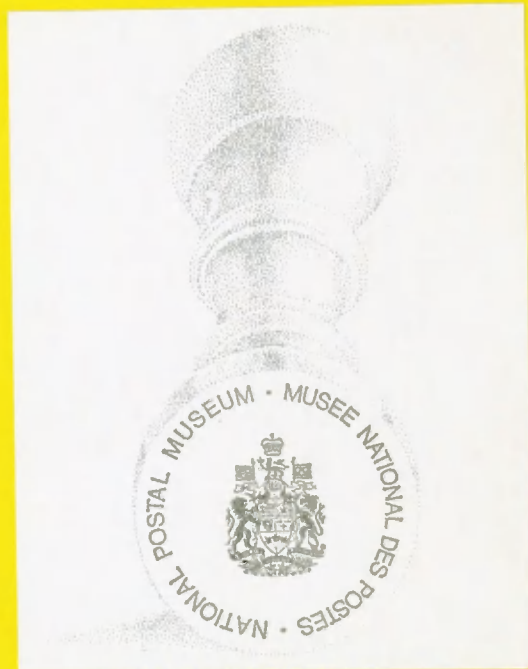


THE CANADIAN  
PHILATELIC WEEKLY

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VOL. 1, NO. 1.

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Written for the CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY.

## Our Progress in 1893.

BY FREDERICK S. FOX.

AT this Yule tide festival, when we are about to bid a long farewell to 1893, and ring in a hearty welcome to 1894, it may be interesting to cast our eyes backward through the long months and weeks of this Columbian year, and ascertain what progress, if any, our hobby has made since January 1st, 1893. Twelve months since, the philatelic sooth-sayers, in glowing words of prophecy, predicted, in 1893, one of the most successful years in Philately's history. And, in truth, their enthusiastic predictions were based, not on groundless reasons, nor were the most conservative at fault in deeming their words worthy of fulfillment. The issue of the Columbian stamps and envelopes, together with the manifold new attractions in the Columbian Exposition and its various stamp exhibits, certainly furnished tempting food for thought and hope.

And a look into the past will reveal to us the fact that we have not hoped in vain. The impetus given to collecting circles by the Columbian stamps cannot be conceived. A merely casual observation will convince us that the number of new collectors added to our ranks by means of this issue is legion. In proof of this, I refer you to the membership lists of our societies. Wonderful gains have been made in new members by all of them, especially by those which are conducted, presumably, in the interests of the younger collectors, to whom the Columbian issue appeals more directly.

While the number of new philatelic journals issued during the year is not unusually large, the death rate, on the other hand, has been remarkably low. Then, too, an increasing production of new issues in stamp journalism is popularly regarded as a doubtful blessing. The newly-made members of our fraternity have contributed their support to our journals, and as a result we find the majority improved and healthier in appearance, while their prospects for a long and successful career in the journalistic world have increased correspondingly. Take the *Canadian Philatelist* for an example.

We have witnessed "hard times" in 1893. And yet, upon inquiry and investigation, we will find that in spite of all unfavorable circumstances, our dealers have every reason to be satisfied with their business from January to December, and that in most cases their receipts for the year will show a marked increase over those of 1892—a most gratifying state of affairs when the business depression and general financial gloom of the year is considered.

Have the prophecies of 1892 borne fruit? As we survey the field, and note the general improvement in matters philatelic over last

year, an emphatic "yes," must surely be our answer, and we have cause to congratulate ourselves of Philately's triumphant march in the last twelve months. In spite of bank failures and business panics, our hobby has progressed wonderfully. With satisfaction, then, we can turn our thoughts to the coming year, and with new strength use our endeavors in making 1894 a more successful year in Philatelic affairs than 1893 has been. A few grains of sand and determination will do it. A constant perseverance will crown our efforts in this direction with the fruits of success, and a year hence, if we will have used this perseverance, cold facts will bear me out in this assertion.

Written for the CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY.

## A Philatelic Aviary.

BY C. E. JENNY.

IN looking over our stamp collections, many and varied are the scenes presented to us. The designs can be roughly divided into several classes, as follows: Scroll work, like the rapid telegraph stamps of the U. S.; portraits, which is the most numerous class; scenes, rural or otherwise; birds, animals, trees and flowers. I will deal now with the birds depicted on postage stamps. To begin with the U. S., although it has no notable instance, and none at all in the regular issues. But on some of the locals are to be found our national emblem, the eagle, and that appropriate bird, the dove, messenger of peace and good news. Since the eagle has been mentioned, I may as well say a little more about it. As the king of birds, he has long been the emblem of many nations. As the most powerful of the birds of the air, he has been chosen by empires; and as the bird of freedom, republics have decked their banners with him. In the Coats of Arms, and consequently the stamps of almost all the central European countries he is found in some form, half, double, or single.

On the early stamps of Bolivia can be seen the condor, more powerful even than the eagle. Its home is in the Andes, especially in and around Bolivia.

On the beautiful stamps of Guatemala appears what many call a parrot, but it is not. It is the quetzal, the sacred bird of the Aztecs. In Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico," and Lew Wallace's "Fair God," very interesting accounts and description of this famous bird can be read. In fact it has a place for itself in history, and no better subject for romance could be found.

On the stamps of Japan we have the pheasant, a bird very common in that country, where many beautiful varieties of it can be found.

The interesting jubilee set of New South Wales has two of the peculiar birds of that country upon its stamps, viz., the cassowary

and the lyre-bird. The cassowary resembles, in some respects, the ostrich, while the lyre-bird is so-called from the fact that its tail is in the form of a perfect lyre. The natives of Australia, man, bird and beast, are all of the most peculiar form and habits, and it is from this chiefly that Australia is classed as a sixth continent rather than an island.

Last, but not least handsome, we arrive at the stamps of Western Australia, formerly called Swan's River Settlements. As is naturally supposed, this region was the home of the wild swan, and it is here that is found that *rara avis*, the black swan. Certainly this country has chosen a pretty and appropriate device for its stamps, and one from which it has never varied. So much for the bird division of natural history, recalled to us by our stamps. I will speak later of the animals, whose portraits are sent around the world.

\* Ed. NOTE.—The 10c. of 1894, has an eagle in its design.

Written for the CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY.

## These are Philatelists\*

WALTER A. WITHROW.

A PHILATELIST is a stamp-collector who studies, classifies and arranges stamps. The collector who carefully studies stamps and arranges them into sheets or blocks, in their original position, who examines into the papers on which the stamps are printed, who studies the various methods of printing and engraving, who studies his stamps with reference to shades of color, who examines into minute points of difference in the plates or dies, from which the stamps are printed, is a philatelist.

The dealer in stamps, the philatelic author and the philatelic poet are not necessarily philatelists. If the author and poet do not study their stamps, if the dealer sells his stamps without reference to shade, paper or methods of engraving, they are not philatelists.

The collector who studies his stamps and traces their history with reference to their authenticity, is a philatelist. A boy of twelve may be a philatelist as well as a man of fifty years of age. It isn't the age that makes the philatelist—it is the experience and study. It isn't the number of years of collecting that makes the philatelist—it is the amount of study given the stamps. I know a gentleman fifty years of age, with a collecting life of twenty years, who has but little knowledge of philately. He adds a stamp to his collection frequently and that is as far as his interest goes.

Noah Webster died before the general introduction of postage stamps, and certainly before stamp collecting was thought of, and could hardly have defined the word "philately" as it now is, "a collector of stamps."

\* Ed. NOTE.—See "Who are Philatelists," Dec. 1893, CANADIAN PHILATELIST.

Written for the CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY.

## The Philatelic Liar.

BY GUY W. GREEN.

The philatelic liar sat  
Within his cheerless den,  
And told weird tales of startling finds  
To calm attentive men.  
He told of trunks that he had found,  
Just brimmed and running o'er  
With stamps that gaze of mortal eye  
Had ne'er beheld before.

He told of houses he had found  
By lonely country roads,  
And how he lugged from out their walls  
Of letters, twenty loads.  
He told of congressmen he met  
When but a callow boy,  
Who gave him rare department stamps  
And caused him much of joy.

These tales and many more he told,  
Of much the self-same kind,  
And still his hearers heard them through,  
To all their "rankness" blind.  
And then the liar chewed his quid  
Of "climax" for a while,  
And, looking round upon the crowd  
With an engaging smile,

He said that he a paper ran  
Successfully a year,  
And never felt a vain regret  
Or shed repentant tear;  
And that in all those twelve long months  
He never lost a cent  
By men who sent him lengthy ads  
And then on visits went.

His hearers then, with one accord,  
Rose up with wrathful eyes,  
And quickly fell upon that man  
Who told such monstrous lies.  
They'd heard unmoved his strange accounts  
Of attics, trunks and such,  
But that last journalistic tale  
Was just a drop too much.

Written for the CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY.

## Philatelic Literature.

BY A. O. EAST.

**T**HIS is a period of progress and improvement in every line. Hard times, it is true, come ever and anon; yet I have noticed that periods of financial stringency are times in which we wake up and realize that it is a time when especial effort must be made or failure will result.

We are now in the midst of what is considered a time of general depression; yet at what time have our philatelic journals and publications been of such a high standard, showing careful preparation and constant improvement.

I can remember years ago that such a thing as a stamp journal was unknown. I can remember the first efforts in that line, and from that date forward it has been interesting to note the progress that has been made. Yearly, quarterly, monthly, weekly, and I suppose some one will start a daily before long, and I am not sure but I would feel tempted to subscribe to the daily should it appear. Let not this tempt any into the field of philatelic publishing, for it is only with capital (and not always with that) that a journal may be established on a paying basis.

No collector of stamps should be without his library of literature relating thereto, and as the same can be had cheaply, the matter of cost need not stand in the way. A dollar or

so expended in subscriptions to our leading journals, and a like sum for works of reference, such as hand-books, catalogues, etc., will be of great value, especially to the young collector.

Every collector may be said to receive large numbers of sample copies of various papers, many of which may be duplicates. It is always easy to exchange those that you have duplicates of with other collectors, and the exchange will prove of mutual advantage, as both are enabled to dispose of their duplicates and add to their library.

Regarding binding. Never bind an incomplete volume if you can avoid it, as I have always found that if I lacked but one number of a volume and all my efforts to procure it had failed, that no sooner was the eleven numbers bound than the twelfth was secured. In many cases a year's numbers of some of the smaller papers are too thin to bind separately, and it is advantageous to bind together volumes of two or three journals, whose pages are uniform in size. This saves expense, and makes a neat book.

It is often a question which journals to subscribe to, there being so many which are deserving. I have always subscribed to the older journals first, and to those whose publishers are well-known, and whose name is a guarantee that your subscription will be filled. So many journals come one month and die the next that to subscribe to every one you receive a sample of, is quite often a case of wasting money, although I am acquainted with several collectors who subscribe to each and every journal of which they receive a sample copy. Of course our pocket-books are of various sizes, and they are what rule our expenditures, etc. Yet I would, in closing, strongly advise every collector to have a library of philatelic literature, however small it may be.

Written for the CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY.

## Optimism in Philately.

BY GUY W. GREEN.

**O**PTIMISM is one of the world's greatest and most potent agents for good. It sweetens our bitter experiences, brightens clouded skies, causes the smile of hope to chase away the frown of despair, and, taking all in all, could not readily be dispensed with. Many a shattered fortune has been repaired, and many a seemingly hopeless battle won, simply because those who struggled were endowed with a vast amount of hope, and looked at their surroundings with optimistic eyes. That optimism is a good thing, no one will deny. It plays an important role in the business world. What does it do in the smaller sphere of philately? Is its influence there always a good one? Should we unreservedly commend its various operations in our stamp collecting community? Let us see.

Perhaps, in considering this subject, I cannot do better than bring to your attention two examples, which are easily observable by any wide-awake collector. These illustrations I shall take from the philatelic journalistic world. The first one shows the good results of a proper optimism; the second shows the evil results of an improper optimism.

A collector decided to start a monthly, devoted to our hobby. His ready cash is small in amount but he is a good worker, a ready writer, and has large hope and indomitable perseverance. He may be slightly dazzled by the supposed charm surrounding journalism, but notwithstanding his enthusiasm, he is cautious, and resolves to keep his expenditures within his means. The first issue of his paper appears. Every philatelist can imagine the reception it receives. Old and well established

periodicals predict a short life for the new venture. Subscriptions are few and far between, and advertisements are scarce yet. In short, the money expended by the publisher is almost a dead loss, temporarily at least. There is certainly very little encouragement for the new editor in the prospect that looms before him. Right here is where his optimism stands him in good stead. He looks on the right side of things, where apparently there is no bright side to them, and he goes cautiously but hopefully forward, and issues future numbers of his publication. The results are but little better than they were the first month. But still the publisher hangs on and goes forward on his chosen course. He is conservative in his expenditures, but very hopeful as to the ultimate result. Six or eight months pass away, and finally no one knows exactly how success comes. The magazine begins to pay its way, and to leave a small surplus in the pocket of its promoter. The individual for whom the future at one time seemed so dark, is the victor instead of the vanquished. How has he attained to his success? He has promised nothing he could not perform. He has not spent money needlessly, or without tangible results. He has won the confidence of collectors by his conduct, and, above all, his ever-present optimism has carried him over rough places and through dark days. His has been optimism of the proper kind, and its results are pleasing and satisfactory to everyone.

Another philatelist begins the publication of a paper under conditions much similar to those that surrounded the individual whom I considered in the paragraph preceding this one. He, too, has little capital. Like his fellow, he has optimism. He believes that he can conquer the stamp collecting world by force of his unaided efforts. In his mind's eye he sees himself the proprietor of a philatelic journal, as influential as any on the continent. He intends to revolutionize the methods of the entire fraternity, and he actually believes that every worshipper of philately will lend him his immediate and undivided support. So our new editor sends out glowing advertisements, promising big things. The first issue of his magazine is a magnificent one, but by the time it is paid for he has nothing left and nothing is coming in to reimburse his exhausted exchequer. He has depended on the good-will of the public to tide him over his difficulties, and the public has failed him. He finds it impossible to proceed further with his undertaking. He had hope and plenty of optimism, but it was not tempered with a sufficient amount of caution and conservatism. His has been an improper optimism, and its results are lamentable in the extreme.

I have not chosen fanciful illustrations. Anyone can observe them for himself in the philatelic world. Everyone must choose for himself which course he must pursue. In the one instance he must be of great good to our cause. In the other he will prove a positive injury. In the one he will win the confidence and esteem of his fellows. In the other he will be looked upon with suspicion, and his undertakings regarded with distrust. Which place do you desire to fill? In whose footsteps will you follow?

## HOOPER WAS A FLIRT.

KINGSTON, December 28. — John R. Hooper, awaiting trial at Joliette, for the murder of his wife, it is now recalled was a private patient in the Kingston General Hospital for four weeks in September and October, 1891. He engaged a private room and was under treatment for rheumatism. He attempted a flirtation with a lady patient in another room, but the nurse in charge discovered the correspondence, and the lady patient was removed to another part of the hospital.

Written for the CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY

## Postal Card Collecting

LEWIS G. QUACKENBUSH.

**T**HE war of words which for so many moons has fiercely raged between generalists and specialists as to the merits of their respective systems seems to be practically over. All is silence in both camps. Not that the two contending legions have met the fate of the two Kilkenny cats, and after a prolonged fight destroyed each other; but the arguments of one party have proved too convincing to successfully be combated, therefore the other side, after a brave struggle, has sounded a retreat and the war is over. Now, only the occasional volley of some forlorn skirmisher seems to keep up the semblance of battle.

From the very beginning of my collecting career, I have held firmly to the doctrines of generalism, that is, I have believed that the whole world is none too wide a field for the thoroughly enthusiastic stamp collector. But the force of circumstances and of time have somewhat shaken my allegiance to general collecting, and though I am still treading the old paths and gathering in impartially the issues of all five continents, as well as the islands of the sea, I find it useless to shut my eyes to the fact that specialism is gradually strengthening its position and that in time the continual increase in the number of legitimate, collectable varieties, as well as the increasing demands of a constantly increasing army of collectors will render specialism a necessity to that large majority of philatelists who must be guided more by the weight of their pocket-books than by their inclinations.

The methods of specialism, however, may be infinitely varied, and thus there are immense opportunities for discussion as to the most fruitful fields for philatelic study. What particular corner of philately shall we explore? That is the great philatelic puzzle of the time, which every specialist is working out in his own way. It is of universal interest, and has received far too little consideration from the organs of our pursuit, the stamp journals, and from our spokesmen and leaders, the philatelic authors.

He who is undecided what to select for his specialty certainly cannot complain of insufficient variety. We may choose to collect the stamps of our own country or any other which especially interests us, of a group of countries, of a nation and its colonies, of a continent or of a world, just as we please. We may collect postage stamps, or we may revel in the accumulation of entire envelopes, or postal cards, or locals, or fiscals. In fact philately is an unexplored wilderness, which we may roam over at will; a democratic pursuit, for no one can dictate what shall be collected. True, stamp collecting has its fashions like all other luxuries, but are we obliged to follow the crowd, to "do in Rome as the Romans do?"

I intend to consider herein what I believe to be an especially interesting branch of specialism, namely the collection of entire postal cards. Postal cards have received some philatelic attention for a long time, but their real merits have not been fully realized until very recently. The card collector can exult over all other philatelists, for he has no fear of the counterfeiter. That despicable parasite troubles him not. He can barter his gold for rarities without a single misgiving that perhaps this seemingly rare old specimen is merely one of the latest products of the forger's art. The surcharge, unfortunately, is not altogether unknown to the accumulator of postals, but as yet forged surcharges are not sufficiently numerous to greatly trouble him.

However the chief merit of this species of collecting lies in the fact that its devotee can secure a first-class collection from all parts of the globe far more easily than he could a good representative collection of postage stamps. A

government usually issues only one kind of postal card where it uses a dozen different kinds of stamps. Hence the great advantage of postal card collecting over stamp collecting. An expenditure of \$500 for 3,000 varieties of cards makes a fine showing while the same sum spent on stamps will not half fill your album.

The postal card collector has always been puzzled how to properly display his treasures, and numerous attempts have been made to overcome this difficulty, with small success, until Mr. Adolphe Lohmeyer, the only American dealer who makes a specialty of postal cards, and editor of a journal devoted to the interests of card collectors, turned his mind to the problem and solved it by placing on the market an exceedingly practical and convenient album which has proved a boon to American collectors and which ought to stimulate the collecting of cards all over the world. The invention of such an album removes the greatest drawback of card collecting, and it should spread rapidly from now on. Postal card collecting is as pleasurable as stamp collecting and is a far less formidable task. The card is not usually as finely engraved as the stamp now is. It is handsomely colored, but the portrait or emblem is the same on both. Then again, a cancelled stamp is much more defaced than a cancelled postal card, for much of the latter escapes unscathed. Also, on a postal the designer has far more scope for the display of his artistic skill. He can revel in flourishes and fancy scrolls, and ornamental borders, where the engravers of a postal stamp has no such privilege. Taken as a whole, a collection of postal cards really looks handsomer than a similar array of stamps, though they lack the vivid coloring of the latter.

Postal cards can be secured at present at very moderate prices and I believe that there are few better investments, for postal card collecting is sure from its intrinsic merits, to obtain great popularity in the near future. If we must have specialism why should not the postal card be our specialty?

Written for the CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY.

## Used or Unused, Which?

GEO. B. KLEBER.

**S**OME collectors refuse all specimens which have been cancelled, and will place in their albums only new or unused stamps. Others will not admit unused stamps, and insist on having used ones only. The "happy medium" between the two extremes seems to me the best plan.

The collector who refuses used stamps, however handsome his collection may appear, must of necessity have many a blank space in his album, for it will be next to impossible to complete many sets unless, indeed, he be possessed of riches in abundance. In this case the stamps may be procured in sets from the countries issuing them, and his album then becomes very attractive. There is another drawback to the collection of unused only, and that is the unfortunate habit of reprinting, which many countries have adopted within the past few years. A collector may see reprints or "remainders" which the officials have sold to dealers at a merely nominal price, hawked about at a penny each, while the specimen in his own collection cost, including postage and time spent in correspondence, several dollars perhaps. True, his stamp is the more desirable, and yet only an expert could detect the difference.

Those who collect used stamps are not expected to have complete sets, and for some reason, which we cannot clearly explain, a break in a set of used stamps does not appear such a serious matter as when the specimens are unused. Even a small used collection, if made

up of carefully selected specimens, will always look well, and its value will continually increase.

Do not put into your album stamps which are so badly defaced that it requires a careful examination to determine if the specimen be from Austria or from Turkey. A little care in selecting will add much, not only to the beauty of your collection, but to its value as well. Get stamps with even margins as far as possible, lightly but distinctly cancelled. Avoid specimens so cancelled as to spoil the appearance of the portrait, or whatever the design is, or marked so that it is hardly possible to tell whether the stamp is a 10 reis or 100 reis of Brazil.

Finally, have a care in mounting your stamps. Use hinges and then you can easily change a poor specimen for a better without injuring your album. Never paste your specimens in solid. This is a relic of the barbarous age of collecting and we now live in a more enlightened time.

## Stray Humor.

"Here is a stamp from Turkey, and another from Guinea," said Uncle Tom.

"Oh, thank you," cried Baylis. "Maybe I'll get one from Rooster next."

A PLAY IN ONE ACT.

Druggist (aside)—"Now, by my halidom, here cometh the daughter of the rich Judge Turquoise. Forthwith must I hasten to pin beneath my elixir anointed moustache my most entrancing smile, for methinks this peerless maiden cometh hither to purchase of me countless stores of perfumery, blush of roses, chewing gum, and pills. To the Lady—'Ah, good morning, madam. How can I serve you this morning? Speak on, and I will attend.'"

Fair Lady—"Good sir, an' it please you, methinks I should like to purchase a two cent postage stamp. Thanks, awfully—nay, nothing more do I wish. But, alas! what shall I do? My reticule have I left behind, and already have I adorned this packet with the stamp. How firmly it adheres—ah, woe is me."

Druggist (gallantly)—"Let it not vex your gentle spirit, madam."

Fair Lady—"Thanks, awfully. Adieu." (exit lady).

Druggist—"To perdition with these simpering, sighing creatures! Away, smile, from beneath thy friendly shelter, and appear there never again! 'Sdeath and all the rest of the by-words which a knight may safely use. This is but the sixth time I have been thus fooled since yester's sun arose. (Get thee gone, smile, I say. Henceforth thy master is a hardened man."

## THE PHILATELIC PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

### Forgeries Recently Discovered.

HOLLAND.—Unpaid letter stamp, 1881, one guilder, blue and red. Mr. S. K. Kowing, reports a very dangerous forgery of this stamp.

TURKEY.—Current 10 and 20 paras, 1 and 2 piastres, surcharged with the word "Taxe," and the equivalent in Turkish characters; two complete sets current issue, surcharged "Imprime," in red; three unpaid letter stamps of the former issue; twenty paras and one piastre, surcharged "Imprint," in black. The above surcharges are all false, and have never been in use in any post office in the Turkish Empire.

UNITED STATES.—1868, 90c., blue; 1870, 6, 10, 15 and 24c., with forged grille. Only the above values have been seen, but probably others exist. The grille in those that have been examined was too much oblong in shape, and the points composing same were too far apart.

FREDK. R. GINN,  
Honorary Secretary.

—THE—  
**Canadian Philatelic Weekly**  
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L. M. STAEBLER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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## SPECIAL NOTICES:

The number in the bracket on the wrapper indicates when your subscription expires. A prompt renewal will be necessary as we stop the paper immediately on expiration of subscription.

We prefer all remittances by Post Office Order. We do not accept unused stamps of any countries except Canada and the U. S. in payment for subscriptions and advertisements.

Our supply of back numbers is very limited, and numbers over one week old can only be obtained at 10c. each.

Address all communications, whether pertaining to our advertising, subscription or editorial departments—

**THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY,**  
 185 $\frac{1}{2}$  DUNDAS STREET,

LONDON, CANADA.

LONDON, CANADA, JANUARY 4th, 1893.

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**EDITORIAL.** →

We take this opportunity of wishing our readers a happy New Year, and a New Year's gift in the shape of a specimen copy of the **CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY.**

It is customary when a new aspirant to journalistic honors appears, for the editor to state that it supplies a long-felt want. Usually this want is chiefly felt by the editor or publisher. We will not say how badly this paper has been needed, or anything on that strain, but simply state that our object is to give stamp collectors a first-class weekly, and thereby make the paper not only a literary, but a financial success.

A few words in reference to some special features, which will appear in our columns during 1894. First, and most prominent, is our illustrated catalogue of U. S. envelopes, which appears solely in our pages, and forms a valuable and unique feature, as it enables a collector to distinguish the rare die varieties. This feature is alone worth the subscription price. A portion of the work will appear weekly until completed, which will probably be next October. Our chronicle of new issues

is one of the best. Each week we present the portrait of some prominent dealer or collector, thus making our readers better acquainted with one another. Our special correspondents furnish us with weekly letters from the leading philatelic centres. We have made arrangements with the very best philatelic writers for their best articles, a number of which will appear each week. In consideration of these and other special features, we believe that our readers will support us in our claim of being the leading philatelic weekly.

Advertisers who are reliable, and known to us to do what they advertise, are cordially invited to try our advertising columns. For the protection of our readers and advertisers, we are determined to exclude from our pages every questionable advertisement, and under no circumstance will the advertisements of any firm we believe to be unreliable be allowed in our advertising columns. We desire that the advertisers of the **CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY** shall be beyond reproach.

The swindling and crooked dealing that has been carried on lately must be stopped. This paper will do its share of the work. Cases of swindling and crooked dealing should not be allowed to lay several months before proper action is taken, but should be promptly reported, in order that others may be saved from losing as you have done. The aid of the post office inspector should be used a little oftener. Our columns are always open for showing up these parties in their proper light; but never write us in reference to a party's reliability until you have given him what would be considered a fair chance. If you cannot secure a reply, a letter addressed to the postmaster of the place, requesting him to make inquiries as to the receipt of your letters, quite often brings the party to time.

A party whose business methods and honesty will not bear investigation is one E. E. Raub, of Hyde Park, Mass. We notice some of our contemporaries insert his advertisements quite frequently in their paper. We consider that a publisher who inserts the advertisement of such a party is guilty of a breach of faith to his subscribers. This E. E. Raub obtained from our publishers, on the 6th of last March, a small wholesale selection, valued at a little over \$10, for which returns were promised within ten days. The goods were sent by registered mail, and he acknowledged receipt of same, but since that nothing has been heard from him, although he has been written several times. The case is now in the hands of the post office inspector at Boston, and post master at Hyde Park, and developments may be expected in a week or two. We had intended to speak of several others who deal similarly, but have been obliged, owing to pressure of the matter, to put this off till next week.

Our readers will doubtless be glad to receive additional information regarding Mr.

J. R. Hooper, the President of the Philatelic Society of Canada, who is charged with the murder of his wife. The Assizes opened at Joliette, Que., on Dec. 15th, and the case of Mr. Hooper was brought on. The jury were out till nearly 4 o'clock, and brought in a true bill against him. The court was crowded, and Hooper was the centre of attraction. He was dressed as he had been at the preliminary examination, and wore a black tie. He was quite pale, and showed signs of nervousness. "John Reginald Hooper," called the clerk, "hold up your right hand, and take it down again." Hooper put it up, but did not heed the latter injunction. He kept his hand above his head during the reading of the indictment, and at its close, his hand still pointing to heaven, in a clear voice, he answered, "Not guilty," pausing between words, as if to give emphasis. The jury which try Hooper are to be half English and half French. Hooper's case has been postponed until after the holidays, and will be brought on Jan. 3rd. The readers of the **CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY** will be kept informed regularly in regard to the progress of the case. We shall have a report of the opening of the trial and proceedings in our next week's issue.

A good deal has been said of late about the *grilled* stamps of the United States. We were quite amused at an article which appeared recently in the pages of one of our contemporaries hailing from San Francisco. The author went on so far as to state that the rare grilled issues were practically no better than the ungrilled, as a grille could be easily forged so that even an expert could not detect the forging. In proof of the assertion, the publisher presented with the said article a U. S. 1890 3 cent carmine, with forged grille. This stamp itself was enough to show that the writer of the article was astray in his statements so strongly made. The grille was such that even an amateur might see at a glance that it was spurious.

In the latter part of his article, on *Philatelic Crooks*, Mr. Quackenbush has struck the keynote of the best method of waging war against dishonest collectors. A philatelic protection association, as he suggests, should do good work if properly organized. The English Association has been, and is, a great benefit to philatelists the world over. We should like to hear from our brother editors and readers regarding this matter.

The Philatelic Society of Canada seems to be dead. The annual convention was to have been held in August, but has not been held up to date. The Society has been without an official organ for months. The terms of the officers have expired, and, according to the present state of affairs, it seems as if the Society is no more. Can the Secretary or other officers enlighten us?

Our contemporaries, several of them, at any rate, have declared war against any matter



appearing in our magazines in the shape of philatelic fiction or poetry. We have published both at the risk of incurring the ire of our brother editors. We have many different tastes to please, and those who do not like it can pass it over, and will, we have no doubt, find other matter that will meet their approbation.

We expect to obtain weekly contributions from the following well known writers: Guy W. Green, W. Cullen Brown, Chas. E. Jenney, Roy F. Green, Lewis G. Quackenbush, A. O. East, etc., and occasional contributions from many other writers equally well known. We can always pay a fair price for good MSS., but all such that is submitted to us on approval must be accompanied by return postage, otherwise we cannot undertake to return rejected MSS.

The publishers received quite a number of subscriptions to the *Canadian Philatelic Weekly* prior to the publication of the first number. Judging from our other publications, collectors knew that nothing but a first-class paper would appear under our name and therefore had no hesitation in forwarding their subscriptions before they had seen the paper.

We are desirous of having our subscribers forward us their portraits with a short sketch of their collecting career for publication in our columns. Don't be bashful but forward your photo at once. We present at least one each week, but will not object to printing a dozen if we can get them.

In regard to the size of this paper we would say that it will range from four to sixteen pages, weekly, according to the quantity of MSS., etc., we may have on hand for publication.

We have reserved the advance pages of "Our Catalogue" which is being published by a syndicate of American dealers. The Catalogue seems to be very complete, but it has a somewhat crowded appearance. It is expected to prove no mean rival to the catalogue of the Scott Company.

We have from good authority, and have ourselves reason to believe it to be so, that the Coombs Bros., of St. John, N.B., have taken to themselves another alias and are now ready for more dupes. Look out for them.

Our American friends have a prospect for next year which gladdens their hearts. At last there is a definite proposition before Congress to facilitate the transmittal of small amounts by mail. It is expected that the postal notes will be done away with, and a fractional currency issued, thus doing away with the necessity of remitting in unused stamps, and getting them stuck together.

There is little doubt but that there will be a new issue for the U. S. early in 1894; annual issues are apparently becoming a necessity in the States.

## Mr. T. S. Clark.



**M**R. T. S. CLARK of Belleville, Canada, whose portrait we present this week, is known by name to many of our readers and we are pleased to be able to make them acquainted with his features. Mr. Clark was born in Bombay, India, December 7th, 1854. He was educated in Edinburgh, Scotland, and in 1872 came to Canada and entered the employ of the Belleville branch of the Bank of Montreal. He is at present accountant of that branch. He formed his first collection at an early age, and tired of it, but re-entered the ranks of stamp collectors some years ago. He is one of the leading Canadian dealers and has a very fine collection of Canadian stamps. Mr. Clark is also Secretary-Treasurer of the *Canadian Philatelic Association*.

## Correspondence.

[This column is open to all, and we hope you will take the opportunity to express yourself on any Philatelic question. Those who want any information should send in their queries, which will be published in the following number.]

### CANADIAN COLLECTORS.

Editor of CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY.

DEAR SIR,—It has been thought that a society having membership limited to Canada would do good work. With low dues, *reliable* officers and active departments, such a society should do well. Please write if interested. Suggestions thankfully received, which shall be discussed and passed on. In writing, kindly give opinion upon such matters as dues, age, age limit of officers, working methods of departments, and general policy of society.

Write: ALEX. MUIRHEAD,  
228 Hollis Street. Halifax, N. S.

### VARIETIES OF CURRENT CANADA POSTAL CARDS.

NORTH WEARE, N. H., Dec. 18, 1893.

Editor CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY.

DEAR SIR,—Many of my collecting friends are of the opinion that the old small blue and black cards, and the large black, are all of the same type. In looking over a few hundred of these cards quite recently, I discovered the following varieties: The first type has a small, four-leaved flower or clover under the numeral of value at each side, and no ornaments above them. Most of these cards are of a pale blue color, although I noticed several of a dark, rich blue shade. I myself do not consider these shades varieties, although some of your readers may. The second type has leaves and

branches above and below the numerals, and extending out at the sides. This type is blue in color, and appears in two shades, and also on two varieties of paper, the first of which is thick and coarse looking, and the second a white, flexible paper. The third type which I noticed has under each numeral, and projecting from the circle in which it is enclosed, an ornament which looks more like a half an ear of corn than anything else that I can think of. This is also printed on coarse, yellow paper. There are also two varieties of the small, black cards, one of which is like type one of the blue cards above mentioned, and the other is like type two of the blue card. The large, black cards are all like type one. I noticed many shades of the above cards. Trusting that this may interest your readers, I remain,

Yours truly,

THOS. G. SUTHERLAND.

### SOMALI AND OBOCK.\*

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 11, 1893.

Editor CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY.

DEAR SIR,—A brother philatelist sends me information from Europe, that the French Government are considering the advisability of establishing a very peculiar postal service in the districts of Somali and Obock. The above service, which is to consist of fast camels, will be conducted in the usual way, and it is stated will have a separate issue of postage stamps, after the design of the 1861, Cape of Good Hope triangulars, and to bear upon its face an inscription in French, Abyssinian and Arabic, the figure to be a mehari, or racing camel, a desert landscape as a background with 1893, the name of the colony and the value.

This unique postage system has been tried with success in South Africa, and I do not see why our French neighbors should not also make it float. The same plan was conducted in England about 40 years ago with horses, before Sir Roland Hill introduced and passed the Penny Postage Act. It is to be hoped that the French Government will soon place these stamps before the philatelic public, as I am sure we shall all be glad to welcome such an artistic stamp as this promises to be, to our collection of philatelic treasures.

Respectfully, JOHN H. BRADBURY.

\*ED. NOTE.—This stamp has already been issued.

### R. E. PENTECOST.

Editor CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY.

DEAR SIR,—In regard to this R. E. Pentecost. He did not trade me for much, but he managed to swindle me, nevertheless. He wrote, offering to pay 7 cents each for 25 1887 U. S. 3 cent unused, giving as reference A. W. Dunning, Cal., W. F. Bishop (a snide), and State Senator Pentecost. I sent stamps, and, not hearing from him in 60 days, wrote again, but letter was returned, unclaimed. The P. M. at Aurora, Ill., informed me, in reply to inquiry, that R. E. Pentecost had flown. Mr. Dunning informed me that he was also loser to the amount of about \$100. Such beats should be hauled up with a sharp turn.

Respectfully, E. C. REED.

Haughty Lady (who has purchased a stamp)—  
"Must I put it on myself?" Clerk—"Not necessarily; it will probably accomplish more if you put it on the letter."

The transportation of mail matter is no small item in the revenue of railroads. In the United States the amount has doubled within a very few years, and it is estimated that \$2,500,000 more will be appropriated for that purpose in 1894 than in 1893. Mr. Bissell has asked for \$29,994,000 for the weight pay for carrying the mails, and for the use of postal cars for the current fiscal year.

Written for CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY.

## Philatelic Crooks.

BY LEWIS G. QUACKENBUSH.

**T**HE army of persons who "live by their wits," as the saying is, does not seem to suffer the slightest depletion as the years go by. Though honesty may be the best policy, there are still a great many who believe otherwise, and who thoroughly practice what they preach. As every newspaper reader knows, Chicago has, since the close of the Fair, been suffering from an epidemic of lawlessness and crime. Pickpockets, garroters, confidence men, burglars and thieves of every description have been making Rome howl ever since the gates at Jackson Park were closed.

I do not mean to say that that class of citizens described by the artful dodger and other eminent members of his profession as "prigs," ate the bread of idleness and the crust of leisure during the progress of the great Fair. By no means. During the time specified they displayed the most commendable activity in attention to business, and succeeded in transferring considerable personal property of various kinds from the care of others into their own hands for safe keeping. But their operations paled into comparative insignificance, beside the manoeuvres practiced by the hotel men, the concessionaries on the Fair grounds, and above all by those most distinguished artists in the line of highway robbery, the Chicago hackmen. Only since the Fair has closed have we had time to consider the deeds of those whom some humorist has dubbed: "The Congress of Crooks."

Judging from the frequent wails in our stamp journals regarding approval sheet swindlers, advertising dead beats and similar philatelic pests, one would be tempted to believe that there is ample material in the philatelic cohorts for a very extensive congress of crooks. Certainly there are many sharpers in our ranks who thrive and grow fat on their ill-gotten gains, despite the most strenuous efforts to bring them to justice. The much-sought Lewis Bishop is, perhaps, the most famous of philatelic crooks. He certainly has committed greater havoc in philately than any other swindler of recent date, if, as seems probable, he is identical with John J. Morgan and A. B. Quigley. His deeds, rather misdeeds, are so fresh in the minds of every person who reads this that I shall not enter into any detailed recital of his offenses. But there is one thought that suggests itself in connection with this arch swindler, and that is, that as long as he is at large philatelists cannot be too careful regarding whom they trust. There is no doubt that he will soon bob up in some new quarter of the country under a new alias, and both collectors and dealers should be very wary in dealing with any unknown person who may suddenly step upon the scene of action.

To an impartial critic, it would seem no wonder that dealers are swindled so often, for they do not exercise due caution in regard to whom they should trust. Under the approval sheet system, which seems to be the only way in which a stamp business can be carried on by mail, some loss is, of course, inevitable. But it seems to me that the losses need not be so large as they are. In order to outwit the philatelic crooks, stamp dealers should organize and publish a weekly black list to circulate among dealers only.

Every dealer should be posted in regard to the dead-beats, and quickly, too. Just as soon as one dealer is swindled he should inform all other dealers, in order that they may be on their guard and escape loss. I am sorry to say that there are some dealers who, if they have been swindled by an approval sheet fraud, take no pains whatever to warn others, and, in fact, seem more than willing that their com-

petitors shall also suffer a loss. This is not the right spirit. Why should not those in the same line of trade co-operate in removing a common evil? Their interests are identical. Why cannot they unite against the common enemy? We cannot expect to remove this evil altogether, but we can, if we are only sufficiently awake to the need of it, make the defrauding of dealers and collectors so unsafe, that none but the most reckless will undertake it.

The approval sheet fraud, whose petty speculations are the bane of the stamp dealer's life, is certainly not an honor to philately. Therefore, collectors, as well as dealers, are interested in quelling the despicable philatelic crook. The advertising dead-beat is first cousin to the approval sheet swindler, and is just as much of a drag and hindrance to the science as the latter. The good rule recently adopted by some philatelic publishers of requiring cash with copy in all cases, promises a change for the better, and it is to be hoped that other publishers, who are plodding along in the old way, will recognize the merits of this method, and follow suit. With few exceptions, neither one of the three classes, which make up the philatelic army, dealers publishers and collectors, conduct their philatelic dealings in the business-like manner which would be expected. Certainly no business man of any experience whatever would be as trustful and confiding in the rectitude of his fellow-men as is the average philatelist. Most business men have been taught by cruel experience that promises do not count among cash assets, and have been rendered wise thereby. When will philatelists learn wisdom, and cease to trust out their stamps to every Tom, Dick and Harry in the country.

I do not wish to be considered a pessimist or a cynic; on the contrary, I am an optimist of the most pronounced type. But I am often disgusted, and I presume many other philatelists are also, at the many columns in our journals which have to be devoted to black lists. It makes it appear as though we had more than our share of dishonest ones, and it does not tend to give outsiders a very exalted opinion of the class of persons engaged in the science of philately. Any movement which promises to be of the slightest effect in weeding out these parasites should have the hearty support of every philatelist in the land.

It seems to me that it would be a good thing if there were in America an organization similar to the Philatelic Protection Association of England; and I should like to see such a body formed. Money spent on such a society would be a profitable investment. All that is needed to bring about the much-needed change is to prosecute a few culprits and make an example of them, and this could be done much better by an association than by any private individual. One reason why the philatelic crooks are so bold is because they believe themselves to be absolutely safe. Once let them learn that the stealing of approval sheets, or stamps of any kind, will be punished to the full extent of the law, and they will seek fields and pastures new. I can see no reason why the leading dealers of the country could not form such a protection association. The time and money used on it would be nothing compared with the large sums which could be saved annually through the society's efforts. Why can't something of this kind be done? Awake, ye dealers, from your lethargy, and bestir yourself in this matter. By organization you can drive the philatelic crooks from their chosen working place. Why not do it?

Blotting paper—what some philatelic poets succeed in doing.

Of the 3,000,000,000 Columbian stamps printed, it is said that little over half have been sold. How many "remainders" will there be at this time next year?

Written for the CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY.

## Our English Letter.

BY JOHN BULL, JR.

**T**HE readers of the CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY must excuse the shortness of this week's letter. The editor desired me to have this on hand for the first issue, and, as I had only a few minutes prior to the closing of the Canadian mail, it was a case of a little or nothing, so I decided a little was the best.

A certain Albert Stunock and Alfred Thorne were brought up before the Bow Street Police Court recently, charged with unlawfully obtaining from a certain London firm of stamp dealers approval sheets of stamps, which they failed to return. The former had also stole from a book store an album containing 3,000 stamps, valued at £100. They were let go on suspended sentence.

The *Auction Epitome* for 1890, 1891 and 1892, has appeared. The work is, to all appearances, accurate, and it can be readily seen that Mr. Skipton has taken great pains in the preparation.

The Brighton and Sussex Philatelic Society for its Honorary President the Baron de Worms.

The Oxford Philatelic Society has just forwarded to the Duke of York a finely gotten up address, congratulating him on his recent marriage to Princess Victoria May of Teck.

The exhibition of the stamps of the West Indies, recently held by the *London Philatelic Society*, was a success in every way. The exhibit of H. R. H., the Duke of York, was one of the best. The exhibits, which commanded the greatest interest, were those of Messrs. Chambers, Avery, Geldard, Churcher and Blest.

The market is flooded with Costa Rica's now, since the recent acquisition in remainders was made.

Strange to say, two of our leading London dealers are claiming that they received the highest reward at the World's Columbian Exhibition at Chicago—Mr. T. H. Hinton and Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. We are now wondering which of the two firms received the higher award.

Messrs. Williams, Field & Co. were recently robbed of a valuable album containing, among others, the following stamps: Tasmania, strip of 3d., red-brown, imperf. and unused; New South Wales, 3d. green, WAEEES; Gibraltar set, and high values of Seychelles and British South Africa. They described the thief as a handsome youth of sixteen summers, with large, blue eyes. They afterward succeeded in securing the stolen goods.

—OUR—

## Monthly Packet of New Issues.

This packet is made up each month and consists of novelties only, and is for sale to subscribers of the CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY, only. The packets cost 25 cents each, or the 12 packets of the year may be had for \$2.50, payable in advance.

## THE JANUARY PACKET

contains Selangor, 1893, 1 and 2 cent (Tiger); Paraguay, 1893, 1 and 2 cent, both unused; Portugal, 1893, 30 and 100 reis; Canada, 1893, 3 cent slate; Mauritius, 1893, 1 on 2 cent mauve, unused; Belgium, Sunday stamp, 1 cent slate, unused.

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185½ Dundas Street,  
LONDON, CANADA.



# Barrels of Money = =

are lost annually by purchasers of inferior packets, etc.

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# Barrels of Money = =

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No. 1—Contains 25 varieties of stamps from Argentine, Brazil, Cape of Good Hope, British Guiana, etc. Price, only 8 cents.

No. 2—Contains 50 varieties of stamps from Chili, Spain, Sweden, Mexico, India, etc. Price, 10 cents.

No. 3—Contains 100 varieties of stamps, including Queensland, Natal, Transvaal, Tasmania, etc. Price, 15 cents.

No. 4—Contains 100 varieties of foreign stamps, including Ecuador, Roumania, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Tunis and Gibraltar. A bargain. Price, 25 cents.

No. 5—Contains 150 varieties of stamps from Asia, Africa, America, Europe and Oceania. Price, 30 cents.

No. 6—Contains 1,000 varieties of choice foreign and Canadian postage stamps, including some from nearly every stamp issuing country in the world, both new and obsolete issues, rare British colonial stamps, old U. S. and Canada, and many stamps that will not be found in the average collection. This is a bargain, and to introduce it we offer it at the very low price of \$9.70, post-paid, by registered mail.

No. 7—Contains 10 varieties of Mexican postage stamps. Price, 10 cents.

No. 8—Contains 50 varieties of Mexican stamps, many obsolete and scarce. cheap. Price, \$1.00, post-paid.

No. 9—Contains 10 varieties of Mexican revenue stamps. Price, 12 cents.

No. 10—Contains 25 varieties of Mexican revenue stamps. Price, 50 cents.

No. 11—Contains 30 varieties of U. S. postage stamps, containing departments and old issues. Price 15 cents.

No. 12—Contains 100 varieties of U. S. stamps, including some from nearly every issue. Price, \$1.25, post-paid.

No. 13—Contains 25 varieties of U. S. revenue stamps. Price, 25 cents.

No. 14—Contains 50 varieties of U. S. revenue stamps, containing some from three issues. Price, 60 cents.

No. 15—Contains 20 varieties of Canadian stamps, including New Brunswick, Newfoundland, 1851-97, issues of Canada. A bargain. Price, 15 cents.

No. 16—Contains 25 varieties of Canadian revenue stamps. Price, 25 cents.

No. 17—Contains 40 varieties of Canadian revenues, including Bill stamps of all three issues, Ontario Law, P. F. Law, Quebec Law, Manitoba Law, weight and measure stamps, etc. Price, \$1.00, post-paid.

No. 18—Contains 25 varieties of Brazilian stamps. Cheap at 45 cents.

No. 19—Contains 25 varieties of stamps from Cuba. A bargain. Price, 45 cents.

No. 20—Contains 12 varieties of Spanish stamps of 1870 to 1887 issues only. Price, 25 cents.

No. 21—Contains 40 varieties of Spanish stamps, many scarce. Price, only 40 cents.

No. 22—Contains 50 different stamps from Spain, including some from nearly every issue, and the 1874 1 p. green, (scarce). Price, only 50 cents.

No. 23—Contains 25 varieties of choice West India stamps, including Jamaica, Cuba, Barbadoes, Hayti, Porto Rica, etc. Price, 20 cents.

No. 24—Contains 25 varieties of scarce European stamps, including Spain 1874 1 p. green, Bosnia 250 purple, Bulgaria, Portugal, Sweden, Russia, etc. None of the common European stamps in this packet. Try it: it is sure to please you. Price, 25 cents.

No. 25—Contains 10 varieties of stamps from Native Indian States (used and unused) including Hyderabad, Jummoo, Kashmir, Puttialka, Bhojaul, Nolkar, Jhind, etc. Price, 25 cents

No. 26—Contains 21 varieties of unused Heligoland stamps. Price, only 25 cents.

No. 27—Contains 25 varieties of British Colonial stamps, including Jamaica, Cape Good Hope, South Australia, Queensland, Victoria, British Guiana, India, etc. Price, only 10 cents.

No. 28—Contains 25 varieties of British Colonial stamps of better quality than those in No. 27, including St. Vincent, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Gibraltar (no Canada), etc. Price, 25 cents.

No. 29—Contains 10 varieties of choice unused stamps, including Argentine, Martinique, Greece, Monaco, Tunis, Philippine Isles, etc. Price, 10 cents.

No. 30—Contains 25 different unused stamps, including Azores, Baden, British North Borneo, Nowanuggur, New Brunswick, Seychelles, Salvador, Malta, Mauritius, etc. Price, 50 cents.

No. 31—Contains 10 varieties of unused stamps, including Cuba, Mexico, Puerto Rica, French Colonies, etc. Price, only 10 cents.

No. 32—Contains 10 varieties of unused stamps of better quality than those in No. 31, including New Brunswick, Honduras 1st issue, etc. Excellent value. Price, 15 cents.

No. 33—Contains 50 varieties of unused stamps, including Paraguay, Selangor, Sardinia, Argentine, Bolivar, etc. Cheap. Price, 60 cents.

No. 34—Contains 25 varieties of South American stamps, including Argentine, Brazil, Peru, Uruguay, Chili, etc. A splendid packet for the money. Price, 25 cents.

No. 35—Contains 25 varieties of stamps, from Italy, including unpaid, signatassa and others. Price, 12 cents.

No. 36—Contains 12 varieties of Brazilian stamps, some very scarce. Price, 15 cents.

No. 37—Contains 50 varieties of Canadian Postage and Revenue stamps, including New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and some of nearly every issue Canada, also bill and law stamps, making a splendid collection of Canadian stamps, which the average collector does not possess. Price, post-paid, \$1.05

No. 38—Contains 50 varieties of British Colonial stamps, including Cape of Good Hope (triangular), Sierre Leon, Gold Cost, Mauritius, Malta, Native Indian States, Gibraltar, and others equally as good. This is one of the best packets of British colonial stamps offered at the price. Only \$1.00 post paid.

No. 39—Contains 10 varieties of Portuguese colonial stamps. Price only 25 cents.

### CHEAP SETS.

|  |    |
|--|----|
| 10 Japan .....                         | 5  |
| 10 *Nicaragua .....                    | 20 |
| 4 *New Brunswick, 1, 2, 5 and 17c..... | 40 |
| 12 Russia .....                        | 15 |
| 3 Puttialka .....                      | 15 |
| 5 South African .....                  | 10 |
| 15 Sweden.....                         | 15 |
| 2 Uruguay.....                         | 5  |
| 5 Uruguay.....                         | 10 |

|                         |    |
|-------------------------|----|
| 20 Canada .....         | 15 |
| 3 *Constantinople ..... | 5  |
| 10 Cuba .....           | 15 |
| 12 Denmark .....        | 15 |
| 7 *Ecuador.....         | 10 |
| 12 Egypt .....          | 25 |
| 21 *Heligoland .....    | 25 |
| 15 India .....          | 20 |
| 12 Jamaica .....        | 20 |
| 3 Jamaica Official..... | 10 |

FINE DIE-CUT HINGES, 10c. PER 1,000, 25c. PER 3,000.

ALL ORDERS UNDER \$1.00 MUST CONTAIN 3 CENTS FOR POSTAGE.

Agents wanted to sell my approval sheets at 33 1/3 % to 50 % discount. SATISFACTORY REFERENCE REQUIRED. Always state special wants and price of stamps desired.

If you have any stamps you desire to sell, write me to-day, stating what you have, and I will give you the best prices in the market. Send me what you have. Canadian and U. S. stamps especially wanted.

ADDRESS—**WM. C. BENSON,**

204 VICTORIA STREET,

LONDON, CANADA.



PUBLISHED WEEKLY.  
 VOL. 1.—NO. 2.

LONDON, CANADA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1894.

FIVE CENTS A COPY.  
 ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

## Stories of the Mails.

An advertisement recited that for fifty cents a receipt would be supplied for catching all the fish in any given body of water. When fifty cents was sent, a slip was returned, telling the victim to "dip all the water out and then pick up the fish."

Another ingenious person advertises that for the sum of one dollar he would give a permanent cure for stammering. When the dollar was sent, an answer was returned, saying, "Keep your mouth shut."

Still another advertisement offered silk remnants for sale, at one dollar for so many yards. He filled all orders according to promise. However, it was not silk cloth, but silk thread that purchasers received.

Parts of North Carolina are infested by illicit distillers. An inspector approaching them is in danger of being mistaken for a revenue officer, and treated accordingly. One of the post office detectives speaking of a trip into that part of the country, says:

"I had a case where it became necessary to hunt up a man and his son to get their testimony. Accordingly, I secured a horse and buggy at Albemarle, and, with a man to drive me, started off in search of my witnesses. We drove many miles over a lonely road, the hills getting steeper and the scenery wilder. I noticed that my driver was uneasy. Presently he broke out with:

"Say, stranger, do you know this is a dangerous business you are on? These yer people take you for a revenue, and they are just as likely as not to shoot first and ask you about it afterwards."

"Is that so?" I asked. "Well, there's one thing satisfactory, anyhow."

"What's that?" he inquired.

"If they do shoot, they are just as likely to hit you as me."

John scratched his head for a moment, and, after taking it all in, replied:

"That's so; but I don't see what in thunder that's got to do with it."

"I ordered him to drive on. The road faded away to a mere trail. Seeing a small rise ahead, I decided to reach that and take a look around. Just as we got to the summit, there suddenly appeared before me such a wild, weird scene that I shall never forget it. Right in front, and not more than a dozen yards away, several rough-looking fellows were busily engaged in distilling brandy. It was a secluded spot, shut in by high wooded hills!

"The men gazed at me with startled looks. It was a critical moment. Ordering the driver to stop, I leaped out of the buggy, and before they had time to recover from their astonishment I was in the midst of them. My manner assured them of my peaceful intentions. The individuals I was after were there. I secured

my evidence, which was willingly given, and before I left they wanted to sell me some peach brandy at fifty cents a gallon.

On one occasion an inspector was called on to visit a remote post office at Sand Mountain, in Northern Alabama. The woman in charge was very indignant. She said:

"Why, you uns think that we uns can't keep a post office up here."

The inspector pretended that the department at Washington labored under no such belief. He had simply been ordered to examine the office as a matter of routine.

"Come with me," replied the woman, grimly, taking a pine knot for a light, and conducting the visiting official into a room which had no other furniture than a large oaken bedstead in one corner. From under the bed she abstracted a cheese-box containing three or four letters and a few postage stamps. Throwing off the cover, she said, in tragic tones:

"Here's the post office; now inspect! I jez got in twenty-three cents last quarter, and it cost me twenty-five cents to swear to my account. Take the post office. You can have it: I don't want it!"

During this colloquy the men folks, who were lounging about the post office, had been holding an animated discussion. It was fortunate that the inspector made the chance discovery that one of them was a Mason. Confidential intercourse being thus established, the man said, frankly:

"We was just calculating whether to shoot or hang yer."

"For what?" was the startled question.

"Because we uns are opposed to revenue officers."

It seems that the fellows were a gang of desperate moonshine distillers. They were finally persuaded that the inspector did not intend to interfere with their business, and let him go. The Sand Mountain post office was discontinued.

On one occasion an inspector had travelled from 6 a. m. to 10 p. m. over a star route in Southern Alabama. He tried to get lodging for the night at a lonely cabin. In response to his hello, an old man came out, and finally consented to be his host. After supper, which consisted of corn bread, buttermilk, and "turnip greens," the traveller ascended what were called the "stairs," and went to bed. There were only two rooms in the hut, one below and one above.

Soon after going to sleep, the inspector was aroused by sounds as if some one was trying to get into his room. He presently discovered that it was a very large and evidently ferocious bulldog. The animal was leaping violently against the door, which was so frail that it seemed likely to give way any moment and let him in. The old man came to the rescue just in time, but the visitor was glad to saddle his mule at daybreak and get away.

Frauds perpetrated through and against the

mails are multifarious. At one time a box was rented at a post office in West Virginia, and all mail addressed to J. Smith went into it. J. Smith was a fictitious name adopted by two young men in the town, who were active church members, one of them being at the head of the local Y. M. C. A. They put an advertising notice in the papers, which read:

"West Virginia Investment Company. Send twenty-five cents, and you will receive full instructions."

This was attractively mysterious, and many persons sent the money, asking what to do. The answer that came back was simply: "Fish for suckers, as we do."

An inspector, who wrote and received this suggestion, proceeded to fish, and very soon he had the fellows hooked. They were fined fifty dollars each and costs; but it was the exposure that hurt them.

One day, as I sat in the store of a Kentucky mountain town, which was also the post office, a lung, ganging youth of 22 or 23 came in. The town of 2,000 was a great city to him, and he was one of the most verdant variety of yaps. "Is this the post office, mister?" he asked of the P. M.

"Yes, sir," was the polite response.

"Is thar a letter here for Miss Liz Smith, that I writ from Short Run las' week?"

The P. M. looked over the list, but found no letter.

"Shore thar ain't none?" he asked, persistently.

"Sure."

"Is thar any other post office in town?" he asked.

"Two more," responded the P. M., who was catching on, and the young man went out to look for them.

In half an hour he returned.

"Say, mister," he said, sheepishly, as the P. M. appeared, "I made a mistake. Her name ain't Smith, it's Gipson. My name is Smith, and I got kinder tangled up, never bein' in town much. Is thar a letter for Miss Liz Gipson?"

The P. M. looked over the G's, but there was no letter.

"Well, mister, I'm obleeged to yer," said the caller. "I writ her a letter t'other day, sayin' as how I'd be comin' up to see her—she lives over on Cross Crick—and I reckoned I'd just stop and take the letter along with me. Good-bye," and he went out without showing in any way that he wasn't doing the thing just as it should be done.

In the mountain villages of Germany the letter carriers are the hardest worked people in the country. They carry all the mail, and are compelled to go at about the rate of five miles an hour. You know that in running even a short distance you quickly get "out of breath," as you say. The German letter carriers, to avoid this shortness of breath, carry a quill in the mouth, so that the air cannot be so rapidly expelled from the lungs.

— THE —  
**Canadian Philatelic Weekly**

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

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L. M. STAEBLER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

SPECIAL NOTICES:

The number in the bracket on the wrapper indicates when your subscription expires. A prompt renewal will be necessary as we stop the paper immediately on expiration of subscription.

We prefer all remittances by Post Office Order. We do not accept unused stamps of any countries except Canada and the U.S. in payment for subscriptions and advertisements.

Our supply of back numbers is very limited, and numbers over one week old can only be obtained at 10c. each.

Address all communications, whether pertaining to our advertising, subscription or editorial departments—

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY,  
 185½ DUNDAS STREET,

LONDON, CANADA.

LONDON, CANADA, JANUARY 11th, 1893.

EDITORIAL.

Our annual retail list No. 4 has just been mailed, and our new wholesale list for the present quarter will be sent to any dealer who has not received a copy.

A change in the management of *The London Philatelist* will take place shortly. Mr. Castle, it is said, will have full charge, and will represent the London society.

Some of our contemporaries chronicled a special post card issued at Toulon in honor of the visit of the Russian fleet. Inquiry from the French postal authorities gives us information to the effect that this card was never authorized.

The *Philatelic Era* for Xmas has been received. The *Era* is a very creditable magazine and has been improved greatly since it changed from a monthly to a fortnightly. Mr. C. W. Small has again resumed the editorship of the Revenue Department.

Hollis was fortunate in the capture of the robber and his \$1500 worth of stolen stamps. We see the trial of the burglar, Geo. Williams, has just been held at Oakland, Cal., and that he

has been sentenced to three years imprisonment by Judge Hebbard.

We are at all times pleased to have our readers forward us their photographs for use in our columns. We publish one or more portraits each week and believe that there is no better way to make collectors acquainted with one another. Let us hear from you.

It seems that the Columbian stamps will be on sale for some time yet as there are several hundred millions more on hand at Washington and various other offices. Mr. Bisse placed his final order on Dec. 29th with the contractors. The new issue will not appear until the stock of Columbians is exhausted, which will not be for about five months yet.

We are informed by a good authority that the Natal embossed stamps, issue of 1857, were recently reprinted on the original paper, for a shrewd individual who bought them at face value, intimating that they were valueless as reprints. He is now trying to dispose of them among South African collectors at £20 the set. South African Philatelists are very indignant, and are trying to bring the matter before the Natal Government.

Our handbook No. 5, which we announced some little time ago as ready for delivery was again unavoidably delayed, and although every effort is being made to push the work forward, it is doubtful whether we can have it ready for mailing before the 25th inst. We feel sure that the general appearance of the book when received will repay, for the delay, those who have ordered the work. Handbooks Nos. 4 and 6 are also about ready.

Strange people inhabit this world of ours. The publishers of this paper have had an advertisement running in certain newspapers offering to pay \$100 for a million stamps. Among the answers received the following seems too good to keep; it ran, "Dear Sirs;—I saw your advertisement offering to pay \$100 for a million stamps, and I enclose you 100; please send the money, and I will send the rest of the million as soon as I get them." Such is the innocence of a country youth.

Last week, in his article on Philatelic Literature, Mr. A. O. East suggested that it was not at all improbable but that we should have a daily stamp paper soon. It now seems as if his predictions would be verified, for a daily stamp paper has been announced from Denver, Colo., with Mr. C. W. Plummer as business manager. Although a daily philatelic paper is by no means a necessity, yet if worthy of support let it be shown that stamp collectors will not fail to recognize push and enterprise.

We have been receiving dozens of complaints recently in regard to Mr. Henry Ades Fowler, of Toronto, Canada, publisher of the *Canadian Journal of Philately*. Many of our readers state that they do not care so much about the amount

involved for the subscription, but that although they have repeatedly written him enclosing return postage they have been unable to obtain so much as a reply. Our personal dealings with Mr. Fowler have always been satisfactory in every respect, and we cannot understand his apparent neglect. We shall make enquiries at once and will have further information next week.

We have received quite a number of advertisements unaccompanied by payment which must invariably be made in advance. No dealer should take offence at this rule as we treat all alike, and every advertisement that appears in our columns has been paid for in advance. We are glad to see our brother publishers taking this matter up and now the following well-known papers all require advance payment: *Post Office*, *Southern Philatelist*, *Philatelic Era*, *Eastern Philatelist*, and *Canadian Philatelist*. What paper will be next?

Another stock of remainders are shortly to be placed on the market. The Crown Agents for the Colonies at London, England, are calling for tenders for the following British Honduras Provisionals: 13,734, 3d. red brown, surcharged 3 cents in black, figure 3 ruled out and surcharged "five" in words; 31,084 3d. blue surcharged 6 cents in black, figure 6 ruled out in red and surcharged in red "15"; 18,731, 6d. orange surcharged "20 cents" in black; 8,411 1sh. gray, surcharged "50 cents" in black. No tender of less than the face value of the stamps will be considered.

We desire to warn our readers against a firm called C. B. Madueno Marquez & Co., of Arequipa, Peru, whose advertisements are appearing in many of our contemporaries. This firm are offering rank forgeries of the 1885 issue of Peru, both cancelled and uncanceled. The forgeries are poorly executed and are not apt to deceive many. We received a consignment of this trash, which was of course *guaranteed genuine*. We have also been shown some sheets of this firm in which these forgeries were mixed up with current issues of Peru, Chili, and other South American countries.

The auction business for this season promises to be more active than it ever has been before; already many important sales have been and are being held. The Northwestern Philatelic Society will hold their first sale on the 15th inst., in all 71 lots are offered, most of which are United States, none of which, however, are exceptionally rare. Henry Gremmell's tenth sale was held on Dec. 5th. Many of the prices realized were very low, while some were outrageously high. S. B. Bradt held his promised sale on Dec. 20th. Mr. J. N. Burton, of Madison, N. Y., held a small sale on Dec. 22nd.

Many dealers are offering Canada current issue, unused, 10 c. lake which are supposed to be on either *laid* or *ribbed* paper. We have inspected a number of these stamps, and find

that the said varieties of papers are not in the paper but are a result of the way in which the gum is applied. We have examined a number of the stamps which were apparently on *laid* paper, but on removing the gum from the back they were found to be ordinary *wove* paper variety. We do not desire to leave the impression that the stamp is not to be found on *laid* or *ribbed* paper, as we have seen it on such, but we write the above in order to prevent collectors from being misled.

In the case of approval sheet frauds there is no way so quick to bring them to time as a letter addressed to the postmaster or the post office inspector for the district. We have found this to bring many of these pests to time. We recently had some trouble with a Brantford collector who secured a lot of approval sheets from us, and although we wrote him seven or eight times we failed to receive a reply. On the 5th inst. we placed the case in the hands of the Brantford postmaster, and on the morning of the 9th inst. we received remittance from the party accompanied by the request to "kindly take the case out of the hands of the postmaster." As yet no further developments have been made in the case of E. E. Raub, of Hyde Park, Mass., but some are expected daily. We have a small account against Mr. M. A. Thompson, of the Chicago Postage Stamp Company, of Chicago, which we should like to dispose of.

The stamps for the Republic of Nova Potuca, it is said, were furnished the postmaster of that Republic (wherever it may be) by the Standard Stamp Co., of St. Louis, Mo. We are death on issues of this sort and will show them up every time. They are valueless in our opinion, being nothing more nor less than a scheme to defraud collectors, and are not a legitimate government issue.

It seems a set of Chefoo stamps, surcharged "Postage Due" were recently prepared by some employee in the Chefoo Post Office, who sold 56 sets before discovered. The postmaster of Chefoo states: "The local stamps, bearing the words 'Postage Due' on them, having been sold without authority are hereby declared to be of no value, and holders are requested to return them to the postmaster who will refund money." Signed, JOHN L. NEVINS, Chairman Chefoo Local Post Committee.

The French Colonies and their surcharges are as bad as ever. It had been thought that a new issue for each colony would suffice, but they are at it again and as bad as ever. The only way collectors can stop this is to ignore these Provisionals all together and they will soon stop for want of support.

British North Borneo stamps are in the hands of dealers. All the remainders were cancelled to order and are in the hands of English dealers. A new issue has been prepared, and a certain dealer informed us that he could furnish us with a full supply of all values one month before they were placed on sale in British North Borneo. This beats Seebeck!



MR.

J. R. Hooper.

We deem this a suitable opportunity to present to the readers of the CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY, a portrait of John Reginald Hooper, the prominent Canadian collector, who is at present on trial for the murder of his wife. Mr. Hooper's collecting career has already been published in several papers so that we shall give but a brief sketch of his life as a collector. He began his first collection in 1868, and his collection which was recently sold by auction in several parts realized something like \$7,000. Seventeen years ago he published a stamp paper called *The Gazette*. He was founder of the Canadian Philatelic Association, and was one of the promoters of the Philatelic Society of Canada, which he was president. He was organizer and president of the Ottawa Philatelic Society, and a member of the famous Nederland Society of Amsterdam. The engraving which we present is taken from a photograph by DeLorme, of Ottawa. Mr. Hooper has for some time been prominent in the military and musical circles of Ottawa.

### Brief, but to the point.

"A soiled original is better than a brilliant re-print."

"Seebeck is after the contract to print the U. S. stamps."

Used Columbians 50 cents are selling for \$1.00 each in Europe.

"A forgery is good as long as its owner believes it to be genuine."

The new French colonials are among the prettiest sets ever issued.

Speculators in Columbians are requested to look for a big drop in prices.

"A fellow don't know how few friends he has till he starts a stamp paper."

The *tanga* of the Portuguese Indies equals about 1 cent and a half of American money.

The sale of the U. S. Columbian stamps will be continued until the present stock is exhausted.

"A stamp collector is not necessarily a philatelist, nor a philatelist necessarily a stamp collector."

The Canadian P. O. Dept. have no intention of withdrawing the 20 and 50c. stamps, as has been reported.

L. S. Graham, of Merritton, Ontario, announces *The Canadian Philatelic Journal* to appear Jan. 1st.

Canadian collectors and dealers are worried about the 35% duty which they have to pay on all the stamps they import.

That peerless young people's monthly, *St. Nicholas*, is to have a stamp department, which will be conducted by "Crawford" a contributor to the philatelic press.

"Never gratuitously point out forgeries when inspecting a collection. You thereby infringe the owners' intelligence, and subject yourself to suspicions for ulterior motives."

"Major Evans says that the new cards of British Central Africa, with *internal* and *external*, remind one somewhat of the pills and ointments of the advertisements."

Mr. H. A. Fowler denies the report that the *Canadian Journal of Philately* publication. No number of the above paper has appeared since the July issue, and this is *temporary* suspension if nothing else. Mr. Fowler states that he expects to resume publication shortly.

Not long ago a student in a college distributed requests broadcast by mail, asking each person applied to for ten cents. He said that unless he received aid he would have to abandon the ambition of his life, which was to enter the Christian ministry. He got many replies and a considerable sum of money, some people sending him as high as five dollars. Clergymen read his letter to their congregations, and collections were taken up for his benefit. There is no law to punish a fraud of this kind, because nothing is promised in return.

He—"Have you finished writing the letter to your friend?" She—"It's all done except the postscript." He—"Oh, leave out the postscript; otherwise you'll have to pay double postage."—Schalk.

Friend—"Is it not remarkable that, with the thousands of authors in the country, the price of writing paper does not go up?"

Struggling Author (gazing at the returned packages)—"No; but I should think stamps would go up."

Mr. Hooper is still confident of being acquitted. The case is one of the most interesting which has been recorded in the annals of crime in Canada. The evidence, from beginning to end, is purely circumstantial, for it has not been proved that the woman was positively murdered. It is said the case will cost the Province nearly \$30,000.

## The Philatelic Kindergarten.

BY GUY W. GREEN.

**T**HE word "kindergarten" comes from two German words meaning "children's garden" or playgrounds. Froebel, who first conceived the idea of such an institution, realized with Bacon that education should be carried forward by means of natural developing processes, and not by a mere "imparting method." In short, the child should play, said they, at the things which demand his more serious attention in later life. By so doing he not only occupies himself, but he acquires a love for and a familiarity with certain occupations which always remains with him. The kindergarten has been astonishingly successful and it has become an important feature of our American school system.

In considering our kindergarten system, several important analogies between the teachings of the men who founded it and the plans which are daily followed out by our young collectors have suggested themselves to me; and I have wondered if we could not with great propriety apply some of the precepts of those old instructors to the philatelic world of the present. A great many of us are wont to decry the prominence which the youthful members of our little community bring themselves into, and to lament the fact that mere boys are oftentimes as active in stamp collecting affairs as the most experienced and mature men. The fears which we feel, or pretend to feel, are for the most part groundless, and even if we do suffer some temporary loss or inconvenience by reason of the great ubiquitariness of Young America in our affairs, we should remember that the ultimate good to be realized will be far in excess of any present puny evil.

Our permanent loves and hates, our likes and dislikes, are often implanted in us when we are very young. Oliver Wendell Holmes says that when he was so young as to be trotted on his father's knees he learned to hate the smell of marigold and that he has disliked it ever since. This is but one of many instances that might be mentioned. We should be very careful of our young collectors, therefore, and make their first years with us pleasant ones, that they may look back to them with increasing delight as the days go by. For this reason, no portion of our philatelic world should be more carefully looked after than our kindergarten. How many men there are who when immersed in the cares of trade or business, are lead to take up some hobby or recreation solely by reason of the pleasant memories connected with it? If the individual who at twelve years of age has dabbled in stamps and has been kindly treated, has philately called to his attention twenty years later, he is very apt to think with delight of his former experience and to wish to renew it. In this manner many scores of aged recruits may be, and I doubt not, are added to our ranks, and lend great strength and dignity to our pursuit. It is these men who spend money on their collections and who aid in a very large degree in the support of our dealers and of our more worthy publications. It is these men who come back to their first love after years of wandering, and ardently renew their interrupted devotions at Philatelia's shrine. It is these men who have drunk deeply at sweet springs and who wish a still heavier draught that they may refresh their tired brain and weary bodies. These are the men, however, who will not re-enter our ranks, or spend their money with us or come back to Philatelia if their former sojourn has been made unpleasant for them. They will not again drink of the waters that have once been embittered for them. Let us see to it, that no one has any cause either present or associated with distasteful memories

to hold himself aloof from us. Let us implant such a love for Philately in the young collector's breast that it will remain with him, and like the early kindergarten training of our schools, have a constant influence on his after life and continually keep alive his interest in our hobby. We can all do this. A thoughtful act or a kind word now and then will bear good fruit, and perhaps in coming years some collector will "rise up and call us blessed."

## On Trial For His Life.

JOHN REGINALD HOOPER, THE WELL-KNOWN PHILATELIST, FACES THE JURY.

The Jurors Equally Divided Between English and French—Dr. Corbett Tells of Alleged "Embalming Fluid."

JOLIETTE, Que., January 3.—Twelve good men and true have sworn "to well and truly try and a true deliverance make between our Sovereign Lady the Queen and the prisoner at the bar." And the life of John Reginald Hooper depends on their verdict.

The jury is composed entirely of farmers from this district, seven of whom are English speaking and five French speaking. One of the latter was accepted by the defence, however, as being English-speaking although he admitted that his English vocabulary was practically limited to the words "Yes" and "No." The jury was not secured without some trouble. The special panel of twenty English and twenty French, which Sheriff Rivard had been instructed to summon, was exhausted when only nine jurors had been sworn, but by taking in some of those who had been stood aside on the first call, the number was made up.

It was nearly three o'clock when the crier demanded silence and Judge Delormier took his seat on the bench. The lawyers engaged in the case are: For the Crown, Messrs. C. A. Cornellier, Q.C., and Donald MacMaster, Q.C., and the defence Messrs. J. N. Greenshields, Q.C., H. A. Ward, J. A. Renaud.

The court room was crowded to its utmost capacity. Citizens present declared that never since the erection of the building, in 1862, had there been such a crowd. Hooper was brought in by Mr. Gervais, and given a seat in the prisoner's dock. He was attired as carefully as ever, in a neat black suit, with double-breasted jacket, which he wore unbuttoned, displaying the massive gold chain strung across the vest from pocket to pocket. The spotless purity of his white puff tie was relieved by a small gold pin surrounded by a stand up collar, with turned corners.

PERHAPS HE WAS A TRIFLE PALER

and thinner than when before the magistrate, but his cool self-possession has not deserted him, though a more serious demeanor has succeeded the jaunty air which sat so lightly on him then. His favorite position was leaning slightly on the front of the dock, with his hands tightly clasped together. As the process of choosing a jury to decide the momentous question went on, he carefully scrutinized the countenance of each jurymen. But of course they were all strangers to him, and he had no communication with his counsel regarding the *personnel* of the jury. Mr. Renaud attended to this, for he knew them all.

Before the case began, Mr. Greenshields stated that a member of the bar of the province of Ontario, Mr. Ward, was present as one of the counsel for the defence, and applied for his recognition by the Court. The Crown assenting, Judge Delormier declared that he gladly acceded, as he was always willing to receive barristers from sister provinces.

Then the swearing in of the jurors went on, and the list of forty was exhausted and there were still three vacant seats in the jury box. Those who had been ordered to stand aside by the Crown were again called, and two more were obtained. But the great trouble was in selecting the last one. The jury as then constituted was composed of six French and five English-speaking men. Joseph Labreche was called and the Crown challenged him for cause. Michael Delaney and Joseph Dubeau were sworn as triers, and Mr. Cornellier proved by Labreche himself that he did not understand very much English, that he was married to a cousin of Mr. Renaud, one of the counsel for the defence, and that the Crown Prosecutor was the attorney in a lawsuit against him. But he denied that any of these things would influence him, and triers found him qualified to act. Mr. MacMaster attempted to show that as there were already six Frenchmen on the jury, according to the application granted to the defence, there should be an equal number of Englishmen. But Judge Delormier stated that had the defence realized that point, he would have had no hesitation in allowing them that right. They had expressed their willingness to allow Mr. Labreche to serve however, and His Honor received the verdict of the triers. Then the Crown challenged the juror peremptorily, but the defence claimed that they had no right to do so, after having exhausted the panel by standing so many aside and the Court ruled in their favor. So in the face of such opposition on the part of the Crown, Mr. Labreche was sworn.

THE JURORS THEN CONSISTED OF

Horvidas Mireau, Napoleon Pottle, Robt. Smith, Aristide Mongin, John Kirkwood, Narcisse Lachapelle, Hugh Cassidy, Roch Lemire, Charles Copping, Joseph Dubeau, Michael Delaney and Joseph Labreche.

The indictment was read over to them:

"The jury of Our Lady the Queen present that John Reginald Hooper, on the 18th day of September, 1893, while passing in transit from Lanoraic through the district of Joliette by a train of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., did murder his wife, Georgiana Leblanc."

Then the Crown Prosecutors outlined the case in both languages to the jury, and the Clerk of the Crown, J. J. Desroches, was sworn and produced a bottle and a paper parcel which had been filed by Coroner Corbett, Port Hope, before the magistrate.

Dr. R. A. Corbett, coroner, of Port Hope, was sworn, and testified that he had received the exhibits from Clegg, an employee of the undertaker. Clegg alleged at the time that Hooper had given him when he told him to exhume the body with instructions to use the contents to embalm the body. One is an ordinary black, square-shouldered gin bottle, and the other is a parcel about six inches long and two inches wide and deep, evidently containing another bottle. The Crown applied for an order of the Court to have the contents analyzed, and Coroner Corbett was instructed to take the packages to Montreal and there have them analyzed by Prof. Ellis, Dr. G. P. Girdwood and Prof. Pfister at once.

JOLIETTE, Que., January 4.—To-day was the second day of the Hooper trial and some sensational and important evidence was introduced by the prosecution. The evidence given was mainly in reference to Hooper's suspicious actions and many different stories that he told in regard to his unfortunate wife. Mr. Donald MacMaster, the leading counsel for the Crown, is presenting his case in a masterly manner, and were it not for the fact that Hooper had secured such an able man to defend him his chances of getting off were few indeed.

## Personal.

Mr. N. E. Carter, of Minneapolis, a prominent collector, joined the benedicts recently.

We regret to chronicle the death of the mother of Mr. John K. Tiffany, the President of *The American Philatelic Association*.

Mr. C. T. Randall has resigned his position of counter-feit collector for the *Sons of Philately*.

J. P. Glass, the well-known Chicago philatelist, was recently married to Miss Maude Morris.

Mr. R. A. Smith, the associate editor of the *Southern Philatelist*, is just recovering from an attack of *la grippe*.

Mr. E. T. Parker, of Bethlehem, Pa., has opened another branch office; this time in New York.

Mr. I. A. Mekeel has just returned from Europe.

Dr. R. Locke, a Chicago collector, is leaving for Cairo, Egypt, his future home.

We regret to chronicle the death of the Duke of Leinster, a leading English advanced collector.

Mr. J. B. Moens, of Brussels, Belgium, is the oldest stamp dealer in the world, his present large business was established in 1852.

## THIS WEEK'S BARGAIN

Is our Packet No. 4, which contains 100 varieties of stamps from Ecuador, Roumania, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Tunis, Argentine, Gibraltar, Spain, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Chili, India, etc. This is our bargain for this week, and it is far superior to any 100 variety packet ever offered by any dealer; sent post paid to any place in U. S. or Canada for 28 cents.

Address, WM. C. BENSON, 204 Victoria St., London, Can.

## STAMP DEALERS' DIRECTORY

A two or three-line advertisement under this heading \$5.00 per year, payable in advance. Extra lines \$1.50 each.

**BENSON, WM. C.** 204 Victoria St., London, Canada. Foreign exchange desired. Send 100 or more stamps of your country and receive same number of Canada and U. S. Fine approval sheets at 40% discount. Reference required. (52)

**BOYD, L. B.** 469 Colborne St., London, Canada. Foreign correspondence solicited. Send 50 to 200 stamps of your country and receive same number of Canadian. (52)





The  
CANADIAN  
PHILATELIC  
WEEKLY

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.  
VOL. I.—NO. 3.

LONDON, CANADA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1894.

FIVE CENTS A COPY.  
ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

From The MONTHLY JOURNAL.

THE

2 Kopecs Serpentine  
PERF. OF BALLYROTSK.

(CONSIDERABLY) AFTER JULES VERNE.

[We very greatly regret that, owing to the inexorable exigencies of space and expense, we have been obliged greatly to curtail this very interesting story, the original manuscript of which would have produced a three-volume novel. We have felt it necessary to bring it into a few columns of this magazine, and have therefore most reluctantly omitted a vast amount of geographical, ethnological, and other scientific details, which we are sure would have been most interesting to our readers, and reduced it to a mere shadow of its former dimensions. We trust, however, that in thus pruning it we have not diminished its interest, but have, perhaps, by concentration, even added thereto.—ED.]

The Stamp Bourse of Paris was in a state of emotion closely bordering on excitement. An entirely novel variety had been discovered; not merely a new variety—such are met with every day upon the Bourse—but a variety of a novel kind, hitherto quite unknown to philately.

Now Philately, or the Science of Stamp Collecting—[We are obliged to omit here a dissertation of several pages upon Philately, or the Science of Stamp Collecting.—ED.]

This notable discovery emanated, too, from the very highest and most responsible source. It was made by no less a person than the great Mons. Chose, of the firm of Chose, Bonmarche et Cie., well-known as being at the head of the Stamp Trade in Paris, that is in the whole of the civilized world.

The stamp trade, as we all know—[We have again to omit a detailed account of the Stamp Trade, but considerations of space and expense cannot be disregarded.—ED.]

The 2 kopecs stamp of the current issue of Ballyrotsk is plentiful in every stamp market. These little pieces of pink paper, disfigured by a design impressed in the poorest manner of lithography, are to be found in every school-boy's collection; yet here was a variety of it that commanded almost the highest figure on record, a specimen the possession of which was disputed at the price of the king's ransom by the richest collectors in Christendom, a rarity such as the great Mons. Chose himself believed to be possibly unique. Lithography, as all collectors know, even lithography as practised at the primitive printing office of Ballyrotsk, does not produce any very striking varieties, or, at least, none that cannot be easily accounted for.

Lithography, or the art of printing from stone—[Considerations of space reluctantly compel us to omit a most interesting article upon this subject, copied, we believe, from the "Encyclopædia Britannica."—ED.]

No; it was plain that the variety which had aroused so much enthusiasm was not one of design. But varieties of design are not the only varieties known to advanced followers of the Science of Philately.—[Considerations, &c.,

&c., again oblige us most regretfully to omit the chapter upon varieties of all kinds.—ED.]

What then was the particular form of variety in question here? Was it of watermark? No; watermarks were quite unknown in Ballyrotsk. Of paper? Well, little variations in the substance or tint of the paper—which was of the commonest and cheapest nature—were only to be expected. No, it was something more interesting than this. It was a variety of the most philatelic nature, a variety of perforation.

The ordinary 2 kopecs, black on pink, of the issue of 189—, is, as every philatelist is aware, imperforate, devoid of any nature of perforation even of the most ordinary description. Throughout its long career as a stamp-issuing district, Ballyrotsk had never perforated its stamps. The simple Jugginski,\* if ever he used the stamps, tore them roughly asunder; the scientific collector or the careful dealer served them with the scissors. Small wonder then that the discovery of a single perforation specimen should have caused such an excitement in the philatelic world. Had Ballyrotsk indeed adopted at last one of the most advanced improvements of philatelic civilization, or was this the handiwork of the gang of nefarious fakers, for which Albion—perfidious in this as in all else—was so justly famed? Surely the answer to one of these must be in the affirmative—but such was not the case, and hence arose the mystery which was troubling all the savants of philately.

The stamp has been received direct from Ballyrotsk by the great firm of Chose, Bonmarche et Cie. in the ordinary course of importation. A single perforated specimen among a quantity of used stamps would have been nothing; but these were not used stamps. The oldest philatelist in Paris had never seen a used stamp of Ballyrotsk. Either the inhabitants of that district religiously preserved all the used stamps, and would not allow one of them to leave the country, or—but the alternative was too monstrous; Ballyrotsk had been issuing stamps for years; it was impossible to believe that all were produced entirely for exportation.

No; the stamp in question had been received direct from the district post-office. It was immaculate, and the original gum was still uninjured upon its reverse. It formed one of a sheet, the usual sheet of fifteen, in three horizontal rows of five, differing from one another only in the greater or less degree of smudginess of the impression. But this one, forming the extreme upper corner of the right hand side of the sheet, differed from all the others, not only on that sheet, but on all other sheets that had ever been seen! On two sides, and these not opposite sides, as is usually the case with partially perforated stamps, but two adjacent sides—the top namely, and the right-hand side—it showed plain traces of a rough kind of a perforation!! Truly a marvellous variety!!!

But, you will ask, of what kind was the perforation? Now the nature of perforation known to philatelists—[Con., &c., &c., again

compel us to consign to the waste paper basket a treatise on perforation, which we are sure, &c., &c.—ED.]

Which of all these various methods had been employed here? It was a question not easy to answer. The great Dr. Lunettes, the highest known authority upon such a point, had examined the specimen with the most powerful magnifiers. Other only less learned philatelists had studied it also; and Monsieur Chose himself—no mean authority—had subjected it to no mere cursory inspection. With an unanimity almost as surprising as the stamp itself, all these high authorities were agreed upon one point, and that was that this was a species of serpentine perforation; on every other point connected with it they, as was more natural, entirely differed. As to the nature of the machine by which it had been produced, there was the most stormy controversy; the sheet—for the stamp had not yet been removed from it, but still retained the place of honor, the right upper corner—would certainly have been torn in pieces, without the aid either of perforations or scissors had not one of Monsieur Chose's most active assistants rescued it, almost at the risk of his life, and placed this unique variety in the fire and burglar-proof safe. Unique! But was it unique? Time alone will determine this.

CHAPTER II.

The zemstro, or district, of Ballyrotsk is one of the smallest and least important in the great Russian Empire. It is shown only on the largest maps. Look a little to the south of the thirty-first parallel of latitude, and some fifty degrees west of St. Petersburg, and you probably will not find it. [50° west of St. Petersburg is in the Atlantic Ocean. It can't be there!—ED. Quite right. Don't I say that you won't find it?—AUTHOR.]

Situated many thousands of *versts* from any centre of civilization, it was one of those places where the proverb, "Go further, and fare worse," would not apply, for it was practically impossible to do either. The Hsirap Licnuoc (the local authority) had long ceased to attempt the collection of taxes, on the principle that it is impossible to extract blood from a stone; and the village post-office was now the sole source of revenue.

The fact that no letters even passed through it, for the simple reason that there was only one person in the district who could write, in no way prevented this department from being a most flourishing one; and the Imperial Government, which claimed a large percentage upon the gross receipts, had granted it all the privileges of first-class postal rates.

The Letajoski\* was a man of considerable talent as a financier. In addition to the above important office, he was also the editor and publisher of the local paper—the *Wragglvatt*—president of the Hsirap Licnuoc, and proprietor of the only printing establishment,

\* District or sub Postmaster.—Author.

\* Peasant of South Central Russia.—Author.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

— THE —  
**Canadian Philatelic Weekly**

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

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L. M. STAEBLER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

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Our supply of back numbers is very limited, and numbers over one week old can only be obtained at 10c. each.

Address all communications, whether pertaining to our advertising, subscription or editorial departments—

**THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY,**

185 $\frac{1}{2}$  DUNDAS STREET,

LONDON, CANADA.

LONDON, CANADA, JANUARY 18th, 1894.

4  
 ↓ EDITORIAL. ↗

Mr. W. H. Schmalz, a prominent Berlin collector, called on us recently.

Mr. Kissinger's new philatelic paper *The Stamp Collectors Weekly* has not yet appeared.

The P. S. of A. organized their first branch in Chicago on the 27th of November last, and is progressing favorably.

Mr. Frank S. Kline, of Spring City, Pa., was recently bereaved of his mother. We extend to him our sympathy in his severe affliction.

Mr. A. H. Milligan, a local collector, is again about, after having been confined to the house with a broken leg, for nearly six months.

The P. S. of A. are advertising their first auction sale. No date is set, but we suppose that it will continue indefinitely, or until all the lots are sold!

Recently there was a rumor to the effect that the current issue of Trinidad had been surcharged on H. M. S. We have official information to the effect that no such varieties have been issued or even contemplated.

The *Canadian Philatelist's* special edition which was to appear on Dec. 1st was postponed till Feb. 1st owing to a pressure of business. It will appear promptly, and has a circulation of 8,000 copies. Advertising rates remain unchanged.

The Nebraska Philatelic Society, which was organized in 1892, has made great progress, and is now one of the largest state societies in existence. It has at present 73 members and 8 applications, a good showing for so young an organization.

The eighteenth sale of R. F. Albrecht & Co. took place on Jan. 10th and 11th, and consisted of about 800 lots. We have not yet received a price catalogue so cannot give the results. If the prices are anything like those obtained at the seventeenth sale they will be very low.

Russian local stamps are in demand on the continent where we are told they are collected quite extensively; here, we seldom see, and seldom find a collector who bothers about them. There is no end to the varieties that may be obtained, and European journals chronicle them regularly.

Mr. Dawson A. Vinden, the well-known Australian dealer, has sold out his Australian business and is proceeding to London, England, where he will again enter the ranks of stamp dealers, and rumor has it that he will prove no mean rival to the other large metropolitan dealers.

We have succeeded in securing the services of a talented lady collector as a regular contributor to our columns, and expect her first contribution next week, and regularly thereafter. We are also glad to have secured the services of Mr. Walter A. Withrow, who will supply us with weekly articles.

No exchange advertising can be accepted by this paper. We state this in order to save our brother publishers and dealers making us offers, as some have already done. We conduct this publication on a strictly cash basis, and will not depart therefrom even though we do not secure a single advertisement.

Philately is advancing in new directions in England. At a recent meeting of the Manchester Philatelic Society there was a lecture on counterfeits, the types of genuine and counterfeit being thrown on a screen by aid of a magic lantern. It is said that this new departure was well received. It certainly is a novelty.

The Boston Philatelic Society held its annual banquet on December 20th, which affair was a success in every particular. Previous to the banquet the election of officers was held, which resulted as follows:—*President*, W. C. Van Derlip; *Vice-President*, H. E. Woodward; *Treasurer*, L. L. Green; *Secretary*, Howard H. Sanderson.

Leopold, King of Belgium, has just issued a decree to the effect that a special set of stamps shall be issued for the World's Fair, which will be held in Antwerp in 1894. The decree states that the said set of stamps shall have in their design the arms of that city. The designs and values it is expected will be made known at an early date.

We see by a writer in the *Philatelic Era* that Seebeck has raised the price of his remainders in-so-much that two of the leading wholesale dealers have refused to handle them in the future. We sincerely hope that Mr. Seebeck will place his prices still higher so that eventually he will be unable to find any collector or dealer who will handle them.

Our prominent philatelists are apparently not all beyond reproach. We learn that Lieutenant and Quartermaster Thorpe, of the Royal Irish Rifles, who is well-known in philatelic circles, has just been court martialed for the embezzlement of over £2,000, neglect of duty and false reports. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to be cashiered without pension.

A correspondent in Brazil sends us information to the effect that the current 500 reis olive has been changed in color and is now a slate color. The new Journal stamps have appeared and are 200 reis black and 300 reis violet. The present state of affairs in this place makes it doubtful whether the Republic will stand or be succeeded by the re-established monarchy. In the latter case an entire new issue will result.

The new Canadian criminal code provides for a penalty of fourteen years imprisonment on conviction of counterfeiting, using or selling counterfeit stamps of Canada or any other country. Should any case be brought to our notice we shall make every effort to secure the conviction of the guilty parties. If the United States collectors, and those of other countries would cooperate we should soon stop the counterfeiting of stamps.

The quantities and endless list of varieties of Hawaiian stamps of the "Prov. Govt., 1893," which are now being flooded upon the market, leaves little doubt as to their origin. We would advise collectors to leave this trash alone. It is apparently a swindle. The last ship to come in brought the information that all the envelopes and postal cards have been surcharged like the adhesives, and it is quite probable that they will contain scores of different varieties.

The progress of the Philatelic Sons of America has never been equalled by any other Philatelic society. It was organized in August last, and has already nearly 300 members, while in the December issue of the official organ nearly one hundred and seventy-five applications were published. If the applications continue to come in at this rate, it will not take long for the Society to get 1,000 members. We

believe all its departments are in *AI* working order, which is an unusual occurrence among Philatelic societies.

We see by a recent issue of *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* that the ways of the postal officials in Persia are inscrutable. Some time ago the 7 sh. stamps ran short at a certain office, but as 10 sh. stamps were plentiful, the postmaster informed his customers that they must put 10 sh. on their letters instead of 9 sh. (usually made up of 7 sh. and 2 sh.), and as the officials usually take the money and put the stamps on the letters themselves, the senders were forced to an extra charge of 1 sh. per letter.

Doubtless most of our readers were at the World's Columbian Exposition, but few seem aware of the immense quantities of counterfeit stamps that were sold on the ground, especially in the Manufacturers' Building. Here forgeries were openly exposed for sale, at low prices it is true, yet it is to be regretted that some Chicago collectors did not bring the matter before the proper authorities, who would probably have stopped it. The counterfeits were all imitations of the very poorest order, and cancelled. Cape of Good Hope triangulars and Suez Canal were abundant. This trash, we regret to say, has been carried all over the States and Canada.

The quality of philatelic literature in general is improving. The Christmas *Pennsylvania Philatelist* has just been received and consists of 164 pages and cover, 96 pages of which consist of reading matter. Several illustrations are given among which is a plate of 34 American collectors and dealers; a page illustration shows us the three Reading editors of the paper Messrs. Kissinger, Kantner and Fox, or as they call themselves, "Reading's great three." The articles are numerous, the poetry abundant, and the contributors are our best writers. We regret we have not the space at our disposal to give an extensive review of the articles, which are exceptionally fine. Taken all together the Christmas *Pennsylvanian* is a very creditable number.

In our last issue we promised to secure additional information regarding Henry Ades Fowler and his *Canadian Journal of Philately*. He has ceased publishing the paper and has sent his creditors a statement like this: "As *The Canadian Journal of Philately* has suspended publication on Dec 1st, 1893, and you rank as a creditor of the paper its affairs will have to be wound up before a settlement is sent you." Notwithstanding, an advertisement has since appeared in another paper of his, *The International Philatelist*, soliciting subscriptions for this now defunct journal. Subscribers are apt to be out the amount of their subscriptions, \$2.00 or \$3.00 as the case may be. Should any further information be received our readers will be promptly informed in regard to the developments.

## Mr. N. Chas. Sparks.



**M**R. N. CHAS. SPARKS, whose portrait we present this week, is one of the leading advanced collectors of Canada, he resides at Ottawa, at which place he was born in 1869, and he is consequently about 25 years of age. Mr. Sparks began collecting at a very early age and until recently was a general collector, he now however is a specialist and collects British North American stamps only, of which he has a very fine collection, among which we may mention the shillings of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, used and unused, and an unsevered pair of 7½ pence Canada. Mr. Sparks is at present studying law.

Written for the CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY.

## "What Fools We Mortals Be."

BY W. A. WITHROW.

**S**MITHTOWN has a Philatelic club. Am I a member? Do I not collect stamps and am I not a resident of the afore said metropolis?

We are seven! There is McKeever, the tailor, who can spin the most impossible of yarns, and of whom we all stand in awe. He has a fine collection, levying as he does upon all of our rarities in payment of our accounts.

Then there is Gauthier, the Frenchman, who keeps, literally, meat and sausages. He carries around over three hundred pounds avoirdupois weight, and imports a chair into our club-room expressly for his own use. He makes a specialty of United States stamps, and is in the market for any stamps his collection does not sport, if the owner will take his note in payment, without mortgage or security.

Next comes Rogers who keeps an establishment for the refreshment of the inner man, vulgarly known as a restaurant; and Noble, who carries a line of imitation (warranted) jewelry.

Brown, the druggist, and Rettinger, dealer in boots and shoes, complete the list, with the possible exception of your humble servant, who occupies his spare moments in killing time.

Brown brought the *American Philatelic Magazine* to the meeting one evening and read an article from the same for our entertainment. Then he glanced around the room. Every chair was occupied but one. It stood back in the corner, looming up grandly in the uncertain light. It was Gauthier's!

Then he said: "Gentlemen, I will now read to you an editorial from this magazine, the import of which we might all take to heart. It is entitled 'Hypnotism in Philately.'"

We were all attention at once. McKeever

was awakened and we then listened to the excellent remarks made by Prof. F. Brown.

'There was a far-away look in our Brown's eyes as he said; "My namesakes ideas are all very well in their way, but is the feat possible? I am of the opinion that it should be demonstrated. Suppose we send to Halifax, No Man's Land, and secure the services of Prof. Jones? I have heard that he is a capital hypnotizer, and our dear friend Gauthier will make a capital subject."

Only then did we see the point. In an unprecedented space of time two dollars was collected and a letter was dispatched to Prof. Jones, enclosing the amount, requesting his services the following Friday evening.

We agreed, to promote the success of the experiment, that Gauthier should not be informed of our intentions. Friday evening came, and so did the worthy professor, and also Gauthier.

The professor was palmed off as a visiting philatelist, and he sat and talked with Gauthier for fully five minutes before he could get him under his control. Finally he remarked:

"Now, gentlemen, what are your desires? He is now under my control after a terrific struggle. Such a large body is difficult to subdue."

Noble suggested that it would be a good idea to present him with some oddities in United States stamps, so Brown handed him a cigarette label, and the professor said it was an unperforated twenty-four cent first issue. An angelic smile came over Gauthier's countenance and he scrambled up on the table to thank us for presenting him "a stamp which he had never dreamed of owning."

Then a two cent claret and a two cent gem were temporarily utilized as a twelve and twenty-four cent 1810, grilled issue, and Gauthier was overcome. Tears streamed down his cheeks and his voice took on a pathetic wail as he tried to thank us "for our many kindnesses."

But when McKeever attempted to levy on these varieties, Gauthier's expression quickly changed. "Take away his finest stamps! no indeed!" and it was with difficulty that he was restrained from chastizing our friend, the tailor.

To make a long story short, he was put through every conceivable operation, causing a great quantity of amusement, but finally at eleven o'clock, the professor intimated that he was getting tired and that only another lot of cash would keep him up. At this outbreak we made haste to tell him to let up on Gauthier. He tried to bring him to, but could not in any way.

What were we to do? The professor was frightened out of his wits and left for home for might he not be lynched? We were in a quandary.

A council of war was held and many impossible plans were suggested and rejected. Then McKeever said: "Faith and I have it? I've often said Gauthier's sausages were enough to wake the dead, and why not try 'em?"

Happy thought! We did it! A long link was brought in and after one long sniff, Gauthier recovered. Our experiment was an undoubted success but we never tried it more.

The highest price on record (£680) has just been paid for two stamps—namely, a penny red and a two-penny blue of Mauritius of 1847, with the words "Post Office" on the left side. There are only fourteen known copies of this stamp in the world, but they are in collections of the highest repute, such as those of Baron Rothschild, Le Comte de Ferrary, Dr. Legnano, etc., and are not likely to come into the market.

### ONE OF MANY.

324 George St., Toronto, Canada, Jan. 8, 1894.

Mr. L. M. Staebler London, Canada:

Dear Sir—I have received a copy of your new weekly, it knocks out all the other weeklies.

Yours truly,

Chas. R. Dippie.

## FUNNY DEAD LETTERS.

### Queer Collection of Stray Mail at the Capital.

#### Piece of Frosted Wedding Cake that Missed its Destination.

*Strange Things included in Uncle Sam's Museum—Quaint Addresses.*

[Washington letter in New York Advertiser.]

ONE of the most interesting places in the Capital city is the museum in the dead letter office. It is full of queer things that have traveled through the mail and at last found a permanent resting place. Whenever it is possible articles that reach the dead letter office owing to failure of the delivery are returned to the sender, but it often happens that not even the sender can be found.

Then the unclaimed article, if it be curious or interesting, is placed on exhibition in the cabinet that lines the walls of the museum. There are pictures and toys and jewelry in profusion.

Several Indian hatchets gave to a section of the cabinet an archaeological appearance, and a pair of Indian pipes of red sandstone cross each other in peaceful style. A rare curiosity is a piece of parchment on which is penned the Lord's prayer in 54 languages. It is said to be a duplicate of a parchment which hangs in St. Peter's at Rome.

It came to this country in the mail from Europe in 1842, and, as it was never claimed and its origin could not be traced, it was sent to the dead letter office, where it has been on exhibition ever since. One of the prettiest things in the cabinet is a lady's fan made of stork feathers, the plumes being rarer and richer than the finest ostrich plumes.

It is most magnificent in appearance, and doubtless graced the costume of some court beauty in the old world. It came to this country from Europe many years ago, but no clue to its owner or sender was ever found.

On one of the shelves is a box of wedding cake, which came to the dead letter office 10 years ago as, "unclaimed." It is getting a little old and discolored and would doubtless be pretty dry eating. Considering its present characteristics it might be excellent "wedding cake to dream on." Certainly it has all the elements necessary to produce a fanciful nightmare.

Rosaries are quite common in the cabinet and crucifixes are also plentiful.

Resting in a cornelian case in one corner of the cabinet is a pretty crucifix of solid gold. It was found in one of the southern postoffices at the close of the war and was marked "Unclaimed." It had been sent probably by some pious mother to her son, who perished on the field of battle or in the hospital.

There was no name attached and nothing to tell its story. Near it in an envelope is a lock of dark brown hair. An inscription on the envelope, in a nervous hand, reads: "This contains my hair. Charles Guiteau." It was put into the mails by the murderer of Pres. Garfield without any address, just as it appears in the cabinet.

A few years ago there came to the dead letter office a tin can upon which no address could be found. The can was opened and 16 lively looking rattlesnakes made their escape. There was a stirring scene in the dead letter office for a minute.

Everybody got upon the chairs and tables, and the rattlers were left in full possession of the floor. Finally the snakes were dispatched, and 15 of them were pickled in alcohol. One was missing, though nobody knew it.

One sunny afternoon a few days later a big, sleek looking rattlesnake crawled from among the papers in the chief clerk's desk and unobserved made his way to where a young lady visitor was sitting.

His snakeship slyly crawled to her feet and gracefully winding himself about her slender ankle tightened his folds. The young lady noticed the intrusion, and hastily looking down saw the wily serpent, was horrified and very properly fainted.

The rattlesnake offered no further insult or injury, but fled in alarm. He was killed and artistically incased in a glass jar which now adorns the cabinet.

From one of the cases grins a human skull. It is brown with age, having apparently laid under the clay for a long time before its resurrection and its journey through the mails. There was no address nor postmark when it came. All that it bore was the inscription, "Jimmy McDuff," carved on the frontal bone.

Jimmy McDuff is the name of a murderer who perished on the scaffold out west some years ago, but the skull is not believed to be Jimmy's. Somebody evidently sent it as a joke to some friend acquainted with the circumstances of Jimmy's taking off.

Another exhibit is a negro doll baby black as H. Rider Haggard's African hero Umslopogaas. It was addressed a few years ago to a young society lady in New York by some joking friend, but ascertaining the contents of the package she declined to pay the postage that was due and it came back to the dead letter office.

A huge axe, such as is used by firemen, came in the mails a short time ago and landed in the dead letter office because it was "unmailable" for three reasons: It is sharp pointed, it is overweight and it is oversize.

Axes are not allowed in the mails, though some people seem to think no limit is prescribed. There are persons who would send a threshing machine or a sawmill through the mails if they could only find a postmaster reckless enough to give it a start.

One of the most curious exhibits is a collection of envelopes showing the desperate but futile efforts made by various persons to address them properly. "Pinte rocke, M. D." is a pretty fair stagger for Point of Rocks, Md., but it takes an expert to determine that "St. Traler, Illonay," is meant for Centralia, Ill. There is not much poetry about "Yummar taller," considering that the writer meant Umatilla, which is in the State of Oregon.

But the sentimental goes all to smash when we realize that a young lady of presumably scholarly attainments wrote "Sarah Garder" for Cerro Gordo, an Illinois town.

A foreigner of the Bulgarian persuasion made a strenuous effort to write "St. Louis." He didn't get it exactly, but when he wrote "St Sokloysx" it was not because he didn't try hard enough. People are sometimes apt to confuse the idea and the name.

One correspondent who had this failing wrote "Rising Sun. Colo." for Sunshine, Colo." Another writer addressed a letter to "Rat Trap, Miss," when he should have written Fox Trap, Miss.

He knew it was a trap of some sort, but he was not quite certain as to the kind. One of the envelopes copied and on exhibition indicates that some people are very particular.

The person who addressed a letter to Fred Clark, 3 South Liberty St., Hartford, Conn. wrote "Faird Clark, in the cair of Berry Clark, Hartford, 3 S. Lib. st., Ct., Harf., Co." Fred got the letter, but it was a close call.

#### One of the Wonders of the Age.

Equatorial Africa, where a half score of great explorers have made themselves famous, is now embraced in the postal union, so that today a letter or newspaper will be carried to the head waters of the Congo for 5 cents.

Some one has calculated that London letter carriers walk, in going their rounds 48,360 miles, or twice the circumference of the earth, every day.

## STAMP DEALERS' DIRECTORY

*A two or three-line advertisement under this heading \$5.00 per year, payable in advance. Extra lines \$1.50 each.*

**BENSON, WM. C.** 204 Victoria St., London, Canada. Foreign exchange desired. Send 100 or more stamps of your country and receive same number of Canada and U. S. Fine approval sheets at 40% discount. Reference required. (52)

**BOYD, L. B.** 469 Colborne St., London, Canada. Foreign correspondence solicited. Send 50 to 200 stamps of your country and receive same number of Canadian. (52)

## THIS WEEK'S BARGAIN

Is our Packet No. 4, which contains 100 varieties of stamps from Ecuador, Roumania, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Tunis, Argentine, Gibraltar, Spain, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Chili, India, etc. This is our bargain for this week, and it is far superior to any 100 variety packet ever offered by any dealer; sent post paid to any place in U. S. or Canada for 28 cents. Address—

WM. C. BENSON, 204 Victoria St., London, Can.

## ADVANCED COLLECTORS.

We have on hand an **unsevered** pair of the U.S. 1887 2c. green, **unperforated**, with fine margins, on part of original letter. These Stamps are very rare in this condition, and will be sent on approval to responsible parties. They are a bargain at the price, which is only \$20.00.

**L. M. STAEBLER,**

185½ Dundas Street, - LONDON, ONTARIO, CANADA.

## OUR WEEKLY BARGAIN LIST.

We invite your attention to the following list of Special Offers, which are entirely changed each week.

*\*Means unused. Postage extra on orders under \$1.00. Orders under 25 cents are respectfully declined. Comparison of our prices with those of other dealers requested.*

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| *New Brunswick, 1, 2, 5, 10, 12½ and 17c.....                       | \$1 00 |
| New Brunswick, 3d. red, on original letter.....                     | 2 50   |
| Nova Scotia, 1c. black.....   | 40     |
| Nova Scotia, 2c. mauve.....   | 35     |
| Nova Scotia, 5c. blue.....  | 16     |
| Nova Scotia, 3d. blue, a very fine specimen on original letter..... | 1 50   |
| Newfoundland, 8 varieties.....                                      | 20     |
| United States, 1857, 1c. blue.....                                  | 10     |
| United States, 1857, 10c. green.....                                | 20     |
| United States, 1803, 15c. green.....                                | 14     |
| Angola, 1886, 50 and 100 reis.....                                  | 15     |
| Puttiala State, 5 varieties.....                                    | 15     |
| Argentine Republic, 12 varieties.....                               | 15     |
| Brazil, 13 fine varieties.....                                      | 15     |
| Bulgaria, 10 varieties.....   | 15     |
| Canada, 1857, ¼d. pink.....   | 1 50   |
| Canada, 1858, 3d. red, on original letter.....                      | 1 75   |
| Canada, 1852, 3d. red.....  | 18     |
| Canada, 1852, 6d., very fine.....                                   | 3 50   |
| Canada, 1859, 1c. pink and 5c. vermilion.....                       | 6      |
| Canada, 1868, ½c. to 15c., 7 varieties, complete.....               | 45     |
| Canada, 1882-90, 6 varieties.....                                   | 6      |
| Canada Registration, 8c. blue.....                                  | 1 25   |
| *Canada Officially Sealed, brown.....                               | 1 50   |
| Canada, 1893, 8c.....   | 2      |
| *Nicaragua, 1869-71, 5 varieties.....                               | 25     |
| *Nicaragua, 1878, 5 varieties.....                                  | 35     |
| British North Borneo, 1887, 3, 5, 8 and 10c.....                    | 30     |
| Guadaloupe, 1891, provisionals, 3 varieties.....                    | 10     |
| *Samoa, 1st issue, 8 varieties, complete.....                       | 10     |
| *Ecuador, 1881-87, 7 varieties.....                                 | 10     |
| *Paraguay, 1893, 1 and 2c.....                                      | 6      |
| Selangor, 1892, 1 and 2c.....                                       | 6      |
| Portugal, 1892, 25, 80 and 100 reis.....                            | 5      |
| *Heligoland, 21 varieties.....                                      | 25     |
| *Honduras, 1st issue, 2 varieties, complete.....                    | 10     |
| Quebec Registration, green, 3 varieties, complete.....              | 35     |
| Canada Weight and Measure stamp, 2 black.....                       | 20     |
| *Prince Edward Island, 12c. mauve.....                              | 10     |
| Newfoundland, 1868, 1c. lilac.....                                  | 10     |
| Canada Postage and Revenue, 50 varieties.....                       | 1 00   |
| U. S. Postage, Revenues and Locals, 100 varieties.....              | 1 00   |
| Jamaica, 10 fine varieties, including Officials.....                | 15     |

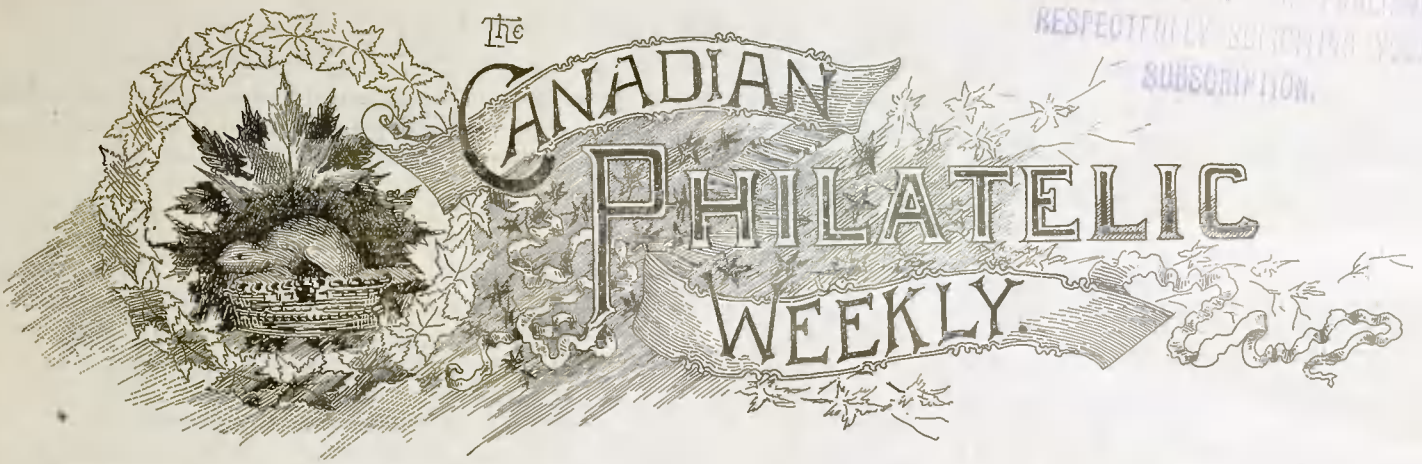
**L. M. STAEBLER,**

185½ DUNDAS STREET,

London,

Canada.

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LONDON, CANADA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1894.

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ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

From The MONTHLY JOURNAL.

THE  
2 Kopecs Serpentine  
PERF. OF BALLYROTSK.

(CONSIDERABLY) AFTER JULES VERNE.

(Continued from page 13.)

tobacco store, and licensed premises for the sale of *hsiri* and *hstocs* † in the village. He was also the one person of liberal education to whom we alluded above, and had been decorated with the fifteenth class of the Order of the Holy Blue Boar ‡.

The resources of the printing house of this enterprising gentleman did not provide a sufficiency of type and ornamental borderings for setting up a whole sheet of stamps at once. Had it been otherwise, numerous minor varieties of type would doubtless have brought joy to the philatelist and a plethora of kopecs to the till. Reproduction by lithographic transfer was the method employed. But the Letajoski had invented sixteen different ways of spelling the name Ballyrotsk, and during the eight years that stamps had been in use in that district only one-half of those spellings had been exhausted? An infinite variety of colored papers of the cheapest description had done the rest, and the post-office was, as I have stated, a most flourishing institution.

This being the case, how was it that on this particular evening of October 29th 189— the officer of the 15th Class of the Holy Blue Boar, &c., &c., was poring over his accounts in a state bordering on distraction? How was it that he was tearing his hair and thumping his breast in a frenzy of distress?

"Three roubles, two kopecs and a half missing," exclaimed the wretched man, "and the Schloggvodski § has promised to have me knouted if my accounts are wrong again. Every stamp in the drawer, every fragment of a stamp must be accounted for although I told him that several sheets had been so devoured by the mice as to be quite unsaleable. He won't believe me; he declares that I am trying to defraud the revenue, both of the District and of the Empire. I, an officer of —"

His soliloquy was interrupted by the jangling of bells and the cracking of whips, as a *bacmosnah*, ¶ drawn by three *yeknods* ¶ abrest, rattled up to the door, while a traveler called loudly for the Letajoski in an unmistakable foreign accent.

CHAPTER III.

Was it unique? That was the question—a question Mons. Chose, of the great firm of

† Two forms of a fiery spirit distilled from rye, which in these districts provides both food and drink.  
‡ L ordre du Sac r-re Cochon Bleu.  
§ Traveling Inspector of the Imperial Post-office.—  
Author.  
¶ Hackney carriage in the country.—Author.  
¶ Small kind of rough pony, very hardy and surefooted.—  
Author.

Chose, Bonmarche et Cie. was not likely to leave long unanswered.

A discovery of this kind, made by such a firm as that, is not blurted out to the whole world immediately. Mons. Chose was a man who knew when to speak and when to be silent, and on this occasion he had been silent—as far as the philatelic world was concerned at least—for some 24 hours after making this important discovery.

Twenty-four hours before the Stamp Bourse was electrified by the exhibition of this extraordinary variety the electric wires had been brought into play, and a telegram had been despatched as follows:—

"Postmaster, Ballyrotsk, Russia.—Reserve entire stock for Chose, Paris. Agent on the way."

The Electric Telegraph [we really have not room for a history of the Electric Telegraph.—Ed.]

To one person alone had the discovery been revealed.

Alcide Roulette was the most trusted and intelligent of the vast staff of employees of the great firm whose name we have already quoted so often.

Alcide Roulette might be said to have been and bred a philatelist. Originally discovered when an infant in the largest letter receptacle at the chief post-office in Paris, where he narrowly escaped obliteration, he had been brought up among stamps.

To say that he was an accomplished philatelist was not sufficient. He knew *all* about stamps! All!! All that anyone else knew, and a great deal that no one else knew. He knew why this was thus; he knew why that was not. He knew why the stamps of his native country, his beloved France, were perf. 14 in one direction and 13½ in the other.

But there was one thing that Alcide Roulette did not know, and that thing was—What was the machine that produced the Serpentine Perforation of Ballyrotsk.

This he was about to discover, for at the very same moment that Mons. Chose, with his own hand delivered his message at the telegraph office, his trusty lieutenant started upon his journey to the interior of Russia.

Now to reach Ballyrotsk Alcide Roulette had three courses open to him. Taking the *chemin de fer de*— [We have again to omit several pages of most interesting matter, describing in detail all the places through which the intrepid traveler might have passed, but did not, as well as those through which he did pass without stopping to see them; also a thrilling narrative of an encounter with wolves—without which no journey through Russia is complete. It is sufficient therefore to say that Alcide Roulette reached his destination in due course, and that it was he, in a *bacmosnah* drawn by three *yeknods* abrest, who was left shouting for the Letajoski at the end of chapter II.—Ed.]

CHAPTER IV.

John Robinson Brownjonesmith was a typical Englishman; he might well have sat for the portrait of John Bull himself.

Ruddy, and of a cheerful countenance, the brilliant hue of his complexion was only rivalled by that of his abundant *chevelure*.

His appearance was dazzling. He wore the full national costume upon all occasions; the bright scarlet *redingote*, the snow-white waistcoat, the creamy cords, the boots with tops of a delicate buff, matching the tint of the thin post cards.

These boots were polished until he could see to shave himself in them; indeed it was popularly supposed that he did shave himself in them, and it was credibly reported that on festive occasions he had even been known to retire to rest without removing them from his feet.

Such was the living representative of the illustrious families of Smith, Jones, Brown, and Robinson, in the direct line of the senior branch of each of those houses; such was the great English philatelist.

For John Robinson Brownjonesmith was indeed a philatelist, though it is hard to conceive how the intricate science of philately can exist in a country of dense fog, where the teeming population is only kept within bounds by the ravages of the spleen and the constant suicides from London Bridge.

Yes, he was a philatelist after the English fashion. He collected stamps, as he did everything else, violently, explosively. If he wanted a stamp, he rested neither day nor night, he spared neither time nor money, until he got it. And great was his wrath, fearful was his language, dreadfully did he stamp and rage, if the prize had been secured by someone before him.

Such is philately in that land of the dismal swamp, which its inhabitants, who know nothing of any other, fondly call *Great Britain*!

When the Stamp Bourse of Paris is excited, its throbs are felt throughout the stamp world. Within a few minutes of the announcement in Paris of the great discovery of Mons. Chose, that discovery was known in London, and John Robinson Brownjonesmith was aware that another unique variety had been unearthed, that another unattainable rarity had passed out of his reach.

An hour or two was spent in objurgation, in stamping and raging, in the course of which his thickest pair of boots was worn through, and a brand new Kidderminster carpet reduced to rags. Then occurred to him the question which had presented itself to Mons. Chose some twenty-six hours earlier, was it unique? And this question John Robinson Brownjonesmith, with his usual impulsiveness, determined to decide for himself.

To put on a pair of new boots was the work of a few moments. A hansom cab conveyed first to the nearest post-office, whence telegrams were despatched in all directions. Among them was the following:—

"Postmaster, Ballyrotsk, Russia. Reserve entire stock for Brownjonesmith, London. Am on the way."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

—THE—  
**Canadian Philatelic Weekly**

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

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SPECIAL NOTICES:

The number in the bracket on the wrapper indicates when your subscription expires. A prompt renewal will be necessary as we stop the paper immediately on expiration of subscription.

We prefer all remittances by Post Office Order. We do not accept unused stamps of any countries except Canada and the U. S. in payment for subscriptions and advertisements.

Our supply of back numbers is very limited, and numbers over one week old can only be obtained at 10c. each.

Address all communications, whether pertaining to our advertising, subscription or editorial departments—

**THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY,**

185½ DUNDAS STREET,

LONDON, CANADA.

LONDON, CANADA, JANUARY 25th, 1894.

EDITORIAL.

Chicago's new postmaster, Mr. W. Hesing, is a veteran stamp collector.

Few collectors are aware that Ecuador has its stamps supplied by Seebeck; nevertheless such is the case.

Leeward Island stamps have advanced greatly, in some instances 200 and 300 per cent. in Scott's 54th.

Anyone having claims against E. E. Raub, of Hyde Park, Mass., will kindly write us giving full particulars, as we are taking action against him.

We regret that several typographical errors crept into our last three issues; we present our humble apologies, and will try to be more careful in the future.

Before long every stamp issuing country will be issuing a philatelic paper. Two new papers have appeared in Africa, and another hails from Philippople, Bulgaria.

Mr. J. P. Eaton, a well known collector of Albany, N. Y., is disposing of his collection of some 7000 varieties and in future will devote his attention to U. S. Stamps only.

We believe that the Scott Co.'s catalogue is superior to any of the other new catalogues. This opinion we believe will be supported by all who have examined the advance sheets of the three works.

Mr. Frank Kline, of Spring City, Pa., warns collectors and dealers against a certain Lachlin Campbell, of Church Point N. S. and Ottawa, Canada. He sent this party a selection of stamps on approval and he has never been able to secure cash or return of same.

There is still another country that will shortly furnish collectors with stamps, and we believe there are to be a large number of varieties, one set for internal use and one set for international use, and if necessary an issue will be made monthly or yearly as the times may demand. This new intruder is Abyssinia.

A set of stamps were recently chronicled for German East Africa. It now appears that their stamps were issued by a private firm, against the orders of the German Government, and they are consequently of no value whatever, and no collector should waste money on them as they are nothing more nor less than a speculation of private parties.

Liberia is another of these countries which make no small amount out of the stamps she sells to collectors, in fact we believe more are sold for this purpose than are used by the population of Liberia for postage! They have now divided the country up into four postal districts and we may soon expect to see a separate issue from each division. We are also informed that a set of seven postage due stamps are in preparation. Alas! Alas!

It looks as if Seebeck is to lose one of his contracts with the Central American Countries. The Congress of the Republic of Honduras, which is now in session has issued a decree disapproving the contract made between Mr. Seebeck and the Government of 1889. This decree is virtually a cessation of Seebeck issues from Honduras. A step in the right direction. We would that some other Seebeckized countries would follow the action of the Honduras Government.

We see by *The London Philatelist* that a set of stamps similar to that issued for Obock are now being prepared for D'Jibonti, and that the values range from 1 centime to 50 francs. How is it that the little *one acre* French colonies find use for stamps of a value equivalent to \$10.00? This speculation on the part of these colonies, that has for its victims stamp collectors, is

being carried too far. This issue has evidently been prepared to sell to stamp collectors, rather than for postal use.

English collectors do not seem satisfied with the way in which the International Philatelic Union is run. It seems that the society is neither national or international, and the general opinion that the first thing the new officers should do would be to have a general overhauling of the constitution. The general condition of the society, which is the leading one in Great Britain, is quite similar to that of the leading Canadian society, though, perhaps, not so bad.

The determination of the U. S. government to furnish postmasters with supplies of Columbian stamps only is causing considerable trouble to the department. Many complaints have been received at the department against its arbitrary action in sending the Columbian issue when others were ordered. Many of the postmasters have returned the supplies sent them. This may result in renewal of the sale of the 1890 issue, and in that event it will take some considerable time for the government to dispose of the large stock of the Columbians they have on hand.

We see by the *Stamp News* that *The Times*, of London England recently announced the death of the Duc de Galleria, whose surname is said to be Ferrari. The shock to dealers and collectors at this news, was, as may be supposed, very great; but relief came quickly when it was discovered that the world's greatest collector was alive and well, and that the deceased Italian nobleman was quite another person. M. M. Philip Von Ferrary, (who, by the way spells his name with a y), has written a letter to *The Times* in explanation, which contains numerous details regarding this famous collector.

The 1894 issue of British North Borneo are out. The designs of some of the values of the set are very attractive. The 1 cent has the head of a native; the 2 cent the head of a deer; the 8 cent a view of the Borneo coast; the 12 cent a crocodile; the 18 cent Mt. Kimball, etc. The set consists of 15 varieties, of various designs, some of which are of the old type. Several of the values are printed in two colors, and on the whole, it forms a pretty set. The denominations are not however so attractive, the face value of the set being nearly twenty dollars, which places a complete set out of reach of most collectors, although the lower values are easily obtained.

Mr. Wm. C. Fenson, of the late firm of Benson & Stockwell, has complained to us of the business methods of one R. Hollaar, of Rotterdam, Holland, who it seems has been soliciting sheets of rare American stamps from many American and Canadian dealers. The above firm sent him a choice selection of Canadian and United States stamps, which, though of no great value, contained a few choice stamps, such as Canada  $\frac{1}{2}$  d., etc. The stamps in

question were sent in February, 1893, and as the party will not as much as reply, we deem it advisable to publish this in order that other collectors may employ the necessary caution with the above party. He gave as references some of the leading dealers of the United States and Europe.

A case which has given some little trouble to the Post Office officials of this city is that of a letter addressed by one of our subscribers, Mr. J. B. Lewis of Ottawa, to the *Canadian Journal of Philately*, London; this letter should have been addressed to Toronto, but as the said journal is now defunct we doubt whether Mr. Lewis would have saved anything even if it had been sent to its proper destination. The letter contained an enclosure of 50 cents for a sample copy of the said journal, and was delivered to one, J. Bernstein, jr., who was at one time publisher of the *Philatelic Journal of Canada*, but whose father put an end to his publishing career. On investigation it seems that all letters addressed to J. Bernstein, jr., are received by his father, who states that he destroys the letters without opening them. A member of our firm called upon the father, who within the period of half an hour acknowledged that he received the letter, later he said he was not sure, and finally denied the receipt of the same. The Post Office people however state that the letter was delivered. We have placed the matter in the hands of the London Post Master, who will do all in his power. In the meantime in order to avoid loss it might be advisable for our readers to defer addressing letters to this party.

We have occasion to thank the publishers of *The Stamp News* for a copy of *The Stamp News annual* for 1893, which is a book well worth double the small price asked, which is but 2 sh. and 6d. The work consists of 96 pages and is nicely bound. It is replete in interesting articles, and it is noticeable that the publishers have therein articles from some of the leading philatelists of England. Among the articles especially worthy of note we might mention a few: Mr. Theo. Buhl writes a brief review of philately's progress during 1893. Mr. M. P. Castell who is well-known to every collector the world over, gives a very interesting philatelic narrative, and what to collectors in general will be none the less interesting is a portrait and sketch of Mr. Carl Lindenberg, who is the leading German philatelist. Mr. E. J. Nankivill, of the *London Philatelist*, tells us of the charms of specializing in the stamps of Transvaal. A first-class article on the collecting of telegraph stamps, is furnished by Mr. W. A. S. Westoby. Two or three pages very interesting notes from South Africa. An article on English Stamp Publications by John K. Tiffany. Hints on the arrangement and the collection of the Stamps of Greece, which latter article occupies about nine pages. And many other equally fine articles go to make up this excellent publication. The work is published as an extra Christmas issue of *The Stamp News* and appears every December, and is without doubt the finest publication of its kind in existence.

## Mr. W. H. Brouse.



MR. W. H. BROUSE is undoubtedly the leading Canadian collector, his collection of British North American stamps is probably unexcelled. Mr. Brouse was born at Prescott, Ont., in May 1859, commenced the study of law in 1876 and was called to the bar in 1882, and at the present is a member of the well known firm of Beatty, Blackstock, Nesbitt and Chadwick, of Toronto. His first collection was begun in 1863 and at present he has a general collection of over 10,000 varieties, but during the last few years he has devoted most of his attention to his British North American; among the many gems which it contains we may mention the fact that it contains 5, 12 d. black Canada, and a large number of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shillings and is exceptionally fine in British North American provisionals.

Written for the CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY.

## Personal Pencilings.

BY W. A. WITTHROW.

Philately has favored another candidate in the dealers' ranks. It is Mr. A. M. Rareshide, of New Orleans, La. Mr. Rareshide is enjoying a good trade thanks to liberal advertising. He recently sold to Mr. C. H. Mekeel the New Orleans local stamps or tickets, which were illustrated in the September, 1893, *Philatelic Journal of America*.

Dealers are warned to beware of Fairport, N. Y. It is not as honest for a town as its name would imply, as there are at least three approval sheet frauds within its limits, and the number might be doubled if each of these should take unto himself another name, as I have reason to believe one of them has already done.

While on the subject of frauds, it might be well to say that G. White jr., of West Winsted, Conn., should be given a wide berth; and there are two parties in Fort Worth, Texas, also, who may sometime get into trouble.

The American Philatelic Dealers and Collectors Association, a society organized about a year ago for protection against frauds, is prospering. The *Southern Philatelist* will be the official organ for 1894. We have about eighty members, and a number of applications are on file. Blanks may be had of the writer whose address is Earl Park, Indiana, U. S. A.

Special to THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY.

## "NOT GUILTY."

Acquitted, but still in the Toils.

JOLIETTE, QUE., Jan. 19th — Mr. J. R. Hooper's trial has closed. The jury brought in a verdict of "Not guilty." However, although Mr. Hooper has been acquitted on this charge, that of murder, another charge has been brought against him, that of attempted murder. This second trial will cost the government \$10,000, and the defence about half that amount. The government are going to try to prove that Mr. Hooper attempted to drown his wife prior to her death.

Written for the CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY.

## Before Postage Stamps

BY THOS. A. WILSON.

IF in the year 1840 you told any political financier that we would to day have a letter of two ounces or under delivered for three cents, they would laugh at you for prospecting such a thing. We would think it outrageous if we had to pay the fabulous price of one shilling or more for the delivery of a letter. The people (gentry) looked on Sir Rolland Hill as a mad man when he suggested such a thing as reducing the postage to one penny. The commoner class of people were in favor of the reduction, as they could not afford to pay a shilling for the delivery of a letter, and for this one reason the gentry were not in favor of it. They also thought that it would reduce to a great extent the revenues of the country. The government claimed that it would give the post officials too much to handle.

An interesting story is told by Miss Martineau, which, perhaps, may prove interesting to the readers. Collridge, when a young man, was walking through the Lake district in England, when he, one day, saw the postman deliver a letter to a woman at a cottage door. The woman turned it over and examined it and then returned it, saying she would not pay the postage, which was a shilling. Hearing that the letter was from her brother, Collridge paid the postage, in spite of the manifested unwillingness of the woman. As soon as the postman was out of sight, she showed Collridge how his money had been wasted as far as she was concerned! The sheet was blank. There was an agreement between her brother and herself that as long as all went well with him he should send a blank sheet in this way once a week (as he served in the army), without expense of postage.

Most people would have remembered this story as a curious incident to tell. But there was to one a scene of significance of a fact. It struck Mr. Hill that there must be something wrong in a system which drove a sister and brother to cheating in order to gratify their desire to hear of one another's welfare.

I do not wonder then that a certain class of collectors save up postmarks. A collector in the U. S. has two old postmarks, dated, Bristol 1708, also some envelopes of 1837, O. H. M. S. to Birmingham. On the other side marked,—"Opened for inspection." Now these are indeed curiosities for any collector, as we read of government letters being opened to see if the public were not trying to defraud the Government. I have myself some letters dated 1812 "Queenston Heights," also lots of "Upper Canada," but very few of Lower Canada. I might add in conclusion this piece may not be of strictly "philatelic nature," but may be of interest to the readers of *The Canadian Philatelic Weekly*.

## GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Shanghai issued a Jubilee set of stamps on Dec. 11th.

The *Bristol County Stamp News* is announced to appear from Taunton, Mass., this month.

More surcharges! The Natal government have just surcharged 423,000 1½d. post cards "½d."

Miss K. P. Hamilton, Manager of the Philatelists' Exchange, of Washington, D. C., will shortly publish a new paper, *The Postage Stamp Gazette*.

The editor of *The Stamp*, of New York, a well known dealer and collector, was recently married to Miss Ida Knapp, a Pennsylvania collector.

We have received the new U. S. post card. In size, it is between the two sizes of the previous issue. Its design is quite similar to the card of the second issue.

Messrs. Deats, Herrick and Scott have been appointed by the Philatelic Society of New York to prepare a work on the stamps of the Confederate States.

The latest despatches inform us that U. S. will not have a new issue, and that as soon as the Columbians are all sold the 1890 issue will again come into general use.

The official circular of the American Philatelic Association for December, shows four resignations, thirty new members, and thirty-five applications, which shows progress.

More consolidations! The *Eagle* and *International Philatelist* we are told have merged into the *Pennsylvania Philatelist*. And it is reported that the *Chicago Philatelist* will be amalgamated into *The Transcontinental Philatelist*.

The Scott Stamp and Coin Co. will begin the usual auction sales on Feb. 14th, 15th, and 16th on which dates they will dispose of the collection of Mr. Wm. C. Skinner of Bangor Me. Their next sale will be the collection of E. Doebelin of Allegheny City, Pa.; and following that will be the collection of Mr. C. Harrison, Sanford.

## STAMP DEALERS' DIRECTORY

A two or three-line advertisement under this heading \$5.00 per year, payable in advance. Extra lines \$1.50 each.

**BENSON, WM. C.** 204 Victoria St., London, Canada. Foreign exchange desired. Send 100 or more stamps of your country and receive same number of Canada and U. S. Fine approval sheets at 40% discount. Reference required. (52)

**BOYD, L. B.** 469 Colborne St., London, Canada. Foreign correspondence solicited. Send 50 to 200 stamps of your country and receive same number of Canadian. (52)

## THIS WEEK'S BARGAIN

Is our Packet No. 4, which contains 100 varieties of stamps from Ecuador, Roumania, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Tunis, Argentine, Gibraltar, Spain, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Chili, India, etc. This is our bargain for this week, and it is far superior to any 100 variety packet ever offered by any dealer; sent post paid to any place in U. S. or Canada for 28 cents. Address—

**WM. C. BENSON, 204 Victoria St., London, Can.**

SEND FOR MY APPROVAL SHEETS  
at 50% Commission.

**THOMAS MORGAN, Delhi, Ontario.**

Written for the CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY.

## NEBRASKA NEWS.

BY GUY W. GREEN.

Cleve Scott, of Central City, who is an enthusiastic cyclist, took a trip up to Wolbach recently in search of philatelists either present or prospective. A few days later he visited Dr. L. Michael, of Wood River, the president of the Nebraska Philatelic Society. Correspondents of Cleve's who have recently suffered neglect, must place the blame on a bad attack of grippe.

Nebraska is making a strong pull for the first convention of the P. S. of A. Omaha is a central point and would make an ideal convention seat. Bring the first annual meeting west brethren, and you will never have reason to regret your action.

Lewis Brodstone, formerly of Superior, but now of Cedar Rapids, Ia., obtained his initial view of the Hawkeye city from his wheel. He writes that he was very favorably impressed, and he also mentions the welcome fact that he has discovered several enthusiastic collectors.

Ed. H. Wilkinson, of Lincoln, exchange superintendent of the Nebraska Philatelic Society, writes me that he can promise 35 new members for the P. S. of A., from his city within the next two months. Almost all the other available material in the state has been secured by Brodstone and Scott.

"The Tale of Two Conventions" has appeared. It is published at Central City, and reflects honor on both the printer and author. A few more works of this character are needed to stimulate our brethren in the West, and to show them that this section of God's creation is still very much alive.

## EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT

TERMS—Half cent per word each insertion, payable in advance. No exchange notice will be received for less than 15 cents. No display allowed.

GERMAN-SILVER E Cornet, for a collection of stamps. John M. Hubbard, Lakeport, N. H.

U. S. COLUMBIAN; equal number, exchanged for good foreign stamps; value for value. Philatelists' Exchange, P. O. Box 443, Washington, D. C., U. S. A. (4-5)

U. S. POSTOFFICE envelope, 1874, 6 cents, entire unused, extra official size, only 25 cents; service envelope, blue on blue entire unused, large size only 25 cents; the two 40 cents David B. Crockett, Avondale, N. J.

If you want some stamps on approval at 33⅓% commission, send a good reference to C. Allen Fox, Potsdam, N. Y., and he will please you.

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112 N. 5th Street, - Philadelphia Pa.





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FIVE CENTS A COPY.  
ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

From The MONTHLY JOURNAL.

THE

## 2 Kopecs Serpentine PERF. OF BALLYROTSK.

(CONSIDERABLY) AFTER JULES VERNE.

(Continued from page 17.)

After a violent altercation with the clerk as to whether his name was to be charged as one word or three, he repaired in haste to the offices of Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son, where he engaged, regardless of expense, a personally-conducted tour to Ballyrotsk for himself alone.

Twenty-seven hours, fifteen minutes and a half had elapsed since Alcide Roulette unknown to the Englishman, had started from Paris. Was it possible that by means of a special train to Dover, a special fast steamer across the Channel, and specially-engaged conveyances—provided by the agents of the ubiquitous Cook—that delay twenty-seven hours, &c., unwittingly incurred, could be made up?

Time alone would show; and time, as usual, was rapidly hurrying onward.

The usual pace of an express train—[We have to omit some very interesting statistics as to rates of traveling by various conveyances, from the earliest time, &c., &c. But the usual considerations, &c.—ED.]

### CHAPTER V.

We left Alcide Roulette, in a *bacmosnah* drawn by three *yeknods* abreast [A means of conveyance which we confess we never heard of before; you may depend upon me.—AUTHOR.], shouting for the Letajoski.

No sooner did the latter make his appearance than he was assailed with a torrent of eager questions.

"Your stock, your stock of stamps, where is it?"

"My stock, Monsieur!"

"Yes, your stock. Did you not get my telegram?"

"No, indeed, Monsieur. When was it sent, and from where?"

"Yesterday week, at 11.29 a. m., from Paris."

"But, Monsieur, telegrams reach us only by the ordinary mails, arriving at Ballyrotsk but once a month. We had a mail just one week since; the next will arrive twenty one days hence."

"Confusion! And your stock?"

"It is gone, all; the drawer is absolutely empty! There will be no more stamps until I have time to print them, and this is our busiest season."

"But stamps like this, the perforated stamps," and Alcide Roulette produced an accurate tracing of the marvelous variety, "what are they, where are they?"

"Alas! Monsieur, all the stamps like that are eaten!"

"Eaten! Merciful heavens! to what straits

have these wretched villagers been reduced! But the machine, the machine!"

"The machine, Monsieur?"

"Yes, the machine, the machine that produces this perforation?"

A light dawned upon the Letajoski, a brilliant idea flashed across his mind.

"Monsieur, if you will stay here but one night, only till to-morrow morning, you shall have—for the ridiculously small sum of three roubles, two kopecs and a half, silver, paid in advance—you shall have the machine. I swear it, upon the honor of an officer of the 15th Class of the Order of the Holy Blue Boar."

Mystery upon mystery! Why was not the machine forthcoming at once?

But the wily Letajoski would give no explanations, and, the sum being but a small one, Alcide Roulette paid it, and the skin of the officer of the Order of the Holy Blue Boar was saved from the knout!

Alcide Roulette retired to such rest as he could obtain in the miserable quarters that were alone available. It was plainly useless to order supper, when the inhabitants had been reduced to devouring their postage stamps. He swallowed the few fragments which he had fortunately saved from his dinner, and retired to the humble apology for a bed that had been provided for him in the licensed drinking shop.

To bed, but not to sleep! No! All the most influential inhabitants of the district united to render sleep impossible. To use his own expression, he was *Perce en flea piquee a la punaise*, and rouletted in all the colored lines of the solar spectrum!

Besides all this, the thoughts of the extraordinary perforation, and of the mysterious machine which produced those curious *denticulations*, were enough of themselves to keep his brain in a sleepless whirl. Poor Alcide Roulette! Small wonder that at daybreak he was again clamoring at the door of the village post-office, half distracted.

The Letajoski slept soundly, and when he at last awoke it was only to indignantly assure his untimely visitor that the post office did not open till 10 a. m., and that it was contrary to all the regulations to admit anyone, no matter who, before that hour.

Alcide Roulette returned to his comfortless couch.

After feverishly tossing about for an hour or two he fell into a fitful slumber, disturbed by nightmares, in which gigantic perforating machines penetrated his chest, pinning him to the ground with their needles, while a kind of Juggernaut Car with rouletting wheels threatened to divide him into narrow longitudinal strips. On the top of all was seated the grinning Letajoski, with a sheet of serpentine perforated stamps in one hand and the machine in the other.

What was the machine? Pinned down as he was he could not get at it; he could not even see what it was like.

He awoke with a start—it was broad daylight—he had slept, if sleeping it could be called, till long past midday.

Now for the machine.

He hurried to the post-office. The Letajoski received him with a pleasant smile, quite unlike the fiendish grin of that horrible dream, and asked—without the slightest tinge of irony—whether he had slept well. With his natural politeness, Alcide Roulette assured him that he had passed a most agreeable night, and then proceeded to ask for the promised machine.

"Here it is, Monsieur; I have captured it at last!"

And the Letajoski produced to the astonished gaze of his questioner—what? What could it be? A small apparatus of wires and wood, with something inside which rattled and—and squeaked!

Could it want oiling, this machine?

What was it? Could it be? It was—

A mousetrap! An ordinary, domestic, penny mousetrap!

And inside it—was it possible?

A mouse! *Mus domesticus! Mus ridiculus!* *MUS DENTICULATOR!!!* [Even at this most exciting moment, the author could not resist the opportunity of introducing a few pages dealing with the natural history of the *RODENTIA*, which we have no scruple about omitting.—ED.]

"What does this mean?" exclaimed the indignant Frenchman. "I am in no humor for jesting, Monsieur."

"But, Monsieur, this is the machine for which you asked. I told you that the stamps were eaten—"

Eaten! Nibbled! Horror!

"Then the serpentine perforation, this extraordinary variety on account of which I have traveled all the way from Paris—is it possible?"

"But certainly, Monsieur—"

"Ha! But it will not happen again. I have caught here the largest and fattest of these rascals, and have the pleasure to hand him over to Monsieur for safe custody. Besides, I have obtained a tin box in which to keep the stamps in future!"

Alcide Roulette was furious.

"These stamps! These miserable labels—"

"Stay, Monsieur, do not abuse my stamps, as the Englishman—"

"The Englishman! What Englishman?"

"The Englishman Mister Brownjonesmith, who arrived yesterday, some six hours before you did and purchased the whole of my stock."

It was the last straw. Alcide Roulette, with 27 hours, 12 minutes, and 30 seconds start, had yet been beaten in the race by some six hours!

"I explained to him, Monsieur, what had happened, as I would have to you—but you were too hasty, you would not listen. And when I had finished he said, 'These stamps—these wonderful varieties of yours—are all blooming rubbish!' I replied to him—I said it with all the dignity of an officer of the 15th Class of the Order of Holy Blue Boar—No, Monsieur, they are not Blooming rubbish, they are—Ballyrotsk!"

THE END.

— THE —

## Canadian Philatelic Weekly

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

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We prefer all remittances by Post Office Order. We do not accept unused stamps of any countries except Canada and the U.S. in payment for subscriptions and advertisements.

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Address all communications, whether pertaining to our advertising, subscription or editorial departments—

**THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY,**

185½ DUNDAS STREET,

LONDON, CANADA.

LONDON, CANADA, FEBRUARY 1st, 1894.

## EDITORIAL.

The Mekeel catalogue will be out about March the 1st.

It is said that a philatelic Museum is contemplated by Chicago collectors.

Packets, sets, approval sheets and everything else in the stamp line, these days, seems to be sprinkled with Costa Rica remainders.

The Strand, London, England, is becoming a regular nest of stamp dealers. Mr. D. A. Vinden, the well known Australian dealer has opened up at that place.

Messrs. A. & H. Lionais, two of the leading collectors of Montreal, are the publishers of *Le Prix Courant*, which is in all probability the leading French financial journal of Canada.

The recent philatelic exhibition at Zurich attained a successful result financially, and as a result of the same the committee were enabled to donate several hundred pounds to the Postal Charities.

Mr. J. S. Robertson, the well known philatelist of St. Thomas, Ont., was elected a member of the Philatelic Society of London, at the fifth meeting of the season, which was held at Effingham House, on November the 10th.

We see by the Monthly Journal that there are two distinct shades of the St. Vincent 5 d. on 6 d., which was recently issued, the one is a dull carmine, and the other a very brown shade of carmine. Both varieties are quite distinct from each other.

The finest catalogue of Mexican stamps ever issued for advanced collectors is that which Messrs. Collin and Calman are running in the *American Journal of Philately*. It is plainly the result of many hours of exhaustive research and study.

The call for tenders recently issued by the U.S. government for the preparing of four new sets of stamps, calls for the following: 11 ordinary stamps for the use of the public; 24 newspaper and periodical stamps; 7 postage due stamps, and 1 special delivery stamp.

Beginning on Wednesday, Jan. 31st, and concluding Saturday, February the 3rd, the Bogert and Durbin Co. will sell at auction the famous Brock collection. This is another of the finest American collections which has been broken up this season and it is reported that several more will follow.

Mr. J. R. Hooper seems to be somewhat despondent owing to the fact that he will have to have another trial. He thinks that the action of the Government is strict injustice especially that of taking him to a place where he is a stranger, for trial. He, however, states that he is quite confident of being again acquitted.

We have obtained Chicago and New York correspondents to send us regular weekly letters from those places, and we now desire to obtain first class regular weekly correspondents in the following places: Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Toronto. Parties willing to act in this capacity are requested to write stating terms.

Mr. C. W. Kissinger's resignation to the Sons of Philately has been accepted, although charges were made against him in hopes of having him expelled; however as the charges were not proved sufficiently no attention was paid to them. Mr. Frederick S. Fox and R. W. Ashcroft were expelled. The S. of P. is going down hill rapidly.

*Kissinger's Philatelic Postal Card* has discontinued publication. C. W. K. announces in his issue of Jan. 25th, that the paper has been consolidated with the Pennsylvania Philatelist. It is evident from the number of papers which are amalgamating with the Pennsylvania Philatelist that its subscription list is increasing. We wish Mr. Kissinger success in his many publications.

The Canadian government have again changed

the size of the black post card, which is now in size between the old small card and the large size. We cannot look upon the same as an improvement, for the large size was very convenient to business men. Whether this change is permanent we do not know, but as nothing else can be obtained at the London Post-office we presume that this size is intended to replace the large card.

The Philatelic Society, of San Francisco, have just elected their officers for 1894, which are as follows: *President*, Alfred Greenbaum; *Vice-president*, H. A. Bilay; *Secretary*, H. H. Zobel; *Treasurer*, H. B. Packscher; *Superintendent of Exchange*, J. H. Makins; *Counterfeit Director*, W. H. Hollis; *Auctioneer*, O. L. Blackman; *Executive Board*, S. G. Lyle, Charles M. Duiss, E. E. Northrup, F. Beardmore, and A. J. Sylvester, D.D.S. This society is one of the most progressive societies on the continent.

Mr. N. E. Carter, of Delevan, Wis., whom we reported to have joined the benedicts, states that to the best of his knowledge such is not the case. Mr. R. P. Spooner, of New York City, was also reported to have taken the same step but he says it was not him, "But some other fool." Mr. E. R. Aldrich, of Benson, Minn., one of the contributors to the *Canadian Philatelic Weekly*, was married to Miss Lillian Hunter, on December the 13th. Brother Aldrich, why do you act so blindly? You have our heart-felt sympathy in your sad affliction.

Branch 11, of the S. of P., which has its headquarters at 727 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, Cal., holds meetings every Friday evening and cordially invite all collectors who attend the great Mid-winter Fair, to attend their meetings. On Friday, the 5th of January, the society held their annual election of officers which resulted as follows:—*President*, Dr. W. G. Sylvester; *Vice-President*, Maurice V. Samuels; *Secretary*, H. H. Zobel; *Exchange Superintendent*, A. J. Sylvester, D.D.S. The many collectors who will visit the Mid winter Fair should bear this in mind.

The following, which we copy from the "Stamp News," may interest our readers: "All collectors are familiar with stamps sold by the 1000. Our publishers sell 1 penny English by the hundredweight, but a German dealer has discovered a new measurement and offering a mixture of stamps at 10 pfennige the 'spoonful.' What spoon? A salt spoon or a soup ladle. This is like the miner who found a nugget of gold which he said was the size of a lump of chalk. If our foreign friend will send us over a few gallons, and we like the flavor, we will take 'the mixture as before.'"

We see by the *London Philatelist* that the following new additions have been made to the "Tapping Collection" in the British Museum; Great Britain, current One Penny, printed on the gummed side. Donated by Mr G. Campbell. British Guiana, unused specimen of the 24c. "Official" issue 1875. Donated by Mr. M. Giwell. Great Britain, envelope of Keble College, Oxford, also a strip of seven of the

Balliol stamps, showing several specimens *tete-beche*. Donated by Professor A. S. Napier. United States, Local "City Despatch Post" 3c. black on greyish paper, unused. Donated by Mr. Chas. Windsor. Such additions as these speedily run up the aggregate value of the collection.



The special stamps which the Belgium Post Office department intend to issue for the Antwerp exhibition, which were mentioned by us in a previous issue, are now being prepared. We are now enabled to give additional particulars regarding the same. The design bears the arms of Antwerp in the centre, and on the right and left angles a head and the arms of Belgium, and the name of the city and country in French and Flemish languages. They all bear the non-Sunday delivery coupon at the foot, and as the editor of the London Philatelist says they are an issue which will redound to the lasting discredit of the Belgian Postal Authorities as serious and responsible officials. The colors and values of these are as follows: 5 c. green on rose paper; 10 c. carmine on blue paper; 25 c. blue on rose paper.



The third general meeting of the British Guiana Philatelic Society was held at their rooms the following members being present: Messrs. Rodway, *President*; T. A. S. Quail, *Vice-president*; J. Markland Lovell, *Secretary*; F. dos Neves Mello, *Treasurer*; H. C. De Silva, *Librarian*; and A. Pinaud; *Councillors*, E. Savory, W. Dorman, J. Weber, W. Clark, G. P. W. Creig, W. Armstrong; Mr. Miller and the two Misses Rodway, (visitors). The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The president then proceeded to the election of members, when the following were elected: F. W. Harm, Altono, Germany; Arthur Richter and Cecil Richter, England; Mrs. Alice Buddin and Miss Lizzie Buddin, England; and Miss Isabella A. P. Quail, Scotland. Six applications were also received. It was moved by Mr. De Silva, and seconded by Mr. Lovell, that the copies of the rules of the society be sold at 8 cents each. Mr. Dorman moved an amendment to the motion, that the first copy be supplied free and other copies be sold at 8 cents each. After a lively discussion the amendment was put to the vote and lost, 4 voting for and 5 against. A paper entitled "Help the Boys and Girls who are Collecting" was read by Mr. De Silva, and a unanimous vote of thanks was recorded. It was moved by Mr. T. A. S. Quail, and seconded by Mr. J. Markland Lovell, that Mr. De Silva be asked to hand over his paper to the society for future reference. After thanking the members for their vote of thanks, Mr. De Silva handed over his paper to the secretary. The president then delivered his lecture on "Color," which was very interesting and instructive, and a unanimous vote of thanks was accorded to him. The president then concluded a sale of stamps for the benefit of the society, which realized \$1.88. Mr. Quail exhibited some sheets of the provisional journal stamps of Macao, also the new issue of journal stamps of the same place.

## Mr. C. Wesley Price.



As many of the readers of the "Canadian Philatelic Weekly" do not see the *Canadian Philatelist*, we present this week a sketch of the Mr. Price whose portrait appeared in the September issue of the above journal. Mr. C. Wesley Price whose portrait we present to our readers this week is personally known by some of our readers, especially those who are Canadians. Mr. Price is a resident of Plymouth, Mich., and is a commercial traveler, representing D. M. Ferry and Co., the well known seed house of Detroit. We scarcely know whether to term Mr. Price a dealer or a collector or both; probably the latter will best describe what kind of a philatelist he is. Mr. Price is a frequent visitor to our office and we cannot but state that he is a true gentleman and a philatelist in all respects. Mr. Price is one of the most fortunate of collectors and we cannot begin to enumerate his many "finds," any one of which would be a bonanza to us ordinary mortals. The last time that Mr. Price called upon us, we may say, that among other gems, he had with him a strip of three Nova Scotia shillings, and some single specimens of the same; strips of five and six Nova Scotia 3d. and 6d. and an abundance of similar rarities, which space will not permit us to mention. If reports can be depended upon, Mr. Price has a small fortune in such stamps resting securely within the walls of a certain Detroit vault.

### GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The old 35c. of Caledonia has been surcharged like the other values.

The trustees of the *Sons of Philatelia* have just completed the new constitution.

Mr. F. J. Stanton, of Smyrna, New York, will hold his 50th auction sale on February the 14th, 1894.

The *Canadian Philatelic Journal*, which was announced to appear from Merritton, Ontario, on the 25th of January, has not yet come to hand.

There has been a change in the management of the *Brooklyn Stamp*. The paper has passed into the hands of Messrs. Post & La Mont.

Although small *The Philatelic Kaleidoscope* is a neat and spicy publication and, to present appearances, it will improve with age.

The *Massachusetts Philatelist* is a new paper that has just appeared from Taunton, Mass. Mr. Ashley, a well-known collector, is the editor.

Scott's 54th edition catalogue lists the different varieties of perforation, paper and water-marked issue of the 1868 of Canada. This step will be appreciated by Canadians.

The *Philatelic Californian* is a paper which San Francisco collectors have reason to be proud of. It is one of the most carefully edited journals that we receive.

Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper held their 34th sale on November 28th. A number of very choice stamps were offered and very fair prices were realized.

Roy Farrell Greene, the well-known philatelic writer, has just finished a work entitled *The Story of Two Conventions*, and the work has been published by Cleve Scott, of Central City, Neb.

*The Reporter* is a small paper supposed to be devoted to stamps and coins, but it publishes quite a quantity of matter which makes it a little more than an amateur publication.

Mr. Hadlow held his 28th sale in London, England, on the 8th of Dec. last. A very fine lot of Australian stamps were offered, although none of the prices realized were exceptionally high.

Messrs. Cheveley & Co. held their 48th sale on December 12th at their London headquarters. The sale was very successful and the attendance fair. The prices realized were such as would surely satisfy the owner.

Mr. Hadlow's 29th sale, which was held on the 18th of December, contains some very choice lots, prominent among which was a Geneva 10c. on original wrapper which sold for 320sh.

The Tapling collection has at last been completed and arranged in the British Museum. Collectors visiting England should not fail to see this collection which is one of the finest in the world.

Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer has just finished his trip "around the circle." In his trip he stopped at New York, Reading, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Muscatine, etc. We are informed that he had a very pleasant trip and called upon a very large number of philatelists.

Mr. Chris. Peteison, of Chicago, Ill., is about to issue the *Puritan Philatelist*, which, he informs us, will appear "semi occasionally, once-in-a-while." We have seen a proof of the cover of the paper, which is engraved and presents a tasty appearance.

The *Sociedad Filatelica Argentina*, of Buenos Ayres, have elected the following officers for 1894: President Otto Willers; Vice-President, German Riesel; Secretary, D. Held; Treasurer, V. Roland; Librarian, R. Lertora; Exchange Superintendent, A. Malaguizzi.

From our Regular Correspondent.

## Northwestern Happenings.

BY BOSWORTH.

Mr. Alson Brubaker of Fargo, North Dakota, has refused to take the office of International Secretary in the Sons of Philatelia, assigning as his reason the lack of time. Such modesty is unique, if nothing else.

Davenport, Iowa, is waking up in stamp matters. A short time ago we knew of a single collector who made anything of our pursuit, but at present recruits are beginning to make themselves known, and they promise soon to have quite a colony of active Stampies.

Some of our Minneapolis brethren were on needles and pins a short time ago, because of the attempt of a man by the name of M. S. Ketcheson to commit suicide. The daily papers reported the affair, giving the place of the man's residence at Belleville, Ontario, and of course all the boys connected him with H. F. until they found that M. S. was too old to be the well-known philatelist.

The new Northwestern Philatelic Association is progressing nicely. It was started in October last and already numbers about fifty members. This society is only intended for philatelists who reside in the states of Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the two Dakotas, and while it is a sectional society, it is not intended as a rival in any sense of any national society. Its president is Mr. Frank Brown of Omaha, Neb., the secretary, G. W. Achard, Minneapolis, Minn. The official organ is the Northwest. All honest collectors who reside within the prescribed limits are invited to become members.

Auction sales and raffles are all the rage here now. Everybody is looking for some snap, and your correspondent is informed that four of the fellows are casting longing eyes at the Capitalization Prize of the Louisiana State Lottery. They say that if they win the big stake they intend to buy out Scott and run a stamp business as it should be, i. e., to line their pockets with filthy lucre. Well, success to you, fellows.

From our regular correspondent.

## NOTES FROM GOTHAM.

BY O. E. WILSON.

The annual meeting of the N. Y. Branch S. of P. was held on the 4th inst., at which meeting the officers for the ensuing year were elected. Dr. Paul Allen, our most prominent philatelist, was elected President, R. P. Spooner retiring; Mr. Chas. W. Grevning was re-elected Exchange Superintendent.

Messrs. W. L. Richard and O. E. Wilson are endeavoring to organize a philatelic circulating library for the members of the N. Y. Branch S. of P. Their idea is to have each member subscribe 25 cents each to a fund, to be devoted to subscribing to every philatelic paper published, and form a circuit each member to receive the papers in turn, and when the circuit is completed to turn the papers over to the library of the Branch.

New York Branch No. 1. S. of P. had the pleasure of entertaining Mr. Clifford W. Kissinger, of Reading, Pa., at their regular weekly meeting, held on Thursday, January 4. Mr. Kissinger arrived in New York just about

the time his Xmas number of the *Penny* arrived. We were glad to see both, and the opinion here is that he has exceeded all expectations and has given us a magazine worthy of his abilities.

Mr. Kissinger has spent most of his time visiting the leading dealers and taking in all the points of interest, and left us well-pleased with his visit. We tried to induce him to remain with us longer, but as he had an engagement the next day with L. M. Lang, of Baltimore, Md., he could not be prevailed upon to stay. Beecher Ogden and "yours truly" saw him off to Baltimore.

I think it would be a splendid idea for this and other branches of the S. of P. to have their members read papers on stamps and philatelic matters before the society meetings, as they do in all the big societies. It would help and instruct the members and would do a wonderful lot of good. All we do now at our meetings is roll-call, nominations, elections, new business and auction sale. Is this helping the members any? Our auction sales do not amount to much, sometimes not one-half of the stamps offered are sold, and once in a while there are some very good stamps offered, but there is always a high reserve price on them or else their owners are ready to bid them in. Ramsay Pengnet, for instance, has a national reputation for putting us about forty lots of stamps at each meeting and, hiding himself behind Waldemar Wurtz, will bid them all in, very often not selling one lot.

We have one member, thank heaven, who puts up stamps and lets them go at whatever they will bring, his only thought being, "can I get enough money out of this sale to pay for my lunches next week." The guilty party is J. B. Brevoort, our "learned counsellor" who has recently been admitted to the bar (not a saloon).

## TESTIMONIALS.

Without being loudly heralded, in fact without any announcement so far as we have seen, Bro. Staebler has launched forth his new weekly stamp paper, *The Canadian Philatelic Weekly*, and if the standard is kept up to the first issue it will be the best weekly published. No. 1 consists of 8 pages, of 3 columns each, cut and pasted, and the publisher announces that the size will vary from four to sixteen pages, according to the amount of matter on hand. We wish the paper the success it seems to deserve, and hope it will live long and enrich the coffers of its enterprising publisher.—*Eastern Philatelist*.

Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1894.

MR. L. M. STAEBLER, LONDON, CANADA:  
Dear Sir—I herewith enclose my subscription to the *Canadian Philatelic Weekly*. The sample copy you sent me has pleased me immensely, and I trust that your efforts in producing such an excellent paper will be appreciated by all collectors. Very respectfully,  
J. F. SEYHOLD.

Guelph, Jan. 10, 1894.

MR. L. M. STAEBLER, LONDON, CANADA:  
Dear Sir—Sample copy *Canadian Philatelic Weekly* to hand. It is without doubt the best paper of the kind printed, and Canadian collectors can boast of having the palm in weekly stamp papers. Yours truly,  
L. GALBRAITH.

Berwick, Pa., Jan. 12, 1894.

MR. L. M. STAEBLER, LONDON, CANADA:  
Dear Sir—Sample copy *Canadian Philatelic Weekly* received. Enclosed find my subscription. The copy No. 1 before me is what all collectors should appreciate, i. e., an up to date weekly. Yours in philately,  
R. S. SWAYZE.

Ste. Luce, Que., Jan. 15, 1894.

MR. L. M. STAEBLER, LONDON, CANADA:  
Dear Sir—Enclosed find 25 c. renewal of my subscription to the *Canadian Philatelist*. I consider the magazine *par excellence* and therefore wish a continuance of so creditable a philatelic journal, which should be in the hands of every collector, especially those of Canada. Yours truly,  
J. W. MILLER.

## AFTER HOOPER AGAIN.

The Prisoner to be Promptly Tried for Attempting to Drown His Wife.

MONTREAL, Jan. 22.—Hon. Thomas Chase Casgrain, Attorney-General of Quebec, has decided after due consideration to take prompt action at Three Rivers against John R. Hooper, who will be charged with attempting to drown his wife, the details of which came out during the late trial at Joliette.

Hooper expresses himself confident that he will be again acquitted.

## EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT

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SEND me some good stamps worth over \$3.00 and I will send an entire set of Confederate Bills, very rare. Send for my approval sheets at 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %; 100 well assorted stamps 10c.; 25 varieties 25c., very rare. Follett D. Bull, Lock Box No. 533, San Antonio, Texas.

## STAMP DEALERS' DIRECTORY

A two or three-line advertisement under this heading \$5.00 per year, payable in advance. Extra lines \$1.50 each.

BENSON, WM. C. 204 Victoria St., London, Canada. Foreign exchange desired. Send 100 or more stamps of your country and receive same number of Canada and U. S. Fine approval sheets at 40% discount. Reference required. (52)

BOYD, L. B. 460 Colborne St., London, Canada. Foreign correspondence solicited. Send 50 to 200 stamps of your country and receive same number of Canadian. (52)

THE NORTHWEST Well printed, ably edited, first-class articles by best authors. 25c. per year. 12 and 14 So. 2nd St., Minneapolis Minn.

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LONDON, CANADA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1894.

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ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

Written for CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY.

## How to Exchange.

BY W. J. SABOURIN.

**I**N looking over my correspondence of five years ago, from collectors on this and the other continents, I am surprised to find such a great demand for our rare American postage stamps in exchange for the common European trash that has been a drug on the market since stamp collecting became general on this side of the Atlantic. It is curious, even now, to receive from collectors abroad lists of rarities which it is impossible to get for our own collections. They promise us in exchange a lot of good things, in the shape of stamps, and when we have been exchanging for a short time we receive what we might call "*Rare Continentals*" and the correspondence is dropped, owing to some misunderstanding between the two parties.

I would like to say a few words to American collectors regarding this mode of exchange, and give them a few hints that will help them out if they wish to keep on philatelic relations with their brother philatelists in distant lands, and are willing to entertain correspondence to that effect. After considering the matter thoroughly I have come to the conclusion that it is better to mount on sheets many varieties of South America, Central, U. S., Canada, and others which are difficult to obtain in the country you are sending them to. After they have all been placed, ready to mail mark the catalogue price on each stamp, and then, in writing your letter, ask the correspondent to send you what he thinks best of his continent, fixing the stamps in the same manner. It is almost impossible to keep an exchange going if you put on sheets stamps of your own country only. Your stock will become exhausted in a very short time, and if you have a good correspondent it will be disgraceful to leave him when you progress wonderfully in your exchange. There are some who do not take the trouble of arranging sheets neatly that they send out, and it is a pity to look how they work their exchange. They enclose in an envelope a lot of common stamps of their country and only put in a couple of rare ones. Of course, no one will be foolish enough to take what they receive, and they will return it at once. No doubt there is trouble arising between those who practice this way of exchanging. No rarities are coming in and the philatelist is almost discouraged to continue stamp collecting. If, on the other hand, he keeps his stamps nicely mounted he will be able to find out what his correspondent wants and thereby save money by buying only what is wanted for his or the other collection.

Now, is it preferable to buy from Approval Sheets or Packets?

I am sure that the collector who buys packets saves more money than the other. But I would suggest to collectors to buy sets; it is one of

the best things you can do. Try and get all the varieties you can from the country desired and you will be amply repaid for a few dollars you spend that way.

Written for the CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY.

## An Awful Possibility.

BY GUY W. GREEN.

**W**H. BARNES, librarian of the S. of P., was relieved of a sum of money, his gold watch and chain, overcoat, and numerous other trifles, on Nov. 27th. "Billy" figures up the loss at about \$160. Cause why? He was held up by two masked highwaymen who were not philatelists, for they failed to take any stamps, though he had several hundred dollars worth in his coat pocket. — *Weekly Philatelist*.

It is customary for ministers to select a text before they preach a sermon. Notice that I do not say "*about which* to preach a sermon," because more often than otherwise the discourse bears no relation to the verse of scripture, which is supposed to be parent to it. I, too, have chosen a text which I quote at the beginning of this article, but unlike my brethren of the pulpit, I shall endeavor to make the connection between the opening lines and later ones discernable to the ordinary intellect.

There are several lessons to be drawn from the Minneapolis occurrence, all of which are of more or less importance, and a few possibilities are spread before us that are calculated to terrify the ordinary philatelist who is peaceably inclined.

We are first told that the robbers who gave Mr. Barnes so much mental pain (and physical agony, perhaps, if he was forced to expose his overcoatless, sylph-like form to the chilling breeze of a frigid night), "were not philatelists." This statement may, at first thought, seem a trifle startling when regarded in all the nakedness of its *naïveté*. But when we look at it more closely we find that it is not so surprising after all. Of course the highwaymen "were not philatelists." Who is there that even heard of a philatelist going out at the dead hour of midnight and with an active and energetic "slung shot" in one hand, and a disagreeable looking revolver in the other, "holding up" an unsophisticated innocent who chanced to be abroad at that unseemly time? No, Philatelists are not that kind of humanity. Poets tell us that they prefer to sit by the fire during the winter evenings and gloat over their albums. Our poets, like Geo. Washington, cannot tell a lie, and we are compelled to believe them. The full realization of the fact that no philatelists did the dastardly act which occurred in the dense wilds of a Minneapolis forest should cause every stamp collector's heart to swell with an inexpressible joy.

We are told, secondly, that the writer of the sad north-western news knows the robbers

were not acquainted with our hobby because they failed to take "several hundred dollars worth" of stamps from Mr. Barnes' "coat pocket." Why did they not take them? Because they did not realize the value of the specimens or, in other words, were ignorant of the merits and beauties of philately. They belonged to the great heterogeneous mass of our citizens whose obtuseness on stamp collecting subjects we so much deprecate. Suppose that these disciples of Robin Hood had been educated in all the strange lore of our brotherhood, where would "Billy's" treasures be then? Echo answers, "Where?" A dense and lugubrious gloom would prevail in Minneapolis to such an extent that it could be cut with the proverbial knife. Yet we, as philatelists, are trying to initiate everyone upon this round globe into the mysteries of stampdom. At our present rate of progress we bid fair to succeed in our attempt. But when we *have* succeeded what may we expect? A carnival of crime, robbery, murder and bloodshed? Everything in the land will be conversant with the worth of rare departments and revenues, and no philatelist will be able to tread the streets after nightfall in safety. A loyal subject of Philatelia will find it necessary to be attended home from society meetings by an armed bodyguard. Every dark alley will hold its quota of homicidally inclined thieves ready to spring upon the passing stamp collector and demand "his stamps or his life," not using the word, "stamps," in any metaphorical sense either. We shall no longer dare to carry our Sydney views and Brattleboro<sup>s</sup> abroad with us, but, on the contrary, we are very likely to be compelled to place them under lock and key. The prospect is full of awful and hair-raising dangers.

Imagine, if you can, the portly Doeblin being "held up" by masked robbers who emptied his pockets, while our German friend stood, an unwilling victim, breathing out guttural maledictions upon their heads. Think for a moment of "Ike" Mekeel returning from his foreign trip with his pockets bulging with rarities only to have his eyes bulge worse than his pockets when some short-haired gent pokes a revolver under his nose and compels him to "stand and deliver." These fancies are too harrowing; and fearful lest my scalding tears blot the paper to such an extent that the printer will be unable to read these lines I desist.

In these reflections there is one consolation. Those of us who have no rare stamps will be comparatively safe. To us, a robber, no matter how great his moral turpitude, will be almost entirely innocuous. This is the only ray of light that illumines the darkness.

I cannot go further. I am overcome with an agony of fear—fear for my fellows who have good collections and rare duplicates.

Brethren, weep with me.

Mr. Stanley Gibbons, of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., has just left on an eastern trip through Italy, Turkey and Palestine.

— THE —  
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Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

SPECIAL NOTICES:

The number in the bracket on the wrapper indicates when your subscription expires. A prompt renewal will be necessary as we stop the paper immediately on expiration of subscription.

We prefer all remittances by Post Office Order. We do not accept unused stamps of any countries except Canada and the U. S. in payment for subscriptions and advertisements.

Our supply of back numbers is very limited, and numbers over one week old can only be obtained at 10c. each.

Address all communications, whether pertaining to our advertising, subscription or editorial departments—

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY,  
 185 $\frac{1}{2}$  DUNDAS STREET,

LONDON, CANADA.

LONDON, CANADA, FEBRUARY 8th, 1894.

4  
 ↓ EDITORIAL. ↗

The 15c. stamp of Phillipine Islands has been changed in color to a pale brown.

A large quantity of Guatemala current issue cancelled to order are now on the market.

The new Bermuda post cards have been issued. They are printed in carmine on buff paper.

The state of Nepal, India, no longer issues postal cards; have discontinued their use recently.

We wonder if the portrait of Grover Cleveland and his daughter will appear on the new U. S. stamps.

The first installment of our illustrated catalogue of U. S. envelope stamps will probably appear next week.

The *Capitol Philatelist* is a new four-page paper, published and edited by Frank C. Ives, of Springfield, Ill.

The supply of the \$1.00 values of the Columbian stamps has already been exhausted at many of the large offices.

We see by the *Postal Card* that the one cent card of British Guiana is now issued without the word "Inland" at top.

We see by *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* that the revenue stamps of Western Australia are now allowed to be used for postage.

Messrs. Thos. A. Innes & Co., Denmark St., London, England, will shortly issue a work entitled "Stamp Collecting up to Date."

Every dealer should have a copy of our new wholesale list. If you have not already secured one it will be sent you for the asking.

The Straits Settlement have issued two new post cards of the usual colonial type; one of these is the 2c. card and the other the 2c. reply card.

The Boston Philatelic Society will hold an auction sale at their next regular meeting which takes place on Wednesday evening, February the 20th.

The government of British Honduras having placed all the remainders of their provisional issue in the market are now contemplating a new issue.

Mr. E. T. Bemis, of Duluth, Minn., will issue a new paper called the *Zenith City Philatelist*, which will appear on February the 20th.

We have received a copy of the *Weekly Monitor*, a newspaper published at High Bridge, N. J., which devotes considerable space to philately.

Our contemporaries now seem to be satisfied on the point that the current issue of Samoa could be used for postage. We ourselves never doubted their authenticity.

The Scott Stamp and Coin Co. were very slow in delivering their new catalogue, but notwithstanding this they are ahead of the syndicate, who have not yet mailed theirs.

Roumania has issued two new stamps bearing the portrait of King Charles. The stamps are printed in two colors. The values are 1 len. brown with rose centre, and 2 len. orange with brown centre.

The Bogert and Durbin Co. have at last sold the famous New Haven envelope found by Mr. Sterling. It is said to have brought \$2,500.00, but the name of the purchaser and price obtained are not given.

The *American Philatelic Advertiser*, which was announced to appear from Brooklin, Ontario, some time ago, has not yet put in an appearance, and we have reason to believe that it will not appear as advertised.

*Le Timbre Poste* of Brussels, Belgium, is the oldest stamp magazine in the world. Next to this comes the *Philatelic Monthly and World* of Philadelphia, Pa., which has just completed its twentieth year of continuous publication.

The American Philatelic Association desire to obtain several hundred more members before the next annual convention. Blanks and full particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, Alvah Davidson, 176 Broadway, New York City.

It was reported that the 1d. of Cook's Islands will be changed in color shortly. The new series of stamps, which are being made for the Hawaiian Government by the American Bank Note Co., are expected to be in circulation early in April.

We see by one of our contemporaries that of all the Americans whose portraits have appeared on U. S. postage stamps none are now living, and only ten of those whose features have graced the faces of the U. S. revenue stamps are still alive.

According to *Le Collectionneur de Timbres Postes* a new issue of stamps is being prepared for China, each stamp of which issue will be of a different design, consisting of the familiar dragon in various shaped frames. A postage due set will also be issued.

Some enterprising genius is sending a circular around among stamp collectors announcing that he has for sale a chemical ink eraser, which, he suggests, may be used for removing the cancellations from used stamps, thus converting them into uncanceled specimens.

The Toronto Philatelic Club is now in active working order. This society is the leading local society of Canada. Meetings are held on the first and third Wednesdays of each month in the rooms of the club, which are situated in 14 Oddfellows' Building, corner Young and College Streets.

We have received the January issue of the *Detroit Philatelist*, which is one of the brightest and newsiest of our exchanges. The January issue contains some exceptionally fine reading matter. Although the paper is nearly two years old it has not yet been granted second-class rates.

We see by an article in *The Detroit Philatelist* that some of the portraits which appeared in the Christmas number of the *Pennsylvania*

*Philatelist* are not genuine. This surprised us, as we can scarcely believe that Mr. Kissinger would go so far as to insert a portrait which he did not know to be correct.

The United States Government seem inclined to regard with favor a suggestion which has been made to number all postage stamps in the same manner as bank notes. What next? Should this be done we suppose some of our enthusiastic specialists would collect all the different numbers, and in this way collections of 1,000,000 varieties would be common.

We have received the January number of the *Canadian Philatelic Magazine*. The paper is improving with age, and if Mr. Muirhead sticks to it he will yet have a first-class journal. Mr. A. M. Muirhead is secretary *pro tem.* for a new organization, which is called the "*Canadian Sons of Philately*." It is intended to limit membership to Canadian collectors. The Secretary invites correspondence.

Many of our readers will be familiar with the name of Thos. O. Pardoe, jr., who for some time swindled dealers and collectors from his headquarters at Ingersoll, Ont. He has at last come to grief. It seems he advertised in a Toronto paper for five young lady typewriters to fill vacancies which never existed, and asked from each a fee of 25 cents, and the many letters which he received containing this amount were left unanswered. He has now gone to pay a visit of fifty days to the jail.

In another portion of this issue we present specimens of the illustrations which are being used in our Handbook No. 5, "The Postage Stamps of the United States." The book has been under way for the last three months and is almost completed and will be mailed by the 31st of this month. The illustrations used in this work have all been made by the half-tone process, and consequently at great expense. It will be printed on the best paper that can be procured and will be one of the most useful works ever issued for the use of the American collector. The price of the book is 50 cents. Orders may be booked now and the book will be sent immediately upon publication.

We have received a copy of the 54th edition of Scott's catalogue, and noticed therein a general advance of prices. The catalogue itself is far ahead of previous issues. Many new improvements are introduced, among which is a complete catalogue of postal cards, the different sizes of perforation and many varieties of paper which were hitherto omitted are now fully listed. We cannot but commend the action of the publishers in omitting to catalogue such stuff as the errors of the Hawaiian "Provisional Government" issue. British Colonial, United States, and British North American stamps of the older issues have all advanced considerably. The catalogue on the whole is one which does the publishers credit.

## Mr. Alvah Davidson.



THE above portrait of Mr. Alvah Davidson, the genial Secretary of the A. P. A., is that which appeared in the October issue of the *Canadian Philatelist*. Mr. Davidson is one of the prominent New York collectors, and is the possessor of a very fine collection and takes a keen interest in all matters pertaining to stamps. He has always taken an active interest in the American Philatelic Association, and has done much towards making the association a success. Mr. Davidson fills the editorial chair of the *Post Office*, which journal is well-known to most of our readers.

## Minneapolis Notes.

A new paper is announced to appear in Duluth during the month—*The Zenith City Philatelist*. Something above par is promised.

Geo. Achard, the S. of P. attorney, is acting as assignee for a defunct Minneapolis concern. He probably will not "get across the lake" as often as of yore.

"Billy" Barnes is expecting to spend a portion of the spring "out on the road" for his firm. He will of course *weather* all kinds of adventures.

The *Minneapolis Tribune* of the 2nd inst. reports that all the Columbians on hand at that office are sold. Can this good news be true?

One of the most interesting of the many relics preserved by the Minneapolis State Obistorical Society is the "pigeon holes" of the first St. Paul office established in the forties.

Robt. I. Mann, the newly appointed state vice-president of the P. S. of A., is endeavoring to organize a state branch of the new society.

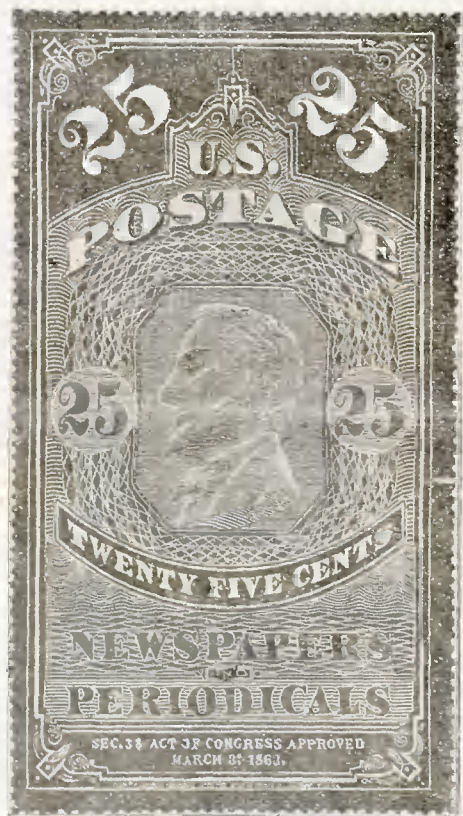
The first sale of the N. W. P. A. was held January 15th, and proved quite successful. The second sale will be held not far from March 1st.

### An Editor's Opinion.

Newmarket, Jan. 15, 1894.  
MR. L. M. STAEBLER, LONDON, CANADA:  
Dear Sir—Your new weekly received. It is a dandy.  
Yours truly, F. H. PINKHAM.

## Our Handbook No. 5.

The following are specimens of the superior illustrations being used in this book. See editorial note elsewhere.



The deficit in the U. S. treasury for the past year has been so great that it is expected that a tax will be placed on playing-cards, perfumery and other proprietary articles, and should a measure for this purpose pass through Congress it is not improbable but that we should see Proprietary Revenue stamps again come into general use.

From our special correspondent.

## Northwestern Happenings.

BY BOSWORTH.

St. Paul has a new firm, Mr. A. B. Nessonson and Mr. E. Beldon being the partners, under the style of Nessonson & Beldon.

Minneapolis is now blessed (?) with two papers, *The Northwest*, which has been running for nearly two years, and *The Minnesota Philatelist* just two months old. Both are well printed, though the contents of the latter might easily be improved.

And now Duluth comes to the front with the promise of a new journal. It will be called *The Zenith City Philatelist*, and will be run by E. T. Bemis, 515 East Second Street, Duluth, Minn. We will soon have a surfeit of our class journals, but the old theory of "the survival of the fittest" will undoubtedly apply.

Mr. F. S. George is contemplating a change of residence. He has an offer of a good situation at Fargo, and if he goes Minneapolis will lose one of her most ardent collectors. Well good luck Frank, but we hope to occasionally see your face in the "banana belt."

W. C. Whitall, the exchange superintendent of The Northwestern Philatelic Association, informs me that he has three books on circuits amounting to about \$1.25. By the way, this society is coming rapidly to the front in both membership and influence.

The A. P. A. can soon look for five new members from these parts. The fellows have at last awakened to the fact that the A. P. A. is something of a society, and that it pays to join it. We hope many other Northwestern collectors will take interest enough in it to send their applications.

During the recent curling bonspiel at St. Paul there were present many Winnipeggers, and rumor has it that some of them possess fine collections. It was your scribe's misfortune to be out on a trip and thus the pleasure of meeting some of them was denied.

Mr. Chas. E. Williams, the efficient auction manager of the Northwestern Philatelic Society, says that the second sale will occur on March 15th, and he hopes to have his catalogue ready by February 15th. There are some excellent things in it and the bidding will be quite lively. Anyone wishing a list may obtain one by writing him at Palmyra, Wis.

On December 30th one of Minneapolis' old time collectors crossed the river to which we are all advancing, Mr. H. Hezel. Harry, as I knew him, was one of "nature's noblemen," and his sudden demise has caused a vacancy among us which will never be filled.

From our special correspondent.

## CHICAGO NOTES.

BY CHRIS. PETERSON.

The N. P. U., Branch No. 1, held a special meeting at J. A. Pierce's rooms on the evening of January 31st and elected officers for the following year. The well-known Chicago collector, A. E. Fritz, was elected president, A. R. Neing, Vice-President, and C. B. Berguist, Secretary-Treasurer. After the election the Exchange department was settled up, which leaves that department in first-class shape. The dues for the branch will be \$1.50 per year. Meeting adjourned 10 p. m.

The C. P. S. held their regular meeting on the evening of February 1st, at the society's rooms in the Masonic Temple. After their regular routine of business, Dr. B. A. Cottlow, who was elected Exchange Manager at the previous meeting, distributed exchange books among the members at the nominal price of three for a quarter. The 29th reserve auction sale was announced for February 15th. Meeting adjourned at 10.30 p. m.

The meetings of Branch No. 1, P. S. of A., have not been held regularly, owing to much sickness among the members, but a meeting will soon be called and all Chicago members are expected to be present.

Canadian collectors are warned against a Chicago party offering complete sets of used Columbian stamps for four dollars per set. It is a rank swindle, and several complaints have been received from collectors outside the city who have been victimized. The party lives in an old shanty on the north side, and from appearances would show that the man never owned a dollar in his life. A dealer from Indiana, who received a letter from the accused party offering the stamps for sale, came to town the other day on a special train and was going to buy several hundred sets, but on going to the house was told that the stamp man was down in the city. "I am out 25 cents and the fare," said the hoosier, "and am going home." Another dealer went to the house but received the same answer, that the stamp man was down in the city. The matter will be brought before the post office authorities with additional proofs, but in the meantime take warning that Columbian stamps cannot be secured at such bargains, for if they could there would be plenty of buyers in this city, but as yet they have only been offered to collectors in other cities.

The Columbian Stamp Co., P. O. Box 590, Chicago, have suspended operations and are trying to straighten matters. It is better so.

J. A. Pierce's first auction sale of World's Fair postal rarities and a large collection of U. S. and foreign stamps will take place about the 1st of April. The catalogue will be a novelty and will be sent on application.

It is probable that Chicago will have a new post office, to be the finest in the country.

Prices of Columbian stamps will soon take a great jump upward. Only a few of the lower values can be procured. The 3, 4, 6, 8 and 15 cents are entirely sold out and no more can be had at this office, and we hear the same to be the case in the New York, Boston and Kansas City post offices.

The United States Coin and Stamp Exchange hold their first auction sale on the evening of February 26th, at their rooms in the Masonic Temple. There are 150 lots, all U. S. stamps, and will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve.

All Canadian collectors should join the Philatelic Society of America. Fine Exchange department and separate one for Canada; fees, 10 cents; dues, 25 cents; for benefits, etc., address W. R. Ashcroft, 120 North 5th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

C. E. Severn has secured second prize in the writing contest in *Mekel's Weekly Stamp News*. We congratulate you brother, "Shake."

## EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT

**TERMS**—Half cent per word each insertion, payable in advance. No exchange notice will be received for less than 15 cents. No display allowed.

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Box 447.

London, Canada,





PUBLISHED WEEKLY.  
VOL. I.—NO. 7.

LONDON, CANADA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1894.

FIVE CENTS A COPY  
ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

Written for THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY.

## Geographical and Historical Inferences in Philately.

BY L. H. BENTON.

**F**ROM the designs and character on, and the condition of, many stamps much geographical and historical knowledge may be correctly inferred.

If a certain country issues only imperforated stamps the natural inference is that the country is not far advanced in civilized arts. Examples of this are found in the issues of some of the native Indian states, —Bamra, Bhoire, Jummo, Pountch, etc.

The comparative density of population may be inferred from the comparative number of stamps of the different issues used; ditto, its commerce to a certain extent.

A country issuing no surcharged stamps shows a good financial solidity, thus manifesting an independence of resorting to surcharges, either for economical or for speculative purposes. In some instances the immediate demand for certain values make surcharging an imperative necessity.

Chili is a good example of the unsurcharging class, all the better for being a neighbor to Peru, the whirlpool of surcharges.

That the United States is a commercial nation of patriotic people is manifest by the portraits and profiles of various statesmen on our stamps, and also by the reproduction of historical paintings, pictures of coats-of-arms, steamships, locomotives, etc.

The Confederate Provisionals give evidence of postal difficulties in the south during the great civil war.

Look at the Afghanistan stamps! Do not those idiotic faces suggest a people given to idolatry?

From the Bavaria return-letter stamps do we not know at once that Augsburg, Bamberg, Munchen, Nuremberg, Regensburg, Speyer, Wurtzburg are in Bavaria?

The keys on the Bremen, and the castles on the Bergedorf and Hamburg stamps suggest the German castles.

British Guiana's ships tell us of the commercial instincts of its people.

Canada's beaver and Newfoundland's codfish, seal and vessels are emblematic of zoological, ichthyological and industrial matters in those places.

The various borders of the official Cubiertas stamps of Columbian Republic, and the fourteen varieties of paper on which many of Great Britain's envelope stamps are impressed imply a diversified variety of taste.

One would know that Congo was a Belgian possession by one look at the stamps.

That China, Corea, Hankow, Hong-Kong, Japan and Shanghai are in the "Celestial Empire" is evident. The birds of paradise on the stamps of Japan are also very suggestive.

An Architectural taste (combined with a taste for American dollars) is evinced by the geometrical designs on Cuba's 1883 issue.

The pyramids on the Egyptian stamps bring us to the conclusion that those Egyptians knew a thing or two about transportation and building long before Brutus playfully inserted his jack-knife between Caesar's ribs, or in the back of the neck, or as the case may be. I am a little uncertain about the precise point of contact, as I was not on the spot at the time of the action.

The changes in the government of France are apparent in the stamp issues.

The stamps of the various German states are all characteristic.

The very names on the stamps from Ivory Coast and Gold Coast tell the story of the production of those places. I wonder when Grain Coast, Slave Coast and Windy Coast, all near by, will have stamps!

All the British Colonies have, as does the mother country, the head of the Queen on their stamps. We do not know how many times that head has appeared, but we will venture to place it above a thousand. Some day we will "take a week off" and count them. The idea of the Queen's head on all these colonials does not necessarily signify patriotism, as many poor colonists cannot help themselves.

Hawaiian stamps remind us in many points of our own.

The post-horn on, and in (watermarked) the stamps of Brunswick, Hanover, Hungary, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, etc., reminds us of indigenous postal customs; also suggesting native pastoral occupations.

In India the crude designs of stamps for the interior portray the extent of their cultivation. The swarthy faces surmounted by turbans on the Holkar and Sirmoor stamps each tell of the climate of the country and physiognomical characteristics of the inhabitants. The study of ethnography is one of the educational attributes of our philatelic treasures. The elephant represented in the watermark of the British Indian stamps tells more about the "inhabitants" of that sunburned country.

Liberia is another elephant country. Here *Elephas Africanus* has for a neighbor the hippopotamus. This warm country is the home for the palm trees and colored gentlemen.

New South Wales is easily located by *Vecolier petit* after seeing one of the five shilling stamps of 1889. The stamps of some of the Panama issues have maps on them also, and are likewise useful. The stamps of the Centennial issue of New South Wales alone furnish material enough for a story. *Propos* to my own suggestion, I shall write that "story" for the WEEKLY readers. The lyre-bird, kangaroo and emu, as does the portrait of Capt. Cook, all mean something.

The Peruvian local surcharge of 1882-5 bring

to mind the troublous times in that country during that period—the *hot* time they had with *Chili*.

From the Roumanian early issues we learn the former name and extent of this kingdom—Moldavia.

Salvador stamps bring before us her volcanoes and Columbus' arrival on this continent. This is where was laid the scene of a certain Wag's little joke, when he remarked that Columbus immediately on arrival asked what time the next train left for Chicago.

On the Samoan issues we find the palm trees again.

Like Roumania, South African Republic issues tell us of a once different name, this one being Transvaal—the countro across the Vaal.

The tiger in his jungle is faithfully portrayed on the individual stamps of Straits Settlements.

The newspaper stamps of Turkey are attached to the papers before they are printed, and this fact is plainly apparent by the appearance presented by a used newspaper stamp of that empire, the printing forming the cancellation.

Venezuela's educational development is manifest on the *Escuela* (school) stamps, the proceeds from the sale of which go toward paying the school expenses.

Western Australia—Swan River Settlements—stamps are aptly illustrated with the swan.

And so on with other instances, for I have taken only the most prominent ones.

From our Regular Correspondent.

### OTTAWA NOTES.

BY W. J. SABOURIN.

Stamp collectors are increasing rapidly in numbers in our city. The rising generation are constant visitors to the offices and banks where they obtain whatever stamps are amassed by the clerks during the week.

An exchange department has been organized here in connection with the *Ottawa Philatelic Society*. Since Mr. Hooper had business to attend to down in Joliet, Quebec, Mr. Charles Sparks, formerly of Toronto has been appointed President, and Mr. Codville exchange Superintendent.

A half-penny Canada perforated was recently noticed in one of our exchange books marked at \$12, but collectors were not inclined to take it, and it was left owing to the high price.

Stamp collecting is advancing in the Dominion. Our time would be wasted in trying to compare it with three years ago. New recruits are coming in daily smiling as they enter into the field, and the majority of them are constantly showing outsiders their collections, which has the effect of inducing others to begin. Five years hence it is my belief that a great change will take place, and that comparatively few will hesitate in becoming stamp collectors.

— THE —

# Canadian Philatelic Weekly

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

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L. M. STAEBLER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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The number in the bracket on the wrapper indicates when your subscription expires. A prompt renewal will be necessary as we stop the paper immediately on expiration of subscription.

We prefer all remittances by Post Office Order. We do not accept unused stamps of any countries except Canada and the U. S. in payment for subscriptions and advertisements.

Our supply of back numbers is very limited, and numbers over one week old can only be obtained at 10c. each.

Address all communications, whether pertaining to our advertising, subscription or editorial departments—

**THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY,**

185 1/2 DUNDAS STREET,

LONDON, CANADA.

LONDON, CANADA, FEBRUARY 15th, 1894.

## EDITORIAL.

Mr. Harry Hegel, a well known Minneapolis collector, died recently.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the fraud which Mr. Chris. Peterson mentioned in his Chicago notes last week and which he exposes fully in this issue.

We see by the *Philatelic Kaleidoscope* that Mr. Edward Loring, of Chicago, says, that the jokes which Mr. J. R. Hooper got off in a recent issue of the *Quaker City Philatelist* are taken from an old issue of *Puck*.

Mr. R. G. Widdicombe, of St. Catharines, Ont., inform us that on the 25th of March next he will issue a new paper which will be called *The St. Catharines Philatelist*. The size of the pages will be 5 1/2 by 8 1/2, and will consist of from 4 to 20 pages monthly.

The colors of the Cuba stamps have again changed. The 1c. de. p. is now sky blue in color, the 2c. de. p. is rose, the 2 1/2c. de. p. violet and the 20c. de. p. light brown. The 1/2m.

de. p. for printed matter is printed in rose. Cuba supplies collectors with new issues altogether too frequently.

The French post office at Valky, the capital of Samos, in the French Levant is the latest of the French Colonies to be supplied with a series of surcharged stamps. Six varieties have appeared from this place, and are similar to those recently supplied the offices at Cavalla and Port Lagos.

Mr. Chas. E. Babcock has bought out the entire interest of the *Hoosier Stamp*, which paper is now in its second volume. The greater part of the paper is taken up by particulars of a prize contest which the publishers are conducting. A little solid reading would be appreciated.

The 19th auction sale of Messrs. R. F. Albrecht & Co. will take place at 25 Ann st., New York city, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 27th and 28th. The sale comprises some very fine stamps, most of which are the property of Mr. Bernh. Neunoege, of New York city. In all the sale comprises somewhat over a thousand lots.

We have just received a circular announcing the publication of another new journal. It is to hail from Lynchburg, Va., and will be called the *Virginia Philatelist*. The Virginia Publishing Co. are the publishers, and the first issue is announced to appear on March the 25th. By the circular before us we are led to believe that this is the first philatelic paper that has ever appeared from this state.

The following are a few of the principal prices realized at the Brock sale held in New York city on Wednesday evening January 31st: U. S. 1869 24c. with inverted medallion, brought \$38; a used specimen of the \$5 State, brought \$40; a lenoir local brought \$66.75; a U. S. 30c. yellow, grided all over, \$211; etc. A large number of collectors were present and the bidding was lively. We expect to have a more extensive review of this sale next week.

At the 35th sale of Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper, which was held on the 14th and 15th of December, a large number of very fine lots were offered, among which we may mention, Tuscany, 60c. unused, which brought 210sh.; a Tuscany 3lc. sold for 300sh.; damaged specimens of the \$2, \$5 and \$10 state department brought 205sh.; a Vaud 4c. brought 300sh.; a Basle 2 1/2r. brought 80sh., and a Great Britain 4d., on blue, brought 180sh.

*The Sons of Philatelia*, according to the January number of its official organ, has on hand twenty new applications and nineteen new members. Against this increase the following decrease is noted; seven resignations accepted and fifteen new resignations received. How different is the progress now being made to what it was a year ago. Its young rival *The*

*Philatelic Sons of America* is progressing far more rapidly. Apparently the former Society is on longer a favorite.

At the 17th auction sale of Messrs. R. F. Albrecht & Co. a number of very fine North American stamps were offered, and the following are a few of the prices realized: Athens, 5c. violet, \$55; Danville, 5c. red, \$140; Lenoir, 5c. blue and orange, \$91; Lynchburg, 5c. blue, \$42; Macon, 5c. black on yellow, fancy border, \$75; Macon, 5c. black on yellow, plain border, \$125; Marion, 10c. black, \$300; Rheingold, black hand stamp, \$141; many other lots brought equally high prices, and altogether the sale was a great success.

Another new paper has been received. It is *The Evergreen State Philatelist*, and it is edited by Messrs. French & Bundy, two well known collectors. The publication office is located at Hartland, Washington. The paper is rather small in size, yet it seems to be well edited and gives some very interesting reading. The publisher wishes to exchange advertising space for stamps. From this we may draw two inferences, either that money is not desired out there or that they do not consider their advertising worth cash and therefore offer it in exchange for stamps!

Mr. John R. Hooper was brought before the Magistrate at Three Rivers, Que., on the 9th inst. The court room was again thronged by a very large crowd who came to hear whether the Magistrate would commit Hooper to the Criminal Court, or find the evidence insufficient and release him. The case was taken up by Judge Barthe at 2 o'clock, who read a long document giving his decision in the matter, and consigning Hooper back to jail to await the term of the Criminal Court which will be held in that place next June. Hooper's Solicitor applied for bail, but application was refused.

We have just concluded arrangements with the author for two very fine lots of MSS. which will appear in the *Canadian Philatelic Weekly*, at an early date. The first is a series of twenty very interesting philatelic stories entitled "Tales of a Philatelist" written especially for our columns by Mr. R. S. Walters, a well known English collector. The second is a continued article on the "Philatelic Societies of the World" which has been prepared for us by Mr. A. O. East. These two lots are about the best of the kind we have as yet published and cannot but prove of interest to our readers.

Nearly all the New Zealand stamps we receive now have advertisements ornamenting the back. It is said that the revenue which the government derives from these advertisements pays for the stamps and yields a good profit besides. Considering the size of the U. S. Columbian issue, which is twice the size of the New Zealand stamps, the U. S. government might have made a considerable amount by printing advertisements on the back. On the New Zealand stamps there are hundreds of

different varieties of advertisements, and already we hear of collectors who are starting to collect the different advertisements. Next!

According to Alvah Davidson, in *Mekeels Weekly*, on Thursday, the 30th of January, a man was arrested in the Bowery, New York city, carrying a satchel containing uncanceled postage stamps to the value of \$1,945.50. They were of the one, two, five, eight and ten cent denominations of the current issue. He stated that he purchased the lot from a man in Cincinnati, but as he was stopping at a cheap lodging house the police did not believe the story. They considered it the result of a post office robbery, the denominations being such as would be found in a small post office. As he looked like a typical crook his photo was added to the inspector's collection, and he sent to the Tombs for a later examination.

The French Colonies still continue to retain their reputation as the worst flock of black sheep philately has on her hands. We quote the following item in regard to these stamps from *Stanley Gibbon's Monthly Journal*: "We regret to learn from *The L. P.* that some of the absorbed colonies are to be exhumed. Diego Suarez is to lose its 'dependences' and to have a new issue all to itself (has the so-called current issue ever reached its destination-postal, not philatelic?), and Nossi-Be and Ste. Marie de Madagascar are also to be fully provided. The same authority tells us of a new province with the extraordinary appellation of 'Djibonti,' which is to have a set of triangular stamps ranging in value from 1c. up to 50 francs. We trust that all collectors will 'Djib' at this addition to the load. *Le T. P.* gives the name as 'Djibouti,' and states that 'only the 5 francs stamp is to be triangular, but that all are to be dated '1893-94,' thus giving promise of a future blessing."

We see by the *Philatelic Record* that M. Maury complains that his catalogue has been pirated by another dealer, who winds up his preface with the announcement that "This catalogue has cost not less than a year's investigation and labor." From what M. Maury states, it seems clear that these investigations have been confined to ascertain what parts of the catalogue will best suit the purposes of this laborious dealer to transfer to his own pages by the use of scissors and paste. M. Maury is one of the leading French dealers, and M. Victor Robert admits that he is the accused party; this latter gentleman also occupies a prominent position among the French dealers. M. Moens, of Brussels, Belgium, who is the oldest stamp dealer in the world, finds that his catalogue has been subjected to a similar process, and pirated in a wholesale manner, errors and all, with a good deal of hopeless floundering about in attempting to piece the patchwork. It is anything but agreeable for the authors of catalogues to have their work pirated in this manner, which is growing for too common. We are, however, somewhat surprised to see that M. Victor Robert is the guilty party. A. J.

## Mr. A. G. Allison.



MR. A. G. ALLISON, of Toronto, is justly entitled to be ranked as one of the leading Canadian collectors. He is well-known in railway circles as the veteran train despatcher of the Grand Trunk. Mr. Allison's collection is one of the finest in Canada and is very complete. It is especially rich in rare British North American.

Written for the CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY.

## "What Fools We Mortals Be."

BY WALTER A. WITHROW.

IT was five years ago that the accident happened which I am about to relate. I had been collecting stamps about two years, but as yet I had never seen a philatelic journal, and it was not strange that I was then ignorant of many little points with which I am now familiar.

About a mile outside the village in which I lived, there resided a rich but miserly old farmer. He was a widower and lived alone in a small house, but this summer he had a visitor, a young man from the city, who, it was whispered around, was the old man's heir and nephew.

How I became acquainted with the young man I do not now remember, but soon we were on intimate terms and, if possible, our friendship was made closer by the discovery that he also was a stamp collector.

How many hours we passed studying and talking over our specimens! One day I had told him of a 'find' that I had made in one of the old houses in the village, and before I had concluded my story, Fred (his name was Fred Williams), started to his feet and exclaimed:

"Save the rest of the story for another time, Walt, I'm going out to uncle's at once and search the home over, I'm sure I'll find something. Queer that I never thought of it before, but your story just put me in mind of the fact that I never thought to ask uncle if there were any old letters in the house. Wish me good luck, old man!"

I thought it rather strange myself that the idea had not occurred to him before, but I said heartily, "I'm sure, I hope that you'll find something for your trouble," and I added, laughingly, "I'll take what you don't want off your hands."

"All right, please to keep that promise in mind."

Away he rushed, and I did not see him again until afternoon, when he came up to my office, two steps at a time, and bursting in at the door, he threw at my feet a packet of old envelopes and cried:

"There you are, Withrow. I'll take you at your word," and he dropped into a chair and watched me closely as I untied the string around the package and began examining the stamps. They were certainly a fine lot; all of them U. S. five and ten cents, 1847. Some of them were unsevered pairs, and one block of four of the five cents value. But what struck me as peculiar was their uniformly fine color, and that they were all posted from the city, and I mentioned the circumstance to Williams. He replied carelessly:

"I noticed that, too, and spoke to uncle, but he cut me rather short. I expect it was because he was jilted. The handwriting on the envelopes is a lady's, as you can see. Uncle fished these out from an old trunk in his bedroom, after considerable persuasion. There were a few more stamps, but I can use all them myself. There was only one unperforated five cents second issue, but it's a daisy copy, with great margins. Of course, you'll take these, won't you?"

I counted them over slowly—eleven tens and nineteen fives. Could I buy all of them? I could, but it would take nearly all of my ready cash, for my income was exceedingly limited. But weren't they beauties?

"What do you want for the lot, Will?" I asked.

"Oh, as its you, they go for \$12, but I could easily get \$20 for them in New York."

I yielded, though I had but a small sum left to my credit when the amount was paid. I felt of my attenuated pocketbook ruefully, after Will had gone, but another look at my recently purchased specimens restored my spirits.

Three years passed. I now lived far from my former home and had a large clientele, my practice bringing me a handsome income. I had not forsaken my collection, and spent many delightful moments in adding to it. But it was troublesome, keeping such a large collection in proper condition, and I resolved to specialize, selecting my own country as the favorite.

But, I must know more of these stamps, and a Tiffany history was sent for. Looking over its pages one evening, I chanced to read of the 1847 reprints or imitations, and the better to understand the article, I brought out one of the stamps I had secured from Williams. Point after point was taken up, and in every case my stamps tallied with the description given.

"'Tis sad to relate," but I found that my friend had palmed some of the reprints, pasted on old envelopes and fraudulently cancelled as originals.

I never could find if he were any relation to the old miser and I did not investigate the matter closely, as now I was amply able to stand the loss.

I hardly know whether I was glad or sorry to find a few weeks later in a friend's collection, stamps bearing a similar postmark, and which I now knew to be reprints, and the description tallied with Fred Williams. *I wasn't the only one bitten!*

Why do so many philatelic writers in contributing to our papers, hide their name and use a *nom-de-plume*? It is a bad habit and one which should not be used to excess. If you go so far as to write articles, notes, or poems, you should not be ashamed to acknowledge that they are your productions.

Uruguay has just placed an order with Messrs. Waterloo & Son of London, England, for eight million stamps of a new design, to replace the issue now in use. If Uruguay does issue stamps a little oftener than is necessary she usually has a very pretty set. Newfoundland, it is reported, will not issue a new set of stamps as reported a short time since.





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ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

Written for THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY.

## Our Philatelic Menagerie.

BY C. E. JENNY.

**I** HAVE already spoken of the birds we see on our stamps. I will now devote a short space to the animals

On the carrier stamps of the U. S., and on the "Pony Express" we have man's noble companion, who, in those early times, was his chief assistant in carrying the mails in our Western Country. On the St. Louis local and on some of the California express company's stamps is found the bear, a relic of the days when west of the Mississippi meant wilderness, showing how rapidly has civilization progressed westward.

On the new stamps of the Strait's Settlement a tiger is seen peering out of the jungle, an apt illustration of what the unwary traveler can expect in the more unsettled portions of this locality. Also, after long and careful consideration we have decided to call the face on the Afghanistan stamps, that of a tiger.

Bolivia and Peru display their most valuable beast of burden, the llama of the Andes.

On the Cape of Good Hope stamps, by the side the figure of Commerce, is a ram. Wool is the principal export of this colony, not even being out valued by diamonds.

North Borneo and Persia display the royal beast, the lion.

Canada, which furnishes the world with valuable furs, shows us the beaver, and Newfoundland the seal, which has been the cause of so much dispute. Newfoundland also pictures the cod, the fishing for which is the principal industry of the mainland coast dwellers for thousands of miles, as well as of the inhabitants of the island.

On the stamps of Gwalior, one of the Indian native states, is seen the cobra half coiled, bringing to our mind Indian snake charmers and wonderful snake stories of that snaky land.

On the stamps of Tasmania can be seen that curious object, half bird, half beast, which puzzled and puzzles yet, naturalists. The platypus or duck-bill is a bird, but cannot fly, is a beast but cannot run, is not a fish, but can swim.

Liberia, the land of the free negro, shows us two bulky African inhabitants, the elephant and the hippopotamus.

The Jubilee set of New South Wales contains also a picture of the kangaroo, the pest of the farmers of that country.

This about completes the list of authentic animals, although there are many fabulous monsters such as the unicorn, winged lions, the Chinese dragon, and Neptune's sea-horses found in our menagerie.

Written for THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY.

## The Use and the Abuse OF THE Approval Sheet.

BY WILL H. PLANK.

**T**HERE has probably been no greater boon for stamp collectors, or nothing to influence the formation of new collections than the approval sheet. Just who was the first to establish this system of selling stamps, or who originated it, I am unable to say. But, nevertheless, it has become such an important factor in the stamp trade that now nearly four-fifths of the stamps sold at retail are sold by the approval sheet. Its uses and advantages are many, and for the new collector, whose collection is small, it is undoubtedly the best way to add new specimens. He can see for himself what the stamp is like, and in what condition it is. If he has not the time to examine his sheets or the ready money to purchase the desirable stamps, he can keep the sheets from seven to ten days, according to the time the dealer allows. These are the privileges the dealer allows the collector, and as it is a great help and benefit it should in no way be abused.

The methods of obtaining and returning sheets regularly to a young mind is not only a lesson of honesty but teaches him good business habits and many a boy's future can be read by the manner and condition in which he returns his sheets. If he is careless or slovenly it can readily be told, and we all know that bad habits formed in youth, if not then overcome, generally pursue one always. Many a young mind has been guided from crooked channels into paths of trust and integrity by the honest lessons learned in stamp collecting.

While the average collector receives and returns sheet after sheet of stamps, he often does so from a sense of honor.

That all men and all collectors are not honest, we know full well, and so while the majority of collectors are honest in their dealings with their fellow collectors and dealers, there is a class of collectors who have not been taught, or forget their teachings, that honesty in all things is best, solicit stamps on approval and fail to make any returns whatsoever. To these I would ask you to pause and consider. What profit or pleasure can there be in a collection of stamps dishonestly obtained? In future years when you turn over the pages of your album and find stamps therein that have not been obtained by fair means, the feeling that will come over you will cause all of the pleasure you have spent to fade away. To think of dishonestly obtaining so small a thing as a postage stamp. Few, very few of the collectors who would keep a sheet of stamps would rob a bank or burglarize a house. Why? Because the latter

seems a much greater offense. But it is not. The principle is the same in both cases. No dishonest person ever rises above dishonesty.

Dealers are in many instances to blame for the dishonesty of some collectors. Many of them send out sheets broadcast throughout the land, unsolicited, others offer packets or stamps for every one who will write for their sheets. Or others will make false statements in advertising to obtain customers, all of these methods only injure themselves. If a collector finds that a dealer has cheated him he will reciprocate for "turn about is fair play." If dealers would have collectors act honest with them, let them do likewise. There are dishonest dealers as well as collectors.

But as the years go by the number of dishonest collectors and dealers will grow less, and let us hope, one and all, that sometime in the near future a dishonest philatelist will be as rare as a Brattlesboro. Let us be honest in little things and the greater ones will take care of themselves.

Written for THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY.

## OHIO NOTES.

The Ohio Philatelic Society, which originated in the mind of P. M. Weiss, is no more.

The luckiest man in Cleveland, as regards stamps, is without doubt A. W. Hoffman. He is always making a "find."

The Garfield-Perry Stamp Club, of Cleveland, is still in the swim and has over thirty members.

C. N. Stockwell, the secretary of the G. P. S. C., is at present residing in Painesville, a small town about thirty miles from Cleveland.

Ohio has twenty-eight A. P. A. members.

A branch of the Philatelic Sons of America will probably be organized in Cleveland in the near future.

V. J. Faith, of Alliance, Ohio, is an approval sheet fraud.

J. J. Overton, the vice president of the G. P. S. C., has a fine general collection of about nine thousand varieties which contain many rarities.

The stamp clerks at the Cleveland post office have the thirty-cent 1872 and 1888 issues for sale at fifty cents each.

H. W. Wilcox, the librarian of the Y. P. S. C., owns a full collection of United States stamps. Among them is a ten-cent 1847 cut in half and used as five cents, on original cover.

— THE —  
**Canadian Philatelic Weekly**

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

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L. M. STAEBLER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

SPECIAL NOTICES:

The number in the bracket on the wrapper indicates when your subscription expires. A prompt renewal will be necessary as we stop the paper immediately on expiration of subscription.

We prefer all remittances by Post Office Order. We do not accept unused stamps of any countries except Canada and the U. S. in payment for subscriptions and advertisements.

Our supply of back numbers is very limited, and numbers over one week old can only be obtained at 10c. each.

Address all communications, whether pertaining to our advertising, subscription or editorial departments—

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY,

185 $\frac{1}{2}$  DUNDAS STREET,

LONDON,

CANADA.

LONDON, CANADA, FEBRUARY 22nd, 1894.

EDITORIAL.

We have bad news for our readers this week. This is the last number of *The Canadian Philatelic Weekly* that will appear. Application was made for second-class rates as soon as the first issue appeared. On January 9th, the Postmaster-General wrote us to the effect that the paper was not in the strictest sense of the term a newspaper, and that on these grounds he refused it the desired rate. A second application was made the following week, and although considerable influence was brought to bear upon the Postmaster-General by our friends in the overnment, we were notified that he was unable to alter his decision. *The Canadian Philatelic Weekly* has received during its two months' existence the best of support, and already had a subscription list larger than that of many older journals, still, as our readers can readily understand, it would not be a matter of business to continue the paper unless free transmission were granted it. We have been informed that all further application would be useless, and in the face of this we cannot but discontinue publication. All subscriptions have been refunded. We must thank our many

patrons for the liberal support that has been given us in this venture and regret greatly that we are compelled to discontinue. Special attention will be devoted to *The Canadian Philatelist* in future, and we hope to be able to make the latter journal fill the place of this.

Mr. L. D. Bruchart, son of the mayor of St. Cloud, Minn., is one of the most energetic of the Central Minnesota collectors.

We have received the catalogue of the first auction sale of Mr. B. L. Drew, of 122 Oxford street, Cambridge, Mass., which will be held at that place on March 15th, 1894. A very fine line of United States stamps are offered.

We had on hand for publication in this journal a large quantity of very interesting MSS., which will appear in *The Canadian Philatelist*, now that this paper is discontinued. A copy will be sent free upon application.

Mr. E. T. Parker will shortly hold an auction sale at his New York branch, in conjunction with the Mekeel Company. It will take place on March 12th, and a number of very desirable stamps are being offered. Catalogues may be obtained of the above firms.

Mr. Alson Brudaker, of Fargo, N. D., who recently declined the office of international secretary of the S. of P., has recently been appointed president of the National Amateur Press Association, to succeed J. L. Tomemson, of Chicago, resigned.

The latest aspirant to the philatelic honors is the *Bristol County Stamp News*. It is published at Taunton, Mass., by the Bristol County Philatelic Society and is edited by the members of the same. It is a bright and newsy little journal and should be a success.

In a recent issue we published some matter reflecting on the character of Mr. J. Bernstein, jr. Mr. Bernstein now informs us that a sworn statement of the facts are in the hands of the Post Office Department and that they have fully exonerated him from all blame in connection with this matter. We are glad to be able to again set Mr. Bernstein right.

We beg to be excused from collecting Russian local stamps, if only for the reason of the difficulty in pronouncing the names. Here are a few specimens taken from the chronical of *Timbre Poste*; Biejetsk, Bielozersk, Fateje, Ksan, Ochansk, Orguyeff, Perejaslaw, and Wasil. If we lived in any of the above places we believe that we would either have to move, or our customers would be apt to give up in disgust.

We regret to again have occasion to refer to the fact that we cannot possibly accept advertisements unless payment is made in advance. During the past month we have been obliged to return a large number of contracts which were sent us by dealers who, although reliable enough, seem to be of the opinion that for the sake of their patronage we would depart from our established rules. We also are obliged to insist that all subscriptions be paid in advance, as we cannot under any circumstances go to the trouble of opening an account for such a small amount. We also discontinue the paper promptly upon expiration of the subscription, so that in order that no numbers may be missed it is advisable to renew about two weeks before your subscription expires, as we cannot supply back numbers except at our regular price of ten cents each.

The entire philatelic world seems to be in a state of doubt as to what the result of the speculation that is being carried on with Columbians will be. It is a fact that large quantities are being hoarded up, but demand for these stamps is increasing so rapidly that it seems as if even now there will be a shortage in the supply. The 1 and 2c. values will never in our opinion be worth much more than they are at present, for should the occasion demand it we believe there are enough of them to supply every person in the world with a specimen, or at any rate the greater part of them. With the other values however it is different as the demand is so much greater than the supply that it is quite natural that the price should advance. There have been many thousands of new collectors joined our ranks during the past year and it can be seen that an increased demand will arise from this source alone. Foreign dealers have been buying very large quantities, yet many of them report that they can scarcely supply their retail trade, let alone the heavy orders they receive from other dealers. It is well nigh impossible to obtain the dollar values in either used or unused condition at present, and we feel confident that within a years time the prices will be double what they now are. Outside of the dollar values the speculators in these stamps are partial to the 3 and 6 cent values, it being thought that these denominations being comparatively little used would command good prices. We ourselves believe that the envelope stamps will rise in price even more rapidly than the adhesives, as the supply of the envelopes is small. A great difficulty has always been experienced in getting used specimens of the higher values that were not cancelled so heavily as to render them almost valueless, for a very large porportion of the dollar values are found cancelled very heavily. On the whole we believe that the real reason that the predictions are made that these stamps will fall greatly in price, is owing to the desire of some large speculators to frighten those who possess only a small quantity into selling them. On the whole it is our belief that so attractive is this set and so great is the demand for them, that there will be no decrease whatever in price. If you have a quantity of them laid by do not be in a hurry to sell.

Written for the CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY.

## How to Mount Stamps Attractively.

BY FRANK C. BOWKER.

**I**N THE first place have an album that corresponds with the size of your collection. Do not get one of the large printed albums if you have a small collection, as the large number of illustrations offsets the appearance of the stamps.

Supposing, then, that you have purchased a small album in which there are not enough spaces for every stamp issued, and which contains no directions as to the spaces; do not arrange the stamps in sets as there is not enough room, and the spaces where the rarer stamps should be put would undoubtedly never be filled, and there would not be enough room for all of the issues. A much better and more satisfactory way would be to arrange them by color, regardless of date of issue. By gradually blending the gentler hues with the deep ones a most artistic page is made, and one that is very pleasing to the eye.

If, however, your collection numbers 1500 or 2000 varieties I would advise you to purchase one of the large printed albums, of which there are several good makes, Mekeel's perhaps, being the best.

And now for the advanced collector. A blank album is most advisable. You can buy one or manufacture it yourself. Its beauty lies in the fact that the collector can arrange his stamps in any manner or design desired, and can devote as many pages to one country as he wishes. It is the only album for specialists, oddities or revenues.

If you desire to make your album yourself you can purchase, at any stationer's, suitable covers for about twenty-five cents. Paper suitable for a book can be bought at about forty cents per hundred sheets. You can rule with ink places for the stamps, or not, as you please. A ruled border adds much to the appearance. Have each page as unlike the others as possible, and, if you use care and have an artistic taste you can make your album a thing of beauty, not only to the philatelists, but to outsiders as well. A pocket can easily be made from a sheet of paper, which, when stuck to the inside of the cover, will serve to keep entire envelopes in.

There is just one thing more which I wish to say, and although it may seem unimportant, is quite in the contrary. Don't use perforated hinges or any that are made of thick paper.

## A Philatelic Possibility.

BY GUY W. GREEN.

**W**E ARE all dreamers. We all love to imagine things as true which very likely will never come to pass. And yet if there is a possibility that our fancies may not all be vain, our idle brain pictures are given an added charm, and may even be submitted to the public that it may pass judgment upon them. For some time I have thought in odd moments of a philatelic possibility, and I have tried to imagine what the result would be should that possibility become a fact. I have derived no little pleasure from a contemplation of my air castles, and thinking that perhaps my readers might be glad to share my delights with me, I have decided to give them the opportunity, through the agency of this article. Thought kindles thought. One imagination stimulates another, and if what I shall say causes a single reader of this magazine to direct his attention to new lines, these

paragraphs will not have been penned in vain.

Having been more or less connected with philatelic journalism for the last five or six years, it is but natural that I should direct my attention more to the publications connected with our hobby than to any of its other sub-branches. Having done this, and having watched with a great deal of interest the growth and advance of our periodicals. I have been wondering if something better than we have yet had does not await us in our little world of press and paper, and if we shall not some day be surprised by the appearance of a magazine, the only motive for whose issue is love of philately and love of literature.

There exists in the United States to day an organization known as the "National Amateur Press Association" or the "Napa" as it is familiarly called by its members. It is not a large society, one hundred members being a rather liberal estimate of its size. Those who support it devote themselves to the association, and to the work which it fosters simply out of love for it. They have no prospect of pecuniary gain before them. They pay out hundreds of dollars and receive nothing back in the way of money. They devote hours of their spare time to the support of papers in a contributory way, and to the issuing of them, and they expect and receive nothing but the good will of their fellows. Men whose work commands good prices from the professional press write for amateur periodicals out of sheer love for the "dom" as they affectionately term their organization. For instance, Everard Jack Appleton, who works on a southern newspaper, and who writes for such high grade publications as the *Detroit Free Press* and the *New England Magazine*, also plies his pen free of charge that amateurism's columns may be brightened. Men of wealth and culture issue papers costing them hundreds of dollars each year, and they do not receive back a penny as a pecuniary return. Freeman J. Spencer, of New Britain, Conn., President of the "Napa" recently circulated a magnificent number of the *Investigator*, which was printed on the heaviest of toned paper, embellished with original drawings in colors, and fully illustrated throughout, the pictures being prepared for the text by competent artists. This was given away. There are many men like Spencer, but I have chosen him as an example. So much for amateur journalism. Perhaps I have said more concerning it than I ought.

In Philatelia's kingdom we have men as wealthy as those in Amateuria's ranks. They, too, spend thousands of dollars on a hobby, but it is spent in such a manner as to insure to their direct benefit. Every dollar invested is almost sure to pay ten per cent. interest. Their expenditures are not unselfish ones as are those, of Spencer and others of his class. Spencer has a hobby, but it is amateur journalism and to it he devotes his time, and for it he spends much of his money.

It is said that no man can serve two masters at once. If I mistake not, the Bible is authority for this statement; and the Bible is generally right. But let us suppose that the masters are similar, so similar in fact as to be practically one master in aims and aspirations. Under such circumstances a man could certainly obey them both. Imagine, if you can, a wealthy individual who has an intense liking for Philately, and who also has a profound admiration for journalism, but who does not care to enter the world of letters professionally. He wishes to publish a magazine, regardless of expense, which shall express his own views and the views of Philatelia's highest authorities, and which shall be perfect typographically, and in a literary way. In short the Philatelic and the journalistic inclinations unite, and the result is such a magazine as we have never yet seen, but which once issued will mark the accomplishment of a long-to-be-remembered achievement.

Philatelia has wealthy men who are enthusiasts. Amateuria has them. If we ever secure

the individual who combines in his nature a love for the two hobbies of which I have spoken in this article, the result will be gratifying and surprising. I know of no one now who could successfully carry out such an undertaking as I have outlined. Perhaps H. E. Deats could accomplish it more satisfactory than any other American. He has the means and the lack of parsimoniousness in his disposition necessary, and if I mistake not he actually issued an amateur publication at one time entitled the *Jerseyman*. That he would carry such task to success, all who are at all familiar with the World's Fair exhibition can testify.

There are two or three other Americans who are amateur journalists and philatelists. Alson Bruboker, who published the bright and interesting *Ink Drops*, is one of them. F. S. George, editor of the *Northwest*, is another. Speaking of George, it is a singular fact that while he was issuing his monthly as an amateur paper, it was brought out in a more expensive form than it is at present, when it is supposed to be paying its own way, partially at least. For various reasons, however, neither Bruboker nor George can issue as good a monthly as Deats is able to send out.

But here I am dreaming again. Who will dare say that my dream will not some day come true. In the meantime let us hope for its ultimate realization. Had I the funds I myself should try to make my fancies real, but, alas, I do not possess the wherewith. I shall build my air castles as before, although I imagine that already some of my readers are quoting those lines of England's greatest poet,

"Trice, I talk of dreams, which are the children of an idle brain,  
Begot of nothing but vain phantasy."

### EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT

*TERMS*—Half cent per word each insertion, payable in advance. No exchange notice will be received for less than 15 cents. No display allowed.

COMPLETE set 3 special delivery stamps \$10. Mailed in 1887 4c. carmine envelope \$15. Raynor Hubbell, 172 Franklin St., Buffalo, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED:—Latest songs including "Two Little Girls in Blue," "After the Ball," and forty others, also forty conundrums and answers, only 10 cents, silver, three for 25 cents. No postals answered. Chas D. Hopkins, Manchester, N. H., U S A

FOREIGN stamps priced at or below catalogue rates, and 50% discount allowed, sent on approval to responsible parties. I have several old U. S. and Department stamps for sale at 25% below catalogue price. Send for list. Dealers send for my wholesale price list of common U. S. stamps. Cheapest issued, Rouletted stamp hinges ten cents per 1,000. Highest prices paid for old U. S. and Department stamps. Orders filled same day as received. Chas W. Burnhand, Stamp Dealer, 32 Grant Place, Washington, D. C.

### Confederate Stamps and Money of all Kinds

Send Stamps for latest Catalogue, \$1, and List, 10c.

**F. C. SAWYER,**  
BEAUCLERC, FLA.

### AGENTS WANTED!

33 1/3 per cent. commission on sales of 25 cents or over.

Packet No. 10—100 well-assorted foreign stamps from Dutch Indies, Mexico, Japan, Bermuda. Only 15c., worth 40c., post-paid.

E. MARKS, 169 McCaul St., Toronto, Can.

### HAMMER! HAMMER!

He sends out approval sheets at 40% discount. Drop him a postal. Beginners' sheets a specialty. Agents wanted.

**F. E. HAMMER,**

87 Sedgwick Street, Chicago, Ill.

Written for the CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY.

## “What Fools We Mortals Be.”

BY W. A. WITHEROW.

**A**T the next meeting of the Smithtown Philatelic Club, which occurred two weeks later, all of the members were present, though Gauthier looked rather glum, and it was evident that he would have much rather remained at home.

Whether some of his stock in trade had disagreed with him or whether he cherished resentment for our treatment of him at the former meeting, we did not know; however, to be on the safe side, we all remained at a respectful distance, for if he should maliciously tread on our toes the result would be painful to the treader, and also to contemplate.

After the routine business was disposed of, it was proposed that someone should tell a story for our mutual entertainment and benefit, and finally McKeever was persuaded to start the ball rolling.

“I can't say that I've had much experience in the philatelic line myself, but I once had a mild sort of adventure, and it was caused through a postage stamp, too. I am or rather was a Fenian. I s'pose you have all heard of them?” he said inquiringly, looking around the circle and seeing everyone excepting Gauthier, who was on the opposite side of the stove, for it was very cold, and it required our utmost exertions to keep the heater from freezing.

However, something could be seen extending on each side of the stove, which experience had taught us was the Frenchman, and McKeever was about to proceed, when Gauthier, although he could not be seen, was heard:

“Heard of the Fijians! well, I should remark. The're the fellers that eat folks, ain't they?” he cried in alarm, glancing down at his portly form.

McKeever looked disgusted and then angry. “Begad, they wouldn't eat you, so close your face.”

Then the broken thread of the narrative and the bruised form of the Irishman were taken up from the floor, and after a time things were in their normal state.

“Yes; before I came over from old Ireland, I was a Fenian,” with a scowl at Gauthier, “and it was a revolutionary movement, we did not hold our meetings in the opera house, but selected instead, a quiet and retired place in another part of the city, where we would not be disturbed.”

“Perhaps you don't know it but I was not always a tailor, for years ago I was an expert wood carver, and when we were sure we could make old Ireland a republic, we made all the preparations for her welfare, and, of course, we didn't want to use English stamps to post our letters, so I got the job of carving out some designs for stamps of our own.”

“Unbeknown to us, the authorities got to hear of the matter, and a raid was made on us one night, and I just escaped by the skin of my teeth. I happened to have one of the stamps in my pocket at the time, but I sold that to a prominent Irish agitator, many years ago as a souvenir?”

A dead silence succeeded the conclusion. After a time, Rogers, the restaurant man, said:

“Was the type the same as that illustrated in the June, 1893, *American Philatelist*?”

“The same,” said the Irishman, bowing low.

“How old were you at that time?” inquired Rogers, musingly.

“I? Why, about twenty-five, more or less.”

“If I am not mistaken,” said Rogers

thoughtfully, “those stamps were supposed to have been issued in 1865. You surely are not fifty-five years old, McKeever?”

“I am not. I'm just turned thirty, but didn't I say about?”

“I have always noticed that McKeever was very precocious, but to think of him being an expert wood-carver at one or two years of age!” laughed Rettinger, dealer in boots and shoes.

“You fellows can't take the word of a gentleman,” snorted McKeever, and we adjourned.

Written for THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY.

## Advantages of Societies.

BY W. J. SABOURIN.

**I**T is my object in writing this article to endeavor to give a few reasons which will serve to encourage collectors to join our Philatelic Societies.

A young man who has never been a collector learns one day that there is money saving stamps, and also that it is an agreeable pastime. What shall he do?

If he is not known among the collectors in general, he should before going, however, find out what societies are the best, and make an application for membership as soon as possible. The name is submitted to the Society through the official organ, and if within a month no objection is received he is considered elected a member. He then should immediately forward his dues to the secretary, and he will then have no drawback in beginning his progress in the Philatelic world, that is if he deals squarely with his fellow-collectors and meets his obligations promptly.

Now, as to a few of the benefits which are derived from being a member of a society. It increases greatly the opportunities and facilities for exchanging duplicates, and also increases the confidence of dealers to whom you apply for goods on approval, as they will far more readily forward to a member of a society than to one who is not such. It will also help, no doubt, in the undertaking to make up a nice collection in a very short time, and also win the esteem of friends who are working for the same purpose. If a member of the society becomes interested in his hobby, there is no reason why he should not succeed like many other collectors have done before him. A society is a reference, and he can get what he wants on approval, provided, as I have said before, he is square in all his dealings. Some one will say: “I can get all the reference I want from parties I buy from, and I do not wish to trouble myself about societies.” The words of these people are out of place. Perhaps they may succeed but, however, not as well as a society member. They will be honest with one dealer and dishonest with another, and no one will know it. But if they belong to an association such methods will not answer, as perfect honesty is one of the greatest necessities to a collector who desires to maintain his membership.

If, on the other hand, a person begins to collect and has not sense enough to enter into any society, his time will be lost. He will make requests to dealers which will be refused, and after a short time, seeing that he cannot secure the confidence of the collecting world, he will in all probability drop his treasures, if he has any, and sell them at a ridiculous price. This is one gone out of our ranks. He is known by a few, and his name which would have been better on the membership list of some association, has entirely disappeared from the collecting fraternity.

If you wish to succeed do not hold back, but join some of the leading societies at once.

Written for the CANADIAN PHILATELIC WEEKLY.

## Confederate Envelopes.

BY E. R. ALDRICH.

**W**HILE the collecting of different styles of envelopes, not bearing a franking impress, can hardly be classed as philately, yet it may frequently be used as a side aid the same as the study of cancellation and post-marks. In the study of no class of stamps can the study of the envelope be better employed than in the study of the labels, which were sent forth by our Southern brethren during their attempt to sever their connection with the federal government.

During the first year or so of the war the envelopes in many cases were fine white envelopes with patriotic pictorial designs, such as the confederate flag, a belching cannon surmounted by an ensign, the flag or arms of the different seceding states, Davis' head surrounded by stars and flags. Later on the quality of paper became poorer and the pictorial envelopes scarcer, but at the same time the renewed patriotic spirit of the people are denoted by the more fervent outpouring of patriotism in the mottoes, of which the following is but a single sample:

“Bright banner of freedom with pride I unfurl thee:  
Fair flag of my country with love I behold thee,  
Gleaming above us in freshness and youth,  
Emblem of liberty, Symbol of truth,  
For the flag of my country in triumph shall wave  
O'er the Southerner's home and the Southerner's grave.”

Another interesting relic of the same period was a cheap manilla envelope with a belching cannon in black with the motto “Run yank or die.” Of course at this period, as in fact at all times during the pictorial, envelopes of the opposite sections will be found used by their opponents, who have evidently become possessed of them by the fortunes of war. Of this class an exceedingly interesting specimen recently came into my possession, where an envelope bearing Davis' physiognomy had come into the hands of the Unionists and been surcharged “The greatest traitor of them all” in bold black caps.

As the firm iron-like bands of fate slowly began compressing the confederacy, the poverty of the country is well illustrated by the “covers” we find used. Odd envelopes were carefully taken apart, turned and again put together and made a second time to do duty. Envelopes made from wall paper are not infrequently met with. Books were robbed of their fly-leaves, in fact stray paper of every kind has been utilized. Among other envelopes I recently met with one made from a copy of “general orders.”

In the last few months of the war the means of postal communications were well nigh destroyed, and the few envelopes met with are sorry specimens indeed, in fact envelopes used as high as three times may be found, the names being scratched and rewritten so that the entire face of the envelope was practically illegible, and the back utilized for the address. These envelopes are really very rare and very, very seldom met with.

## STAMP DEALERS' DIRECTORY

A two or three-line advertisement under this heading \$5.00 per year, payable in advance. Extra lines \$1.50 each.

**BENSON, WM. C.** 204 Victoria St., London, Canada. Foreign exchange desired. Send 100 or more stamps of your country and receive same number of Canada and U. S. Fine approval sheets at 40% discount. Reference required. (52)

**BOYD, L. B.** 469 Colborne St., London, Canada. Foreign correspondence solicited. Send 50 to 200 stamps of your country and receive same number of Canadian. (52)







**CANADIANA**  
Author - Auteur

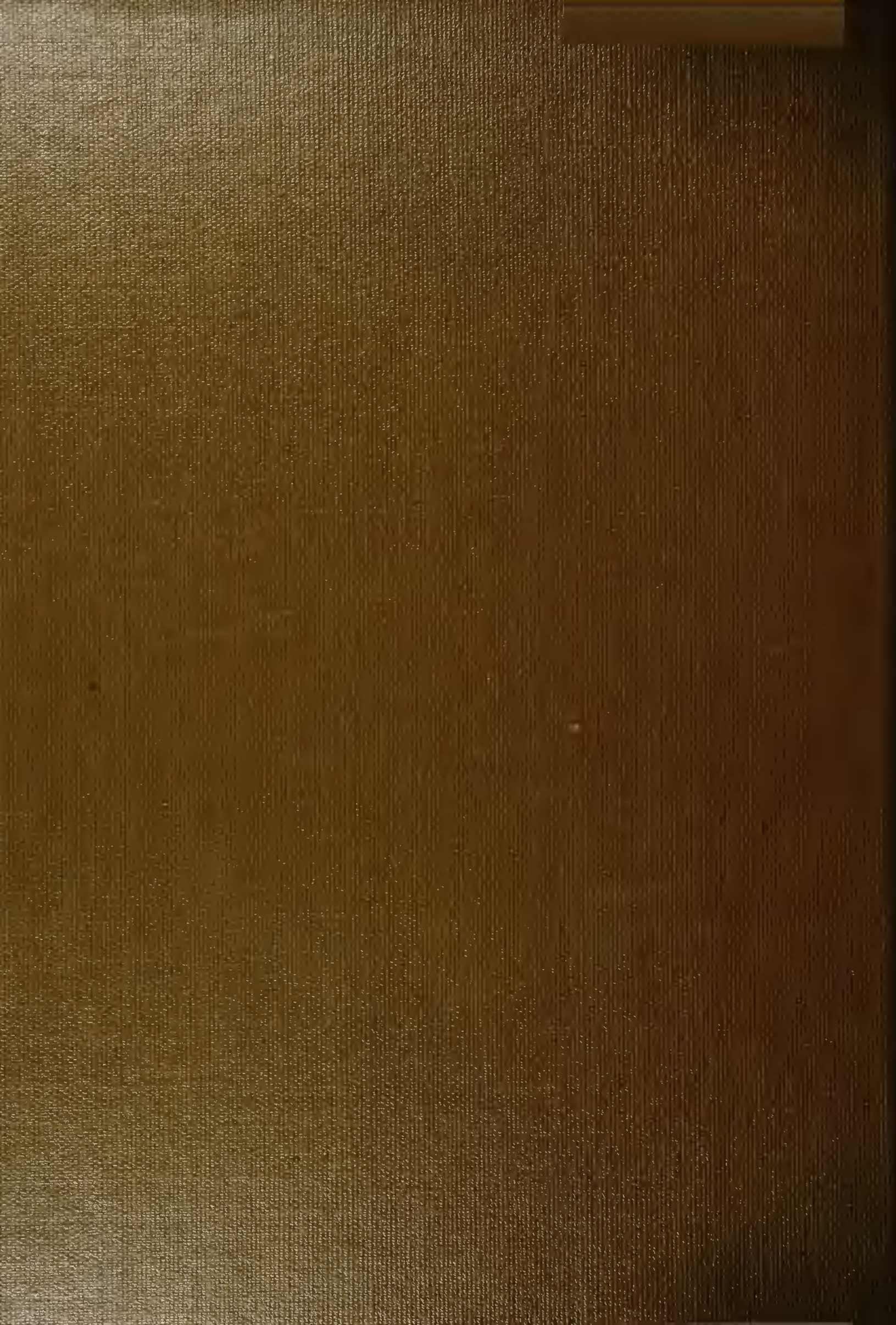
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Nos 1-8 (1894)**

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