Vol. IX. FEBRUARY, $1894 . \quad$ No. 98.


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

## The Quaker City Philatelist.

VOL. IX.
FEBRUARY, 1894.
No. 2.
THE WÜRTTEMBERG MONEY-ORDER CARDS.
(Especially Translated for the Quaker City Pbilatelist from the Illustriertes Briefmarken-
Fournal.)
BY R. LEOZDEL.
(Continued.)

THE money-orders were definitely put into use Dec. 24, 1867, through a minis-- terial authorization (see Official Fournal for Transportation, 1867, p. 755*) in the intercourse between Württemberg on one side and the North German League, Bavaria and Baden on the other side up to the amount of $87 \frac{1}{2}$ florin $\dagger=$ 50 thaler. $\ddagger$ The rate on this amounted to 7 kreutzer on a sum up to $43^{\frac{3}{4} \text { florin }}=25$ thaler, and on a sum over $43^{\frac{3}{4}}$ florin up to $87 \frac{1}{2}$ florin, 14 kreutzer.

Issue 1, Dec. 24, 1867. - Prefix on the front side, compare with illustration; the same as "Prepared issue" but without the heading," "Deutscher Post-verein,"§ and without the seven-lined remarks on the smaller section.

On the back we find the same prefix as in the "Prepared issue," only the remarks are changed and partly shorter ; in the first space are $4 \frac{1}{2}$ remarks; in the second, only $1 \frac{1}{2}$.

To have the back part in the right position, one must turn the card with its upper side down (or respectively with its lower side up). The small section on the back, therefore, appears to the left.

No. 11. Without value.
No. 12. 7 kreutzer, blue.
No. 13. $7+7$ kreutzer, violet (two 7 kreutzer stamps placed alongside of each other).

No. 14. 14 kreutzer, violet.
Remark: The printing plate for No. 14 (14 kreutzer) was not finished before March $1_{3}, 1868$, and until that time the plate of the 7 kreutzer value was used as a substitute to produce with it the 14 kreutzer value. As soon as the 14 kreutzer-plate had been finished the $7+7$ kreutzer cards were not jssued any more.

Issue ir, 1870.-Prefix with number of year, 18 (instead of 186 as in the others) otherwise as Issue i , also the second line of the fifth remark on the back ends with " so can."

No. 21. Without value.
No. 22. 7 kreutzer, blue.
No. 23. 14 kreutzer, violet.
The six remarks on the back appear in a considerably smaller print; the second line of the fifth remark ends with, "so can the." Otherwise as Issue ii, also the number of year 18.

No. 3I. Without value.
No. 32. 7 kreutzer, blue.
No. 33. 14 kreutzer, violet.

[^0]Issue iil, 8873 .-Remarks : 1. Not only the prefix shows small differences in color (between yellowish green and bluish light green), but also the value stamp; especially conspicuous are the shades of the violet values of $7+7$ kreutzer and 14 kreutzer, which vary tetween a brown-lilac color and bluish violet. The change of the color was not of an intentional nature; the reason for the change is simply the fact that there was no success in the color mixing to reproduce the former colors.
2. The differences in the type of the named issues are very small; they are known best by the uneven stops and also occasionally through the slight curving of the two lines which divide the side section from the larger one. We also do not wish to enumerate all the printing type-differences of the later issues, for the one reason, that we do not wish to go into such details, and for the other, that we are not familiar with the different types.
3. On June 15, 1875, the German Empire currency was made official, and, therefore, the three mentioned issues were abolished July I, 1875. The rest of the 14 kreutzer money-orders still on hand were provided with the following black inscription : Oval stamp with inscription "Royal Württemberg Post Department". (and arms) on the value stamp; below this in large letters, "Control." The designation of currency, " fl." was printed over with "Mk.," "kr. with "Pf." and "Gulden " with "Mark." The first address line was printed over with "Money-orders per month." We also notice "Control direction blank," No. 24 (like No. 23), however, is printed over with the Post-department stamp.
"Control direction blank," No. 34 (like No. 33), however, is printed with the Post-department stamp. We do not know if No. 14 has been printed over, but we are sure that the 7 kr . and the $7+7 \mathrm{kr}$. money-orders have not been.
B. The money-order cards with value, designation in the German Empire currency for the use in Germany.

Issue iv to xxiv.- Prefix black; value stamp ( 20 pfennig, blue) square in flat print, originally (to Issue viii) exactly like the 20 pf . stamp, afterwards surrounded with a pearl border. The escutcheon between "Kingdom" and "Württemberg" has an oval shield, and in the lssues iv to xiii, a plate which had been produced in Leipzig was used ; in the Issues xiv to xxiv, a plate made in Stuttgart was used. Both of those escutcheons are only very little different from each other; the best way to distsnguish between them is through the following: the first, the Leipzig escutcheon has in the uppermost stag's horn three dots in an oval form, while the Stuttgart escutcheon has two dots directly over the topmost stag's horn in a straight line. Besides, we also notice that those two escutcheons are also found on the Württemberg 5 ptg ., violet postal-card with the black prefix on the chamois-color cartoon.

The cartoon becomes lighter and lighter all the time; in Issue iv the same is still dark; beginning with Issue xiii it becomes lighter, and with Issue xix it is almost milk-white.

To have a better survey of the matter, the main division B is divided into the following five subdivisions :

1. Issue iv to $x$. On the main section, under "place of designation," we find in two lines, "Residence of the receiver if the same can be named with certainty."
2. Issue xi to xii. On the same place, under "place of designation," we find in one fine: "Residence of the receiver."
3. Issue xiii to xva. Under "place of designation," we find in one line, "Residence of the person addressed;" on the side section we as yet notice no circle.
4. Issue xvi to xxiii. Under "place of designation," we find in one line, "Residence of the person addressed;" on the side section we find a dotted circle.
5. Issue xxiv. Under "place of designation," in two lines, "Residence of the person addressed (street and number of house)."

The single issues are as follows :
FIRST SUBDIVISION.
Issue 1v, June 15, 1875.-Prefix without any designation of currency.

The rest of the prefix is almost the same as in Issue iii, only we find, on the main section, "To be repeated in letters" in the place of "to be repeated (the Gulden in letters)."

Under "Post-receiving-stamp," the circle has been omitted; on the side section we find "Section" in the place of "Coupon.

The six remarks have been omitted on the back.
No. 41. Without value.
No. 42. 20 Pfg., blue (pale blue and deep blue).
(To be continued.)

## PHILATELIC JOURNALISM-ITS USE AND ABUSE.

BY A. WISE.

PHILATELIC journalism as a means of advancing the hobby of stamp collecting has long been acknowledged by both young and advanced collectors as being one of the greatest educators in the science of modern philately. In speaking of philatelic journalism we mean the periodicals, pamphlets, magazines and journals devoted to the chronicling of new issues, noting the latest finds, reporting recent events, notifying of frauds perpetrated, errors discovered and oddities located; in fact, giving to the collector the very best ideas and the latest news of stamps and stamp collectors in general. In many of the articles written for the philatelic press one can always get points probably never thought of before that are of the greatest benefit, and not only are we thus benefited but we also hear the opinion of other philatelists, together with the pros and cons on the subject.

What would our stamp collectors in the various parts of the United States, in England, South America, Europe and Asia do if it were net for the stamp journals, which be they ever so small cannot fail to bind philatelists in all parts of the world into one band of good fellowship, and although the life of the average philatelic journal be short, shall it not be said, that what they have done they have done well? There is much that collectors and philatelists can do to advance these journals, and while it is true they do not see these facts in the proper light and do not, as a rule, do their best to promote and elevate journalism in their own State or city by securing as much support as possible for them, yet if they could be made to understand that it is essential to all magazines or periodicals, philatelic or otherwise, to secure the aid and coöperation of their readers, a great deal more would be accomplished.

To the philatelic press is due the great success of our national and local societies, the interest awakened has shown itself in the form of that growing body, Sons of Philatelia and many other organizations, and as a result there are more collectors interested in the scientific pursuit of our hobby at present than at any time in the history of philately.

We have now arrived at the other side of the question-the abuse of philatelic journalism. This should be strictly observed by all the readers of this poor attempt to explain matters thereof in a comprehensive manner. One of the greatest abuses of the philatelic press is the amount of advice given to beginners, by collectors of no longer standing than themselves, who in every case are the first to spread printers' ink in our prominent philatelic magazines, under such titles as the following: "Advice to Beginners," " What to Collect," "Hints in Regard to Soaking Stamps," " For the Young Coliector," etc., all in fact being the idle murmuring of some novice of yesterday or last week. The contradictory statements made by each, in his unsolicited advice, not only confounds and confuses the young collector, but he begins to believe he will never succeed in becoming a full-fledged philatelist, owing (as would naturally be thought) to the many difficulties to encounter.

Another drawback is the philatelic romancer and fiction writer, who in every instance saves the girl and discovers some of the most imaginary and wonderful finds in rare old stamps as were ever seen or heard of. Indeed, he gives us a too high-flown
idea of the hobby. My dear fellow, don't paint so much; you can show up the merits of that glorious and interesting study, philately, by the use of plain language, short articles and moderate finds just as well.

And yet another. "The Pbilatelic Poet." Ah! that dear and flowery-tongued inspired genius, who, although he means well, does not advance the cause of philately one whit, when he might be spending his time in furnishing facts (for that is what the beginner wants) to the stamp-gatherers' world. Of course this does not apply to all poetical philatelists, as some of them show real talent (?). But why waste it in philately's barren field; talent such as theirs should be sent in the form of poetry to our Scribner's, our Leslie's, our Cosmopolitan, Harper's and the various other leading magazines of choice literature, who, no doubt, (?) will take all they can get and pay well (?) for same. There is no need of acting out the little quotation of Gray's, taken from his Elegy Written in a Country Cburcbyard:
"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen, And waste its sweetness on the desert air."
Why not show yourself in a good poetical world? and as before quoted: Don't waste your sweetness on the desert air-the philatelic journal will never furnish you fame or fortune. I am afraid I have taken up too much of your time on this, but if these few remarks have the desired effect, I shall be fully repaid.

And still another abuse of these same journals. How beautifully harmonious and tranquil is the life of the average philatelist until he commences to write for the press, and then-and then he is cut and slashed and slashed and cut for saying this of Smith and that of Jones ; by praising Thompson he is kicked by Thompson's enemies and if he should kick Logan, Logan's friends settle the account, and thus it goes on, a contradiction or abuse either way. This will never do. If you want to praise Thompson, praise him ; and if you have anything against Logan, have it out, but don't resort to wholesale wordy butchery. The philatelic press is not a weapon of war ; its greatest mission is the promotion of peace and good fellowship between collectors.

## AN ERA OF KNOWLEDGE.

## by jos. f. courtney.

THIS is truly an era of knowledge, not only in the general but also in the phil. atelic world. Philately being comparatively a recently discovered hobby or science, as you deem fit to call it, there are more openings for instruction than there are in sciences or pastimes whose ages are measured by years a quarter of a century or more in number.

It is not many moons ago, when we members of the philatelic fraternity were perfectly satisfied with many different articles which to-day we would term useless, and were in the habit of doing many and various things which, were they brought to our attention during this enlightened period, we would denominate nonsensical.

Such being the progress of mankind, both in things that would improve the dull and exhausting routine of business life, and that which would be conducive to the healthful enjoyment of those few moments which are distributed through a person's life with either lavishness or economy, it is without surprise, that we glance back upon the reception given to philately upon it being first discovered as a pastime, whereby a person, having brought to a conclusion his business troubles of the day, could enjoy his few hours' respite with both pleasure and instruction.

Not many years ago we were accustomed to have pointed out to us as stamp cranks gentlemen who are illustrious lights in the philatelic world of to-day, but now it is very different; they are introduced to us, individually, as Mr . —_ , the eminent philatelist, which introduction is but a forerunner of an invitation, extended on their part, to pay them a visit at their residence to view their collection. Such invitations, it is unnecessary to remark, we lesser lights are only too happy to avail ourselves of.

In speaking of invitations, it is but justice to our many eminent philatelists, to say
that they are very generous when it comes to allowing their brother collectors to inspect their collections, thereby aiding in the distribution of philatelic knowledge throughout the philatelic world.

Time has made many changes in the mode of arranging and of preserving stamps. It is not very long ago, when an old ledger or other blank book was acknowledged to be the proper thing in which to place the specimens which our progenitors derived great pleasure in bringing together.

Such being a fact, it is not an uncommon occurrence for a person who makes a business of dealing in stamps to stray across books in which there are stamps that have, since they were placed in it, advanced many times in value, but on account of the great trouble experienced in detaching them from their resting place, and the damage which they sustain during that process, they will not sell for one-half the price which they would bring had they been arranged in an album according to the modern methods.

Little or no excuse can be made during this enlightened period, except that of carelessness, by any person, for not having his collection, be it large or small, arranged in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of it suffering the least damage. Hinges, you have your choice of a dozen different makes, each claimed to be better than the other, but all good, at ten cents a thousand. Albums can be procured in all sizes and at all prices, from the fifteen-cent "Challenge" album to the two-volume, alligatorbound " International."

The only things requisite for the possession of a stamp collection that will shed credit upon its owner are carefulness and above all neatness. Carefulness in the mounting and arranging of your specimens, and neatness in not having finger marks or blotches to mar the beauty of your pages.

To a philatelist not possessed of an artistic frame of mind, a printed album, such as the "International," is advisable, but for a collector that has a taste for the arrangement and mounting of stamps, I should strongly recommend a blank album, for in such an album the beauty of his collection will depend solely upon his own artistic merit.

## LATE NEBRASKA HAPPENINGS.

BY GUY W. GREEN.
During the early months of last summer, Dr. J. S. McAllister was robbed of a considerable number of valuable stamps. The doctor immediately began a thorough search of Fullerton, where he resides, and as a result he discovered the culprit in the person of a well-to-do citizen. Considerable ill feeling was aroused, but the specimens were all recovered. When Mr. McAllister hears any one abusing Philately now, he smiles knowingly, since it was just such a person that proved so eager to acquire property not his own.

Mr. E. L. Platz conducts a philatelic column in an Omaha society weekly. He manages to find news enough to keep his department well filled, and has done so for the last four years. He writes me that he recently received a sheet of stamps that catalogued at over $\$ 175$, but which were offered him for $\$ 50$ cash. He declined the dealer's very kind offer since the specimens were all unused and looked "very new."

Cleve Scott, whom many have heard of by reason of his connection with The Nebraska Stamp and the Story of Two Conventions, is a constant traveler. There is hardly a town in Nebraska where a stamp collector resides that he has not visited. As a result he is well acquainted and he is a capital fellow to take a philatelic jaunt with.

Mr. F. H. Knowlton, of Fremont, recently sold his splendid collection of stamps which numbered about 3500 varieties. He still retains his interest in Philately, however, and is an enthusiast in all that pertains to our hobby.

Mr. W. W. Hartman, who traveled for the Perkins Campbell Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, wholesale saddlery, passed through Nebraska, during January, and called on many collectors. He had a large stock of duplicates with him, consisting of U. S. envelopes, etc., and did quite a bit of exchanging.

## NEW ISSUES.

BYR. R. BOGERT.
Abyssinia.-Mons. Maury reports that stamps of two types are to be issued, one for the interior with arms and the other for exterior, with portrait of King Menelik.

Afghanistan.-The Montbly fournal describes two new stamps. They are oblong and in the upper centre is a circle, containing what appears to be a gateway. They are printed in black on green and pink tissue paper, and both of the same value, i abasi.

Austria.-It seems we were in error as to the design of the Postage Due Stamp. The figure of value is in the centre crossed by the word "KREUTZER." Color dark brown. Values as given in November.

Belgium.-The "Ph. R." says that orders have been given to change the colors of the 2 c ., and it is probable the 50 c . will also be changed.

Bulgaria. - The io sto. is on very thin paper and the color brick red, instead of rose.

Cape of Good Hope.-The "London Pb." describes a new Id. stamp, with figure of Hope resting on an upright anchor with a background consisting of a view of Table Bay, Cape Town, and the hills behind, all enclosed by three scrolls, placed so as to form a horse-shoe. "Cape" on the left, "of Good" above and "Hope" on the right. Below is a scroll with the words "One Penny Postage." Color, red brown.

Diego Suarez. - The words "et dépendances" are to be omitted from the current stamps, and special stamps issued for Nassi Bé and Ste. Marie de Madagascar.

Liberia. - We have received four registry stamps, about $53 \times 20 \mathrm{~mm}$. At the left " R " in a circle, and at the right in three lines the name of the town, No. , and "Registered." The value is printed in black at the left, above and below the "R." For Harper, green on buff; Robertsport, red on blue; Monrovia, red on yellow ; Buchanan, blue on pink. Also a set of Postage Due Stamps, figure of value in oval, zc. black and orange, 4 c . black and rose, 6 c . black and brown, 8 c . black and blue, 10 c . black and blue on rose, 200 . black and purple, 40 c . black and brown.

We have just received advance specimens of the new 5 cent stamp. It is same shape and size as the triangular Cape of Good Hope and is a very handsome stamp. The design consists of the arms of the country and a globe, with motto "The love of liberty brought us here ;" " 5 cents" at the upper angle, "Republic Liberia Postage" in straight line below. Those we have are unperforated. The regular issue is black centre with carmine frame. The official is surcharged "OS" and printed with green centre and lilac frame.

North Borneo.-This is now the "State of North Borneo." We gave the designs of the new stamps in October. The colors are as follows: 1c. black and brown; 2c. carmine ; 3c. gray green and lilac; 5c. black and red; 6 c . black and olive brown; 8c. black and lilac; 12c. black and blue; 18c. black and green; 24c. blue and claret. The 25 c . blue; 50 c . violet ; $\$ 1.00 \mathrm{red} ; \$ 2.00$ green $; \$ 5.00$ violet ; $\$ 10.00$ brown, and a new value $\$ 25.00$ are of the old type with name changed.

Nicaragua.- The 1894 issue has full-length female figure holding a wreath, with the usual arms in triangle and a beehive at foot. 1c. brown; 2c. vermilion; 5c. blue; 10c. slate ; 20c. lake; 50c. purple; 1p. brown ; 2p. green; 5p. red brown; 10p. orange. The officials are of the same values, all printed in orange, and surcharged at top "Franqueo Oficial" in dark blue.

Philippine Islands.-The $12 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. is flesh color instead of yellow green.
Salvador.-Just before going out of use the 2 c . has been surcharged in black " UN CENTAVO" vertically.

The new issue for 1894 is in use, but we have been unable to get particulars as to values and colors; the design consists of the arms in an oval, value below in letters, numeral of value in each lower corner. "C. A." in upper left and " 1894 " in upper
right corner. "Correos del Salvador" surrounding the top of the oval. They are same size as the 1893 set.

Shanghai.-A Jubilee stamp has been issued, with representation of Mercury on a winged wheel. 2c. vermilion and black. All the current adhesives, envelopes, etc., are surcharged "Jubilee 1843-1893."

Switzerland.-New stamps of $I$ and 4 centimes are expected on account of reduced postage on printed matter.
Turkey.-The current 2 pi . has been discovered with the , Turkish numerals inverted, and the same value with the Arabic numerals inverted.

Vathy.-The current French stamps are surcharged for use at this office in Samos. 5 c., 10 c., 15 c., 1 piastre on 25 c., 2 piastres on 50 c . and 4 piastres on 1 franc.
Victoria.-The Id. card has arms of a new type. "Post Card" measures only 71 mm . instead of 74 mm .
Wurtemberg. - We have a new stamp of 2 pf. gray, and there is a new card of 3 pf. brown on buff.

## EXIT THE COLUMBIAN ISSUE.

by Lewis g. Quackenbush.

IN these days of enlightenment there seems to be no lack of iconoclasts whose mission in life is to shatter our most cherished idols. They seem to find great delight in hauling down our heroes from their pedestals, and then dragging them into the mud and mire of oblivion. They are forever seeking to dethrone some popular god, and to put in his place one of their own private deities, usually a sorry substitute.

The reputations of some of the world's greatest men have been assailed by these modern idol breakers. We have recently been asked to believe that the plays, whose authorship has always been laid at the door of William Shakespeare, were not written by the famed bard of Avon, but by the Elizabethan courtier and philosopher whom Pope stigmatized as the " wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind." The romantic story of Capt. John Smith and Pocahontas has been discovered by some modern Gradgrind to be mere fable; and even the glory of the Father of His Country has not saved the tale of his hatchet and cherry-tree episode from the same deplorable fate. The American people had borne with stoicism the assertion that the veracity of our old friend Munchausen could not be depended upon; we had even held our temper when some one asserted that Santa Claus was a mythical personage ; but it was impossible to let John Smith and George Washington be demolished without a murmur, and when, to cap the climax, it was said that Christopher Columbus was not the discoverer of America, the entire republic rose in its wrath and celebrated the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of this continent by the Genoese navigator with such unparalleled enthusisam that the idol breakers have been dumfounded ever since.

It would, indeed, be a hardened reprobate who, after a careful contemplation of our recent jubilee issue, would dare to suggest a doubt as to the right of the Genoese to the honors which he has received. Foremost among these honors is that of figuring as the leading character in a set of miniature engravings which serve the double purpose of ornamenting every letter transported in the United States, and also indicating the prepayment of postage on the missives.
If Christoral Colon managed to visit the United States during last year (and it is a "burning shame" if he did not), I presume that he felt highly gratified at the honor paid him by the issuance of this special series of postage stamps. The series is one of which any potentate might well be proud were he the inspirer of it, and it is to be hoped that the bluff old sailor appreciated the feelings of Americans in general and philatelists in particular in regard to this issue. Detailed description of the series here
would be a waste of valuable space, since every philatelist is familiar with the appearance of the smaller denominations, at least. To note that in merit of design and delicacy of engraving the series is unexcelled, seems almost too trite a saying. Yet to give the series its due no milder praise would be adequate.

The Post-Office Department seems to have realized that whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well, and as a consequence the special Columbian issues are far and away the finest specimens of stamp engraving to be found in the philatelist's album.

The story of the reception accorded the Columbian issue on its first appearance would require more space than I have at my command. Suffice it to say, that collectors everywhere went wild over the issue. And not alone collectors, but business men, professional men, clerks, every one who caught sight of the new stamps admired them and were loath to destroy so beautiful specimens of the printers' and engravers' art. No doubt very many of those who became interested in Columbian stamps are now becoming interested in Philately atself through this agency ; and the issue was thus of untold benefit to the pursuit.

The traffic in Columbians has been and still is immense. No stamps have been more readily marketed than used Columbians, and none, considering that they have been comparatively plenty, have commanded as good prices.

The speculative fever which has been raging with great violence in almost all the philatelic strongholds in America is largely responsible for the exorbitant prices at which these stamps have been quoted. Every one has been eager to hoard up as many Columbians as possible. The future of this series has been painted in the most roseate colors. One hundred per cent. advance in the price of the dollar values within a year or two has been freely predicted, and many have been led, from belief in these vague prognostications, to invest heavily in used Columbians, who can ill afford to tie up their money in this way. The feelings of these speculators when, at the close of 93 , it was announced that the sale of Columbian stamps would be continued for the benefit of stamp collectors, at some of the larger offices for the space of two years, can be better imagined than described.

It is little wonder that such news as this should have caused many of those who were, a half dozen months ago, loudest in shouting the praises of the Columbian issue, to now curse the stamps which were expected to yield such unprecedented dividends. There has, as yet, however, been no marked decrease in prices of this issue, and I hardly expect to see such a state of affairs result, even though the Government is going to keep up its little speculation for two years more.

The rush after these stamps is undoubtedly over. Wise collectors have completed their sets of Columbians while the stamps were still current; but if philately prospers (as there is no reason that it should not do) and the number of collectors continue to increase, the value of this set must inevitably increase also, on account of the demand for them on the part of those who are not at present collectors.

The use of the Columbians is practically over. A new issue is already rumored to take the place of the small-size stamps of 1890 , which have been on sale at the Postoffices again since the first of January. But, while they will pass out of the sight, and possibly out of the remembrance of the general public, they will live in the album of the philatelist. No philatelist will ever forget the date of the World's Fair, for were not the Columbian stamps intimately connected with it? It is safe to say that as it will be a long time before we are again rrivileged to see such a wondrous exhibition of all that is great in science, mechanics and arts as the Columbian Exposition of 1893, so it will be many years before we shall see another series of stamps so artistic, so interesting, so historic, so well made, so delicately colored, so admirable in every respect as the Columbian issue which has just made its exit with flying colors.

The portraits of Isabella and Columbus on the $\$ 4$ Columbian postage stamps are after the famous painting of Queen Isabella, in Madrid, and of Columbus after the well-known Lotto painting.

## 'The Quaker City Philatelist.

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## POST-OFFICE ANNALS

1690 - Murray having sold his penny post undertaking, litigation arose regarding it. It was adjudged a part of the general postal system and annexed.

1692-A general postal system for the accommodation of the American colonies was planned by the British Government.

1710 - The system of American Post-offices and post-routes was put into operation by the British government.

1726-Envelopes for letters mentioned by Swift as in common use at this date. They were large square pieces of coarse paper folded over the letter and fastened with sealing wax.

1740 - There was talk of discontinuing the post between London and Edinburgh on account of the fewness of letters. On one occasion the post carried but one, and generally there were only three or four.

1753-Benjamin Franklin was appointed first Deputy Postmaster General for the American colonies.

1760-Mail coach routes were established by Franklin from Philadelphia to Boston, connecting with all the leading towns en route.

1774-In this year the English mails were first conveyed in coaches. The first mail by this startling innovation was sent from London to Bristol.

It seems to be the universal sentiment of Western collectors that the first annual convention of the P. S. of A. should come this side of the Mississippi river. As this section of the country (Nebraska) is very strong in members, it is hoped that their influence will count for something.

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