction which it carried, that the bureau had on hand at the time

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the law taxing these articles was repealed, between 200 and 300 dies. All of these dies had been made in the bureau. No plate made outside of the bureau is used there, and no die has been as yet. When the bureau takes the contract for printing the postage stamps on July 1, it will use the dies of the contractors who are now doing the work. These dies were made by the engravers of this private concern, but they were paid for by the postoffice department and are the property of the government.

Not only was the engraving for the "patent medicine" stamps done in the bureau, but the designing of most of them was done by the bureau artists. They were quite as competent to throw a glamor around a little liver pill as a private workman was. The bureau was paid for their work in proportion to the elaborateness of the design. Within reasonable bounds, of course, there was no limit on the size of the stamp which could be used. The plea of the manufacturers was that their distinctive labels, which had cost a great deal of money, would be spoiled by the imposition of the little square stamp of faded red which was issued by the government. So authority was given them to have stamps made to conform to these labels, and some of them went so far as to have the bureau print the labels themselves as a part of the design of the stamp. It seems rather ridiculous for the government to be printing labels for bottles of sarsaparilla, but that is what the treasury department may come to if the new law is enacted and the old policy of the government is carried to a logical conclusion.

The owners of the proprietary articles had a lively taste in colors which the government did not attempt to curb. The bureau stood ready to print stamps in pea green or a rich magenta, in mazarine blue or salmon pink. There was only one limit to the fancy of the "patent medicine" man—the limit of cost. Most of the special revenue stamps were larger than the stamps issued for the treasury department. Then the government's stamp was printed in a very cheap color. There is a wide variation in the cost of color printing. The "medicine man" could have made his stamps cost more than his bottles if he had wished. The bureau figured out for him what the design was worth, what the first engraving cost, and then the cost of reproducing the engraving on the number of dies necessary to his work. After that there was an estimate of the cost of the dry colors and the cost of printing. To this was added the amount of the tax represented by each stamp, and then from the total was subtracted the actual cost of printing the revenue stamps of the government. That was the process by which the value of the special design stamps was estimated.

The bureau of engraving and printing keeps several thousand dies and plates always on hand, but whenever it seems probable that one of them will not be needed again, it is taken to the navy yard, broken up, cast into the furnace and melted. All of this is done with due solemnity in the presence of a committee of treasury clerks. The "patent medicine" dies were destroyed in this way. There are some pretty shrewd lawyers in Washington who make a specialty of cases against the government. One of these, C. H. Parsons, fancied that the people who had paid for the special proprietary stamps had a proprietary interest in the dies. So he obtained authority from the medicine makers and filed a claim with the treasury department for the value of them. The first comptroller disallowed the claim after it had been pending for several years. Only a short time ago this claim was revived and the comptroller again disallowed it.

Of course the new stamps, if they are needed, can be redrawn from the old stamps. But the bureau has not even copies to follow.

The other internal revenue stamps, the bonds and other securities of the government are preserved in glass cases on the walls of the bureau and in the offices of the treasurer of the United States and the secretary of the treasury. But none of the proprietary stamps were preserved. They would make a very interesting collection. In fact, they are very interesting exhibits in the collections of stamps of the United States in the

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albums of some of the philatelists. The stamp collector is after postage stamps particularly, but internal revenue stamps are an interesting side issue, and many of the special designs used on proprietary medicines are rare and have a great value to collectors. This is only in the case of medicines which were taken off the market shortly after the new stamps were put in use, or those which changed the designs of their stamps. Of the stamps most in use it was not at all difficult to obtain copies while they were being issued. Now some of them are hard to get.

Collectors will have some difficulty in obtaining copies of the internal revenue stamps from the bureau if the new law is passed. There has been no difficulty in obtaining India proofs or specimens of postage stamps from the postoffice department in the past. But even that may be changed when the bureau of engraving undertakes the contract of printing the postage stamps next July. The solicitor of the treasury department has made a ruling that it is contrary to law for the bureau to give anyone specimens of its work on the securities of the government. He has ruled that the bureau chief who sent specimens of the bonds of the United States to the office of the secretary of the treasury violated the law. No one, he says, has any right to issue anything in the form of an obligation of the government except by authority of law, and there is no law permitting the bureau to give specimens of its work to even the secretary of the treasury. There are some exceptions to this rule of the department. There are some engravings done as practice work by the apprentices in the bureau which are never used on securities, and of which copies are sometimes given to visitors as mementos of the government's big money mill. Then the practice has grown up of recent years of giving away copies of the portraits of public men which have been engraved for use on bank notes or bonds. This practice is not encouraged, but it is not forbidden.

The bureau people are amused at the proposition that they may be prevented by some adverse action of the appropriations committee undertaking the busines of printing the postage stamps. Two of the Pennsylvania representantives in congress have stated recently that they would oppose an appropriation asked for extending the bureau on the ground that the chief had no right to undertake the stamp contract without authority of congress. The appropriation committee may refuse to grant this appropriation, and the bureau people will be very sorry to see this done. But the refusal will not effect the status of the stamp contract. The bureau has not asked any appropriation for the purpose of carrying out the stamp contract. That contract carries itself out. The general appropriation for the support of the postoffice department provides for the printing of the stamps. The pay for the work will come to the bureau not in the treasury appropriation, but in the postoffice appropriation. The bureau people are also inclined to ridicule the claim of the private bidders for the postage stamp contract that there are trade secrets in making the stamps which they do not know. They say that if there are any such secrets, the owners of them are quite welcome to keep them. The bureau made its bid for the contract after figuring the cost of the stamps by its own process. If its estimates are correct it ought to come out even on the contract at the very worst.

The color work on the postage stamps will not be new to the bureau. In addition to the work which it has done on proprietary stamps, it has mixed and used every shade of color in its other work. Brown was used on the "brownbacks," green on the "greenbacks;" different blues on customs stamps and on the backs of bonds. All of the mixing of colors is done in the bureau. So if any complaint is made of the quality of the ink used in the new stamps, as has been done in some of the old ones, there will be no difficulty in tracing the responsibility.

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PORTRAITS OF STAMP COLLECTORS.

This is one of our regular monthly features. We give portraits and sketches of stamp collectors. Advanced collectors are requested to send photographs in exchange with the editor of this paper.



GEO. H. WATSON, ROSELLE, N. J.

GEO. H. WATSON, ROSELLE, N. J.

□ Mr. Watson's name is very frequently seen in print and there are probably few who read philatelic papers, that have not felt almost acquainted with him on this account.

While we cannot tell much about Mr. Watson's stamp collection, and in fact are not sure whether he pretends to possess one or not, we can introduce him to our subscribers, as the prime mover in all things appertaining to the collection of postal cards.

He has undoubtedly done more to encourage postal card collecting than any other one person in the world. He has made it his chief study and much of his spare time is devoted to his large collection and its closely allied interests. He holds the office of president of the Postal Card Society of America, and edits the *Postal Card*, a paper started by himself some years ago. At great

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personal expense he has issued catalogues, describing postal cards and other valuable publications that have been great helps to collectors in this special line

Mr. Watson prepared a large display of cards arranged in a neatly made frame and sent it to Chicago for exhibition at the World's Fair, where it was accorded a prominent location close to the A. P. A. stamp cases.

His generous characteristics are brought to public view in many ways, it is with remarkable unselfishness that he renders any service possible to those devoting their study to postal card collecting; he has made many friends and unquestionably has been the direct means of hundreds taking up this branch of philately.

Mr. Watson is the leading partner of the firm of Watson Bros. located on Wall street, and is known as an unusually bright business man and has worked hard for the success he has achieved. He is a married man; his home is in New Jersey but he goes to New York each day to attend his regular business duties.

Since our portrait of Mr. Watson was ordered of the engraver, we learn of his severe illness and join his many friends in wishing him a speedy recovery.



WM. C. STONE, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

WM. C. STONE, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The name of Mr. Stone has likewise been before the philatelic public for many years, and he is widely known by correspondence.

He is of New England parentage and was born and brought up in the State of Massachusetts.

He says that his earliest recollection of stamp collecting was the gift of some Hong Kong and East Indian stamps from a sea captain's wife at Plymouth, Mass., and his first purchase was a specimen of the 15 cent 1869 U. S. from a school-mate, over twenty years ago.

The price he paid for this stamp was the magnanimous sum of one cent, if the rest of his stamps were bought on as conservative terms as this he might well consider his fortune made, in the mere acquisition of between 13,000 and 14,000 postage stamps.

His collection is said to be very fine and we dare say that he has his stamps classified to the queen's taste, as he is very methodical in whatever he undertakes.

Mr. Stone is chairman of the Literary Board of the American Philatelic Association and is one of the prime movers of this national organization.

He was present at the first convention held in New York seven years ago, and has devoted much time and energy in behalf of the A. P. A. ever since.

Mr. Stone has made a specialty of recording new issues as they appear and many philatelic publishers have been supplied with their regular chronicle of new issues by him, his descriptions are concise and likewise accurate and he has a peculiar faculty for this work that

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has caused him to be referred to many times as "Stone of Chronicle fame."

Mr. Stone has held a position in the city library of Springfield since 1883.

E. LIPKAU, CHICAGO, ILL.

Though a native of Paris, France, Mr. Lipkau has been a resident of Chicago for some years and has been very successful in establishing a large tobacco business in that city. His collecting tendency is quite as strong now as when he first commenced to gather stamps, twenty-two years ago, and he finds it as fascinating as ever. His first collection which was of considerable size and proportionately valuable, he had the misfortune to lose through the dishonesty of some wicked soul who appropriated it to his own use.

Though such a loss naturally brought with it discouragement, even this did not cause him to abandon the popular hobby, and another collection was finally started and he has for the past three years been adding to it with even more vigor than previously and has again accumulated a collection of no ordinary size or degree of excellence.

Mr. Lipkau has plenty of association in his collecting, his partner in business became interested in stamps through him, and his little boy has quite naturally displayed a fondness for stamps.



E. LIPKAU, CHICAGO, ILL.

Many evenings are whiled away with these little labels as the magic entertainers and Mr. Lipkau we dare say will agree with many others, that stamp collecting affords a most agreeable pastime and, while a decidedly intellectual amusement, furnishes at the same time recreation from the more arduous duties with which one is occupied during business hours.

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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR—MARCH, 1894.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

President, J. K. TIFFANY, 411 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
Vice-President, H. E. DEATS, Flemington, N. J.
Secretary, ALVAH DAVISON, 176 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Treasurer, N. W. CHANDLER, Collinsville, Ill.
International Secretary, E. DOEBLIN, Allegheny City Penn.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

To the Members of the A. P. A.:

GENTLEMEN—The affairs of our Association are proceeding very quietly, and while the routine of business occupies much time there is little of general interest for the President to report. A few matters, however, may be called to your attention with possible profit. The President is in receipt of a letter inquiring by what authority a certain gentleman holds the title of Resident Vice-President. The answer to this may be of general interest. It seems very unfortunate that more activity has not been displayed of late either in most of the Branch Societies heretofore formed or in the formation of new ones. The present Board have not even been informed whether the old Branch Societies have been reorganized under the present By-Laws since it was passed over a year ago or whether they have applied for the certificate therein provided for. It is desired that each existing Branch should at once inform the Board whether it has so reorganized, who are its officers and whether it holds a certificate that it is a Branch Society. But two branches have as yet taken advantage of the provision allowing a branch to become a stockholder and it is hoped that each will avail themselves of such a privilege. The added interest of an active participation as a Branch Society is apparently not appreciated nor do collectors seem to be aware how much the welfare of the Association would be promoted and the collecting would be brought nearer together by active participation in each locality in the affairs of the National Association. The present Board following the custom of previous years, has re-appointed as Resident Vice-President, all who had been named as the choice of the several branches, and it is for that reason that these gentlemen are recognized in the OFFICIAL CIRCULAR as holding such offices. But it should be understood that each locality may choose for itself at any time, who shall be the Resident Vice-President there and when the Official Board is duly notified as provided by the By-Laws, the nomination will be promptly ratified.

In answer to the call for an election of a Board of Trustees, the ballots received have been counted and the President is in receipt of the following certificate from the tellers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16, 1894.

Mr. John K. Tiffany, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR—This is to certify that we have counted the ballots addressed to Mr R. F. Albrecht for Trustees for the American Philatelic Association for the remainder of the year 1894, and we find as follows:

Total ballots received		105
Geo. W. Rode, C. P. Krauth, S. Stauffer,	each	90
Scattering		15
		105

We hereby certify to the correctness of this count.

[Signed] R. F. ALBRECHT,
JOHN N. LUFF,
A. R. ROGERS.

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The President therefore announces that Geo. W. Rode, C. P. Krauth and S. Stauffer are duly elected Trustees.

There are a number of old matters which should be settled and disposed of and members or others interested are requested at once to present their cases to the new Board for determination.

Respectfully,
JOHN K. TIFFANY,
President.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

516 Jas. R. Lowther, Providence, R. I., should be R. Lowther James.
366 W. H. Newmark, Los Angeles, Cal., should be M. H. Newmark.
309 J. B. Weiley, 914 Twenty-first street, Galveston, Tex., formerly 910.
139 Fred Ineson, Box 511, Toronto Junct., Ont., formerly Carleton, West.
584 J. W. M. Schmidt, 313 S. Fifth street, Springfield, Ill., formerly 615 E. Jackson street.

APPLICATIONS.

AIKMAN, MISS, Belize, British Honduras.
References: H. M. Turk, R. R. Bogert.
CRITTENDEN, GEO. W. D., 426 Central Park, West, New York City.
References: R. R. Bogert, Chas. Gregory.
FRANK, OTTO, Allegheny, Pa.
References: E. Doeblin, Aug. Buckholz.
GLADWIN, EDWARD A., Box 582, Middletown, Conn.
References: C. H. and I. A. Mekeel.
GREENEBAUM, ALFRED H., 1914 Pacific Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
References: Wm. J. Gardner, A. H. Weber.
GREGORY, W. F., 11 Park Row, New York City.
References: Geo. R. Tuttle, R. R. Bogert.
HOWARD, E L., Fayette, Ohio.
References: C. H. and I. A. Mekeel.
Guarantor; A. J. Howard.
HOWE, DR. JAMES S., Chestnut street, Brookline, Mass.
References: C. H. and I. A. Mekeel.
LOOMIS, GEO. W., Rochester, N. Y.
References: C. H. and I. A. Mekeel.
MUIR, W. E., 65 Argyle Ave., Montreal, Canada.
References: E. A. Holton, Alvah Davison.
OVERTON, J. J., 435 Pearl street, Cleveland, O.
References: E. B. Hanes, R. R. Bogert.
PARKER, LOUIS C., Box 937, Meriden, Ct.
References: H. Gremmel, Alvah Davison.
LE-RETORD, JULES DE, 160 Rue de l'Arsenal, Lisbon, Portugal.
References: C. Witt, Henry Clotz.
STANWOOD, THADDEUS P., 1221 Hinman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
References: Jno. W. Palmer, P. M. Wolseiffer.
SCHAEFER, JNO. W., 64 Walnut street, Buffalo, N. Y.
References: R. F. Albrecht, Alvah Davison.
SMITH, CHAS. H., Brushton, N. Y.
References: Howard K. Sanderson, Alvah Davison.
SMITH, FRED S., 52 Federal street, Boston, Mass.
References: H. M. Shaw, Frank P. Brown.
SNYDER, C. A., 812 Market street, McKeesport, Pa.
References: Geo. W. Rode, Jno. Deininger.
Guarantor: G. L. Reiber, McKeesport, Pa.
SMITH, ROY C., 414 Central Ave., Dover, N. H.
References: A. R. Rogers, A. Davison.
Guarantor: J. D. Townsend, Dover, N. H.
THWING, EUGENE, 156 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
References: R. R. Bogert, I. A. Mekeel.
WEIL, JACOB, 1006 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
References: E. Doeblin, P. J. Vischer.

The above applicants will be admitted to membership and receive a certificate of stock on payment of dues amounting to 43 cents, to the Treasurer, N. W. Chandler, Collinsville, Ill.

NEW STOCKHOLDERS.

627 HANLEY, FRANCIS, care H. W. Ladd & Co., Providence, R. I.
628 TOBIE, L. F., 15 Beckett street, Portland, Me.
629 BARNUM, W. H., 47 Livingston street, Cleveland, O.
630 MARTIN, CHAS. A., 1212 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md.
631 HINE, GEO. F., 702 James street, Syracuse, N. Y.
632 MILLER, A. E., Box 16, Main Street Station, Meriden, Conn.
633 MCGREGORY, H. W., Palmer, Mass.
634 CUNNINGHAM, THOS. O., 315 Lafayette Ave., Kansas City, Kas.
635 SPENCE, JNO. M., 2115 N. Fifth street, Kansas City, Kas.
636 STONE, ARTHUR F., St. Johnsbury, Vt.
637 PLANK, WILL H., Kansas City, Kas.
638 MELLO, F. DAS NEVES, Box 59, Georgetown, Demerara.
639 JONES, T. E., Box 148, Catskill, N. Y.
640 GREUSEL, SYLVESTER, JR., Hastings, Mich.

RE-INSTATED.

142 Seliger, J. L., 598 Elm street, Buffalo, N. Y.
255 Burnham, C. W., 32 Grant Place, Washington, D. C.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following having been previously published are now accepted:

85 Paul Ascher, Lima, Peru.
454 J. F. Henkel, Detroit, Mich.

Total membership Feb. 10th.....		592
Added since.....	16	
Resignations.....	2	14
Present membership.....		606

The high water-mark in the membership of the Association is 684, and we are now within 78 of that figure. There is still six months time before the next convention, and to overcome the old figures needs only an average of thirteen new members a month from now until the next convention is held.

Shall we have them? How far beyond the old figure can we go? Members, it lies with you.

ALVAH DAVISON,
Secretary.

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TREASURER'S REPORT.

GENERAL FUND—RECEIPTS.

Cash balance Jan. 31, 1894	$261 23	
Dues collected, Feb. 1, to Feb. 28	17 34	
Cash advanced by Treasurer	47 16	$ 325 73

EXPENDITURES.

Mekeel Pt'g Co., Annual No. Am. Phil.	$282 50	
Ballots and Envs. for Election of Trustees and Mailing American Philatelist	25 06	
Treasurer's Postage and Expenses	18 17	$ 325 73
Balance due Treasurer, Feb. 28, 1894		$ 47 16

STOCK FUND.

Amount at Credit, Jan. 31, 1894	$590 00	
Cash received for stock, Feb. 1, to Feb. 28.	29 00	
Balance at Credit, Feb. 28, 1894	$619 00	

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

Cash at Credit, Feb. 28, 1894	$ 7 50

N. W. CHANDLER, Treas.

Collinsville, Ill., Feb'y 28, 1894.

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY'S REPORT.

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA., Feb. 27, 1894.

I am sorry to state that after my second call, I did not receive any answer at all. So I only send in the Branch Societies that reported to me to the *Vertrauliche Korrespondenz-Blatt*.

E. DOEBLIN.

REPORT OF THE PURCHASING, SALES AND EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT.

SUPERINTENDENT.

GEO. D. MEKEEL, Station C, St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, February 28, 1894.

During the month of February I received 105 books of stamps for the Sales Department, the gross value of which was $2,424 93
Previously acknowledged, gross value 8,828 98

$11,253 91
25 books retired 738 34

Total value in circulation $10,515 57

Of the books retired from circulation, the gross sales amounted to $142.97, or about 19.4%. Amount of the cash sales from books in circulation during the month of February, $429.48. The blank books and control stamps disposed of during the month of February were as follows:

127 Books	$ 12.70	
3,000 Control Stamps	3.00	
	$ 15.70	
Sales previously acknowledged,	75.80	
Total		$ 91.50

Members having revenue stamps to circulate should place them in books by themselves and not with postage stamps and when practicable separate books should be used for documents, match and medicine stamps.

In ordering control stamps and blank-books members are requested to send cash with their order in all cases—10c for each book and 10c for each 100 control stamps.

The Department will not circulate torn or damaged stamps, and unless defective stamps are marked at their actual value, condition being considered, they will be removed and returned to owners same as counterfeits, reprints, etc. The books provided contain spaces for 120 stamps and the number of stamps in each book must be limited to this amount. Members will not be permitted to attach sets or several stamps where space for only one is provided. Parties disregarding this rule will have their books returned to them. The Department is now receiving a very desirable class of stamps at reasonable prices, and many bargains are to be found. *Buyers* should request to be placed on circuits, and new branches should be established wherever there is a sufficient number of members to justify it.

G. D. MEKEEL, Supt.

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

Deposits were received from the following members during the month of February.

L. Barr	$ 25 00
G. W. Rhodes	3 00
A. L. Schuyler	30 00
	$ 58 00
Previously acknowledged	424 34
Total	$482 34

It is the aim of this department to be able to supply the members with just what they want in the way of new and current issues and with the *proper* co-operation of all it could be done. The interest and liberality of a few has been of some encouragement and help but the *success* of the department is still dependent on a more general and liberal patronage of the members.

Very few orders were received for stamps from the list published in my last circular and I include it in this report once more hoping to receive deposits enough to warrant me in sending an order to each country.

For the benefit of those who may not have seen the last circular, will say that my correspondents in the following countries have notified me that the stamps on the list below can be had at face value. Please specify clearly what is desired, always sending a deposit larger than the order to provide for the 10% to the department and postage.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

½p. green; 1p. violet; 2p. blue; 2½p. blue; 3p. green; 4p. brown; 5p. green; 6p. rose; 7½p. black and brown; 8p. mauve; 9p. black and brown; 10p. lilac; 1s. brown-violet; 12½p. black and red; 5s. violet; 10s. carmine, violet and black; 20s. blue.

Envelopes—1 and 2p. blue. Three sizes of 3p. rose registration.

COOK ISLANDS.

1p. brown; ½p. mauve; 2½p. rose; 5p. slate, 10p. green.

Postal Cards—blue.

HANKOW.

2, 5, 10, 20, 30 cents, all being of the first issue. A new issue is in preparation.

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SEYCHELLES ISLANDS.

Issue 1890, 2, 4, 8, 10, 15, 16, 48, 96 cents. Surcharged Series: 12 on 16; 15 on 16; 45 on 48; 90 on 96. Issue 1893, 3, 12, 15, 45 cents.

HAYTI.

Issue 1883, 20 cents. Issue 1889, 3 and 5 cents. Issue 1893, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7 cents.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

New Issues—1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, 24, 25, 50 cents. 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 dollars.

BAHAMAS.

1, 2½, 4, 6p. 1, 5s. 1 pound.
Postal Cards—1p. pink.
Envelopes—2½ blue.

PANAMA (COLOMBIA.)

Issue 1888, 20 and 50 cents. 1892, 1, 2, 5, 10 cents.
For registered letters, 10 cents.

VICTORIA.

Series of reprints and most of the obsolete stamps, including the revenues formerly used for postage, marked "reprint." can be had for $7.50 per set. Following current issues may be had.
½, 1, 2½, 4, 5, 6p. 1s, 1s. 6d. 3, 4, 5, 6, 15. 30, 45s. 1, 2, 5 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 pounds.
Unpaid stamps—½, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6. 10p. 1, 2, 5s.
Envelopes—1, 2, 3p.
Wrappers—½ and 1p.
The 5 to £9 stamp in the above series are new issues different from the designs in catalogue.

GRENADA.

Issue 1883, ½, 1, 2½, 4, 6, 8p.
Wrappers—½, 1, 1½, 2p.
Registered envelopes—2p.

TURK'S ISLAND.

½, 1, 2½, 4, 6p. and 1s.

SIAM.

1, 2, 3, 8, 12, 24, 60 atts. 4 on 24 atts.

JHIND.

Issue 1882-85, ¼, ½, 2, 4, 8 annas.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6p. 1 and 5s.

SHANGHAI

½, 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20 cents.
Postage Due, ½, 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20 cents.
Envelopes, 1, 2, 5 cents.
Postal Cards, 1, 2 cents.
Wrappers, ½, 1 and 2 cents.
Letter Cards, 1 cent.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8p. ½, 2½, 4, 5, 10s. 1, 2, 5, 10 pounds.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Specimen sheets of many of the obsolete stamps can be obtained bearing the word "specimen," at $7.50 per set. The following are the regular postal issues obtainable.
½, 1, 2, 2½ on 4, 4, 5 on 6, 6, 9p. 2s., 6d., 5 10, 15s. 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20 pounds.

I would request members to send no order of less than $5 00 from the above list, and to concentrate their orders on special countries so as to make as little trouble as possible.

G. D. MEKEEL, Superintendent.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

AGENT.

J. A. WAINWRIGHT, 110 Main street, Northampton, Mass.

March 5, 1894.

I have received during the month twenty-nine claims amounting to sixty-three and $\frac{80}{100}$ dollars.

I have received in answer to my demands some spicy correspondence, some promises and many profound silences, but no actual returns although I have hopes.

Kindly note my address and change it from 14 Court street, to 110 Main street.

Very truly yours,
J. ARTHUR WAINWRIGHT,
Collecting Agent, A. P. A.

LIBRARIAN'S DEPARTMENT.

W. H. BODINE, Librarian.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Feb. 26, 1894.

The following donations to the Library have been received since my last report.

No. 17, Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser, Volume I, bound, from the publishers.

No. 18, Constitution and By-Laws, 1886, of the Staten Island Philatelic Society, from Mr. E. R. Aldrich

No. 19, Year Book, 1888, I. P. V., from Mr. E. R. Aldrich.

No. 20, Year Book, 1889, I. P. V., from Mr. E. R. Aldrich.

No. 21, 30 Foreign Philatelic Journals, from Mr. W. C. Stone.

No. 22, Quarterly Guide for Kansas City Post-office, July, 1893, from Mr. E. R. Aldrich.

No. 23, Two hundred philatelic papers, and twenty-one unpriced auction catalouges, from Mr. J. D. Rice.

No. 24, Sixty French, eighty-five German, one hundred and ten English, and twenty miscellaneous foreign philatelic journals, from Mr. W. C. Stone.

W H. BODINE,
Librarian.

REPORT OF LITERARY EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., Feb. 28, 1894.

Dr. G. N. CAMPBELL, Superintendent, Hopkinsville, Ky.

No report received.

COUNTERFEIT DEPARTMENT.

E A. HOLTON, Counterfeit Detector, 8 Sumner St., Boston, Mass.

March 2, 1894.

Changelings of the 5c. United States envelope, Garfield on fawn, are in circulation, they may be readily detected by comparing with the 3c., as the color does not match.

Also the Hawaiian 2c. brown changed to a dark purple.

E. A. HOLTON.

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AUCTION DEPARTMENT.

S. B. BRADT, Brookline Park, Ill.

WM. E. LOY, 423 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal.

No reports received.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT, LITERARY BOARD.

WILLIAM C. STONE, Chairman, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.

SAMUEL LELAND, 56 Thirty-fifth St., Chicago, Ill.

J. D. RICE, Box 290, Trenton, N. J.

The editor desires to acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to attend the tenth anniversary of the Staten Island Philatelic Society on the 10th of this month, but regrets his inability to be present. The American Philatelic Association is indebted in many ways to the Staten Island Society and in behalf of our entire membership we extend congratulations and express the hope that they may see many more anniversaries.

A little publication entitled "Stamp Memoranda" has just been issued by A. B. Slater, Jr., of Providence, who will be remembered by all those in attendance at the Niagara convention as "Blocks of four." Its object is stated to be the putting into convenient form for binding such notes as may be acquired for use in compiling a check list of the adhesive stamps of the United States and Canada and the Hawaiian Islands. Sheets, values, dies, process of printing, ink, colors, paper, perforations, etc , gum, engravers, dates, are some of the topics included in this little manual which is accompanied with a blank ruled for noting these items concerning each stamp. Future numbers will be issued when occasion demands, we understand.

We are in receipt of a communication from E. B. Sterling, stating that he has examined over 60,000 stamps of the 1872 issue of our own country in search of varieties on ribbed paper similar to that discovered by J. D. Rice. Mr. Sterling has succeeded in finding one copy of the 1 cent, five of the 2 cent, seventeen of the 3 cent and two of the 15 cent values. He is desirous of inspecting copies of the 6 and 10 cent values, as it seems quite probable that these must also exist.

The contract for the printing of the United States adhesive stamps for the four years commencing July 1, 1894, has been awarded to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington. Collectors of imprints will therefore have a new set to secure after that date whether any change is made in the designs or not. The 30 and 90 cent values are to be withdrawn it is stated and other denominations substituted, probably 50 cents, one, two and five dollars.

Collectors of post card oddities can manufacture their own from our new cards provided they are sufficiently wealthy to order 5,000 at a time. Orders of not less than that quantity will be supplied in sheets if desired, the Official Postal Guide for December announces. There are thirty cards in each sheet.

Our readers will be pained to learn of the serious illness of Geo. H. Watson, formerly one of our Trustees. He was taken ill with an attack of nervous prostration while on a Jersey City ferry boat and at last accounts was still in a very critical condition. Our sympathy is extended to the family and friends of our brother with the hope that he may speedily be restored to health

STONE.

REPORT OF RESIDENT VICE-PRESIDENT.

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA., Feb. 27, 1894.

Everything is moving nicely here. Collectors come promptly to our meetings and are kept busy looking over stamps from the Exchange Department. I have sent three applications to the Secretary this month from my district.

E. DOEBLIN.

BRANCH SOCIETIES.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

(Branch of A. P. A.)

Meetings held on the third Thursday of each month, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, No. 36 Canal street, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

President, August Dejonge; Secretary, Robert S. Lehman.

For information address the Secretary, Box 86, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

Communications relating to exchange matters address to R. F. Albrecht, Box 245, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

Communications relating to examination of stamp department, address to Henry Clotz, Box 999, New York City.

131ST MEETING.

February 15th, 1894.

Meeting opened at 9:05 p. m.

Seven members present: President August Dejonge in the chair

The secretary being absent Mr. Lehman was appointed to act in his stead.

The minutes of the 130th meeting were accepted as read.

The various committees report progress.

Messrs. A. R. Rogers and Stedman Bent tender their resignations, which were accepted, with regret.

Mr. F. C. Vehslage sends in his resignation as Secretary, as he now lives in Brooklyn, and is unable to attend to the duties of the office.

Mr. Clotz moves that Mr. R. S. Lehman be elected to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Vehslage, and above gentleman was unanimously elected.

Mr. August Dejonge presents the society with a handsome framed crayon drawing of himself on the occasion of his tenth anniversary as President of the Society, which was accepted with thanks.

Mr. Oswald presents the society with a provisional Guatemala envelope. Mr. Arnold Hermann, with some counterfeits and Mr. Clotz, with a postal curiosity in the shape of a United States Postal Card received at the Chicago Postoffice in a very delapidated condition. Thanks are tendered to the kind donors.

Next meeting will be held on Thursday, March 15th, 1894.

Meeting adjourned at 9:55 p. m.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN,
Secretary.

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THE GARFIELD–PERRY STAMP CLUB, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

(A. P. A. Branch No. 7.)

Meetings held in the office of the Harkness Block, corner Euclid and Wilson Aves., the third Wednesday of each month.

Address all communications to C. N. Stockwell, Secretary. Box 300, Painesville, Ohio.

The thirty-seventh meeting was called to order February 21st at 7:30 p. m., with Vice-President Overton in the chair and eleven members in attendance.

Communication from Mr. R. S. Aikenhead read and ordered to be filed.

A vote of thanks was given Mr. Overton for the framing of the Branch Charter, List of Charter Members, etc.

It was decided that all A. P. A. members in Ohio were eligible to membership in the Club.

After considerable routine business and the usual auction sale, meeting was adjourned.

CARL N. STOCKWELL,
Secretary.

A REFORM IS IN VIEW.

BY C. E. SEVERN.

Away up on the mountain, a pebble has become dislodged and it starts to descend the mountain side. First, in its downward course it caused a bit of dirt to slide; then it strikes a little stone which gives way and joins company. As these stones bound along, more dirt and pebbles are collected; their combined force is such that soon rocks and debris must need join the slide; soon a boulder is met, but even it cannot resist, for it rocks, it sways, it tumbles and now nothing can withstand the immense mass that comes tearing down the side of the mountain. It has become a veritable land-slide!

An agitation has been started in philatelic circles which bids fair ultimately to become a land-slide. The reform demanded is one which concerns chiefly the editors of our philatelic magazines, and it depends upon them in great measure whether the ends which many desire will soon be attained. In brief, a portion of the philatelic reading public is beginning to demand a revolutionizing of the contents of the philatelic magazines. Instead of page after page being devoted to the discussion of subjects only very remotely connected with stamps or philately, it is asked that articles bearing directly on stamps themselves be the rule, rather than the exception in the stamp journals. It is possible for one to examine our magazines without encountering a single article devoted to stamps proper, and the reformers would have these conditions reversed, so that the preponderance of matter be instructive and based immediately upon stamps.

The PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA affords a good illustration of the proper ratio of instructive reading matter to the contributions on abstract philatelic subjects. The more important and the articles in the majority in this periodical, are those which refer to stamps, while the number of essays on philatelic subjects is never proportionately too great.

There is one formidable obstacle in the way of the successful consummation of the desired departure, and that is the reluctance with which those philatelists, who are equipped to prepare it, furnish the sort of philatlelic reading matter that is in demand. As a rule, the philatelist in whom is stored such knowledge as would be read with pleasure and profit were he to commit it to paper, is a person whose time is valuable and, although he might be remunerated to some extent by the editor, he would feel that he was illy paid for the time expended in preparing matter for the philatelic press. This is supposing that he view the question from a purely practical standpoint.

To-day, the space in the average stamp journal is almost wholly monopo-

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lized by contributions of writers who are capable of writing only on subjects having more or less defined *association* with stamps, and not upon *stamps* themselves. For this state of affairs neither the editor nor the contributors are to be held responsible, as those who could contribute really valuable philatelic matter do not, as a general rule, and so the editor necessarily falls back upon the less desirable contributions to fill his pages.

If the collector who has the ability and requisite philatelic knowledge to write the real stamp article, were to place a price upon his services equivalent to the value of the time he gave to its composition, the price no doubt would be such as to be prohibitive, in the estimation of the philatelic editor. If these collectors would be willing to make some sacrifice of time or convenience to the cause of philately, the reading matter of our journals would become valuable and instructive by virtue of their contributions; and in their hands is the power in greatest measure, to bring about the reform in the quality of philatelic writings. Then, too, it is this class mostly who complains of the mere philatelic essay; and when dissatisfaction is felt with established forms and prevailing customs, the surest way to consign them to desuetude is by the introduction of improved and superior methods, by those dissenting.

Even those who most zealously champion the reform, do not ask that the philatelic essay be entirely relegated to obscurity, but they insist on the lion's share of the reading matter being substantial. They would have the piece-de-resistence of the philatelic repast furnished by the magazine, to be of the "stamp" order, with the lighter compositions serving as piquant sauces, and as preparing the appetite for the more solid morsels.

It is well to remember, that even those stamp magazines which are designed especially for the advanced collector have among their readers some who, but latterly, have embraced collecting and they incline, naturally, to the philatelic reading of a lighter vein.

In these remarks the "average" philatelic journal is the one utilized for the service of illustration and while the editor of such a magazine recognizes that the article is the one dealing directly with stamps, he is dependent on the philatelic public for his supply of reading matter for his magazine, and if they fail to tender such articles, the only choice remaining is that he select his quota from the inferior grade of matter, as regards philatelic value, that is presented.

All agree there is a dearth of articles that have *stamps* for their subjects, and there will continue to be an insufficiency of them, so long as the collectors who are eminently fitted for the composition of these articles do not contract, with some show of unanimity, to fill in the "*aching void.*"

They would benefit philately by the unselfishness they would display, were they to do so, and they would be rewarded by the philatelic public, who would appreciate their position, knowing it entailed some degree of sacrifice to philatelia.

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THE STAMPS OF HAMBURG.

BY HUGO KRÖTZSCH.

Member of the "Briefmarkenfreunde" Club of Leipsic. Translated from the German in the Illustrierties Briefmarken Journal by Prof. G. Reymond.

The watermark of the stamps of Hamburg consists of twelve waving lines on one sheet, running inside a square, the sides of which are seen on the outside stamps. On one of the corners is the Hamburg coat of arms, as on the envelope of the second issue. If the sheet was placed right, each stamp received one of the waves, but if not, the waves fell irregularly; sometimes parts of the coat of arms are found on the stamps, or the watermark is entirely missing; this may be said of all values.

The stamps were printed in ten horizontal rows of twelve stamps; the perpendicular rows were 3½ mm. apart and were separated by a fine line in the color of the stamp; the horizontal rows were only 1½ mm. apart and had no dividing lines. The sheets had on each side of the horizontal rows a line of figures in the color of the stamp, and at the head of it the inscription: "Hamburgische Postmarken."

Möens and others say that the 3 sch. of 1859, Prussian blue, also exists in ultramarine; this stamp really did exist, but became known only after the dissolution of the Hamburg post in 1868; it was never used, and it is evidently a stamp of 1864, which had remained unperforated. Any stamp whose edge has not the full width is liable to the suspicion of being a stamp of the later issue with the perforation cut off.

The ½ sch., of 1859, was used cut in two to complete the 1 sch. brown, when the postage to Schleswig-Holstein was reduced to 1¼ sch. But as stamps of that value were issued at the same time, and as no official decree has been found permitting such cutting, these cut stamps are exceptions, and are not of official origin.

To establish the genuineness of these stamps, without referring to the watermark, we shall closely examine their peculiarities of print, and the secret signs of the engraver. As far as I know, these signs have never as yet been imitated by the counterfeiter, and may serve as irrefutable proofs of the genuineness of the stamp. Still, some of the plates were so worn out by use that these signs do not appear sometimes, even on a good stamp. Our investigation requires a very strong magnifying glass.

½ sch., black, unperforated and perforated 13½; watermark, waving line.

H Above *a*—In the word "Hamburg" of the upper inscription, the cross stroke at the foot of the right side of the letter H is interrupted, making the end of it look like a dot.

M *b*—The first thin stroke of the letter M does not touch its corresponding foot stroke.

G. *c*—After the G of Hamburg, there is a very small dot, but this stands a little below the line of writing.



Right side, *a*—Over the S of schilling, between the lower pedestal looking design and the line connecting with the upper inscription, there is a heavy, thick, horizontal stroke, leaning to the right and standing alone (not a dot).

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b—This pedestal must rest on the lower inscription line, and not appear as hovering in the air.



c—The upper cross stroke of the first l in schilling is interrupted, while the second l is perfect.

Below *a*—The right arabesque of the lower inscription, immediately under the letters "rk" of Postmarke, is interrupted. This does not occur in any other stamp of the same type.

1 schilling, brown, unperforated and perforated 13½; watermark waving lines.



Above *a*—In the A of Hamburg, under the center connecting stroke there is a distinct dot.



b—Under the upper left cross stroke of the letter M is a very small dot.



c—Over the "ur" in Hamburg a thin connecting line is visible.



Right side—On the right side of the tower and over, the third division line of the design, one will notice a dot.



Below, *a*—Under the upper cross stroke of the letter P, in Postmarke, there is a dot.



b—The foot line of the T in Postmarke is interrupted on the left side and looks like a dot.

2 schilling, red, unperforated and perforated 13½; watermark waving lines.



Above, *a*—Under the upper left cross stroke of the H, in Hamburg, there is a small dot.

b—Right under the cross stroke of the U there are two projections looking very much like parts of a circle intersecting the U, with the curve downwards.



Right side, *a*—Under the upper part of the first l, in Schilling, there is a dot.

b—There is a horizontal stroke over the ng in the same word.

c—Many stamps have, moreover, a very small dot between the n and g in the same word.



d—In the letter i a dot is found under the upper cross stroke on the left, and another one over the lower cross stroke on the right.



3 Schilling, blue, unperforated and perforated, 13½; watermark waving lines.

Above—On the left side of the H, in Hamburg, there is a dot.



Below, *a*—Over the P, in Postmarke, there is a dot, and

b—several shade lines, of which the first one, immediately next to the dot on its left side, is the only one which touches the letter P.

Left side, *a*—Under the upper cross stroke of the letter r, in drei, there is a dot.



b—Below the same r, and on the left side of the tower, near the story of columns, is a dot.

This dot is not always visible, but its absence does not make the stamp a counterfeit. I, myself own several genuine specimens, which show differences in that regard.

4 Schilling, green, unperforated and perforated 13½; watermark waving lines



Above, *a*—In the right ornament of the upper inscription, over the G, of the word Hamburg, the first shade line narrows itself down to a dot.



Right side—Over the c, in the word Schilling, we again find a dot.



Below—Over the E, in Postmarke, is a dot.



Left side—After the r, in vier, but closer to the ornament, is another dot.



7 Schilling, reddish yellow, unperforated and perforated 13½; watermark waving lines.



Right side—Over the S, of schilling, between the column and the tower, there is a small dot.



Left side—There, I find, before the lower part of the S, of sieben, and on the right of the arabesque, a dot.

9 Schilling, yellow, unperforated and perforated 13½; watermark waving lines.

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Right side—The last part of the c, in schilling, ends in a very small dot, which is scarcely visible.

Below—There is, however, a much more distinct period after the letter P in Postmarke.

7 Schilling, reddish violet, perforated 13½; watermark waving lines.

We find here the same distinctive marks which we have pointed out in the 7 schilling, reddish yellow, to these we add the following:

R G. Above—In the R of the word Hamburg there are two dots, and one after the G in the same word.

Below—After the P of Postmarke there is one dot, which is visible only on very clearly printed specimens.

1¼ Schilling, lilac, unperforated and perforated; issue of 1864.

There are no engraver's signs to be found on these. But if we study the shade lines in the different inscriptions, we will find enough to enable us to establish the genuineness of a stamp. I will mention the following points only:

Above—The a, b and u of the word Hamburg are cut in two, vertically, by one of these shade lines.

Right side—The upper and lower cross strokes of the letter i, in Schilling, are connected by one of these shade lines.

Below—The genuine stamps must have a full dot after the word Postmarke.

2½ Schilling, green, perforated 13½; watermark waving line; issue of 1864.

Right side—In the word schilling, under the upper part of the first l, there is a dot, just as in the 2 schilling, red stamp.

✱ We notice in these genuine stamps that the center of the four corner stars forms a very distinct white circular dot, which in no case should be blurred and defaced.

Issue of 1864-65; perforated 13½; Prussian blue and ultramarine. The ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 and 9 sch. are in book print; the 1¼ (violet lilac) and the 2½ (green) are lithographed. These perforated stamps were used gradually without special decree, as soon as the stock of the others gave out. In regard to these stamps occurring without watermark, *Der Philatelist* says that Mr. Heinrich Hempel saw one. Although this may have occurred, owing to the sheet having been moved in printing, still I should say that either the watermark is there, but so indistinct as to be invisible, or else the cancellation is a counterfeit.

Möens mentions an error in which the name is spelled Hambugg. He must be mistaken, as a lithograph would hardly be liable to such an error.

1 sch., brown, was used cut in two, but not officially.

1½ sch., rose, without watermark, rouletted.

The corner stars must have white centers. The lower part of the K, in Postmarke, is at a very small angle. This stamp and the 1¼ violet were printed in the Berlin state press in sheets of 100 each. The 1¼ sch., violet, is sometimes offered for sale in the color of the 1½ sch., rose. This so-called very rare error is a chemical discoloration.

2½ sch., dark green, watermarked waving lines, perforated 13½.

There are dividing lines on the long sides. There is a dot on the left side of the H in Hamburg. In Postmarke the top cross stroke on the left of the letter E is replaced by a dot; the fraction figure 1 inclines slightly to the left in its upper part, and in very clear specimens a small square is visible by it. This stamp is usually so poorly printed that its distinctive marks are hard to find. This stamp exists also perforated on one side only or wholly unperforated, owing to incorrect placing of the sheet. In 1868 the Hamburg post was absorbed by the North German Postal District.

Reprints—The 1¼, 1½ and 2½ sch. only were privately reprinted in Hamburg in 1872. They were reprinted from the original cliches except the 1½, which was procured from the stamp of the envelope of same value. The 1¼ sch., perforated and unperforated, occur in lilac, violet and gray; the 2½ sch. in dark green and light green. The watermark is always wanting; the print is unclear; the paper is either soft and woolly or smooth machine paper. The

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perforation at first was correct 13½ but poorly done, later on it was nicely done, but incorrect 11½; the 1½ sch. is rouletted 8½ instead of 10; the centers of the 4 corner stars are blurred; the shading of the figures is missing.

The 2½ sch., of 1867, is somewhat redder in tint, otherwise it agrees with the original. Sometimes the reprints are offered cancelled with the Danish circular cancellation and a 2.

Counterfeits—As early as 1864 the 7 and 9 sch., of the first issue, appeared in counterfeits made in Hamburg. Most of the distinctive marks given above are wanting in them. Later on the counterfeiters attempted other values, and especially the rare 7 sch., orange. A careful investigation of many counterfeits has given the following result:

½ Sch.—Good counterfeit, lacking, however, the distinctive marks and the watermark; the stamps are divided vertically by separating lines; the cross on the middle tower is too far to the right, its top leans to the left; the G of Hamburg is too broad and ends on the right in a curve; the figure giving the value is too thin; the lower part of the g in schilling is effaced; the e of Postmarke is a little too far from the edge of the stamp, and there is no shade line between them; the lower part of the k in Postmarke is much too long canceled with the black bar cancellation stamp.

2 Sch—Poor manufacture, lacking signs and watermark; the print is very unclear; the z of zwei touches the arabesque on the left; the stars above the towers are too large; the cross on the center tower is irregular and thick set; the right side of the roof of the middle tower is not heavier drawn than the left; both ends of the lower scroll are turned up, but do not touch the center design of the stamp. Canceled with the 5 bars cancellation mark.

3 Sch.—Fair manufacture, lacking signs and watermark; the print is very clear, the color dark blue. The middle of the lower scroll does not touch the center design of the stamp; the letters of Hamburg are too short, the H and G being a little crooked. Canceled with the simple black ring: Hamburg, inside "2, 3."

4 Sch.—Fair manufacture, lacking signs and watermark, print unclear, color, pale green; the stamp is surrounded in the two directions by fine dividing lines; the G in Hamburg is too broad; the lower part of the K in Postmarke is too long; the lower scroll does not touch the center design of the stamp; its two ends are too flat; the right top ray of the right star inclines very much downward. Cancellation, 5 heavy diagonal bars.

9 Sch.—Fair manufacture, lacking signs and watermark; the lower part of the scroll does not touch the center design of the stamp; the stars on the towers are too large and not pointed enough; the dot after schilling is wanting; the 9 is on a level with the arabesque before it; the lower part of the k in Postmarke is again too long; the color has a slight brown tint; the figure indicating the value reaches into the left tower and touches the lower scroll; the cross on the center tower is heavy and irregular. Cancellation: 4 black cross bars.

2½ Sch.—Good manufacture, lacking almost all signs and the watermark; the color is one shade yellower than the original; there is no wall drawn below the figures, but only horizontal lines; the inscriptions are very well drawn, but show slight differences; the G of Hamburg is very much curved, while it is almost straight in the originals; the S in Postmarke is of the normal size, while in the originals it is too large; the meeting point of the lines of the K is too far down; an embrasure, which in the originals is distinctly visible on the left side below the 1, is lacking in the counterfeit. Cancellation; some with a well imitated bar cancellation and others with a part of the three-ringed cancellating stamp, both black.

½ Sch.—Poor manufacture, lacking signs and watermark; perforation correct but ragged as if torn; print unclear; all the letters are too thick, especially the G in Hamburg; the lower part of the K in Postmarke is still too long; the e of ein rests on the pedestal of the column; the cross on the center tower is depressed and touches the upper scroll; the end of the scroll ends over the first part of the

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M; the lower one ends between S and T, instead of ending over the S, on the right side it ends between A and R, instead of ending over the R. All the letters in the word Marke join in their lower part and so it is with U and R in Hamburg. Cancellation: Part of the single-ring cancellation with Ham.

1¼ Sch.--Poor manufacture, lacking signs and watermark; perforation correct, but ragged as if torn; print unclear; color reddish violet. Two shade lines intersect the B and U in the word Hamburg; the G ends in a little tail; the P of Postmarke is too far to the left; the word Schilling is too high; the shade lines under this word are too thick and too long, reaching to the center field; the value 1¼ is very unclear owing to the shade lines which surround it being too thick; below this value there is a white stroke which is not in the originals; the top part of the cross on the center tower is smaller than the lower part, while in the originals it is just the contrary; the dot after Postmarke is much too small; there are no dividing lines between the stamps. Cancellation: The black local stamp as in the 1½ Sch.

7 Sch.--Poor manufacture; lacking signs and watermark; perforation correct, but ragged as if torn; color brownish yellow; all inscriptions are too low down and too thick; the star on the right tower touches the second turret, instead of being between it and the third; the star on the left tower points with its lower ray towards the edge of the third turret, instead of standing straight over it; the value enters into the lower scroll, while on top it penetrates into the shading of the tower. The gate of the tower is two lines away from the value, instead of almost touching it; the S of Schilling comes in contact with the pedestal; the dot after this word is not round but looks like an inverted comma; the middle tower has 9 shade lines instead of 6. Not canceled.

9 Sch.--Perforated; is found in broad rimmed specimens, having been falsified from the 9 sch. 1st issue of 1859, the perforation having been added later on; it is however 12½ instead of 13½.

1¼ Sch.--Good manufacture; the main difference is the absence of the shading of the tower gate on the left side, instead of which the design of the brickwork is continued as far as the middle post; the word Postmarke is a little too narrow, the S is a little too large, and the strokes of the k meet in the middle instead of a little further down. Ein is too close to the u, in the originals there is more space between them; the G of Hamburg is too small; schilling is too near the frame and the top stroke of the g is wanting; the parts of the cross are of the same size throughout while in the originals they decrease towards the center; the corner stars have no white center and the rays are flattened out instead of rounded; the color is greyish violet. Cancellation: Double circle with "St. P. E. Ha | 5— | "; inside 25, below 6, and a second 6 barely visible; size agrees with that of the original.

We will also say that many stamps of the first issue are made from the second issue by cutting off the perforation, yet leaving a wide margin. Then there is a noted counterfeit; the 1866 ¼ sch. violet has been made rose by chemical manipulations. It is only by the closest attention being given to the little points explained in the above pages that the genuineness of a Hamburg stamp can be established.

Cancellations: At first the Hamburg stamps were canceled with a special stamp; it consisted in four fine lines, 20 mm. long; running parallel to each other at a distance of 5⅓ mm., so that the whole covered a space of 20x16 mm.; this was almost always black, seldom blue, by constant use the fine lines became broader, assuming the appearance of cross bars; later this cancellation was replaced by another one consisting of four heavy bars, 1½ mm. broad and 22 mm. long, the whole covering a space of 22X 18½ mm. These cancellation marks were often used several times over each other, thus forming narrower parallels, squares and diamonds. Later, they were usually blue. By the side of these the local stamp was affixed, the oldest one of these is the one which bears on two lines the place, date and year between two parentheses (⌒⌒), 1859. The word "Franco" was frequently printed on the letters; this word at first measured 20, then 23, then 24 mm., the two latest

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seem to have been surrounded by a line. But these local stamps were also used on the stamp itself as cancellation, so also was the red stamp, originally intended to be used only on letters for England, consisting of the letters P. D. The next cancellation marks in use were "St. P. A. (City post) Hamburg" in a single circle, inside the date, below the time; then "St. P. E. Hamburg" or "Hamburg St. P." in a double circle, below the time, in the centre the date and the year.

When the war against Denmark began in 1864, the Danish Hamburg office was merged into the city office, the "K. D. O. P. A." (Royal Danish Postoffice) was removed from the cancellating stamp, and so was made the one sided mark, having on the right "Hamburg" in the center the date and below the time; this mark is usually found on those letters whose stamp is surrounded by the Danish control stamp, consisting of a 2 surrounded by three concentric circles. The railroad cancellation stamp of Hamburg consisted in a large simple circle, 33 mm. in diameter, having above the inscription "St. P. A. Bahnhofs-Exped," and below "Hamburg"; in the center was the time, and below the date.

The following foreign States had postoffices of their own in the city of Hamburg: Prussia, Thurn and Taxis, Hanover, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Denmark, Schleswig-Holstein, and Sweden. These each used a special cancellation mark, as follows:

1st Prussia.— In a double circle: "Hamburg," below the time, inside the date, with or without line, two types; or in a single circle "Hamburg" and underneath the date, year and time; again, in a double circle, above "Hamburg," below "Bahnhof" (depot), inside the date in two sizes, 26 or 28 mm. in diameter; also in a double circle,above "Hamburg." Below: "Pr. Bhf-Exp. Z. I*." (Prussian railway mail, train No. I (or II, III), inside the date; each train having a star of a different design.)

2nd Thurn and Taxis.—Canceled with the four-ringed stamp with the number 300, and used as local stamp, in a simple circle in small print: "Hamburg, Th. a. T.;" inside the date, below the time; or the same stamp, only larger, in which the date was replaced by the year; it also used the older stamp, a double circle, outside line being double itself; above "Hamburg," below "Th. and T.;" in the center date and year, later on the double outside line became one thick one. Usually black.

3rd Hanover.—Canceled with the local stamp, in a simple circle "Hamburg" inside the date, below the time, or a double circle with the "Hamburg" above, "Nachts" below, and the date inside; stars were used sometimes before and after the name, all blue; later on the black Prussian stamp was extensively used.

4th. Mecklenburg-Shwerin used as a local stamp a double circle, with Hamburg and the date in two sizes. A pecularity is the stroke upwards from the date. Also "Hamburg-Bahnhof" in a simple or double circle with the date.

5th. Denmark cancelled with the already mentioned 3-ringed circle with a 2, and used as a local stamp first: in a double circle "K. D. O. P. A. Hamburg," below the time, inside the date in two sizes, the outer and inner diameters being 27 and 14 mm. and 27½ and 12½ mm.; secondly, in a simple circle K. D. O. P. A. Hamburg inside the date with the time underneath.

6th. Schleswig-Holstein used a double ring with: "S. H. O. P. A, Hamburg" (Schleswig-Holstein Postoffice), inside the date with the time underneath. This cancellation is very rare as most letters for that country were forwarded by the Danish post.

7th. Sweden—I have seen no specimens.

The office of Ritzbuttel cancelled with 4 parallel waving lines, 20 mm. long and covering a space 20x27½ mm.; as a local stamp it used; in a simple circle; "Ritzebuttel" inside the date, below the year. There is also a cancellation in narrower lines connected with the local stamp, also the one-lined Hanover stamp. It was usual in Ritzebuttel that the postal clerks canceled whole sheets at the time, and then pasted the stamps themselves on the letters as they were called for. The result of this is that frequently no complete cancellation is found on an original envelope, and on

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the contrary parts of two cancellations may be found on one stamp. The railway cancellation consisted in the names of the places connected by rail, inside the date and the number of the train, without frame.

On August 8, 1867, the postoffice of Bergedorf was bought by Hamburg, so that the Hamburg stamps were then introduced in Bergedorf; they had already been used there before the issue of Bergedorf stamps. Very rarely, we find Hamburg stamps with a Bergedorf cancellation.

As curiosities, my friend Mr. Hermann Decker has shown me an original letter with a 2sch. stamp, canceled with the Hamburg crossbars, and bearing the Bergedorf local stamp. The postage stamp is on the left side, and on the right is the large: "St. P. A. Bahnhof-Exped. Hamburg" in black. This letter left Hamburg on October 10, 1859, and reached Bergedorf October 11, the local stamp is also affixed on the other side of the envelope; this letter proves that the Bergedorf local stamp is older than the Bergedorf postage stamp. He has also shown me a Hamburg 1sch., 1st. issue canceled twice with the Bergedorf bars. On the contrary, Dr. Arnold Schmidt possesses a letter which bears the Bergedorf local stamp of June 29, 1859; next to this local stamp is a Hamburg 1sch., 1st. issue canceled with the Hamburg cross bars; this letter evidently comes from the time when there were as yet no Bergedorf stamps. These examples make us ask the question:

How could these opposite cancellations occur?

We have also seen Heligoland stamps canceled with the Hamburg mark.

This cancellation: Hamburg between two 6 rays stars, in a simple circle with the date and time inside, never existed to the best of my knowledge, and in spite of several statements to the contrary. But when the stock on hand was sold in 1868, large quantities of stamps of various values were canceled with that mark by request of the dealers.

On the 1½sch., 1866, 1¼sch, 1866. and 2½ sch., 1867, we find almost always either the local or the railroad stamp, while the cross bar stamp is very rare on them.

We are still unable to explain the meaning of the large blue stamp "4. P." Dr. Franz owns a letter which, on May 13, 1859 went from Hamburg to Cuxhafen It has the 2sch. stamp, canceled with the old fine lined "Hamburg cancellation", bears the large Hamburg local stamp in 2 straight lines, and on its left stands the mysterious "4. P." On the back of the letter is stamped "After mail hours". The contents are dated March 9th, and speak of sending merchandise which had been ordered on March 4. From this we may gather that the goods were shipped on the 9th, but that, by some error, the letter was detained until the 13th, then was sent in all haste. On its back was stamped "after mail hours". Perhaps the "4. P." is the amount of extra postage due for the trouble of having sent the letter after the regular mail had already left. This, however, is only a supposition. We would like to hear more on that point.

Cancellation Counterfeits.—We wish again to caution our readers against the Hamburg cancellation in a simple circle and between 2 6-rays stars; to all appearance this is a counterfeit. The best known counterfeit however, is the "St. P. E. Hamburg" in a blue double circle, which is found on the ½, 2, 3, 4 and 2½ Schilling; it is usually visible in 3 or 4 parts. Many genuine postage stamps are provided with counterfeit cancellations, most of them having been manufactured by E. R. Krippner of Freiburg in Saxony. The district attorney of Freiburg has advised us that these these counterfeit cancellations are to be found on all values of the first and second issues

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What Shall We Collect of the First Issues of New South Wales?

By A. J. DERRICK.

Translated from the German in Illustrierter Briefmarken Journal, by Prof. G. Reymond.

(*Continued from page 97.*)

Second Issue (Head of the Queen with laurel wreath). One penny. Engraved by Carmichael. There is only one plate, 50 stamps in 5 rows of 10 stamps each.



This occurs on four different papers: 1st, coarse, bluish paper without watermark; 2nd, white paper without watermark; 3rd, bluish paper vertically laid without watermark; 4th, white paper with watermark "1". The latter stamp is yellowish red; the others range from dark to very bright red. These four varieties should all be collected. Besides this one penny, there is no other stamp on laid paper in this whole issue. There are four principal variations to mention: In Nos. 7 and 21, there is no three-leaved ornament in the upper frame between the word "South" and the corner; in No. 15 one of these three leaves is wanting. No. 9 is the best known variation, the "s" at the end of "Wales" is missing, so that the word stands "Wale". As these are errors of the engraver, they are to be found in all of the paper varieties.

Two pence. First plate engraved by Carmichael. On course white or blue paper without watermark in all possible shades of blue (dark, ultramarine, Russian blue). It is said that this value occurs perforated on the paper, but I have never heard of any one here in Australia who owns such a specimen. There are no important variations in this plate.



Second plate, or in reality, first plate retouched by Jervis. On blue paper without watermark, or on bluish or white paper with watermark "2." The stamps of this plate are very different from those of the preceding one, and can hardly be mistaken for them; the main differences are to be found in the background. On the first the lines are all vertical and waving and very carefully drawn, even if they appear blurred sometimes; this is on account of bad print. In the second plate the lines are all straight, run horizontally and vertically and intersect at right angles. Moreover there is a visible sign of the



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retouching, consisting in a little lock of hair by the ear of the Queen; it almost looks like a hole in the face. In many cases the background appears to be uniform, from the fact that the lines merge into one another.

As this plate is only the first one repaired, it has no special variations.

Third plate, engraved by Jervis. These stamps cannot easily be mistaken for others, as they all have a star in the corners. As the plate is an entirely new one, it can also be recognized by the roughness of the execution, irrespective of the stars. On bluish paper, without watermark.



On account of a slip of the engraver's tool, which made an L look like an E, No. 23 has "Waees" instead of "Wales." The background shows vertical waving lines.

Arrangement of the plate of the second issue (Queen with laurel wreath) with exception of the Six Pence.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

Three pence. Engraved by Carmichael. This value occurs on 3 varieties of paper: 1st, coarse light blue paper without watermark; 2d, white or yellowish paper without watermark; (these 2 varieties are very rare), and 3d, very coarse white paper with watermark "3". The color of the stamps printed on the first two sorts of paper is light green; the last is usually dark yellowish green. As there is only one plate, the following variation may be met with on either kind of paper; No. 37 has "Waces", instead of "Wales". In many instances the letters indicating the value are thrice as large as usually.

Six pence. Sheet of 25 stamps, 5 rows of 5 stamps each.

Arrangement of the plate of the six pence stamp of the second issue.

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25

There are two plates of this value; the first one known as "Fine background" engraved by Carmichael; the second one known as "Coarse background" cut by Jervis. The secondone is a reparation of the first. The stamps of both plates are found on blue paper without watermark, and those of the second plate are also found on coarse white paper without watermark. The difference between the plates is easily told; the background of the first is fine and regular, while the background of the second is very irregular and coarse. The stamps are of all shades between reddish brown and very dark brown. The only variation is N&8, of the first plate, which has "Walls" instead of "Wales". This error is not to be found in the second plate.

Eight pence. Engraved by Jervis. This stamp in good condition is one of the rarest stamps of New South Wales. There is only one plate of 50 stamps, arranged as for the 1, 2 and 3 pence. These are on bluish paper only, without watermark. As with all yellow stamps these occur in all shades between yellow and reddish yellow. In N & 21 the three leaves to the right of the word "South" are omitted; otherwise there are no special variations.





(To be continued.)

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THE FUTURE OF THE COUNTERFEIT.

BY GUY W. GREEN.

The world is flooded with counterfeits. Every good thing has its imitations. The bad man feigns virtue, that he may impose upon the credulity of the public and gain its dollars. The candidate for public office pretends to possess sentiments which are entirely alien to him, if by so doing he is able to secure a few votes. The physician simulates a learned air, the minister profound knowledge, and the lawyer deep erudition, yet all of them are animated in their conduct solely by a desire for worldly advancement.

The most common subjects of the counterfeiter's attention are the higher human qualities. From these, the trafficer in dross descends by short steps until he no longer deals with the characteristics of God's noblest creature, but devotes his efforts to the works of man's hands. Thus we find that paintings of the old masters of transcendent genius are rudely reproduced on the canvasses of some dauber, and that the noble lines of a Shakespeare or a Byron are plagiarized by some "penny-a-line" scribbler. The wit that sparkles so brilliantly in the poems of Thomas Hood, reappears in a *Puck* or a *Judge* over a new name, and ideas that were elaborated by Adam Smith or his French contemporaries, are palmed off as new by some legislative nonnenity.

The counterfeiter goes yet lower, and wherever lovers of the curious or beautiful pause in the gardens of history to gather mementoes of the fleeting and bygone years, there he, too, is found exercising the baleful influence which ever emanates from his hideous presence. The student of ceromics, the *devotee* of numismatics, the delver in archæology—all of these discover sooner or later that their vision must be preternaturally keen if they hope to escape the toils of the freebooter who lies in wait for them. Many a treasured bit of china would tell a strange tale of its modern manufacture, could it but speak, and numberless apparently time-worn coins would raise their voices in protest against the faith placed in their ancient origin, were they not doomed to remain forever dumb.

Should one be endowed with a supernatural knowledge, and allowed to go through the curiosity collections of the world today, separating the spurious from the genuine, the true from the false, numerous hearts would be grieved and numerous eyes made heavy with tears. The "warrior's pipe," which has never seen the smoke of the wigwam, would have its real worthlessness revealed. The "Holy Land relic," which has never crossed salt water, would be thrown down from its high place, never again to reappear in its former glory. The glamor of magnificence would suddenly depart from much that has long worn an aspect of splendor. Our ideals would receive a shock from which they could never fully recover, and a general re-adjustment would be necessary before the old world would run on in its accustomed grooves.

Since the counterfeiter ranges the entire field of man's undertakings, philatelists would be fortunate indeed, should they escape the annoyances incident to his nefarious trade. Coming into prominence as our hobby has done, and attracting as it does the brightest and wealthiest ornaments of society, it is but natural that the birds of prey who hover

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around every good thing, should wait, with sharpened talons and greedy beaks, an opportunity to secure their illegitimate gain from the broad domain of our fair goddess. For this reason, stamp collectors expect attacks from the wily dealer in spurious goods, and they are ever on the alert for some new manifestation of his apparently tireless energy.

There was a time, years ago, when the work of the counterfeiter was feared but little. The products of his presses were of the crudest kind, and they deceived only the most inexperienced eyes. Had the advanced collector been told that he could be induced to accept, as worthy a place in his album, a specimen from the forger's shop, he would have laughed the idea to scorn.

But time has advanced, and so has the art of the counterfeiter. His work is no longer an eyesore to the practiced timbrologist. On the contrary, it often is so well done as not to reveal its true character until some injury has been wrought. Our leading societies now find it necessary to maintain the office of counterfeit detector, and it is said that even these high functionaries are sometimes mistaken in their conclusions. The holders of auction sales recognize the fact that it is encumbent upon them to guarantee the genuineness of every valuable specimen that goes under the hammer. Distrust is abroad in the philatelic world, and the cautious collector is the successful one. From California's golden shore, from Canada's frozen fastness, from New York's crowded cities, and from over every ocean that washes the coasts of the earth, comes the news of newly created spurious specimens.

When we are brought face to face with such a condition of affairs as I have outlined, and which every observant collector will acknowledge to have been correctly described, one question naturally occurs to every mind and arises to every life. It is this:

Will there ever come a time when the art of the forgery monger will have progressed to such an extent, that the most advanced philatelic experts will find it impossible to distinguish his work from the original governmental issues, and when we shall be compelled to accept the true with the false because we lack the ability to separate the one from the other?

If future developments determine the answer to the above question to be in the affirmative, we may as well immediately consign philately to the "demnition bow-wows," and devote our attention to something else. True, genuine specimens might then command a higher price than they do at present, but a cloud of suspicion would in all proba bility gather about them which would ultimately destroy their value forever. The *devotees* of our hobby would drop away from philately's altar one by one, until but a mere handful would be left where once was a magnificent army, and a mass of crumbling ruins would mark the former location of our present beautiful temple.

If, when the scroll of the future is unrolled, the answer to my query shall be found written in the negative, it behooves every collector to immediately gird himself for action in his favorite field, and to cause our banner to be unfurled over new fields of peaceful conquest. No one can afford to sleep when there is so much to be done, and when the womb of the coming decades is so pregnant with promise.

It may prove both pleasant and profitable to us if we attempt to answer the propounded interrogation, and donning the robes of soothsayers, tear aside the veil that hides the as yet uncounted beads on the rosary of Time. Hoping, as everyone should hope, for the best, let us answer the question, upon the correct reply to which so much depends, with an emphatic No, and then seek out reasons for our conclusion.

First. Philatelists are more thoroughly united than are the members of any other collecting body. An important find is at once heralded abroad. If an unusual number of rare stamps of a certain issue are placed upon the market, every collector of any importance, throughout the length and breadth of the land, is immediately made conversant with all the facts connected with the sudden influx of treasures (?). In support of what I say, you have only to

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call to mind the grand *coup* in Australians which attracted so much attention a few years ago, or E. B. Sterling's more recent find of the rare New Haven envelope. I cite Mr. Sterling's discovery simply to show the rapidity with which news travels. The collector of china who resides in Nebraska is entirely ignorant of the existence of her sister in Massachusetts, and each may become the possessor of an apparent rarity, and yet neither of them will know of the other's new acquisition. Numismatists have, until quite recently, been entirely without a national organization of any kind. Even now they are widely separated, and the ignorance which one coin collector shows concerning his brethren, is surprising. A swindler, who so willed it, could dispose of thousands of spurious medals, and it might be years before the fraud would be discovered. Ignorance of one's contemporaries, and lack of affiliation, are two of the counterfeiter's most useful allies; but these will not aid him in prosecuting his designs against philatelists. For this reason, his work will always be greatly impeded, and rendered barren of remunerative results. If one man discovers a forgery all men of similar inclinations immediately share his knowledge. If a dozen unique varieties appear where there should be but one, suspicion is at once aroused in the breast of every stamp collector in the country, and an investigation is immediately instituted. Thus, the profits which were expected from the sale of a carefully executed imitation, are reduced to almost nothing. As yellow coin is what each of us desires, the forger will not long ply his vocation if it does not yield him an appreciable income.

Second. Numberless imitation stamps of the most skillful workmanship have been made, and numerous men have devoted time without stint to the production of what they regarded as perfect forgeries. Yet, *in every instance,* the true character of the specimens manufactured has been discovered, and collectors have been warned in time to avert serious loss to them. Those who will refresh their memories to a slight degree will remember that quite recently a San Francisco physician announced that most of the U. S. grilles now in circulation were forgeries. The gentleman who threw this bomb into our ranks even went so far as to exhibit his grille-producing machine, and to manufacture specimens to suit the tastes of his fellow society members. For a short time after this *denouement*, philatelists looked at each other with apprehensive glances, and wondered if our U. S. experts had been deceived all these years and if we were indeed at the mercy of the forger. It took only a few weeks, however, to explode the Golden Gate collector's theories, and once more we breathed freely. On another occasion, much later than the California episode, the great Major Evans announced that a new counterfeit of the one penny "Sydney Views," Plate I, on yellowish wove paper had appeared. These were masterpieces of the forger's art, but the worthy Major at once noted the points of differences between them and the genuine specimens and his knowledge is at the disposal of everyone except the manufacturers of these valuable rarities. There is no necessity for enumerating further examples of this character. Those to which I have called your attention are but the prototypes of dozens of similar instances in the history of our hobby. To use the young orator's favorite expression, "We must judge the future by the past." It is only reasonable to suppose that the efforts which failed once will continue to be unsuccessful, and that the defective forgeries which have already appeared, betoken counterfeits of a like character in the years to come.

Third. The thing most sought after by all men is money. The rogue who successfully counterfeits the currency of a country has wealth in his hands without performing any of the operations of sale or trade which are usually necessary to the acquiring of it. How much more painstaking will a man be who forges the money of a government than he who forges curiosities which are valuable simply by reason of the existence of collectors! Money can be directly converted into the necessaries of life, but a rare stamp must be sold before the

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owner of it can be provided with food and warmth. Yet, with all the unusual inducements which the successful manufacture of coins and bills offers, there has never yet existed a law breaker skillful enough to produce a perfect die or plate. Why then should a stamp collector fear the works of the forger?

Those of us who have been alarmed lest we should sometime find the heel of the greatest philatelic rogue in existance, the counterfeiters, upon our necks, should lay aside our foolish and groundless apprehensions. For the three reasons given above, if for no others, there will never come a time when rare specimens will deteriorate in value by reason of forgeries afloat. Our barriers to the success of dishonest work are daily becoming stronger. Specialism is developing experts who know thoroughly their respective countries. The penitentary has already opened its doors to receive some of the black sheep who have sought to bring our fold into disrepute. Who is there that dares say our outlook is not promising?

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS.

CONCERNING STAMPS IN GENERAL, COUNTERFEITS, REPRINTS, ODDITIES AND NEW DISCOVERIES.

Under this head we shall give the latest information regarding counterfeits, reprints and "fakes" that may turn up. We will also record oddities, resuscitations and any matters of interest relating to stamps not properly classified under the "Chronicle of New Issues." We will also answer any questions sent us on these subjects, and give detailed descriptions and illustrations when practicable. Information and contributions are especially requested.

ROUMANIA, 1862.

BY EDLER V. HORRAK.

(*The following has been translated from Postwerteichen-Kunde, by Prof. G. Reymond.*)

Prejudice brings wisdom. Amateurs of philately will vouch for the truth of this saying, for experience, and mostly rough experience, has been the best teacher of all of them:

Lucky the one, who has had his eyes opened in time, by injury done to others and not to himself!

Not wishing to hide my light under a bushel, but willing, on the contrary, to let it shine before men, I write this to warn my fellow collectors before the numerous counterfeits of the above country, which have shown up lately, reserving myself the right of treating this matter more at length, in some future article.



GENUINE.

I have seen lately, many counterfeits; some were so well done that they were sent to me on approval sheets without the dealer having the slightest notion of the fact.

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COUNTERFEIT.

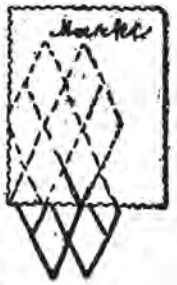
I have spoken before of the counterfeits of the 1862 Moldavian issue, and indicated their distinctive marks; that series has been lately completed by the 3 par. orange, 6 par. brick-red, and 30 par. dark blue, so that now the whole series has been counterfeited.

The series Roumania 1865, 2, 2, 5, 20, 20 B. with the portrait of Couza, is found either falsely canceled or altogether counterfeited. Beside the open trellised cancellation, which was never used, we frequently see the round mark "Roman ⅜ Moldova" in a double circle on the 5 bani blue of this issue.



This very poor imitation I have found always in the same shape, on a great many stamps, and as everybody seemed to think that it was genuine, I call the attention of collectors, especially, to this falsification.

The genuine cancellation mostly used was the open trellis work, as in our illustration. I have noticed on a 2 bani yellow, 1865, an imitation of it, which was easily discovered on account of its poor workmanship. Stamps on envelopes ought also to be closely scrutinized. If, by following very carefully the lines of the trellis work from the stamp to the envelope, it is found that the lines on the paper are not the exact continuation of those on the stamp, then the cancellation is manufactured. Our design illustrates this point.



Even the common 3 bani lilac, 4 bani blue, and 10 bani brick-red, of the issue of 1868-69, were counterfeited. They may be told by the following points: the design is blurred; the letters and figures are unequal in size; the head is too large and the beard as well as the hair are not shaded. These stamps are sometimes pasted on pieces of paper, passing for original envelopes; in that case, the lines of the cancellation are not continued on the paper.

The 10 bani of the issue of 1871 is also falsified; then, the head is broader and shorter than in the original, and the hair is entirely too smooth.

The most profitable counterfeit, however, is that of a used 50 bani stamp, with full beard of the provisory issue of 1872. These stamps used are worth twice as much as new. The counterfeiter takes a genuine unused specimen and applies a wrong cancellation on it. This cancellation consists in a simple circle, which only bears the year "72" in figures somewhat too large. It has no name and no date. The cancellation covers only a small portion of the stamps, but very often traces are seen of a second application of the stamp, probably to make it look like parts of the letters of a name; this manipulation, however, is easily detected.

The 5 bani blue of 1877, error, has been falsified. By the use of some chemicals, the counterfeiter has succeeded in depriving the paper of its bluish green tint, and in making it appear white. Great care should be exercised in buying this stamp; the color of the back of the stamp and the color of the cancellation mark should be closely examined; the color of the paper must be that peculiar yellowish white of the 10 bani of this issue, the cancellation must be blue, and neither of them must have that greenish after tint, which is always suspicious, and which is usually produced by chemicals.

I have also seen counterfeits of the 50 bani rose, Bucarest imprint, perforated 11; according to the best authorieties, this stamp was never issued. This counterfeit may be recognized from the fact that it is not quite as high as the Paris print of the same stamp, perforated 13½. Moreover, the back part of

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the head is more flat; the arrangement of the hair and the cut of the beard are different; so that, when put side by side with the only known 50 bani, rose, perforated 13½, the heads look as if they might belong to different persons. The perforation varies also; it is irregular and does not resemble that of the issue of 1879.

I shall take good care to mention any other counterfeits of this country as soon as I shall discover them.

THE CONTRACT FOR THE UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS.

BY CHARLES FREDERICK LEMMON

When the contract was awarded some time ago to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to furnish the postage stamps to the government for four years, to date from the beginning of the new year, July 1st, 1894, it was supposed that there would be a new issue of stamps of superior design and engraving, to take the place of the current stamps.

Your correspondent was one of the many whose curiosity was aroused, and determining to satisfy myself as to whether or not there was to be an addition to our stamp issues, started on a tour of investigation. The first step in this direction was embodied in a letter to the Postoffice Department, portions of which, pertinent to the subject under consideration, are quoted as follows:

No. 208 Eleventh St., N. E.,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 28, 1894

Hon. W. S. Bissell, Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

SIR—I see by the papers that the contract for the printing of our postage stamps, which is now held by the American Bank Note Company, of New York, has been awarded to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of this city, such award to take effect at the beginning of the next fiscal year, July 1st, 1894. I would like to inquire if the new contract will carry with it the old plates of the present stamps (not the Columbian), or if the Bureau is to furnish new designs for a new issue of stamps to take the place of the present issue * * * * *

Asking pardon for the liberty I take of encroaching upon the time of the Department in this manner, I remain Very respectfully,

CHARLES FREDERICK LEMMON.

In due time the following letter was received from the Department:

Post Office Department,
Office of Third Assistant Postmaster Gen'l,
Washington, D. C., March 1, '94.

Mr. Charles F. Lemmon, No. 208 Eleventh St., Washington, D. C.

SIR—Yours of yesterday, addressed to the Postmaster General, has been referred to this office.

In reply, I have to say that it is the intention of the Department to continue the use of the current issue designs of postage stamps under the contract. Yours very respectfully,

KERR CRAIGE.
Third Assistant Postmaster Gen'l

This letter should set at rest all speculation as to a change in the designs of the current stamps for sometime, though there will probably be a new set of plates engraved for the new contract, as it is not known whether the plates engraved by the American Bank Note Company will be transferred to the new contractors or not; but the chances are they will not. So we shall likely have a re-engraved issue of the present stamps, which, to the collector, is of as much importance as an entirely new issue. At any rate it will be well to keep an eye open for the first installment of stamps furnished by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, as there are likely to be slight changes in engraving, as well as color.

The result of this novel departure of the Postoffice Department in awarding a contract of this kind to another De-

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partment will be awaited with interest by many. There is considerable dissatisfaction expressed over the result of the decision of the Postmaster General in awarding the contract to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; but this kicking is unwarranted and uncalled for, as such a contract calls for millions of dollars of government securities, and as much care should be exercised in printing the postage stamp as if they were greenbacks.

There is no doubt but that the proposed change will result in a considerable saving to the Government. This is proven by the Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Mr. Claude M. Johnson, who used the following language in a recent interview:

"The Postmaster General, who is directed by law to prepare postage stamps, is now expending for them more than $200,000 a year, and the number used is increasing at the rate of about 8 per cent. per annum. Under the recent advertisement, the bid of the American Bank Note Company, which has had the contract for a number of years, was $162,401.61, based upon the consumption of 1893. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, submitted an estimate based upon the actual cost of doing the work, and offered to do it at $139,487.52, proposing thereby to the Postmaster General a saving of $22,914.00 a year in the expenditures of his department, which he has accepted.

"The cost of additional machinery is included in the estimate submitted by the bureau; therefore, after the first year, it can be safely estimated that an annnal saving of $50,000 will accrue to the Government by having the postage stamps printed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

"It has been argued that the Government usually pays higher wages than the private corporations, and therefore cannot do the work as cheaply. If this be true (which is unquestionable, so far as this bureau is concerned), it is offset in several ways, but mainly by the fact that the annual profit of from $50,000 to $75,000 is not included in the estimates submitted by the bureau; whereas that profit is the inducement which causes a private corporation or individual to seek the contract.

"Postage stamps are securities of the Government that should be surrounded in their manufacture by as many checks against surreptitious printing, and guard with all care and vigilance that are exercised in the manufacture of bank notes. In fact, there is a much greater possibility of fraudulent printing and use of postage stamps than of bank notes. The two-cent stamp is printed in sheets of 400, and is therefore worth $8 per sheet.

"They are made with one printing, and if used fraudulently, have no serial number or mark of any kind whatever to guide the officers of the Government in the detection and stoppage of such fraud. The Government, under the present contract system, is depending —first, upon the honesty of the contractor, and second, upon the honesty of the contractor's employees. It would be absolutely impossible to detect the difference between a stamp issued by the Postoffice department and one that had been disposed of and used through the contrivance of either the contractor or the employees engaged in doing the work.

"When printed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the stamps will be subjected to the same check-register system and guarded with the same vigilance that have accomplished the manufacture of billions of dollars of bank notes, bonds, and other securities without the loss of even a sheet of paper. This, in my opinion, is a result that has not been and will not be obtained by a private corporation. It is attended by the expenditure of a large annual outlay that would seriously impair the profit on work done by private parties. My purpose in proposing to secure this work was simply to serve the public interests. I found, upon taking charge of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the most complete plant of its kind in existence, and it seemed strange that the postage stamps, representing millions of dollars of Government securities, should be printed outside the Govern-

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ment's own establishment, when by the addition of a small amount of machinery and of not more than one hundred employees, the whole work of the Government could be given the benefit of almost perfect security against fraud in the Bureau at a large annual saving in the cost of manufacture."

The cost to the Government of the Columbian stamps was 17 cents per thousand; but this is not to be taken as the usual cost of the postage stamps, as the Columbian issue involved considerable extra expense in selecting and engraving suitable designs, and no small item of additional expense was caused by the increased size of the stamps, which of course required more of the particular paper upon which they are printed; quite a consideration when considered in connection with the fact that millions of these stamps were furnished.

The cost of the current stamps under the present contract is at the rate of 7.$\frac{87}{100}$c. per thousand, and under the new contract they are to be furnished at the rate of 5c. per thousand. The bidders were the American Bank Note Company and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The former bid 5.$\frac{88}{100}$c. per thousand, while the latter bid 5c, which of course secured the contract. It is not a very great difference in the price per thousand, but results in a very perceptible difference to the Government in a contract which runs for four years and calls for many millions of stamps.

While on the subject of the cost of stamps at contract rates, it might be well to give the prices paid under the various contracts for a period of years back. From data at hand, I am only able to give them for twenty years previous to the contract of 1890. The prices at which the ordinary postage stamps have been furnished, beginning with 1869, are as follows: For the four years beginning February 1, 1869, 27½c per thousand. (This contract was extended by order of the Postmaster General to April 2, 1873.) For the four years ending April 30, 1877, 14.$\frac{88}{100}$c per thousand. For the four years ending April 30, 1881, (extended by order of the Postmaster General to June 30), 9.$\frac{88}{100}$c per thousand. For the four years ending June 30, 1885, 9.$\frac{88}{100}$c per thousand. For the four years ending June 30, 1889 (and extended by order of the Postmaster General to January 1, 1890), 6.$\frac{88}{100}$c per thousand.

It is interesting to note the steady drop in prices, as improved machinery was introduced and the cost of operating correspondingly decreased. It would seem as though the low water mark had about been reached as regards contract prices, as it is not easy to see how any one outside of the Government could offer to print the stamps at 5c per thousand and make a profitable deal in the transaction.

It remains to be seen whether or not the Bureau of Engraving and Printing can successfully carry out the task it has undertaken, and there is no reason it should not do so if the additional appropriations asked for are granted, as it has been shown that even, including the additional amount asked for by the Bureau to enable it to obtain the necessary machinery and to employ the extra force required, that it will result in a great saving to the Government the first year, and after the proper facilities have been secured that the Government will receive a superior article for a much smaller expenditure than heretofore, which was the motive that influenced the Postmaster General in making this new ruling, and awarding the contract to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

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One extra line $2.00

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1894.

I can supply these handsome stamps against Cash in Advance at the following rates. Compare these prices with others:

	Per 1	10	100
1 cent	2c	$ 12	$1.00
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WM. BROWN,

VILLETTE, SALISBURY, ENGLAND.

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AMERICAN

Stamp Collectors are becoming specialists, devoting their attention more particularly to the stamps of their own continent. They all commence as General

STAMP

Collectors, but later a special album is secured for their American stamps, into which is transferred the stamps of their own country.

COLLECTORS

Select their specialty with patriotic notions. For instance, many British philatelists only collect the stamps of Great Britian and her colonies, the same is true of many Spanish, French and Portuguese collectors, each making a specialty of the stamps of their own country and its colonies

This feeling is growing in the United States, and many collectors, if not entirely neglecting the stamps of the old world, are devoting time, energy and cash to the completion of the American part of their collections.

As a result of this demand, a *special album* has been prepared for the stamps of the Western Continent known as

Mekeel's American

Postage Stamp

Album.



It also provides spaces for U. S. and Mexican revenue stamps that have become so popular of late.

This book comes in three styles of binding, each is on good paper, *and printed only on one side* of the paper, the arrangement allows liberal space for new issues that may appear.

PRICES—ALL POST FREE.

No. 1.	Full Cloth	$2 00
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As an extra inducement to all who answer THIS advertisement sending the cash with order, we will GIVE good American (Not U. S.) postage and revenue stamps (our selection equal to the full retail price of the album.

This is a Bargain.

You may then decide that you want an American Album, even if you have an album for your general collection.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.,

STATION C, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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400 Sets of Stamps, Envelopes, Bands, Cards, etc. Lists Free.

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STATION C,

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Send in your Orders early.

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The above set post free for 60 cents. For orders under 50 cents send 2c extra for postage.

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A Complete Set

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4	Cards,	different designs	$ 25
12	"	assorted "	1 00
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1,000	South, Central American and Mexican.
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500	varieties from "all four corners."
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6,885	

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	UNUSED	USED
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Interior, 10 for	2.50	2.00
Justice, 10 for	33.00	32.00
Navy, 11 for	17.00	15.00
Post Office, 10 for	3.50	2.75
State, 1 to 90c., 11 for	16.00	15.00
Treasury, 11 for	7.50	4.00
War, 11 for	2.50	2.00

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Executive, 3c, carmine	$3.25	3.00
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Western Union, 1892	.20	
Revenue, 2d Issue, $1.50		.12
Bolivia, 1871, 50c, blue	.50	
Nicaragua, 1884, 10c, slate		.10

Remittances should be made by Bills, Postal Notes, or P. O. Money Order, and not by check or unused stamps, excepting the 50c, $1.00, $2.00, $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00 Columbian Issue, which I will accept if perforated on four sides and in good condition.

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Boston Readers

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73	"	15	"	green.....	2c	40	4 00
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78	"	2	"	purple....	1c	25	2 00
81	1883	1	"	green.....	1c	15	1 00
82	"	2	"	red.....	1c	15	70
83	"	5	"	blue.....	1c	15	90
84	1888	4	"	yellow	3c	60	4 50
86	"	10	"	orange.....	2c	15	90
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532 " " . . . . " " "
533 " " . . . . " " "
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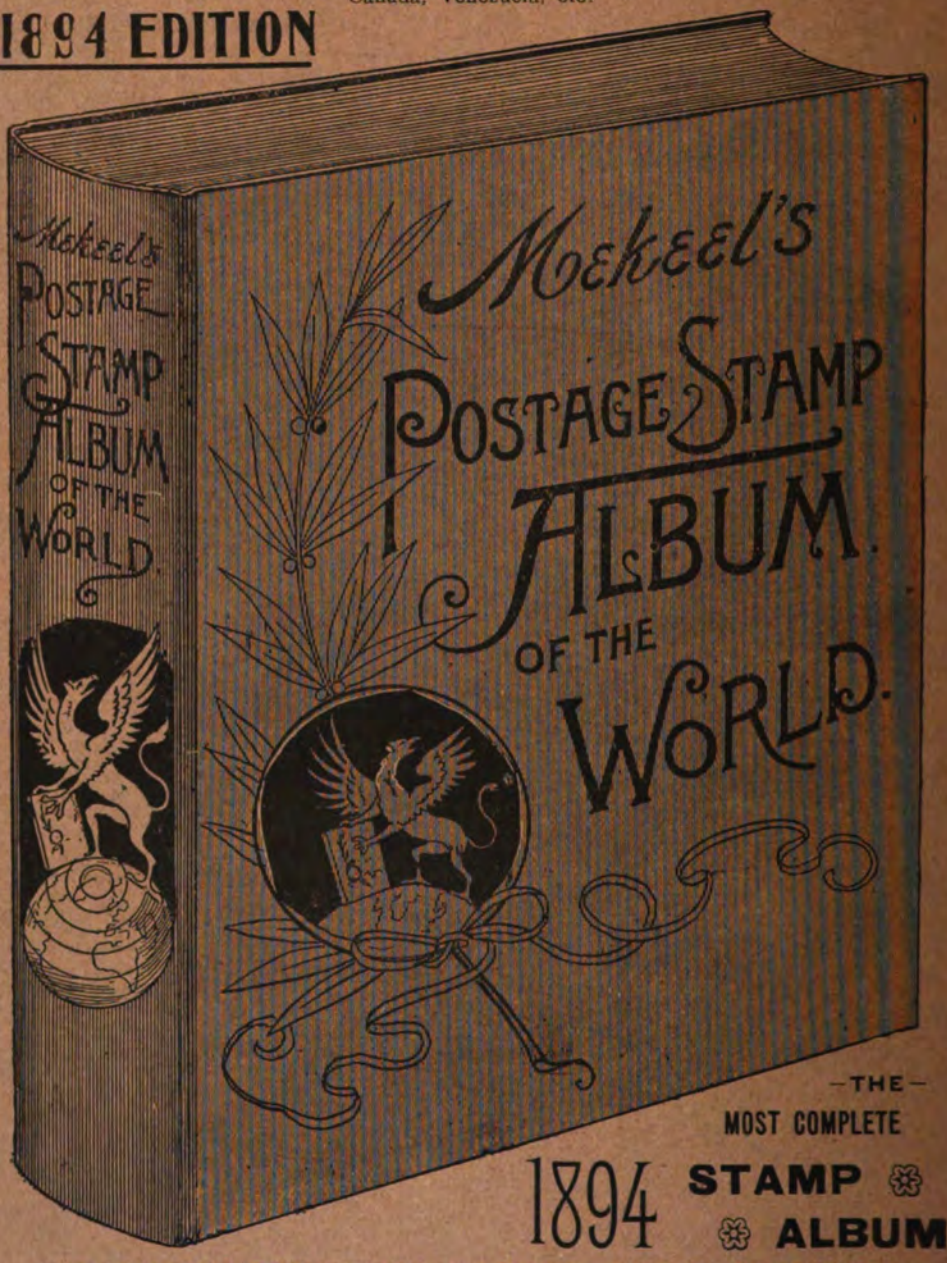

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Vol. XI. APRIL, 1894. No. IV.

The Philatelic Journal of America



A Monthly Magazine In The Interest of Stamp Collecting

Edited By

Chas. Haviland Mekeel

Published By

C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co.

$1.00 Per Annum

St. Louis, Mo. U.S.A.

10¢ Per Copy

Entered as second-class mail mattre at St. Louis, Mo.

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The Philatelic Journal of America.

MONTHLY.

The Oldest Magazine Devoted to STAMPS and STAMP COLLECTING in America.

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1885.

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C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO., STATION C. ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE

PHILATELIC JOURNAL

OF AMERICA.

VOLUME XI, NO. 4. APRIL, 1894. WHOLE NO. 112.

POSTAGE stamps for Nanking, a settlement in Southern China, are soon to be issued, so a Yokohama correspondent informs us.

• • • • •

OUR correspondent, P. Borregaard, addresses us a letter which is franked with cut postal cards of Denmark, thus showing that this country, like Victoria, allows postage to be paid on letters bearing cut postal cards, so long as the required rate is complied with.

• • • • •

WE commence with this number A HISTORY OF THE POSTAL ISSUES OF BRAZIL, by C. Ottoni Vieira. We have included the introductory remarks this month, and the philatelic portion of the work will appear in subsequent issues of our paper, and promises to be very interesting, as little has been written concerning the stamps of this Republic.

• • • • •

THE "Exposition International du Livre et des Industries de Papier" to take place in Paris from July to November is to embody displays of interest to philatelists, and the management have several well known stamp collectors represented on their committees.

We doubt if this effort will prove as successful as the exhibition held there two years ago.

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PARTIES in Arequipa, Peru, are sending broad cast, counterfeits and false surcharges of Peruvian stamps, mostly of the issues of 1884 and 1885. We shall give further particulars in our next number. Our information comes too late to include as much about the stamps as we desire to publish.

For the present, collectors, will do well to avoid these issues unless coming from a reliable source.

THE stamp exhibit at the Mid-Winter Fair, now in operation at San Francisco, seems to be of creditable size, and through the persevering efforts of some of the prominent collectors in that city a good sprinkling of rarities are on view.

Unfortunarely for the ease and general comfort of one of the exhibitors, a case containing some U. S. envelopes was broken into and a few very common ones withdrawn. The theft was soon discovered, but the owner was more or less alarmed, not on account of the slight loss sustained, but the safety of the remaining stamps that amounted in value to several hundred dollars.

A PATRIOTIC collector of Washington advocates the American flag printed in its original colors as a suitable design for our new two cent postage stamp in the event of another issue. He says: "The bright colors of the flag on every letter that went about the country would be a pleasure to the eye, and a revivifier of patriotism. A postage stamp will not only carry the letter entrusted to its transporting influence, but carry as well the message of freedom and union, which is written all over the flag."

The thirty cent stamp of 1869 issue is the only one bearing the American flag, but it does not bring it into the prominence it otherwise would, if the eagle and shield were left out.

SOMETIME ago a report of the existence of authentically used Corean stamps gained currency, and though at least one article on the subject has since appeared denying the possibility of such a thing, there are still those who believe the first announcement.

Our attention has been drawn to the matter by the notice of the death of the Corean refugee, Kin Ok Kin, who ten years ago was at the head of the conspiracy that accomplished the ruin of the Postoffice at Corea by setting fire to it during the absence of the Government officials, who were feasting in celebration of its opening.

The destruction of the Postoffice occurred on December 7th, 1894, and while the stamps had previously been prepared, they were never used for postal purposes. It is also evident that they had not yet been delivered at the building.

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WE WARN our readers against G. Warren, of Toronto, Ont., Canada, who has been conducting his correspondence in a manner at variance with a true standard of honesty, and is reported to have shamefully swindled many dealers who were unacquainted with his rascality.

Accounts of his transactions have proven his shrewdness, and comparisons of the handwriting with that of Lewis Bishop, late of Denver, seem to be at least strongly similar, and in some cases identical.

In a word, he is believed to be A. B. Quigley, who is and has been wanted for years by the U. S. authorities on charges of using the mails for fraudulent purposes under numerous aliases, prominent among which are the names of John J. Morgan, Horace Stone, Lewis Bishop and G. Warren.

Under the last fictitious name he represented himself as American agent for the Anthony Worth Insurance Company, of Bristol, England, and used engraved stationary purporting to have been supplied on account of his connection with the above firm.

Investigation developed the fact that no such concern existed, and the employment of the engraved letter paper was solely for effect and to further assist him in his deceptive operations.

Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News contained an expose of Quigley's new alias and furnished its readers with his portrait in the issue for April 12th.

Through the timely announcement many were warned who might have lost heavily, as Warren was in the midst of his atrocious dealings, and rapidly gaining the confidence of dealers with whom he was in correspondence.

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PORTRAITS OF STAMP COLLECTORS.

This is one of our regular monthly features. We give portraits and sketches of stamp collectors. Advanced collectors are requested to send photographs in exchange with the editor of this paper.

HARLOW E. WOODWARD, BOSTON, MASS.

Few cities can boast of as large a number of stamp collectors, who are men of mature years and prominently identified with the business community, as Boston.

Fewer cities could begin to cope with her in respect to large and valuable collections.

Many of her prominent merchants, well known professional men and not a few conservative capitalists, are numbered among those who find pleasure in the accumulation and study of postage stamps.

We hear comparatively little about the majority of large collections belonging to Bostonians, for their owners as a rule do not cherish notoriety and prefer not to have their stamp possessions discussed publicly, or their names mentioned in connection with stamp collecting.

Now, however, the general public is becoming so familiar with the hobby and collecting is receiving much more attention than it used to, it is hoped that less sensitiveness will prevail.



HARLOW E. WOODWARD, BOSTON, MASS.

As the reader has by this time discovered, Mr. Harlow E. Woodward is the Hub city collector to whom we shall draw special attention this month and the portraits of other prominent and highly esteemed philatelists of New England will receive mention under this heading in subsequent issues of our paper.

We have never asked Mr. Woodward how long he has known the difference between a 12 pence Canada and 1 penny red Great Britain, nor have we questioned him as to the number of either he has in his possession, but should we be called on to offer a guess the former and much sought after rarity, would be the one. We should be justified in such an opin-

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ion for we know that his tendency is to give more especial attention to the stamps of British North America than those of other countries and we also have a personal knowledge of his possessing a complete collection which would be hard to duplicate, go where you will.

Though having his preferences, not unlike humanity at large, he takes great pleasure in collecting stamps of countries besides those mentioned and when it comes to United States adhesives and envelopes he can make a splendid showing.

A single specimen of any particular stamp does not always satisfy, and if one of a peculiar shade is brought to his attention that he happens to lack, he as a rule acquires it if the price asked is within reason and is not in excess of its value. Cut provisionals on original cover of both U. S. and British North America, he is able to produce in large number and variety.



ARTHUR B. HUBBARD. MIDDLETON, CONN.

For sometime Mr. Woodward has given more or less attention to stamps or blocks of stamps that retain the margin of the sheet showing the imprint; of these we understand he has quite a collection.

Our acquaintance with Mr. Woodward has been very pleasant, and several times when visiting Boston it has been our pleasure to look over his stamps and we have never yet failed to see some thing new to interest us. In business circles Mr. Woodward is well known and he has built up one of the largest trades in the drug line in the east.

Favorably located on the corner of Tremont and Broomfield streets we find his main store finely equipped and well patronized.

He has other interests besides, but like many successful business men he is assisted by competent employees who under his careful supervision execute their numerous duties in keeping with his characteristic caution and discipline.

ARTHUR B. HUBBARD, MIDDLETON, CONN.

Though Mr. Hubbard cannot be classed with the pioneer stamp collectors of Connecticut he has for several years devoted considerable attention to his collection which numbers about 4,000 stamps, including many rarities.

He has been a subscriber to the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA for sometime and sends in his portrait for exchange with the editor.

Mr. Hubbard is interested in the railroad business.

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CHRONICLE OF NEW ISSUES.

We are anxious to receive new issues and varieties as they appear, and especially desire each of our foreign subscribers and correspondents to send us information from their locality, that we may mention them as *early* as possible under this heading. Copies of official decrees and circulars in reference to postal changes are particularly desired.

Please address all communications of this character to the Editor of the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA, Station C, St. Louis, Mo.

The numerals in parentheses following the names of the countries refer to the page of the JOURNAL containing the previous notice.

AZORES.—(VIII, 373.) We have seen the lower values of the new jubilee stamps of Portugal surcharged ACORES and understand that the entire set have been so treated for use in these islands.

We wonder if the numerous other Portuguese colonies will be so favored.

Black Surcharge.

5 reis, orange.
10 " rose.
15 " brown.
20 " violet.
25 " green.
50 " blue.
75 " carmine rose.
80 " pale green.
100 " light brown on buff.
150 " carmine.
300 " blue on salmon.
500 " mauve on pale blue.
1000 " black on straw.

BELGIUM.—(XI, 38.) The Antwerp Exposition stamps that we illustrated and described some weeks ago, accompanied by copy of the official decrees, etc., have now been issued. There are three values and the Sabbath label is attached as in the current issue of the country. We again mention the values as an error occurred in stating the colors when referring to them before.

5 centimes green on rose.
10 " carmine on blue.
25 " blue on rose.

According to *Le Timbre Poste* two new values of the Postal Packet stamps have been issued, the design being the same as current type and also the watermarked Coat of Arms in sheet.



Postal Packet.

15 centimes, dark gray.
2 francs, yellow ochre.



CHILI—(X, 104.) The current 2 centavos stamp has been re-engraved, slight changes in the numeral may be noticed and the color somewhat darker than before. Rouletted.

2 centavos, dark pink, re-engraved.

ECUADOR (XI—49). According to *Le Timbre Poste* a provisional as per illustration has been provided, it being a telegraph stamp, surcharged with new value for postal use.



5 centavas on 5 sucres carmine, *black*.

The American Journal of Philately chronicles a new provisional of this country which it describes as the 10 cent telegraph stamp used postally.



Telegraph stamp used for postage.

10 cents, green

FRANCE.—(XI, 105.) *Vathy.*—(XI, 38.) A series of stamps were announced very recently for this office. They were said to correspond in character with

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those issued for Cavalle, Dedeagh, Port Louis, etc. We wrote to our correspondent at the earliest moment, only to be informed that these stamps were not in circulation for a few days, and had been suppressed. This would make it appear a little like a stamp dealer's speculation, as the stamps are on the market, but they cannot be obtained from the postoffice.



Zanzibar—(X, 239) We illustrate the surcharge that appears on the stamps in use at the French postoffices in Zanzibar, having already chronicled the five different values.



FRENCH COLONIES—(XI, 105.) The new unpaid letter stamps are announced, the design same as before. Unperforated.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

5 centimes, pale blue.
10 " brown.
15 " pale green.
30 " rose.
50 " puce.
60 " brown.
1 franc, pink.

Dijibonti—(XI, 50.) The Obock stamps that were surcharged for use in the









district of Dijibonti and chronicled a a short time ago are here illustrated.

New Caledonia.—(IX, 150.) *The American Journal of Philately* chronicles the three military stamps we illustrate, and states that there is a fourth type with two flags. Unperforated.







10 centimes, black, blue and red.
(no value). blue, red and bronze.
" black, blue and red.
" bronze, green, red paper.

GREECE.—(IX, 63.) The following values of the Unpaid Letter Stamps are reported to have been issued unperforated.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

1 lepta, green.
2 " "
5 " "
10 " "
20 " "

JAMAICA.—(VII, 448). *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* publishes the text of a petition made by the members of the Jamaica Philatelic Society to the Colonial Secretary of Jamaica, praying for an issue of stamps to commemorate the discovery of Jamaica in 1494 (3rd of May) by Columbus. We have also received clippings from Jamaica newspapers which advocate the scheme. Our information was kindly furnished by our correspondent, Mr. Gunter.

JAPAN.—(X, 106.) The two jubilee stamps issued in celebration of the 25th wedding anniversary of the Emperor and Empress of this country have been sent us.



The values are 2 sen and 5 sen. The illustration annexed shows the design, which is the same on both stamps.

Our correspondent in Hong Kong writes us an interesting letter of the difficulties he had to contend with in securing his suply.

He states that there was a general rush at the postoffices, and a smashed hat or a torn coat was by no means an unusual misfortune.

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Judging from the immense quantities that were issued, the anxious buyers must have finally been waited upon, for the supply could hardly have been inadequate for the demand. Perforated 11½.

2 sen, carmine.
5 " blue.

MEXICO.—(X, 240.)—We notice several changes in the current officially sealed stamp. It now comes engraved instead of lithographed, and is perforated.



By comparison, we observe many slight differences in the lettering, but the general design still remains the same.

As we have before stated these official labels cannot be regarded as postage stamps but many collectors are interested in them, thus our reason for giving them place in our chronicle.

Officially sealed.

Brown, engraved and perforated.

NEW SOUTH WALES—(VIII, 197). *Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the 1 shilling, brown as surcharged "O.S." in red. Perforated.



1 shilling, brown, *red.*



NORWAY—(VIII, 92.) Some of the current stamps have been re-engraved according to the *Illustriertes Breifmarken Journal*, and the letters "NORGE," appear in Roman capitals.

Re-engraved.

3 öre, orange yellow.
5 " green.
20 " blue.

OIL RIVERS PROTECTORATE—(XI, 106). We read of more provisionals and quote them according to *The London Philatelist* as follows:

½ penny on 2½ pence, *red.*
1 shilling on 2 pence, "
1 shilling on 2 pence *violet.*
1 " " 2 " *black.*
10 shillings " 5 " *violet.*
20 " " 1 shilling, *black.*
20 " " 1 " *red.*
20 " " 1 " *violet.*

PERU.—(IX, 51.) Regarding the information we published some time since of a prospective series of Peruvian stamps to be surcharged provisionally, we have heard from our correspondent, Mr. Dawson, under date of the 2nd inst. He states that he has been to the post-office where the stamps are being surcharged with a bust representing President Morelos Bermudes, who, by the way, died on the 1st of April. Our correspondent further states that it is intended to surcharge the whole stock, and none will be placed on sale until there is sufficient quantity to supply all demands. The issue will be made simultaneously at Lima and the principal local postoffices. He was informed that the process of surcharging will take at least a month, as the machine prints only one stamp at a time.

PHILLIPINE ISLANDS—(XI, 51.) Our correspondent, Mr. Reys, sends us the following list of the new series. Those indicated thus * are the same or similar colors to those that have been used in same values, with this type in previous issues.



*2 cent de peso, carmine.
2½ " " " gray-brown.
*5 " " " green.
8 " " " red-brown.
*10 " " " rose.
15 " " " red.
20 " " " dark violet.

Newspaper Stamps.



⅛ de centavo, brown.
1 milesimas de peso, olive.
2 " " "
5 " " "

PORTUGAL.—(XI, 106.) The new set of commemorative stamps came too late for illustration in our last number. The series of adhesives consists of thirteen

varieties, but only three different designs are used.

All values up to and including the 100 reis are lithographed, the balance of the set engraved. Perforated.



5 reis, orange.
10 " rose.
15 " brown.
20 " violet.



25 reis, green.
50 " blue.
75 " carmine rose.
80 " pale green.
100 " light brown on buff.



150 reis, carmine.
300 " blue on salmon.
500 " mauve on pale blue.
1000 " black on straw.

ROUMANIA.—(XI, 51-52.) The new stamps illustrated two months ago are now in use. Perforated and Watermarked P. R.















1½ bani, gray.
3 " brown.
5 " blue.
10 " green.
15 " red.

We understand that the 25 bani and 50 bani have not yet been issued but the former will be printed in violet— the latter, orange.



SAMOA.—(XI, 52.) We have already announced the two surcharges of the five pence on 4 pence, one printed in words, the other simply 5d. The last named is herewith illustrated.

SAN MARINO—(VIII, 411). New stamps consisting of four values are soon to be issued.

SWITZERLAND—(XI, 52). Upon authority of a European contemporary we announced sometime ago that it was probable that there would be a new issue of Switzerland, of 1c and 4c denominations. Our correspondent, Baron Reuterskiold, informs us that he learns that there is no present intention of issuing stamps of these denominations, as there would be no use for these values.



TOBAGO.—(VIII, 268.) Our correspondent, Mr. Macdougal, sends us copies of the recently issued stamps of the 1 shilling value that now appear with watermark Crown C. A. the color however has not been changed. Perforated 14.

1 shilling, ochre.

TURKEY.—(XI, 107.) Mr. Toccos has sent us a specimen of the 1 piastre Turkish stamp of the issue of 1892, surcharged in one line in Arabic, "Imprime," which signifies "to be used for printed matter." He states that the same surcharge is found on the 10 and

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20 paras and on the 2 piastre. He does not know if it exists on the 5 piastre of the same series. He states that these stamps are only used in the Postoffices of Constantinople, Smyrna and Salonica.

Newspaper Stamps.

Surcharged in Arabic.

10 paras, pale-green, *black.*
20 " rose, "
1 piastre, pale-blue "
2 " pale-brown "

UNITED STATES—(XI, 107.) The 10 cent Columbian stamp comes in a very dark shade of olive, if not approaching brownish black; the copies we have at hand upon comparison with the ordinary shade appear so entirely different that it would seem justifiable to list them.

10 cent Columbian, olive-black.



VENEZUELA.—(X, 20.) *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* announces an error of surcharge existing on the 25 centavos orange "Escuelas", the the arms having been printed in black instead of red. Perforated.

Provisional Issue.

25 centavos, orange and black.

The *American Journal of Philately* prints the following:

"We have received from a correspondent in Venezuela two stamps purporting to have been issued or intended to be issued by the state of Zulia. There are two values: 5c deep purple and 10c vermilion, finely engraved and perforated 13½. The state of Zulia is situated between latitude 8° and 12° N. and longitude 68° and 73° W. having on the South and West the Republic of Colombia and on the North the Caribbean Sea. Area, 26,436 square miles. Population 59,235. Capital Maracaibo. Since 1881 this state is no longer in existence but is part of the State of Falcon and Zulia.



Possibly some of our readers may be able to give us some information regarding these stamps.

ZULULAND.—(VIII, 301.) The 6 pence of natal (1882 issue) has been surcharged ZULULAND in black. Watermark crown C. A. Perforated 14.

6 pence mauve and *black.*

ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.



NIGER COAST.—The British Registration envelope has been surcharged for use in this Protectorate.

Registration Envelope.

2 pence, ultramarine and *black.*

ROUMANIA—A wrapper and letter card have been issued with the new adhesives, the latter we illustrate and the former is same type as the new 1½ bani stamp.

Wrapper.

1½ bani black, gray paper.

Letter Card.



5 bani blue, *gray.*

POSTAL CARDS.

AZORES.—(VIII, 301.) The new card for this colony is identical with the jubilee postal for Portugal except that it is modestly surcharged "ACORES" in black.

10 reis, violet, buff.

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BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—We illustrate the current one penny reply postal



card of Cape of Good Hope that has been surcharged for use in this British colony.

Black surcharge..

1x1 penny, brown buff.

CANADA.—(VIII, 413.) Word reaches us that a new postal card has been provided for use but it is the same in all respects excepting size with the card issued last year. 140x85 mm.

1 cent, black, buff.

PORTUGAL.—(X, 112.) We illustrate the new postal card recently issued with the commemorative set of adhesives.



10 reis, violet, *buff*.

SALVADOR. — (VIII, 61.) We ommitted mention of the new cards when chronicling the adhesives and envelopes, last month.

1 centavos, prown, blue and black *green*
2 " deep blue, brown and black *green*.
2x2 centavos, deep blue, brown and black *green*.
3 centavos yellow, green and black *green*.
3x3 " " " " " "

MEXICAN REVENUES.

A correspondent of Chihuahua, Mexico, sends us a revenue of new variety.

The inscription "Hilaza y Tejidos" in a slightly curved line at top, the dates 1893 and 1895 one each side the numeral of value, which appears in the center surrounded by scroll work. The value is also expressed in words at the bottom.

The stamp is printed in black over a patterned back ground of white and salmon.

The inscription translated is Thread and Tissues and we presume these stamps are used on invoices of dry goods.

We shall illustrate the stamp next month.

The only values thus far reported are as follows:

5 centavos, black and yellow.
20 " " " green.
1 peso " " salmon.
5 pesos " " light blue.
20 " " " sepia brown.



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HISTORY OF THE POSTAL ISSUES OF BRAZIL.

BY C. OTTONI VIEIRA

Translated from the French by Prof. G. Reymond.

INTRODUCTION.

In the present work I propose, not only to make a complete catalogue of all Brazilian stamps, from their first issue down to November 15th, 1889, but also to give a history of these stamps. I should like to have included everything: stamps, cards, envelopes and fiscal stamps. But the difficulties presented by such a variety of subjects appeared to me insurmountable. I shall therefore treat of postage only, introducing fiscal stamps only as far as they were used for mailing purposes.

While describing the stamps, I shall endeavor to make all existing counterfeits known, and at the same time I shall reproduce all the documents which I have been able to procure, relating to Brazilian philately.

In the course of this work, I shall limit myself to a scientific description of the stamps, without paying any attention to their commercial value, referring the reader who wishes to know their cost to the many good catalogues in existence.

I do not wish to omit mentioning one of the principal points connected with philately, and I believe that my readers will be glad to find, to begin with, a short sketch of the history of a country which is really so little known.

The description of the flag and of the coat of arms is equally indispensable in a work of this kind. I shall therefore begin with the history of Brazil; the description of the flag and of the coat of arms will follow, and finally I shall enter into the real subject of the present work.

I do not wish to begin before offering my most sincere thanks to all persons who have contributed to this work by furnishing me with a great part of the information of which I make use in the following pages.

I am well aware that this work will have many defects. Being one of the first to treat of the stamps of my country, I found almost no preceding authority to guide me. Here and there I found a landmark; I gathered information everywhere, in America, in France, in Denmark even; I took notes whenever I could; many points were explained to me in lectures on philately; these are the main sources of the work which I have undertaken. I shall try to put a little order in all these materials, and if, from the result of this arrangement, philatelists are able to derive some information useful to the advance of the cause of stamp collecting, I shall find myself amply repaid for the three years' work which this essay cost me.

THE AUTHOR.

A SHORT SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF BRAZIL.

In the year 1500 A. D. the Portuguese Pedro Alvares Cabral, sailing toward the Indies, was led away from his route by some maritime currents, very little understood at that time; after some days of navigation at random he came in sight of a coast, of which no mention was made on any of the maps then in use.

This coast was Brazil.

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He landed a little south of the point where to-day rises the city of Bahia, raised a post bearing the coat of arms of his master, the king of Portugal, and a thanksgiving mass was said in the midst of the astonished Indians. To this land of which he had just taken possession Pedro Cabral gave the name of Vera Cruz (True Cross); some time later this name was changed into that of Santa Cruz (Holy Cross), and finally the Portuguese called it Brazil (from braza—hot coals) on account of the bright red color of some of the woods, which they found there in large quantity.

This new discovery was much neglected by the Portuguese Court. From time to time an expedition visited the Brazilian coast, the purpose of which was either exploration or the commerce of Brazilian woods, which are much used in dyeing industries.

The attempts of the French and of the Spaniards to establish themselves in the newly discovered land awoke the Portuguese from their torpor. Meanwhile, in 1521, the king, Dom Manuel, died; his son, Dom Joao III, succeeded him, and organized a system of colonization which finally established the domination of Portugal on that part of America.

In 1581, Brazil, together with Portugal and all her colonies, fell into the power of Philip II, King of Spain, by the death of Dom Sebastian, who had left no male issue.

Under Spanish rule, Brazil suffered much from the French (1612-1615), and especially from the Dutch (1624-1661). The latter even maintained themselves there after the separation of Portugal from Spain, by the accession to the throne of the first of the Duke of Braganca, who took the name of Dom Joao IV.

The period, extending from 1640 to the flight of the royal family from Lisbon, saw the formation of the nucleus of the Brazilian nation. Portugal is obliged to look upon Brazil, not merely as upon a commercial dependency, but as upon a new country, raising itself in the midst of her dominions. It is during this period also that we see the beginning of the disputes regarding the ownership of the left banks of La Plata, between the Portuguese and Spanish colonists; these disputes, although repeatedly settled by treaties, needed but a spark to burst again in full force.

In 1710 and 1711, Rio Janeiro was twice besieged by Duclerc and Duguay-Trouin, officers of the French marine. The first one was vanquished and made prisoner; but Duguay - Trouin, succeeded in taking possession of the city and withdrew only after having obtained an immense booty. The last years of the 18th century were to show that the Brazilian people bore only with impatience the yoke of the mother country. The War for Independence, waged by the colonies of North America, and the French Revolution, were examples which soon bore their fruit.

As early as 1786, a few young Brazilians, studying at the University of Coimbra, were watching for the first opportunity to enable their country to occupy a place among free nations. At the same time similar ideas were entertained by other Brazilian youths, who were studying medicine at Montpellier in France. One of them, returning to Brazil, all filled with his generous ideas, found several adherents among his fellow citizens; but their plot was discovered; their leader Joaquine Jose de Silva Xavier, was hung in Rio Janeiro, April 21, 1792, and his companions were exiled to Africa. They had intended to proclaim a republic in Brazil. The royal family had scarcely established itself at Rio Janeiro, when a new revolution took place at Pernambuco (1817-18); but once more the partisans of the republic were defeated, and nine of the leaders were hung.

In 1821, Joao IV returned to Lisbon, leaving in Brazil his son, Dom Pedro, as regent. The following year, on September 7th, the latter proclaimed the separation of Brazil from Portugal, and took the title of Emperor with the name of Dom Pedro I. Under his rule we notice a new revolution in Pernambuco, 1824, and the separation of the "Oriental Strip," which proclaimed its independence in 1828.

In 1831 the Emperor compelled by political disturbances abdicated in favor

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of his son, Dom Pedro II, and withdrew to Europe. Some disturbance occurred during the first years of the reign of Pedro II, but all these partial revolutions were easily repressed.

In 1852 a war took place with the Argentine Republic; peace was made in the following year, the arms of Brazil having been successful throughout.

In 1865 a Brazilian vessel was captured by Paraguay, while a part of the Brazilian territory was occupied by Paraguayan troops. Brazil allied herself with Uruguay and the Argentine Republic, and declared war against Lopez, the Dictator of Paraguay. The war came to an end in 1870 at the death of Lopez.

The period between 1870 and 1889 was a period of peace and great prosperity for Brazil. In 1888 slavery was finally abolished throughout the empire. On November 15th, 1889, an entirely unexpected revolution broke out at Rio Janeiro, the Emperor and his whole family were banished and a Republic was proclaimed.

THE FLAG AND THE COAT OF ARMS OF BRAZIL.

As we have just seen, three periods may be distinguished in Brazilian history: Colonial Brazil, Imperial Brazil and the Republic. The first extends from 1500 to 1822; the second from 1822 to 1889, and the third begins on November 15th, 1889. Each one of these epochs has a new coat of arms and a new flag.

At the time of the discovery, Brazil was annexed simply as a colony to the vast domains then owned by Portugal. This state of affairs lasted to the beginning of our century. All this time, Brazil being a colony, saw the Portuguese flag wave from the turrets of her cities.

In 1807 the armies of Napoleon invaded Portugal; King Joao VI has barely time to embark and to sail for Brazil. Bahia was the capital, but Joao VI transferred the seat of government to Rio Janeiro, and he established himself there with his court. A few years later, he raised Brazil to the dignity of a kingdom, by taking the title of king of Portugal, of Algraves and of Brazil. At the same time, by a letter patent of May 13th, 1816, he gave to Brazil as a coat of arms a gold sphere on an azure field. On the following year, the court returned to Lisbon, leaving at Rio Janeiro, Prince Dom Pedro, one of the sons of Joao VI as regent.

In 1822 disturbances having broken out in San Paulo, the Regent left the capital to go and pacify that province. For some time the Portuguese Court, jealous of the great popularity enjoyed by Dom Pedro, had been recalling him to Europe. Several times he had been on the point of embarking; once, being already on board a Portuguse man-of-war, he had been stopped by a delegation of the people, who begged him to stay. He could not refuse them. During his journey to San Paulo, he was everywhere received with great enthusiasm, and soon was on his way back to the capital. One evening after a long day's march, he arrived with his suite on the banks of the Ypiranga and halted there. Soon a messenger arrived from Rio Janeiro, all covered with dust from his long and rapid ride; he handed the Prince a letter from the Court, announcing the arrival at Rio of several Portuguese men of war and ordering him to quit at once the country if he did not wish to be taken by force and brought back as a vulgar criminal.

Dom Pedro assembled the officers of his escort, and told them what had just happened. On horseback, sword in hand, lighted up by the last rays of the setting sun, they all swore to defend him to the last drop of their blood. The prince then tore the white and blue cockade which he wore on his hat, and taking two leaves from a tree, one green and the other turned yellow by the heat of the sun, he placed them on his hat and exclaimed: "Indepencence or death!"

This was September 7th, 1822, these two leaves were the origin of the Brazilian colors; green and yellow. Having given the signal of independence, he wished to provide his new country with a flag and coat of arms; this was done by the following decree issued September 18th of the same year.

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"The kingdom of Brazil, whose Regent and Defender I am, having declared its political independence, wishing to occupy among the family of nations the place to which it is entitled, finding that it is indispensable that it should have a coat of arms that can be easily distinguished from that of Portugal, with which it has been heretofore united, but wishing also to preserve as far as possible the coat of arms given to the kingdom by my father King Joao VI, in his letter patent of May 13, 1816, wishing also to recall the first name that was given to this country at the time of its happy discovery, and wishing also to honor the nineteen provinces comprised between the great rivers, which form its natural boundaries and which I have sworn to defend, I find it advisable, having consulted with my Secretary of State to decree the following:

"From this day forward the arms of this kingdom will consist in a gold sphere on green field, traversed by a cross of the Order of the Christ, this sphere shall be surrounded by nineteen silver stars on an azure scroll, the royal crown shall surmount the coat of arms, and the whole is to be surrounded by branches of the coffee and tobacco plants, emblems of the commercial wealth of the nation, represented in its own colors, and tied by the knot of the Nation. The flag will consist in a green parallelogram in which a gold square shall be drawn; in the center the arms of Brazil will take their place."

"I charge with the execution of the present decree, my Secretary of State and of Foreign Affairs, Dom Jose Bonifacio de Andrade e Silva.

"Done in our palace, Sept. 18, 1822.

"DOM PEDRO I."

As can be seen, the historical connections was respected in the creation of this imperial emblem which kept the gold sphere and merely changed the blue field into a green one. We may notice also that Dom Jose Bonifacio proposed to himself to proclaim the origin of the Brazilian people, by recalling the colonial antecedents of Brazil by the first name that was given to it (the cross). He has also carefully commemorated all the American elements of Portuguese origin in the blue scroll with the silver stars, thus combining the colors of the metropolis. The crown is the particular characteristic of monarchy. These arms were preserved until 1889. After the success of the revolution which drove the emperor away, their design was slightly modified, but the people intended to preserve the colors which led the Brazilian soldiers to victory on the bloody fields of Paraguay.

By decree No. 4, of Nov. 19, 1889, was instituted the flag which symbolizes the Republic of the United States of Brazil. On this new flag, the coat of arms that was in the center of the old one was replaced by a blue sphere strewn with silver stars, and traversed by a white scroll on which is inscribed in green letters: "Ordem et Progresso" (Order and Progress). This symbol comprises everything that was essential in the other. By the white and blue colors of the sphere, it recalls the colonial phase of Brazilian history, while the sphere itself reminds us of the golden sphere of Imperial times. It reawakens the recollection of the glorious faith of the ancestors of the Brazilian people, not by means of a sign which today is a symbol of strife, but by means of a constellation, the idea of which is that of a vast fraternity, the "Cross of the South." In it the most fervent Catholic may see the impenetrable mysteries of his faith, while the free-thinker will be reminded by it of the poetical imagination of his ancestors. The fine idea of representing independence and solidarity by a reunion of stars has, therefore been kept.

They suppressed the branches of the coffee and tobacco plants, which embarassed the flag with symbols no longer answering to the reality, since these two products are very far from being the only ones of Brazil. The green and yellow colors of the flag sufficiently represent the industrial aspect of the country, since they signify the products of agriculture and of manufactures. The two words, inscribed on the new standard mean that the revolution has not merely abolished royalty, but that it also means to establish a true repub-

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lic of brothers, by giving to Order and Progress all the guarantees which history teaches to be essential to the happiness of a great people.

The sphere is represented on the flag inclined on the horizon according to the latitude of Rio Janeiro; the South Pole is marked by the octant, which is the symbol of the Federal District, comprising the capital and neighboring territory. With one exception all the constellations depicted on it belong to the Southern Hemisphere, the one exception being Procion, corresponding to the one province of Brazilian territory lying north of the Equator. The other constellations which were selected are: the Cross of the South, the Austral Triangle, Scorpio, the Virgin, Argo aud Syrius.

The coat of arms of the new republic is as follows: A star with rays part yellow and part green, traversed by a sword fastened with a ribbon, whose waving ends bear the inscription "15 de November de 1889."

Such is, in a few words, the history of the flag and of the coat of arms of Brazil. The preceding information has mostly been derived from the excellent work which Mr. Texeira Mendes published on Brazil a few days after the inauguration of the Republic.

We will end this chapter by uttering a wish for the prosperity of Brazil. It is our most sincere desire that this coat of arms may endure for many coming centuries.

(*To be Continued.*)

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The Evolution of the Stamp Album, From Lallier to Mekeel.

BY LEWIS G. QUACKENBUSH.

PREFACE.

In presenting this monograph to the readers of this journal, I make no pretension of having treated the subject with the thoroughness which it deserves. Life is short, and philatelic history is long. The story of the evolution of the stamp album could be elaborated by a skillful word-painter into a fifty-chaptered volume; but I prefer (and I believe my readers will prefer it, too) to dispense with the less important details, and to tell the story as briefly and concisely as it is possible to do, without sacrificing any of the facts necessary for a logical and continuous narrative.

The theme is one of absorbing interest, and has never been adequately treated. I cannot hope that this sketch will cover the subject so fully as to leave no room for future investigators. On the contrary, I firmly believe that this attempt at picturing the rise of the stamp album, will induce some writer or writers better equipped for the task, to treat the subject more thoroughly than I have done.

It has seemed to me that such a work as this could not fail to be of great interest to every album user in the land, and I have used every means within my power to make it as reliable and readable as possible. A lack of trustworthy records of the early albums must be my excuse for the inaccuracies which I fear will be detected in the first part of the work. Although I have carefully looked over all the available philatelic literature issued prior to 1870, and noted all references to the pioneer albums, no doubt a great many of the minor books, especially those of European manufacture, have been overlooked.

Some unimportant albums have been omitted intentionally; and our information in regard to others is too scanty to admit of detailed reference to them. On dates, too, I am forced to confess, this work is but too fallible. I have consulted many of the older class of collectors in regard to the years in which the first edition of Lallier's, Oppen's and other early albums appeared, but the testimony is so conflicting that it is really of little value. The dates given in the text are those believed to be correct by the best authorities, and are probably not far from right.

In assuming the role of critic in relation to the leading albums of the present day, I am aware that I am venturing on dangerous ground. Many will, no doubt, differ from the conclusions which I have reached after a careful study of the merits and demerits of our most popular albums.

It is not my purpose to advertise anyone particular make of album; or to decry any other. I think I am entitled to be called an impartial critic, not being a member of the trade, or in any way interested in the selling of stamps or albums; I feel justified in pointing out the merits and the faults of our modern albums, because such candid criticism may be valuable to inexperienced collectors, uncertain which album to choose.

I wish to heartily thank all my phila-

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telic friends who have helped in any way in gathering the material for this work. Without their kind assistance, I am afraid I should have given up the Herculean task long ago. It often seemed too discouraging to be continued, and I can assure them that their aid, as well as their kindly words of encouragement, is thoroughly appreciated.

I wish in particular, to express my indebtedness to John K. Tiffany, Esq., of St. Louis, and J. Walter Scott, Esq., of New York, for valuable information.

Again asking the leniency of my readers in regard to any errors which may have crept into this sketch, undetected, and with the hope that everyone who reads this brief contribution to philatelic history may gain added knowledge of philately's early days, I will ring the bell for the overture, and step off the stage as the curtain rises.

THE ALBUMS OF LALLIER AND HIS CONTEMPORARIES.

A book is the natural, as well as the only satisfactory repository for a stamp collection. True, there are here and there philatelists who prefer to frame their specimens and hang them up on the walls of library or study; and there are some few collectors who disdain to place their treasures in a mere book, and keep them in boxes and drawers instead.

But such cases are few and far between. From the very birth of philately, stamp collections have been mounted in books of one kind or another. Even before the era of printed albums, the early collectors anticipated the album by placing their specimens in books, which they themselves prepared for the purpose by allotting a page or pages to the stamps of each country, and then, with pen or pencil, apportioning off a certain space for each issue.

These private albums are occasionally to be met with today, being still used by some liberal souls, who cannot bear to be confined by the spaces of a printed album, but since there are in the market a number of blank albums, prepared especially for the use of those who do not find a printed album exactly suited to their needs, there is but little need for anyone to turn album maker.

No doubt the albums of amateur manufacture first suggested the printed album. History, with her usual carelessness, has failed to record the name of the first album maker, and we are therefore unable to tender him his need of praise for an invention, without which philately could never have gained its present prestige.

Paris claims to be the birthplace of philately, and even at the present day is generally considered the philatelic capital of Europe, though London is a formidable competitor for the honor. According to the best reports, philately is a native of the gay French capital, a Parisian fashion, so to speak; and in due time, like all Parisian fashions, it spread to London and New York, and gradually around the whole civilized world. Paris was also the home of the first stamp album. Almost all philatelic authorities agree in saying that the first printed albums appeared at Paris early in the year 1862. There were several different books issued at so nearly the same time that it is not conclusively known which was the first to appear.

The most noted of these early works, and the one generally believed to have been the pioneer album, was published either in February or March, 1862, by Justin Lallier, a noted French archæologist. This work, viewed today, seems crude and primitive in the extreme, yet we can easily imagine the enthusiasm with which it must have been greeted on its appearance. Its success was instantaneous, and so great and so universal was the demand for it that no less than seven editions of the work were sold in the first five years of its existence.

The first edition of this album contained spaces for about twelve hundred stamps. No room was provided for varieties of perforation, or of watermark; in fact, no attention, whatever, was paid to either of these at that time. It contained no illustrations, and the arrangement of the book was very imperfect, indeed, practically no provision being made for future issues, and the pages being very much overcrowded. The

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spaces designed for the reception of the stamps were small, and if the collector did not desire to have his specimens overlap each other, he was obliged to trim off the perforations, and sometimes even a part of the stamp itself.

The spaces for stamped envelopes were round, and collectors were expected to cut their envelopes to fit the spaces. Very many valuable stamps were destroyed by being cut in this way, and many an old time collector who carefully clipped off all traces of perforation on the stamps he then possessed, now groans in anguish at the thought of the money which he threw away by so doing.

So great became the popularity of Lallier's albums that English, German and Spanish editions had to be published to meet the demand. Lallier's English edition was the leading album on this side of the Atlantic for many years; and no doubt many of the old-timers can recollect the position which it occupied in its palmy days.

The fourteenth and last edition of this notable series was published in 1876. Lallier himself had died some three or four years previous, but the work had been carried on by other hands. It is exceedingly unfortunate that so little information should have been preserved regarding Lallier's life and works. Many strongly contend that his was the first stamp album ever issued. Whether it was really the first or was preceded by some less meritorious work long since forgotten is really of little moment to the student of philatelic history. His were by far the *greatest* of the early albums and will be remembered long after the mediocre works of his contemporaries have been forgotten. His albums were, for their time, remarkably meritorious, and their influence in the advancement and building up of philately can hardly be overestimated.

The only other French album, contemporaneous with that of Lallier's which need be mentioned here, is that of Laplante, believed by some to have been issued prior to Lallier's. There is no proof to be found that it is really an older work; on the contrary, there seem to be very good reasons for believing that it did not appear until full six months after Lallier's first edition; it bearing such a strong resemblance to that work as to induce the belief that it was merely an imitation, though less pretentious and far inferior in everyway. Information in regard to this album is very meagre; but it evidently never proved a very dangerous rival to Lallier's.

E. Requard, also of Paris, a well known dealer of the '60s, is believed to have issued an album at about the same time though no definite traces of it now exist.

There is good evidence that no albums were published in Germany until the latter part of 1862. Ludwig of Leipzic was the publisher of the first German album; this was followed a little later by a work of similar character issued by a stamp dealer named Wallig, of the same city.

I have been unable to procure copies of these albums for examination, and am, therefore, unable to give a detailed description of them. To judge, however, from comments in the stamp journals of the time, they did not differ materially in make-up and arrangement from the French albums of Lallier and Laplante. Both Ludwig's and Wallig's albums reached great popularity at the time; but they have been supplanted by other works and are at present practically forgotten.

In 1864, J. B. Moens, of Brussels, who might fitly be called "the grand old man of Philately," and who had, as early as 1860, published a *Manual for Collectors*, issued an album which all authorities agree in pronouncing it one of the best books that had yet appeared.

In 1866, the first edition of Oppen's album was published in London by one, Stevens, probably a London stamp dealer. Oppen's was the first English album. Prior to its publication, the British collectors used French albums with English title pages, and some of the earlier German albums with a double text. Oppen's album does not

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appear to have gained very great popularity in America, but in England it became at once *the* album, supplanting almost entirely the French and German works heretofore used. Oppen's album was followed in the same year by the Mulready album, and then after an interval of a few years came the albums of Alfred Smith & Co., and Stanley Gibbons & Co.

As these English publications cannot be of so much interest to American readers as the home album in which we are more directly interested, I will not take the space here to describe the books issued by these two firms. The reader is of course not to believe that the albums mentioned in this chapter are the only ones which might be noted. It has been my aim to deal only with the more important works, since a catalogue of all the albums used in England and on the continent in the past thirty years could be of little interest to the average reader. I will therefore leave the subject of old-time European albums, having spoken of the most important of the earlier works with as much detail as space would allow. The modern English albums will receive treatment in another chapter.

THE FIRST AMERICAN ALBUMS.

America was not far behind Europe in recognizing the value of the stamp album. Dealers in those days were few and far between, but the few who did make a living by the selling of stamps were quick to seize the opportunity of furnishing their customers with desirable books in which to place their specimens, and considerable quantities of the Lallier and Laplante albums were imported and sold the very first year of their existence.

Information in regard to the early American albums is much more trustworthy and much more easily secured than facts regarding the pioneer albums of Europe. There is not now the slightest doubt that Appleton's was the first American album. It is not, however, I believe, generally known that there were two entirely separate editions of Appleton's album; the edition of 1863, generally understood to have been the pioneer album of America, and a smaller book very hastily and imperfectly compiled, which was probably published about December, 1862. The claim of this latter work to the honor of being called the first American album rests almost wholly on the memory of certain New York collectors, who profess to remember that the small album was on the market for some months before the large book was published. I have been unable to ascertain the exact facts of the case from the Appletons themselves (D. Appleton & Co., the famous New York publishers) since the house has no records showing the exact date of issue of either work. The testimony of some of the oldest employes of the firm, however, who recollect the time when the books were issued, tends to confirm the belief that the smaller edition of Appleton's album preceded the larger and better known work by some months. It was small enough to be carried in the pocket without inconvenience, and contained spaces for less than a thousand stamps. The authorship of both of the Appleton albums has been attributed to J. Walter Scott, but he has never plead guilty to the charge, and in a list of his albums with which he has furnished me, neither of them are mentioned.

The large edition of Appleton's album was published early in 1863. I have been fortunate enough to secure a copy of this work and find that it well repays a careful perusal. It was made of rather cheap paper, and presented a cheap appearance in every way. The title page is embelished with a cut of the globe, evidently borrowed from some geography. In fact the whole work bears a strong resemblance to the old time geographies. The countries are not placed in alphabetical order, but under the heads of the different continents. North America comes first, then South America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Oceanica in the order named. The British, French, Spanish and Danish possessions in the West Indies come under different heads. At the beginning of each subdivision is a map of the conti-

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nent whose stamps fill the succeeding spaces. These maps and pictures of the coats of arms of a few of the United States comprise the only illustrations to be found in the book. At the beginning of each country is the name, area, population and name of largest city, as well as a brief catalogue of its stamps. Following this information come the spaces for the stamps. These spaces are not exactly square, but better described as oblong, and give ample room for the stamps without any portion of them being clipped. There are twenty-four spaces to a full page, and the entire book contains spaces for nearly four thousand varieties. On the whole, the book is about on a par with the albums for young collectors, sold at the present day for twenty-five cents; yet the collector of the '60s eagerly purchased these books at the remunerative price of $3.00 apiece.

Either in 1863 or the year after, the first edition of Hill's Boston album, a work far superior in every way to the Appleton album, was issued. The publishers were W. H. Hill and Co., booksellers, of Boston, and the author was Mr. M. Bennett, Jr., of Hartford, Conn., who is still living in that city, though no longer interested in philately.

This album was somewhat similar in style to the Appleton, but far superior in make-up and arrangement. Here is an advertisement of this album taken from the *American Stamp Mercury* for February, 1868.

"Hill's Boston album contains places for three thousand stamps, including United States Revenues; is divided into countries, each country having sufficient squares for all past, present, *and future issues*, with places for the coat of arms and flags of each country. It is printed in carmine ink, on extra fine paper, and is the best album published in America, cloth, gilt sides, $3.00; post free, $3.25." The italics are mine. Fancy the short-sightedness of the compiler who could imagine that a book containing spaces for only three thousand varieties, would be sufficient for "all past, present and future issues." What can he think to-day, when he views the modern albums whose many thousand spaces are all too few for the needs of advanced collectors.

A second edition of Hill's album, revised by S. Allan Taylor, appeared in 1865. The publishers, however, neglected to employ sufficient care in reading the proofs, and this oversight resulted in some of the most egregious blunders to be noted in the history of album making.

In 1865, Mr. Willard K. Freeman, then and now of New York City, issued the album bearing his name. It never attained much popularity, and we know less concerning it than about any other of the early American albums. Tradition says that it was a handsomely designed book, but very incomplete and unsatisfactory in many ways. Like too many albums of modern times, more attention was paid to a handsome cover than to a correct arrangement of the interior of the book.

Several other works of less importance were issued in the '60s, but none of them need be mentioned here. Appleton's, Hill's, and Freeman's albums were the only ones used to any extent, until in 1868, J. W. Scott, the "Father of Philately," brought out his American album. The albums of Mr. Scott have been and are of sufficient importance to justify their consideration in a separate chapter.

THE ALBUMS OF J. WALTER SCOTT.

John Walter Scott opened an office in New York City as a postage stamp dealer either in 1863 or '64. It was not until 1868, however, that he entered the list as an album maker, and at once distanced all of his competitors. The American Postage Stamp Album, the first edition of which came to light in that year, proved better suited to the needs of collectors than any work then in existence. The American almost wholly supplanted the Appleton and Hill albums. The publishers of both of these works had lost money on their ventures, and both soon went out of the business altogether, leaving Mr. Scott in sole possession of the field.

The American album had no illustrations, that custom only coming into

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vogue on the publication of the Common Sense album some four years later. Like all of the early albums, the American was considerably wider than it was high, and in shape somewhat resembled Scott's Imperial album of the present day. In general arrangement it bore great resemblance to its forerunner, Appleton's; in fact, the resemblance was so striking that many philatelic historians look on it as simply an imitation of the earlier work. The paper, however, was much better than that used in Appleton's, and it was far more satisfactory to most collectors from the fact that it was more "up to date," to use another slangy word which has gained considerable currency of late. It contained spaces sufficient to hold all the stamps issued up to the time of its publication, whereas Appleton's only contained room for those issued up to 1863. There was one feature of the American album which did not prove popular. The book was printed in green ink, which, as may be imagined, gave the pages a very inartistic appearance.

The American album ran through four editions in as many successive years, the second edition being issued in 1869, the third in 1870 and the fourth in 1871. In 1872 the fifth edition came out under the name of the Common Sense Stamp Album. Just why the name should have been changed, it is rather difficult, at this late date, to determine. Probably, however, some unscrupulous competitor appropriated the original name for the benefit of some inferior work, and wishing to avoid confusion and trouble, Scott changed the name of his album to the Common Sense. Mediocre works, too trivial and unimportant to be noticed here, were all the while being brought out by aspiring dealers, and nothing would be more likely than that some one of these should coolly appropriate the name of its great phototype, hoping thereby to also secure some of its prestige.

Some radical changes seem to have been made in this edition, too, the most important of which was the introduction of illustrations. The wood cuts which adorned the pages of the first edition of the Common Sense were exceedingly crude and rough; but it was an important step in the evolution of the stamp album, nevertheless, and Mr. Scott ought to have been heartily thanked by the collectors of that time for so valuable an innovation. Just how many editions of the Common Sense were issued before the work was finally abandoned and the International album took its place, is a matter of considerable doubt. The International was issued in 1875; hence no more than three or four editions of the Common Sense, at the utmost, could have been issued. I am of the opinion that only three editions were published, one each in 1872, '73 and '74. Several prominent collectors, however, claim that four editions were issued, one early in '75, before the International was projected.

The issuance of the International album marked the beginning of a new era in album making. It was far ahead of any similar work on the market, and at once became the leading album of America, a position which it has succeeded in holding through many years of strong competition until very lately, it has been left far in the rear by the Mekeel albums. Until the Mekeel's entered the race the International had triumphed over all its competitors, and had practically monopolized the album trade on this side of the Atlantic. Eleven editions of the work have been issued, including the new 1894 edition, recently put on the market. As, of course, most of my readers know, Mr. Scott, himself, has had nothing to do with the later editions. He severed his connection with the firm, who at present publish it, about eight years ago, and disposed of the copyright to them out right.

The present owners of the copyright have done little to increase or even maintain its prestige. While their competitors are constantly introducing novel and advanced ideas into their albums with the most gratifying results, the International publishers are content to drift along without inaugurating any improvements in an album which badly needs a thorough renovation, if it hopes

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to compete with such magnificent works as Mekeel's series of albums.

The International album is so well known that any attempt at description in these colums would be absolutely superfluous. It is not a bad book in its way, and has done good service in years gone by. But its day has passed. Other and better works are in the field, which are bound to prove more attractive to collectors. Anyone who takes the pains to compare it with such a book as Mekeel's Album of the World, will at once recognize a strong contrast in favor of the latter. There is no comparison between the two. The Mekeel album is incomparably the better book, and has already superseded the other to a large extent.

Great things were promised for the 1894 International in the way of improvements, but now that the book is out and collectors have the chance of examining it, there is a very general feeling of disappointment that Messrs. Collin & Calman did not prove themselves equal to the occasion and strengthen their work along the same lines that have made the Mekeel albums so popular.

J. W. Scott's Best Album, his latest work, is more satisfactory in some repects than the International, though it still lacks much of being up to the Mekeel standard. His long experience and practical study of album making has borne fruit in this last album, which is in many ways an admirable book. The Best Album can boast of one feature absolutely unique, namely, the printing in each space of the actual market value of the stamp intended to occupy it. The obvious intention of the author was that the book should be made not only an album but a catalogue as well. It is to be regretted that the continued fluctuation of stamp values has rendered the prices current at the time of publication (which were even then considerably criticised) so unreliable as to be no real guide to the present market value. The small and lightly printed illustrations of the stamps, which the author considered a great improvement over the larger wood cuts, have proved to be directly the opposite. Cuts of so small size cannot give an adequate idea of the appearance of a stamp, and the use of cuts the exact size of the stamps they are intended to represent is therefore to be preferred.

The Best Album is better in general arrangement than its predecessor. The pages are artistically and systematically laid out, and none of them are overcrowded—one of the great drawbacks of the International. Taking all in all, I consider the Best Album a superior work to the International, though wholly unworthy of comparison with either of those phenominally and deservedly successful works, Mekeel's Universal Stamp Album and Mekeel's Album of the World.

Beside all these Mr. Scott has compiled and published several smaller works: the Philatelist and Challenge Albums, both small beginner's books; the Imperial album, a work of a little higher grade; the National Album, a book for U. S. stamps only; and a revenue album issued at the same time as the first edition of the Common Sense, and uniform in style and arrangement with that work.

MODERN ALBUMS — AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN.

The modern European albums are as "numberless as the sands on the seashore," but few of them are more than names to the collectors of this continent. The mention of most of them here would be entirely unnecessary, but there are a few of so commanding position that they cannot be passed by unnoticed.

Senf's album is unquestionably the greatest work of its kind published on the continent. It emanates from the well-known firm of Gebruder Senf, of Leipzig, on whose shoulders the mantle of Ludwig and Wallig has certainly fallen. The house of Senf is one of, if not the greatest, of its line in all Europe. It deals very extensively in all kinds of postage stamps, envelopes and cards, at both wholesale and retail, and publishes the best of the German stamp magazines, the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal.* Senf's Illustrated Postage Stamp Album, compiled by Richard Senf, has long been a standard work in Europe, and there are even some few of the books in use

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in America. In general plan it does not differ materially from our great American Albums. It is printed on one side of the paper only and contains spaces for all the ordinary varieties, but it does not provide room for as many of the varieties of paper, perforations and watermarks as it should.

This disregard of all except the most pronounced varieties is accounted for by the fact that specialism has never gained much headway in Germany. Philatelists are the most of them generalists, and hence Germany can boast of no work approaching anywhere near our best American albums in completeness. Senf's albums are all of them artistically arranged, and the overcrowded pages so common to American works are largely avoided. It is an expensive work, and even its cheapest editions are sold at higher prices than albums of the same grade here. Nevertheless, it has, for a long time, given the best satisfaction to the philatelists of Germany and, indeed, of Europe generally.

At the Paris Philatelic Exhibition of 1892 it captured the highest award for albums, and thus scored a very material triumph over its French and English competitors, who were well represented at the exhibition. Singularly enough, the French albums are works of comparative mediocrity, and in the competition mentioned Senf's album had no difficulty in winning the highest award, leaving two French albums, those published by Ives & Tellier, and E. Bernard & Co., to divide the honors of second place.

Were Queen Victoria to follow the example of those two distinguished princes, the Dukes of Edingburgh and York, and take up stamp collecting as a pastime and a study, there is great probability that Stanley Gibbons, Limited, would be appointed album makers to the Queen, for their albums certainly hold the leading place among English works of similar character.

The first edition of the Imperial album was compiled and issued by Mr. Edward Stanley Gibbons, the founder of the present firm, about the year 1870. Even this work was not the first album which owed its existence to Mr. Gibbons. The V. R. album, a book of little worth, preceded the Imperial by a year or two. The Imperial took the place of this primitive book, and has kept the even tenor of its way ever since. It is a conservative work, and in all the twenty-four years of its existence, has run through only six editions, the sixth and latest having been issued in the fall of 1892. The long intervals between editions have been bridged over by the issuing of frequent supplements. The supplement idea has never been looked upon with much favor on this side of the Atlantic; though it seems to have been fairly successful in England. The publishers of the International album are now attempting to make their album a permanent one by the issuing of annual supplements. How the experiment will result remains to be seen; but the consensus of philatelic opinion seems to be that it will be a very unsatisfactory way of achieving permanency.

Some radical changes have been inaugurated with the sixth edition of the Imperial. Major Evans, one of the greatest of living authorities, has taken charge of the work, and a great improvement has thereby resulted. The Stanley Gibbons catalogue has been taken as a basis, and space provided for many varieties of watermark and perforation, omitted in previous editions. The improvement is praiseworthy as far as it goes, but, unfortunately, does not go nearly far enough. So thorough a student of philately as Major Evans, would be expected to produce an album almost ideally perfect, but he has not done so. The work has, of course, some imperfections from the fact of its being the first album which the Major has ever actually compiled, though he has written handbooks and catalogues almost without number. The seventh edition of the Imperial will doubtless be far more meritorious, though even the present edition is far ahead of any other album published in England, which is rather behind-hand in album making, to say the least.

The same firm also publishes several

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other works; of which the Philatelic, a blank album for the use of advanced collectors, to be fully treated later, and the Improved an album for young collectors, which has run through twelve editions and seems to have good prospects for twelve editions more, are the most noteworthy.

Alfred Smith & Son., the pioneer English stamp dealers, publish the Permanent album, a good book for advanced collectors, as well as several less pretentious works intended for the use of beginners, and Bright and Son, another large English firm, have quite a list of albums, none of which, however, are of dazzling originality or merit.

When we turn to the modern American albums, we find that, outside of the works of Scott and Mekeel, there are very few on the market, and as Mr. Scott's albums have already been thoroughly commented on, and the Mekeel albums are to monopolize a considerable portion of the next few pages, I must be excused for devoting so little space to the other American works.

H. F. Ketcheson's Cosmopolitan Album is a book intended for the use of advanced collectors, and is, I believe, extensively used in Canada. The publisher has made little or no effort to push it in the States, and even its name is probably unfamiliar to a majority of American collectors. The Permanent Album of the Staten Island Philatelic Society is a work of sufficient importance to justify its treatment under the heading of blank albums. Henry Gremmel's Unique Albums, of which little has been heard lately; the Young America, a book for beginners published by E. F. Gambs, of San Francisco; Lohmeyer's Postal Card Album, the best work of its kind extant; and juvenile albums published by the Bogert and Durbin Co., of Philadelphia, and Edwards, Peeke & Co., of Chicago, complete the list of the less important works.

BLANK ALBUMS.

From the time of the very first albums up to the present day, the printed book has been more or less unsatisfactory to the most advanced collectors. In the making of an album, most authors aim to fill the needs of the average collector, and it is inevitable that such a work will be inadequate for a collection rich in the minor varieties. Blank albums are a comparatively recent innnovation. Until the publication of Mekeel's Blank Album in the United States, and the Philatelic Album of Stanley Gibbons in England, those who did not find the printed album exactly suited to their needs, were obliged to have special books made to hold their collections or content themselves with blank books intended for other purposes, and but ill adapted to the use to which they were put.

The Philatelic Album, the leading work of its kind in England, is now in its third edition, and is used by most of the advanced collectors of John Bull's island. To American eyes, which are perhaps unduly prejudiced in favor of home productions, it seems a less admirable work than either of the American albums of similar scope, namely the Permanent Album of the Staten Island Philatelic Society, or the blank album published by the C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Co. The Philatelic Album is arranged in such a way that the leaves may be removed and replaced with the greatest ease. The pages are, of course, blank except for a neat border and are covered with a network of *quadrille* lines, designed to assist in the arrangement of the stamps. Besides postage stamps it can be used for the reception of postal cards and entire envelopes. It is so bound that it opens flat, and is made of very durable material.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, have also announced that a new blank album is now being prepared by Major Evans, which will be the most expensive work of the kind ever published. Each page is, I believe, to have a sunken centre, the raised margins of which will prevent the specimens from rubbing against the opposite leaf. The price of the cheapest edition is to be $25, and it is, of course designed for the wealthy and fastidious members of the philatelic four

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hundred. There may be a field for such a sumptuous work in England, but there is certainly none in the United States, and I am inclined to believe that these enterprising English publishers will find such a book a drug on the market.

There are quite a number of so-called "permanent" albums issued on the continent, the most noted of which is Schanenburg's World's Stamp Album, published by M. Schanenburg, a dealer and publisher of Vienna, Austria. Victor Suppantachetsch, the author of this album, is one of the greatest of German philatelists and known all over the globe as an authority on philatelic matters. It is a very elaborate work, comprising no less than six volumes and contains, in all probability, more space than any other album in existence It is, in common with almost all other continental albums, however, wholly unknown here, hence I will not take the space to give it a detailed description.

The Staten Island Philatelic Society's Permanent Album is modestly advertised as "the only perfect album in existence." This egotism may, perhaps, be pardoned by those familiar with its sterling worth, for it certainly is as near perfection as an album can be. All things considered, I consider it just a shade superior to the Mekeel Blank Album, though on account of the exhorbitant price at which it is sold, it can never gain the popularity of the latter.

Its only point of superiority is in the interchangeable leaves, which can be easily taken out of the book at any time, for examination or rearrangement. In all other points, the Mekeel Album is superior, and gives besides a five-hundred page book at about half the price charged by the Staten Island Society for their work of two hundred pages. Just who is mainly responsible for the authorship of the Staten Island album I am unable to state, all my inquiries on this line have been evaded by the statement that all of the members of the society assisted in its compilation, and that it is the joint work of the entire membership. There are reasons for believing that two of the most noted members of the society, Messrs. Henry Clotz and August Dejonge were the originators of the idea and prime movers in the work, though many others doubtless assisted. J. W. Scott is a member of the society, but it is very improbable that he had anything to do with its authorship.

Mekeel's Blank Stamp Album is a handsome book, well bound and well made in every respect. The paper used in this album is of an exceedingly fine quality (as, indeed, is the case with all the Mekeel albums), and for durability the book is unexcelled. The plan of this album all my readers know. As the name indicates the pages are perfectly plain, except for a border and a space in which the name of the country is to be placed.

The advantages which collectors even moderately advanced derive from the use of such a book as this, in place of the ordinary printed album, are obvious. To the philatelist of artistic tastes, the work is a boon, since he can arrange his stamps on its pages in novel and artistic designs. Some very beautiful pages can be made in this way, and a good collection can be displayed to great advantage. Even a small collection presents a better appearance in a blank album than in a printed one, from the fact that there are not so many vacant spaces to draw attention from the stamps themselves. Yet only a small proportion of those actively interested in stamp collecting prefer a blank album to a printed one. I have often wondered why this should be the case, and the only plausible explanation seems to be that the exact arrangement of a printed album minimizes the labor of mounting a collection.

In giving the album at present under notice a careful examination, one cannot fail to be impressed with its superiority over most works of its kind. It seems admirably suited to the needs of those for whose use it was designed. The stamp mounts, which are furnished with this album, are a noteworthy innovation and a great improvement over the usual methods of hinging stamps to the page. As is well known, John K. Tiffany, President of the A. P. A., and the greatest

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of American philatelic authorities, is the inventor of these mounts, having first used them in his own collection.

The Blank Stamp Album was the first album published by Charles Haviland Mekeel and has now been in use for some years. The work is being constantly improved, in accordance with the policy of its energetic author, and it bids fair to long retain its present popularity as the leading blank album of America.

THE ALBUMS OF C. H. MEKEEL.

No name is more universally known and honored by American philatelists than that of Charles Haviland Mekeel. The story of his rise, in less than twenty years, from a school-boy dealer to his present place as president and general manager of the largest stamp firm in America, is a most interesting one, and plainly shows how great are the opportunities which the stamp business offers to men of energy and talent.

That C. H. Mekeel, however, possesses more than the average share of these two requisites for success, no one acquainted with his record for enterprise and his executive ability, will deny. He has built up from the very foundation a stamp company which has distanced the most formidable rivals in the struggle for trade. He has established and directed the policy of a brace of philatelic periodicals, each of which stands unexcelled in its own field. And to crown all his achievements, he has given to American philatelists a series of albums more thoroughly practical and better suited to the needs of collectors than any similar works on the market.

Mr. Mekeel is understood to be the author of all the albums published by his company, though he may have received assistance from his associates in the business. His first work of the kind was the Popular Stamp Album, intended for the use of beginners and young collectors generally. This album was first issued quite a number of years ago, and has enjoyed a wonderful sale. It was Mr. Mekeel's aim then, as now, to give more for the money than any other publisher in the field; how well he succeeded a comparison of the thirty cent Popular Album with other juvenile works sold at the same price, will readily tell.

The Popular Album is an oblong book, ten inches long by seven inches high, and contains spaces for 3,000 stamps. It is issued in three distinct grades: a thirty cent album, with board covers; a fifty-five cent book, printed on better paper than the first and bound in cloth; and a seventy-five cent edition, of still better paper and binding. The usual information and statistics are to be found under the head of each country and illustrations of the different issues serve to familiarize the young collector with the appearance of stamps which he has perhaps never seen. It seems to me to be the best book for young collectors extant, and I always advise beginners to try the Popular.

The Blank Album, already fully treated, was the next work, and then, for a long time, no effort was made to add to the firm's list of albums. Within the last two or three years, however, the Mekeel Co., feeling themselves in a position to compete with any firm of album makers in the world, have gone into the business in good earnest. The first issue of the new series of albums which has done so much to add to the prestige of its publishers, was Mekeel's United States Postage Stamp Album, which made its debut in March, 1892.

The continual increase in the number of American specialists had long rendered the need of a work especially designed for U. S. stamps very noticeable, and the new departure was at once successful. The issuing of this book has, no doubt, given a great impetus to the collecting of United States stamps. Prior to its appearance, Scott's National Album was the only work designed especially for this class of collections; and even that had become antiquated and out of date. The U. S. Album is therefore a boon to specialists, and it is proving in every way suited to their needs. Each year it is taking a firmer place in the affections of those for whose benefit it was issued, and it is one of the best

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selling books of a series for which there is a great and constantly increasing demand.

To give a description of the work, it contains about one hundred pages, printed on one side of the paper only. In the matter of typography, no more neatly printed album was ever issued. The paper is of splendid quality, and the pages are laid out with due regard to artistic arrangement. It is plainly, but durably bound, and altogether is just such a work as we would be proud to place on the tables of our drawing rooms or our libraries. It contains a number of blank pages intended for the reception of new issues, revenues or locals, in case the inclination of the collectors leads him to include the latter classes of stamps in his collection. The book, of course, contains no cuts of the stamps, as the government prohibits such illustrations; but the space which each stamp is to occupy is rendered sufficiently clear by a full description, with the aid of which the stamps are easily placed.

In August, 1892, Mekeel's Mexican Album, a companion volume bearing a great similarity to its predecessor, both in binding and general arrangement, made its appearance. The Mekeel Co., probably possess the largest and most complete stock of Mexican stamps in the world, and it was therefore peculiarly fitting that they should undertake to compile an album for the reception of Mexican stamps only. The enthusiasm with which it was greeted was almost as great as had been accorded its predecessor, and collectors making a specialty of the stamps of Mexico were found to be far more numerous than had been supposed. The book not only contains spaces for all the postage stamps issued by our neighbor Republic, but for all of its revenues as well; and much of the interest felt by advance collectors regarding Mexican revenues is due to the publication of this book. The general plan of the book is practically the same as that of the U. S. album, though it differs from that work in being illustrated. The binding and paper of the two books are equally meritorious, and specialists in these countries should fervently congratulate themselves that there exist books so well adapted to their needs.

The third in this notable series of specialist's albums is Mekeel's American Postage Stamp Album, with spaces for the stamps of all countries in North and South America, as well as the West Indies, and also room for the revenue and telegraph stamps of the United States and Mexico. Although it is necessarily a much larger book than either the United States or Mexican albums, it is printed on one side of the paper only, and is uniform in style and binding with the smaller works. Further description is unnecessary.

The influence of these three books in the devolopment of specialism in stamp collecting can hardly be overestimated. Their issuance was a radical departure from established methods, and marked the beginning of a philatelic revolution. Specialism has been gradually gaining ground for a decade past, and a few mediocre albums intended for the use of specialists had actually been issued prior to the entrance of the Mekeel's into active competition as album makers. But none of these albums had proved satisfactory to specialists, and as the three Mekeel albums rapidly followed each other into the field, the philatelic world at first startled, was soon forced to admire the thoroughness with which the author had done his work. Thousands of specialists have found the Mekeel albums just the books which they have long desired, and many of those who have heretofore mounted their specimens in blank albums, are transferring them to one of these books, the objections to a printed album not having so much weight with specialists as with generalists, on account of the more limited field of the former.

While I cannot attempt to advise collectors as to which albums to buy, knowing that my personal recommendation of a book would have no more weight than that of any other impartial outsider, I can say that were I a specialist (which I am not), I certainly would avail myself of the advantages

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offered by the Mekeel albums. As to the generalist, if he will possess his soul in patience, he will find something to interest him in the following lines, in which the Mekeel general albums, the best and most complete works of their kind are to be fully treated.

No one acquainted with the enterprise of America's leading stamp firm believed that its directors would rest content with the triumphs won by their albums for specialists. Specialists are, after all, but a handful to cater to, as compared with the hosts of those who impartially gather in the emissions of all five continents, and it was therefore with little surprise that philatelists read the announcement of Mekeel's Universal Stamp Album, and Mekeel's Postage Stamp Album of the World. The philatelic world was surprised, however when it came to carefully examine these works and compare them with other books in the market at the same price. They were a revelation as to the possibilities of album making. Collectors to a man, marveled that such admirable albums could be sold so cheaply.

The Album of the World in particular may be said without exaggeration to have taken America by storm. It was so far superior to any work of the same grade ever before published that the collecting world went mad over it. Critics vied with each other in chanting its praises; stamp dealers everywhere were eager to handle it; and collectors everywhere just as eager to buy. Every reader will readily remember the furore created over the debut of this album in January, 1893. Nothing else was talked of in philatelic circles for awhile, and the book met with an enormous sale. Nor was its popularity temporary. On the contrary every month has served to establish it more firmly as the leading album of its grade in the world. It is *the* album for a collector of moderate means, and its author is a philatelic benefactor in placing within the reach of those who cannot afford high priced albums, a moderately priced work, containing all the meritorious features of books doubly as expensive, as well as many innovations of value of which no other work can boast.

No candid critic can look over Mekeel's Album of the World and deny that for a book of its size, beauty and durability, it is a marvel of cheapness. I have a copy of the new edition for 1894 before me as I write, and as I turn its pages, I cannot fail to be impressed with the philatelic learning and acumen of its author, to which every page of the book bears open witness. No collector could ask for a work better suited to his needs, and it is as near perfection as any album is likely to be, at present at least.

The harmoniously blended colors of its artistic cover, make it a beautiful book, and the interior does not in the least belie the good impression given by a glance at the exterior. The paper is of most excellent quality, even that in the cheaper editions being far heavier than that used by other publishers for albums of the same class. The book is typographically perfect, and stamp the Mekeel Company as artistic printers of the first grade. The spaces intended for the mounting of the stamps are artistically and symetrically arranged, and overcrowding of the pages, so common a fault in a stamp album, has been carefully avoided. The wood cuts used for illustrations are fairly good and there are so many of them, and the arrangement of the stamps so plain from the descriptions given in each space as to its rightful occupant, that the veriest tyro would experience no difficulty in arranging his collection in this book.

One of the most satisfactory points about the volume is its completeness. The Mekeels never do a thing by halves, and in aiming to make this book the most satisfactory work of the kind, it was wisely decided to include many varieties of type, color, paper and watermarks, for which no spaces are provided in other albums. This renders it peculiarly suited to advanced collectors, most of whom collect the minor varieties. That this class of philatelists appreciate the superior character of the book, the enormous sale of

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No. 4, the highest priced edition of the work, fully proves.

The 1894 edition of this album is fully up to date, and contains spaces for stamps issued as late as Nov. 1, 1893. There are a few sins of omission and commission to which the book might have to plead guilty, but they are so comparatively few that we are inclined to be forgiving. A few stamps for which spaces should have been provided are notably absent, and a few other issues are recognized which might well have been omitted, as for instance, the emissions of the Central American Steamship Co. But we can hardly expect perfection even in a stamp album in this world of imperfections, and critics can overlook these minor drawbacks in consideration of the album's general excellence.

Mekeel's Universal Stamp Album preceded in point of issue the Stamp Album of the World by about a month. It is a more costly work than the other, but like all of the Mekeel publications, is well worth its price. Although designed for a more advanced class of collectors than the *clientele* of the cheaper book, it has met with nearly as great success, and it is very hard to say which of them has really proved the most popular. They are, however, in no sense rivals, but are, rather, the complements of each other. The different editions of the Album of the World range in price from $1.50 to $7.50 each; while the cheapest edition of the Universal costs $4.00 and the most expensive, $15.00.

The Universal Album comes in two volumes, the first of which is intended for the stamps of the Western Hemisphere, and the second for those of the Eastern. It is printed on one side of the paper only, and the higher priced editions have a number of blank leaves bound throughout the book to provide for future issues.

It is printed from the same plates as Mekeel's Album of the World, and therefore being identical with that work in arrangement, needs no further description here. For those who desire an album, richly bound and lavishly furnished, yet are not exactly suited with a blank album, no better work could be found.

The Universal completes the list of the Mekeel Albums, and a wonderful series it is.

THE ALBUMS OF THE FUTURE.

I have now completed my review of the past and present. Little more remains to be said before the curtain falls. But I cannot conclude my remarks on the use of the stamp album, without lingering for a moment, to speculate as to what developments in album making may be in store for us in the future. It is easily said that attempts to draw aside the veil of the future are profitless; but it is not so easy for us to withdraw from the contemplation of interesting possibilities and fascinating fancies.

As we contrast the crude works of Lallier, Laplante and Ludwig with the magnificent albums of to-day, we cannot help wondering whether another thirty years will witness as great changes. What will the albums of 1924 be like? Will there be radical changes and improvements in album-making as the years go by, or, are our albums about as perfect to-day as they can ever be. I am inclined to the latter belief, though I recognize the futility of any attempts at prophecy.

There may, of course, be discoveries in the art of printing and book making which will revolutionize the album trade, but it is unlikely. Improvements of note there doubtless will be and perhaps we may even expect an album which will rightly deserve the name of permanent. Of permanent albums, at present, there are none, and those bearing the name have no right to the title. Permanence is the *desideratum* in album making, and it has yet to be reached by album compilers. The permanent album is looked on by many as a chimera, which will never become a reality, but who can say? The old-time collectors would never have believed that albums so far superior to their own, would be in use a quarter century later.

If the number of collectible varieties continue to increase in the same ratio

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as in the past few years, the specialist's album will be the album of the future. If such be the state of affairs, we may expect to see the list of special albums indefinitely extended. There will be albums for separate countries, and albums for continents, and albums for groups of countries, *a la* Major Evans Philatelic Catalogue, and the general albums will be obliged to take a back seat. But if, on the other hand, the international stamps becomes a reality and takes the place of all national issues, then the necessity for specialist's albums will be largely obviated, and the general album will retain its present place. There seems to be no immediate prospect of the adoption of an international stamp, yet its ultimate adoption is more than a possibility and would certainly affect philately in one way or the other. All prophecy, however, is mere speculation. Why waste more time over it, when the albums of the present day have proved so well suited to present needs?

THE 5C STAMP OF THE FRENCH COLONIES WITH THE HEAD OF NAPOLEON.

BY G. A. KUNKEL.

A few years ago I read in an Italian philatelic journal an article concerning these 5c stamps. Being much interested



I began some investigations for myself. I felt able to do so because for several years I had made a specialty of collecting French stamps, so that I possessed in my collection all the material necessary for such a study. It is a fact that very many well posted advanced collectors know almost nothing concerning this stamp, and I think they will be interested in the result of my researches.

I do not think that there is any dealer or collector who has not been asked more than once, the question: What is the difference between the 5c stamp used in France and the stamp of the same value used in the French Colonies? The answer to this question is usually that there was no stamp issued specially for the Colonies, and that the cancellation mark only could tell us whether the stamp came from the Colonies or not. When unused it was impossible to distinguish this stamp from that of the metropolis. Most of the early handbooks (Senf-Moschkau, Sindinberg, etc.) adopted this view, while many albums do not mention that stamp at all. Many philatelists also say that it is useless to write a whole article for the special purpose of establishing the identity of one single stamp. These collectors settle the matter by saying that the 5c. stamp, green, unperforated, with the head of Napoleon III, was in use in France from November 4th, 1854, to the end of September, 1862, and that all at once, on December 1, 1871, after the Republic had been established for fifteen months, these stamps made their re-appearance in the Colonies.

The partisans of this theory also say that we cannot speak of different issues of this stamp, but that those in the Col-

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onies were simply the balance of the old stock, which was in this way put to some use. They say further that the cancellation is sufficient to make the difference, and that it is the cancellation only which gives to the stamp its place in the album.

In order to prove that we have here really to deal with a special issue, I must go back to the 5c. stamps of the Empire and say something about them. There were three well defined issues of these stamps, as I have already proved by my article in the *Philatelist*, 1891, page 220.

As is well known, the second republic (1849-1852) had no five centimes postage rates, so that the lowest stamp value issued was the 10 centimes. The Presidency and the Empire continued on this basis until on September 15th, 1854, a decree appeared, announcing the creation of a 5 centimes stamp. This stamp was issued November 4th, 1854; it was printed in the same green color in which the 15c. stamp of the Republic had been printed before. A second issue showed a change in color, it being now of a much lighter green with a yellowish cast. Both varieties are printed on paper which is slightly tinted green, and, as the plates were new, the print is very fine and clean. I have not been able to fix the exact date of that change in color; it must have taken place, however, near the end of 1859, for on November 1, 1860, a third variety made its appearance; in this the color is again much brighter, the paper, which at first was tinted, was afterwards white. The perforated stamps of 1862 are exactly of this last color. These remained in use even after the series of stamps with the laurel-crowned head of Napoleon had been introduced. A corresponding die of this 5c. stamp had indeed been prepared, but it was never used.

Of these perforated 5c. stamps there is another variety, of quite another color, which represents a new issue; this issue was printed by the Republic in October or November, 1870, during the siege of Paris. It is well known that, after the fall of the Empire, the new authorities hastened to remove everything that reminded them of their late master; they therefore sought out the old plates of the Republic of 1849 and printed stamps from them. But as we have mentioned above, there were no plates for 5c. stamps, so that there remained nothing else to do for the new Republicans than to continue printing their 5c. stamps with the Napoleon plates. But these 5c. stamps printed by the third republic, differ from those of the Empire in color, paper and print, and for that reason they should be classified as a new issue. (No. 4, chart.)

It is this last issue which furnished the stamps sent to the Colonies in the fall of 1871, for these Colonial stamps agree in every respect with those of that issue. Their color is a dirty green quite different from the bright green of the Empire; the difference will be at once noticeable if reference is made to the color chart.

The print is also quite different. If these stamps are compared with those of the Empire, it will be seen at once that those of 1870 lack the fineness and clearness of print which characterizes those of the Empire. This can be specially noticed in the inscription and in those waving lines which are to be found in the four corners around the garland of pearls. The whole print is unclean and blurred, and the head of the Emperor does not stand so clearly out from the background.

The third difference is to be found in the paper. The stamp of 1862 is printed on almost white paper, while that of 1870 again appears on paper tinted green, with a slight shade of grey in it; it also appears to me that this paper is a little thinner than that used for the stamps of 1854.

I think that the above differences are sufficient to justify us in classifying these stamps as belonging to a separate issue; they may be collected therefore either used or unused. Unused specimens are however exceedingly rare, from the fact that not a very large quantity of them were sent out, so that they were very nearly all used; even geniune used specimens are not so very common. Some time ago I bought one of these stamps on

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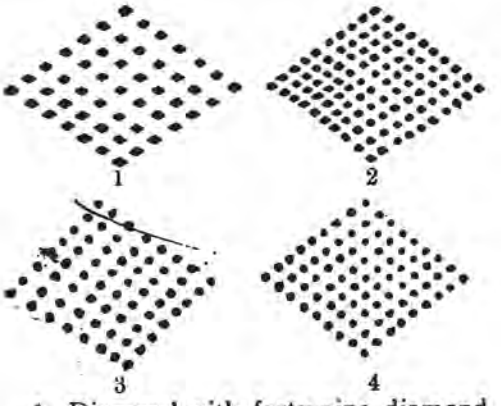
which was plainly affixed the cancellation "Reunion" which proved to be a counterfeit; the stamp was a common French one, falsely canceled to give it a higher value.

I will now say a few words about the cancellations, which are not without importance.

Most of these stamps appear to have been sent to the African and Asiatic Colonies; Reunion, India, Cochin China, so that most of the occurring cancellations are those that were in use in those countries. Some of them may have been used in the West Indies and in New Caledonia, but I have never seen any.

As the stamps in question circulated from 1871, the cancellations which we find on them are those in use at that time; they are very similar to those used in France, being for the most part diamond shaped marks made of dots, while occasionally a few capitol letters in the center of the diamond represent the name of the colony. There are four varieties of the diamond cancellation.



1. Diamond with forty-nine diamond shaped dots. This cancellation usually occurs in blue ink, but appears to have been used only in Reunion, where blue cancellations are still the rule.

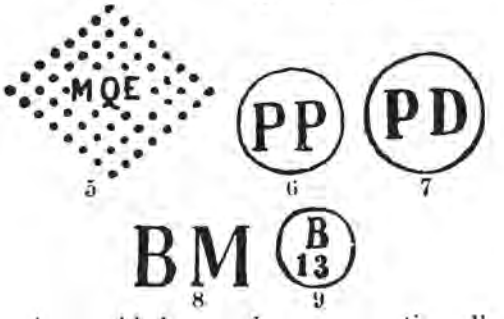
2. Diamond with 100 diamond shaped dots. I possess this cancellation in black only.

3. Diamond with sixty-four round dots. Is found both in black and blue ink.

4. Diamond with eighty-one round dots. It is my opinion that this cancellation occurs only in black ink.

The cancellations which have letters are all formed of sixty-four round dots, terrupted however in the center by these letters. Of these I am acquainted with the following: MQE for Martinique; CCH for Cochin China; INDE for the settlements in Eastern India; OCN for the Australian Colonies; GAB for Gabon; NSB for Nossi Bè; SPM. for St. Pierre and Miquelon. Some others may be in existence, but I have mentioned only those about which I am positive.

In an article, published in 1887 in the *Illustrierties Briefmarken Journal* I read that the cancellations consisting of dots only were the same in France and in the Colonies; this is an error, for they are really very different in the Colonies, (see Philatelist, 1891, page 192.) The same article says that colonial cancellations also occurred with numbers in the center; this is not correct, for these cancellations were in use in France alone. Diamond shaped cancellations with such letters as S. P.—M. L.—P. H.—etc., are cancellation of the French railroad mail cars, but not Colonial cancellations as has frequently been said.



5 6 7 8 9

It would be too long to mention all the local cancellations of the Colonies; these are tolerably well known, and I may sometime write a special article about them. I will notice, however, a few less known cancellations, which occur on Colonial stamps.

No. 6—PP in a circle, means "post paid."

No. 7—PD in a circle means "paid to destination."

BM (fig. 8) comes from Reunion and means "Movable Box" that is to say the mail box of a movable postoffice (railroad mail car or stage coach line.)

B with a number in a circle (fig. 9) means (Box No. . . .) that is the number of the train or mail coach. This cancellation also comes from Reunion.

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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR—APRIL, 1894.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

President, J. K. TIFFANY, 411 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
Vice-President, H. E. DEATS, Flemington, N. J.
Secretary, ALVAH DAVISON, 176 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Treasurer, N. W. CHANDLER, Collinsville, Ill.
International Secretary, E. DOEBLIN, Allegheny City Penn.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

461 G. H. Messinger, Lock Box 335, Adel, Ia., formerly Waukee, Ia.
398 W. L. Landis, Melrose Park, Ill., formerly Morrison, Ill.
55 Geo. H. Worthington, Hickox Building, Cleveland, O , formerly Wilshire Building.
338 Max A. Arnold, 22 Fourth street, McKeesport, Pa., formerly Scranton.

APPLICATIONS.

ANDREINI, J. M., 341 W. Forty-fifth street, New York City.
References: Chas. W. Grevning, A. Davison.

ADAMS, CHAS. H., 14 South Peters street, New Orleans, La.
References: Placide Reynes, Will J. Morgan.

BALZ, EUGENE, 1453 Clinton street, St. Louis Mo.
References: I. A. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.
Guarantor: Leonhard Balz.

BENNETT, W. C., 37 Milton street, Brockton, Mass.
References: E. H. Remington, Fred M. Bixby.

CLARKE, E. H., Box 2377, St. Paul, Minn.
References: G. B. Calman, H. L. Calman.

DICKERMAN, ALTON L., Colorado Springs. Col.
References: C. P. Krauth, G. E. Krauth.

EMERY, WILL H., Box 234, Avon, Mass.
References: E. H. Remington, Chas. Wade.
Guarantor: Oscar L. Emery.

FRELIN, JULIUS T., Arlington, Minn.
References: E. P. Hoerschgen, I. A. Mekeel.

GINZBERGER, M., Box 164, Butte, Mont.
References: Robt. S. Kennedy, G. D. Mekeel.

HILTON, ALBERT, B., 7 West Thirty-fourth street, New York City.
References: M. C. Berlepsch, A Davison.

INGELS, E. V., Nevada, Mo.
References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.
Guarantor: C. B. Ingels.

JOHNSON, F. G., Painesville, Ohio.
References: Carl N. Stockwell, N. P. Stockwell.

JONES, WALTER, C., Bradford, Mass.
References: Wm. H. Page, Chas. W. Grevning.

KIRBY, BERT, Marysville, O.
References: G. D. Mekeel, H. M. Jones.
Guarantor: A. J. Scott.

KRAMER, REV. C. 526 E. Eighth street, Alton, Ill
References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.

KOECHLIN, F. C., Litchfield, Mich.
References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel

KOENIG, GEO. F., 528 Clawson street, Pittsburg, Pa.
References: E. Doeblin, A. Buchholtz.

LAZELL, HARRY G., Big Rapids, Michigan.
References: I. A. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.

LINDSAY, JNO. M., 31 Bertha street, Pittsburg, Pa
References: E. Doeblin, A. Buchholtz.

MAKINS, J. H., 506 Market street, San Francisco, Cal.
References: Geo. Carion, Frank Koenig.

MARSH, EDW. B. Amherst, Mass.
References: J. A., Wainwright, C. C. Lewis.

MILLER SHIRLEY P., Rockwell, Iowa.
References: I. A. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.
Guarantor: E. C. Miller.

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NELSON, LOUIS F., 2443 Flora avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
References: F. J. Bescher, M. A. Swanbeck.
Guarantor: His father.

NELSON, ALBERT F., 145 N. Warren avenue, Brockton, Mass.
References: Chas. E. Wade, E. H. Remington.
Guarantor: Paulus Nelson.

NEWTON, CAPT. GEO. B., Box 413, Hartford, Conn.
References: W. H. Bruce, F. N. Chapin.

PAXSON, R. H., Butte, Mont.
References: Robt. S. Kennedy, G. D. Mekeel.

PILIE, EDGAR, JR., 83 Orleans street, New Orleans, La.
References. C. W. Kissinger, G. D. Mekeel.
Guarantor: Edgar Pilie, Sr.

REINHART, J., Box 295, Butte, Mont.
References: Robt. S. Kennedy, G. D. Mekeel.

ROTCH, FRANCIS, Bueoda, Wash.
References: P. M. Wolsieffer, S. B. Bradt.

STARR, P. C., Goshen, Ind.
References: W. H. Beyerle, S. B. Bradt.
Guarantor: Mrs. Thos. A. Starr.

TRAVERSY, OSCAR A., Des Moines, Iowa.
Reference: E. B. Jones, E. S. Stilson.

WASSERBURGER, A., Trier, Mosel, Germany.
References: C. Witt, Henry Clotz.

WHITEHEAD, C. R , Morristown, N. J.
References: Henry Gremmel, Alvah Davison.

WYCKOFF, CLYDE, Emerson, Ia.
References: P. M. Wolsieffer, S. B. Bradt.
Guarantor: Frank West.

WILLIAMS, L. J., Walkerville, Mont.
References: Robt. S. Kennedy, G. D. Mekeel.

NEW STOCKHOLDERS.

641 DEADY, CHAS. L. Belmont, Nev.
642 BARTLETT, W. C., North Lemoine, Me.
643 EASTER, DR. D. M., P. R. R. Station, Altoona, Pa.
644 NEWCOMBE, IRVING, Huntington, Fla.
645 STRASBURGER, WM., 24 Irving Place, New York City.
646 LOOMIS, GEO. T., Attica, N. Y.
647 SCHMIDT, HERMAN, 229 E. Sixth street, New York City.
648 HILLS, ISAAC, Nantucket, Mass.
649 CALLENDER, JAMES T., New Orleans, La.
650 BRINSMADE, MARY E., 223 Delachaise street, New Orleans, La.
651 EDWARDS, D. C., Port Antonio, Jamaica.
652 BROWN, W. WARNER, Box 354, Eugene, Ore.
653 NELSON, AARON H., Helena, Mont.
654 BROWN, ALBERT, W., 23 Dodge street, Providence, R. I.
655 SCHUCKEBIER, HENRY, Petaluma, Cal.
656 PHINNEY, O. H., 600 Minnesota avenue, Kansas City, Kan.
657 PARSONS, ROBT. L., 5477 Cornell avenue, Chicago, Ill.
658 DOUGLASS, GEO. W., 1332 Jenny street, McKeesport, Pa.
659 LINSLEY, E. B., Three Rivers, Mich.
660 MUIR, W. E., 65 Argyle avenue, Montreal, Canada.
661 HOWARD, E. L., Fayette, O.
662 SCHAEFER, JNO. W., 64 Walnut street, Buffalo, N. Y.
663 CRITTENDEN, GEO. W. D., 426 Central Park, West, New York City.
664 PARKER, LOUIS C., Box 937, Meriden, Ct.
665 AIKMAN, MISS M., Belize, British Honduras.
666 GREGORY, W. F., 11 Park Row, New York City.
667 SNYDER, C. A., 812 Market street, McKeesport, Pa.

DEATHS.

419 BORGMAN, F. H., Detroit, Mich.
547 VAN RIET, Francois, Antwerp, Belgium.

Total membership March 10th.....		606
Added since.....	27	
Deaths.....	2	25
Present membership.....		631

For the first time since taking this office, i devolves upon me to announce the loss by death of a member, the misfortune coming with a double infliction as shown above. I feel sure I speak for the Association, in tendering to the family and friends of the deceased the sincere sympathy of the members. Mr. Borgman was in his eighteenth year, an enthusiastic collector and one known to a large circle outside his State, Let us hope that with this loss to us, the grave may be satisfied, and that no further depletion of our ranks may occur this year.

ALVAH DAVISON,
Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

GENERAL FUND—RECEIPTS.

Dues collected, Mch. 1, to Mch. 31, 1894...	$ 15 55	
Cash advanced by Treasurer, Mch. 31.....	63 71	$ 79 26

EXPENDITURES.

Balance due Treasurer, Feb. 28, 1894.....	$ 47 16	
A. Davison, Sec., Expense and Postage, Official Circular, Mch. 19.....	20 60	
State of West Virginia Annual Tax, Mch. 19	10 00	
C. Witt, Sub. to Ver. Ker. Blatt., Mch. 21	1 50	$ 79 26
Balance due Treasurer, Mch. 31, 1894		$ 63 71

STOCK FUND.

Amount at Credit, Feb. 28, 1894.....	$619 00
Cash received for stock, Mch. 1, to Mch. 31.	24 00
Balance at Credit, Mch. 31. 1894.....	$643 00

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

Cash at Credit, Feb. 28, 1894.....	$ 7 50

N. W. CHANDLER, Treas.
Collinsville, Ill., March 31, 1894.

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The International Secretary has nothing to report this month. Have all the members secured their tickets for Niagara Falls?

E. DOEBLIN,
Int. Sec'y.

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REPORT OF THE PURCHASING, SALES AND EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT.

SUPERINTENDENT.

GEO D. MEKEEL, Station C, St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, March 31, 1894.

During the month of March I received 83 books of stamps for the Sales Department, the gross value of which was.....$2,076 57
Previously acknowledged, gross value 10,515 57

$12,592 14
61 books retired..... 1,371 82

Total value in circulation.....$11,220 32

Of the books retired from circulation, the gross sales amounted to $287.46, or about 21%. Amount of the cash sales from books in circulation during the month of March $487.47. The blank books and control stamps disposed of during the month of March were as follows:

101 Books.....$ 10.10
2,800 Control Stamps..... 2.80

$ 12.90
Sales previously acknowledged, 91.50

Total..... $ 104.40

Some few of our branches are becoming a little lax in making their returns to the department, punctuality in this particular will increase the efficiency of the department both in the amount of sales and promptness of returns to those having stamps in circulation.

Too much care can not be exercised in preparing and *forwarding* to the superintendent a "*report*" sheet showing the *amount of sales* from *each book* by number. This report should be forwarded with remittance as soon as the books are passed on to the next on the circuit.

In ordering control stamps and blank-books members are requested to send cash with their order in all cases—10c for each book and 10c for each 100 control stamps.

The Department will not circulate torn or damaged, stamps and unless defective stamps are marked at their actual value, condition being considered, they will be removed and returned to owners same as counterfeits, reprints, etc. *The books provided contain spaces for 120 stamps and the number of stamps in each book must be limited to this amount.* Members will only be permitted to attach sets or several stamps where space for but one is provided when the *total* number of stamps in the book does not exceed 120. Parties disregarding this rule will have their books returned to them. The Department is now receiving a very desirable class of stamps at reasonable prices, and many bargains are to be found. *Buyers* should request to be placed on circuits, and new branches should be established wherever there is a sufficient number of members to justify it.

G D MEKEEL, Supt.

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

Deposits were received from the following members during the month of March,

W. J. Morgan.....$10 00
R. L. Parsons..... 10 00
G. T. Loomis..... 10 00
W. R. Baird..... 16 50
S. C. Smith..... 5 00
A. Dawson..... 5 00
W. E. Muir..... 25 00
R. S. Terry..... 5 00
T. W. Ludlow..... 10 00

$96 50
Previously acknowledged.....482 34

Total.....$578 84

It is the aim of this department to be able to supply the members with just what they want in the way of new and current issues and with the *proper* co-operation of all it could be done. The interest and liberality of a few has been of some encouragement and help but the *success* of the department is still dependent on a more general and liberal patronage of the members.

No further orders can be recorded for current issues from the list published in my recent reports.

G. D. MEKEEL, Superintendent.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

AGENT.

J. A. WAINWRIGHT, 110 Main street, Northampton, Mass.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., April, 5th 1894.

The number of claims sent me in March was twenty-three.
Amount.....$114 00
Number paid, two.
Amount.....$7 05

J. ARTHUR WAINWRIGHT.

REPORT OF LITERARY EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT.

DR. G. N. CAMPBELL, Superintendent, Hopkinsville, Ky,

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., March 31, 1894.

I had no report to make for February. It seems to me the members might take more interest in the department. I see in almost every paper I receive, advertisements offering papers for sale or exchange. I do the best I can and am not only willing but glad to give any information I can either in regard to philatelic journals or in aiding members to dispose of those they do not wish to keep. It is not hard to find a reason for the complaints against the usefulness of philatelic societies, when members join and then expect to reap benefits, when they do not trouble themselves to do a single thing for the good of the society at large. Perhaps it is not my province to lecture the members, but I desire to see the American Philatelic Association a great success,

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and it is only with this in view that the above is written. For March I have received three lists of papers, which have been forwarded to other members. I have also answered five letters of inquiry concerning philatelic journals. If any member has Vol. I, *London Philatelist*, unbound, for sale, please notify me, with price of same. I have No. 1, Vol. I., *Philatelic Journal of America* for sale for a member who wishes to dispose of it for the best offer. A member wishes to buy any old copies of English philatelic journals prior to 1887.

Respectfully submitted,
GEO. N. CAMPBELL, M. D.
Sup't Lit. Ex. A. P. A.

COUNTERFEIT DEPARTMENT.

E A. HOLTON, Counterfeit Detector, 8 Sumner St., Boston, Mass.

In the absence of a regular report from the Counterfeit Detector the editor wishes to call attention to the fact that forgeries of the Hamburg stamps have been very fully shown up in the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* of Leipzig, and a translation of the same article with the enlarged cuts appeared in the *Philatelic Journal of America* for March. The same paper has also a translation from *Postwertzeichenkunde* on the forgeries of the 1862 issue of Roumania.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT, LITERARY BOARD.

WILLIAM C. STONE, Chairman, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.

SAMUEL LELAND, 56 Thirty-fifth St., Chicago, Ill.

J. D. RICE, Box 290, Trenton, N. J.

The time for holding our annual election is not so very far away and in order that plenty of time may be given for the consideration of the various nominations that may be made the Literary Board would call for nominations for the ensuing year. All such should be sent to the Chairman and will be printed in each issue of the Official Circular until the election is over. This will give plenty of time to ascertain whether a nominee will accept if elected and thus avoid the necessity of holding a special election at considerable expense and greatly to the detriment of the business of the association. Send in your nominations early gentlemen!

Proposed amendments to the By-Laws should also be sent in to be published so that members who are not going to be at the Convention can have time to consult and instruct their proxies. The names of those who are intending to be present at the Convention will also be gladly received by the Board and published from month to month so that members can tell who are going and make up parties to go on together.

The Bogert & Durbin Company are going to take a drop before long. It will only be a two story drop, however, for they have leased a store on the ground floor of the Tribune Building and propose to have as fine a retail department as there is in New York or anywhere else. We tender our most hearty congratulations and hope we can be at the opening.

Some of our foreign contemporaries seem to be rather at sea concerning the identity of Prince Henry of Portugal in honor of whose five hundredth anniversary a special series of stamps has been issued. We are afraid they are like many editors on this side of the ocean who never seem to think of consulting a cyclopedia or a dictionary of biography when they write up anything for their papers.

Prince Henry was the son of John I. of Portugal and Philippa, daughter of John of Gaunt. He was born at Oporto on the 4th of March, 1394. He was the fifth child and fourth son of his parents. In 1415 with his two brothers Edward and Peter he accompanied an expedition against the Moors at Ceuta and after a desparate fight captured the city. Prince Henry soon after this was appointed governor of Algarve, the most southern province of Portugal, and devoted himself to sending out ships on exploring expeditions. For forty years it is said he sent out an expedition every spring with orders to go as far down the coast of Africa as possible and bring back to him accounts of what they saw. These expeditions discovered the Azores and Madeira Islands and explored nearly three thousand miles of the African coast. Prince Henry died November 13, 1460.

Our membership at date is 631. Only fifty-four more names to add to the roll and we shall have passed our previous high water mark which was announced at the New York Convention in 1890. A perusal of the report of the Secretary this month will show that we already have twenty-nine of the needed applications and there is every probability that we shall have passed the mark before we gather at Niagara in August. Keep a supply of application blanks on hand and put in some work among your friends. There are lots of our members who have never yet put their names to an application as reference.

We have received the prospectus of an International Philatelic Postal Exposition which is to be held at Milan from May to October of this year. There are numerous departments and suitable premiums will be awarded in each. Our International Secretary will no doubt give any further information desired by our readers.

Please make the following corrections in the summary of members on page 194 of the Annual.

California, San Francisco	19	instead of	18
Delaware	2	"	3
District of Columbia	5	"	6
Georgia	4	"	5
Illinois	45	"	43
Kentucky	3	"	2
Maine	4	"	3
Maryland	13	"	12
Baltimore	11	"	9
Minnesota	7	"	8
New Jersey	22	"	19
New York City	54	"	53

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Pittsburg	16	"	17
Philadelphia	16	"	14
Pennsylvania	63	"	64
Rhode Island	11	"	10
Tennessee	3	"	2
Australia	2	"	4
Austria	2		
Omit Africa 1 and add it to South African Republic			
Canada	10	"	8
Recapitulation—			
United States			486
Canada			10
Total			496
Foreign members			86
Total			582

We are informed by Lewis M. Lang that the Monumental City is contemplating the organization of a branch. We are glad to hear this and trust other cities will follow suit. Providence and Boston each of them have enough members to organize and we trust they will take the hint. There are other places which can organize county branches. We ought to have more members in the big cities. Look at Brooklyn with only three members and Minneapolis with none at all.

We were greatly rejoiced to receive a letter from our friend George H. Watson the other day announcing his partial recovery. He is still far from being fully recovered and it will be some time before he is able to be himself again.

Mr. Watson desires us to warn collectors against Frank E. Stanford, Box 12, Elizabeth, N. J., and the Elizabeth Stamp Co. The postoffice officials do not know them and they are in arrears for the rent of their box. He considers them the "rankest kind of frauds."

W. C. STONE.

We would suggest to Editor Kissinger the advisabilty of making a vigorous use of his blue pencil in editing the personal notes contributed by certain of his correspondents in *The Pennsylvania Philatelist* in the future. *The Pennsylvania Philatelist* does not claim to be a scientific journal, inasmuch as its contents consists usually of personal matters, which are sometimes interesting, though rarely benefitting philately, still Mr. Kissinger should not overlook the fact that great injustice is often done innocent persons who have the welfare of philately at heart and who have done much to advance it. The public has no claim to the personal life of a man unless he has violated the laws of the community, then and only then can we publicly discuss him. His private life is sacred to the gaze of his fellow-man and the correspondent should respect it accordingly. We all have our faults and if the errors that all of us have made were put in print how soon would "good will amongst men" be dispelled and a thing of the dim past. No man would love his neighbor nor esteem his friend and life would become a desolate waste, with not a bright oasis of friendship at which we could stop and refresh ourselves "while traveling through this vale of tears." We should all of us go through life stretching forth our hands to shield a falling brother and speak naught but good of each other. Ridiculing a man's weakness will never cure it. Personal journalism must either be reformed or banished entirely.

We do not wonder that some men become socialistic in their views and covet their neighbor's goods when comparing them with their own meagre possessions. The world usually envies the man of great accumulations, philatelists being no exception to the rule. It was the writer's good fortune to examine a little book, innocent in appearance, but valued at $2,000, owned by our genial vice-president Mr. H. E. Deats, the contents of which is given below. Such an array of gems is owned by very few men, and friend Deats should be condemned (?) for his greed in securing them. We sincerely hope for the good of philately that Mr. Deats will sometime consent to a public exhibition of his numerous treasures, and we can assure our readers that it would prove an event unparalleled in the anuals of philately, for he undoubtedly possesses the most complete collection of the Western Hemisphere known, the few things shown by him in the A. P. A. exhibit at the World's Fair being ample proof of the assertion. In one respect Mr. Deats differs from the average advanced philatelist; his albums are always open for the inspection of anyone who cares to examine them.

Canada 1851-7,	12 p	1 copy
Nova Scotia 1853,	1 p	7 copies.
1851	3 p	10 "
	3 p	*4 "
	6 p	8 "
	6 p	*1 copy
	1 sh	5 copies.
	1 sh	*1 copy
New Brunswick, 1851,	3 p	15 copies
	3 p	*2 "
	6 p	6 "
	6 p	*1 copy
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	1 sh	*1 copy
New Brunswick Connell		1 "
"		*1 "
New Foundland, 1857,	1 p	1 "
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	3 p	2 "
	3 p	*4 "
	4 p orange	5 "
	5 p	1 copy
	6 p orange	2 copies
	6 p "	*1 copy
	1 sh "	1 "
	1 sh "	*1 "
	2 p scarlet	6 copies
	2 p "	*1 copy
New Foundland,	4 p "	3 copies
	6 p "	1 copy
	6½ p "	1 "
	6½ p "	*2 copies
	8 p "	*4 "
	1 sh "	4 "
	1 sh "	*1 copy
British Columbia		a set

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We are pleased to note the interest being taken in the 1872 ribbed paper varieties first mentioned in these columns. The writer has seen the 7 cents from the collection of Mr. F. W. Hunter, Mr. E. B. Sterling found the 1, 2 and 3 cents also 3c P. O. and Dr. A. Schindler the 12 cents. So far we are able to chronicle the following

1872 1 cent vertically ribbed.
2 cents " "
3 " " "
7 " " "
15 " " "
3 " horizontally "
12 " " "
Postoffice 3 " vertically "
3 " horizontally "

J. D. RICE.

REPORT OF RESIDENT VICE-PRESIDENTS.

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA., March 30, 1894.

I have very little of interest to report this month from my section. Three applications.

Our branch has secured permanent rooms at 25 Sixth avenue, and in the future will meet on the second Thursday of each month.

I notice there are several A. P. A. members in this vicinity, who are not members of our branch, and would urge them to attend our meetings, as I know they would be willing to join us when they find out the additional advantages we have over the unattached member.

Yours truly,
E. DOEBLIN.

CLEVELAND, O., March 28, 1894.

Mr. William C. Stone:

DEAR SIR—Having been honored by re-election to the office of Resident Vice-President for another term by the A. P. A. members of Cleveland, I shall endeavor in the future to supply you each month with a report from this district. I thought that the report of our branch secretary pretty generally covered the ground each month, and for this reason have not made a separate report.

I noticed in the geographical list of members, as given in the new directory, that Cleveland, numerically speaking, is right up in the front rank with the other large cities and is, in fact, one of the strongholds of our association. I am sure this showing is the source of no little gratification to the few older members, who have been instrumental, to no small degree, in bringing about this result.

Considerable impetus has been noticeable in stamp collecting in this vicinity during the past year, due, no doubt, to the Columbian issue. Old collections have been revived, new ones started and interest among active collectors heightened.

The Garfield Perry Stamp Club (Branch No. 7) is a flourishing organiztion of upwards of forty members, and approaching its fortieth monthly meeting. The club maintains the best managed exchange department in which it has ever been our good fortune to participate. The dealer element is almost entirely absent here and there is a spirit that pervades the exchange that seems to be devoid of anxiety for gain. This, I believe, more than anything adds to the pleasure of "our hobby."

The Secretary's report of our last meeting will be found in another column.

Yours truly, G. J. BAILEY,
Resident Vice-President.

CHICAGO, March 26, 1894.

Mr. Wm. C. Stone, Chairman Literary Board:

DEAR SIR—I have your favor of the 14th inst. calling my attention to the fact that as Resident Vice-President I have not sent in any reports for my district.

Your point is well taken, but the truth of the matter is that there is nothing to report of interest, and also that in me you have the wrong man in the right place. I have too many duties to keep me occupied and can give no time to branch matters. The branch has its headquarters with the Chicago Philatelic Society, and nearly all the members in Chicago belong to both societies. As we have no branch exchange there is little necessity of holding regular meetings as in previous years.

I trust that at the next Convention a different choice will be made for Resident Vice-President of this district, some one that will take the office and give it proper attention. While I have paid but little attention to branch affairs, I do not overlook the A. P. A. entirely, as a glance at the application list each month will show. If every other member had proposed as many new names since the last Convention as I did, our membership would now be over three thousand. I am not in it as ap office holder. Never cared to be one, and prefer to be a private in the ranks. I can do the A. P. A. more good on the outside by booming it and getting in members than to hold any of the offices.

In the future I would advocate appointing only collectors to offices in the A. P. A It often places a dealer in a delicate position if through his official duties he comes in contact with collectors in a difference of opinion on any subject of interest to the Association. Let the offices be filled by collectors, if possible.

Another important matter is not to nominate a man without his consent and a promise from him that if elected he will serve to the best of his ability. Nominations should be regularly made and *letters of acceptance* published in the Official Circular at least one month in advance of the election. From these letters of acceptance members could better judge how to vote intelligently, and it would also place the nominees on record. If some such plan is adopted there will be no need to call for any special elections, as was the case of the Trustees recently.

The Chicago Branch will get together soon for the purpose of naming and placing a ticket in the field that can be supported by all, as every candidate will be consulted beforehand as to his willingness to serve and do the work.

Very truly yours,
P. M. WOLSIEFFER,
A. P. A. No. 5.

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BRANCH SOCIETIES.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

(Branch of A. P. A.)

Meetings held on the third Thursday of each month, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, No. 36 Canal street, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

President, August Dejonge; Secretary, Robert S. Lehman.

For information address the Secretary, Box 86, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

Communications relating to exchange matters address to R. F. Albrecht, Box 245, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

Communications relating to examination of stamp department, address to Henry Clotz, Box 999, New York City.

132d MEETING.

March 15, 1894.

Present, Mr. Aug. Dejonge in the chair, Messrs. Clotz, Obert, Kessler, Lehman, Dr. Roehre, Dr. Odendall, and Messrs. Sulzberger and Munzer as visitors.

The minutes of the 131st meeting were accepted as read.

Mr. Henry Clotz proposes Messrs Rudolph Sulzberger, of New York, and G. A. Kunkel, of Dresden, for membership.

Mr. Aug. Dejonge proposed Messrs. Otto Credo and O H. Griffin, both of Stapleton.

Mr. Jacob A. Ulman, of Baltimore, was unanimously elected as a member of the society.

Mr. Clotz moved that the society tender a vote of thanks to Miss Sophie Zoen, Messrs. Bernhard Eidam, Emil S. Steinbach, W. H. Shattuck, C. Edward Dejonge, D. H. Bacon & Co., the Archer Pancoast Mfg. Co. and Mr. Peter Wiederer for their kind services at the anniversary celebration on the 10th inst.

Mr. Paul Lazarus tendered his resignation as member of the society, which was accepted with regret.

Mr Watson sends the society number 117 of the *Postal Card;* "a Friend" some counterfeits for the counterfeit album; Mr. Chas. Feist a beautiful piece of sculpture Thanks were tendered to the kind donors.

All members who do not get the *American Journal of Philately* and the *Metropolitan Philatelist* regularly will please notify the publishers as the same are mailed by them. They are free of charge to all members. The photograph of the banquet hall at the time of the tenth anniversary is now ready for sale. On receipt of $1.00 by the Treasurer it will be mailed free of charge to all who may wish to get it.

Meeting was adjourned at 9:15 p. m.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN,
Secretary.

THE GARFIELD–PERRY STAMP CLUB.

(A. P. A. Branch No. 7.)

Meetings held in the office of the Harkness Block, corner Euclid and Wilson Aves., the third Wednesday of each month.

Address all communications to C. N. Stockwell, Secretary. Box 300, Painesville, Ohio.

The thirty-eighth regular meeting was called to order March 22nd. at 8 p m. with President Kress in the chair, eleven members and three visitors being present.

The chair appointed Messrs Bailey, Overton and N. P. Stockwell to serve on membership committee for one year.

Applications were received from Mr. J. O. Prescott, F. S Barnum, and Rev. Henry Madtes, and they were elected members of the club. Mr. Brodie Exchange Manager reported that local exchange books valued at $192 91 had been placed in circulation during the month.

As some members were found to be keeping exchange books overtime, the Exchange Manager was asked to notify all members to be more prompt in circulating local books

After examining several collections the meeting was adjourned.

CARL N. STOCKWELL, SEC'Y.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

C. P. KRAUTH, Forty-eighth St. and A. V. Ry., Pittsburg, Penn.

GEO. W. RODE, 38 Hazlewood Ave, Pittsburg, Penn.

IGNAZ STAUFFER, Mansfield Valley, Penn.

A letter received from one of the Board states that they organized March 20th, but up to the time of going to press no report has been received. The books had not been received from the former Board, and but little business could be transacted.

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C. H. MEKEEL STAMP AND PUBLISHING CO.

STATION C,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

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30 Rue de Bondy, Paris,

E. GAINSBORG, - - - - - - - EDITOR.

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Terms for a 3 line advertisement in this column, **$5.00** for 12 insertions, payable semi-annually in advance.
One extra line $2.00

ABOUT STAMPS For collections buy or sell write P. M Wolsieffer, 75 State St., Chicago, Ill. Packet 20 var. Mexican Rev. only 30 cts. (119)

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RIBEIRO C. A., No. 2 Malacca St. Singapore, Straits Settlements. Wholesale and Retail Dealer, Asiatic stamps a specialty. Wholesale and exchange lists sent free on application. (116)

SOUTHERN STAMP & PUB. CO.—Charleston, S. C. Price list and copy of the *Southern Philatelist* free. (117)

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BRITISH NORTH BORNEO

1894.

I can supply these handsome stamps against Cash in Advance at the following rates. Compare these prices with others:

	Per 1	10	100
1 cent	2c	$ 12	$1.00
2 "	4c	22	2.00
3 "	4c	35	3.00
5 "	7c	60	5.00
6 "	8c	70	6.00
8 "	10c	90	8.00
12 "	14c	1.30	12.00
18 "	20c	1.80	18.00
24 "	25c	2.40	24.00
Per set, 1-24c	85c	8.00	75.00

WM. BROWN,

VILLETTE, SALISBURY, ENGLAND.

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BRIEFS.

These are the advertisements that pay.
RATES—15 cents per agate line for each insertion.

1857. 5c, brown, unused, full gum, $1.50; 24c, lilac, same conditions, $2.50. Blocks of 5c for sale. Send want list of U. S. for us to quote lowest prices in America.
PROSPECT PHILATELIC CO.,
Painesville, Ohio.

INDIA — EXCHANGE desired on basis of Scott's or Gibbon's Catalogue. Equal return made in Indian Native States stamps.
STEPHEN ABGAR, 51 Park Street,
Calcutta, India.

STANDARD STAMP CO., H. Flachskamm, manager, 925 LaSalle Street, St. Louis, Mo. Fine approval sheets at 50% discount or commission. Agents wanted. New 72-p. illustrated catalogue free. (tfn)

G. B. CALMAN,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN POSTAGE STAMPS,
299 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
My new 1894, 48 page wholesale list, the most extensive ever published, is now ready and will be sent free on application, to dealers only.
Highest Prices Paid
For all Values of
Used Columbian Stamps.

RARE STAMPS **SCARCE** PHILATELIC LITERATURE *"PERMANENT ALBUMS"*

400 Sets of Stamps, Envelopes, Bands, Cards, etc. Lists Free.

ALFRED SMITH & SON,
BATH, ENGLAND.
The Oldest English Firm. Established 1863.
(tfn)

IVILIZED OLLECTORS
ollect stamps of a ivilized ountry!!!

Only a few thousand issued on March 9th, 1894, and used for a few days,

omplete unused set of the Jubilee stamps of Japan issued to ommemorate the Imperial Silver Wedding 50c! Packet containing 12 sets $5.00! 100 sets $30.00! 1,000 sets $250.00! ancelled sets furnished at same price up to 100 sets only. ash in advance only. No exchange. Offer to be considered sold 30 days hence. The above sent post harges free, but not registered. Registration osts 5c. extra. Price list for obsolete Jap. ancelled stamps sent free upon application. ompliance with orders by return mail.

Alp. Tracey Woodward, p. o box 53, Yokohama, Japan.

CEYLON POSTAGE TEN PENCE

50 PER CENT COMMISSION from our approval sheets.
AGENTS WANTED.
VALUABLE PREMIUMS.
New 72-page illustrated catalogue FREE. It will pay you to give us a Trial. Good stamps bought in any quantity. Address [tfn]
STANDARD STAMP CO.,
H. FLACHSKAMM, Mgr. 925 LaSalle t., St. Louis, Mo.

Hawaii's New Prov. Govt. Stamps.

Send in your Orders early.

We quote the following cash prices for the new issues:
1c yellow, Coat of Arms, for..... 2 cents.
2c Sepia, View of Honolulu, for..... 4 cents.
5c carmine red, Kamei amelia statue, for..... 8 cents.
10c green, tropical foliage, for..... 13 cents.
25c blue, President Dole, for..... 33 cents.
The above set post free for 60 cents. For orders under 50 cents send 2c extra for postage.
HAWAIIAN STAMP CO.,
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

A Complete Set

Of the Hawaiian Prov. Govt. stamps. 21 in set. will be sent to any address, post free during the next two months for $9.00. Send remittance by Money Order, or by Greenbacks in registered letter. The 2 cent Vermilion surcharged stamp we will send to any address for only $1.35 each. We purchased one third of the entire issue of these stamps from the Postmaster-General. Beware of counterfeit surcharges.

Hawaiian Stamp Co.,
HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
(tfn)



JUAN DE D. AVALOS, A. P. A. 503

DURANGO, MEXICO.

All kinds of stamps bought, sold and exchanged. Specialty in Municipal stamps of the State of Durango. Complete sets at lowest prices. [120]

NEW YORK

COLLECTORS

CAN FIND

MEKEEL'S ALBUMS

—AT—

E. T. PARKER'S, 30 East 23rd St.

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MEXICAN CATALOGUE.

Our New Catalogue of Mexican Postage and Revenue Stamps is now ready. 32 pages and cover.

Price 10 cents post free.

C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Pub. Co.
Station C, St. Louis, Mo.

WORLD'S FAIR POSTAL CARDS

I have them at the following prices:

4	Cards, different designs	$ .25
12	" assorted "	1.00
100	" " "	8.00

These are the Official Cards, all unused and franked with a 1c Columbian stamp for foreign use. Send in your order at once as the supply is limited. Columbian stamps wanted in exchange or for cash.

B. S. ROSS, Wholesale Dealer,
509 Wieland street, CHICAGO, ILL.

U. S. DEPARTMENTS.

WE HAVE A

FULL STOCK,

Both used and unused and offer $25.00 worth according to Scott's 54th Edition for

$20.00 CASH WITH ORDER.

Excepting only the Executive, 90c. Justice. Dollar value of States—we have these too, but not at same discount.

SEND $20.00

And list of Department wants and we will send $25.00 worth,

USED OR UNUSED,

Guaranteeing perfect specimens and agreeing to insure satisfaction.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.,
Station C. St. Louis, Mo.

A SPLENDID STOCK FOR THE MONEY.

We have never offered a stock of stamps that seems to have given more general satisfaction than the one we are about to call your attention to again and which you have heard of as the Gem Stock.

A better name could not have been selected for it and the fact that so many purchasers have been so well pleased with it causes us to again advertise it, believing that there are many who are looking for just such a bargain.

Following is a recent testimonial and if space in this paper was not so valuable we could print many more in which the parties expressed the same or similar sentiments.

Three Rivers, Quebec.

We have received the $17.90 stock of stamps, etc., and we are very well pleased with it. Yours truly,
Hudon & Willet.

WHAT IT CONTAINS:

It is the most complete stock of stamps ever offered.

1,000	South, Central American and Mexican.
,000	British Colonials, well assorted.
,000	European, finely assorted.
500	varieties from "all four corners."
750	obsolete issue U. S., Departments, etc.
300	well assorted Mexican Revenues.
600	stamps to sell at 1 cent.
300	stamps to sell at 2 cents.
300	stamps to sell at 3 cents.
75	stamps to sell at 5 cents.
20	stamps to sell at 8 cents.
10	stamps to sell at 10 cents.
10	stamps to sell at 15 cents.
10	stamps to sell at 25 cents.
10	stamps to sell at 50 cents.
6,885	

TO THIS WE ADD

250 blank approval sheets with your name printed at top and ½-inch advertisemgnt in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* for 4 weeks.

All this for $17.90, post free, except to foreign countries, when an extra amount of $2.00 must be sent for postage and registration.

C. H. Mekeel Stamp Publishing Co.,
Station C. St. Louis, Mo.

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AGENTS WANTED.

50%

to sell from my choice approval sheets.

VERY LARGE VARIETY!

Send for price list of sets, packets, albums, etc.

C. A. STEGMANN,
2706 Eads Avenue,
(tfn) ST. LOUIS, MO.



ARE YOU ABOUT OUT OF STAMP HINGES?

We can supply 1,000 die cut hinges for 10c. Or if you prefer our celebrated gummed paper, 4 sheets will be sent you for 10c.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUB. CO.,
Station C, St. Louis, Mo.



Cuts for Illustrating If you are in need of stamp cuts for illustrating price lists or catalogues, send us $1.00 and we will send you 8 cuts. They must be left to our selection, unless cuts of SPECIAL stamps are desired, under which circumstances they will be made to order at the price of 25 cents each. This is an offer that is seldom made, and you should take advantage of it. Post free in United States only.

New WHOLESALE LIST OF STAMPS sent free upon application. C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO., Station C, St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED.

50%

to sell from my choice approval sheets,

VERY LARGE VARIETY.

Send for price list of sets, packets, albums, etc.

C. A. STEGMANN,
[tfn] 2706 Eads Ave. St. Louis, Mo.



STAMPS FREE.

Agents wanted to sell from our unequalled approval sheets

—AT—

25% to 50% Commission.

Circulars and large illustrated price list free.

MILLER McCORMACK STAMP CO.
(tfn) Room 53, Emile Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Do A Little

Missionary Work.

Buy 1,000 of Mekeel's Great Mixture for 25 cents, and give what you dont want to some bright boy-he will always remember you for having made him a stamp collector. Our 30 cent Popular Stamp Album would go nicely with the stamps. Send us 55 cents and make a boy happy.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP AND PUBLISHING CO.,
Station C. ST. LOUIS, MO

Boston Readers

WILL FIND

MEKEEL'S ALBUMS

AT THE FOLLOWING STORES:

Damrell & Upham.
W. B. Clarke & Co.
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Also at the stamp dealers:
New England Stamp Co., 233 Washington St.
F. Trifet, 408 Washington St.
E. A. Holton, 8 Summer St.
W. Elliot Woodward Co., 42 Bromfield St.



APPROVAL SHEETS

AT 50% DISCOUNT.

Wanted, correspondents in all parts of the world. Will exchange U. S. Columbian for South and Central American stamps in quantities. 36 page illustrated price list free. (tfn)

GEO. KAUFMAN,
Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

MEXICAN CATALOGUE

OUR NEW CATALOGUE OF

MEXICAN POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMPS

IS NOW READY.

32 pages and cover. Price 10 cents post free.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.,
Station C, St. Louis, Mo.



The market value of the 1c. de p on 24-3c. blue, carmine surcharge of Philippine Islands is 15 cents, but in order to largely increase the circulation of my Priced-list of Stamps I will send one of these stamps and a copy of list to any one sending me four cents and the name and address of one or more stamp collectors. E. T. PARKER, Bethlehem, Pa. Branch Store: 30 East 23d Street, New York City.

Having bought a large stock of French Colonial stamps, I will send twenty-five different ones, each catalogued at 12c, for a money order of $2.10. Please write your address plainly, as I have been unable to answer several letters, owing to defective handwriting.

ROUSSELOT,
Sannois, (S & O), France.

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STAMPS IN SETS. BARGAINS.

Cash must accompany orders. Positively no discount. No two stamps alike in any of these sets.
*Unused. ‡Used and unused. All others are used.

Postage extra on orders under $1.00.

	No. in set.	Price per set.
Alwur, 1877, ¼, 1s	2	15
*Antioquia, 1889, 1c to 10c	4	30
*—1890, 2½c and 5c provisionals	2	50
*Argentine, 1858-61, 5, 10, 15c, 5c large figure	4	75
—1888, 20, 30, 40, 50c	4	50
‡—1889-91, ½c to 10c	11	30
—1890, 40, 50, 60c	3	45
—1891, 1, 5 p	2	1 75
—1892, ½, 1, 2, 5, 10c	5	10
—1892, ½, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 24, 50	9	50
—Telegraph used postally, 10. 40c (2 varieties each)	4	2 00
*—Officials, 1884, 2, 4, 8c	3	35
*—wrappers, ½, 1, 2, 4c	4	15
Argentine, Jubilee, 1892, 2 and 5c	2	1 25
Austria, 1890-91 1k to 50k	11	25
Austrian Italy, assorted	8	20
Belgium packet, first issue, 10c to 1f	6	12
Belgium, 1c to 25c, assorted	12	10
*Bermuda, 1880-93, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6d	7	70
Bavaria, 3 k to 50 k, assorted	9	10
Bolivia, 1876, 5c to 20c	3	18
—1887, 1c to 10c	4	12
—1890, 1, 5, 10, 20c	4	12
Bolivar, 1879-84, 10c to 20c	4	40
—1892, 5 and 10 pesos	2	2 50
Bosnia 1879	6	15
Brazil, Newspaper, 1889, 10r to 100r, yellow	4	65
*——1889, 10r to 1000, yellow, complete	9	5 00
‡———1889, 50, 100, 200, 300r, yellow	4	50
———1889, 10r to 200r, colors	5	30
———1889, 10r to 100r, colors	4	12
———1890-91, 10r to 20r	5	10
*—Unpaid, 1889, 10r to 1000r	9	3 90
———1889, 10r to 200r	5	40
‡———1889, 10, 20, 50, 200r	4	30
—1850-91, all kinds	20	35
British Bechuanaland, ½, 1, 2p	3	15
*Br. Bechuanaland, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6d	6	90
British Guiana, 1889, provisional, 2c to 8c	5	90
—1890, 1c on $1, $2, $3	3	40
British Honduras, 1888, 2, 3, 10c	3	35
1890, 6c, provisional (3 varieties)	3	75
*—1891, 1, 2, 3, 6c	4	25
*—1891, 2c to 24c	5	80
British North Borneo, 1886, 25, 50, $1, $2	4	1 90
Cape of Good Hope, 1881, ½p to 1sh.	6	10
*Central Am. S. S. Co., 1, 2, 5, 10, 50c	5	1 25
*Cape Verde, 1886, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50, 100r	7	65
Chili, 1867, 1, 2, 5c, 20	4	12
—1881-86, 1c to 20c	6	12
—1878-86, 1c to 50c	6	15
*—Envelopes, 10c, blue paper; 10c, white paper: 15c, white paper; 20c, blue paper	4	2 00
China, 1885, 1, 3, 5c	3	15
Colombia, 1876, 5, 10, 20c	3	06
—1881, first issue, 1c to 20c	5	15
*—1881, first issue, 1c to 20c	5	45
—1881, second issue, 1, 2, 5c	3	08
—1883, 1c to 20c	5	12
—1886-89, 1c to 20c	5	18
—1890-91, 1c to 10c	4	07
—cubiertas, 1879-90	4	1 00
*Cochin, 1892, ½, 1, 2p	3	25
Costa Rica, 1883-87, 1c to 40c	7	30
*—1889, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50c 1p	7	60
—Revenue, used postally, 1, 2, 5, 10c	4	2 00
—1889, Revenue, surcharged "Correos"	2	20
*—1889, Officials, 1c to 50c	6	50
‡Cuba, 1855, ½, 1, 2r	3	75
*—1866, 5, 10, 20, 40c	4	80
*—1871, 12, 25, 50c, 1p	4	55
*—1874, 12½, 25, 50c, 1p	4	50
*—1875, 12½, 25c, 1p	3	50
*—1875, 12½, 25, 50c, 1p	4	75
*—1876, 12½c, 1p	2	40
*—1876, 12½, 25, 50c and 1p	4	60
*—1877, 12½c, 1p	2	35
*—1878, 5, 12½c, 1p	3	50
*—1879, 5, 12½, 25c, 1p	4	60
*—1880, 5, 12½, 25, 50c, 1p	5	50
*—1881, 1, 2, 2½, 5, 10, 20c	6	1 25
*—1883, 5c, different surcharges	5	25
*—1883, 10c, different surcharges	5	60
*—1883, 20c, different surcharges	4	75
*—1883, 20c, different surcharges	5	1 75
*—1890, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8m	6	15
*—Telegraphs, 1869-83, one lot	22	1 00
Curacao, 1873-86, 10, 12½, 25c	3	20
*Dutch Indies, 1c to 20c	6	12
—1886-89, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 5, 12½c	6	35
Ecuador, 1865 72, ½r to 1 p	4	35
*—1872, ½, 1r, 1p	3	30
—1881, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20c	5	10
‡—1881, 1c, to 50c, complete	6	15
—1887, 1, 2, 5, 80c	4	15
—Official, 20, 50, 80c	3	1 00
—Revenues as postage, 1885, 1c to 10c	4	1 00
—Revenues as postage, 1886, 1c to 10c	4	75
—Revenues as postage, 1887, 1, 2, 10c	3	70
—Revenues as postage, 1889, 1, 2, 10c	3	60
*Egypt, 1872, 5 pa to 5 pi	7	1 00
— asst. including official 1892	8	10
France, 1851-80, assorted	25	15
— " " "	35	25
— " " "	40	40
French Colonies, 1881, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 25	7	10
*Faridkot, 1886, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4a	5	60
Findland, 1875-89	9	10
*Gibraltar, 1889, 5, 10, 25, 40, 75c, 1 p	6	1 00
Great Britain, 2sh 5d, 5sh, 10 sh	3	35
*Guatemala, 1875, ¼r to 2r, complete	4	20
*—1878, ½, 2, 4r	3	20
*—1878, ½r to 1p, complete	4	30
*—1882, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20c	5	15
*—1886, provional 25c to 150c	5	50
*—1886, 1c to 25c	6	30
*—Envelopes and wrappers, ¼r to 2r.	4	85
*Guine, 1879-85, 5r to 300r	11	1 75
*Gold Coast, 1884-91, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6d, 1 sh	8	1 00
‡Hayti, 1887-90, 1c to 5c and 5c, provisional	5	25
*Honduras, 1878, 1c to 1p	7	45
*—1890, 1c to 1p	11	50
*—1891, 1c to 1p	11	50
*—1891, 2p, 5p, 10p	3	50
*Heligoland, 1887-76	12	25
Holland, assorted	15	10
India, assorted	12	28
Italy, assorted	24	25
—Newspaper, 2c on 8 varieties, Off	8	15
—Segnatasse, 1870-74, 1c to 10 l	12	35
—Segnatasse, 1870-74, 1, 2, 5, 10 l	4	15
*—Segnatasse, 1890, 10, 20, 30c, surcharged	3	20
—"Estero," 2 lire, 1878 and 1888	2	1 05
Jamaica, officials, ½, 1, 2p	3	15
Japan, 1876-88, assorted	10	10
—1876-88, including 50s	18	20
*Liberia, 1880, 1 to 24c	6	1 05
*Lagos 1885-91, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6d, 1sh	8	1 15
Macao, 1887, provisional, 5, 10, 40r	3	80
Madagascar (Fr. Col.) 5, 10, 15, 25c	4	70
‡Mexico, 1856, ½, 1, 2r	3	25
—1856, ½r to 8r, complete	5	3 50
‡—1861, ½r to 8r, complete	5	3 00
‡—1861, ½, 1, 2r	3	80
*—1864, 1r to 1p, complete	4	15
‡—1864, Eagle, ½r to 8r	5	1 50
*—1866, Lithograph, 7, 25, 50c	3	1 50
" " complete	4	2 00
—1867, provisional, 1, 2, 2r	3	1 00
—1868, unperforated, 6, 12, 25c	3	20
—1868, unperforated, complete	5	2 00
—1868, perforated, 6, 12, 25c	3	20
—1872, unperforated, 6c to 100c	3	2 00
—1872, 6c, 12c and 25c	3	20
—1872, perforated, 12, 25c	2	25
*—1874, 5, 10, 10, 25, 50 and 100c	6	25
—1879, 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 85, 100c	8	75
—1879, 25, 50, 85, 100c	4	55
—1879, 25, 50, 85, 100c, used	4	3 00

C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co., Station C, St. Louis, Mo.

✳✳✳ NEW PACKETS. ✳✳✳

We have told you all about our new catalogue and our magnificent new album, and the next thing we come to are our packets.

We have them at all prices from 25c. to $25.00, and give a better assortment and better value than any other dealer.

Every packet is made up on our own premises, from our own stock, and we do not have to keep orders waiting until the trashy European importations arrive.

A SPECIALTY.

We have just prepared a new line which cannot be equalled. Nos. 322 to 327 containg 25 stamps each, respectively, from Africa, Asia, Australia, West Indies, South America and Central America.

PRICE 25 CENTS EACH.

During January and February we shall sell you the 6 packets for $1.25 if you will mention this paper.

New, free, 60 page price list just out. Don't fail to send for it.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd.,

18 East 23 St., New York, N. Y.

(tfn)

JAPANESE STAMPS.

Compare these prices with your wholesale list.

They are bargains and the stock is limited. Order at once.

No order filled for less than $2.00, postage free.

54th ed. Cat. No.	Date.				Cat. price.	Per 100.	Per 1,000
63	1876	5	rin.	gray.....	1c	25	$ 1 50
64	"	1	sen.	black.....	1c	40	3 50
65	"	2	"	olive	1c	30	2 50
66	"	4	"	green.....	1c	25	2 00
71	1877	10	"	blue.....	2c	20	2 00
73	"	15	"	green.....	2c	40	4 00
77	1879	1	"	maroon ...	1c	25	2 00
78	"	2	"	purple	1c	25	2 00
81	1883	1	"	green.....	1c	15	1 00
82	"	2	"	red.....	1c	15	70
83	"	5	"	blue.....	1c	15	90
84	1888	4	"	yellow	3c	60	4 50
86	"	10	"	orange.....	2c	15	90
87	"	15	"	violet	3c	15	1 40
88	"	20	"	orange.....	3c	60	6 00
89	"	25	"	green.....	3c	15	1 40
90	"	50	"	brown.....	5c	1 50	12 00

10 varieties of above Nos. 63, 77, 78 81, 82, 83, 84, 86, 87 and 89 evenly assorted, $1.10 per 1,000.

5,000 FOR $4.50.

All post free, but no order filled from this advertisement for less than $2.00.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.,

Station C. St. Louis, Mo.



THE UNIVERSAL STAMP ALBUM

Is arranged in two volumes and printed on but one side of the sheet.

UP TO DATE in every particular and ample space at the disposal of the collector for new issues that may appear from time to time.

Volume I contains spaces for the stamps of the Western Hemisphere and Vol. II the Eastern; divided in this way the books are of equal size, they are bound exactly alike and in the most substantial way.

These albums are very popular and have given general satisfaction.

PRICES.		Postage extra.
No. 1—Cloth, full bound, 2 volumes.....	$4 00	$0 80
No. 2—Cloth and gilt, 2 volumes.....	6 00	1 00
No. 3—Leather, full bound, with stubs and extra leaves, 2 volumes.....	10 00	1 30
No. 4—Full seal and gilt, with stubs and extra leaves, gilt edges, 2 volumes.....	15 00	1 40

POSTAGE—On account of their weight, albums cannot be sent abroad by mail. When sent by mail in the U. S., postage will be extra, unless party ordering agrees to return to us the canceled Columbians of high values used in forwarding them. In this case only will they be sent postage free.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.,

Station C, St. Louis, Mo.

MIXTURE IMPROVED

Our Famous $2.00 per 1,000 Mixture has been very much Improved during the past week by some new importations. It is the

GREATEST BARGAIN IN THE MARKET.

Contains 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, 6c, and 8c stamps according to current catalogue. Try a lot

$2.00 PER 1,000 POST FREE.

C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co.,

Station C, St. Louis, Mo.

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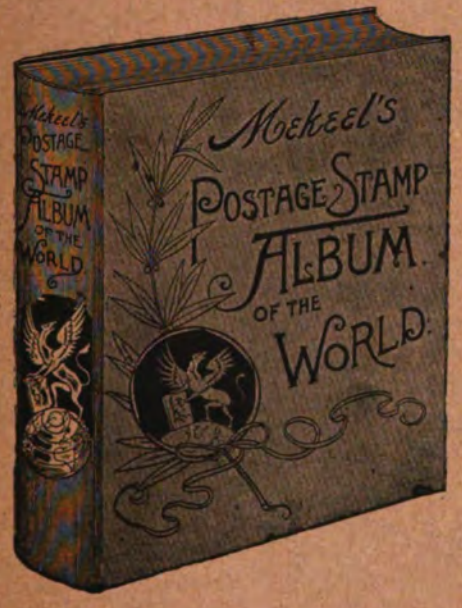
ONE THOUSAND VARIETIES

Of postage stamps including a stamp album worth $1.50, and every *fifth* purchaser is presented with a New York 5c., 1845, *free*, or some other stamp or stamps of equal catalogue value ($6.00.)

PRICE $10.16.



We have been furnishing packets of this description for years and **549** have been sold, sometimes two or three to the same person.

For a collector having less than 3,000 varieties in his collection, or for small dealers to buy, it cannot be beaten.

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We guarantee satisfaction and those wishing to see the names of the last thirty buyers may refer to the following:

519 Benjamin S. Terry . . . Chicago, Ill.
520 H. H. Firth, . . . Germantown, Pa.
521 F. C. Scott, . Richmond, Natal, Africa.
522 L. H. Waller, . . . Pipestone, Minn.
523 H. L. Addiston, ... Dover, N. H.
524 F. W. Adams, . . . Canon City, Col.
525 N. D. Paterson, . . . Clinton, Iowa.
526 Name witheld.
527 C. A. Semler, ... Akron, Ohio.
528 A. L. Dickerman, Colorado Springs, Col.
529 Simon Blum, . . Collegeville, Minn.
530 H. Van Wagenen, . . New York City.
531 W. T. Curtis, ... New York City.
532 " " . . . . " " "
533 " " . . . . " " "
534 Clifford Searl, ... Syracuse, N. Y.
535 C. H. Clark, ... Lubec, Me.
536 Name witheld by request.
537 W. T. Gracey, . . . Foochow, China.
538 C. S. Jelley, Jr., . New Bedford, Mass.
539 F. H. Porter, . . San Francisco, Cal.
540 F. D. Bartlett, . . Plymouth, Mass.
541 F. P. Cheney, . . . San Antonio, Tex.
542 J. H. Mortimer, ... Erie, Pa.
543 L. R. Cornman, . . Fort Porter, N. Y.
544 Thos. E. Green, . . Cedar Rapids, Ia.
545 Chas. Krippaelme, . . . Chicago, Ill.
546 R. Dunlap Wight, . . . Berryville, Va.
547 E. B. Cornwell . . . Milwaukee, Wis.
548 G. W. Loring, ... Brockton, Mass.
549 Name witheld.

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MAY 28 1894

Vol. XI. MAY, 1894. No. 113.

The Philatelic Journal of America



A Monthly Magazine In The Interest of Stamp Collecting

Edited By Chas. Haviland Mekeel

Published By
C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co.

$1.00 Per Annum

St. Louis, Mo. U.S.A.

10¢ Per Copy

Entered as second-class mail matter at St. Louis, Mo.

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The Philatelic Journal of America.

MONTHLY.

The Oldest Magazine Devoted to STAMPS and STAMP COLLECTING in America.

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1885.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ⊙ All subscriptions must commence with current number. For prices of back numbers see below. Subscriptions invariably payable in advance. New volumes commence January and June. No discount on subscriptions to Clubs, Dealers, or Agencies.

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The following numbers are *out of print*, but second-hand copies can be had occasionally to complete files, at $1.00 each:

VOL. I. 2
VOL. II. 20, 22.
VOL. III. 26.
VOL. IV. 37.
VOL. V. 54.
VOL. VI. 62, 68.
VOL. VII. 83.
VOL. VIII. 89
VOL. IX. 97.

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VOL. III. 27, 28, 30.
VOL. V. 49, 50, 51, 52, 53.
VOL. V. 55, 56, 57, 59, 60.
VOL. VI. 61, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68.
VOL. VII. 69, 71, 72.
VOL. IX. 81, 84.
VOL. X. 98.
103.

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VOL. III. 25, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.
VOL. IV. 38, 39, 40, 41, 42.
VOL. IV. 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48.
VOL. V. 58.
VOL. VI. 70.
VOL. VII. 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78 79, 80, 82.
VOL. VIII. 85, 86, 87, 88, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96.
VOL. IX. 99, 100, 101, 102.
VOL. X. 104, 105, 106, 107, 108.

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C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO., STATION C. ST. LOUIS, MO.

RECEIVED
MAY 28 1894
J. N. T. L.

THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

VOLUME XI, NO. 5. MAY, 1894. WHOLE NO. 113.

THE CATALOGUE HISTORIQUE DES TIMBRES-POSTE ET ENTRIES DU BRESIL, a translation of which was commenced in our last issue and completed with this number of our paper, was published in Paris, France, by Garnier Freres, 6 Rue des Saints–Péres.

We furnish this information as some of our readers may wish to obtain a copy of the work for their libraries. We are unable to state the price of the book.

* * * * *

THE INDIAN PHILATELIST is the name of a periodical that commenced its first volume with the April number and is to be issued monthly in the interest of stamp collectors and dealers in Asia, this we believe is the first paper that has been published in India, and as there are many collectors in that country, we do not doubt but that its publisher, Julio Ribeiro, of Bombay, will meet with flattering success in his venture. He says that the size of his paper will depend upon the support he receives.

* * * * *

THE TIME OF THE NEXT CONVENTION of the A. P. A. is rapidly approaching and we are reminded of this fact by the nomination notices which have appeared, the feeling of the majority seems to be that the present offices are so well filled that no change be made for the ensuing year, and we believe that the same ticket would be continued were it not that certain officers have expressed themselves as being opposed to re-election. Mr. W. C. Stone, of Spring-

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field, Massachusetts, has been recommended to fill the office of Secretary, as Mr. Davison, we understand, will be unable to perform the duties of the position on account of the pressure of his business interests; however, he may be willing to accept the office of Vice-President. Mr. Deats, it seems, does not desire an elective office, but it has been intimated that he will accept the position of Librarian. With, perhaps, the above changes, it looks as though the present corps of officers will remain the same.

DIVIDED HONORS EXIST AS TO THE INVENTOR of the postal card and we notice that the publisher of the *Die Welt-Post* champions Dr. Hermann, while some of our American Postal card authorities attribute the credit to Dr. Heinrich Von Stephan who it is claimed, introduced it before the Karlsruhe postal Congress in 1865. It is understood, however, that Dr. Hermann introduced the postal card in Austria four years later and steps are now being taken to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary by presenting a suitable gift.

MEKEEL'S POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE of the World will be issued in two parts, the plates for the work are now finished with the exception of the appendix, the latter will not be small by any means, as it will contain Revenues of the United States, Mexico, Great Britain, Canada, Postal Cards of the World, etc., etc. The publishers expect to have the first part, which will consist of about four hundred pages, ready to mail to *subscribers for the complete work* by the 5th of June. The catalogue will be one of the most important ever issued for the reasonable price of $1.00.

A NEW HAVEN envelope stamp, a variety different from any yet discovered, came into our possession a few weeks ago. It was taken from the collection of a lady who found it among old family correspondence and placed it in her album where it remained some twenty years and was not removed until purchased by Mr. Mekeel. This stamp is commonly catalogued as red. The die was a simple hand stamp and the ink employed was that for regular use in the office, red or *blue*.



Mr. Mitchell, the postmaster at New Haven from 1844 to 1852, stamped envelopes brought him and signed them upon receipt of the fee.

This is the fourth New Haven stamp that is known to exist but the *first* that has been seen and made public appearing in blue ink and bearing the genuine signature of E. A. Mitchell.

The impression is somewhat faded owing to the age and character of the print, being simply a hand stamp struck on a buff envelope.

This is without question the rarest variety of the United States Postmasters' stamps and a gem of which any collector might justly be proud.

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TWO MONTHS AGO it will be remembered that an absurd charge of conspiracy to bribe was brought by a St. Louis Postoffice Inspector against Mr. C. H. Mekeel and others. The circumstances which attracted the attention of the Postal Authorities were that certain Columbian stamps had been mailed at a fourth-class postoffice and a commission received from the postmaster, which he paid for the increase of his business. The grand jury found an indictment and the case was set. Our attorneys filed a demurrer to the indictment, claiming that no offense against the United States government had been committed, and after a lively argument, the judge sustained the demurrer. It would not be wise for anyone to proceed in defiance of the authorities in regard to a matter of this kind, even though there is no statutory law. We had no intention to act in discord with the wishes of the Postoffice Department, and the small transaction that we had was simply in the regular course of business, and certainly would not have been repeated had the matter been brought to our attention; but it having been made the basis of legal action, there was but one course to pursue and that was to stand upon our rights as citizens, and we were prepared to fight the matter to the highest court of the country rather than suffer our rights to be questioned by a criminal action. The whole case condensed involves the following points:

First. Anyone may purchase U. S. stamps of any postoffice so long as they are paid for at full face value in money of the United States.

Second. Every postoffice in the U. S. is open to the use of the public, and any person may deposit his mail matter properly prepaid in any office he may see fit.

Third. There is no law against a party putting excess postage on any package or letter he may choose, but there is a law compelling all postmasters to cancel all stamps found on mail matter deposited at their offices.

Fourth. The regulations of fourth-class postoffices require the postmaster to report the amount of their cancellations and fixes their commission on same. This commission then becomes the private property of the postmaster.

Fifth. There is no law to prevent any individual doing what he may please with his own money, whether he be a postmaster or a private citizen.

● ● ● ● ●

A LAW can easily be framed to prohibit postmasters from soliciting business for their offices and from paying a commission for same but no such law now exists on the statute books of the U. S.

There is no law now existing nor ever will be made that will prevent an individual from buying his stamps at a first-class postoffice and forwarding his mail from a fourth-class postoffice if he may so desire.

This is an operation that occurs every day by parties who live near our large cities, it is the only way the U. S. can lose anything from its postal revenues in an operation of the above kind, and it is simply in accord with its own system.

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CHRONICLE OF NEW ISSUES.

We are anxious to receive new issues and varieties as they appear, and especially desire each of our foreign subscribers and correspondents to send us information from their locality, that we may mention them as *early* as possible under this heading. Copies of official decrees and circulars in reference to postal changes are particularly desired.

Please address all communications of this character to the Editor of the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA, Station C, St. Louis, Mo.

The numerals in parentheses following the names of the countries refer to the page of the JOURNAL containing the previous notice.

CHILI.—(XI, 144.) We illustrate the re-engraved 2 centavos stamp chronicled last month.



The most conspicuous change may be noticed in the numeral.

CHUNGKING.—(China.) *The Monthly Journal* says that Mr. Benjamin, of Shanghai, has kindly sent them a rough sketch of a stamp which appears to have been issued by a local post at this port. In the centre is a view of a creek, with Chinese junks, and a pagoda at the back; this is enclosed in a narrow, upright rectangular frame, inscribed "CHUNGKING" at top, and "2 CANDARINS" below, with the Chinese equivalents of these at the sides. The specimen seen by our correspondent was badly lithographed on thin, tough paper, and perforated on the right side only, the other sides being apparently imperforate.

2 candarins, red.



COLOMBIA.—(X, 156.) A new stamp has been issued. Our correspondent, Mr. Evans, of Colon, is the first to send us a specimen. It is bright vermilion of the annexed type. Perforated. It is understood that this stamp is to pay for an acknowledgement of receipt of an ordinary letter. This is a very good plan and one that might be profitably emulated by other Governments.

Our correspondent, Mr. Duperly, has sent us two more values of the new



series "Cubiertas" which have appeared. The numerals of value in this series are not of a uniform character, but they are all surrounded with ornaments of the same design as shown by the annexed cut. Other denominations will likely appear until the series is complete, as they are only being placed on sale as the old issue becomes exhausted.

A. R. Stamp.

5 centavos, vermilion.

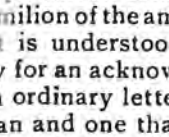
Cubiertas.

30 centavos, black on salmon paper.
40 " " on blue paper.

Antioquia.—(XI, 38.) We found a stamp of the annexed type printed in blue on white paper in a consignment of stamps from South America and it has until now escaped mention by the chroniclers.



1 centavo, blue.



Garzon. We received a circular through the mail a few days ago from "Garzon, Colombia," the same being enclosed in an envelope bearing a provisional stamp, or at least we

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presume that it must be accepted as such, the same having come through the international mails. Our special attention was attracted to it from the fact that the stamp was printed on the same kind of paper as the circular itself, it being white with blue, oblong, quadrille ruling; it was canceled with the regular cancelation stamp and post-marked "Garzon, April 1st, 1894." The stamp itself is type set with a simple border and we have imitated it as nearly as possible, as may be seen by the above cut, though it is not an exact reproduction. We would advise our readers to be rather chary in regard to this new provisional until something further is learned about it. The stamp is printed in black of 1 centavo value and as before stated, comes on white, oblong, quadrille ruled paper.



DUTCH INDIES.--(X, 105.) A foreign contemporary announces the issuance of a 30 cent stamp bearing the portrait of the little Queen.

30 cent light green.



FERNANDO PO.—(XI, 38.) The young king Alphonso XIII, is depicted on a new stamp for this colony. Perforated.

10 cent, de peso, violet.



FRANCE.—(XI, 105.) In our March number we announced changes of color in the 5, 15 and 30 centimes values of the unpaid letter stamps, and we now learn of three additional varieties.

10 centimes, brown.
50 " violet.
60 " dark violet.

FRENCH COLONIES.--(XI, 145.) *Benin.* (VIII, 410.) Four additional provisionals of this surcharge are reported and the values as follows:



1 centime, black on blue; *black*.
2 centimes, brown on buff, "
4 " claret on lavender, *black*.
20 " red on green, "



Deigo Suarez.—(X 239.) The inscription has undergone the alteration previously announced; "et Dependences" now being omitted. The values and colors same as before.



Nossi Be.—(X, 239.) The design as annexed has been adapted for the stamps of this colony and the usual number of values have been issued, which have already been mentioned.



Obock.—(XI, 50.) *Le Timbre Poste* chronicles a new stamp for this colony, the type, though triangular, consists of a different design entirely from the other and is printed in two colors, on white quadrille paper.

5 francs, rose and blue.



St. Marie de Madagascar—(X, 105.) New stamps of the usual type and number of varieties have been issued for this colony.

Zanzibar.—(XI, 145.) Other provisionals have been provided for the French offices in this place, and accord-





ing to the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Zeitung*, they are as follows, perforated:

½ anna — 5 centimes on 1 centime, black and blue, *red*.
1 anna — 10 centimes on 3 centimes, gray and grayish, *red*.
2½ annas — 25 centimes on 4 centimes, claret on lavender, *black*.
5 annas — 50 centimes on 20 centimes, red and green, *black*.
10 annas —1 franc on 40 centimes, red and straw, *black*.

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GOLD COAST. According to the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* the color of the current 20 shilling stamp has been changed, watermark and perforation, remain the same.

20 shillings, brown and bright-red.

GUATEMALA.—(X, 106.) Mr. Woods, of Balize, Honduras, has sent us a specimen of the new provisional stamp issued in Guatemala. The 75 centavos carmine, issue of 1886, has been surcharged in three lines in blue-black ink "1894"—"10"—"centavos."

10c. on 75c. carmine, *blue-black*.

INDIA.—(X, 107.) *Cashmere*. News from Calcutta announces the prospect of a new set of postage stamps for Cashmere.



JOHORE.—(VIII, 58.) A provisional has been issued consisting of the 4 cents of 1892, being over printed "3 cents" in a horizontal line as per illustration. Perforated.

3 cents on 4 cents, purple and black; *black*.

LABUAN.—(IX, 151.) We understand that stamps have been issued for this colony bearing the same designs as used for the new stamps of North Borneo (1894).

1 cent, black and lilac.
2 cents, " " blue.
3 " " " bistre.
5 " " " green.
6 " " " brown-red.
8 " " " carmine.
12 " " " orange-red.
18 " " " brown.
24 " lilac " slate blue.



MAURITIUS.—(XI, 51.) Our correspondent, Mr. Rae, sends us a specimen of the 15 cent appearing in blue instead of chocolate. He states that it will be issued soon, and that the 8 cent will change color, coming in chocolate instead of blue. The new varieties had not been actually issued at the time his letter was mailed. Watermark is Crown C A., perforated.

8 cents, brown.
15 cents, blue.



MEXICO.—(X, 240.) We understand that the color of the Official stamp has been changed and that it is now issued in blue instead of green.

Newspaper clippings from the City of Mexico state that the new pictorial series of stamps are in preparation and will be issued about September. The designs are illustrative of the different modes of postal communication, including the Indian runner, burro, stage coach, railway train, steamship, etc. This will be a very desirable change from the monotonous designs that Mexico has given us the last few years.

Official.

No value, blue.



NORWAY.—(XI, 146.) We illustrate the re-engraved type mentioned last month. The letters "NORGE" have been changed to Roman capitals.



PORTO RICO.—(XI, 51.) We mention below the new colors of current type that have come to our notice since the list given in February number was prepared.

2 cent de peso, violet.
4 " " " slate-violet.
5 " " " red-brown.
10 " " " olive-green.
80 " " " red-brown.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.—(XI, 144.) *Maderia*. We understand the new commemorative stamps that were issued for Portugal are being used in this colony, but without surcharge.



SAMOA.—(XI, 147.) We illustrate the provisional with the value expressed in words, it has already been chronicled. The following is clipped from *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*. (California Notes.)

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Samoa is out with its new 5 pence stamps, which displaces the two surcharges previously mentioned of 5 pence on the 4 pence. It is rectangular, measure 21 by 25 mm, and is perforated 11½; color, red on white paper, watermarked star and N. Z. In design it is absolutely unique, the only quality it has to recommend it from an aesthetic standpoint. It is divided vertically and horizontally by white bars. In the northwest corner is a white star, the two lower quarters are filled with words "FIVE PENCE" in white; the upper portion of the bar is ornamented with a crown in red and the lower part contains the figure "5," while the horizontal bar displays the inscription "SAMOA POST." The northeast quarter is simply a blotch of red. The significance of the star and crown is yet to be learned.

5 pence, red.





SAN MARINO.—(VIII, 411.) According to *Der Philatelist* the following new stamps have been issued. Watermarked Crown, perforated:

2 centesimi, blue.
10 " green.
15 " red-brown.
65 " light brown.
2 lire, yellow-brown.
5 " red-brown on bluish-green.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—(VIII, 412.) Mr. Brettschneider, of Melbourne, has sent





us specimens of the new 2½ and 5 pence stamps, illustrations of which are annexed, so that further description is unnecessary. They are on paper watermarked "Crown S A." Perforated.

2 pence, half penny, blue.
5 pence, purple.



SPAIN.—(XI, 40.) *Melilla.*—(XI, 40.) The makers of this bogus stamp have been taken into custody, according to late news, and it may be interesting to some of our readers to know that Ramon de Torres proved to be one of the persons interested in this scheme. Torres, it will be remembered, was the Spaniard who traveled in this country two years ago under the assumed name of Fernandez, and circulated some very dangerous forgeries of the early Spanish stamps.

Straits Settlements.—(VIII, 376.) *The American Journal of Philately* announces a change of color in the current 12 cent stamp, it now appearing in claret instead of purple. Perforated.



12 cents, claret.





TONGA.—(X, 159.) The two provisionals, ½d on 1d, and 2½d on 2d are now reported to be surcharged in black instead of red. We have not heard whether the same change has been made with the 5 and 7½ pence or not.

½ penny on 1 penny, blue, *black*.
2½ pence on 2 pence, green, "

TRINIDAD.—The current ½ penny has been surcharged O. S., as indicated by the accompanying cut.



It is quite likely intended for official use and it is not improbable that the other values of the set will be treated in like manner.

Official.

½ penny, green, *black*.



URUGUAY.—(XI, 52.) The following is translated from *Le Timbre-Poste:* "The stamps of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25 and 50c. and 1 peso must be changed in color continuously. This time, stamps

of 1 and 3 pesos, of a new type will be issued.

"They are printed in London by Waterloo & Sons; part of them has already been received at Montevido.

"Pending the issuance of the stamps we illustrate the 3 pesos from an essay which we have obtained. Color, carmine on white."

WRAPPERS.

CANADA.—The wrapper of current type comes in a new color.

1 cent, gray-black, straw paper.





CYPRUS.—(VII,471.) Mr. Pierides has sent us a specimen of the new 10 paras wrapper, printed in carmine on manila, type of which is annexed.

10 paras, carmine on manila.

POSTAL CARDS.

CHEFOO. This local post has issued





a ½ cent postal card of the annexed type, printed in green on buff, and a 1 cent letter card with square perforated edges, printed in red on light blue.

Postal Card.

½ cent, green on buff.

Letter Card

1 cent, red on blue.

HAWAII.—(X, 160.) Mr. A. Lohmeyer kindly sends us two new cards just issued for these Islands.

One appears to be intended for domestic use and the other for foreign.

The reduced illustrations will take the place of further description.



1 cent (Akahi Keneta), red on salmon.



2 cents, green on white.

MEXICO. Mr. Butlin, of the City of Mexico, has sent us specimens of the new 2c. and 3c. postal cards, reduced illustration of which is annexed. Designs for both cards are the same, the only difference being in the stamps which are the usual colors. The lettering and rule work of the card is printed in green on buff.



2 centavos, carmine and green, on buff.

3 " scarlet " " "

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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR—MAY, 1894.

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SECRETARY'S REPORT.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

673 A. J. AMMANN, Highland, Ill., instead of New Jersey.

645 WM. STRAUSBERGER, 130 East Ninth street, N. Y. City, formerly Irving Place.

341 MAX MEYENBERG, Hoboken, N. J., formerly Hudson Street

142 TRIFET, F., 36 Broomfield street, Boston, Mass., formerly Washington street.

183 GEO. A. MILLER, Cotati, Cal., formerly Petaluma.

APPLICATIONS.

ADDITON, HARRY L., Dover, N. H.
References: Roy C. Smith, A. Davison.
Guarantor; J. S. Townsend, Dover.

ANDREWS, WM. M., 207 Howard street, Cambridgeport, Mass.
References: H. T. Dunkhorst, H. Gremmel.

BENJAMIN, DAVID, Shanghai, China.
References: C. H. Mekeel and I. A. Mekeel.
Guarantor: C. H. Mekeel.

COLUCCI, FERNAND, Bank of Egypt, Alexandria, Egypt.
References: C. H. and G. D. Mekeel.

DAWSON, ISAAC SMYTH, St. Gympu, Queensland.
References: C. H and G. D. Mekeel.
Guarantor: C. H. Mekeel.

DHUR, N., 3 Roop Chand Roy's St., Calcutta, Indiana.
References: C. H. and G. D. Mekeel.

DIMITRION, P. S., Larnaca, Cyprus.
References: C. H. and G. D. Mekeel.

ESSELBORN, PAUL, Phoenix Brewing Co. Pittsburg, Pa.
References: Geo. W. Rode, E. Doeblin.

EHRHARDT, GUSTAVE, 715 Ivy street E. E., Pittsburg, Pa.
References: E. Doeblin, C. P. Krauth.

FERRER, AURELIO, Apartado 85, Caracas, Venezuela.
References: C. H. and G. D. Mekeel.

FIACRE, HENRI, Sachsenhausen street, 37 Frankfort, A M., Germany.
References: C. Witt, Jos. Rechert.

GRELL, C. H., Roseau, Dominica, B. W. Indies.
References; C. H. and G. D. Mekeel.

HATTON, HENRY A., Newcastle, Natal, South Africa.
References: C. H. and G. D. Mekeel.

HICKOK, E. L., 135 Wall street, Auburn, N. Y.
References: E. L. Kelland, A. Davison.

JUNKENNANN, F., Clinton, Iowa.
References: A. L. Schuyler, A. Davison.

KENYON, BREWSTER C., Long Branch, Cal.
References: Jno. N. Luff, A. Davison.

KOCH, J. W., Johnstown, Pa.
References; E. Doeblin, Aug. Buckholtz.

LAWDER, E., Bassin, St. Croix, B. W. Indies.
References: C. H. and G. D. Mekeel.
Guarantor: C. H. Mekeel.

LAMPLE, FEDERICO, Sanchez, Samana Bay, Dominican Republic.
References: C. H. and G. D. Mekeel.

MARTENEZ, EMILIANO, S. J. Nepomuceno baja No. 51, Cuba.
References: C. H. and G. D. Mekeel.

PELONBET, W. S., 577 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.
References: P. M. Wolsieffer, S. B. Bradt.

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PHILLIPS, WM. H., Box 606 Cincinnati, O.
References: R. F. Albrecht, A Davison.
RICHARDS, CHAS S., 130 W. Eighty-sixth street, New York City.
References; C. W. Grevning, C. Witt.
Guarantor: Jeremiah Richards, his father.
RICHMOND, JORGE, Apartado 188 San Jose, Costa Rica.
References: C. H. and G. D. Mekeel.
SALOMON, EUG., St. Pierre and Miquelon.
References: C. H. and G. D. Mekeel.
SCHLACHTER, AUG., 72 Straubs Lane, Allegheny, Pa.
References: E. Doeblin, Aug. Buckholtz.
SCHIEDT, J. A , 431 Walnut St., Phila., Pa.
References: P. M. Wolsieffer, S. B. Bradt.
STEELE, JNO, J., Mexico, Mo.
References: C. H. Mekeel and I. A. Mekeel.
STEGMANN, CHARLES A., 2706 Eads Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
References: C. H. Mekeel and I. A. Mekeel.
STILSON, J. H., Colon, Columbia.
References: W. R. Evans, C. H. Mekeel.
VERMEER, C. G. G., Tunor Koepang, Neth., East Indies.
References: C. H and G. D. Mekeel.
WOODWARD, ALP. TRACEY, Box 17 Yokohama Japan.
References; C. H. and G. D. Mekeel.
Guarantor: C. H. Mekeel.

NEW STOCKHOLDERS.

668 ZIMMERMANN, WM. F., 821 Claybourne St., Milwaukee, Wis.
669 ASCHMANN, F. T., 86 Water St., Pittsburg, Pa.
670 LOOMIS, GEO. W., Rochester, N. Y.
671 SMITH, FRED. S., 52 Federal St., Boston, Mass.
672 HOWE, DR. JAS. S., Chestnut St., Brookline, Mass.
673 AMMANN, A J., Highland, Ill.
674 SWAYZE, ROBT. S., Berwick, Pa.
675 GLADWIN, EDW. A., Box 582, Middletown, Conn.
676 SMITH, ROY C., 414 Central Ave., Dover, N. H.
677 NAAME, I., Constantinople, Turkey.
678 SMITH, CHAS. H., Brushton, N. Y.
679 STANWOOD, THADDEUS P., 1221 Hinman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
680 THWING, EUG., 156 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
681 OVERTON, J. J., 435 Pearl St., Cleveland, Ohio.
682 RAE, ALBERT, Port Louis, Mauritius.
683 FRANK, OTTO, 10 Overhill St., Allegheny, Pa.
684 GREENEBAUM, ALFRED H., 1914 Pacific Ave., San Francisco Cal.
685 KOEHLIN, F. C., Littlefield, Mich.
686 KRAMER, REV. C., 526 East Eighth street, Alton, Ill.
687 HILTON, ALBERT B., 7 West Thirty-fourth street, N. Y. City.
688 WYCKOFF, CLYDE, Emerson, Ia.
689 WASSERBURGER, A., Trier, Mosel, Germany.
690 INGELS, E. V., Nevada, Mo.
691 ANDREINI, J. M., 341 West Forty-fifth street, N. Y. City.
692 DICKERMAN, A. L., Colorado Springs, Colo.
693 ROTCH, FRANCIS, Bucoda, Wash.
694 ADAMS, CHAS. H., 14 Peters street, New Orleans, La.
695 KOENIG, GEO, F., 528 Clawson street, Pittsburg, Pa.
696 LINDSAY, JNO. M., 31 Bertha street, Pittsburg, Pa.
697 WILLIAMS, L. J., Walkerville, Mont.
698 GENSBERGER, M. Box 164 Butte, Mont.
699 PAXSON, R. H., Butte, Mont.
700 RINEHART, J., Box 295 Butte, Mont.
701 JOHNSON, F. G., Painesvile, Ohio.

DEATHS.

277 PIERCE, A. S., Chicago, Ill.

Total Membership April 10th.....		631
Added since.....	34	
Deaths.....	1	33
Present Membership.....		664

TREASURER'S REPORT.

GENERAL FUND—RECEIPTS.

Dues collected, April 1, to 30, 1894.....$	15 38	
Literary Board, by Sam'l Leland cash, acc't of advs. in year book.....	20 00	
Cash advanced by Treasurer, April 30.....	60 23	$ 95 61

EXPENDITURES.

Balance due Treasurer, Mch. 31, 1894.....$	63 71	
A. Davison, Sec., Expense, and Postage Official Circular, to April 21.....	31 90	$ 95 61
Balance due Treasurer, April 30, 1894		$ 60 23

STOCK FUND.

Amount at Credit, Mch. 31, 1894.....$	643 00	
Cash received for stock, April 1, to 30.....	30 00	
Balance at Credit, April 30, 1894.....$	673 00	

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

Cash at Credit, Feb. 28, 1894.....$	7 50

N. W. CHANDLER, Treas.

Collinsville, Ill., April 30, 1894.

Applicants are requested to remit dues promptly on receipt of advice from the Secretary that they have been admitted. Some applicants are several weeks in arrears and others are in arrears for shorter periods. Early remittance will save the Secretary and Treasurer many valuable minutes.

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARYS' REPORT.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., April 20, 1894

Wm. C. Stone, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed circular I received from Mr. A. Wiceborn, Hamburg, editor of "*Journal fur Briefmarkenkunde.*" I also send you a translation of same and if you find it worth publishing in the Official Circular of A. P. A. do so.

Yours truly,
E. DOEBLIN,
International Secretary.

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WHAT IS TO BE DONE AGAINST SWINDLERS AND FALSIFIERS.

Something must be done against the forego-ings of the quantity of swindlers and falsifiers, the principal fiends of the philatelic world. Their impudence becomes worse every day. They could not keep on to work so advantage-ously if they did not find an excellent help in the advertisers. Almost all the philatelic papers accept every advertisement even those from peo-ple known to them as swindlers, and in that way a great many collectors are cheated. These cir-cumstances have a very bad influence on the international trade and correspondence and ex-actly those are of so great importance for collec-tors and dealers.

The *Union* has already tried to protect and guard its readers from those swindlers, by refus-ing the advertisements of those whose names are printed in the Black List of "Vertr. Corresp. Bl." and of the "Intern. Bresd. Ph.-Ver." Surely this way of acting made us loose a good lot of money, and money is a useful thing in a young business, but on the other hand we had the satisfaction that our way of acting was appreciated by important persons in the philatelic world. This gave us the courage to push on, the more because the *Union* in the meantime had found its way to every part of the world. Consequently the Black List of the above named societies are not suffi-cient, we must have more to help us, though we collected ourselves already more than 300 swind-lers addresses.

We invite, therefore, all societies who receive our paper gratis and franco, and those who wish to receive it, to send us their Black List and in future, the continuation of it. We must make the condition that the name of the accuser is given with the name of the accused. The name of the swindler will be written in our Black Book and his advertisements are never accepted in the *Union*. We intend to invite the members of the societies to mention the name of the society they belong to, in case they advertise in the *Union*.

We are sure that in this way swindling can come to its end, and therefore every society ought to help us.

We print on the front what the *Verein fur Briefmarkenkunde* Frankfurt ä. M. with 375 members, and the 1st President of the Bayer-ischen Philatelisien-Verein with the 300 members write to us.

You will oblige us very much by returning us the piece of paper, with name and address, and your Black List as soon as possible.

Yours respectfully,
The Editors of the *Union*.
L. KELLER.

Reprinted from the "*Journal fur Marken-kunde*," No. 3.

In regard to the question of the rise in price of stamps, I wish to make a proposition which may be worthy of attention. Influenced by sympathy and fair words we have heretofore offered no op-position to the continuous rise in price of stamps but the time has come when we must give it at-tention, and this would seem to be best effected by a society which should take active measures against it. Such a society, assisted by the high-est authorities on the subject, should issue a catalogue of maximum prices. This catalogue should give the maximum price of used and un-used stamps in faultless condition, and the mem-bers of the society should bind themselves not to exceed these prices in buying or selling stamps. The prices may be fixed at liberal or rather high figure, so that there shall be no complaining about cutting prices, etc., and leave margin for differences in the beauty of specimens. Stamps could and should be sold at prices lower than the catalogue, in fact the lower the better, (this be-ing the one great object of the movement) as the catalogue would fix only the outside limit, which must not be exceeded under any circumstances. If a member buys or sells a stamp at a price higher than that given in the catalogue he must pay into the society treasury the difference be-tween the catalogue price and the price given or obtained. For example, if a member sells a stamp catalogued at $1.50 for $2.00, he would be obliged to pay the 50 cents difference to the soci-ety. The catalogue should remain in force for a fixed term, say three or five years.

I believe that a large number of collectors would join such a society, whose dues should be kept very low, say 50 or 75 cents a year, the dues to include a free copy of the catalogue.

It would not even be absolutely necessary to establish a new society. Some of the existing prominent societies could take the matter in hand and unite for the furtherance of the above de-scribed purpose.

My proposition is entirely different from the one already made, that the societies should unite in issuing a standard catalogue. Such a proposi-tion would never meet with success, as no one would submit to such a direct interference with his rights

Now, then, collectors, and especially societies, wake up and discuss this question fully at your meetings. We have had enough talking; let us do something. Bring the matter up for discus-sion this year at the Philatelic Congress at Kiel, and if any one has a better plan to propound let him come out of his hiding. DIXI.

REPORT OF THE PURCHASING, SALES AND EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT.

SUPERINTENDENT.

GEO. D. MEKEEL, Station C, St. Louis, Mo.
ST. LOUIS, April 30, 1894.

During the month of April I received 95 books of stamps for the Sales Department, the gross value of which was.....$2,246 10
Previously acknowledged, gross value 11,220 32

$13.466 14
50 books retired..... 749 26

Total value in circulation.....$12,716 81

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Of the books retired from circulation, the gross sales amounted to $193.94, or about 26%. Amount of the cash sales from books in circulation during the month of April $335.82. The blank books and control stamps disposed of during the month of April were as follows:

84 Books	$ 8.40	
2,300 Control Stamps	2.30	
	$ 10 70	
Sales previously acknowledged,	104.40	
Total		$ 115.10

Too much care can not be exercised in preparing and *forwarding* to the superintendent a "*report*" sheet showing the *amount of sales* from *each book* by number, in place of reporting total value of purchases. This report should be forwarded with remittance as soon as the books are passed on to the next on the circuit.

Many complaints have been received of neglect of circuit members to send forward report sheets with circuits, causing annoyance and inconvenience to the remaining members of the circuit, and to this department. To avoid this, a package of report sheets has been sent to each member on their respective circuits, and members are requested to advise the Exchange Manager when the supply is exhausted. Report sheets will not hereafter be sent out with the circuits.

The San Francisco Branch is in bad standing with the Department, and the matter is publicly called to the attention of the members there that they may investigate the matter.

I consider it my duty to report any delinquency upon the part of members participating, and shall do so without fear or favor. This Department must be run on business principles.

In ordering control stamps and exchange-books members are requested to send cash with their order in all cases—10c for each book and 10c for each 100 control stamps.

The Department will not circulate torn or damaged stamps and unless defective stamps are marked at their actual value, condition being considered, they will be removed and returned to owners same as counterfeits, and other rubbish. *The books provided contain spaces for 120 stamps and the number of stamps in each book must be limited to this amount.* Members will only be permitted to attach sets or several stamps where space for but one is provided when the *total* number of stamps in the book does not exceed 120. Parties disregarding this rule will have their books returned to them. The Department is now receiving a very desirable class of stamps at reasonable prices, and many bargains are to be found. *Buyers* should request to be placed on circuits, and new branches should be established wherever there is a sufficient number of members to justify it.

G. D. MEKEEL, Supt.

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

Deposits were received from the following members during the month of April:

C. W. Brown	$ 4 00
P. M. Wolsieffer	15 00
J. Cabot	5 00
A. W. Brown	13 00
G. T. Loomis	15 00
Edw. Hawkins	16 25
G. W. Rhodes	10 00
E. H. Buehler	30 00
F. E. Brown	15 00
A. W. Batchelder	15 00
W. R. Baird	25 00
	$163 25
Previously reported	578 84
Total	$742 09

The following stamps have been ordered and will soon be on hand, some are not exactly *new* issues, and our members may be already supplied. I therefore request each member participating in this Department to let me know by return mail which he wants.

LUXEMBURG, 1893:—12½, 20, 30, 37½, 50c, 1 2½, 5 fr.

LUXEMBURG, 1893, Official, "S. P.":—12½, 20, 30, 37½, 50c, 1, 2½, 5 fr.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, 1894:—1, 2, 5, 10, 25c.

LIBERIA, Unpaid:—Complete set, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 20, 50.

LIBERIA, Registration Stamp:—4 var.

LIBERIA:—2 varieties, 5c triangular.

COOK'S ISLANDS:—Complete set.

All of the stamps mentioned in my special list, published in the February and March Circulars, have been ordered, and the returns of some are now due; only those who sent specific orders for current issues in that list will be supplied.

I have received and distributed to members participating, the following new stamps and envelopes:

Japan—Jubilee, 2s. and 5s.
Ceylon—2½c. District Envelope,
Shanghai—Envelopes and Wrappers.
Hankow, 1893—2, 5, 10, 20, 30c.
Chefoo—Complete set.
State of North Borneo—1c. to $2.00 set.

I have received advice of the issue of a new 2½ pence and 5 pence for South Australia and have ordered a supply.

Series of stamps will also be issued for two more Chinese ports, supplies of which have been ordered.

The new Bolivias are expected soon.

Members are requested to make deposits at once to secure these new issues, and old depositors, whose balances are low, are urged to renew promptly.

G. D. MEKEEL, Superintendent.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

AGENT.

J. A. WAINWRIGHT, 110 Main street, Northampton, Mass.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., May, 10th 1894.

Accounts received during April, three.
Amount.....$43 76
Old Accounts paid, two.
Amount.....$19 34
Two cases referred to P. O. Inspectors.

Yours truly,
J. ARTHUR WAINWRIGHT.
Collecting Agent A. P. A.

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EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT, LITERARY BOARD.

WILLIAM C. STONE, Chairman, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.

SAMUEL LELAND, 56 Thirty-fifth St., Chicago, Ill.

J. D. RICE, Box 290, Trenton, N. J.

It has fairly rained perforation guages the past month. The first to favor us was Mr. Connor, of San Francisco, who was closely followed by Mr. Sellschopp and later by Messrs. Trifet and Hollis. The guage is a very handy little article and of convenient size to carry in the pocket.

From the *Boston Journal* we take the following clipping which will be of interest to our readers. Much higher prices are realized abroad at auctions than in this country it would seem·

"Collectors may be interested in the high prices brought lately by certain stamps at a sale in London. Among the principal lots disposed of were: Great Britain, the V.R (damaged), £8; Naples, ½t., "Arms," £15, Moldavia, 108 paras, £17; Spain, 1851, 2 reales, £20; Geneva, the double stamp, £22; Vaud, 4c., £14; Winterthur, 2½ rappen, a block of four, £17; Poste Locale, a made-up plate, £32 10s.; Tuscany, 60 crazie, unused, £14; ditto, 3 lire, £26; a collection of Russian locals, £115, Cape of Good Hope (woodblock), 1d. blue, £42; and Mauritius, 2d blue, very fine, £21 10s."

Among the items on the orchestra programme of a Pittsburg, Penn , theatrical programme sent us by Mr. Doeblin we notice a march entitled "The American Philatelist," by William Knudson. Thanks for the honor. We trust that there are no very long rests in it.

We have received from Walter Morley prospectuses of two works which are by this time on the market. The first is a "Complete priced catalogue of the Postal and Telegraph adhesives of Great Britain," which goes into all the details of plate numbers, etc., giving dates of approval and issue and pricing each. It is bound in half morocco and is interleaved for notes. The price is 4 shillings 6 pence.

The second is a "Hand-book of the Revenue Stamps of Great Britain and Ireland," by Fred. Geo. C. Lundy. The list of the various issues is gotten up in a size similar to that of the late *Fiscal Philatelist* and contains a vast amount of information for the price (1s 6p) asked. We have no doubt our International Secretary or the Superintendent of Literary Sales would forward orders for these or any other foreign publications desired by our members.

This can truly be called an exhibition year. Last month we noted the proposed exposition at Milan, and since then we have received a prospectus of group XV. of the international exposition of books and the paper industry, to be held in Paris from July to November. President Tiffany is down as one of the committee of which Dr. Legrand is president. Group XV. will include exhibits of stamps, albums, catalogues, works on philatelical subjects, etc. Diplomas and medals will be awarded in the various classes. A philatelic reading room is to be one of the attractions, and contributions of papers are solicited to be placed on file. All such should be sent to M. Raffalovich, Palais de l'Industrie Champs Elysees, Paris.

We again desire to call the attention of our members to the fact that the time for holding our annual election is drawing near, and nominations should be sent in at once. One ticket has already been received from the Bay State members and we trust more will be on hand for insertion in the next Circular. Proposed amendments to the by-laws should also be published at as early a date as possible, so that proxies can be suitably instructed. We also desire to know what members will be in attendance at the convention, in order that we may publish the names for the benefit of those who may not be able to attend and who wish to know to whom their proxies can be entrusted. Thus far, Secretary Davison and wife and Frank H. Burt are the only ones heard from, with the exception of the editor who does not propose to miss a chance to have another elevator ride. He hopes *all* of the former party will be on hand.

If any of our members did not receive the title page and index to the last volume of the *American Philatelist* with the last number of the Circular they can get one by sending stamp to the editor. Contributions to the next number of the Annual will also be thankfully received at any time. We trust that in time we can make that publication one which will be of great value to philatelists and that the possession of it will be one of the main inducements which can be offered to intending members.

WM. C. STONE.

REPORT OF RESIDENT VICE-PRESIDENTS.

CLEVELAND. O., April 28, 1894.

Mr. William C. Stone, Chairman Literary Board, Springfield, Mass.

DEAR SIR:—"Gentle Spring" is having its effects on philately in general in this section and by the end of another month we will have fixed things in such shape that we will use less "midnight oil" in pouring over stamps and proceed to enjoy that brief rest which always proves such an invigorator to our stamp ardor.

We had the pleasure of greeting one of our newly elected A. P. A. members, Mr. R. S. Aikenhead, at our last branch meeting, and initiated him into the mysteries of the G-P. S. C. We should be pleased to see every A. P. A. member in Cleveland at these meetings and have them become acquainted with the "craft." Meetings are held the third Wednesday in each month, in the office of the Harkness Block, corner Euclid and Wilson Aves. I feel sure that we can demonstrate that it is decidedly to any collector's advantage to be associated with our society, and we extend a hearty invitation to every reputable stamp fiend to join us.

Yours truly,

G. J. BAILEY,
Resident Vice-President.

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BRANCH SOCIETIES.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

(Branch of A. P. A.)

Meetings held on the third Thursday of each month, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, No. 36 Canal street, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

President, August Dejonge; Secretary, Robert S. Lehman.

For information address the Secretary, Box 86, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

Communications relating to exchange matters address to R. F. Albrecht, Box 245, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

Communications relating to examination of stamp department, address to Henry Clotz, Box 999, New York City.

133RD MEETING.

April 19th, 1894.

Meeting opened at 8:50 p. m., with the following members present: President August Dejonge in the chair; Messrs. Henry Clotz, R. R. Bauer, R. F. Albrecht, Ad. Lienhardt, Oscar Dejonge, Henry Obert, Robert S. Lehman, Dr. R. Roehre, Geo C. Moog, Dr. Odendall.

The Minutes of the 132nd meeting were accepted.

Mr. Clotz proposed for membership Mr. J. N. Reynolds, N. Y.

Mr. Albrecht proposed Messrs. D. H. Bacon, Derby, Conn., Henry C Merry Louis Levison and Walter S. Scott, all of New York.

The Executive Committee reported favorably upon the application for membership of Messrs. G. A. Kunkel, No. 97; Rud. Sulzberger, No. 93; Oliver H. Griffin, No. 99; Otto Credo, No. 100, and upon ballot the above gentlemen were unanimously elected members of the Society.

The committees on the anniversary festival were discharged with the thanks of the Society for their efficient services.

Allan R. Hughes was expelled from the Society for actions detrimental to the Philatelic community.

Mr. A. d' Andrade formerly of Trinidad, W. I., is requested to notify the secretary of the Society as to his whereabouts.

Four numbers of the *Minnesota Philatelist* were received from Mr. H. S. Swenson, of Minneapolis, Minn., also a lot of counterfeits for the counterfeit album from Messrs. Doeblin and Jules Bernichon. Thanks are extended to the kind donors.

Mr. F. C. Vehslage informs the Society that he is about to start East on a business trip and has removed to Irvington, N. J.

Communications received from Mr. Edgar R. Carter, The National Philatelic Society and the Boston Philatelic Society were read and noted.

Dr. Odendall exhibited his special collection of New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, amongst which the fine unused copy of Nova Scotia one shilling, the rare mauve shade, was admired by all. The two pence scarlet Newfoundland unused raised the admiration to its highest pitch; but when the grand 6½ d. "used," which could hardly be duplicated, and the many split provisionals were shown, the enthusiasm of the members knew no bounds. The above collection also included an unused Connell in excellent condition.

Mr. Aug. Dejonge also exhibited a fine and complete collection of beer stamps.

The President announced that Mr. Henry Clotz intended to leave for Europe on Saturday, April 28th, on a tour to recuperate his health; it was proposed by Mr. Albrecht and seconded by Dr. Odendall that the members wish Mr. Clotz a pleasant voyage and that he may return in sound health, carried.

About the end of June a special meeting of the S. I. P. S. will be held at Paris and all members of the Society then in Europe are requested to be present.

All communications to the Treasurer are to be sent to the President, Mr. Aug. Dejonge, P. O. Box 281, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y., or the Secretary Robert S. Lehman, P. O. Box 66 Rosebank, S. I., N. Y.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 p. m.

The next meeting will take place on Thursday, May 17th, 1894.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN,
Secretary.

THE GARFIELD-PERRY STAMP CLUB,

NO. 7. BRANCH A. P. A.

Meetings held 3rd Wednesdays of every month in the Harkness Block, corner Euclid and Willson avennes, Cleveland, O.

Address all communications to C. N. Stockwell, Secretary, Painesville, Ohio.

The thirty-ninth meeting was called to order with Vice President Overton in the chair; nine members and one visitor being present.

An invitation to the Alamo City Philatelic Society to the President and members of the Club was read, and all regretted that distance compelled them to decline with thanks.

Communications were also read from the Exposition du Livre et Des Industries du Papier de Paris and from the Exposition Reunies de Milan.

Mr. R. S. Aikenhead was elected member No. 44.

It was decided at the next meeting to be held May 16th, that delegates to the Niagara Falls Convention should be chosen.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance in the Treasury of $23 95 to the credit of the Club.

Mr. W. H. Schneider was requested to prepare a paper on United States Envelopes to be read at our next meeting.

After examining exchange books meeting adjourned.

C. N. STOCKWELL,
Secretary.

PITTSBURG BRANCH NO. 5, A. P. A.

Meets the second Thursday of each month at No. 25 Sixth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., E. Doeblin, Alleghany, Pa., President, A. E. Daum, No. 421 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Secretary.

The twenty-first monthly meeting was held Thursday evening, April 12th., President Doeblin presiding.

It being the first meeting held in the new hall, Mr. C. P. Krauth made a short and pleasing address of welcome to the members and visitors.

Fifteen members present; four visitors.

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Minutes previous meeting read and approved.

Exchange manager reports sales not as good as heretofore, owing to the books having been thoroughly circulated prior to reaching Pittsburgh, leaving poor stamps at high prices.

Mr. A. F. Bruder tendered his resignation which was accepted with much regret.

Mr. F. T. Aschman and Mr. Otto Frank unanimously elected to active membership.

Secretary was instructed to send invitations to all members of the A. P. A. in Western Pennsylvania, not members of the Branch, to attend the next meeting at which matters relating to the coming nominations for officers of the A. P. A. will be discussed.

After disposing of routine business, the Secretary read his article on "History Recalled by a Study of My United States Stamps," delivered by him at his last meeting of the Pittsburgh Philatelic Club. Mr. Geo. W. Rode exhibited his splendid collection of United States adhesive and proofs, adding spice to Mr. Daum's essay.

Mr. August Buchholtz exhibited a very ingenious apparatus made by himself, for accurately placing stamps on blank sheets without the necessity of drawing lines. It consisted of a board with a rectangular frame composed of short pins placed about an eighth of an inch apart. Small spiral springs with an eye, which passes over the heads of the pins are connected by black threads which are held taut by the springs. The board is further divided off by centre lines and a series of scales covering the various sizes of stamps issued. A blank card is laid on the board and the threads adjusted so as to divide off the desired field for the stamps. The stamps are then mounted in the usual way with hinges.

Mr. Krauth exhibited the 2c, 3c and 15c stamps of the 1873 issue on the peculiar ribbed paper recently discovered by Messrs. Rice & Sterling. He also exhibited 3c 1861 stamps on the same paper, but with the laid lines running horizontally. In connection with these stamps he exhibited some bromide prints made directly from the stamps which showed very clearly the laid lines in the prints, thus indicating that this is not a corrugated or ribbed paper, but a real laid paper, varying in thickness of texture in the lines. Mr. Krauth further showed a number of interesting novelties, including the beautiful North Borneo series complete.

ADAM E. DAUM,
Secretary.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

C. P. KRAUTH, Forty-eighth St. and A. V. Ry., Pittsburg, Penn.
GEO. W. RODE, 38 Hazlewood Ave., Pittsburg, Penn.
IGNAZ STAUFFER, Mansfield Valley, Penn.

PITTSBURG, PA., March 22, 1894.

W. C. Stone, Esq., 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.

DEAR SIR:—The newly elected Board of Trustees organized on the 20th inst. at a meeting held at 49 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, by electing G. W. Rode as Chairman and C. P. Krauth Secretary. A number of letters, principally referring to claims against the Association for lost circuit books, were read and held over until the Board is in possession of former records, which we are unable at present to obtain, owing to the illness of Mr. Watson, in whose hands we understand these records to be. It was decided that meetings of the Board would be held at frequent intervals, on the call of the Chairman, in preference to having a stated time of meeting.

Yours respectfully,
C. P. KRAUTH,
Secretary Board of Trustees, A. P. A.

(The above report was missent and did not reach the editor until too late for the April Circular.—W. C. S.)

PITTSBURG, PA., April 27, 1894.

The Board of Trustees of the A. P. A. held a meeting on April 12th, at the rooms of the Twin City Philatelic Society. The objection of M. Steffan to the admission of Charles Smith to membership in the A. P. A. having been withdrawn, the Secretary was instructed to advise the Secretary of the A. P. A. that Mr. Smith should be admitted to membership.

Owing to our inability to procure former records of the Board of Trustees, we have not been able to take any action in the case of various claims against the Association now pending.

Yours truly.
C. P. KRAUTH,
Secretary Board of Trustees, A. P. A.

NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:—J. K. Tiffany, of Missouri.

VICE-PRESIDENT:—Alvah Davison, of New York.

SECRETARY:—William C. Stone, of Massachusetts.

TREASURER:—N. W. Chandler, of Illinois.

INT. SEC'Y:—E. Doeblin, of Pennsylvania.

TRUSTEES:—George W. Rode, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. P. Krauth, Pittsburg, Penn.; Ignaz Stauffer, Mansfield Valley, Penn.

The nomination of W. C. Stone for Secretary is endorsed by President Van Derlip, Secretary Sanderson and other prominent members of the Boston Philatelic Society, as well as by other Massachusetts members of the A. P. A., in the following paper, which has been filed for publication in the Official Circular:

We, the undersigned, members of the American Philatelic Association resident in Massachusetts, desire to recommend to our fellow-members the name of William C. Stone, of Springfield, Mass., for the office of Secretary for the ensuing year. To Mr. Stone's many friends throughout the country it need not be said that he is a lifelong philatelist, a charter member of the A. P. A., a popular and active participant in the annual conventions, and fully qualifed by long experience of a similar nature for the duties of the office. As Chairman of the Literary Board he

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has given freely of his time and knowledge in the cause of philately and for the good of the A. P. A. In according him the secretaryship the Association will make but a fitting acknowledgement of what it has profited through the energy and devotion of a worthy member, while it will secure thereby an accomplished and efficient officer.

W. C. VAN DERLIP.
HOWARD K. SANDERSON, No. 292,
Sec'y Boston Phil. Society,
HENRY D. HUMPHREY.
J. ARTHUR WAINWRIGHT.
C. C. LEWIS.
FRANK H. BURT.
A. W. BATCHELDER,
JOHN LUTHER KILBON.
FRANK M. GOSS.
FRANK P. BROWN.
LUTHER W. MOTT.
W. J. ELDRED.
FRED. M. BIXBY.

COLUMBIAN STAMPS AND ENVELOPES.

(A correspondent, Mr. T. E. Jones, of Catskill, New York, writes us that upon ordering a set of Columbian stamps from Washington, he received a printed circular signed by the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, a copy of which follows. We presume it will be of interest to some of our readers.)

To answer the questions frequently put to this office as to the late issues of Columbian Stamps and Envelopes, the following information is given:

1st. They are no longer supplied to postmasters.

2d. They can not be given by this office to anyone, nor sold to purchasers, except through the agency of postmasters.

3d. They will be good for postage without limit of time.

4th. Many thousands of each denomination of the stamps and most of the envelopes of this series are yet (March 31, 1894) on sale at postoffices throughout the country.

5th. When ascertained that these stamps are in stock, in postoffices other than that of a would-be purchaser, they may be had by addressing postmasters who have them, inclosing the value, in money, money order or postal note, of the stamps desired, with the postage and registry fee.

6th. If only a part of the stamps desired can be furnished by a postmaster, he will send those he has, that are called for, with the money balance.

7th. No postmaster is permitted to solicit the sale of stamps (of any kind) outside the range of his office delivery, and hence will not send inventories, of those he has, to inquirers.

8th. Nor are postmasters permitted to arrange for fictitious canceling of stamps, thereby gaining personal profit for themselves and the purchaser at the expense of the Department.

9th. Further information as to the introduction of the Columbian stamps and envelopes their design, cost, etc., may be found on page 75 and Appendix L of the Postmaster-General's Report for 1892, and on page 18 of the report of this office for that year; page 30 of the Postmaster-General's Report for 1893 and Appendix A of same; pages 12, 13, 30, 31 and 95 of the report of this office for 1893, the last two pages constituting a part of Appendix 22.

10th. Tables of issues of this series of stamps and envelopes will be found on the following page.

11th. Columbian postage stamps may now be had at Washington, D. C., post office.

KERR CRAIGE,
Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
March 31, 1894.

NOTE: Refer to page 215 for list of Columbian stamps and envelopes ordered by the Department.

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HISTORY OF THE POSTAL ISSUES OF BRAZIL.

BY C. OTTONI VIEIRA.

(Continued from Page 150.)

Translated from the French by Prof. G. Reymond.

ISSUES OF 1843-1866.

In 1840, England definitively adopted the postal reform, proposed, according to some, by Sir Rowland Hill, and according to others, by John Chalmers.

The Brazilian consul in London immediately informed his government of the new method intended for the prepayment of the postal taxes. The Postmaster-General, in accord with the government, resolved then to introduce in Brazil a reform which appeared destined to give magnificent results.

I have already said in an article published in the *Gazette Timbrologique*, that letter postage was paid by the addressee, who moreover had to go to the postoffice and get his mail there. The year 1843 saw some very important reforms.

The decree which authorizes the fabrication of postage stamps and which also creates a class of mail carriers to distribute the mail in the cities, bears the date of Nov. 29, 1842, has the number 255, and reads as follows:

DECREE NO. 255—NOVEMBER 29, 1842.

Having consulted with my Secretary of State, and finding it absolutely necessary to have regulations as to the prepayment of mail matter and as to the manner in which it is to be distributed as soon as possible, I order the following:

ART. 1. Eight months after the publication of the present decree, all newspapers and governmental acts shall be prepaid; letters and other mail matters shall all be prepaid one month after said publication

ART. 2. Unprepaid or insufficiently paid letters shall be kept, inscribed on a list which for 15 days shall be at the disposition of the public, then, if unclaimed shall be treated according to the law of March 5th, 1829, articles 55 and 56.

ART 3. Letters and other mail matter arriving per steamer from any foreign countries are not affected by the dispositions contained in articles 1 and 2.

ART. 4. If several letters have the same address, the addressee is at liberty to take some of them with him and to leave the others.

ART. 5. The pre-payment shall be effected by means of stamps of the value of 30, 60 and 90 reis, as shown on model 1.

ART 6. The lowest postage accepted by the office is that represented by the stamp of the lowest value.

ART. 7. As many stamps shall be affixed by the side of the address as will be needed for prepayment.

ART. 8. Anybody is allowed to fix the stamps, at the postoffice or anywhere else, after having ascertained the weight of his mail matter.

ART. 9 Before forwarding the letters the postmaster will cause a cancellation seal to be affixed on the stamps, so as to render them useless, without, however destroying them. When this shall not be done in the mailing office, then it must be done in the receiving one.

ART. 10. Anybody who should counterfeit any of the above mentioned stamps, shall be punished by a fine of 100,000 reis ($50.00) and by three months of imprisonment.

ART. 11. Only authorized persons shall be permitted to sell postage stamps.

ART. 12. There will be a sufficient number of carriers to distribute the letters to their addresses; these carriers are appointed by the Postmaster or his proxy under his responsibility.

ART. 13. The carriers will wear some insignia which shall render them easily recognisable.

ART. 14. House to house distribution will be done only in those towns or villages that have a postoffice; letters will not be carried to the houses of the persons who have declared that they prefer to go to the office for their mail.

ART. 15. The address of the letters and other mail shall bear the street, the number of the house and the floor in which resides the person

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to whom the lettter is to be delivered; when these indications shall be lacking, the letter is to be inscribed on a special list, as is done at present.

ART. 16. The foregoing article must not prevent the delivery of insufficiently addressed letters, if the person to whom they are destined makes himself known at the office, and observes the necessary formalities. His name shall then be put down in a book especially destined for that usage.

ART. 17.—In the towns or villages in which the houses shall not be numbered, the governor shall make special provisions for the delivery.

ART. 18.—As soon as the verification of the received mail shall have been made at the post-office, the letters shall be handed to the carrier for delivery.

ART. 19.—The carriers shall go out for their trips at stated hours, when the service shall require it. Special deliveries may be made between the ordinary ones if some persons wish their mail delivered as soon as it arrives.

ART. 20 —Negligent carriers will be punished with three days of imprisonment; a second offence will be punished with eight days in prison and they will be discharged.

ART. 21.—Persons who should receive letters by having wrongly given the name of the addressee will be liable to a fine of 100,000 reis and to an imprisonment of three months.

ART. 22.—Anyone who should abuse a carrier in the discharge of his functions, shall not benefit any longer by the deliveries, but shall have to get their mail themselves; their name shall be written down in a book kept for that purpose.

ART. 23 —Any body who should violently snatch a letter from a carrier, even if addressed to him, shall be punished with a fine of 100,000 reis and three months of imprisonment.

ART. 24.—Anyone who conspires with a carrier in order to have delivered to him letters addressed to other persons is liable to a fine of 100,000 reis and to three months imprisonment; the carrier who enters into this conspiracy shall be punished in the same manner and discharged.

ART. 25.—Carriers who cannot account for all the letters that were entrusted to them at the office shall be punished with three months imprisonment, then discharged.

ART. 26.—The Postmaster himself, by means of the prosecuting attorney, shall ask from a competent judge the application of the fines and other punishments established by law regarding to the Posts, except for those pains mentioned in Art. 20, which are in the competence of the Postmaster himself.

ART. 27.—The number of carriers may be increased, provided that the expense under this head shall not be more than 10 centos de reis.

ART. 28.—The pains and fines established by this decree do not modify those prescribed in the criminal code, even if the offenses are identical.

ART. 29.—Any other dispositions are void.

Candido Jose de Aranjo Vianna, minister and secretary of State, is entrusted by me with the execution of the above decree.

Palace of Rio Janeiro, November 29th, 1842, 21st year of the Independence and of the Empire. With the signature of His Majesty the Emperor.

CANDIDO JOSE DE ARANJO VIANNA.

By virtue of the above decree, a series of three stamps was prepared.

Value in large figures in an oval with interwoven background; unperforated. Issued July 1st, 1843; size 27x29 mm.



30 reis, black.
60 " "
90 " "

These stamps are printed in *taille douce* from a copper plate. The plates which were used to produce these stamps are still preserved in the mint of Rio Janeiro.

There are two varieties of this stamp, the one on yellowish white paper, the other on thinner and slightly blue paper. Some authorities claim that they are derived from two different issues. The result of my researches is that these stamps all belong to the same issue. The paper was white and occasionally a blue sheet got mixed with the others by mistake. Among the stamps printed on yellow paper, there are a few whose paper is a little thinner.

Of these three stamps the 90 reis is the rarest.

These stamps unused are not so rare as one might suppose; for we often find specimens, which although on envelopes, yet escaped cancellation.

The creation of these stamps gave rise to many a discussion. Many people wished for a type with the effigy of the emperor, as had been done in England for the stamps with the portrait of the queen. Others were much opposed to this, saying that it would be very improper to apply an inky cancellation on the face of His Majesty. It was only some years later that the partisans of the first idea got the upperhand and that stamps with the emperor's head were issued.

July 1st, 1844. Size 22x17 mm. Value in smaller, white and inclined figures in a rectangle with interwoven background;

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the corners of the rectangle being curved inside; unperforated.



30 reis, black.
60 " "
90 " "

Two varieties may again be distinguished, the one on thick yellowish paper, the other on thinner paper of the same color; we believe that the same fact was again produced and that there was only one issue of them on two different papers.

1845-1846. Same size as last issue, same design.

10 reis, black, September 26, 1846.
30 " " May 23, 1845.
60 " " May 23, 1845.
90 " " May 23, 1845.
180 " " September 26, 1846.
300 " " September 26, 1846.
600 " " September 26, 1846.

As the type of these stamps is the same as that of the preceding, they can be distinguished from them only by the color of their paper. Indeed, this paper is quite thin; in color it is now greyish white and again greyish blue.

There occur also some poorly printed stamps of this issue, of a lighter color and showing some defects, which is owing to the plate, it being worn out by long usage.

All the following values were issued January 1st, 1850, with the exception of the 20 reis which did not appear until August 23rd. Size 19x15 mm; unperforated.

Value in small white figures, upright, in a rectange with interwoven background.



10 reis, black.
20 " "
30 " "
60 " "
90 " "
180 " "
300 " "
600 " "

We find in these stamps, as among all those that have been described so far, the two varieties, on white and bluish paper. Yet in this issue the difference is less marked than in the preceeding one. We also find some poorly printed specimens among them, but none of the 300 nor 600 reis.

We notice, however, a peculiar variety; the 30 and 60 reis in an olive brown color.

February 27, 1854; same size as last issue. Value in small white figures, upright, in a rectangle with interwoven back ground; unperforated.

10 reis, blue.
30 " "

Each one of these stamps occur in the three following tints:

Sky-blue, blue and ultramarine.

June 2, 1861; same size as last issue. Value in upright figures in an oval with interwoven background lying in a lined rectangle; unperforated.



280 reis, red.
280 " very dark red.
430 " orange yellow.
430 " olive yellow.

Two varieties are found; one on yellowish white, the other on bluish white paper.

1866. Size 19x15mm. Same type as the stamps of 1850-61; perforated 13½.

10 reis, black.
20 " "
30 " "
60 " "
90 " "
180 " "
300 reis, black.
600 " "
10 " blue.
280 " red.
30 " blue.
430 " orange.

Lindenberg is of opinion that these stamps appeared in the early part of 1866, while Moens gives October as the date of their issue.

We are able to tell exactly what happened:

At that time the postmaster-general was Mr. Plinio de Souza, who, having seen in an English bank extablished at Rio Janeiro a perforating machine, ordered one for use in the postoffice, to perforate the coupons used for notices of reception and expedition of the correspondence. Mr. Lopes Anjo, head bookkeeper, acquainted the clerks with the manner of using the machine and allowed them to perforate the stamps if they so chose. Some of the clerks, to expedite matters, got into the habit of placing several sheets at once in the machine, producing thus the irregular perforations that are so frequently met with. I have mentioned the whole series as being perforated, but it is difficult to say whether all values were really perforated.

It is certain that the clerks perforated the 20, 30, 60 and 180 reis, to facilitate the retailing of these stamps, they being by far in greatest demand; it is not

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absolutely sure that the other values were so treated.

Moreover these stamps were sold only in the one postoffice of Rio Janeiro. There are no documents in existence authorizing the issue of these stamps. We believe, however, that although this issue was not an official one, yet, since the stamps were used and accepted for postage, they deserve to occupy a space in our albums.

It is impossible to fix with exactitude the date of this issue.

All the stamps that have been described in this chapter were printed in *taille douce* at the mint of Rio Janeiro. Most of the plates that were used in the manufacture of these stamps are still preserved there; some of them are steel plates, the others copper plates.

AMERICAN AND BRAZILIAN ISSUES.

1866-1890.

We have just treated of the first issues of the stamps of Brazil, all manufactured in that country. We will now enter into a new phase of the history of these stamps and deal with those that were made in a foreign country, then we will return to those of national manufacture.

I have said in the preceeding chapter what sentiments inspired the design of the first issues. But this was deemed too imperfect, and recognizing that the national industry at that time was unable to produce a stamp that might worthily represent Brazil in her international relations, the government resolved to have recourse to foreign skill. The United States of North America seemed the most favorable to the new enterprise, not only on account of the perfection of its engravings, but also on account of the cheapness of production.

A new series of stamps was therefore ordered from the American Bank Note Co., of New York. They are engraved on steel.

July 1st., 1866.—Effigy of Dom Pedro II, blackbeard, various types, printed in colors on white paper; perforated 12.



10 reis, red
10 " dark red.
Size 26x20 mm.



20 reis, reddish violet.
20 " brownish violet.
20 " very dark violet.
Size 29x23 mm.



50 reis, blue.
50 " dark blue.
Size 26x21 mm.



80 reis, brownish violet.
80 " dark violet.
80 " slate color.
Size 26x20 mm.



100 reis, green.
100 " yellowish green.
Size 25x21 mm.



200 reis, black.
Size 29x22.5 mm.

I have noticed two very distinct varieties of this stamp; in one the paper is completely white, in the other it is of a decidedly yellowish tint and also thicker than the other.



500 reis, orange.
500 " yellow.
Size 25x19 mm.

In 1868 appeared the stamps of

10 reis, red.
20 " reddish violet.
50 " dark blue.
80 " brownish violet.
100 " green.

described above, but with bluish paper; this blue tint is given to them by the use of chemical gum. Gradually as these stamps became exhausted, they were replaced by others of the same

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types, but rouletted instead of being perforated.

July, 1876, 100 reis, green.
January, 1877, 200 reis, black.
June, 1877, 500 reis, orange.
July, 1877, 10 reis, red.
" 1877, 20 reis, brownish violet.
" 1877, 50 reis, blue.
" 1877, 80 reis, slate color.

We also find the 200 reis black perforated 12 on its horizontal lines and rouletted on the vertical sides.

This same 200 reis also occurs cut diagonally and used for 100 reis. This has not been done by the central administration, but either in postoffices in which the 100 reis stock had given out or by private parties. The authorities did not allow this, but nevertheless accepted letters thus franked.

1878. Effigy of Dom Pedro II, white beard, various types, varied frames and ornaments, rouletted.



January 15, 10 reis, red.
26x20 mm.



May 29, 20 reis, violet.
20 reis, light violet.
26x20 mm.



July 4, 100 reis, green.
26x20 mm.



August 21st, 260 reis, brown.
26x20 mm.



1878, 300 reis, yellow frame, green center.
29x24 mm.

August 18, 1879, 80 reis, carmine.
26x20 mm.





August 28, 1879, 50 reis blue.
50 reis, dark blue.
26x20 mm.

September 1st, 1879, 700 reis, reddish brown.
26x20 mm.





1879, 1000 reis, light violet
26x20 mm.

September 12, 1879 200 reis black.
26x20 mm.





September, 12, 1879, 300 reis, bistre, 26x20 mm.

Varieties—The 200 reis black, occurs either vertically or obliquely cut, and was used for 100 reis.

The 300 reis is sometimes cut in three pieces, and each piece used for 100 reis.

The 300 reis green and yellow is usually found perforated 12 because it was ready to be put in circulation in 1873; but yet we find it often rouletted and with such a wide margin that it excludes the idea of the perforation having been cut off. This is the opinion of Lindenberg. Brazilian collectors admit only with a certain hesitation the existence of these stamps.

The 300 reis perforated 12 was issued August 21, 1878.

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All the sheets of these stamps bear on their margin, either in English or in Spanish, the name of the company that made them(American Bank Note Company, New York.)

We have described the stamps ordered in the United States; we will now return to those of national manufacture. The following stamps were all engraved on steel in sheets of 100 each at the mint of Rio.

July 15, 1881; size 21x18 mm. Small head of Dom Pedro II turned to the left, on a lined background. Various frames; perforated 13.



50 reis, blue. Background formed by the crossing of diagonal lines.



100 reis, green. Background formed by the crossing of diagonal and horizontal lines.



200 reis, brickred. Background formed by the crossing of diagonal and horizontal lines.

1882; Same size as preceding issue. the head however is a little larger, to the left, on lined background. Same type; various frames; perforated 13.



May 1882.
100 reis, green.
100 reis, light green.

Background formed by the crossing of diagonal and horizontal lines.

Variety. 100 reis green; background formed by diagonal and vertical lines.



September 1882.
10 reis, black.
10 reis, grey.
10 reis, violet black.

Background formed by the crossing of diagonal and horizontal lines.



200 reis, brick red.

The date of issue of this stamp is not exactly known; all that can be said is that it was put in circulation sometime in 1882. The background is exactly like that of the 200 reis brick red issued the year before. The difference between these two stamps is very small and when the cancellation is heavy they cannot be distinguished. If this 1882 stamp is examined with a magnifying glass, it will be noticed that the hair is whiter than in the preceding stamp; this is the best way of telling them apart.

If the date of that stamp is doubtful, we know exactly that of a variety. In September of the same year, this 200 reis became pink and the background is formed by the crossing of diagonal lines.

Later on we shall come across other transformations of this 200 reis.

March 17, 1883; size 21x18 mm. Head of Dom Pedro II in a circle; smooth background; perforared 13.



100 reis, lilac.

It seems to me that the smooth background which we observe in this case is owing to the poor execution of the work, for on carefully examining these stamps with a magnifying glass, traces of crossing lines may be discerned.

April 23, 1883; same size and same types as those of the preceding issue.

100 reis, lilac.
100 reis, pale lilac.

The background is formed by horizontal lines, and the head is a little larger than in preceding issue.

January 1884; size 21x18 mm.
White figure in the center of an ornamented frame; perforated 13.

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20 reis, dark green.
20 " light "
20 " yellowish green

July 1884; size 20x16.5 mm.

Bust of Dom Pedro II ¾ to the left, perforated 13.



100 reis, violet.
100 " pale violet.

During the period comprised between 1882 and 1884, we notice the appearance of a new type of the 200 reis. Similar in type to the 200 reis of September, 1882; it differs from it by its background.



200 reis, rose, smooth background.
200 reis, rose pale, smooth background.

The smooth background of these stamps is owing, I think, to a defect in the engraving, for on examining them with a magnifying glass, I have seen the traces of crossing lines. The 200 reis brick red or rose is found cut diagonally and used for a 100 reis stamp.

March, 1885; size 21x18. Profile head of Dom Pedro II to the left; same type as that of September, 1882; perforated 13.

10 reis, orange.

March 10, 1885, size 21x18 mm. Profile head of Dom Pedro II to the left; same type as the stamp issued July 15, 1881, but larger head; perforated 13.

50 reis, blue.

October 3rd, 1885; size 21x17 mm. White figure indicating the value on interwoven background; perforated 13.



100 reis, lilac.
100 " pale lilac.

February, 1887; size 21x18; perforated 13.

50 reis, blue.
300 reis, blue.
500 reis, green.









Variety—Half of the 500 reis, cut diagonally and having been used as a 250 reis stamp. The 700 reis violet was also issued in 1887, but the exact date of its appearance has not yet been discovered.

February or March, 1888; size 21x18 mm.

A frame enclosing two rectangles. In the upper one is a view of the entrance of the Bay of Rio Janeiro, in the lower one the value; perforated 13.



1000 reis, slate blue.

March (?), 1888; size 21x18 mm. Same type as the stamp issued October 3rd, 1885; value in colored figures on white backgrouud; perforated 13.



100 reis, violet.
100 " pale violet.

Mr. James Machado says, that during the year 1887 the following revenue stamps were used for mailing purposes.

100 reis, bottle green.
200 " lilac.
200 " light violet.

THE TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

In 1869, a Frenchman, named Antoine Hieffer, being backed by the Austrian consul, obtained from the imperial

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government a concession for building a telegraphic line going from Rio Janeiro to Ouro-Preto, the capital of the State of Minas-Geraes.

The decree granting him this privilege bears the number 4350 and the date of April 5th, 1869.

He immediately addressed himself to an engraver, Leopold Heck of Rio Janeiro, who began to furnish him with the stamps he wanted; they were lithographed.



September, 1869; sixe 32x32 mm.
200 reis, green; white square figures in corner rectangles.
500 reis, rose, square figures on colored background.
1000 reis, blue, square figures on colored background.

These stamps are printed in color on white paper. On their reverse they bear a controlling mark in green ink consisting in a circumference 28 mm. in diameter in which are inscribed the words: "Linhas telegraphicas do interior" in capital letters. In the center stands the controlling number.

Immediately below the telegraphic apparatus, depicted on these stamps, is the signature of Mr. Hieffer, and still farther below, almost invisible to the naked eye, in a small white rectangle, is the name of the engraver: "C. Leopold Heck St." in capital letters.

In 1871, the same stamps were issued again, but without a controlling mark on the reverse.

In 1873 a slight change took place; the figures placed in the four corners are round instead of being square, and are on a dark background for all values.

1873: size 32x22 mm.; no controlling mark.



200 reis, yellow.
500 reis, red.
1000 reis, blue.
2000 reis, bistre.
Printed in color on white paper.

1873; size 52x52; no controlling mark.

In the centre the 200 reis stamp of 1869. On the left on a white, smooth background is: "Vale para transmissao" in capital letters, and still farther to the left, on the edge, in very small capitals, is "200 reis" on a lined background. On the right side stands, on a white ground: "Fr. A. Hieffer."



200 reis, black on pale green pasteboard.
200 reis, black on grayish green pasteboard.

An important question has been raised concerning these Brazilian telegraph stamps. Shall they or shall they not be included in stamp collections? I answer yes, by all means. Some collectors do not like to give them a place in their album, giving as a pretext that they are stamps issued by a private individual. It is true that these stamps were not issued by the State but by a private company; but they have not been issued for speculating purposes, and it is proved that they have really been used for the payment of telegraphic taxes; we must therefore consider these stamps as forming a part of the Brazilian postage collection.

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

The envelopes issued under the empire are all of the same type. July 3d, 1867.

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100 reis, green, 140x83 mm.
100 reis, yellowish green, 140x83 mm.
200 reis, black, 140x83 mm
300 reis, red, 159x90 mm.
300 reis, dark red, 159x90 mm.



The stamp is well up on the right side. The head of Dom Pedro II, and the letters are embossed. Those of 100 and 200 reis are made of white laid paper, while the 300 reis is made of white or yellowish paper also laid. All have for watermark the words: "Correio Brasileiro;" the C and B are capital letters measuring 13 mm.; the others are small and measure 10 mm.

Mr. Gomes Machado mentions a 300 reis envelope of white paper with an engraved stamp, presenting consequently no embossing.

Lindenburg chronicles the 300 reis envelope with a colorless stamp. The 200 reis also occurred in the same manner.

Moens says that in 1877 the dark red and red envelopes of 300 reis appeared with their outside oval retouched; as a proof of this he points to the letters of the word "Brazil," which are farther apart in this last style than in the preceeding ones.

These envelopes were very little used; indeed I believe that their manufacture was interrupted. But in 1888 there was a reform in postal management, and we find a decree of December 15, as follows:

"By order of S. E. M., Postmaster-General and according to the dispositions of Art. 8 of the postal law of May 26th, it is herewith made known to the public that on February 1st, 1889, the following formulas will be put in circulation:

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

The stamp fixed on these envelopes is represented by a design formed of two ellipses in the center of which is the head of H. M. the emperor in white relief; above this and still in white relief is the word "Brazil;" the value expressed in letters stands below in white; finally at the extremities of the lower part, two small half circles, with the value indicated in fancy figures.

The color of the ground of these envelopes is green for the 100 reis, brown for the 200 reis and red for the 300 reis."



By virtue of this decree the envelopes of 100, 200 and 300 reis, same type as those of 1867, were put in circulation in 1889. It is not quite sure that they were ready on the 1st of February as the decree ordered. According to the directions of that decree, the envelopes of 200 reis were to appear in brown; but for some reason or other they appeared in black.

The yellowish green color of the 100 reis envelope is of a different tint from that of the preceeding issue and those of 300 reis are rose rather than red. They are all made of white laid paper, in two sizes:

100 reis, yellowish green, 138x77 mm.
200 " black, 138x77 mm.
300 " rose, "
100 " yellowish green, 120x95 mm.
200 " black, 120x95 mm.
300 " rose, "

The yellowish green envelope of 100 reis (120x95) exists also with a stamp without color.

There is nothing more to be said of the Brazilian envelopes during the empire.

NEWSPAPER BANDS.

Returning to the decree which we have mentioned in our preceeding chapter, we read a little further.

NEWSPAPER BANDS.

The stamp is printed and designed precisely as it is for the stamped envelopes, the only difference being the indication of the values; the background of these stamps are of the following colors: red for those of 20 reis, blue for those of 40 reis, and yellow for those of 60 reis.

The same thing that has happened to the envelope of 200 reis, happened again

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for the band of 20 reis: its stamp was to be red according to directions, but it came out violet in reality. These bands were issued in 1889, but it is extremely doubtful whether they were ready on February 1st, as ordered.

These newspaper bands were ordered from the American Bank Note Co. and the first ones furnished by that company had the values in Spanish instead of Portuguese. This caused a great deal of dissatisfaction; they were soon replaced by others with the values in Portuguese, and those that were left were all burned; this is the reason of their great scarcity.

They are printed on chamois paper.



20 reis: 250x205 mm.
40 reis: 300x205 mm.
60 reis: 380x205 mm.

Values in Spanish, (1st, issue).

20 (viente) reis, violet.
40 (cuarenta) reis, blue.
60 (sesenta) reis, yellow.

Values in Portuguese (2nd, issue).

20 (vinte) reis, violet.
40 (quarenta) reis, blue.
60 (sesenta) reis, yellow.

The band of 20 reis, violet (2nd issue) also occurs with a colorless stamp, and again sometimes with the imprint reproduced on the back.

POSTAL CARDS.

December 2nd, 1880; size of frame 117x73.



Printed on pasteboard. The stamp is on the upper right corner and consists in the coat of arms in an oval; above it are some ornaments; on each side in a circle stands "20". Below on a colored ground we read: "vinte;" on each side on a white background stands "reis", all these letters are capitals.

On the upper part of the card is: "Bilhete Postal" in capitals; immediately below, we see between parenthesis: "Neste lado só se escreve o endereco," (Nothing but the address on this side). Three dotted lines are given for the address; at the beginning of the first line is "Sur" in italics; the frame is a double one, the exterior part is formed of a chain of ornaments, while the interior one is a simple line. The whole is carmine.

We notice three varieties of these postal cards;

20 reis, carmine on pale blue pasteboard.
20 " " on white pasteboard.
20 " " " " "

This last one is distinguished from the others by the omission of the accent on the word "só".

At the same time appeared the double card.

20x20 reis, carmine on white pasteboard.

These cards are exactly like the preceding ones and nothing indicates that they are double cards. They are joined by the top without being folded. They are printed on the first and fourth pages.

December 2nd, 1880; size of frame 110x70 mm.

Same description as that of the preceding issue.

In the side circles stands "50" instead of 20; below is the word "cincoenta" in the place of vinte. The frame is a simple line. The words, "Bilhete postal" are in italics.

50 reis, blue on white pasteboard.

At the same time we see the double card.

50x50 reis, blue on white pasteboard.

Exactly similar to the preceding one. In the first card we find, on the lower part and outside the frame the words; "O bilhete junto é para a resposta", (the joined card is for the answer). On the other card immediately below "Bilhete postal" stands the word: "Resposta" in capitals. These cards are joined by the top without being folded

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and are printed on the first and third pages.

December 2nd, 1880; size of frame 110x70 mm.

Printed on white pasteboard. The stamp, in the upper right corner is of rectangular shape; the coat of arms is on an octagon inscribed in that rectangle. On each side in a small, slanting rectangle is the number "80". Below, on a white scroll, we read the word: "oitenta" in capitals.



On the top of the card is "Union postale universelle"; below, "Brazil", then "Bilhete postal." On the next line, between parenthesis, "Neste lado so se escreve o endereco." All these letters are capitals. Three dotted lines indicate the place of the address. A simple frame formed by a chain of ornaments. The whole in color.

80 reis, yellowish brown.
80 " bistre.

The double card of this issue did not appear until March 1884.

80x80 reis, yellowish brown.

Same description as for the simple card. Below, outside of the frame are the following words in small letters; O bilhete junto é para a resposta (The joined card is for the answer). On the card prepared for the answer; "Resposta" in capitals stands immediately below the words. "Bilhete postal." Printed on the first and third pages. They are joined by the top without being folded.

July 2d, 1881; size of frame 108x73.

Printed on white pasteboard. Above, in the center is the stamp, of the same type as the postage stamps of 1880. On each side are some ornaments in arabesques. Above the stamp, "Bilhete postal;" below the stamp in parenthesis, "Neste lado so se escreve o endereco." All the letters are capitals. Double frame in color, of the shape of a rolled ribbon.



20 reis, brown.

There are 16 varieties of this postal card, distinguished by the colors of the frame.

May 1882; size of frame 110x73 mm.

Printed on white pasteboard. On top, in a half circle, "Union Postale Universelle." Immediately underneath is the stamp which is the same as in the preceding card but without the arabesques. On the left stands, "Bilhete", on the right, "Postal." Underneath, in parenthesis, "Neste lado so se escreve o endereco". All letters are capitals. Three lines not dotted indicate the place of the address. The frame is formed by three undulating lines.

80 reis, red.

February 1883, size of frame 110x73 mm.

The only difference between this card and the one issued July 2d, 1881, is that, while the first has a frame in the shape of a rolled ribbon, the frame of this one is formed by three undulating lines, like that of the 80 reis red, just described.

20 reis, brown.

April, 1883; size of frame 108x73 mm.

Same type as the 80 reis red issued in May, 1882; only the stamp is surrounded by arabesques. Above the stamp in capitals: "Bilhete Postal". Below in parenthesis: "Neste lado só se escreve o endereco," also in capitals. Three

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full lines for the address. The frame is in the shape of a narrow rolled ribbon.

50 reis, blue on white pasteboard.

The double card did not appear until October of the following year. The inscriptions are the same as on the double cards previously described. They are joined by the top, and printed on the first and fourth pages.

1889; size of frame 129x86 mm.

Printed on rose tinted paper; the stamp in the upper right corner is of the same type as the 100 reis green postage stamp of 1878. On the upper part of the card is; "Bilhete Postal", in a blue scroll with a shaded background. Above this is another narrow and curved scroll bearing on a blue ground twenty white stars. Further down in parenthesis; "Neste lado só o endereco."

Four full lines for thead dress. Below on the left side the word: "Brazil".

The whole is printed in capital letters and in blue color. At the very lowest part of the card, in very small letters is: "American Bank Note Co., New York."

40 reis, blue.

At the same time appeared the double card.

40x40 reis, blue.

Exactly the same as the preceding one. Printed on the first and on the fourth pages. Joined by the top without being folded.

All these postal cards were manufactured in the United States, by the American Bank Note Co., of New York. The following issues, however, made by the Republic, are of national manufacture.

LETTER CARDS.

November 15th, 1883; size 115x156 mm.



Thick paper, green on the outside and white on the inside. The stamp is on the upper right corner; head of Dom Pedro II. On upper part of the card, "Carta Bilhete;" four full lines for the address; at the beginning of the first one is, "*Illmo*", in italics. Perforated and gummed at 6 mm. from the edge.

50 reis, red on green.

November 15, 1883; size 115x156 mm.

Thick paper, green on the outside and white on the inside. Stamp on the upper right corner; head of Dom Pedro II, turned ¾ to the left. Above stands, "Carta Bilhete", below in parenthesis: "Carte lettre", without hypen; all the letters are capitals. Four full lines for the address. At the beginning of the first is a capital "*M*" in italics.

200 reis, dark green and light green.

We have just given the date mentioned by Lindenberg; Moens says that all these letter cards were issued together in 1883, while Mr. Gomes Machado gives them as having been issued in 1884. I believe that the dates here adopted and given by Lindenberg are the correct ones.

February, 1884; size 115x156 mm.

Thick paper, brown on the outside, white on the inside. Same type as the preceding ones. Four dotted lines for the address.

50 reis, red on brown.

I have been told that there were two official cards of the same type, having instead of the stamp the following inscriptions:

1st. "Directoria Geral dos Correrios Gabinette do Director."

2nd. "Directoria Geral dos Correrios seccao".

I catalogue these two varieties only with great reserve, having never seen them.

June, 1884; size 115x156.

Thick paper brown on the outside, white on the inside. Same type as preceding ones. Four dotted lines for the the address.

700 reis, blue on brown.

Retouched type:

50 reis, red.
100 reis, blue on green.
200 reis, green.

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Dotted lines for the address, and "Ill mo" in somewhat larger characters.

September, 1884; size 105x156.

Thick paper; pale green on the outside and white on the inside. Stamp on upper right corner; head of Dom Pedro II. Above "Carta Bilhete," in capital letters. Four dotted lines for the address. At the beginning of the first "Ill mo" in italics. Perforated and gummed 6 mm. from the edge. The whole in red color. Around the stamp there are various ornaments in brownish red color.

On the side opposite the address, we see in the centre the imperial crown with arabesque ornaments on the right and left; above this crown in a half circle is: "Carta Bilhete." Still further above and again in half circle is: "50 reis." Then: "Brazil." All these letters are capitals and printed in large brownish red color.

50 ries, red on pale green.

October, 1887; size 118x154 mm.

Same type as preceding letter card. The ornaments are darker. The head of the emperor is smaller. The inside is ruled with 24 lines, the paper is a little thinner. There is a water-mark consisting of the Brazilian coat of arms, having above it in a semi-circle: "Correiro Geral," and below it "Brazil" in a semi-circle also.

50 ries, red on pale green.

September, 1884; size 115x156 mm.

Thick paper, green on the outside and white on the inside; stamp on upper right corner; effigy of Dom Pedro II. On top of card: "Carta Bilhete," in capital letters; four dotted lines for the address, at the beginning of the first line stands: "*Ill. Mo.*" in italics. Perforated and gummed at 6 mm. for the edge. Around the stamps are various ornaments; on the left side of this stamp is a sky blue dragon with a small tail.

On the opposite side from the address, in the centre are the Brazilian arms; above these, in half a circle stands: "Carta Bilhete," and below, equally in a half circle is "100 ries." All this is in sky blue color.

100 ries, blue on green.

September, 1884; size 115x156 mm.

Thick paper, green on the outside, white on the inside; stamp in upper right corner; head of Dom Pedro II. Above, in capitals, is: "Carta Bilhete." Below this and between parenthesis is: "Carte lettre." Four dotted lines for the address; at the beginning of the first line is a capital *M* in italics. Perforated and gummed at 6 mm. from the edge. All of this is in dark green.

Around the stamp there are various ornaments; above the stamp there is a green dragon with a long tail in a some what lighter color than the rest of the card. On the side opposite to the address, in an ellipse with an interwoven background, stands the number "200." Above this, in a semi-circle: "Carta Bilhete;" below: "ries," and still farther down: "Brazil," all in half-circle; these things are all printed in light green color.

200 reis, dark green on pale green.

1889; size, 155x185 mm.



Thick white paper. The stamp, of the type of 100 reis green of 1878, stands in the upper right corner. On the upper part of the card is a curved stroll in a pink color bearing 20 white stars. Immediately below this on a much wider pink scroll with shaded background, is: "Carta Bilhete." Below this between parenthesis we read: "Neste lado so, o endereco." Four full lines for the address. Way down below, on the left side, is: "Brazil." These are all printed in capitals and are of a rose color.

At the very lowest part of the card is: "American Bank Note Co., New York."

Ruled on the inside with 18 lines. Perforated and gummed at 8 mm. of the edge.

80 reis, rose on white.

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According to Moens, some private letter cards were issued November 15th, 1883. I have never seen any of these cards, and I very much doubt their existence. Nevertheless I shall reproduce here the description of them given by Moens.

Carmine frame formed by cross shaped ornaments; on the left side stands the coat of arms; on the right side a vacant space indicates the place of the stamp.

50 reis, blue on rose.
100 " mauve on pale chamois.
200 " rose on pale green.

The same observation made on the postal card applies also to the letter cards; the national manufacture of them began only under the Republic; all the issues described in this chapter were manufactnred in New York by the American Bank Note Co.

THE BRAZILIAN STAMPS DURING THE PARAGUAYAN WAR (1865–1870).

Down to this time very little attention has been paid to the stamps used for franking letters by Brazilian soldiers who took part in the campaign against Paraguay. There are even several collectors who deny the existence of these stamps; this is a manifest error. These stamps consist in simple seals, in real stamps and even in envelopes.

All the correspondence coming from Paraguay, not contained in one of the envelopes, or unprovided with the seals or the stamps of which I have just spoken was taxed as unfranked. I have now before my eyes a number of letters thus sent, and bearing besides the postmark of Rio Janeiro, another seal with the word "Franca" that is to say "Paid." We must, therefore, give in before evidence, and consider these special marks as true franking signs, that is to say as real postage stamps.

But, in order to treat of this subject in a systematic way, we will be obliged to divide this chapter into three paragraphs:

§ 1. Franking Seals.
§ 2. The Postage Stamp.
§ 3. The Envelopes.

§ 1. The Franking Seal.

The seals used for the correspondence sent by the Brazilian troops occupying Paraguay are of three sorts:

1st. A seal for blockading squadron.
2d. A seal for naval forces in Paraguay.
3d. A seal for the naval forces at La Plata.

As can be seen, these seals were for the exclusive use of the marine.



The first one of these seals seemed to have belonged to the squadron blockading the country by the river Paraguay. The ink is of a greenish olive color; it is of an elliptical form, its longest axis measures 45 mm., and its shortest 24 mm.; it consists of the words: "Esquadra blogueadora ao Paraguay," in capital letters on three lines.

The second seal seems to have been used by the naval forces occupying the country after the end of the war, for I have noticed that all the letters franked with the seal, bear dates posterior to 1870, therefore, after the war; one of them has the date November 24th, 1874, four years after peace had been made, but while there were still some Brazilian troops in Paraguay.

This seal represents a rectangle with cut corners, measuring 29x22 mm. In the centre are the imperial arms; above: "Iorca naval do Brazil no," and below: "Paraguay." As the preceding one, it is of a greenish olive color.

The third one finally was used by the squadron stationed at La Plata. It is oval in shape, measures 26x32 mm., and is blue. In the centre are the imperial arms, and all around them, in a circle: "Esquadra brazilevia no Rio da Prata."

Now that we are acquainted with the appearance of these seals, there remains for us to examine how they were used and of what value they were.

The first variety was applied usually on the underside of the envelope, while the other two were used on the right side. I say "usually," for this seal being applied by hand with a seal of metal, many exceptions must have taken place. All the letters that I have seen, however, were franked as I have just described. These seals were affixed on

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the letters in Paraguay, probably by some agent appointed for that purpose, since we shall see later on that some of the envelopes bear the mention: "Expedida pelo agente postal" (sent by the postal agent). Being, however, affixed on the envelope upon their presentation, we can easily understand that there must be a large number of varieties in paper and color both.

When the letters bearing the seal just described arrived at Rio Janeiro, the postal clerk applied on their reverse a circular stamp with a date and on the obverse a rectangular stamp with cut corners, measuring 24x20 mm., and bearing in capital letters: "Franca" (Paid). This stamp is either blue or black. On the many letters which I have seen myself, I have noticed that it was always of the same color as that of the dated Rio Janeiro stamp, indicating beyond a doubt that this mark was put on the letter at Rio Janeiro and not in Paraguay.

§ 2. The Postage Stamp.

If the marine had a special seal to frank their correspondence, so also did the army possess a special distinctive franking mark consisting of a label gummed on the back, labels which may well be considered as postage stamps. These stamps were composed of a rectangle measuring 35x29 mm., and bearing on four lines: "Exercito em operacoes contra o Paraguay." This was printed in black on colored paper.



These stamps were pasted on the envelopes and canceled at Rio Janeiro with a dated cancellation mark and the word: "Franca."

They are typographically printed on all kinds of paper, no doubt because they had to be made in great haste and in large quantities.

I have seen the following varieties:

1865-1870; size 35x29 mm.; imperforated, no value.

Black on blue.
Black on greyish blue.
Black on blue, glazed paper.
Black on blue, laid paper.
Black on dark green.
Black on mauve green.
Black on sea-green.
Black on light green, laid paper.
Black on dark carmine.
Black on dark rose.
Black on very light rose.
Black on red, glazed paper.
Black on light yellow, glazed paper.
Black on bistre, glazed paper.
Black on bistre, laid paper.

I presume that there are still other varieties in existence.

Some of the sheets of these stamps have two vertical rows, then a space of several centimeters in width, then two more rows of stamps, upside down to the first. It would seem as if these sheets had been vertically folded in two and thus introduced in the press.

§ 3. The Envelopes.

These are of two kinds:

1st. Envelopes for the army (white paper).
2d. Envelopes for the marine (blue paper.

As the result of my researches it seems to me that of these envelopes some were to be used for letters sent to the soldiers in Paraguay, and others were to be used by the Brazilian soldiers in the field. We will examine these envelopes separately and draw our own conclusions.

I. Envelope destined for the army. Typographically printed on white paper. Three varieties:



Variety A. In the centre on the top are the imperial arms; below is a long scroll: "Exercito do Brazil em operacoes centra a Republica do Paraguay" (army of Brazil in operation against the Republic of Paraguay). This in capi-

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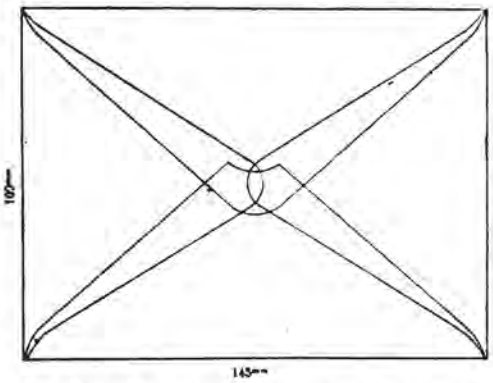
tals. On the left side, in italics: "III. Sur.," then three full lines for the address. In the upper right hand corner on three cross lines are the words: "Expedida pe lo Agente Postal do Exercito" (Sent by the postal agent of the army).



Variety B. In the centre on top are the imperial arms; immediately below is a scroll: "Exercito do Brazil em operacoes contra a Republica do Paraguay," in capitals. The rest of the envelope shows the following arrangement:

Corpo d' Exercito (army corps) Brigada.
"Ill. Sur," and two full lines for the address.
Batalhao (batallion).
Regimento Acampamento (camp).
Companhia (company) de.

Variety C. Exactly similar to the preceding one with the exception of the words: "Porta Livre" in the upper left hand corner, on two lines. "Porto" in Portuguese means a sea-port, while "Porte" means postage. There is here evidently a typographical error, which passed unnoticed; it should have been printed: "Porte livre," postage free. I have seen one of these envelopes in which the word porto had been corrected by hand into porte.

From these descriptions we may conclude that the first of these varieties was to be used to frank letters written by the soldiers who were then in Paraguay. No doubt can be possible if we consider the words in the corner: "Expedida pe lo agente postal do Exercito." This is not an official envelope, for in that case the name of the authority sending it would be printed on it. The envelopes were really used to frank correspondence without requiring the application of any stamp; because, if they had required a stamp, of what use would it have been to manufacture special envelopes, a process which must have cost some money? They were distributed to the troops without cost on their part, since no value is indicated on them. The same thing may be said of the two other varieties. If these envelopes had been for official correspondence only, then why print on them: "Porte livre" (postage free), since official correspondence any way enjoys freedom of postage? This would be a heavy pleonasm, and I do not believe the government capable of such an error.

From the preceding cnnsiderations, I believe that we can deduct the following consequences:

1st. The envelopes belonging to variety A were for the purpose of franking letters coming from Paraguay, while those belonging to varieties B and C were used for letters going to Paraguay.

2d. These envelopes were used not only for the official correspondence, but they were used to frank private letters as well.

3d. They were distributed free of charge to the persons who used them.

These premises being well established, let us pass to the second category of envelopes:

II. Envelopes for the use of the marine. Typograghically printed on blue paper. Two varieties:

Variety A. Well up in the centre of the envelope are the imperial arms; below them in a scroll: "Esquadra bloqueadora ao Paraguay," in capital

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letters; on the left we see in italics: "Ill Sur;" then three full lines for the address. In the upper right hand corner on three transversal lines stands the mention: "Expedida pelo agente postal da Esquadra (sent by the postal agent of the naval division).

Variety B. Well up in the centre of the envelope are the imperial arms; immediately below on a scroll is: "Esquadra bloqueadora ao Paraguay" in capital letters and meaning (the blockading squadron of Paraguay). The rest of the envelope is arranged thus:

Estasco de (station of)
Divisao (division)
Ill Sur (then two lines for the address)
Navia (ship).

The remarks which we have made concerning the preceding envelopes, can be applied to those of this series with the same results.

These stamps, used during the Paraguayan war have always been a subject of contention among the few collectors who are acquainted with them. Some of them persist in denying their very existence; the others are just as much in earnest in maintaining their opinion that these stamps were used.

The first are content to shrug their shoulders when the stamps of the Paraguayan war are mentioned to them. The second become enthusiastic, show their proofs and bitterly reprove those of their colleagues who do not recognize the jewels of their collection. I have received information in plenty from both sides.

Although I am not fortunate enough to possess in my own collection these elements of discord, yet I am fully convinced that the partisans of these stamps are in the right. The proofs which I have given appear to me to be concluding, but I am from far wishing my readers to believe me blindly. On the contrary, I say to them: "Make your own researches, discuss, argue and form your own opinion."

Yet, before ending this chapter, I have one observation to make. The seals and stamps have really and truly been used to frank correspondence from and to Paraguay since I have repeatedly seen them on letters, but I cannot say as much of the envelopes as I have not seen any of them used; have they really been used, or are they only essays? As for referring to the official documents, it is not possible, for they do not exist; or, if they do exist, they are so well cared for, that nobody down to this time, has been able to lay his hands on them.

THE COUNTERFEITS.

Brazil is one of the rare countries, whose stamps have but little tempted the counterfeiter. One of the reasons for this is no doubt the total absence of surcharges. But when we say that counterfeits are comparatively rare, we do not mean to say that there are none; good ones, however, are not easily met with.

There are a few counterfeits of the stamps of 1843, but they are easily detected from the fact that the interwoven background is very poorly done. If a connterfeit can be compared with a genuine specimen, the difference will at once become apparent, and the experiment will not have to be made twice. I have never seen a good specimen of these counterfeits.

The stamps of 1844, especially the 180, 300 and 600 reis, slanting figures, have also been counterfeited.

All counterfeits of the stamps of the issues between 1843 and 1866 may be detected by the paper which is of a very ordinary quality. Moreover, if these stamps are treated to a bath, their ink, being of an inferior quality, will assume a bluish tint, and the water will become of the same tint and spread over the stamp.

The perforation of the stamps of 1866 is also a subject of counterfaction. Some people take the stamps of the preceding issues, selecting those that have a wide margin and have them perforated. These falsifications are very dangerous because it is almost impossible to detect them. I know of some imperforated stamps which were loosened from the enveloped, perforated and replaced exactly on the same spot, thus giving them the appearance of perforated stamps having been postally used. We must, therefore, refuse all the stamps that being measured on a perforation gauge,

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should show a perforation at variance with the measurements given in the course of this work.

If they attempt to perforate the stamps of 1843, 1844, etc., the opposite fate overtakes the stamps of 1866, effigy of Dem Pedro II., from which counterfeiters endeavor to remove the perforation, the rouletted specimens of this issue having a much higher market value. A good penknife and a ruler are the only tools needed for this operation. Whenever, therefore, the rouletting is not perfectly regular, the stamp ought to be refused.

In 1884, there appeared some specimens of the 200 reis, black of 1879, vertically cut into and surcharged "100 reis" on top, and "100" at the bottom in red ink. Also the 10 reis red of 1878, with its value crossed off and the surcharge "20" in the middle in blue ink.

Neither one of these surcharges has ever been officially authoized. They are nothing but fanciful productions.

We sometimes meet with the 100 reis green of 1878 and 1880 in a blue color. This is due to the effect of chemicals among which we can place the citric acid.

The latter acid operates only after a certain length of time, fifty or sixty hours of immersion are necessary to produce the desired effect.

There are no other counterfeits among the stamps.

Among the envelopes we sometimes see a few pieces of paper imitating them, but so poorly that they are detected at once.

There are no counterfeits among postal cards or letter cards.

Brazil may; therefore, be specialized, as we say in philatelic language without much fear of the counterfeiter. This is certainly one consolation at a time when everything is falsified.

[THE END.]

SOUTH AUSTRALIA, WITH NOTES ETC.

BY FRANCIS H. NAPIER AND GORDON SMITH.

A Review by JOHN K. TIFFANY.

The "Progress of Philately" and the "Growth of Specialism" are subjects that have perhaps grown stale from much verbose writing, but such a painstaking work as "South Australia" is a possibility only when "stamp gathering" has developed into the accurate and systematic study of the accumulations of many collectors, which is today called "Philately," directed to the stamps of a particular country, by a devoted specialist.

When Mount Brown issued the first edition of his catalogue in 1862, he was able to record only nine varieties of South Australian stamps, and that by enumerating two shades each of four of the five values he chronicled. His contemporaries of the same year, Dr. Gray and J. B. Moens, contented themselves with one variety of each of the five values and Fred Booty raised the number to ten, adding a "one shilling light vermilion," a shade which can hardly have been one of the yellow orange tints that preceded the grey brown of 1862, or the mysterious "1 shilling violet", a half million of which, prepared and sent to the Colony in 1856, have disappeared, leaving behind only a few unused stragglers and not a single known used representative.

Whether these early authors were profoundly ignorant of the fact that four of these five values had circulated imperforate for four years and been

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succeeded by rouletted specimens long before they were joined by the fifth value, or whether they simply chose to ignore the difference, the present work shows that no less than six issues, comprising some 35 varieties and at least four "errors", had been in existence prior to these publications, and that the 25 enumerated rouletted varieties may still further be subdivided into two series. One rouletted with 9 cuts to the 2c. ms. and about ⅔ of a mm. apart, the other with 8 cuts rather more than 1 mm. apart, and that even among these other varieties with curved cuts, due probably to some accident, may be found.

Nine issues in all and some 39 enumerated varieties, exclusive of errors and curiosities, bring the history down to the advent of perforation and the end of 1867. It may be interesting to note that about this time the late Edw. L. Pemberton, a Philatelist far in advance of his time, enumerated in a little price list of 20 pages only, prepared for and issued by J. J. Woods of Hastlepool, 5 imperforate and 29 rouletted varieties of South Australian stamps. The loving and careful work of one who compiled without the aid of records and documents and arrived at such accurate results, not only with regard to the stamps of South Australia but many other countries, deserves more frequent study and mention than it receives at the hands of present writers. It sometimes seems as if the specialist who exhibits with pride his hundreds of gradations of shades of the same value and color, his imperforate series, his series of long and short roulettes, his perforated this that and the other series, is exhibiting himself in no favorable light, that intellects are becoming shaky and Philately is becoming a farce, by noting such minute distinctions. Printing inks being subject to variation from various causes both before and after use, roulettes and perforating machines having tendencies to getting out of order, plates and dies wearing and meeting with accidents and a thousand other things producing such variations, it is folly in the opinion of many to take notice of them. Let those however, who fear that too much will be learned by the specialists reflect that no one is now-a-days expected to possess a "complete collection" and that collectors are learning the folly of such expectations, for the complete collection existeth not in stamps, in coins, in statuary, in paintings, in books, in manuscripts or in aught else, not even in the greatest of museums of the wealthiest of nations, while the *unique* in all these things is often found in the possession of some very humble collector and with very few companions of its kind.

Not even a work, therefore, which records 1001 varieties of the stamps of South Australia must be expected to note and explain everything. Its authors admit that even their careful research has failed to find some hundreds of varieties that they feel sure will turn up some day, that they are quite unable as yet to give satisfactory explanation of a number of things known to all. It cannot be determined yet for instance whether the two gauges of the roulette were made by one or by two machines, they only know that they existed simultaneously.

Nor have they very satisfactorily explained the existence of so many combinations of the two perforations 11½ and 12½ singly, together, or with the roulette. They cannot believe that any fixed system was adopted by the authorities or that one style of perforation alone was used at any particular date and continued during any definite period. They have discovered that the combinations 11½xroulette 11½x 11½, 11½x12½ are the more common and of about equal variety, 11½ being in each case the gauge of the horizontal lines and presumably made by a machine furnished by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co. The combinations 12½xroulette, 12½x 12½, 12½x11½ gauge of the horizontal lines being in each case 12½ are less common. The roulette is not known to have been used vertically in combination with a perforation. On page 6 are mentioned two varieties 61a and 62a "perforated 12½ on one side and 11½ on the other", (three margins). This exception to the rule that in all combinations one gauge is used for all hori-

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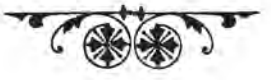
zontal lines and another for all vertical lines is the cause for the repetition in a foot note from the Philatelic Record of a statement that three machines had been examined in the office of the Government printer. One perforated but one row at a time, a second twelve rows, and a third produced the 10 gauge which was never used on the issue under discussion. This foot note is altogether perplexing and inconsistent with itself. If the 21 horizontal lines gauging 11½ and 11 vertical lines gauging 11½ were made on one machine, and the additional line was then added by the single line machine, the gauge of that machine is evidently 12½ and not 11½ as stated in the foot note, and such specimens being known in only two values it follows that usually the vertical perforation was done in some other way.

The practical difficulties of producing the 21 lines necessary to separate 20 rows of stamps and leave no margins with a machine that perforated only 12 rows, should have produced numerous errors of double perforation. It is far more probable that the Perkins Bacon Machine was not one of these three. It surely would have been more satisfactory to have learned that the variations of perforation meant something. For the first time in a catalogue, we have the London printed and the Colonial printed stamps of the first series separated and the full history given. The difference is clearly marked and can be traced in the two shades given of each value from Mount Brown down, but only now explained. The notes however show that the same inks which produced the fine colors of the London prints were sent out in powder, dry to the Colony and there mixed, producing a yellow green, a deeper and a paler red, a muddier or slate blue. Such a variation pointing to a different period and a different place of production is quite as interesting and worthy of note as a fact that a cutting from a tree, producing a late winter apple in New England, when grafted on a tree in the Missisippi Valley produces one of the earliest summer fruits. Unfortunately it will require much careful reading of the notes and not a little experience to distinguish the stamps of certain other issues by the shades enumerated.

Passing over perforce the remainder of the regular issues enough having been said to indicate the thoroughness of the work, one is really appalled to find 750 varieties surcharged with all the letters of the alphabet, or to read "Many different surcharges seem to have been used in the same Department according to the will of the printer," and to learn that the authors expect to have an indefinite number more turn up, one of these days. In the face of these facts the ordinary collector had better abandon the old fallacy that he can only enjoy collecting by attaining completeness, content to enjoy the goods the gods send him from time to time and the knowledge that they have much more in store for him should he continue in their favor.



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COLUMBIAN STAMPS ISSUED DURING THE PERIOD ASSIGNED TO THEIR DISTRIBUTION, *i. e.*, from January 2, 1893, to December 31, 1893. (Actually from December 17, 1892, Order No. 295½, to December 28, 1893, Order No. 300).

	Prior to July 1, 1893, Per Annual Report, Order 295½ to 149.	Third Quarter, 1893, Order 150 to 225.	Fourth Quarter, 1893, Order 227 to 300.	Total.
1-cent	346,047,300	35,540,300	137,064,700	420,292,500
2-cent	737,401,000	151,971,500	571,917,200	1,461,289,700
3-cent	7,559,100	1,746,400	1,922,300	11,227,800
4-cent	14,675,300	1,581,700	2,768,650	19,026,550
5-cent	20,097,350	4,538,250	10,701,200	35,347,000
6-cent	2,723,850	504,300	1,101,050	4,329,200
8-cent	4,782,050	765,750	5,101,800	10,649,600
10-cent	8,938,150	1,862,650	5,684,370	16,484,210
15-cent	1,074,000	169,800	302,940	1,546,740
30-cent	438,820	43,980	116,440	599,240
50-cent	151,706	10,916	37,044	199,666
$1	32,777	9,258	12,455	54,470
$2	16,476	1,258	5,395	23,129
$3	13,938	528	3,805	18,281
$4	12,736	608	4,075	17,419
$5	12,732	2,613	2,540	17,885
Value	$21,059,288	$4,088,180	$14,917,577	$40,104,985

A total to postmasters of	1,999,983,200
And direct to Department	16,800
Total purchased	2,000,000,000

NUMBER OF ORDINARY AND SPECIAL-REQUEST COLUMBIAN ENVELOPES supplied to Postmasters during the period of their issue from March 1, 1893, to January 19, 1894, since which none has been furnished.

	ORDINARY.		SPECIAL-REQUEST.	
	No. 47 to 149, Mar. 1, 1893, to June 30, 1893.	150 to No. 1, July 1, 1893, to Jan. 19, 1894.*	No. 48 to 149, Mar. 2, 1893, to June 30, 1893.	No. 150 to 302, July 1 1893, to Dec. 30, 1893.
A 1-cent—3¼x5⅛ inches	448,750	332,200	184,000	190,500
A 2-cent— " " "	3,310,750	3,509,475	1,061,000	931,500
G 2-cent—3⅞x8⅞ "	550,050	366,100	331,000	211,000
G 5-cent— " " "	57,750	39,925	1,500	2,000
H 2-cent—4⅛x9⅛ "	325,450	183,150	181,500	141,000
H 5-cent— " " "	48,000	33,475	1,000	2,500
H 10-cent— " " "	37,600	23,000	1,000	2,500
I 2-cent—4⅜x10⅛ "	290,200	145,025	178,500	138,000
I 5-cent— " " "	47,450	37,025	1,000	500
I 10-cent— " " "	47,400	22,850	.....	500
N 1-cent—4⅛x5⅛ "	278,500	191,825	39,000	24,500
N 2-cent— " " "	1,383,500	1,030,668	400,500	281,500
P 1-cent—3⅝x5⅞ "	1,286,750	845,125	662,500	693,500
P 2-cent— " " "	7,747,750	6,036,500	6,216,500	6,516,250
P 5-cent— " " "	128,750	75,575	9,000	9,000
Q 1-cent—3¾x6 5-16 "	1,172,500	546,275	682,000	1,042,000
Q 2-cent— " " "	8,753,000	5,565,850	17,672,500	23,278,000
Q 5-cent— " " "	124,600	59,300	24,500	12,000
Q 10-cent— " " "	73,000	31,550	3,000	1,500
R 1-cent—4⅜x5⅝ "	149,500	110,275	12,000	8,000
R 2-cent— " " "	643,000	278,525	126,000	89,500
R 5-cent— " " "	56,750	51,275	1,500	1,000
Totals	26,961,000	19,504,968	27,789,500	33,576,750
Value	$588,651.80	$424,711.92	$601,059.30	$725,293.90
Total issued	.....	46,465,968	.....	61,366,250

*The issue of this series was practically ended on December 28th (Order 300), 1893. But one order, i. e., that of January 19th, having been made in 1894—a balance of the ordinary style left over.

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NOTES AND CLIPPINGS.

CONCERNING STAMPS IN GENERAL, COUNTERFEITS, REPRINTS, ODDITIES AND NEW DISCOVERIES.

Under this head we shall give the latest information regarding counterfeits, reprints and "fakes" that may turn up. We will also record oddities, resuscitations and any matters of interest relating to stamps not properly classified under the "Chronicle of New Issues." We will also answer any questions sent us on these subjects, and give detailed descriptions and illustrations when practicable. Information and contributions are especially requested.

PERU.

In our last number we warned collectors against buying Peruvian stamps of the 1884-5 issues. We print below a letter received from our correspondent, Mr. J. H. Bud, who has kindly furnished us with information that will doubtless be of great interest to our readers.

PUNTA ARENAS, STRAITS OF MAGELLAN,
March 15, 1894.

Editor Philatelic Journal of America:

DEAR SIR—During a recent visit to Lima, Peru, my attention was called to an issue of spurious stamps by parties at Arequipa, Peru, and as stamp collectors may not know of this I take the trouble to give them the information if you will kindly allow me space enough in the columns of your paper.

Mr. William Dawson, of Lima, intrusted to me a set of these stamps, on the original price list, to send to you in order that you may see the stamps and judge for yourselves.

This sheet is issued by C. B. Madueno-Marques & Co., No. 11 Pizarro St., or P. O. Box No. 27, Arequipa, Peru. The first three stamps on the paper are spurious on their very face, as they, the 5 centavos Franqueo, the 5 centavos Rear Admiral Miquel Grau, and





the 10 centavos Colonel Francisco Bolognosi, were never issued or used until the surcharge. This fact is vouched for by the best authorities in Peru, and besides may be found in the catalogue of stamps of Peru, issued by the Philatelic Society of Lima in 1887. I am aware that American lists and books give these stamps as genuine without the surcharge, but all Peruvian collectors hold a different opinion. With regard to the others I have compared them with original and genuine stamps in my own and other collections, and I will endeavor to explain the differences that is found. In the genuine stamps different paper was used in the Grau stamp from the others, in the imitations the same paper is used for all. The printing is inferior in the Grau stamp and in fact in all of the imitations the ink apparently of a poorer quality, while the surcharges are more sharply defined than in the genuine ones. But the

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most distinct differences come in the surcharges which are absolute forgeries as the original blocks are locked up in the treasury of the Post Office Department in Lima. In the original surcharge Arequipa the Q has a double tail, made (Q) like the Spanish marks used over the letter N—(ñ)—only one single tail is found in the false surcharge. Other slight differences are noted in the lettering. In the Puno surcharge the figures 17 (indicating the post office district number) inside the inner circle, and occurring in the original do not appear in the imitations. In the Cuzco imitation surcharge the elliptical line is broader and the letters of the name are larger than in the original. The one sole stamp of 1883-4 has been added to the sheet to show another spurious stamp. The imitations are poor as is very apparent when compared with original.

It is well authenticated that the parties who evolved the scheme induced the original printer to assist them in the work, either with the blocks used for the genuine stamps or with new ones made to resemble them. That a large number of these forgeries has been issued is a well known fact in Peru. The very fact of the price asked for these stamps should be sufficient indication of their worthlessness.

Yours truly, J. H. BUO,
Lieutenant U. S. A.
Care Navy Department, Washington.

Our correspondent, Mr. Dawson of Lima, in informing us of the prospective provisionial issue, has advised us to recommend our readers to scrutinize carefully any stamps of the *new issue* hailing from Arequipa, as he states that parties there will doubtless imitate the new surcharge as they have in other cases.

In connection with the information that the obsolete issues of Peru are to be surcharged provisionally, the following list of stamps that the Peruvian Government have on hand may not be uninteresting.

These stamps catalogue, according to Scott's 53d edition, $1,844,172.48, and were offered to our publishers for $40,000 but respectfully declined. It will be noted by the following list that one of the 5 cent surcharges of 1883, catalogued at $2.50, figures in the supply at about half a million.

The numbers at the left are according to Scott's *54 edition.*

No.	Date	Value	Color	Quantity
9	1860	1c	blue	200
10	"	1p	red	100
11	1862	1c	"	1,400
12	"	1p	brown	100
17	1866	5c	green	1,200
18	"	10c	vermilion	200
20	1871	5c	red	500
22	1874	2c	violet	883,260
24	1874	50c	green	76,485
26	1876	5c	blue	71,980
27	"	10c	green	1,568,160
28	"	20c	carmine	1,200
29	1879	1c	orange	175,164
30	1880	1c	green	1,249
31	"	2c	carmine	1,406
37	1881	1c	green	68,678
39	"	5c	blue	1,430
50	1882	1c	orange	224,963
51	"	2c	violet	199,105
52	"	2c	carmine	34,416
54	"	10c	green	361,170
55	"	20c	carmine	680
58	"	5c	blue	263,285
59	"	50c	rose	36,500
60	"	50c	rose	49,400
61	"	1s	blue	41,800
62	1883	1c	orange	41,867
66	"	10c	green	34,230
69	"	50c	green	1,000
72	"	1c	green	380
80	"	5c	blue	2,080
87	"	2c	vermilion	16,323
88	"	5c	blue	10,950
94	"	2c	vermilion	543,127
95	"	5c	blue	499,615
96	"	1c	green	516,823
97	"	2c	carmine	631,057
103	1884	5c	blue	580
110	1885	10c	gray	10,400
112	"	10c	olive	5,500
			AREQUIPA.	
7	1883	10c	red	8,200
10	"	10c	red	500
25	1885	10c	olive	1,300
			CUZCO.	
2	1883	10c	red	1,200
			HUACHO.	
2	1884	10c	green	420
			PUNO.	
10	1885	10c	gray	500
				6,390,483

WEST AUSTRALIA.

REVENUES USED POSTALLY.

We have already referred to revenue stamps that have recently been made

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available for postal use under this heading in our Chronicle.

We now have an interesting letter from Mr. J. G. Thompson of West Australia in relation to the matter, and we here publish that portion of the letter that will be of interest to our readers.

Type I. Surcharged "I. R." and value in words on 3d. postage stamp, lilac color, never issued as a postage stamp in this color. The following values were issued and have been used postally:



One penny,
Two pence,
Three pence,
Six pence,
One shilling,

"I have the first four values used postally, but not the shilling. So far as I can gauge not more than about 500 of the 2nd. value and 150 of the 3rd. value will be used postally, and I do not expect 50 each of the other three values, i. e., 1d. 6d. and 1s. will come to light used postally, as when the new postal act came into force, none of the surcharged revenues were in stock at the Government Treasury."

Type II. Surcharged "I. R." in green on one penny postage, bistre color with word "postage" crossed with a double line in green. There is also a variety with a single line only. The following watermarks and perforations exist in this issue.



Watermark "C.C." perforation 12½ and 14.
" "C.A." " 14.

Very few of this type will come to light used postally. The one on the sheet I send you I had specially to get from a philatelic friend.

Type. III. The current issue of revenue stamps, long, color lilac. Values:





One penny,
Two pence,
Three pence,
Six pence,
One shilling.

"I have seen the half crown and five shillings of this issue postally used on parcels of gold from Cooljarhe gold fields, but according to the act which I am mailing you, only revenues to the value of one shilling are supposed to be used for postal purposes."

MAURITIUS.

Mr. Rae, of Mauritius, writes us regarding a report published in this journal sometime ago, in reference to the discovery of the plates of early Mauritius stamps. He states that it was not the plate of the first issue of rare Mauritius, 1847, but the plate of the 2d. blue, "Post Paid," which had remained in the office of the Colonial Postmaster. Mr. Rae does not state, however, whether it was the issue of 1848 or 1858, but it was probably the former. He furthermore states that reprints were made in 1877 by the late Mr. Thompson, then the Colonial Postmaster. We do not remember having seen any account of these reprints, and would solicit any information that any of our readers can give on the subject. The Chief Clerk, who recently discovered the plate, brought the matter to the notice of the Governor, who ordered it to be transferred to the Treasury vault where it is to be kept in the future.

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1894.

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1 cent	2c	$ 12	$1.00
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WM. BROWN,

VILLETTE, SALISBURY, ENGLAND.

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H. DEN RONDEN-SCHEERS,
Treasurer of the Breda Philatelic Association,
Breda, Netherlands.

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To offer better advantages to persons sending me U. S. Columbian stamps I shall exchange them also at their par value against Argentine stamps of 1858 and 1861 up to date, at prices according to catalogues of Scott, 1894, and Senf. 1893. "All stamps of a value less than 50c. each will be refused." Have all in voices registered and address to

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—AT—

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Price 10 cents post free.

C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Pub. Co.

Station C, St. Louis, Mo.

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1c per 100	$	12	$	15c per one	$	12
2c " "		02		30c " "		22
3c " "	2	25		50 " "		36
4c " "	1	00	1	00 " "	1	00
5c " "		75	2	00 " "	2	00
6c " "	4	00	3	00 " "	3	10
8c " "	4	00	4	00 " "	4	10
10c " "	1	50	5	00 " "	5	00

Columbian 1c envelopes 75c per 100 entire
" 2c " 8c " cut square
" 5c " $4 00 " entire
" 10c " $8 00 " "

My new catalogue will be sent to any one on receipt of 4c in stamps, also buying list free, showing prices I pay for all values.

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Don't buy on our recommendation alone, ask someone who has bought one. We will abide by their decision as to whether we give VALUE FOR THE MONEY or not.

Three Rivers, Quebec.

We have received the $17.90 stock of stamps, etc., and we are very well pleased with it.

Yours truly,
Hudon & Willet.

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1,000 South, Central American and Mexica
1,000 British Colonials, well assorted.
2,000 European, finely assorted.
500 varieties from "all four corners."
750 obsolete issue U. S. Departments, etc.
300 well assorted Mexican Revenues.
600 stamps to sell at 1 cent.
300 stamps to sell at 2 cents.
300 stamps to sell at 3 cents.
75 stamps to sell at 5 cents.
20 stamps to sell at 8 cents.
10 stamps so sell at 10 cents.
10 stamps to sell at 15 cents.
10 stamps to sell at 25 cents.
10 stamps to sell at 50 cents.

6,885

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Send me stamps, postal cards and envelopes from your country and I send you of Europe. For U. S. Columbian stamps I give: for 1c. 4. 2c. 2. 3c. 20, 4c. 15, 5c. 15, 6c. 40, 8c. 40, 10c. 35, 15c. 75, 30c. 110, 50c. 150 stamps.
HENRY HESSE, Alter-Muhlenweg 61,
Dortmund, Germany.

EXCHANGE! WHOEVER will send me postage stamps of his country will receive an equal amount of postage stamps of my country of the same value.

WILHELM MARKERT,
Wittenberg, Bez. Halle, Dessauerstrasse, Germany.

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Send for price list of sets, packets, albums, etc.

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—AT—

25% to 50% Commission.

Circulars and large illustrated price list free.

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The mixture that we sell for twenty-five cents a thousand is giving the best of satisfaction, and the testimonial that follows only expresses the sentiment of many hundreds of our customers:

Please find enclosed twenty-five cents for another package of your stamps (1,000 for 25c). This will make my FIFTH packet, each of which has been better than its predecessor.

Yours respectfully,
ALBERT D. GIBSON.
April 21st, 1894. S. Kaukauna, Wis.

This correspondent has reason for saying that each thousand was better than the preceeding ones, for we are continually improving our mixtures and they are being kept up instead of allowing the variety to run down. SEND IN YOUR ORDER. Only 25 cents per 1,000.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.,
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AT THE FOLLOWING STORES:

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MEXICAN POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMPS

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Mexican Revenues.



THESE beautiful stamps have become very popular and where hundreds used to collect them thousands are NOW giving them special attention . . . . . .

While there are many very rare and valuable varieties to be found among the Revenue stamps of Mexico, the bulk of them come cheap, and when mounted in the special places set apart for them in

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Aduanas, "Custom House stamps issues of 1885 to 1893, SOME OF EACH, including values 1 centavo to 25 pesos. 36 varieties.....	$3 00
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The above 75, all different. $5.00.

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ADUANAS. Custom House stamps.		
—1885-86; 1, 5, 10, 25c. 1, 5, 10p....	7	75
—1886-87; 1, 5, 10, 25c. 1, 5, 10p....	7	1 50
—1887-88; 1, 5, 10, 25c. 1, 5, 10p....	7	1 25
—1888-89; 1, 5, 10, 25c. 1, 5, 10p....	7	1 25
— " 1, 5, 10, 25c. 1, 5, 10, 25, 100p.....	9	225
—1889-90; 1, 5, 10, 25c. 1, 5, 10p. ..	7	105
— " 1, 5, 10, 25c. 1, 5, 10, 25, 100p.....	9	225
—1890-91; 1, 5, 10, 25c. 1, 5, 10, 25, 100p.....	9	2 25
—1891-92; 1, 5, 10, 25c. 1, 5, 10, 25, 100p.....	9	2 25
—1892-93; 1, 5, 10, 25c. 1, 5, 10, 25, 100p.....	9	2 25

DOCUMENTS, Document stamps.		
—1874-75; 1, 3, 5, 10c.....	4	40
—1876; 1, 3, 5, 10c.....	4	1 00
—1877; 1, 3, 5, 10c.....	4	1 00
—1878; 1, 3, 5, 10c.....	4	25
—1879; 1, 3, 5, 10c.....	4	35
—1880; 1, 3, 5, 10c.....	4	35
—1881; 1, 3, 5, 10c.....	4	20
—1882, 1, 3, 5, 10c.....	4	20
—1883; 1, 3, 5, 10c	4	20
—1883-84; 1, 2, 3, 5, 10c.....	5	30
—1885-86; 1, 2, 3, 5, 10c.....	5	40
—1886-87; 1, 2, 3, 5, 10c.....	5	25
—1887-88; 1, 2, 3, 5, 10c.....	5	25
—1888-89; 1, 2, 3, 5, 10c.....	5	55
—1890-91; 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 25c.....	6	30
—1891-92, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 25c.....	6	30
RENTA INTERIOR, Internal revenue		
—1885-86, ¼, ½, 1, 2, 5, 10.....	6	80
—1886-87; 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50c. 1p....	7	1 00
—1887-88; ½, 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50c. 1p.	8	80
—1888-89; ¼, ½, 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50c. 1p	9	1 00
—1889-90; ¼, 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50c 1p.	8	1 20
—1891-92; 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50c. 1p....	7	9
MERCANCIAS CUOTIZADAS, stamps for priced merchandise		
—1881; ½, 1, 3, 5, 10c.....	5	1 50
—1883; ¼, ½, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10c.....	7	1 00
STATE REVENUES.		
—Durango, 1865, ¼, 1c. (2 var.).....		1 50
— " 1890-94, ¼c. to 1p.....10		1 00
—Michoacan, 1883-86, 12c.....	3	3 00
—Morelos, Cuernavaca, Military Tax.	3	1 75
Puebla, Civil Tax. 12½c. 25c..... .	2	1 50

The different varieties mentioned in the above series include 217 stamps and catalogue singly $55.18. We will sell the whole lot for **$30.00 Net.** This is a bargain and a splendid start for a collection.

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C. Moroiu, 6 Morfen St., Buckharest, Roumania,

Exchange director of the Roumanian Philatelic Society wishes to receive rare stamps from United States, Canada, New Foundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Vancouver, Hawaii, in exchange for which he will send rare stamps of Roumania, Bulgaria and other European countries. Correspondence in French. All letters to be registered. Common stamps not accepted. [B113]

SPECIAL DISCOUNT ON SETS.

Sample copies of MEKEEL'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS for May 10th were sent to all subscribers of the P. J. of A. Refer to our special list of sets and send us your order. We shall allow the following discounts for a limited period:

For orders of $10.00 or over..... 5%
" " " 25.00 " " 10%
" " "100.00 " " 15%

As stated this is temporary and only applies to those ordering from this particular set list. We have everything advertised in stock, but apprehending big sales for the next few days, we would suggest that those sending orders will furnish us with a supplementary list so we may supply you with stamps to full amount of your remittance.

C. P. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.,
STATION C, - - - ST. LOUIS, MO.

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1,000 Carter's special Hinges..... .10
10 varieties U. S. stamped envelopes, unused, catalogued at $2.50 ..... 1.25
U. S. Officially sealed, 1888, unevered pair, unperforated, very scarce..... 6.50

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To advanced collectors. U. S. stamps of all kinds in stock. Send want lists. Address

N. G. CARTER,
Box 314, Delavan, Wis.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO. Ltd.

18 East 23d St., New York, N. Y.

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This department of our business is now under the management of the popular philatelist, Mr. John N. Luff, of San Francisco, and our entire system has been changed.

Our sheets are now divided into classes, and we can supply all grades of collectors from the beginner to the most advanced.

We have sheets with 50% discount } For Agents.
" " " " 25% " "

And sheets for the collector at net prices and 10% discount.

We also have prepared books of many countries containing all minor varieties, shades, etc., that we have in stock.

Give our system a trial and you will never buy elsewhere.

Our sheets contain better specimens at lower prices and we give a better assortment than any other dealer in the world.



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UP TO DATE In every particular and ample space at the disposal of the collector for new issues that may appear from time to time.

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POSTAGE—On account of their weight, albums cannot be sent abroad by mail. When sent by mail in the U. S., postage will be extra, unless party ordering agrees to return to us the canceled Columbians of high values used in forwarding them. In this case only will they be sent postage free.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.,
Station C. St. Louis, Mo.

MIXTURE IMPROVED

Our Famous $2.00 per 1,000 Mixture has been very much Improved during the past few weeks by some new importations. It is the

GREATEST BARGAIN IN THE MARKET.

Contains 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, 6c, and 8c stamps according to current catalogue. Try a lot

$2.00 PER 1,000 POST FREE.

C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co.,
Station C, St. Louis, Mo.

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ONE THOUSAND VARIETIES

Of postage stamps including a stamp album worth $1.50, and every *fifth* purchaser is presented with a New York 5c., 1845, *free*, or some other stamp or stamps of equal catalogue value ($6.00.)

PRICE $10.16.



We have been furnishing packets of this description for years and **556** have been sold, sometimes two or three to the same person.

For a collector having less than 3,000 varieties in his collection, or for small dealers to buy, it cannot be beaten.

Other dealers have tried to imitate us in offering a similar packet, but if the purchaser is desirous of *Mekeel's Old Stand-by Packet No. 15*, don't try to buy it elsewhere.

We guarantee satisfaction and those wishing to see the names of the last thirty buyers may refer to the following:

526 Name witheld.
527 C. A. Semler, ... Akron, Ohio.
528 A. L. Dickerman, Colorado Springs, Col
529 Simon Blum, . . Collegeville, Minn.
530 H. Van Wagenen, . . New York City.
531 W. T. Curtis, ... New York City.
532 " " . . . . " " "
533 " " . . . . " " "
534 Clifford Searl, ... Syracuse, N. Y.
535 C. H. Clark, ... Lubec, Me.
536 Name witheld by request.
537 W. T. Gracey, . . . Foochow, China.
538 C. S. Jelley, Jr., . New Bedford, Mass.
539 F. H. Porter, . . San Francisco, Cal.
540 F. D. Bartlett, . . Plymouth, Mass.
541 F. P. Cheney, . . . San Antonio, Tex.
542 J. H. Mortimer, ... Erie, Pa.
543 L. R. Cornman, . . Fort Porter, N. Y.
544 Thos. E. Green, . . Cedar Rapids, Ia.
545 Chas. Krippaelme, . . . Chicago, Ill.
546 R. Dunlap Wight, . . . Berryville, Va.
547 E. B. Cornwell . . . Milwaukee, Wis
548 G. W. Loring, ... Brockton, Mass.
549 Name witheld.
550 W. E. Bongartz, . . Beverly, Mass.
551 H. K. Sanderson, . . . Lynn, Mass.
552 H. K. Sanderson, . . . " "
553 L. E. Heribel, . . Hyacinth, Canada.
554 G. S. Salomon, ... Chicago, Ill.
555 Wm. Haase, ... Davenport, Iowa.
556 F. C. Scott, ... Richmond, Natal.

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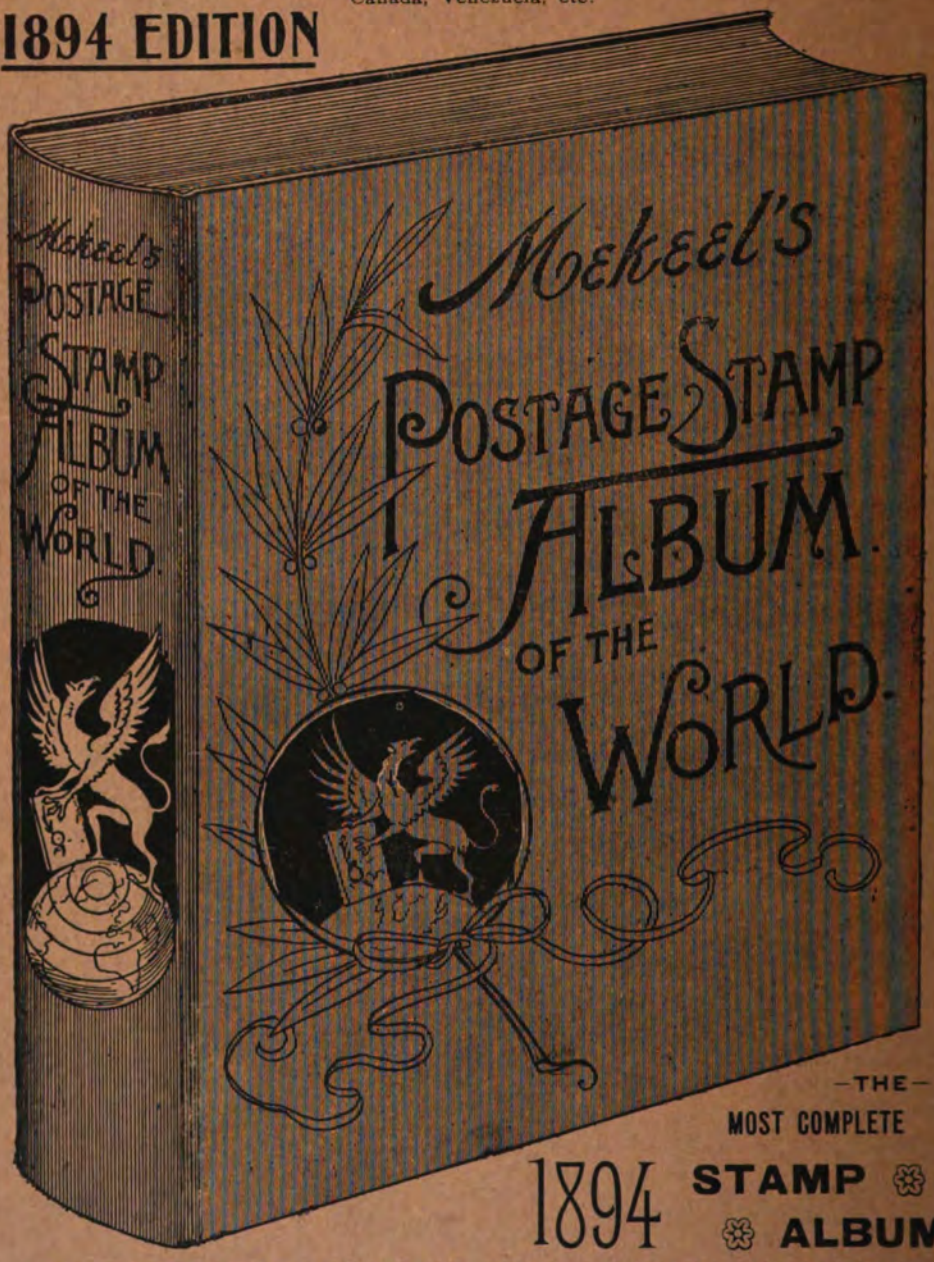

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P53

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JUN 25 1894
N. Y. L.

Vol. XI. JUNE, 1894. No. 114.

The Philatelic Journal of America



A Monthly Magazine In The Interest of Stamp Collecting

Edited By
Chas. Haviland Mekeel

Published By
C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co.

$1.00 per annum

St. Louis, Mo. U.S.A.

10¢ per copy

Entered as second-class mail matter at St. Louis, Mo.

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The Philatelic Journal of America.

MONTHLY.

The Oldest Magazine Devoted to STAMPS and STAMP COLLECTING in America.

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1885.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ⊙ All subscriptions must commence with current number. For prices of back numbers see below. Subscriptions invariably payable in advance. New volumes commence January and June. No discount on subscriptions to Clubs, Dealers, or Agencies.

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The following numbers are *out of print*, but second-hand copies can be had occasionally to complete files, at $1.00 each:

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VOL. II. 20, 22.
VOL. III. 26.
VOL. IV. 37.
VOL. V. 54.
VOL. VI. 62, 68.
VOL. VII. 83.
VOL. VIII. 89
VOL. IX. 97.

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VOL. V. 55, 56, 57, 59, 60.
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VOL. IV. 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48.
VOL. V. 58.
VOL. VI. 70.
VOL. VII. 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78 79, 80, 82.
VOL. VIII. 85, 86, 87, 88,
VOL. VIII. 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96.
VOL. IX. 99, 100, 101, 102.
VOL. X. 104, 105, 106, 107, 108.

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C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO., STATION C. ST. LOUIS, MO.

JUN 26 1894
N. T. L.

THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

VOLUME XI, NO. 6. JUNE, 1894. WHOLE NO. 114.

THE A. P. A. CONVENTION will be held the 21st of August. Niagara Falls is the place selected.

OUR LAST number of Volume XI. A good time to renew your subscription if it has expired. Refer to date following name on the envelope.

KEWKIANG is to be made famous through a set of postage stamps that has been prepared and is offered for sale by the Post-Office, located in that distant Chinese place.

SEEBECK'S "without variations" are collectible but when it comes to errors of surcharge, part perforates and double impressions it is about time to call a halt. When it was first known that some of the Central American countries were to be furnished with their stamps through this source, certain parties predicted the frequency of these slight "mistakes," but were reprimanded for entertaining such an absurd idea.

How about it now?

WE ARE glad to announce that Mekeel's Postage Stamp Catalogue of the World (Part I), has been issued and those ordering the work have been supplied. As stated in our last number we shall soon finish the entire Catalogue which is to embrace the large appendix containing the many branches of

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interest to large numbers of collectors such as Postal Cards, Revenues of Great Britain, Canada, Mexico, United States, etc. When this Catalogue is finished, it will be the largest and most comprehensive printed in the English language.

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MR. H. F. KETCHESON informs us that the publication of the *Dominion Philatelist* has been suspended, the last number issued being that of May, due to the fact of second-class rates having been canceled by the Postoffice Department, it was thought advisable to discontinue the issue of the paper. The *Dominion Philatelist* was on its sixth volume and the paper has been the representative one of Canada for a number of years, being the official organ of the Canada Philatelic Association, The Toronto Philatelic Club and The Quebec Philatelic Club. Mr. Ketcheson, of Belleville, Ont., was the editor and publisher.

● ● ● ● ●

ENGLISH COLLECTORS and others interested in stamps who were fortunate enough to have been in London last month had the opportunity of seeing an exhibition of stamps which, according to reports, must have been a most creditable showing and an accumulation of rarities seldom brought together.

The occasion was the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the London Philatelic Society, and its members contributed liberally to the exhibition.

As any one who reads the English papers cannot but know, Royalty honored the event by its presence and some of the stamps that were displayed came from the collection of His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

● ● ● ● ●

DAWSON A VINDIN, of London, England, who conducted the paper known as *Vindin's Stamp Trade Journal*, the title of which was subsequently changed to *Vindin's Stamp Journal*, has decided to discontinue its publication. The paper was very newsy and interesting and many will regret that the venture did not prove successful. After a four months' trial, the publisher states that the effort represented a loss of money besides a greater loss of time. It is quite true that food for the British Philatelist is proficiently furnished through the well known English publications, such as *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain, Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal, Philatelic Record, The London Philatelist, The Stamp News*, etc., but nevertheless many will miss the discontinuance of Mr. Vindin's interesting paper.

● ● ● ● ●

THE GOVERNMENT of Montenegro proposes to celebrate in the year 1896 the Two-hundredth Anniversary of the accession to the Throne of the first member of the present reigning family, the Prince Bishop Danilo I. In connection with this celebration a prize of $1,000 will be offered for the best history of Montenegro, from the accession of Prince Bishop to the present time.

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That this celebration will be immortalized by a set of Jubilee stamps, there is hardly a doubt, such opportunities are not allowed to slip by now a days without due recognition from the postal department.

This sovereign state has already, in a modest way, contributed towards the large number of centennial stamps but any further efforts in this line would be better appreciated without resorting to the surcharge.

DOUBTLESS few were disappointed when it was announced that France was to have a new issue of stamps and the unattractive design that has appeared on its postal labels for nearly a dozen years, would be superseded by something more artistic. The French Government, it has been said, offered prizes to those presenting ideas, in the practical form of drawings, and judging from a recent account of the competition in Mons. Maury's *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*, many hundreds must have entered the contest, and while we are informed that *the* prize of the occasion was not awarded by the jury, honorable mention was given and 500 francs each presented to the persons furnishing the designs as illustrated herewith.











We are glad that we were not called upon to announce this in our Chronicle of New Issues and illustrating any one of the above cuts as the adopted design for the new stamps. It must be admitted that some of them are improvements over the design in current use, but this populous and influential country is deserving of a more attractive and artistic delineation of its past history and present prosperity.

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CHRONICLE OF NEW ISSUES.

We are anxious to receive new issues and varieties as they appear, and especially desire each of our foreign subscribers and correspondents to send us information from their locality, that we may mention them as *early* as possible under this heading. Copies of official decrees and circulars in reference to postal changes are particularly desired.

Please address all communications of this character to the Editor of the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA, Station C, St. Louis, Mo.

The numerals in parenthesis following the names of the countries refer to the page of the JOURNAL containing the previous notice.

AFGHANISTAN.—(XI, 49.) *Le Timbre Poste* has seen a copy of the 1 shahi (1872 73 issue dated "1290") that appears in violet brown on buff laid paper.



1 shahi, violet brown on buff laid paper.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.—(IX, 62.) A stamp of the 3 shilling value, printed in green and black of annexed type has recently been issued.



We discover our neglect to mention the 3 shilling provisional stamps that preceded the above several months, the same having been made by surcharging the 4 shilling stamp, *three shilling* in black, *Sanserif* type and in two lines.

We illustrate the four shilling on five shillings that has already been chronicled.

3 shillings, green and black, *black*
3 shillings on 4 shilling, grey, red and black, *black*.





BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.—(VIII, 91.) This territory, like British Central Africa, has issued a 3 shilling stamp of the permanent type, to take the place of a provisional of the same value, provided some time ago, but which we omitted to chronicle.

3 shillings, green and black, *black*.
3 shillings on 4 shillings, grey, red and black.

CHEFOO.—(China). (X, 238.) Quite a noticeable difference exists in the color of the five cent value, it appears both in a light and dark shade of yellow.



CHUNGKING.—(China). (XI, 182.) We have received from Mr. D. Benjamin a stamp from Chungking which we illustrate, though we are told that the issue of two thousand was prepared by a private concern known as the Chungking Transport Company, Limited, and philatelists in China do not regard them as collectible. The stamp is printed in red and of the face value of two candarins, as chronicled by us in our last number.

COLOMBIA.—(IX, 182.) *Bolivar*. (VIII, 121.) The 1 peso of 1880 has been noticed on blush laid paper.



1 peso, orange, *bluish laid paper*.

Garzon.—(XI, 182.) Since our description of the recent provisional of one centavo issued from this state we have

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noticed that the *Post Office* chronicles the stamp, also advances the information that the supply of one centavo and one peso stamps at the Garzon Postoffice had been exhausted, whereupon Provisionals were printed, there being four in a sheet; two 1 centavo stamps and two 1 peso stamps in each sheet.

Provisional issue.

1 centavo, black on white, blue ruled paper.
1 peso, black on white, blue ruled paper.



COOK ISLANDS.—(XI, 38.) The current 1 penny stamp has now changed color; it appears in dark blue instead of brown.

1 penny, dark blue.

ECUADOR.—(X, 144.) We have received a Telegraph stamp used postally of annexed type.

Telegraph Stamp used Postally.

10 centavos, green, *black*





FRENCH COLONIES.—(XI, 183.) *Benin.* (XI, 183.) The new issue for this colony bears the inscription "BENIN" only, instead of "GOLFE DE BENIN" as before. The values and colors of the new set have not been changed, the alteration being in name alone. The *Mouthly Journal* has found specimens of the 75 centimes and 1 franc reading "BFNIN."

French Congo.—(IX, 150.) *Le Timbre Poste* says: "That in December, 1892, it noted from a contemporary the stamp of 25c. perforated of French Colonies, surcharged veritcally in red 'Congo francais E. N. R. 10 centimes.' We have just received it. We illustrate it here, stating that there are two varieties."



a. Surcharged from bottom to top.
b. Surcharged from top to bottom.
10 centimes on 25c, black on rose, *red.*

"There are two more types of stamps of which we do not know the date of issue."





"The two types have the vertical surcharge. The Congo francais 15c., vertical surcharge (period at end), but the first type has smaller figures than the second.

First type, 15c. on 25c, black on rose.
Second type, 15c. on 5c., green on greenish.
Type 15c on 10c, black on lilac.



Obock. — (XI, 183.) Besides the 5 franc rose and blue chronicled in our last number, of type as annexed we learn that three other values have been added:

10 francs, red and lilac
25 francs, brown and blue
50 francs, violet and green



GUATEMALA.—(XI, 184.) We furnish an illustration of the Provisional stamp chronicled in our last number.

INDIA.—(XI, 184.) *Jummoo-Kashmir.* The following new stamps of the current type are reported to have been issued in the following colors, our information being taken from *Le Timbre Poste:*

¼ anna, green, thin white wove paper,
½ anna, red, thin white laid paper,
1 anna, red, thin orange wove paper,
2 annas, red, thin green wove paper,
4 annas, green, thin white laid paper,
8 annas, black, thin white laid paper.

Raja-Nandgam. — The above paper also chronicles the ½ anna which is said to be re-engraved in new varities and type, the sheet consisting of 16 stamps, which appear nearer together than in previous issues. A ½



anna of the same type is also announced.

½ anna, yellow green.
1 anna, red.

Soruth.—(VII, 419.) The following we reprint from the *Monthly Journal:* Mr. W. T. Wilson has kindly shown us a very curious variety of the type-set 1 anna of this State. The design is that of the well-known stamps, of somewhat uncertain date, shown in the annexed illustration; but the type employed is that known as Gujrathi, similar to that of Nowanuggur stamps, instead of the Marathi. The characters are not unlike, but in the latter they have a horizontal line at the top and are more stiffly and regularly formed than in the former. The stamp has all the appearance of being genuine, and it may be noted that the inscriptions in the margins of the sheets have always been in the Gujrathi type, although the stamps were in the Marathi.



1 anna, black on yellowish white wove.

JOHORE. — (XI, 184.) One of our correspondents in Straits Settlements supplements the information we published last month by stating that there were four varieties of the Provisional stamps issued in the following quantities:



100 3 cents on 1 dollar,
3,500 3 cents on 6 cents,
4,000 3 cents on 5 cents,
10,000 3 cents on 4 cents,

The Monthly Journal chronicles a 3 cents on 2 cents which we add to our list.

3 cents on 2 cents, yellow and lilac; *black*,
3 cents on 5 cents, purple and green; "
3 cents on 6 cents, purple and blue; "
3 cents on $1 00, green and carmine; "

KEWKIANG.—(China.) (XI, 182.) We also learn through Mr. Benjamin that the Municipal council at Kewkiang, (a treaty port in China), has ordered for use a set of stamps consisting of nine varieties, all being of the same design except the ornaments around the two Chinese characters indicating the name of the place in the centre. The stamps were to be issued the first of June, and the denominations and colors to be, as stated below.

½ cent, purple on white paper,
1 cent, black on white paper,
2 cent, red on white paper,
5 cent, blue on white paper,
6 cent, yellow on white paper,
10 cent, black on yellow paper,
15 cent, red on yellow paper,
20 cent, green on white paper,
40 cent, black onred paper.

LABUAN — (XI, 184.) Below are given the illustrations of the stamps chronicled in our last number.



















LIBERIA.—(XI, 50-51.) The two triangular stamps of Liberia, one for of-

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ficial and the other for ordinary use, have been issued rouletted.



5 cent, carmine and black, rouletted

Official.



5 cent, mauve and green, rouletted.



NICARAGUA.—(XI, 106.) The *American Journal of Philately* makes the startling discovery that it omitted *last year* to chronicle the 25 centavos official of the 1893 issue. Still further stating that its publishers have found in their stock a lot of other varieties that had not been chronicled, we do not copy the list, though it is made up of varieties that are unperforated horizontally, vertically and others with and without surcharge, as the case happens to be, in any event these irregularities are not supposed to be of interest to our readers, especially when the origin of the stamps is considered. To those knowing of the firm who control the Nicaragua stamps, it might be regarded as rather strange that the important omission of the 25 centavos official of the 1893 issue was not discovered until lately, unless we may take it that it is of *recent manufacture*. If this is the case we hope that to balance matters out, a stamp of the same value will be prepared for the regular issue, by Mr. Seebeck. As the information concerning this new 25 centavos stamp is undoubtedly authentic, we chronicle the same, but we do not consider it worth while to note the varieties caused by the perforating machine, failing to perform its function.

Official.

25 centavos, slate, *red.*

NIGER COAST.—(X, 158.) New stamps for this protectorate have been prepared and we present illustrations. The colors of the lower values are different than













the Provisional issue, as may be seen by the list we give below taken from *Le Timbre Poste:*

½ penny, green,
1 penny, vermilion,
2 pence, carmine,
2½ pence, blue,
5 pence, lilac,
1 shilling, black.



NORWAY.—(XI, 184.) It is reported that the 10 ore rose has appeared in the new type. We have already chronicled the 3, 5 and 20 ore. We presume that the other values will appear with the re-engraved design.

10 ore, rose.



PHILLIPINE ISLANDS.—(XI, 146.) We notice in the *American Journal of Philately* that they have receiv-

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ed a 2c. de peso printed in dark brown, and the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* announces the appearance of a 6c. de peso in brick red.

Though we have a correspondent in the Phillipine Islands who has always advised us promptly of any new issues, we have as yet failed to receive information from him concerning the above.

2 cent de peso, dark brown,
6 cent de peso, brick red.



PORTUGUESE COLONIES—(IX, 64.) *Angola.* (IX, 64.) The *Illustriertes Briefmarker Journal* chronicles a stamp of the 50 reis, the design being the same as the essay of Congo that we have before illustrated and which again appears in connection with this note. It is quite probable that a complete series of this type will be prepared.

50 reis, light blue.

Portuguese Indies.—(VIII, 267.) According to *Le Timbre Poste* a stamp of the 1 tanga value, and type the same as that of Angola, has been issued.

1 tanga, rose.

SEYCHELLES ISLANDS.—(XI, 52.) Our correspondent in this place confirms the fact that a Provisional Revenue stamp, 4 cent on 8 cent, has been issued, but he denies that it is serviceable for postage. He also writes that a new 8 cent envelope stamp was to have been issued on June 1st, his advice was dated 16th of May, at which time the design was not obtainable.

SIAM.—(X, 159.) There seems to exist a larger type of surcharge of the 4 atts on 24, Provisional of 1893, than that which we chronicled some months ago. The size of the surcharge is at least a millimetre taller. The stamps we have before us and which were kindly sent by our correspondent, Mr. E. L. Kelland, have the value expressed in both English and Siamese, we have known of some varieties that only bear the English inscription, also others expressing the new value in Siamese alone.



4 atts on 24 atts, larger type, value in English and Siamese characters, lilac and blue, *black*.



SPAIN.—(X, 185.) The *Monthly Journal* has seen a very curious error of the War Tax stamps of 1876-77. It appears in a sheet of nine *blue* stamps, of which eight are the ordinary 10c., while the centre stamp is said to be the 5c.

War Tax.

5c. blue, *error*.

VICTORIA.—(XI, 52.) From the Post and Telegraph Act of 1893, we glean that certain adhesives interchangeable for stamp duties and postage dues are as follows:

Any stamp duties chargeable under "The Stamp Act, 1882," of an amount not exceeding one shilling, which may legally be denoted by adhesive stamps, and any postage fees or dues to the like amount may be denoted by the same adhesive stamps.

With a view to exhaust any adhesive postage stamps denoting an amount not exceeding one shilling which may have been unissued or unused, such stamps to a proper amount may be used to denote any stamp duties chargeable as aforesaid, of an amount not exceeding one shilling, which may legally be denoted by adhesive stamps.

POSTAL CARDS.

FRANCE.—(XI, 41.) A letter card has been issued by the Philatelic Society of Lyons on account of the Lyons International Exhibition, the reduced illustration of same is given below.



15 centavos, blue and blue black, *white*.

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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR—JUNE, 1894.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

President, J. K. TIFFANY, 411 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
Vice-President, H. E. DEATS, Flemington, N. J.
Secretary, ALVAH DAVISON, 176 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Treasurer, N. W. CHANDLER, Collinsville, Ill.
International Secretary, E. DOEBLIN, Allegheny City, Penn.

PRESIDENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT

To the Members of the American Philatelic Association,

GENTLEMEN—Article III Section 1 of our By-laws provides that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Association, to be designated as the Annual Convention, shall be held each year at such date and at such place as may have been selected by the last preceding Annual Convention, and that the President shall also cause a call for the Annual Convention to be published in the number of the official journal issued next prior to the holding of such Convention. It was voted by the Eighth Annual Convention held at Chicago on August 15-16, 1893 that the meeting of 1894 should be held at Niagara Falls at some date subsequent to the first Tuesday in August, the time to be announced by the President at least two months before the holding of the Convention.

It becomes my duty, therefore, to announce that on consultation with other members of the Board of Directors and many members I have decided to announce that the Ninth Annual Convention will be held at Niagara Falls on Tuesday, August 21st, 1894 and the days following, the exact place and time, members of the reception committee, etc., will be announced in the next Official Circular

I will also recall to members the provision that nominations for the offices of Directors and of Trustees should be sent to the official Editor in chief, Mr. Stone, before the end of this month in order to insure their publication in the next official circular.

Blank ballots and envelopes for enclosing the same, will be mailed you at the proper time with suitable directions. The form will be the same as that of last year, including suggestions to the incoming Board as to whom they should appoint to the various appointative offices.

We have had a year of very quiet but steady growth and the annualrep orts will show that we are financially and corporally in a more sound and vigorous coudition than at any period in our history. We had hoped that a much larger number would have been added to our roll call; as it is we have about doubled our number. Let this Convention bring together an unusual number.

JOHN K. TIFFANY,
President.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

311 CHAS W. GREVNING, 112 Seventh street, N. Y. City, formerly 225 Ave B.
645 WM. STRAUSBURGER, 310 East Ninth street, N. Y. City, from same street.
738 HENRI FIACRE, 37 Steg street, Frankfort, Germany, instead of Sachsenhausen street,
236 W. W. MACLAREN, Y. M. C. A. Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, formerly care N. B. of Commerce, Cleveland.

APPLICATIONS.

AVERILL, DAVID M., Box 253, Portland, Ore.

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References: C. W. Lomler, G. D. Mekeel.

AYER, F. W., Bangor, Me.
References: G. D. and C H. Mekeel.

BERNHEIM, M. Owensboro, Ky.
References: I. A. Mekeel and C. H. Mekeel.

BACKER, O. C., 622 Park Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
References: C. H. and I. A. Mekeel.
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BUTLIN, CLAUDE M., Mexico City, Mexico.
References: C. H. and G D. Mekeel
Guarantor: C. H. Mekeel.

COMSTOCK, DWIGHT, 45 Livingston Ave, Buffalo, N. Y.
References: A. L. Becker, P. M Wolsieffer.
Guarantor: Geo. W. Comstock, his father.

DAVENPORT, W. H., 2104 Lafayette Ave., St Louis, Mo.
References: I. A. Mekeel and C. H Mekeel.
Guarantor: Mrs A. E Davenport.

DEGLMANN, JNO. N., Box 585, Mankato, Minn.
References: Robt. I. Man, A. Davison.

FABER, WM. H, 33 George street, Charleston, S. C.
References: G. J. Luhn, J. L. Moses, Jr.

FOOTE, HENRY W., Helena, Montana.
References: Aaron H. Nelson, Benjamin S. Terry.

GILE, PHILIP L., 12 Hillside Ave., Melrose, Mass.
References: Frank P. Brown, A. W. Batchelder.
Guarantor: David D. Gile, his father.

KAY, JOHN, 140 Woodward Ave., Detroit Mich.
References: F. J. Baldwin, A. Davison.

KARL, ADAM L., 22 Centre Mkt, San Francisco, Cal.
References: W. Sellschopp, A. H. Weber.

KLAUSER, A. E., Bancroft street, Toledo, O.
References: P. J. Kranz, P. M. Wolsieffer.

KLAUSER, F. E., 520 Cherry street, Toledo, O.
References: P. J Kranz, P. M. Wolsieffer.

LAWRENCESON, FRANK R., Canton, Mo.
References: H. A. Ammann, B. Taylor Smith.

LEE, CHESTER B., 226 Tenth street, Toledo, O.
References: P. J. Kranz, P. M. Wolsieffer.
Guarantor: Jno. W. Lee, his father.

MYERS, F. C., 216 Jay street, Albany, N. Y.
References. C. W. Grevning, A. Davison.
Guarantor: H. W. Myers.

NEWBERRY, W. E., Colorado Springs, Colorado.
References: C. H. and I. A. Mekeel.

PINGREE, MELLEN A., Haverhill, Mass.
References: Wm H. Page, C. W. Grevning.

RARESHIDE, A M. 189 Eighth street, New Orleans, La.
References: Will J. Morgan, C. W. Grevning.

STANLEY, THEO., 1204 Broadway, Kansas, City, Mo.
References: F. J. Bescher, M. A. Swanbeck.

STANNARD, P. D., Renfrew street, E. E., Pittsburg, Pa.
References: E. Doeblin, C. W. Kirk.

SAUL, L. P., 148 Madison Ave., Allegheny, Pa.
References: E. Doeblin, Geo. W. Rode.

STURGES, B. E., 909 N. Eighth street, Kansas City, Kan.
References: F. J. Bescher, E. R. Aldrich.

VAN WAGENEN H., 148 East Forty-eighth street, New York City, N. Y.
References: C. H. Mekeel and I. A. Mekeel.

WILSON, C. H., Melvern, Kan.
References: F. J. Bescher, M. A. Swanbeck.

WITHEE, N. H., La Crosse, Wis.
References: G. D. and C. H. Mekeel.

The above applicants will be admitted to membership and receive a certificate of stock on payment of dues for balance of year, amounting to 17 cents, to the Treasurer, N. W. Chandler, Collinsville, Ill.

NEW STOCKHOLDERS.

702 VILA, ANTONIO DE B., Albion Dock Co., Port Louis, Mauritius
703 PEIXOTTO, SIDNEY S, 1626 Sutter street, San Francisco, Cal.
704 NELSON, ALBERT F., 145 N. Warren Ave., Brockton, Mass
705 KIRBY, BERT., Marysville, Ohio.
706 NEWTON, CAPT. GEO. B, Box 413, Hartford, Ct.
707 CLARKE, E. H., Box 2377, St. Paul, Minn.
708 STARR, P. C., Goshen, Ind.
709 LAZELL, HARRY G., Big Rapids, Mich.
710 JONES, WALTER C., Bradford, Mass.
711 WHITEHEAD, C. R., Morrisiown, N. J.
712 BALZ, EUGENE., 1453 Clinton street, St. Louis, Mo.
713 PILIE, EDGAR, JR., 83 Orleans street, New Orleans, La.
714 TRAVERSY, OSCAR A., Des Moines, Iowa.
715 MILLER, SHIRLEY P., Rockwell, Iowa.
716 EMERY, WILL H., Box 234, Avon, Mass.
717 RICHARDS, CHAS S., 130 W. Eighty-sixth street, New York City.
718 JUNKERMANN, F., Clinton, Iowa.
719 KENYON, BREWSTER C., Long Beach, Cal.
720 VERMEER, C. G. G., Tunor Koepang, Neth. East Indies.
721 SALOMON, EUG., St. Pierre and Miquelon.
722 RICHMOND, JORGE, Apartado 188 San Jose, Costa Rica.
723 LAWDER, E., Bassin, St. Croix, B. W. Indies.
724 COLUCCI, FERNAND, Bank of Egypt, Alexandria, Egypt.
725 DIMITRION, P. S., Larnaca, Cyprus.
726 DHUR, N., 3 Roop Chand Roy's St., Calcutta, India.
727 DAWSON, ISAAC, Smyth, St. Gympu, Queensland.
728 FERRER, AURELIO, Apartado 85, Caracas, Venezuela.
729 MARTINEZ, EMILIANO, S. J. Nepomuceno baja No. 51, Santiago, Cuba.
730 LAMPLE, FEDERICO, Sanchez, Samana Bay, Dominican Republic.
731 HATTON, HENRY A., Newcastle, Natal, South Africa.
732 GRELL, C. H., Roseau, Dominica, B. W. Indies.
733 WOODWARD, A. T., Box 17, Yokohama, Japan.
734 STILSON, J. H., Colon, Colombia.
735 SCHLICHTER, AUG., 72 Straubs Lane, Allegheny, Pa.
736 ESSELBORN, PAUL, Phoenix Brewing Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
737 KOCH, J. W., Johnstown, Pa.
738 FIACRE, HENRI, 37 Steg street, Frankfort, S. M. Germany.

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739 SCHIEDT, J. A., 431 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
740 PELOUBET, W. S., 577 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.
741 EHRHARDT, GUSTAVE, 715 Ivy street E. E., Pittsburg, Pa.
742 BENJAMIN, DAVID, Shanghai, China.
743 STEELE, JNO, J., Mexico, Mo.

Total Membership, May 10th.....	664
Added since.....	42
Present Membership.....	706

ALVAH DAVISON,
Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

GENERAL FUND—RECEIPTS.

Dues collected, May 1, to 31, 1894.....$	15 44	
Cash advanced by Treasurer to May 31...	50 29	$ 65 73

EXPENDITURES.

Balance due Treasurer, April 30, 1894 .... $	60 23	
Stationery for Trustees.....	5 50	$ 65 73
Balance due Treasurer, May 30, 1894		$ 50 29

STOCK FUND.

Amount at Credit, April 30, 1894.....$	673 00
Cash received for stock, May 1 to 31.....	38 00
Balance at Credit, May 31, 1894 .....$	711 00

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

Cash coll. and at Credit, Feb. 28, 1894 $ 7 50

N. W. CHANDLER, Treas.

Applicants who do not remit dues with application are requested to remit promptly on receipt of notice from the Secretary that they have been accepted, in order that their names may appear in the list of new stockholders in the next Official Circular. These remittances must be received not later than the 28th of the month to enable this to be done.

REPORT OF THE PURCHASING, SALES AND EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT.

SUPERINTENDENT.

GEO. D. MEKEEL, Station C, St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, May 31, 1894.

During the month of May I received 101 books of stamps for the Sales Department, the gross value of which was.....$2,251 05
Previously acknowledged, gross value 16,680 49

	$18.931 54
Books retired as per previous reports ..	3,963 68
	14.967 86
70 books retired in May.....	1,665 69
Value of stamps in circulation.....$	13,302 17

Of the books retired from circulation, the gross sales amounted to $380.04, or about 23%. Amount of the cash sales from books in circulation during the month of May $444.39. The blank books and control stamps disposed of during the month of May were as follows:

154 Books.....$	15.40	
4,400 Control Stamps.....	4 40	
	$ 19.80	
Sales previously acknowledged,	115.10	
Total.....		$ 134 90
Cost of Books and Control Stamps.....		106 30
Balance.....		28.60

In ordering control stamps and exchange-books members are requested to send cash with their order in all cases—10c for each book and 10c for each 100 control stamps.

G. D. MEKEEL, Supt.

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

Deposits were received from the following members during the month of May:

D. Benjamin.....$	5 00
J. Cabot.....	10 00
W. C. Eaton.....	40 00
H. D. Humphrey.....	30 00
E. H. Clarke.....	5 00
C. A. Hobbs.....	5 00
H. E. Deats.....	10 00
A. L. Becker.....	5 00
A. L. Fine.....	5 00
S. Leland.....	6 00
	$121 00
Previously acknowledged.....	742 09
	$863 09
New Issues supplied.....	546 49
Balances to credit of members.....$	209 58

While the balances to credit of members is only $209.58, I have many times that amount out on orders, and to *properly conduct* this department, I need $2,000 00

I have perfected connections in all parts of the world and appeal to members to make this department a success.

Send in a deposit! You will help yourself as well as this department.

I have distributed to members this month the following new issues:

Porto Rico, 2, 4m.
Cuba, 10, 20c
Mexico, Post Cards—1, 3c.
Bolivia, 1894, 1c. to 100c. complete.
Brazil—700r, Southern Cross.
Hawaiian Islands, 1894—1, 2, 5, 10, 25.
Liberia, unpaid—complete set, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 20, 40.
Liberia, Registration Stamp—4 var.
Liberia—2 varieties, 5c triangular.

The capital of this department is so limited that I can only order for the number of members participating in many cases, so that the back issues cannot always be supplied to those sending new deposits. I will gladly supply such as I have on hand at all times.

Orders are out for the following new stamps

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that are expected soon. Members sending in deposits at once will be entitled to receive them:

Samoa, 5 pence.

South Australia, 2½ and 5 pence.

Lagos, 5, 7½ and 10 pence.

Labuan, complete set, 1 to 24 cents.

Belgium, Antwerp Exposition, 5, 10 and 25 centimes.

Philippine Islands, new series.

Porto Rico, balance of series.

Mauritius, 16 cents, blue.

Kinkiang (China), ½ to 40 cents, 9 values

Members are requested to renew their deposits when there is less than $5.00 to their credit. Statements have been mailed.

G. D. MEKEEL,
Superintendent.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

AGENT.

J. A. WAINWRIGHT, 110 Main street, Northampton, Mass.

June, 7th 1894.

Number of claims received 5; amount $16.12. No claims collected as yet, but one man has promised to do so.

Yours truly,
J. ARTHUR WAINWRIGHT.
Collecting Agent, A. P. A.

REPORT OF LITERARY EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., June 1, 1894.

DR. G. N. CAMPBELL, Superintendent, Hopkinsville, Ky.

I had no report to submit for April, as I only received several inquiries regarding different philatelic publications. For May I have received two lists of papers for exchange, and have sold three lots of papers for members. I have also had four letters of inquiry concerning papers and the A. P. A., all of which I have answered. A member wishes me to ask for any of the London Philatelic Society books for sale.

Respectfully submitted,
G. N. CAMPBELL, M. D.,
Literary Exchange Superintendent.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

PITTSBURG, PA., June 1, 1894.

Wm. C. Stone, Esq., 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass,

DEAR SIR - Owing to the fact that the Board of Trustees has not yet been able to obtain possession of the records of former boards, we have been able to do very little business. One or two minor questions are receiving attention, and we sincerely hope that we may soon be in position to adjust the various unsettled claims against the society. Yours truly,

C. P. KRAUTH,
Secretary Board of Trustees, A. P. A.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations are sent in as the preference of a considerable number of Massachusetts members whose names will be found in the May circular:

FOR PRESIDENT—J. K. Tiffany, of Missouri.

VICE-PRESIDENT — Alvah Davison, of New York.

SECRETARY—William C. Stone, of Massachusetts.

TREASURER—N. W. Chandler, of Illinois.

INT. SEC'Y—E. Doeblin, of Pennsylvania.

TRUSTEES—George W. Rode, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. P. Krauth, Pittsburg, Penn.; Ignaz Stauffer, Mansfield Valley, Penn.

From W. H. Barnum we have the following ticket:

*FOR PRESIDENT—H. E. Deats, of New Jersey.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT—W. H. Bruce, of Connecticut

*FOR SECRETARY--Alvah Davison, of New York.

FOR TRUSTEES—Geo. L. Toppan, C. E. Severn and J. H Huber, of Illinois.

The Pittsburg Branch have unanimously put in nomination the following ticket:

FOR PRESIDENT—John K. Tiffany, of Missouri.

*FOR VICE-PRESIDENT—H. E. Deats, of New Jersey.

*FOR SECRETARY—Alvah Davison, of New York.

FOR TREASURER—N. W. Chandler, of Illinois.

FOR INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY—E. Doeblin, of Pennsylvania.

FOR TRUSTEES—Geo. W. Rode and C. P. Krauth, of Pittsburgh, and I. Stauffer, of Mansfield Valley, Penn.

They also recommend the reappointment of the present force of appointive officers, the full list being printed under head of Branch Societies.

*The editor is informed by Mr. Davison that he will not accept a re-nomination on account of business cares. Mr. Deats also informs us that he will decline any nomination to an elective office.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT, LITERARY BOARD.

WILLIAM C. STONE, Chairman, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.

SAMUEL LELAND, 56 Thirty-fifth St., Chicago, Ill.

J. D. RICE, Box 290, Trenton, N. J.

Several additional nominations have been received the past month and the Editor hopes that the members will not forget that it is their privilege as well as their duty to present the names of those they wish to see in the elective offices. The Official Circular is the proper place for such to appear and no names will appear on the official ballot which have not been sent in to the Editor in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws.

The Twin City Philatelic Society of Pittsburg-Allegheny, send us a copy of their constitution, by-laws, rules of the sales department and list of

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members. The society was organized June 21, 1888, and now numbers 69 members, 37 of these being resident.

Those who predicted just after the conventions of 1890-1 that the Association would go to pieces, should cast a glance at the summary of our membership found at the close of our Secretary's report this month and then look back four years when we had our largest membership. High water mark was reached in 1890, the membership being reported at the convention as 684. On account of the internal troubles the membership fell off during the next two years and when the association was incorporated the report at the convention of 1892 showed a membership of 313, 95 of whom were non-stockholders. To-day we have 706 members, all of them being stockholders, and there is an application list this month of some twenty more who will become members before the convention, to say nothing of what may be published in the July Circular. We must have a thousand members next year sure!

The editor would again request those members who intend to be at the convention to send him their names so that those who are not able to attend can know to whom to send their proxies. Every member should be represented in person or by proxy and should not wait to be solicited for it. Only the Directors are prohibited from holding proxies. A blank form will be printed in the next number of the Circular which members can use for this purpose.

Just in time for mention we have received from Dr. E. Dienna, of Modena, a copy of his work on the stamps of the Duchy of Modena. It forms an octavo volume of some 226 pages and has three heliotype and four zincotype plates. The text of the work is in Italian and from the very hasty review we have given it seems to contain much valuable matter. Official documents relating to the history of the postal issues are given in abundance and we most cordially recommend the work to our readers. It can be obtained from the author, who is a member of our association, for $1.00 post paid. The copy which we have had the pleasure of reviewing is a donation to the library of the association from the author.

W. C. STONE.

In the April Official Circular Dr. A Schindler was mentioned as having found the 1872 12-cent on horizontal ribbed paper. This was an error. The credit should have been given to Dr. A. Dahlberg, of Chicago, who has given considerable study to the ribbed paper series, having examined many thousands of stamps in his search for this scarce variety. We are able to chronicle this month

Executive 1c. vertical ribbed.
Postoffice 3c. horizontal ribbed on the face.
6c. " " "

The writer will be pleased to hear from any collector who has found the 6, 10, 24, 30 and 90 cent regular issue, or any of the Departments. The specimen to be chronicled must be forwarded for examination and due credit will be given.

Many of our members are now looking forward with considerable anticipation to Niagara Falls, where the convention will be held in August next. Those who were fortunate enough to have been there in 1892 carried away recollections of the most pleasant nature. The old friendships that were renewed and the new ones that were pledged, the drives, the photographs in the parks and under the falls, the pleasant evenings in front of the International Hotel and on the broad veranda of Hotel Kaltenbach where experiences were exchanged, philatelic (?) tales related that caused considerable merriment, the visits to the Casino and the Music Hall, the witty sallies of our International Secretary relieving the tedium of convention business, and a thousand and one other things have been interesting memories over which to ruminate during the past two years. And who could forget the Falls themselves in their wild grandeur and whose angry roar is constantly heard over all other sounds, reminding one of Nature's greatness and Man's insignificance. Many other points of interest are also powerful magnets to draw upon the mind, heart and eye. No lover of nature can afford to miss seeing Niagara Falls and carrying away its impressupon the senses as a reminiscence for the future.

The Postoffice Department under the present administration must have had the stamp collectors in mind when rendering a recent decision. The postmaster of Louisville, Ky., asked the Department what constituted legal mutilation in a postage stamp and received the following reply: "If any corner or part of the stamp be mutilated or missing, the stamp is considered to have been mutilated, and that the letter bearing such stamp must be held for postage where received." While this is the regulation we have never heard of any postmaster who has held letters bearing a stamp such as described above as it would be almost impossible to strictly conform to the ruling. The stamp clerk in selling the stamps cannot take the time to carefully separate every stamp so that each perforation shall be intact, nor is it to be expected that the letter writing public can be an exception. If the Department demands a strict interpretation of its decision we would suggest the advisability of using stamps with rounded corners rather than those of the present shape or returning to the methods of forty years ago, selling the stamps unperforated to be cut apart with shears, and even then the stamps will be cut into, as will be seen in the issues of 1847 and 1851.

The coming convention at Niagara Falls calls to mind an amusing incident that happened to the New York delegation on the train. Several of the party, amongst them John Walter Scott, were seated in the smoking compartment of the Pullman smoking and incidentally talking stamps. An old gray haired gentleman, a stranger, sat in the corner of the apartment an interested listener, but taking no part in the conversation. No notice was taken of him as he sat there meditatingly puffing away at his fragrant Havana. During the interchange of ideas one of the party addressed the "father of philately" as Scott, when the silent old gentleman became suddenly metamorphosed. Bending forward he asked, in mingled tones of amazement and doubt, "are you the *J. W.* Scott of whom I bought stamps when a little boy? No, no, it cannot be. You are a young man while the original Scott must be dead years ago." Poor father Scott was cov-

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ered with confusion, while the balance of the party laughed heartily at his embarrassment.

The question "does collecting philatelic literature pay" often arises and is rarely, if ever, satisfactorily answered. That it does pay, and pay well, was demonstrated at the sale of the Sanford collection by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., April 30. The prices realized are as follows:

American Journal of Philately, first series.

Vol. 1, $10.50. Vol. 2, $5.50. Vol. 3, $5.50. Vol. 4, $5.25. Vol. 5, $5.25. Vol. 6, $16.50. Vol. 7, $21.00. Vol. 8, $6 00. Vol. 9, $11 00. Vol. 10, $11.00. Vol. 11, $5.50. Price for the entire set $103.00.

Revised List of Postage Stamps, 1879	$ 5 50
Pemberton's Hand Book, 1874	3 50
Moen's Catalogue, 6th edition	4 50
Coster's U. S. Locals, two volumes	13 00
The Postage Stamps and Postal Cards of Australia	16 00
The Postage Stamps and Postal Cards of B. N. A	15 25

The last two are the London Philatelic Society publications. J. D. RICE.

REPORT OF RESIDENT VICE-PRESIDENT.

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA., May 29, 1894.

DEAR SIR:—I find I made an error of judgment in recommending the application of H. Bernhardt, 1101 S. 11th St. Pittsburg, Pa. Since his election as a member of our Association, some matters have developed which prove that he is not reliable, and I trust no member will give him credit on the strength of my endorsement. Yours truly,

E. DOEBLIN,
Resident Vice-President.

BRANCH SOCIETIES.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

(Branch of A. P. A.)

Meetings held on the third Thursday of each month, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, No. 36 Canal street, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

President, August Dejonge; Secretary, Robert S. Lehman. For information address the Secretary, Box 86, Rosebank, N. Y.

Communications relating to exchange matters address to R. F. Albrecht, Box 245, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

Communications relating to examination of stamps department, address to Henry Clotz, Box 997, New York City.

134th meeting held May 17, 1894.

Present: President Aug. Dejonge in the chair, Messrs. Benary, Gurdji, Lienhardt, Obert, Beutler, Albrecht, Lehman.

Messrs. Albert Beutler, Jr., J. Walter, E. R. Carter as visitors.

Meeting opened at 8 30 P. M.

Minutes of the 133rd meeting were adopted as read.

Mr. Benary proposes Mr. E. R. Carter, of New Brighton, S. I., as member; referred to the Executive Committee.

Messrs. D. H. Bacon, Henry C. Merry, J. N. Reynolds, Louis Levison and Walter S. Scott, being recommended by the Executive Committee as worthy of becoming members, were unanimiously elected.

Mr. Newton Turnbull resigns his membership, which resignation was accepted with regret.

Mr. Gurdji presents the Society with a lot of counterfeits for the counterfeit album, which were accepted with thanks.

Mr. Watson presents the Society with the *Monthly Bulletin* No. 3, accepted with thanks.

Mr. E. J. Scott, of Kearney, Neb., sends the Society a lot of Confederate stamps for examination, and the experts pronounce them as counterfeits, with the exception of one. He also sent a photograph of the lot which is accepted with thanks.

The following nominations were made.

Aug Dejonge, for President.
Dr. G. Odendall, for Vice-Presiden.
Henry Clotz, for Treasurer.
Robt. S. Lehman, for Secretary.
R. E. Albrecht, for Supt. of Sales.
For Executive Committee,
Oscar Dejonge. R. H. Benary. C. Witt.

These gentlemen were unanimiously elected.

Mr. R. H. Benary moves that the chair appoint a librarian. This motion being seconded and carried, the President appointed Mr. Ad. Lienhardt for that office.

Mr. A. Beutler has informed the Society that a New York firm has bought up all the $1 Columbian stamps and therefore a corner in this issue is now in existence. He also informs us that Postmaster-General Bissell is asked to re-issue this stamp and thereby break the corner.

Mr. Beutler moves that a vote of thanks be presented to the officers of the past term; carried by acclamation.

The following changes in addresses are reported:

Mr. A. Schindler,
3158 Groveland ave., Chicago, Ill
Mr. V. Gurdji,
21 West 18th street, New York.
Mr. R. Sulzberger,
14 West 17th street, New York.

The meeting was adjourned upon motion at 9.30 P. M

Next meeting will be held on June 14, 1894.

THE GARFIELD-PERRY STAMP CLUB,

NO. 7. BRANCH A. P. A.

Meetings held 3rd Wednesdays of every month in the office of the Harkness Block, corner Euclid and Wilson avenues, Cleveland, O.

Address all communications to C. N. Stockwell, Secretary, Painesville, Ohio.

The 40th. meeting was called to order May 16, with Pres. Kress in the chair, and seventeen members present.

A committee of Messrs. Bailey, Overton and C. N. Stockwell, was appointed to solicit proxies of all Ohio A. P. A. members who would be unable to attend annual convention at Niagara Falls next August. Several members will attend

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in person, and it is only right that they should represent others less fortunate in not being able to get away from home. As soon as the date is announced in the Official Circular, the Secretary will be glad to furnish blank proxies to any Ohio A. P. A. member.

The next meeting will be held Sept. 19th.

CARL N. STOCKWELL,
Secretary.

PITTSBURG BRANCH NO. 5, A. P. A.

Meets the second Thursday of each month at No. 25 Sixth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., E. Doeblin, Alleghany, Pa., President; A. E. Daum, No. 421 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., Secretary; Geo. W. Rode, Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., Superintendent.

The twenty-second monthly meeting held Thursday evening May 10, President E Doeblin, presiding.

Roll called and fourteen members responded. Five visitors.

Messrs. C. A. Snyder and Geo W. Douglas duly elected to active membership.

After finishing of regular routine business, the discussion of nominations of A. P. A. officers for 1894-5, taken up, resulting in the unanimous selection of the following nominees:

FOR PRESIDENT—J. K Tiffany, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT—H. E Deats, Flemington, N. J.

FOR SECRETARY—Alvah Davison, New York, N. Y.

FOR TREASURER—N. W. Chandler, Collinsville, Ill.

FOR INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY—E. Doeblin, Allegheny, Pa.

FOR TRUSTEES—Geo. W. Rode, Pittsburg, Pa.; C. P. Krauth, Pittsburg, Pa., and I. Stauffer, Mansfield Valley, Pa.

It was the unanimous desire of the members that the Board be requested to make the following re-appointments:

Purchasing, Sales and Exchange Superintendent, G. D. Mekeel.

Literary Exchange Superintendent, Dr. G. N. Campbell.

Counterfeit Detector, E. A. Holton.

Collecting Agent, J. Arthur Wainwright.

Librarian, W. H. Bodine.

Literary Board, William C. Stone, Samuel Leland and J. D. Rice.

It was also moved, seconded and carried that it be recommended that the Association By-Laws be so changed as to make the library a circulating one, and that a catalogue be printed, showing all books in the library; also that all additions thereto shall be published regularly in the Official Circular.

After a pleasant discussion of A. P. A. matters, the members were entertained by various exhibits of stamps and by the remarks of Mr. C. P. Krauth on the 6 kreuzer of Bavaria, accompanied by specimens of this stamp, also pencil sketches of the same for illustration. Meeting adjourned.

A. E. DAUM,
Secretary.

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THE STAMPS OF BADEN.

BY JUDGE C. LINDENBERG.

Translated from the Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung by Prof. G. Raymond.

I hope that this history of the stamps of Baden will be of some use to collectors at large, as down to this time no complete history of them, based on historical documents, has been written. The fullness of matter will lengthen this work not a little, but we think its interest will repay the patience of the reader.

The postal convention signed on April 6, 1850, between Prussia and Austria, and which gradually extended itself to all other German States, was the main cause of the introduction of stamps in Baden. The government of that country had decided to join the convention early in 1850, but as a law to that effect had at first to be submitted to the Chambers, it was not before the 11th of November that the law was ratified, allowing the postal authorities to adhere to the convention between Prussia and Austria. The law was to take effect April 12, 1851, so that on May 1st, 1851, Baden was a member of that union, and her postal affairs had undergone a complete reform.

The Convention contained the following articles regarding the franking of letters:

ART. 18. Correspondence circulating within the States belonging to the Union shall be prepaid; this payment is to be made by means of stamps, as soon as possible.

ART. 19. Unpaid letters shall be forwarded, but an additional tax of 1 sgr. or 3 kreuzer per ounce shall be collected for them.

Letters that are insufficiently franked shall pay the same additional tax together with the balance due on them still.

As soon as the government of Baden had decided to join the German Postal Union, it occupied itself with the making of stamps. Already on June 27, 1850, the minister for foreign affairs had enjoined the postal department to make all preparations for producing stamps. It was thought that this manufacture would require a considerable length of time and that it would be necessary to provide all postoffices with a stock capable of lasting six months. The postal authorities were directed to procure samples of the stamps of Austria, Prussia, Saxony and Bavaria, and to become exactly informed as to the manner and the cost of producing them. The help of Councillor Kachel was asked for; that gentleman had acquired considerable experience in the producing of the paper money of Baden. The postal department went to work and gathered a vast amount of information. The knowledge thus gained was important for the general history of German philately, but as it did not refer to the stamps of Baden we will not consider it here. On the other hand the report of Councillor Kachel is so important that we will now mention its principal conclusions. Mr. Kachel said that he did not consider the silk threads used in Bavaria nor the watermarks used in Prussia as sufficient protection against counterfeiting, for the threads could be imitated with lines and the watermarks with impressions. He also said that the adding of acids to the coloring of the paper, which caused a change of color when alkalies were applied to remove the cancellation, was indeed a very good precaution, but could be used only in copper engravings but not in the book printing. If it was not advisable to procure the expensive copper plates, as in Prussia, and as lithography had been acknowledged to be insufficient for the purpose, there remained only book printing, and the stamps were to be made in a way to

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render their imitation as difficult as possible; besides the embossing method, he recommended the use of guilloches and of very small letters for inscriptions. With reference to the form of the stamp the Bavarian one was the most practical, as it clearly indicated the face value of the stamp. Their design was handsome and not very difficult to produce, as the plates which gave the picture were engraved and as the surface of the die gave the color; true the making of the die was more difficult, as the design had to be cut in relief and the background engraved. Mr. Kachel makes the following propositions:

1st. Machine paper should be selected, which is already tinted in various light colors.

2nd. The size and arrangement of the Bavarian stamps should be adopted; the printing should be done in black by means of plates engraved in relief and by the book printing process.

3d. In the center square the value should be clearly printed in dark color on a background raised by means of the relief machine.

4th. The small corner squares of the frame should be ornamented with guilloches.

5th. The spaces between these squares should be filled with inscriptions in very small letters, of which each of these spaces might contain from 16 to 20.

At the same time Mr. Kachel recommended the firm of Franz Buhl, of Ettlingen, to furnish the paper needed; the making of the plates should be entrusted to the printing house of C. Naumann, in Frankfort; while the Hasper presses in Harlsruhe, would take the printing upon themselves. Five models were joined to this report; these models are today in the national museum; the design was drawn with pencil and colored with water colors; they looked like the Bavarian stamps, except that the word "Baden" took the place of "Bayern." The values were 1 kreuzer black, 2 kreuzer orange, 3 kreuzer blue, 6 kreuzer wine-colored and 9 kreuzer green.

On September 23, 1850, the postmaster presented a report to the government of the Dukedom, following closely the conclusions of Mr. Kachel, with the wish, however, that the upper and lower spaces of the frame of the stamp should bear in large letters, "Baden" and "Franco-Marke," while the side spaces could be inscribed with very small letters as follows: "Deutsch-Oesterreichischer Post-verein," and on the other side with the date of the postal union or with the designation of the number of miles within which the stamp could be used.

We may as well notice at present, that the first stamps of Baden did have on the upper space the word "Baden" in



large gothic letters; the lower space did not have "Franco-Marke," but "Frei-Marke" in small gothic letters; on the left scroll was "Deutsch-Oesterr.-Post-verein," and on the right side, instead of the scale of miles stood the date of the treaty between Austria and Prussia, in the following manner: "Vertrag v. 6 April, 1850." The report says also that the stamps were to be introduced January 1, 1851; but this was not possible, as the negotiations proceeded too slowly.

When, on October 16, 1850, the Second Chamber voted unanimously the union of Baden with the German postal union, and as it was absolutely certain that the first Chamber would ratify the vote, the ministry, on October 17, 1850, issued an order directing the immediate manufacture of the stamps. The following values were to be made: 1, 3, 6 and 9 kreuzer, and Councillor Kachel was entrusted with the supervision of the work. His propositions regarding the manner of producing the stamps had been aecepted, with the single exception of the inscriptions, which we have noticed above. Councillor Kachel was to see that the following number of stamps were made every three months: of the 1 kreuzer, 15,000 stamps; of the 3 kreuzer, 750,000 stamps; of the 6

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kreuzer, 200,000 stamps, and of the 9 kreuzer, 100,000 stamps. He immediately began negotiations with Buhl for furnishing the paper, with Naumann for the preparing of the plates, and with Hasper for the printing itself; on November 10, 1850, he sent in his report regarding the purchase of paper. He proposed that the provision for one year should be bought at once; it would consist of 24 reams, of which one ream of a rusty yellow color would be used for the 1 kr. stamps; 17 reams, bright yellow, for the 3 kr. stamps; 4 reams, green, for the 6 kr. stamps, and 2 reams, red, for the 9 kr. stamps. The ream was to contain 500 sheets 182 inches long and 162 wide; 360 stamps would have to be printed on one sheet; the dies were to be so arranged that 45 should be united to a plate for the 1 kr. stamp, and 90 to a plate for the other values; so that from a sheet 8 plates of the first value would be made, and four of the remaining 3 values. Mr. Kachel enclosed samples of the paper, with the remark that the green would be darker and the red of a more pleasing shade. Each ream of paper, which would be entirely from sand particles, would cost 8 gulden and 40 kr. The postal direction ratified all these transactions, and the contract with Franz Buhl was signed.

On November 12, Kachel was ready with his report on the making of the plates. The firm of C. Naumann, in Frankfort, had accepted the order and would deliver by December 1, exactly according to the model sent. Unfortunately that model, which was sent to C. Naumann, has not been preserved. For the inscriptions on both sides of the stamp they made use of the characters that had been employed in the making of the paper money of Baden, and which were distinguished by their extraordinary fineness. C. Naumann should at first manufacture original dies, send proofs made from the same, and after these proofs had been accepted, make galvanoplastic reproductions of the dies. Of the dies for the 3, 6, and 9 kreuzer stamps he should make 100, and of the dies for the 1 kr., 50; 90 of the former were to be united to form a plate, and 45 of the latter; the remaining 10 and 5 dies were to be used for replacing others which might become worn out. According to experiments it was believed that 200,000 good impressions could be made with one plate; so that eighteen million stamps of the three higher values would thus be produced and nine million of the 1 kreuzer would be manufactured with the material thus ordered. Upon the basis that had been adoped of the demand for stamps, the plate of the 3 kr. would furnish stamps for six years; the one of the 6 kr. for 27 years; the one of the 9 kreuzer for 54 years, and the one of the 1 kr. for 150 years! All the workmen engaged in the making of the plates and in their reproduction, as well as the members of the firm, were to take an oath that they would refrain from any misuse of the plates or of any part thereof, and that they would give no help in the imitation of the same. They also promised to deliver to the authorities, together with the four plates, all the original dies, types, and any material they might have, that had been used in the manufacturing process. These were all to be destroyed. In consideration of this, the firm of C. Naumann were to receive the sum of 330 gulden. On November 13th, the postal authorities ratified the preleminary contract which Mr. Kachel had signed with the firm of Frankfort.

It was on November 20, 1850, that Mr. Kachel reported on his negotiations with the Hasper printing house regarding the printing of the stamps. According to this the government pledged itself to furnish Mr. Hasper with the necessary plates by December 1st, to the number of 100 plates for the 3, 6 and 9 kreuzer, and 50 plates for the 1 kreuzer. To one impression 90 of the three higher values and 45 of the 1 kr. should be so printed, that between each stamp and each row of stamps a space of one millimeter should be left vacant; the remaining 35 dies would be sent as soon as the deterioration of one of the original ones should render it necessary. On each good sheet of paper which was to be delivered to Hasper not later than November 25, 4 impressions of the three higher values and 8 of the 1 kr. were to be made, the

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first of 90 stamps and the second of 45. Hasper was to make a sharp, clear print in fine black ink; the paper was to be well sateened, and provided on its back with as much gum as necessary. By the 23d of December 5,000 imprints of the 3 kr., 900 of 6 kr., 500 of 9 kr., and 200 of 1 kr., were to be delivered; a similar amount was to be ready on the 5th of January, and the balance of the issue, that had been fixed at 50,000 stamps, was to be handed to the postoffice on the 12th of January. The price to be paid to Hasper for each imprint was 9 gulden and 36 kr., while for the gumming he was to receive at first 2 gulden; this price, however, was very soon raised to 4 gulden and 55 kr. The supervision of the printing was to be exercised by an agent appointed by the government; the printing process was to take place in special rooms specially used for that purpose, and the persons who were employed in the work were to give their oath never to undertake anything which might help in making counterfeits of these stamps. The contract with Hasper was signed by the government of Baden on November 30, 1850.

There was a delay in the delivery both of the paper and of the printing material; yet hurry was no longer necessary, as the introduction of the stamps had been postponed from January 1st to May 1, 1851, for the reasons which we have already mentioned. It was on December 20th that Kachel reported that the paper had been received. In quantity there was 23 reams, 10 quires and 15 sheets; its quality was fine; the proposed improvements had been made in the color, with the exception that a few quires of the bright yellow paper were of a somewhat darker shade than the remainder, a fact which might be allowed to pass for this time, as promise had been made that it would not be renewed.

On the same day the firm of C. Naumann delivered their315 plates and 33 interchangeable dies, therefore two less than the stipulated number; but the firm, without being pledged to it, as Mr. Katchel says, had also sent several galvanoplastic copper plates, 13 of the 1 kr., 5 of the 3 kr., 28 of the 6 kr., and 4 of the 9 kr., together 50 of them. These plates could, in the usual way and by the making of the proper type, be easily transformed into plates ready for printing, thus forming a very acceptable substitute for the two interchangeable dies. Moreover, Mr. Naumann had undervalued the work. Not only that the preliminary experiments of the engraver had required much more time than had been anticipated, but the reproducing process had occasioned some unexpected expenses. Some very tiny pores, so small that many of them were not even visible with a magnifying glass, had somehow been formed in the die; the copper had then crept into these pores, and had rendered many of the dies entirely useless, while all the others had to be more or less retouched. For these reasons, Mr. Kachel asked that an indemnity of 100 gulden be paid to Mr. C. Naumann; this was agreed to without any opposition.

Everything then was ready for the printing of the stamps; this was accomplished during the months of January and February, 1851, not without many difficulties that had to be overcome. On February 17, 1851, Mr. Kachel reported the completion of the task; he also said that the work with respect to the printing and gumming was perfect. By the use of extremely good printer's ink, and by the greatest care being exercised by the skilled workmen, the plates had been so well preserved that one could hardly notice that they had been used at all. The waste of paper had been limited to 93 quarter sheets. The bill which Mr. Hasper presented amounted, according to previous arrangement, to 712 gulden 12 kr., but as his expenses had been 743 gulden and 41 kr., the work resulted for him in a loss of 31 gulden 29 kr. The government allowed his bill together with the last named amount. One original plate without figures, 4 original plates with the figures 1, 3, 6 and 9, 50 dies of the 1 kr., 98 of the 3 kr., 102 of the 6 kr., and 98 of the 9 kr., together with three copper printing plates of the 1 kr., 5 of the 3 kr., 28 of the 6 kr., and 4 of the 9 kr., had been used in the work. All these were delivered over to the government,

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who placed them aside after having taken proper precautions to preserve them from the dampness. We may as well notice at present, that no documents exist showing what has become of all this material; no doubt it has been destroyed, although this destruction must have taken place many years later, as a reprint was made from them late in the sixties.

On February 25, 1851, an inventory was made of all the printed stamps on hand and the following number was counted:

6,484	sheets of	45	stamps	each of	1 kr.,	291,780
30,614	"	" 90	"	"	" 3 "	2,755,260
8,036	"	" "	"	"	" 6 "	723,240
5,076	"	" "	"	"	" 9 "	456,840

If compared with the report of Councillor Kachel, this table is short by three sheets of the 6 kr. stamps. This difference does not seem to have been noticed, at any rate it is not mentioned in the acts. Including the manufacture of dies and plates, the total cost of producing the stamps was 1,429 gulden and 57 kr., so that, as the postal authorities reported to the government, the stamps cost a little less than the Bavarian stamps, and were considerably cheaper than those of Prussia.

By the end of February, 1851, everything was ready for the issuing of the stamps.

As we have already said, Baden joined the Austria-Prussian postal convention on May 1, 1851. The decree of April 11, 1851, relating to the inner postal circulation of the Dukedom, contains the following arrangement:

POSTAGE.

§7. All objects that are to be forwarded in the interior of the Duchy by the letter post, must be prepaid. The tax is to be paid by the use of postage stamps or of stamped envelopes.

The stamps corresponding to the single taxes, are also to be used for the prepayment of larger amounts, by the use of a sufficient number of them.

These stamps may be bought at any post-office in the country, singly or in any number desired.

These stamps are to be affixed on the upper edge of the address side of a letter, by wetting the gum found on the back of the stamp. As many stamps are to be placed on one letter as will be necessary to pay the full tax due on same, according to weight and distance.

The postal authorities of the Duchy will make arrangements for the sale of stamped envelopes, in any town or village where the demand will justify it.

Letters which are mailed at a post-office within the duchy can be prepaid only by the use of postage stamps of Baden. The use of stamps issued by any other state is not allowed, and letters found mailed with them shall be treated as unpaid letters. The same will be the case for letters provided with stamps that have already been used.

Again, on April 22, 1851, there appeared from the postmaster general of the duchy the following regulations, having special reference to the new situation of affairs, brought about by the new Austro-Prussian union joined by Baden:

§10. It is henceforth the rule that all letters for the interior, and those circulating within the territory of the Union, shall be prepaid.

It will therefore be useless to write upon the envelope the mention: "free" or "franco".

A printed circular, for the use of the public, which has just been issued in large number by the government, will be sent to all parts of the country for distribution, and a copy of it shall also be nailed in a prominent place in every postoffice.

As soon as a letter has been deposited in a mail box or in an office, if provided with stamps, and if its departure is to take place the same day, it shall be stamped with the local dated stamp, which is to be applied in any spot not occupied by the postage stamp, the letter must be then carefully examined by the employee to see if the amount paid thereon is sufficient, and if the stamps used are genuine and have been placed there according to the rules. This examination must be repeated by the expediting clerk, while he is preparing the packets of letters.

If a letter is found franked with a stamp of insufficient value, notice must

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be made of this fact on the letter, and the balance is then to be collected from the addressee.

The addressee is not allowed in that case to pay the balance due in cash. It must be done with stamps.

The receiving clerk must in a like manner carefully examine all the letters that pass through his hands, with reference to the postage; if he notices any insufficiency of payment, he must make a note of it and see that the balance due be collected.

In order to prevent the stamps from being used a second time, they must all be marked as already used, before the letter leaves the office where it was mailed, CANCELLATION.

For the cancellation of stamps, a special hand stamp must be used, which is to consist of a certain number of concentring circles, bearing in the center that number which is assigned in alphabetical order to each postoffice of the Grand-Duchy.

When the stamp on a letter has been found correct in every respect then this cancellating mark must be applied on it. Good printer's ink is to be used for that purpose, and the stamp must be kept perfectly clean. The process must be repeated as many times as there are stamps on the envelope.

Any body may find out what number is given to a certain post-office from the list which is published below and will be found in each office.

These cancellating stamps will be sent by the central bureau to all post-offices in the country. They must be inscribed in the list of official requisites, and entered on the books at the value of 1 fl., 30 kr., each.

If any letter is mailed in a post-office and bears a stamp which shows any traces of a former cancellation, said letter will be considered as unpaid; the dues will be collected in the usual manner, and the words; "On account of use of a cancellated stamp" shall be placed on it.

The responsibility of seeing that all stamps are properly canceled rests with the expediting clerk, whose duty it is therefore to control this with the utmost care, and immediately report any irregularities which he may detect.

An employee, who receives a packet of letters must also carefully examine them, with reference to:

a. The mode of cancelling; he must see that this has been done according to the rules.

b. The number of the cancellation; he must prove by his list that the number of the cancellating mark corresponds exactly with that of the office from which the letter has been sent.

If any letters are found whose stamps were not canceled or insufficiently so, this cancellation is to be made perfect by the application of the mark of the receiving office.

The same thing must be done at a forwarding station, whenever it is noticed that the stamp on some letter is not properly canceled; then a notice is to be written on the closing side of the envelope to the effect, that the stamp thereon having been found uncancelled, this had to be done at another office, and that consequently the number of the cancellation did not correspond with that of the mailing office.

Whenever the non-cancellation of a stamp shall have been discovered, the fact shall not only be reported to the office whence the letter came, but must also be reported to the main office so that proper steps may be taken towards the delinquent office for the protection of the postal revenues.

The office guilty of such a negligence will be fined to the amount of 45 kr.

If, by a careful examination of the mail, it is discovered that a stamp bears a cancellation, whose number does not correspond with the number of the sending office as indicated in the official list, an office whose name can easily be determined by the inspection of the local stamp, it is to be understood that the stamp had already been used once before, and was used again in some other locality. In that case, the letter bearing that stamp shall be considered as unpaid.

The employees shall also sharply examine the stamps, with the view of detecting stamps of other countries that might be used, or counterfeits of the stamps of Baden; they are espec-

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ially to watch the imprint and the color of the paper.

A letter bearing a stamp which is believed to be a counterfeit must immediately be sent to the main office for further examination. A letter, bearing a stamp from some other country, shall be treated as if unpaid for.

If a stamp falls off from a letter, pains must be taken to find the letter to which it belongs; this can frequently be done by watching the traces of glue remaining on the envelope; if that letter cannot be found the stamp must be given to the postmaster who will keep it for fourteen days in view of a possible reclamation, but then dispose of it finally if uncalled for.

Unpaid for letters for the interior and for the territory of the postal union will be charged the regular price to which will be added a special tax of 3 kruezer for each additional unity of weight according to the scale adopted by the various countries.

CARLSRUHE, April 22, 1851.

The general direction of posts and railroads.

LIST OF OFFICE NUMBERS.

Aach	1	Elzach	35	Kenzingen	69
Achern	2	Emmendingen	36	Kippenheim	70
Adelsheim	3	Endingen	37	Kleinlaufenburg	71
Aglasterhausen	4	Engen	38	Kork	72
Allensbach	5	Eppingen	39	Krautheim	73
Altbreisach	6	Ernstthal	40	Krotzingen	74
Appenweier	7	Ettenheim	41	Königschaffhausen	75
Baden	8	Ettlingen	42	Königshofen	76
Berolzheim	9	Freiburg	43	Külsheim	77
Beuggen	10	Freudenberg	44	Ladenburg	78
Biberach	11	Furtwangen	45	Lahr	79
Bischofsheim a /R.	12	Gaggenau	46	Langenbrücken	80
Bischofsheim a./T.	13	Geisingen	47	Langendenzlingen	81
Blumberg	14	Gegenbach	48	Lenzkirch	82
Blumenfeld	15	Gerlachsheim	49	Löffingen	83
Bonndorf	16	Gernsbach	50	Lörrach	84
Boxberg	17	Graben	51	Ludwigshafen	85
Bretten	18	Griesbach	52	Malsch	86
Bruchsal	19	Haltingen	53	Mannheim	87
Bnchen	20	Hardheim	54	Markdorf	88
Bühl	21	Haslach	55	Meersburg	89
Burg	22	Hausach	56	Merchingen	90
Burkheim	23	Heidelberg	57	Möhringen	91
Carlsruhe	24	Heiligenberg	58	Mösskirch	92
Constanz	25	Heitersheim	59	Mosbach	93
Dinglingen	26	Hilzingen	60	Mühlburg	94
Donaueschigen	27	Höllsteig	61	Mülheim	95
Durlach	28	Hornberg	62	Muggensturm	96
Durmersheim	29	Hüfingen	63	Munzingen	97
Dürrheim	30	Hundheim	64	Nickarbischofsheim	98
Eberbach	31	Ichenheim	65	Neckargemünd	99
Efringen	32	Jestetten	66	Neus:adt	100
Eichtersheim	33	Kandern	67	Oberkirch	101
Eigeltingenm	34	Kehl	68	Oberlauchringen	102
				Oberschefflenz	103
				Offenburg	104
				Oppenau	105
				Orschweier	106
				Osterburken	107
				Petersthal	108
				Pforzheim	109
				Pfullendorf	110
				Phillippsburg	111
				Radolfzell	112
				Randegg	113
				Rappenau	114
				Rastatt	115
				Renchen	116
				Riedern	117
				Riegel	118
				Rippoldsau	119
				Rothenfels	120
				Säckingen	121
				Salem	122
				St. Blasien	123
				St. Georgen	124
				Schallstadt	125
				Schapbach	126
				Schiltach	127
				Schliengen	128
				Schönau	129
				Schopfheim	130
				Schwetzingen	131
				Singen	132
				Sinsheim	133
				Stadel	134
				Staufen	135
				Steinen	136
				Steisslingen	137
				Stetten a. k. M.	138
				Stockach	139
				Stollhofen	140
				Stühlingen	141
				Sulzburg	142
				Todtnau	143
				Thiengen	144
				Tryberg	145
				Ueberlingen	146
				Uehlingen	147
				Villingen	148
				Vöhrenbach	149
				Waghäusel	150
				Waibstadt	151
				Waldkirch	152
				Waldshut	153
				Walldürn	154
				Weingarten	155
				Weinheim	156
				Wertheim	157
				Wiesenbach	158
				Wiesloch	159
				Wilferdingen	160
				Wolfach	161
				Zell a. /H	162
				Zell i. W	163

I will now complete that list by mentioning all the changes which took place in it in course of time.

No. 164 was given on May 5th., 1852 to the traveling railroad mail cars.

No. 165 was given to the office of Rittersbach, opened on July 1st., 1853.

No. 166 was given to the office of Gondelsheim, opened on July 1st., 1854.

No. 167 was given to the office of Heidelsheim, opened on August 15th, 1854.

No. 168 was given to the office of Dertingen, opened on February 1st., 1855.

No. 169 was given to the office of Werback, opened on February 1st,, 1855.

No. 170 was given to the postal and railroad office of Bâle, which although on Swiss territory was under regulations of Baden (March 8, 1855).

No. 171 was given to the office of Badenweiler, opened on July 15th., 1855.

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No. 172 was given to the office of Weiterdingen, opened on September 1st., 1855.
No. 173 was given to the office of Steinbach, opened on September 15th., 1855.
No. 174 was given to the railroad office of the city of Mannheim, on the occasion of a lettter box having been placed there on March 11th., 1856.
No. 175 was given on the same date and for the same reason to the railroad office of the city of Baden.
No. 176 was given to the office of Brombach, opened on June 1st., 1856.
No. 177 was given at some unknown date to the city post of the capital, Carlsruhe.

The following changes took place among the postoffices, after the numbers had been assigned to them.

No. 134, after the postoffice of Stadel had been closed, May 1st., 1853, was given to the office of Bremet, opened in February 1856.
No. 140, after the postoffice of Stollhofen had been closed, January 1st., 1854, was given to the new office of Lichtenan.

I have been unable to find any official record of this transaction; see the "Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung," 1892 page 77.

No. 10, on February 1st., 1856 passed from the office Beuggen which was discontinued, to the new office of Rheinfelden.
No. 64, on May 1st., 1859, passed from the office of Hundheim, which was discontinued, to the new office of Hemsbach.
No. 113, on June 15th., 1863, passed from the office of Randegg, which was discontinued, to the new office of Gailingen.
No. 117, passed from the office of Riedern, which was discontinued, to the new office of Gottmadingen.

The following postoffices were discontinued; most of them were changed into mail deposing stations.

No. 29, Durmershiem, on May 1st., 1859.
" 51, Graben, " " "
" 65, Ichenheim, " " "
" 77, Külsheim, " " "
" 126, Schapbach, " " "
" 137, Steisslingen, " " "
" 158, Weisenbach, " " "
" 165, Rittersbach, " " "
" 168, Dertingen, " " "
" 169, Werbach, " " "
" 172, Weiterdingen, " " "

(To be continued.)

WHAT SHALL WE COLLECT OF THE FIRST ISSUES OF NEW SOUTH WALES?

BY A. J. DERRICK.

Translated from the German in Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal, by Prof. G. Reymond.

(Continued from page 130.)

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To resume our article and to present our conclusions in a condensed form to our readers, we give the following classified list of the first two issues of the colony. This list must prove very useful. Such stamps as may be left out without injury to a collection have been put in parenthasis.

First issue (View of Sydney). I. One Penny — First Plate.

Finely engraved, clouds and mountains without shading lines; houses touching each other. Colors, Light red; bright red.

1. 1 penny on yellowish paper.
2. (1 penny on bluish paper).
3. 1 penny on bluish laid paper.

Note — Number 1 or number 2 may be left out; that is to says it is sufficient if we make the difference between the smooth and the laid paper.

II. One penny, second plate. Coarsely engraved; clouds and mountain shaded;houses standing in separate groups. Colors, red and pale red.

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4. 1 penny, on yellowish paper.
5. (1 penny, on bluish paper).
6. 1 penny ,on bluish laid paper.
7. 1 penny, clouds shaded, monntains not shaded.
8. 1 penny, mountain shaded, clouds not shaded.
9. (1 penny, with traces of the earlier house design).

Note — Numbers 4 or 5 may be left out; the difference between smooth and laid paper being sufficient; we can also do without number 9.

I. Two pence; first plate. Background with perpendicular lines; colors light blue and dark blue.

10. 2 pence, with straight perpendicular and cross waving lines.
11. 2 pence, with perpendicular waving lines, crossing each other.

II. Two pence; first plate, repaired. Background with perpendicular line; under the word "Postage" and over the words "Two Pence," there is a double line.

12. 2 pence

III. Tow pence; second plate. Background with horizontal lines; bales of wool bearing the date; fanlike ornaments in three parts. Colors, indigo, ultramarine, Prussian blue.

13 2 pence, on yellowish paper.
14 (2. pence, on bluish paper)
15. 2. pence, without the word Crevit.
16. 2 pence, fan with six points only.
17. 2 pence without axe or spade between the personages.

Note — Numbers 13 or 14 may be left out.

IV. Two pence; third plate. Background with horizontal lines; bales of wool bear no date, but are divided by tow simple lines into 4 fields. Fan below with threefold ornament. Colors, dark blue, light blue, ultramarine.

18. 2 pence.
19. 2 " mountains not shaded.
20. 2 " fan with six points only.

V. Two pence, third plate, first repairs. Background with horizontal lines; bales of wool have no date, and are divided by two double lines into four fields. In the center of the corner stars there is a small circle distinctly visible. Below a fan with threefold ornament. Colors, violet, light blue, dark blue.

21. 2 pence, on bluish paper.
22. (2 " " grey ")
23. 2 " " laid "

No. 23 has the following varieties:

24. 2 pence, mountains not shaded.
25. 2 pence, fan with six points only

Note — Numbers 21 or 22 may be left out.

VI. Two pence, third plate, second repairs. Background with horizontal lines; the fan below is ornamented with a pearl; the color is usually dull violet; the paper is vertically laid.

26. 2 pence.
27. 2 pence, fan with six points only.
28. 2 pence, without an axe and a spade between the personages.

Three Pence — Of these there is only one plate. Colors, yellowish green, schweinfurt green.

29. 3 pence on yellowish paper.
30. (3 pence, on bluish paper).
31. 3 pence, on vertically laid paper.
32. 3 pence, without whip near the sitting personages.

Note — Numbers 30 or 29 may be left out.

Second Issue: Head with laurel wreath. One Penny. Only one plate of these was made. Colors, yellowish red, dull red changing to bright red.

33. 1 penny on coarse, bluish paper.
34. 1 penny on white paper.
35. 1 penny on bluish paper, laid perpendicularly
36. 1 penny, on white paper, watermark 1; it occurs only in the yellowish red shade.

These stamps on these four different papers each show the same variety; they are:

37. 1 penny, without the three leaved ornament on the right of the word "South".
38. 1 penny, the ornament on the right of the word "South" has only two leaves.
39. 1 penny, with Wale instead of Wales.

I. Two pence. First plate. The background consists of straight vertical lines, which are crossed by diagonal waving lines. Colors, dark blue, ultramarine, Prussian blue.

40. 2 pence, on coarse white paper.
41. 2 pence, on coarse blue paper.

II. Two pence. Second plate. Background consists of straight lines only, crossing each other at right angles.

42. 2 pence, on bluish paper.
43. 2 pence, on white paper, watermark 2.
44. (2 pence, on bluish paper, watermark 2)

Note—Numbers 43 or 44 may be left out.

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III. Two pence, third plate, with stars in the corners.

45. 2 pence.
46. 2 pence, with Walls instead of Wales.

Three pence. One plate only. Colors, light or dark green.

47. 3 pence, on coarse light blue paper.
48. 3 pence, on white or yellow paper.
49. 3 pence, on white paper; watermark 3.

The following variety may be found on these three kinds of paper:

50. 3 pence, with Waces, instead of Wales.

I. Six pence, first plate. Background evenly and smoothly worked out. Colors, from reddish to dark brown.

51. 6 pence.
52. 6 pence, with Walls, instead of Wales.

II. Six pence; second plate. Background unevenly and coarsely worked out. Colors, from reddish to dark brown.

53. 6 pence, on coarse white paper.
54. 6 pence, on blue paper.

Eight Pence. One plate only. Colors, yellow, light yellow.

55. 8 pence.
56. 8 pence, without the the three leaved ornament on the right of the word "South".

Editor's Note—It was not until the above article had been transalated and the first two installments printed, that we learned of its having once appeared in English in an Australian publication, and we cheerfully allow the author an explanation, which was contained in a recent letter to the editor.

MELBOURNE, VICTORIA.

Editor of The Philatelic Journal of America,

DEAR SIR: You have done me the honor to reprint quite a number of my articles on philatelic matters from "*Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, and for this as you have quoted them correctly, I thank you. A late number of your journal, however, that reaches me has a re-translation of a late article of mine from the *Illustrierties Briefmarken Journal*, an article headed, "What to collect in early New South Wales". At the time, this paper was read before the Philatelic Society of Victoria and published in the *Sydney Journal*, a German friend here asked my sanction to translate it into German for Senf Brothers. I consented, little thinking that it would again appear in English, as a further translation, in such a transformed state. If it had not borne my name I wouldn't have troubled about it, but as it is, I am responsible in the minds of English speaking collectors for the extraordinary phraseology of the article as it stands in your journal. At school, we used to have a game of this sort, one would read a short tale to another, he would verbally pass it on to a third, and after it had gone the round the last one would write it down, and the original would be compared. It seems to me that this is a case in point—the article has been completely transformed by being "passed on". As I am writing very frequently on philatelic subjects, I think the publication of this explanation is in fairness due to me, and as some of my late articles have gone the round of the papers. Apart from the phraseology which I object to, very many inaccuracies have crept in. I am yours,

A. J. DERRICK.

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Review of Recent British Publications.

By J. K. TIFFANY.

An Exhaustive Catalogue of the Adhesive Postage Stamps of the British Empire, including Varieties of Perforation, Watermark, Paper, Errors, etc., up to January, 1894. Compiled by H. Mackwood Millington. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, London, 1894.

A Complete Priced Catalogue of the Postal and Telegraph Adhesives of Great Britain, Compiled and Edited by Harry Hilckes with the assistance of Walter Morley and H; Ewen .Hilckes, Kirkpatrick & Co., 64 Cheapside, London, E. C., 1894.

When, on returning just a little weary from the business of a warm June day, the half-formed resolution to pass the evening in the breezes of the summer garden and the airs of a light opera suddenly gave place to hopes of an enjoyable hour or two with a new romance, evoked, while the wrapper was being removed, by the scarlet and gold binding, only to fade away, when we read the request for a "short review for the current number" and the romance proved to be 284 and 64 paged stamp catalogues. We debated whether it would be wisest to telephone the editor that he had better fill the space he had mentally consecrated to the review, himself, or whether to send for a short-hand reporter and endeavor to make it appear, whatever the fact might be, that we knew better what should have filled each page than the authors who have spent much labor and careful investigation on their works, or again simply "to damn with slight praise" these modest writers who offer their "exhaustive" and "complete" catalogues to the stamp collecting public. Some other fellow will do each one of these three things, and collectors in these specialties will buy the books just the same to judge of them for themselves. They cannot fail to learn something, even if they do not attempt to collect every thing mentioned therein. Thirty-four years of stamp collecting has taught us that nothing, absolutely nothing, that can be learned about stamps is too insignificant to be noted and recorded. The propriety of *collecting* all possible variations is quite another thing and each collector must determine for himself. The books before us note a great many new points and are so far useful. Having said this much and supposing it to have been printed, we suspect we have already accomplished all the editor wanted when he asked for a review by way of introducing them to his readers.

The comparison of these two catalogues so far as they cover the same ground, that of the stamps of the home country of the authors which each ought to know more about than of those of any other, the one compiled by a collector of experience and the other by dealers who are far from novices, affords a fair opportunity for judging how nearly we have approached to the "exhaustive" and the "co.nplete" both in catalogues and collections. It appears to be unfortunate that even the proper arrangement has not yet been decided on, for the wide difference prevailing makes comparison difficult. It demonstrates pretty conclusively that the English

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specialist has only to raise his standard of completeness a very little to double, treble, or multiply the possible varieties many fold, and that completeness is not yet attained or likely to be attainable since many varieties that *may* have existed are as yet unfound.

One cannot help wondering what the "exhaustive" man, who hopes "to have chronicled every legitimate variety," will say when the "complete" man tells him that British stamps used in Antigua and some fifty other places outside of Great Britain are stamps of these places, and reflects that he has not even mentioned them. One speculates as to how the "exhaustive" man will account for leaving the stamps of Ireland and Scotland out of his lists entirely when the "complete" man has shown that they should all, and why not those of Wales, the Isle of Man, etc., etc., be distinguished by the English, Scotch, Irish and other obliterations. For it appears that

"Where ere the Englishman has trod,
The stamp received a different prod,
And that although the native gods,
Acknowledged not Britania's nod,
Nor owed allegiance to her rod."

The "complete" man's 221 plates (page 2) would seem (to be complete should he not have made it plain) to include the 219 plates of Die I, 204 of which were regularly numbered, a duplicate and 14 reserve plates, and the 27 plates of Die II printed on "small crown" paper of Pemberton & Westoby's Postage and Revenue Stamps of Great Britain, but the figures will not tally even if we deduct 8 plates for the black impressions. Whether any impressions of any plate from Die I appeared on "large crown" paper, all these catalogues have left in doubt. The "exhaustive" man begins the plates numbered on the stamps with 71 while the others begin with 69. The old authority also gave us Archer's roulette, irregular and regular incisions and oval perforations 15. These are now according to the complete man, "jagged cuts of varying lengths," "regular incisions" and "perf. 16" irregular and regular, and according to the "exhaustive" man "Roul about 9" "Roul about 6" with no mention of the other as distinct from the per. 16 which followed. Neither mentions the Die II small crown, imp. which the old authority admitted to be possible.

Now when the "exhaustive" man shall have completed his catalogue and the "complete man" shall have exhausted all the varieties, and both shall have determined these little points of discrepancy, the possible varieties from 219 or 221 plates, to say nothing of the 15 others duplicate and reserve, and the possible varieties from 225 plates, omitting for the time the 6 reserved, multiplied by 240 for varieties in the corner letters and doubled for ordinary and reversed water marks and trebled for azure, bleuté and white papers, leaving "very little trace, faint trace, slight trace etc. of P. & W." out of the calculation, and are then multiplied by 50 odd for English, Scotch, Irish, etc., obliterations, adding proper allowances for black, grey and shades of red impressions, imperforate, Archer, regular per. 16 and 14, large and small crown, variations of crown, double perforations, "ivory heads", even after making all due deductions which it can be safely said should be made for things not likely to exist, will form a sum total that ought to appal even the "exhaustive" man who pauses in the middle of a catalogue of stamps to express his amazement at the greatness of Great Britain—a greatness we Americans have taken to be a matter of course as we like to contemplate the "bigness of the Land of the Daddies."

Some collectors, shrinking from the task thus laid out for the "complete collection fiend," will no doubt find a reason for letting plate collecting alone prior to the introduction of the numbers on the stamps, but the search for the top corner stamps with plate numbers will go on the irregularities in lettering which distinguish the others will be hunted up and described by a completely exhaustive man, from the sheets preserved in Somerset-House. Then the English specialist will perhaps know what he is about and after accumulating these few hundred thousand varieties may find time to take up another value than the one penny label that exhibits so many

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eccentricities not withstanding the efforts of Sir Rowland Hill to have it always precisely identical.

Visions, too, already arise of English collectors pale and wan beyond the recuperative effects of Southdown mutton and prime roast beef, whose once carefully revised sheets displaying all the corner letters from "A A to T L" and plate numbers from 69 to 225 must now be reconstructed, because of the presence of those Scotch, Irish, etc., etc., obliterations which proclaim them to belong not to the English stamps. The cancellation B 01 will make Cairo ever hateful to some and C 83 will ruin the regard of others for Rio Janeiro. C 30 from Valparaiso and C 36 from Africa ought never to go together; they remind one too much of those beastly Guano Wars.

How, too will it be when this complete system is applied to the stamps of the rest of the Empire. Native prints and London prints ought to vary in perforation surely, which reminds us that the "exhaustive" man referred to "South Australia," reviewed in these columns last month but fails to distinguish the London and native prints. They ought to vary, we say, for if the moist atmosphere of Brazil can make the paper expand and contract so that the same machine will perforate from 11 to 14, the atmosphere in these islands of the sea may be the cause of these halves that figure so largely in the perforations of the Colonials and account for these intricate compound perforations also. When a dealer in Berumda say, sends a 3d. per. 12½ x 14 there, to the publisher of the stamps of the British Empire will it measure 12½x14, 14x14, or something else on arrival. Evidently it will be absolutely useless for the Rio Janeiro collector to attempt to go in for British Colonials. London perforations may expand and colonial perforations shrink producing a confusion bewildering to the man who follows the catalogue compiled in London. Hither to, the collector has had to learn no more chemistry then enough to enable him to tell when colors were altered by chemical agents. The possibility of altering the perforation by the use of artificial atmospheres and fixing the results by heavy machinery, has never occurred to him. The microscope and the perforation gauge have been all the instrument maker could sell him. Now the barometer, thermometer, severalkinds of micrometers, possibly the magic lantern will command a ready sale.

All the possibilities suggested by this system of collecting are far from exhausted, nor have the books been reviewed completely. It might have been just as well had our first half formed resolution been carried out and the telephone left things to the editor. Neither he nor the reader would have been any the madder.

NOTE. This theory about the Brazilian stamp expansion needs serious attention. Paper being chiefly of vegetable material expands with moisture, never contracts If then stamps side by side in our atmosphere exist with perforation 11 and 14 and the difference is due to moisture in the atmosphere when they were perforated, it follows that the 11 per. was done when the air was driest; that the paper was expanded 3-11 both in length and breadth when the same machine made 14 holes in a space that contracted back to 2 mm when dry again; that the gauge of the machine was 11. Now if there are 10 rows of 10 stamps each in a sheet its size is just about 9⅛x7¼ inches and it would have to have measured 11⅝x9¼ when the per. 14 was done, or 2½ inches in length and 2 in breadth more then when dry. Your paper maker can tell you whether there is any such paper. It would follow also, since the accepted perforation is 13½ or 13, that the majority of the stamps were perforated on a very wet day. The stamps in their ordinary state measure quite uniformly, the variations being merely in the thickness of the outer lines. Some very accurate method of dampening the paper for printing them must have been in use if the paper was so expansible. Perhaps it is easier to believe that these other perforations are false, as has been done hitherto, than to accept the new theory.

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NOTES AND CLIPPINGS.

CONCERNING STAMPS IN GENERAL, COUNTERFEITS, REPRINTS, ODDITIES AND NEW DISCOVERIES.

Under this head we shall give the latest information regarding counterfeits, reprints and "fakes" that may turn up. We will also record oddities, resuscitations and any matters of interest relating to stamps not properly classified under the "Chronicle of New Issues." We will also answer any questions sent us on these subjects, and give detailed descriptions and illustrations when practicable. Information and contributions are especially requested.

ARGENTINE.

Our correspondant, Sr. Jose Marco





del Pont, of Argentine, advises us that 10 and 50 peso stamps of the annexed types were never issued. Stamps were prepared of the 10 peso in chocolate and the 50 peso in red, but the whole supply was burned. He also states that no stamps of the 1888 and 1890 issue were ever authorized to be surcharged "official*." And he furthermore states that the "Horseman" stamps of Buneos Aires, which are catalogued by Stanley Gibbons, were never regularly issued, and are simply regarded as essays, although used copies have been reported.



*Several values of the above series have been chronicled with the surcharge "oficial" having been received in common mixtures of South American stamps. It is probable that they were the result of a practical joke, as we have not heard of any being offered for sale.

BAVARIA.

We have just seen a very dangerous counterfeit of the rare 12 kr. violet stamp with coat of arms, this was very carefully done. It was produced by splitting with a very sharp knife, the 12 kr. stamp violet of a money order; then the perforation is applied. It is so exact that a genuine stamp must have been placed upon the money order stamp and the perforation made from that. The watermark intended to give to the stamp its principal mark of genuineness was scratched into it with utmost precision. The whole looks so well that it was only the slightly different shade of the former money order stamp that first excited suspicion.—*Illustrierties Briefmarken Journal.*

FRANCE.



We give here the description of the counterfeit of a rare French stamp in the making of which the knife plays the principal part as it did for the Bavarian stamp we have just described. The stamp in question is the well-known error 15 cent instead of 10 cent brown on rose. Usually this stamp is imitated as follows: The real 15 cent stamp,

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printed from the same die as this error is treated to a chemical bath which changes its brown color to the desired pink. The bath however leaves behind it a certain yellowish tint which easily betrays its origin. But in the present counterfeit both value numbers 10 had their 0 scratched off with a knife, the unnecessary light spots were painted over and a 5 drawn on the spot. This counterfeit is quite successful, and can be detected only by holding the stamp before a strong light when the scratched outlines of the 0 will become visible.—*Illustrierties Briefmarken Journäl.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Our correspondent, Mr. Ballhausen, of New South Wales, writes us as follows in regard to the New South Wales Official stamps:

"When looking over some N. S. W. 'O. S.' stamps recently, I came across a specimen which seemed to me to be surcharged with a greater space between the letters than usual, namely, 8½ milimetres instead of the customary 7 milimetres

This discovery led me to make an examination of the stamps in my possession, as also those accessible to me officially, and the result was that I found that only one stamp out of each pan of 60 stamps was so surcharged. A caree ful measurement of each stamp on the sheet of 120 was made, the result being the disclosure that the fourth stamp in each fourth row, counting from left to right from top of sheet, in each pane of 60, was surcharged with the wider space.

I have not observed that this variety has been chronicled anywhere, to date, and as it seemed to be worthy of being made public, I thought you might perhaps consider it of sufficient importance to notice in one of your publications.

I may add that I have copies of the obsolete 1, 2 and 4d. as well as from 1d, to 1s. of current issue, surcharged with the greater space between them, and have therefore come to the conclusion that it is to be met with in all values from ½d. to 12½d. in both issues, excluding the 9 and 10d. and square 5 and 8d.

UNITED STATES.

Mr. E. A. Holton, the well known dealer of Boston, writes us that he has discovered something new in the line of a U. S. grilled stamp. It is a three cent green of 1870 with a complete grill covering one half of the stamp vertically. It is certainly a very interesting curiosity.

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ERRATA.

Page 108, Cut of Ecuador Postal Card illustrated under Bolivia heading and the Bolivia card under Ecuador.

April number designated as Vol. XI. No. IV. should be Vol. XI. No, 112.

Page 216, our correspondent, Lieut. J. H. Bull quoted as J. H. Bud.

Page 218, Transposition of the two Western Australian cuts in first column.

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