

The Quaker City Philatelist.

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

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No. 5.

THE "COFFEE-HOUSE POST-OFFICE" IN NEW YORK.

FOR many years after the settlement of New York, there was no post-office. The old Dutch skippers brought whatever mail there was from Europe, the writers of which trusted to luck that they would eventually reach their destination.

On the arrival of the vessel those letters relating to the cargo were delivered to the merchants. If a solitary epistle found no owner, it was left in the possession of some responsible private citizen until called for. In time the intercourse with Holland increased, and there gradually developed a system of voluntary distribution, eventually known as the "coffee-house delivery," which maintained its popularity and usefulness more than a hundred years.

This system grew out of the custom of masters of vessels, and the people from the settlements of Breucklyn, Pavonia, and the distant Hackensack, leaving at some agreed-upon popular tavern, letters intrusted to them which they could not personally deliver. Here these "waifs" were kept in a small box, conveniently placed within the reach of all, or gibbeted ingeniously upon the surface of a smooth board, by means of green baize, tape and brass-headed nails, the "composition" displayed the while, like some choice picture, in the most conspicuous part of the public room. There were hangers-on at these popular resorts who unconsciously acted as agents for this arcadian post; for they acquired temporary importance, and sometimes a bit of tobacco or a glass of Schiedam schnapps, by circulating information regarding the "letter list." It was a curious sight, these old depositories of commercial speculation and homely friendships. Many were the neglected letters which were taken and examined by the simple-hearted old burghers, until the superscriptions were entirely defaced by the handling.

The tradition, however, is doubtful that the earlier Dutch governors received their official dispatches through the coffee-house delivery, and continued so to do up to the time of Stuyvesant, who conceived the idea that more rapid communication with the gubernatorial headquarters might be had by sending these important documents, without any circumlocution, to his official residence.

For many years, even after the English took possession of New York, the coffee-house delivery was really the people's institution for the distribution of written information. The custom continued with the population of the seaport towns of turning out and greeting the arrival of every important vessel, and there followed the consequent exchange of congratulations, inquiries and letters; and even after a more comprehensive and responsible system was demanded it was difficult to get the people to wholly change their old and confirmed ways, to depart from habits associated with so many pleasant traditions.

An innovation on this custom was made by an official order, issued in 1686, that ship-letters *must* be sent to the custom house; and we presume that the municipal government came to the rescue in 1692, by passing an act establishing a post-office.

So long, indeed, did the coffee-house delivery maintain its popularity, that we find "the constituted official" complaining of the fact as injuring the revenue, and finally an attempt was made to break up the custom by the publication of severe penalties.

In Dr. Franklin's celebrated examination before the House of Commons Committee

on the Situation of the Colonies, we find the following questions and answers, evidently aimed at the coffee-house distribution of letters :

COMMITTEE : " Do not letters often come into the post-offices of America directed to inland towns where no post goes ? "

DR. FRANKLIN : " Yes. "

COMMITTEE : " Can any private person take up these letters and carry them as directed ? "

DR. FRANKLIN : " Yes, a friend of the person may do it, paying the postage that has accrued. "

But for many years, in spite of this governmental opposition, New York city kept up the custom. The coffee-houses maintained their popularity. To them resorted the chief men of the town. At them were to be met the sea captains and strangers from abroad, and there was kept up the " card-rack," sticking full of letters and business notices ; nor would public opinion severely condemn this custom, so peculiar to New York. Even the first Tontine coffee-house, as it was called, had its place for exchanging letters. It was not until it was found out by experience that a well-regulated city post was safer, of less trouble, and more expeditious, that the coffee-house letter distribution came to an end.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE " BOSTON TRANSCRIPT. "

NEW YORK, 1860.

IT may interest your readers to know that they will soon have the opportunity of seeing the far-famed New Letter-Envelope, in consequence of the decision of the Post-office Department to distribute it generally among the postmasters of the country, not only in its present form, but also with a one-cent stamp attached. I have stated that it may interest your readers to learn the fact, for it is to be presumed that they share the curiosity of the rest of the world in regard to this greatest of little inventions.

It would be uncharitable in your correspondent to disenchant their minds by a particular description of this little device, which is so soon to be in their hands *in propria personæ*. Suffice it to say, that it substantially consists in the incorporation of three parallel lines, with the common letter-envelope, to guide the pen in its superscription.

The success of the new envelope strikingly illustrates the influence of *position* in lines used as a chirographical guide—as well as in other matters—upon our estimate of its value. Had these lines been permanently engraved upon the exterior surface of the envelope, they would have answered every useful purpose just as well, but they would have insured its unceremonious rejection by people of taste and cultivation ; but combined as they are, they have not only secured for it a success unparalleled in the history of inventions, but promise to contribute essentially to the solution of the great problem of cheap postage.

Perhaps you may be curious to know what the leading journals of this city can find to say about so small a matter.

A Sunday paper thus refers to this attractive novelty :

" At length the new stamped envelope, which, during the last few months, has attained such a wide celebrity, has made its appearance in New York. It is not a myth nor a mystery, as we were for a time led to suppose, from the delay attending its introduction and the imperfect descriptions given of it in the newspapers. We have before us the veritable article, with its dissolving lines, and the beautiful Government stamp attached."

A prominent daily refers to it in the following strain :

" There are, perhaps, but few intelligent persons in this country, or, indeed, in any country where newspapers are published, who have not, during the past year, heard something about the new Self-Ruling Letter-Envelope, and who have not felt a curiosity

to see the little invention which can merit such a singular cognomen, and which has, somehow, come to be ranked among the inventions *celebres*."

Another journal, in announcing its reappearance in that city, says:

"The new envelope has excited a wider popular enthusiasm than many of the great inventions of the age. Its varying fortunes at Washington during the last winter have been telegraphed thence by the agents of the Associated Press as matters of national interest."

It would be strange if this little improvement upon the letter-envelope should effect a solution of one of the most important economical problems of the age, so far as this country is concerned. Yet this seems to be by no means an improbable event.

The whole system of cheap postage depends upon what Thackerary terms "adhesive prepayment," that is, prepayment by attaching to the letter the ordinary postage stamp, or by using the envelope already stamped by the Government. But it is not, perhaps, generally known that it makes a wide difference, in an economical point of view, both to the people and the Government, which of these two plans are adopted, to say nothing of the frauds practiced.

By the Act of Congress establishing prepayment, which is a transcript of the Act of the Parliament of Great Britain in relation to the same subject, the Postmaster-General is required to have manufactured stamps and stamped envelopes, and to sell the former at the price of postage, and the latter at the price of manufacture and the price of postage added. It will thus be seen that while the ordinary stamp is a waste piece of paper, and a dead loss to the Government and consumers, the stamped envelope is a genuine utilitarianism, being a saving to the seller and buyer—the former saves the expense of manufacture, while the latter saves the retail profits on the letter-envelope. Envelopes of the quality sold by the Post-office Department are retailed by the trade, even in large cities, at about a half a cent each, while in the country remote from the place of manufacture, the price is often one cent. The post-office sells them at *two mills* each, or five for one cent, exclusive of the stamp attached. The general substitution of the stamped envelope for the stamp, therefore, would not only increase the postal receipts, but reduce the rates of postage to the people from one-half to four-fifths of a cent on each letter, which would bring the ordinary three-cent rate near the British penny standard. At the same time it would protect the Government from the frauds practiced by the reuse of the stamps, and the fraudulent manufacture and sale of the same; for the stamped envelopes, as is well known, can neither be reused or successfully counterfeited.

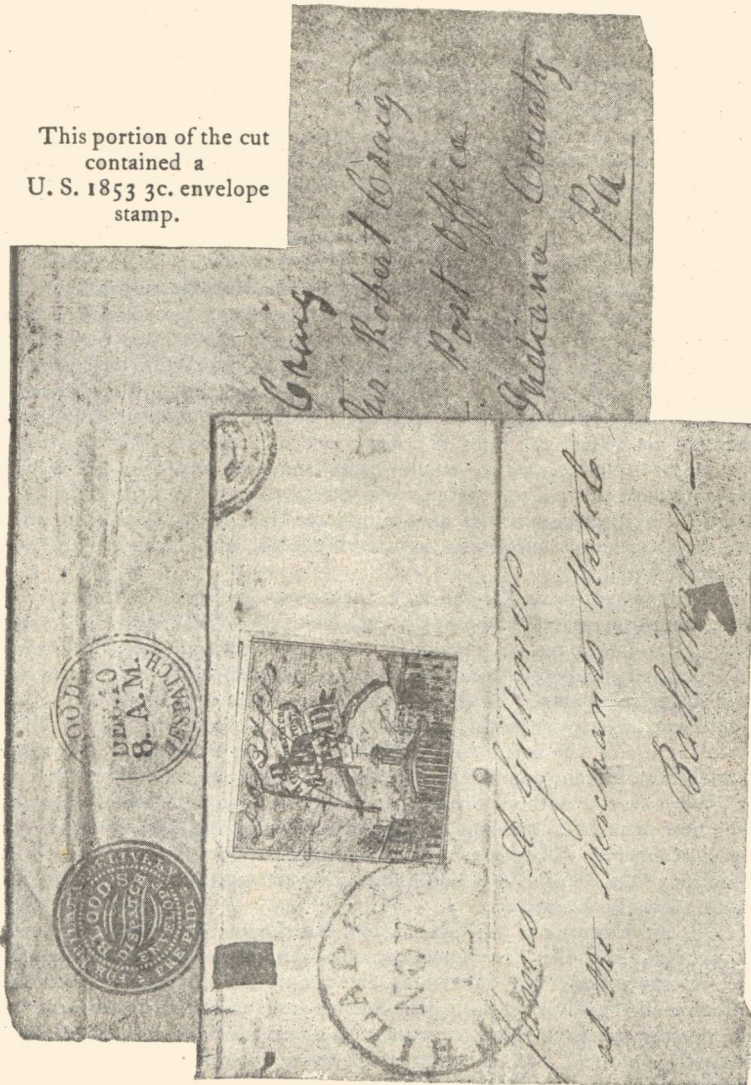
The great advantages to be derived from the use of the stamped envelopes, instead of the stamps, were long since recognized by the British Government, and more recently by our own; but all attempts to introduce them into general use among the people have hitherto failed, through the danger of spoiling the envelopes in the superscription, and thus of losing the stamp. Now, the improvement in the construction of the new stamped envelope exactly meets this difficulty, while, at the same time, it obviates the objection to the use of the ruled envelope proper. The black lines combined with it not only enable indifferent penmen to avoid the mistakes in the directing consequent upon the effort to write without the accustomed guide, but are also of essential service even to the best penman in securing an elegant superscription, as may be easily demonstrated by experiment. They also serve to indicate the proper place on the envelope for its direction, thus preventing its obliteration by the postmark, by which thousands of letters are annually miscarried.

These facts are patent, and the Government has shown a wise foresight in recognizing them, and adopting the new improvement. Instead of purchasing stamps at the post-office and envelopes at the bookstores, the people can obtain both combined, and which embrace all the advantages of convenience and economy above described. If any of the postmasters have failed to secure the new envelopes from the department, the people will, no doubt, see that they attend to it, upon discovering their advantages. And thus will gradually be effected a revolution in the postage stamps.

ODDITIES IN LOCAL STAMPS.

THESE fine oddities in Philadelphia Locals are part of a Philadelphia collection. The envelope bearing the Blood *prepaid* envelope stamp in upper left-hand corner is probably unique through the combination with the United States envelope stamp, which was cut out of the plate in compliance with the law. The letter which this envelope contained was preserved, and bears the date of December 10, 1853. The portion of the letter below bears one of the Blood Dispatch Stamps used in 1845, 1846 and 1847, and has written across the top, "D. O. B. & Co.," in the handwriting of Mr. Muckle, who readily recognized and remembered this some time since.

This portion of the cut
contained a
U. S. 1853 3c. envelope
stamp.



The Quaker City Philatelist.

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QUAKER CITY PHILATELIST,
Box 33.

GEORGE HENDERSON,
Editor and Manager.
P. O. Box 33, Philadelphia, Pa.

ADVERTISEMENTS—Terms, strictly cash in advance.

One inch	75 cts.	20 per cent discount on STANDING advertisements of three months.
Two inches	\$1 35	Cash MUST accompany order.
One half column	2 10	Advertisements can be changed quarterly.
One column	3 90	
One page	7 00	

Copy of advertisements for the June number must be in by June 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.

EDITORIAL.

WITH this issue we lay aside our editorial supervision over what has been for the past two years a pleasant and most agreeable occupation.

We saw the infant born and gradually grow up to sturdy manhood, now just entering into its prime, but we know that better hands will be at the helm to guide its career.

In December, 1885, a committee was formed to issue **THE QUAKER CITY PHILATELIST**, and from that time the following gentlemen have contributed to its welfare: Messrs. Henderson, Durborow, McAllister, Lynde, Corfield and MacCalla, besides a host of correspondents. How many papers have been started and reached an untimely end during this period? How few have succeeded? Usually due to a lack of support claimed by the proprietors to have been a lack of time. With two exceptions every number of **THE QUAKER CITY PHILATELIST** has been issued at a profit, due to good management, and having the confidence of advertisers.

The two exceptions were the extra large issues of last year.

We pride ourselves on our advertisers, having only the best and giving them such

generous returns for their advertising that nine-tenths have been with us always during the past three years. Here is enough food for reflection for our dealers, which, if properly taken, should show good results *to them* when balancing the advertising accounts for the coming season.

We bespeak for our new Editor and Manager, Mr. George Henderson, a hearty welcome from our subscribers and advertisers, knowing full well that their interest will be his interest.

OUR readers will be pained to hear of the sudden death of Mr. James B. Smith, of the *Springfield Republican*, one of our foremost philatelists. We had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Smith at the Boston Convention last August, finding him a most agreeable companion. Mr. Smith leaves a widow and two charming children. His sudden ending will be a loss to philately.

MR. F. J. McMINN has resigned his position as Secretary of the Canadian Philatelic Association, owing to his removal to New York. During his time in office he did much to advance the cause of our sister association.

MR. M. P. CASTLE, of England, has retired from philatelic collecting. His magnificent collection has been disposed of at auction in the fore part of this month, realizing good prices.

WE have received a rambling epistle from Mr. Dawson, of Rhode Island, in which he claims that the Scottish societies of Rhode Island have a right to parade bare-legged and it is none of our business if they do. *And* also that these societies passed some resolution about Mr. Chalmers' claim. But he discreetly avoids the question of the Rhode Island Philatelic Society's position and says nothing about that matter.

His letter has been placed in the hands of Mr. Henderson, who will in future edit this journal.

STAMP collectors are well informed of the cost of registration in foreign countries and are apt to make unfavorable comparisons with the high rate charged in the United States. Many people imagine that the registration of a letter or parcel insures its safe delivery to the proper person, which is not the case, as the Government does not guarantee anything, but contents itself with some extra precautions against loss of such mail matter.

The Canadian charge of two cents per piece is a striking example of the difference in price and worthy of the attention of the new Postmaster-General, whose business training should enable him to see how excessive and arbitrary our registration rate is, no difference being made between the package worth fifty cents and one worth \$10,000, a by no means unusual occurrence.

Possibly a real "Corwinian Kick" might reach the mark and reduce the price.

WITH the aid of Durbin and Hanes' Standard Catalogue and the Staten Island Philatelic Society's new Album collectors are well provided for and need but little assistance.

THE Chalmers *ghost* downeth not so long as the boodle of his descendant lasteth, but it avaieth not.

MR. STERLING seems to be making good progress with the Exchange Department, better even than we had hoped for, as the first sheets sent to him by the Philadelphia branch have been returned after an absence of but three months. The sheets had been very well circulated.

DR. CATTELL, of Philadelphia, has just disposed of his large collection of stamps and whole envelopes, realizing seventeen hundred dollars, which is said to be a small sum for it.

JOHNSON'S FREE P. O. BOX.

THESE stamps, although of no philatelic account, are still interesting to the collector on account of the stirring times in which they were used, and also as showing the poor accommodations offered by the post-office at such a comparatively recent date.

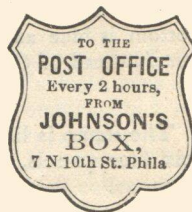
I submit the following information in answer to the many inquiries made of me in regard to their origin and use:

The idea first presented itself to Mr. Johnson in 1860, as being a good medium of advertisement, as well as offering a convenience to his patrons, for Mr. Johnson's store was situated at a considerable distance from the post-office, so he consequently established a "Free P. O. Box" at his store, No. 7 North Tenth street, from which he sent such mail matter as was left in his charge to the post-office every two hours, placing upon such matter his private frank.

The first type used was shield-shaped, as seen in the accompanying illustration.

There were five colors of this type used:

Black on white.
Red "
Blue "
Purple "
Brown "



They were printed on wove paper, and were used until 1865, when the following type was substituted:

These were in black, on both red and green glazed paper. The first were type-set, with Mr. Johnson's name in heavy type; they were succeeded by a frank of the same design printed from a stereotyped plate, with Mr. Johnson's name in thinner lettering.

The above illustrations are from the original stereotyped plates, and serve well to set forth this ingenious and novel idea.

I am in possession of a complete set of these interesting franks, through the kindness of Mr. Johnson, and value them not on account of their intrinsic worth, but on account of the deeply interesting events which they recall, and which surround the times in which they were used.

I submit the above account, as I have said, for the information of those who have made inquiries in regard to these franks, and I also hope that this account may prove of some interest to my philatelic friends in general.

E. R. DURBOROW.

OFFICIAL DEGREE.

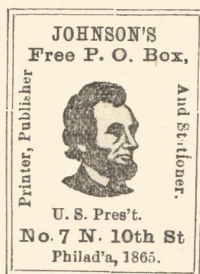
BRAZIL.

GENERAL DIRECTION FOR STAMPS.

BY order of S. E. M. the General Postmaster and conforming to the disposal of skill, the eighth regulation from the 26th of May last, and will be issued to the public on the 1st of February 1889, the following forms for delivery:

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

The stamp on these envelopes is represented by a design formed of two pellices; in the centre is the picture and name of the Emperor in white, raised head above, the



word Brazil also in white and the value expressed in reis in letters below, and in each lower corner two little half-circles, with the value written above in fancy characters. The color of the ground work is green for those of 100 reis, brown for 200 reis, and red for 300 reis.

LETTER CARDS.

The stamp decided on is of the value of 80 reis, printed in an upper angle on the right, and is represented by a rectangle formed of red ornaments, in the centre of which is the picture of the Emperor, surmounted by the word Brazil in white letters, and at the bottom of this word, 80 reis; above and on each side a little oblique the number 80; to the right of the stamp a line with the words *cartas-billete*. Above are twenty stars on a red ground, and below the destination (on this side the address is written); in a lower angle on the right the word Brazil in red letters.

POSTAL CARDS.

The stamp decided on is 40 reis, the design is like the letter cards, except that the bottom is blue and contains in the line on the right of the stamp the words *Billete-postal* instead of *Cartas-billete*.

POST-BANDS.

The stamp is like that for envelopes, the only difference being in the value, red 20 reis, blue 40 reis, and brown 60 reis.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

These stamps are larger than the others, rectangular shape and orange color; above in white letters the words *correio*, below *Brazil* on a diagonal line, a little higher up the word *newspaper*, having on each side the value in figures and the word *reis*.


Le Sans Directeur,

JOSÉ FRANCISCO SOARES

THE CENTRAL DIVISION OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL, 15th December 1888.

 THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.

POST-OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, March 21, 1855.

 NOTICE—On and after the first day of April, 1855, the single rate of postage on a letter conveyed in the mail for any distance between places in the United States, not exceeding three thousand miles, will be three cents, and for any distance exceeding three thousand miles ten cents, and all letters conveyed in the mail between places in the United States (except such as are from or for persons entitled to the franking privilege), must be prepaid in money or by stamp.

JOHN MILLER, *Postmaster*.

Every person being interested in the amended Act of the 3d of March, 1855, in regard to postages, a synopsis of its provisions will not be unacceptable. The law is to take effect from and after the 1st of April, 1855.

Under this law all single letters mailed for any distance not exceeding three thousand miles are to pay three cents, and for any distance exceeding three thousand miles ten cents.

Half an ounce in weight will constitute a single letter; and double, treble, and quadruple letters to be charged in the same proportion.

All letters must be prepaid, except such as are to or from a foreign country, or those addressed to officers of the Government on official business.

After the 1st of January, 1856, the postmasters are to affix stamps upon all prepaid letters upon which none are placed by the writers.

A registration of valuable letters is required to be made upon the payment of a fee of

five cents in addition to the prepaid postage, but the Government will not be responsible for the loss of any registered letter or packet.

The franking privilege is to remain as heretofore.

Selling postage stamps for a larger sum than their marked value is to be punished as a misdemeanor.

“BLOOD’S PENNY POST.”—Blood’s Despatch Post has for twelve years been in operation in Philadelphia, and from an insignificant enterprise, and one whose success was long doubted, has become the great and only reliable medium for all city correspondence. Boxes are now stationed in all the principal Drug and other Stores, from which thousands of letters are collected and delivered daily. The Establishment and System, to which great additions and improvements are now being made, has heretofore been indebted for its great success to its reliability, promptness and particular attention to the wants of the community, and has thereby become not only indispensable to business and professional men, but to every one who has occasion to send or receive a message.

“As it is the desire and intention of the proprietors to keep their business ahead of all attempted competition, either by Government officials or private individuals, they now announce that their rapidly increasing business warrants them in commencing a new arrangement (which will be gradually extended to all parts of the city); similar to the much lauded system of Hourly Delivery, successfully introduced in London and Paris, and in a short time the Carriers will be taken to their districts, and all collections of letters from boxes at a distance made with the aid of horses and *appropriate* wagons.”

This portion of an old advertisement of Charles Kochesperger & Company fixes the date at which the post began business as 1845.

Reprinted from an advertisement in the *Public Ledger* of December 12, 1857.

POINTS ABOUT ADVERTISING.

THE following on the subject of advertising should be read and pondered over by all stamp dealers. Advertise to get busy and when busy advertise to keep so.

An advertisement now and then is throwing money away; consistent advertising is the only sure way to succeed. Messrs. Durbin and Hanes, Mekeel, Standard Stamp Co., Wettern, did not reach their present standard by an occasional advertisement, but by persistently keeping at it. Will it pay stamp dealers to follow their example?

Newspaper men in soliciting advertising are often met with the statement, “I do not need to advertise just now; I am unable to fill my orders; when business begins to slacken up, I shall, perhaps, avail myself of your columns.” It is the old story of the leaky roof, which did not need repairing when the weather was fair, and could not be repaired while it rained. The wisest business men and the most successful ones are those who keep their names prominently before the public when trade is good as well as when it is poor. The time to boom a town is when everybody is interested in it. When the interest fails, one might as well try to sweep back the advancing waves of the ocean, as to withstand the stampede of waning confidence. When trade is driving is the time to make one’s business so well known that when the dull season comes there will still be customers to keep the manufacturer busy. Said a business man, “I must advertise if I would get good results from my men on the road. Before I advertised, my travelers entering an office would be told, ‘We are not acquainted with your house,’ and in many cases found that they could not secure an order, which, perchance, would be given to

a competitor before their eyes. As soon as I began to advertise, I had a different experience. My men found that it was equivalent to a letter of introduction from a mutual friend. 'Oh yes, we have noticed your advertisement, and feel acquainted with your house.' In this influence alone our advertising pays." This is no unusual experience. Men will deal with those whom they know, or of whom they have heard so much that they feel acquainted.

A constant and continual advertisement in a reputable journal, which is constantly seen, is like the dripping water which is wearing away the flinty rock, slowly it may be, but surely. Circulars are thrown in the waste basket. Catalogues may find lodgment on a shelf, but the frequent arrival of a reputable journal is a constant and sure reminder which sooner or later must bear fruit. It is the non-advertiser who complains of hard times. When everybody is rushed, it is no trick to secure custom; it is when his neighbors are idle that the man who has wisely kept his name and goods before the public, finds himself so well known that he gets his full share of what patronage is to be had. The time to make hay is while the sun shines. Repair the roof while the weather is favorable, and there will be no leak when the storm comes.

PERSONALS.

MR. TIFFANY, in the last number of the *Philatelic Gazette*, gives some telling blows to the few malcontents otherwise called "kickers."

MR. J. C. BECKER, of Bloomington, Ill., has just been appointed Collector of Special Assessments for the town of Bloomington.

MR. GEORGE HENDERSON of our city will graduate from the Classical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. His recent severe attack of typhoid fever did not affect his standing. Having as he did such high term average his examination was omitted. This is of rare occurrence, and shows in what high esteem he was held. Mr. Henderson will enter the Law Department in the fall.

MR. STERLING, Exchange Superintendent of the American Philatelic Association, is making a go of his department, New York to the contrary notwithstanding. He is now returning the sheets received three months ago. This ought to prove that Mr. Sterling is the right man in the right place.

EVERY DEALER

Should be in Our Monthly Philatelic Directory,

\$1.00 per Year.

Gold and Cloth, 25 Cents.

There are still a few more copies of **The Cyclopædia of Philately**, bound in the above style and sold at the low price of 25 cents, to be had by applying to THE QUAKER CITY PHILATELIC PUB. CO., LIMITED, Box 33, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOOK!

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

33½ 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.

It will be to the Interest of Stamp Collectors to send to

BERT SHERMAN,

444 MAPLE AVE., Elizabeth, N. J.,

For some of his unexcelled approval sheets at 25 per cent commission. Rare stamp free to every one sending for them. Packet of 50 stamps 5c. Agents wanted everywhere.

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 1c. 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 surplus stock in this way.

C. H. MEKEEL,

Turner Building, ST. LOUIS, MO.

P. L. Schneider.

D. W. Deshler.

The Crowd Still Continues

To address their letters to us for stamps. Our mail increases in quantity every day, but our Postmaster 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.

APPROVAL SHEETS: These are unexcelled. Agents wanted everywhere. Discount, 33½ per cent.

N.B.—Mention this paper when you write, and watch for this space next month.

P. L. SCHNEIDER & CO.,

828 S. HIGH ST., COLUMBUS, Ohio.

P. O. Box 281.

THE EASTERN PHILATELIST,

The best eight-page and cover philatelic magazine.

Sample copy free. Only 10c. per year.

W. H. GOODRICH,

151 MAIN ST., Fitchburg, Mass.

☞ When writing please mention this paper.

Advanced Collectors

In Philadelphia please notice that I have on hand nearly all the varieties of a well-known collection that was recently disposed of in this city, and I now offer for sale all kinds of U. S. and Foreign Postage Stamps at reduced prices.

To parties out of the city I will make quotations on lists of wants if sent with stamp for reply. Address

E. R. Durborow,

203 S. TENTH ST., PHILA.

A SUMMER BARGAIN.

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