# The Quaker City Philatelist.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE QUAKER CITY PHILATELIC SOCIETY AND SECTION PHILADELPHIA
INTERNATIONALER PHILATELISTEN VEREIN.

VOL. IV.

APRIL, 1889.

No. 4.

#### OLD NEW YORK POSTAL SERVICE.

In the year 1710 the Postmaster-General of Great Britain directed the establishment of a "chief letter office" in the city of New York, Philadelphia having been previously made the headquarters of the colonial organization. In the succeeding year arrangements were completed for the delivery of the Boston mail twice a month, and propositions to establish a foot post to Albany were advertised. The New York Gazette, for the week ending the 3d of May, 1732, has the following interesting advertisement:

"The New York Post-office will be removed to-morrow to the uppermost of the two houses on Broadway, opposite Beaver street.

"RICHARD NICHOL, Esq., P. M."

In 1740 a complete road was "blazed" from Paulus Hook (Jersey City) to Philadelphia, over which road, without any stated intervals of time, the mail was carried on horseback between Philadelphia and New York.

Upon the British troops taking possession of New York, the old record of the post-office disappears. For seven years it was abolished by the exactions of the provost-marshal, and little correspondence ensued not connected with the movements of troops.

marshal, and little correspondence ensued not connected with the movements of troops. William Bedloe was the first postmaster after the close of the war, as his name appears in that connection in 1785; but in the succeeding year Sebastian Bauman was postmaster; and in the first directory of the city ever published is the following advertisement:

## ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF THE MAILS AT THE POST-OFFICE IN NEW YORK.

#### ARRIVALS,

FROM NEW ENGLAND AND ALBANY.

From November 1st to May 1st.
On Wednesday and Saturday, at seven o'clock P.M.

From May 1st to November 1st.
On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at eight o'clock P.M.
FROM THE SOUTHWARD.

From November 1st to May 1st.
On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at nine o'clock P.M.

#### DEPARTURES.

FOR NEW ENGLAND AND ALBANY.

From November 1st to May 1st.
On Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at ten o'clock P.M.
From May 1st to November 1st.

On Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at ten o'clock P.M.

FOR THE SOUTHWARD.

From November 1st to May 1st.

On Sunday and Thursday, at two o'clock P.M.

From May 1st to November 1st.

On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at four o'clock P.M.

\*\*\* Letters must be in the office half an hour before closing.

In 1789 there were seventy-five legally constituted post-offices in the United States. Mails were carried by contractors from New York to Albany, who received for their pay the postage collected.

The establishment of the "embargo" in the year 1807 paralyzed all business, and, of course, seriously affected that of the post-office. From this time onward for several years there was little that occurred of general interest. The war of 1812 followed, and the post-office business continued to suffer. The clerical force, in consequence, was reduced one-third by the dismissal of a junior clerk. The war excitement had a healthy action on the country; the post-office business began to increase, and from that time steadily developed in importance.

In the summer of 1822 the city was desolated by the yellow fever, and was almost absolutely deserted by its population. The post-office, for the public accommodation, was moved to Greenwich village, the desks, mail-bags and all making hardly enough to

overcrowd a modern furniture cart.

In the year 1825 there was an imperative demand for better, or rather more roomy, accommodations, and the government leased the "Academy Building," opposite Dr. Matthew's church in Garden (now Exchange) street. In this new location two windows were knocked into one, and the acquired space was filled up with nine hundred letter boxes, and, to the astonishment of many, they were soon leased for business purposes. At this time there were six letter-carriers, the extreme up-town boundary of their field of labor being a straight line crossing the island at Catharine and Canal streets. Colonel Reeside was now becoming of national importance by his connection with the Post-office Department. He carried the great Southern mail through from Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, delivering it by contract at Paulus Hook (Jersey City). Here it was taken possession of by Colonel Dodd, who brought over the bags in a skiff, and then trundled them up to Garden street in a wheelbarrow.

The year 1825 was made memorable by the fact that Colonel Reeside obtained the contract to carry the mails from Boston to New York, the route being over the old

post-road.

Amos Kendall, the indefatigable Postmaster-General, by his industry and good management, reduced the carrying time between New York and New Orleans from sixteen to seven days. The event was celebrated at the Merchants' Exchange and the post-office by the raising of the national standard, and there was a general rejoicing in Wall street.

In 1827 the post-office was established in the basement of the Merchants' Exchange,

on Wall street, between Pearl and William.

Two delivery windows were established, and three thousand boxes for the accommodation of the merchants; and so seemingly enormous had now become the business that twenty-two clerks were employed, and twenty-two letter-carriers, whose routes now reached up as high as Houston and Ninth, now Fourth street. Now for the first time was found a demand for the assignment of a clerk to the exclusive care of the Money Department, and dignified with the title of "cashier."

On December 16, 1835, the Merchants' Exchange was destroyed by fire. Through the exertions of the post-office employés all the mail matter was saved. The saved matter was removed in mail sacks by United States soldiers from Governor's Island to the Custom House. The day after the fire temporary quarters were secured in Pine near Nassau street. Afterwards the city officials offered the rotunda of the City Hall, which was accepted notwithstanding the protests of the merchants that it was entirely

too far up town.

It may be mentioned that, in the collapse, many of the merchants of the day owed the letter-carriers various sums, ranging from fifty to one hundred and fifty dollars, much of which money was never paid, the debtors being irretrievably ruined. This year the mail time between New York and New Orleans was reduced to six days and six hours. But the people, nevertheless, were impatient for more rapid communication, for we find in a Chicago paper of the time this notice:

"HIGHLY IMPORTANT.—By a foot passenger from the South we learn that the longexpected mail may be looked for in a week."

The inconvenience of having the post-office so far from the centre of business was still complained of, and, to quiet dissatisfaction as far as possible, a letter delivery was established in the new Merchants' Exchange. For letters two cents, for papers one cent, extra, was charged, which sums were paid without complaint by the merchants,

and the amount thus collected paid the letter-carriers' charges.

The location of the post-office in the rotunda seemed to be unsatisfactory to citizens living in every part of the city. An application was made for the establishment of a branch post-office for the receipt and delivery of the mails in the upper part of the The reply was that such an office could only be a branch of the one already existing, and that no compensation could be allowed for services beyond the two cents per lett r paid the carriers. It was doubted if the extent of New York demanded such an addition to its postal facilities. The subject was finally referred to the Chamber of Commerce, which recommended that there be established a sub-post-office for the reception of letters at Chatham Square, but not any place for the delivery of letters other than the existing arrangements at the post-office and by the penny post. Such was the origin of the Chatham Square post-office, which maintained its popularity and usefulness until its occupation was destroyed by the present iron boxes now so familiar on the street corners.

The pressure to get the post-office "down town" still continued, and advantage was taken of the fact that the "Middle Dutch Church" was for sale to procure it for a post-office. The property was offered for \$350,000, but the Postmaster-General decided not to give more than \$300,000. Lest the purchase might not be consummated, the merchants in a few hours raised by voluntary contributions the additional \$50,000, and the old church was secured for secular purposes.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

WO more envelopes have been issued for the Department of Public Instruction of official size. The one is addressed to the accountant, and in the left upper angle has "printed matter only," in addition to the other notices. It bears a stamp similar to the one mentioned above. The other is addressed to the cashier of the department, and has "registered letter" in the left upper angle, in place of "printed matter only," and the indication in the left lower angle is varied. This envelope bears a stamp of sixpence of the old (1870) type, in the upper angles of which the letters O. S. are inserted in plugs as in the other. There are crossed red lines back and front on this latter envelope. Both are of white laid paper. The stamps are affixed to the envelopes after they are made up, and in the latter two the inscriptions are also printed upon the envelopes after they have been made up.

With reference to these official envelopes, collectors will do well to be on their guard in selecting specimens of the former issue, originally issued in 1880 for the Department of Public Instruction, and which are now obsolete. We are credibly informed that the government is about to reprint 3000 copies of these envelopes not certainly for the use of the department, as it is now supplied with a fresh stock. We are told that these are to be sold at face price. The only tenable suppositions therefore are, that it is done either for the benefit of collectors, or for that of speculators. We hope that these reprints are not to be foisted on collectors as originals, and that the government is not lending itself to anything so unworthy. We have said enough

to caution collectors against being deceived by them.

The public may now avail themselves of the post-cards just introduced for use between New South Wales and the United Kingdom. There are two cards, one valued at 2d., and the other at 3d., which may be forwarded to the United Kingdom, by the contract packets of the Peninsular and Oriental and the Orient Steam Navigation

Companies only. The 2d. card is for the long sea route; that is, conveyed all the way by sea, but the 3d. card will be despatched overland, via Italy. Both cards are of the same size, the area being about twenty-one square inches, the 2d. card being printed in blue, and the 3d. card in light green. Stamps were not used in England till February, 1840, and doubtless many are not aware that the prepayment of postage by the sender, by means of stamped covers, was in existence in Sidney as early as November 1, 1838. The year 1888 thus being the jubilee year of the issue of stamps in this colony, the new cards are brought into use to commemorate the event, and the postal authorities have appropriately impressed the cards with a fac simile of stamp first issued. This stamp, which is much larger than the ordinary penny or two penny postage stamp, is placed in the centre of the card at the top, and contains the Royal Arms with motto, surrounded by the words, "General Post-office, Sydney, New South Wales." Enclosing this are two circles, containing the words, "In Commemoration of the Fiftieth Year of the Issue of Postage Stamps in the Colony," and "Design of the First Postage Stamp." This rests upon a St. Andrew's cross, the upper limbs of which contain the figures denoting the value of the postage, with rings encircling the words "Jubilee" and "Stamp." The lower limbs of the cross bear the figures "1838" and "1888." The design is embellished with, and enclosed in, a wreath of oak and eucalyptus leaves. - Sidney Herald.

#### OFFIGIAL DEGREES.

RANCE.—Art. I. Public officials are authorized for official correspondence to make use of ordinary cards intended to circulate uncovered and furnished or manufactured by the various ministerial departments, or by the officials themselves.

Art. II. These cards shall not be less than nine centimetres in length and six centimetres in width or more than fourteen centimetres in length and six centimetres in width. Their weight shall not exceed five grams, nor be less than a gram and a half.

Art. III. The front of these cards is reserved for the address and the countersign of the official sending it, also the service or department to which he belongs. The reverse is intended for the official correspondence.

Art. IV. It is forbidden to attach, etc., anything whatsoever to these cards.

Art. V. All cards sent in violation of the three previous articles will be charged with letter rates.

By the President of the Republic,

P. PEYRAL,
Minister of Finance.

Paris, December 1, 1888.

Russia.—Notification from the Rural Government of Kolomna.—In accordance with a decision of the Rural Court, approved by the regular Rural Assembly of Kolomna, the following rate has been fixed for sending mail by the Rural post into the interior.

1. For letters, etc., 3 kopecs each.

2. For registered letters and packets, 5 kopecs each.

3. For registered letters, value stated, I kopec per rouble.

4. For papers, etc., of all kinds, 2 kopecs per weekly packet.

D. JEWLEFF, President. P. KOLMAKOFF, Secretary.

KOLOMNA, December 2, 1888.

ZULULAND.—A correspondent writes to Mr. Hooper, stating that only the 1d. surcharge has been used there up to January 1, 188).

## The Quaker City Philatelist.

## Published by THE QUAKER CITY PHILATELIC PUBLISHING CO., Limited.

Entered at Philadelphia P. O. as Second-Class Matter.

P. O. Box 1153, Philadelphia, Pa.

## Address all communications OUAKER CITY PHILATELIST,

Box 1153.

ADVERTISEMENTS—Terms, strictly cash in advance.

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Copy of advertisements for the May number must be in by May 10th.

## Terms of Subscription: 15 CENTS PER YEAR. ABROAD 30 CTS.

Subscriptions must begin with current number.

No back numbers supplied

A cross opposite this notice signifies that your subscription has expired. No other notice will be given. If you desire to renew, please do so at once. Back numbers cannot be supplied.

#### NOTICE TO PHILADELPHIA SUBSCRIBERS.

A discrimination in the rates of postage to city subscribers is made between weekly and monthly periodicals, to the great disadvantage of the latter, for while the weeklies can be mailed to city subscribers for one cent per pound, monthlies cannot be mailed to city subscribers for less than one cent for each two ounces, except where the subscribers go to the post-office for their mail. This regulation REFERS ONLY to subscribers in the particular city in which the periodical is published. As THE PHILATELIST is located in PHILADELPHIA, we are, therefore, obliged to ask our Philadelphia subscribers twelve cents extra for postage, unless the paper is addressed at the post-office to be called for, or to any post-office box. REMEMBER this refers to Philadelphia subscribers ALONE, and to those in no OTHER city.

Philadelphia Subscribers can obtain their papers at our Branch Agency, E. R. Durborow,

203 S. Tenth St., Philadelphia.

The subject of sample copies could be written and pondered over to the great advantage of all classes of publishers. How many of our philatelic journals have the means to distribute, in a judicious manner, a reasonably large circulation?

We are repeatedly culling out dead collectors, and we pride ourselves on having as live a list as possible. Advertisers know by sad experience what kind of a list the philatelic journals use. Judging from their continuing to use our columns, they find that we do use care in our circulation.

We have over 10,000 names of collectors, active ones, we believe, on our "sample

list," besides our regular subscribers.

If each of our advertisers secures as a steady customer one collector for each hundred sample copies sent out, we venture to say that they are well satisfied; one good buyer is better than a score of the small fry. Dealers like Durbin & Hanes, Mekeel, Walton, Standard Stamp Co., Batchelder, Undine Stamp Co., all say that The Quaker City Philatelist is one of their best paying mediums. Mr. E. A. Holton writes us, "Continue my page advertisement." Mr. Rothfuchs speaks well of our drawing abilities, and all of these dealers send their advertisements to us unsolicited. The larger dealers do

not need to be solicited to advertise in The Quaker City Philatelist. In fact, not over a score of requests to dealers to use our columns for their business have been written in the past three months. We raised our rates to allow more reading matter with the result that our advertisements keep increasing. This proves two things—that our subscribers buy and that no sample copies are distributed on stony ground. There is a moral for our smaller dealers to apply right here.

In his most recent pamphlet, Mr. Chalmers makes marked notice of philatelic societies in America, which have recognized his claim.

(We say his claim, for his father probably knew how little there was in the claim,

and therefore did not make it.)

Among other societies which he mentions, we find Clan Cameron and the Grand Clan of Rhode Island, two Scottish societies which have no interest or knowledge of philately, but who are as usual much prejudiced in favor of anything Scotch as against anything English, and they would be equally ready to affirm that the Scotch designed and made the earth, if Mr. Chalmers were to claim this, as they are not really interested in this subject, their chief aim and amusement being to march bare-legged through the streets of Providence.

We are kindly assuming that they really did pass some resolution in favor of Chalmers, but in view of the gross misstatements which he has made, we challenge even their worthless recognition.

They would never have known of the Chalmers matter but for one Dawson, who was so effectually squelched after ventilating his views on this subject by Major E. B.

Evans and W. A. Westoby, Esq.

Mr. Chalmers also claims the recognition of the Rhode Island Philatelic Society, which is wholly untrue, as the following copy from the minutes of that society shows:

"President É. B. Hanes made a verbal report, stating his position and belief in the Patrick Chalmers controversy, and, after a brief discussion by the members present, the motion to elect said Chalmers an honorary member of this society was called from the table. After remarks by Messrs. Dawson, Wood, Hanes and Calder, the original resolution was amended to read as follows:

"Resolved, That Mr. Patrick Chalmers be elected an honorary member of this society \*irrespective of any claim he may have brought forward appertaining to the invention of the adhesive postage stamp.

"Which amendment was unanimously adopted and Mr. Chalmers elected an honorary member."

No other action has ever been taken by the Rhode Island Society, and there is not only no recognition at all in the above resolution, but a positive refusal to recognize his claim. Mr. Chalmers willfully endeavors to bolster up his failing claim by this misstatement.

Do any of our readers give a thought to the time and expense given to the publishing of a catalogue? Can they imagine the tedious trouble in arranging all issues, descriptions, dates and prices, then after every page is complete to again revise? We have been lead to this train of thought in looking over the advanced sheets of Durbin & Hanes' new catalogue. Collectors when they obtain their copy will thank Mr. Hanes for his labor in their behalf. To our mind, his catalogue is as near perfect as any catalogue can hope to be. Nine collectors out of every ten purchase catalogues to learn the market value of stamps, and they will be pleased to find in Messrs. Durbin & Hanes' 17th edition (just issued) many prices given of stamps which other dealers have hitherto refused even approximation.

<sup>\*</sup>Our readers will notice that by this resolution the Rhode Island Society elected Mr. Chalmers a member, just as it would any prominent person in philately, but having no belief as a society in the accuracy of his claim, it was careful to specify that he was elected irrespective of any claim he may have brought, etc.

If we want to keep up with the times we must adopt a gold cover. The Beacon shines all over nowadays. It comes high, but we must have it.

Messrs. R. R. Bogert & Co.'s new post-card catalogue is as near perfection as any compiler could look for, and we advise collectors to secure a copy.

It is said that Mr. G. B. Calman sat for his photograph in the February number of the Figaro. We never knew before that G. B. had a press, though we knew he had a press of business. How much was that "cartoon" worth as an advertisement?

WHY is it that so much jealousy exists among the philatelic publishers and collectors? We all prefer to blame rather than praise. Some of our journals rather pride themselves on their fault-finding qualities. Is it not much easier to praise, or if not to speak well, to not find fault?

The success of our offer of albums to new subscribers has been beyond our highest expectations. We have, we hope, gladdened the hearts of many collectors with our albums. The advanced can use the album for duplicates; the tyro, to start the solid foundation for a collection that in time will be the pride of his heart. Next month we hope to have some more to offer.

One thousand stamps is apparently a large collection nowadays. How many of our collectors average over that? Not one in ten, we venture to say, and yet a collection of that size can be obtained from Mr. Mekeel for only ten dollars. Mr. Mekeel writes us that three New York 5c. were given out this month in connection with his celebrated No. 15 packet.

In bringing up the Hill-Chalmers controversy again, our only excuse is that we think the items will be of interest to all true and impartial philatelists. We do not try to appeal to prejudiced partisans, but to those who will read and study out the case for themselves, not trusting to what so and so may say, but going to the root for information, something some of the various partisans would be afraid to do.

Have all our readers within reaching distance of New York attended the exhibition? To those who have not, we say, see it by all means, you may never again have an opportunity to see so perfect a collection of stamps. We hope that this first exhibition may lead to many more in the future. It helps philately and makes one try to increase knowledge by imparting what we know to one another. Can we not have an exhibition at St. Louis this fall. What do our brethren of St. Louis say?

A VERY pleasant evening was spent, on March 28, at the office of Mr. Charles Osborne. The cause of the gathering was the auction sale of the Quaker City Philatelic Society and I. P. V. of D. Prices were good and bidding spirited, many of the good things going to Messrs. Beamish, MacCalla, Siddall, Gallagher, Durborow, Osborne, Corfield, Mackie and many others out of the city. The marked success of these auction sales has caused the gentlemen interested in them to announce that they shall have another ready by the early part of the fall.

#### JOHNINGS.

Mr. Hanes, the first Exchange Superintendent of the American Philatelic Association, formulated all the rules for the regulation of his department. One, the most important in his eyes, was that no member could have two lots in circulation at the same time, and that one lot should counterbalance another, thus making it an Exchange Department.

Mr. Clotz, immediately upon assuming the duties of Exchange Manager, repealed

this rule, allowing members to send in sheets at any and all times, which now appears to be of a doubtful benefit. An advantage inasmuch members could work off their duplicates at their own convenience. A disadvantage to all members in the settlements, causing some of those having a balance in their favor to wait months to receive their moneys. If each exchange was settled for before another appeared, we think all members would be better satisfied.

Mr. Sterling apparently is trying to make the Exchange Department popular. The books we have seen are arranged in a neat manner, and neatness is certainly attractive. As a collector, we think we should be allowed to call attention to our stamps, and if they are priced low, to say so. In all lines of trade we call attention to our bargains; why

not in the Exchange Department?

One of our most prominent dealers, in a conversation with us, holds the opposite view. He says the dealers make the standard of values; they go to enormous expense to prepare their catalogues, and why should the Association allow collectors to appropriate their labors and belittle it by quoting on their sheets "50 per cent below catalogue, etc."

The collectors and dealers will not amalgamate; therefore, the collectors, being in the majority, must be led, not driven; allow them to make any remarks on their sheets, encourage exchange, increase the interest in collecting, bearing in mind every new collector is a customer.

The Exchange Superintendent should use every endeavor to rush the sheets through. The writer had a number of sheets in the department over three months that had never been circulated.

Mr. Corwin, in his criticism of the Association in the April Philatelic Gazette, points out several inconsistencies which ought to be remedied, and finds fault some-

times where only praise should be given.

We agree with him that the Secretary and Treasurer are slow. The bills for dues should have been sent out months ago, but then again these officers were new and unused to their duties. Perhaps in the course of a short time everything will be running smoothly. We must all remember that Rome was not built in a day. If certain courses of action do not suit us, let us try to conform to them, not go off in a huff, each doing what is best for the whole Association. Mr. Corwin thinks Mr. Cuno should have been retained as First Purchasing Agent. While not knowing the gentleman, we think the fact that his name has twice appeared in the list of delinquents would suggest that a man should be appointed who has the interest of the Association at heart. Certainly one does not have that interest in the Association who allows his dues to remain unpaid. The officers, not the rank and file, should set the example.

The faults of the proxy system, Mr. Corwin rightly says, lay at our own door. Collectors should be represented by collectors. The dealers can be trusted to take care of themselves. Let the collectors act justly towards all, ignoring the terms dealers and collectors, and, if they are to be represented by proxy, appoint some of their philatelic

friends who are neutral to all interests and will act in an impartial manner.

British Bechuanaland.—Mr. Hooper reports receiving from Natal a number of this colony's Cape stamps, with slightly larger surcharge than formerly, the type previously used being, in printers' parlance, "minion," while the new ones are in "brevier" type.

GRIQUALAND. — Mr. Hooper has varieties of the Cape Colony's fiscals surcharged "G," in large red letter. His correspondent at Pietermaritzburg says ail the Cape fiscals have been surcharged thus during the past few months.

CAPE COLONY.—Mr. Hooper has a hand-stamped envelope in red, with inscription "G. P. O.—Cape Town—PAID—11 Dec., 1888."

#### EXCHANGES.

What a boom philately would have if all our journals would issue each month in the year the same size paper they do in February and March! We would then have a hobby known far and near, and journals to be proud of. The American Philatelist, as usual, is head and shoulders above its competitors. Its main articles are a continuation of "Horner's United States Envelopes," one of the most valuable works of philately; a graphic description of the Eden Musée exhibition, and a valuable article on the "Chemical Changes in Colors of Stamps," together with its usual departments.

The Philatelic Journal of America gives us a list of the encased postage stamps. Dr. Mitchell continues his article on the "Local Stamps," and illustrates some local postal cards. Major Evans' catalogue takes up Asia and Australasia. A very interesting number.

The Stamp World means business; at least, it has taken off its coat. Brother Hubbard, we usually put on our cover when we want to make an impression.

The Philatelic Gazette, notwithstanding its nick-name Political Gazette, is not always politic. This month its contents will be much read and discussed.

The Hoosier Philatelist is apparently getting there, and hailing from the favored State should be appointed official journal to the United States; at least, few Hoosiers are being left on the political outside. "Silk Threads in Foreign Stamps" and "Stamp Collecting in 1860" are its chief articles.

PHILATELY is the most artistic journal now appearing, but if a little more time were devoted to new articles, instead of reprints, collectors would be the gainer. Several of the editorials must have been written after an undigested meal.

The Four City Philatelist shows that the Bell Publishing Co. is not cracked; they only crack wrong-doers. Several good cuts are given just where they are needed.

We thought when reducing our subscription price that some of our brethren would have to hustle. Now the *Eastern Philatelist* and *Philatelic Beacon* have reduced their prices. Keep it up, as competition is the life of trade (and death, too, sometimes).

THE Stamp Collectors' Figaro for February is not so full of fight this month as usual. Why is it thusly?

The "Stamp Collectors' Library Companion," by President Tiffany, American Philatelic Association, is something we have been wanting for a long time. We opine all literature collectors will, no doubt, want a copy for a check list.

EDITORS QUAKER CITY PHILATELIST:

Gentlemen: I enclose fifteen cents for your paper for 1889. Your paper is well worth the subscription price, and more too; but I would much rather pay you one

dollar per year and have a journal twice or three times the size.

I am impressed with the communication on "Philatelic Literature." I started in several years ago to collect the leading journals, and I confess I have cooled somewhat; there are so many amateur efforts, sheets that have no shadow of an excuse for existence, that one soon begins to ask whether such and such are worth the cheapest binding. We have in America several creditable journals, and I can only wish more substantial support were given the deserving ones, to the exclusion of the army of barnacles. Without any effort at flattery, I can say truly that The Quaker City Philatelist is of excellent quality, and contains a larger share of original and valuable memoranda than any other, unless I except our American Philatelist.

Very respectfully, WILLIAM E. LOY.

Upon Reference I will send a Fine Lot of Low-priced Stamps.

331/2 Per Cent Discount.

## **To Collectors and Agents:**

As an Inducement I offer a 15c. Stamp FREE for every dollar's worth sold from my Sheets. Address at once.

C. J. FUELSCHER,

1314 Leffingwell Ave.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

A postal card addressed to E. T. Parker, Beth-A postal card addressed to E. I. Parker, berliehem, Pa., U. S. A., will place within your reach a copy of his Monthly Priced-list of Postage Stamps, which is in high standing among collectors, because of its forcible arguments in the way of prices.

#### WM. v. d. WETTERN, Jr.,

WHOLESALE

#### Dealer in Postage Stamps,

176 Saratoga Street, Baltimore, Maryland. September List issued, cheapest in the world, every dealer should have one. Sent gratis and post-free to dealers only.

## Good Stamps

FOR

## SHEETS

I have a quantity of good stamps suitable for sheets that I will sell as follows

#### BY THE HUNDRED.

Stamps to sell for Ic. each and over, 40c. per 100 Stamps to sell for 2c. each and over, 75c. per 100 Stamps to sell for 3c. each and over, \$1.35 per 100 Stamps to sell for 5c. each and over, \$2.00 per 100

In lots of over 500 of one kind 10 per cent discount.

These stamps are finely assorted from fifty to eighty varieties in each hundred, and in 500 lots there will be 150 to 250 varieties.

I do not issue a wholesale list and so dispose of surpl is stock in this way.

#### C. H. MEKEEL,

Turner Building, ST. LOUIS, MO. P. L. Schneider.

D. W. Deshler.

## Crowd Still Continues

To address their letters to us for stamps. Our mail increases in quantity every day, but our Post-master informs us that he can handle still more for us. Why should you, who read this advertisement, not help keep up our record?

To test this advertisement we make the following

Special Offer.

To any one who will send for one of our approval sheets, we will sell for only 14 cents one of our packets of 1000 extra quality Foreign Stamps. These packets we have been selling at 18 cents.

Remember, you must apply for an approval sheet to get this packet at 14 cents, otherwise it will cost you 18 cents. Each packet contains from 100 to 125 varieties, and cannot be beat.

In addition to the above we will give to every

tenth purchaser one packet free.

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