

The Quaker City Philatelist.

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

VOL. IV.

JULY, 1889.

No. 7.

OFFICIAL DECREES.

CONGO.

THE Administrateur Général of the Department of Foreign Affairs:
According to Article VIII of the decree of September 16, 1885, authorizing the laying of taxes to be collected on letters received and forwarded by the post-office, both inland and abroad, decrees:

Art. I. The rate of prepayment is modified as follows:

<i>Inland.</i>	<i>Abroad.</i>
Single letter, 15 grammes..... 25 cent.	Single letter, 15 grammes..... 50 cent.
Single postal card..... 10 "	Single postal card..... 15 "
Reply-card, prepaid both ways... 15 "	Reply-card, prepaid both ways... 25 "
Newspapers, samples of merchandise, etc., per 50 grammes... 5 "	Papers, merchandise, etc., per 50 grammes..... 10 "

Letters destined to neighboring colonies, including Liberia on the north and extending about 200 miles south, are forwarded at the same rate as those for the interior.

EDM. VAN EETVELDE.

BRUXELLES, March 25, 1889.

The New Stamps.

The Administrateur Général of the Department of Foreign Affairs, according to Articles XVI and XXI of the postal decree of September 16, 1885, decrees:

Art. I. There shall be issued:

1. A stamp, 25 centimes, blue.
2. A single card, 15 centimes, red on pale yellow background, for international service.
3. A single card, 10 centimes, black on pale gray background.
4. A reply-card, 25 centimes, black on pale green background, for international service.
5. A reply-card, 15 centimes, brown on pale gray background.

Art. II. The stamps of 25c., of the first emission, as also the cards of the third emission, actually in possession of the post-office, will continue to be sold by them, and will be received for the prepayment of letters.

EDM. VAN EETVELDE.

FRENCH GUIANA.

The Governor of French Guiana, according to the law, and on the solicitation of the Director of the Interior, decrees:

Art. I. As to the reception of colonial postage stamps, made necessary by the needs of the letter post, during the year 1888, there will be delivered to the public 30c. stamps surcharged 5c., and 75c. surcharged 10c.

The surcharged stamps will be printed in black ink, by the Government printers, after the following design :

FEBRUARY, 1888.

GUYANE FRANÇAISE

5
or 10c.

Art. II. The number of 30 and 75c. stamps to be surcharged is limited to 60,000.

Art. III. The Director of the Interior is charged with the execution of the present decision, which will be published wherever necessary.

F. DE FRIBERG,
For the Governor.
C. CERISIER,

The Director of the Interior.

CAYENNE, February 11, 1888.

NEW UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS.

THE specifications just issued by the Postmaster-General for the guidance of bidders under the next contract for postage stamps, advertised for under date of June 17, 1889, provide for bids for two series of stamps of different sizes—one of them being the size now in use, the other about one-third smaller. If stamps of the larger size should be determined on when the bids are in, the colors will be as follows :

1-cent, ultramarine blue.	6-cent, dark red.
2-cent, metallic red.	10-cent, light brown.
3-cent, vermilion.	15-cent, orange.
4-cent, milori green.	30-cent, black.
5-cent, chocolate.	90-cent, carmine.

If stamps of the smaller size should be preferred, the colors will be as follows :

1-cent, ultramarine blue.	6-cent, vermilion.
2-cent, carmine.	10-cent, milori green.
3-cent, royal purple.	15-cent, steel blue.
4-cent, chocolate.	30-cent, black.
5-cent, light brown.	90-cent, orange.

Under one form of bid the contractor will be allowed extra compensation for any change from the present designs, and in another form of bid changes may be made at the will of the Postmaster-General without extra compensation. From the above it will be seen that the color of the two-cent stamp will be changed from green to either carmine or metallic red. In speaking of the proposed changes, Postmaster-General Wanamaker said recently that he believed that the smaller-sized stamp would be quite as useful and popular as the larger size now in use, and by reducing the size of the stamp a material saving would be effected which could be profitably expended in a better and in every way more desirable color. The metallic red proposed under one form of bid was the color of the two-cent stamp which immediately preceded the green two-cent stamp now in use. No changes in designs have yet been determined upon.

So NEW YORK is at it again. This time it is called *The New York Philatelist*. We wish you success, but——. When you have not the support of the New York dealers how can you expect charity from abroad.

A CERTAIN paper tried to impress its *stamp* on time, but at last accounts time was endeavoring to sit on *The Stamp*.

Le Timbre Poste, as usual, presents its excellent illustrated chronicle.

THE SALVADOR CONTRACT.

TRANSLATED by Prof. F. T. Z. Schutze from the Spanish, as published in the Official Journal of Salvador, and furnished by Mr. Samuel C. Dawson to the *Philatelic Journal of America*.

EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT, }
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. }

Contract signed on the 27th day of March, 1889, between the Postmaster-General of the Republic of Salvador, authorized to that effect by the Supreme Government of said Republic, on the one part, and Mr. Nicholas F. Seebeck, Secretary of the Hamilton Bank Note Engraving Company, of New York, on the second part, in the following terms:

1. N. F. Seebeck, in representation of the above-named company, binds himself to supply, free of any cost, to the mail service of Salvador, such quantities of the necessary postal issues as will be hereinafter determined, for the period of ten successive years, commencing from the date of the present agreement, according to the designs, which the General Management will supply on the first day of April of each year, it being understood that same will be modified annually in a manner that the issues of each period of twelve months be perfectly distinct from those preceding and following them, while the type adopted for each year's series of postal issues must be uniform.

2. The stamps will be engraved on steel plates in the most artistic manner, and in a way that will render them impossible to counterfeit, in the following quantities, which may be increased in case the requirements of the mail service render it necessary to do so, viz.:

- 1,500,000 stamps of 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25 and 50 cents, and \$1.
- 10,000 postal cards of 2, 2x2, 3, 3x3 cents.
- 25,000 stamped envelopes of 5, 10, 11, 20 and 22 cents.
- 10,000 newspaper bands of 3, 6, 12½ and 25 cents.

3. The postal issues must be delivered faultless, by the company, to the representative of Salvador in New York, on the 15th day of November of each year, preceding the one for which they are destined, with the express condition that before said delivery be effected, and immediately on concluding the printing of the issues for which they have served, the matrices of the postal issues, sealed by the representative of Salvador and for the company, will be deposited with the Safe Deposit Company of New York, from whose possession they cannot be withdrawn except by means of the fulfillment of the conditions hereinafter expressed.

4. It is understood that the company cannot make, of the issues which it prepares for the end of each year, larger quantities than those expressed in the instructions which it receives to that effect, from the General Management, with authority from the Supreme Government, and that it will conform itself literally to the tenor of said instructions with regard to the colors of each value, and to the design.

5. The Government, on its part, agrees to have prepared by the General Director of Mails, the necessary models and instructions in order that the company can fill its engagement, binding itself to have both placed in the company's hands, in the month and day indicated in Article 1 of each year preceding the one in which the new issues must be put into circulation.

6. In compensation of the disbursements made by the company, in engraving and furnishing the postal issues in question, the Supreme Government of Salvador agrees to cede to the company the stock which, on the conclusion of each year, may be in its possession upon the previous declaration of their nullity on the first day of January of each year, whatever be the quantity thereof; binding itself, moreover, not to sell stamps or any of the other issues mentioned for less than their nominal value, while they are in use.

7. This stock will be delivered, without any cost whatever, by the Government of Salvador, to the representative of Mr. Seebeck in this Capitol on the first day of February of each year, for the term of the present agreement.

8. Upon the representative of Salvador being notified by the Supreme Government that the issues of each successive year being declared void and not receivable for postage, and advice having been given to that effect to the engraving company, the latter can withdraw from the safe deposit already mentioned, the matrices of the postal issues, and break, in the presence of the representative, the seals referred to in Article 2, for the purpose of using the plates to make such reprints as the engraving company may want to sell to stamp dealers and collectors.

9. It is understood that the issues of each year will be delivered in Salvador, thirty days before the appointed time for their being put into use.

10. As an exception, the remainders that will result on the 31st of December of the current year, of the 1 cent and 2 cent stamps recently ordered from the American Bank Note Company of New York, will only pass into the hands of the Hamilton company, whatever be the date of their delivery, until the 31st of December of 1890, so that the issue, which the company will have ready in November, according to the terms of this contract, will only comprise for the current year a series of stamps of 3, 5, 10, 20, 25 and 50 cents and \$1; the other postal issues being engraved in the quality which is determined in the Article 2 of the present agreement.

11. In order to avoid as far as possible all differences that might arise between the contracting parties on account of the wording of some of the preceding clauses, the engraving company binds itself to interpret the same in favor of the interests of Salvador.

12. This agreement can be renewed by mutual consent of the Supreme Government of Salvador and the Hamilton Engraving Company, but in case one or the other, or both the contracting parties, deem it convenient, it can be annulled by giving one year's notice to that effect through the representative of Salvador in New York and that of the company in this city, according to the instructions which the former may receive from the Supreme Government of the Republic, and the latter from the engraving company.

In witness whereof we sign two copies of the same tenor, in San Salvador, on the 27th day of the month of March, of 1889.

SALVADOR, J. CARAZO.
HAMILTON BANK NOTE ENGRAVING CO.,
By N. F. SEEBECK, *Secretary*.

ENTRE NOUS.

OUR June issue brought some spicy letters to our sanctum. Some contained words of praise, while others took on a tone of indignation bordering on anger. However we are glad to say they stopped short of the latter stage of development. We like words of condemnation as well as those of praise. One shows us our follies which we then have a chance to correct; while the other too often shows us what fools others are. We believe in the old saying, that "the silence that accepts merit as the most natural thing in the world is the highest praise."

We have already some enemies, and we set out with the expectation of making more. 'Tis but natural that we should do so; show us the person who has accomplished anything and who has no enemies!

Slanderers or enemies, praise or dispraise, shall not affect us as we ever push onward, ever remembering that old couplet:

"Praise or dispraise are to me alike,
One doth not stroke nor the other strike."

A GREAT many of our correspondents have accepted the hint which we threw out in our last number as regards addressing letters. Some one in Baldwinsville, N.Y., sent a postal card addressed as recommended, with the following message: "A sample correct address."

We have been daily expecting some one to tell us to "practice what you preach." But the chains of custom have so fettered us that we are not free to act as we wish.

* * *

THE HAMILTON BANK NOTE Co. are engraving the following stamps, which will be put in use on the first of next year; they will be similar to the 5c. blue now in use; no 1c. or 2c. will be issued, a contract having been previously entered into with the American Bank Note Co. for these values:

Stamp.	Color.	Quantity.
3c.	Lemon-yellow,	450,000
5c.	Cerulean-blue,	450,000
10c.	Lilac,	250,000
20c.	Gold-yellow,	150,000
25c.	Crimson,	100,000
50c.	Maroon,	85,000
\$1.00	Scarlet,	15,000

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

5c.	Cerulean-blue,	5,000
10c.	Red,	5,000
11c.	Lemon-yellow,	5,000
20c.	Red,	5,000
22c.	Lemon-yellow,	5,000

POSTAL CARDS.

2c.	Chocolate (single),	2,500
2c.x2c.	" (double),	2,500
3c.	Orange (single),	2,500
3c.x3c.	" (double),	2,500

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

3c.	Brown,	2,500
6c.	"	2,500
12½c.	"	2,500
25c.	"	2,500

* * *

D. ROBBINS, of Hartford, is the custodian of one of the rarest of colonial relics. It is one of the stamps used at the time when the New England forefathers were just entering upon their struggle against British oppression. The Stamp act was one of the most obnoxious burdens placed upon the colonists. The stamps were required on all paper used for legal documents. This one is stamped in brown ink with a steel die. It represents the English crown, surrounded by a circle in which are the words, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*. Above the circle is the word "America," and below it "Half-penny." Two crossed swords pierce the circle. The stamp was a gift to Mr. Robbins, and he values it very highly.

* * *

A MAN who is described as an "ingenious mathematician" has calculated that the stamps issued by the English Post-office from 1840 to 1884 would, if placed end to end, reach to the moon and back. Now, if some other ingenious mathematician wants a job he might figure out that the good, useful minutes which are wasted in this sort of ingenious mathematics would, if pasted into a strip, reach from now to the sub-cellar of nowhere and back to the middle of next week.

The Quaker City Philatelist.

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GEORGE HENDERSON, Editor and Manager.

P. O. BOX 33, Philadelphia, Pa.

Entered at Philadelphia Post-Office as Second-class Matter.

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No back numbers supplied.

A CROSS OPPOSITE THIS NOTICE SIGNIFIES THAT YOUR SUBSCRIPTION HAS EXPIRED.

WE recognize one thing, that to make our paper more attractive we must have more news, notes and other small items of interest. We have made a faint endeavor to do this ourselves, but find that in such an extended field this is impossible. Another plan is open to us—that is to secure correspondents in every quarter of the country. These names will be printed at the head of our editorial columns, as our official news-gatherers for their section. To this end we invite correspondence with all who desire to aid us in this work.

PHILATELISTS will read with despair the contract of the Hamilton Bank Note Engraving Company of New York with the Republic of Salvador. Mr. N. F. Seebeck, a stamp dealer of old, is the author of this scheme, by which the Bank Note Company, in consideration of furnishing Salvador with all the stamps she requires, will have practically an unlimited supply of them to dispose of to dealers and collectors.

Following close on to the above comes the information that Honduras and Costa Rica have entered into similar agreements. This is certainly a dismal outlook. What is to be done about it, or rather, what can be done? Nothing—simply nothing. Already we hear cries for a general boycott, but that can avail nothing. True, many collectors, principally the advanced ones, might be induced to boycott them; but it would be impossible to get the great majority of collectors, and especially the younger element, to join such a movement. And, further, it is these young collectors who, before many years shall have elapsed, will be the advanced representatives of the science, and to whom the rising generation must look for guidance.

No, 'tis useless to butt against the inevitable. 'Tis but a natural outcome of this industrial age, and we might just as well accept the inevitable and bide our time.

Having examined the popular view of the case, let us take a peep at the other side of the situation and see if consolation can be had there. Will it, broadly speaking, be a bad thing for philatelists? Emerson says that the law of compensation holds good throughout the universe. If this is true, it must certainly prove correct in this case. If the contract is lived up to by the bank note company, and it seems probable that it will be, they will not have any of these stamps to dispose of until such pass out of use. And as every dealer and collector knows by experience the price cannot be maintained, they will consequently be purchased at a lower rate. But we hear some one say that we shall be flooded with new stamps; well suppose we are, will there be any less enjoyment in the pursuit? Does a print collector despair at the prospect of obtaining a number, or better, a large number of new pictures, and I think we are safe in saying, choice specimens for his collection? It will only be another argument for "specialism," and to the disgruntled, or, perhaps, they had better be termed narrow-minded, for a kind of "specialism" which does not include the countries in question.

Before disposing of the subject, let us look at it from the Salvador point of view, and see if the arrangement is likely to prove profitable. There will certainly be a large saving to those countries adopting such a plan; but, at the same time, we are led to think that the yearly change of color in the stamps will prove embarrassing to the postal authorities, and in the end retard the forwarding of mail matter. No progressive country would be hampered by such an arrangement, so that we have nothing to fear from this quarter; but from unprogressive nations like those in question we can expect nothing better, and the least we can do is to accept the inevitable.

BEFORE the ink shall have dried on this number an election will have been held for the office of Treasurer of the American Philatelic Association. While there has been talk about several candidates, still it has been too meagre to influence the members to any extent. We should not be surprised if it turns out that no one has been selected. One thing can be predicted, that there will be comparatively few votes cast. This fact should discourage no one; it does not show that little interest is taken in the affairs of the Association. It merely proves that in this busy money-making age the average person does not possess the requisite versatility, and consequently the management and government of all associations, and even of our national, State and local governments are left to the few. That trite saying of Tennyson, "Every door is barred with gold and opens but to golden keys," is too well recognized to permit or much activity in these affairs.

NEW ISSUES.

WHERE on earth are the June numbers of our many contemporaries? Is the warm season too much for them, or are they rustivating in cooler places?

The Philatelic Journal of America puts us in mind of a sensational daily with its headline, "The Tragedy."

Der Philatelist contains interesting reproductions of a couple of envelopes which were originally addressed to Alexandria, Egypt, then forwarded to Singapore, thence to Yokohama, and finally to New York. The envelope is a mass of directions, redirections, postmarks, etc.

A VOLUME every three months may seem rapid to some, but it is slow compared with the *California Philatelist*, which records a new one with every number.

THE June number of *The American Journal of Philately* is the best thing they have sent forth for some time. A little seasoning in the way of editorial comment would greatly improve it. By the way, Bro. Calman, now that there is some talk of renewing the Chalmers-Hill controversy at the next American Philatelic Association Convention, upon which side of the fence do you roost? We read one thing in print and hear another in Convention—can a person have two minds, or should we say he has two masters?

The American Philatelist continues the reprint of Horner's History, and also an instructive article, by President Tiffany, upon German envelopes. But there is one thing about this valuable paper to which we have for a long time objected. We refer to the publication of such full reports of the various society meetings. These matters are of so local a nature that they should be briefly passed over. Who cares whether the proprietors of some hotel received a vote of thanks, or whether a majority of the Executive Committee was present? The National Philatelic Society presents a modest and quite proper report of its proceedings; but the Chicago boys jump outside all bounds of reason in occupying one and one-half pages. Let us have the gist of these meetings served up in an entertaining fashion and no more of this spread-eagleism.

THE LAST COURSE.—"I see," remarked Mr. Phunnyman, "that the great powers are making a meal of Africa."

"In what way?"

"Why, they have swallowed nearly all of her territory but the Sahara, and Turkey wants to gobble that."

"Wants the Sahara, what for?"

"Desert."

* * *

You can not blame the publisher
Who dallies in flirtation;
You know yourself how much a kiss
Increases circulation.

* * *

WHAT has become of our friends who walk around Providence, R. I., bare-legged? We have not heard from them for some time. If they would only put forth some more resolutions they might prove that "the Dutch have taken Holland."

* * *

THE Committee of the International Exhibition at Amsterdam have awarded a silver medal to Mr. J. B. Moens for his stamp exhibit.

The Standard Stamp Co.,

H. FLACHSKAMM, Manager,

No. 1115 S. Ninth St.,



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Wholesale Dealer in Postage Stamps. 9

CRAIGHEAD, J. R., 90 Circular St., Saratoga, N. Y. 9
Fine Ap. Sheets. No stamps ab. Scott's.

HOLTON, E. A., 8 Summer Street, Boston, Mass. U.S.
and Foreign Stamps. Established, 1861. 10

MILLER, D. H., 1309 Pine St., Phila. Agents wanted
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Agents wanted at 25 per ct. commission. 8

REUSS, H. A., Paris, Texas. Continentals. Send
for cheapest List out. 10

SCHNEIDER, P. L., 828 S. High St., Columbus, O. 1000
For. Stamps, ex. qual., 18c. post free. 8

SMYTH BROS., 14 Legare St., Charleston, S. C. 7
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Binder in red leather, . . . \$3 00	Black cardboard sheets, per 100, \$6 00
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Names of the Countries, printed and gummed, 500 in a set, 25 cents.

Binders will hold 125 sheets, and 75 of the black sheets.

The Committee on Permanent Album of the Staten Island Phila. So.,

HENRY CLOTZ, E. L. SCHUMANN, DR. G. ODENDALL,
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Agents wanted. Postage paid both ways on sheets.
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