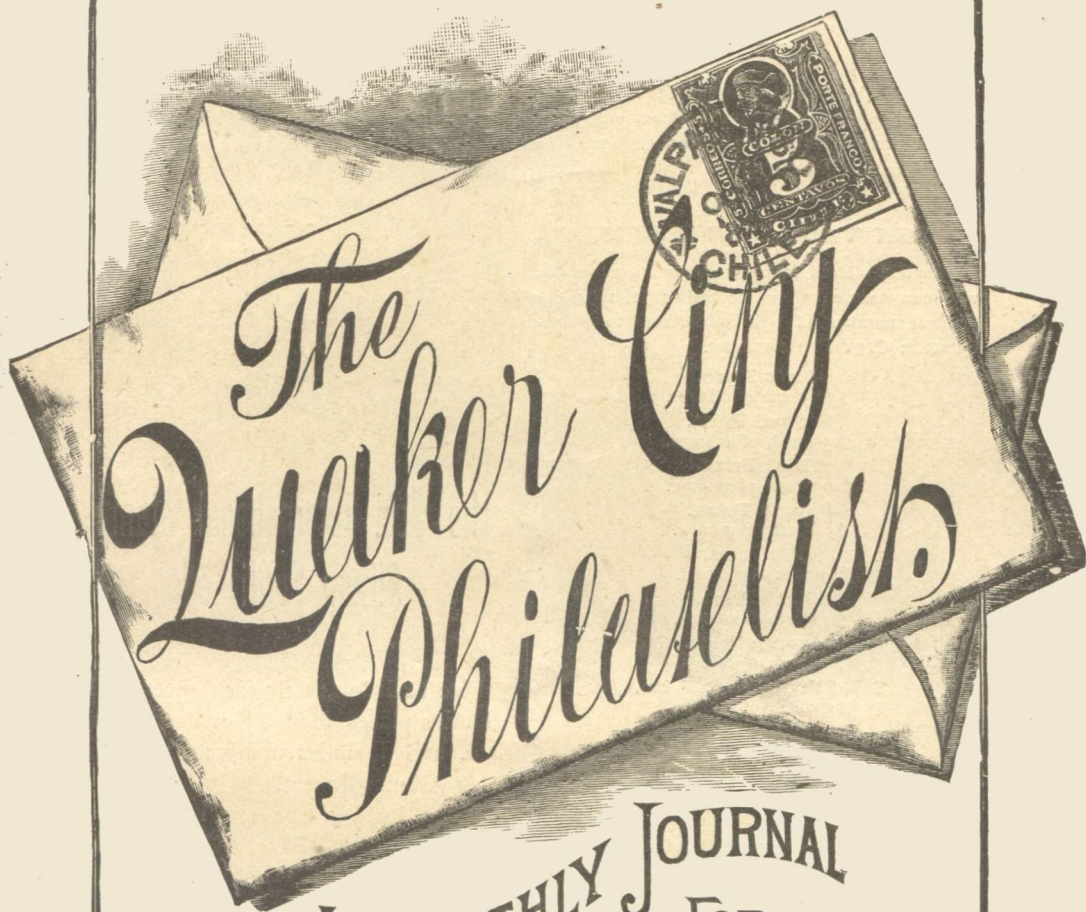


Vol. IX.

MAY, 1894.

No. 101.



A MONTHLY JOURNAL
FOR
STAMP COLLECTORS.



25 CENTS A YEAR.

PUBLISHED BY
THE QUAKER CITY PHILATELIC PUBLISHING CO., Limited
BOX 38, PHILADELPHIA.

\$100 Reward.

Important Notice.

The Publisher of THE QUAKER CITY PHILATELIST is bound, if money and business enterprise will do it, to obtain the largest circulation possible for a philatelic journal, and to further this object offers the following

TEN VALUABLE PRIZES.

They are offered in open competition to those who can secure before December 31, 1894, the greatest number of new subscribers to THE QUAKER CITY PHILATELIST.

First Prize.

\$50 worth of stamps.

Second Prize.

\$25 worth of stamps.

Third Prize.

\$10 worth of stamps.

Fourth Prize.

\$5 worth of stamps.

Fifth Prize.

\$4 worth of stamps.

Sixth Prize.

\$3 worth of stamps.

Seventh Prize.

\$2 worth of stamps.

8th, 9th and 10th Prize.

\$1 worth of stamps.

Subject to the following directions:

I. The competition is open to all.

II. The highest number, however small, wins.

III. Competitors must send names and full addresses of new subscribers, with 25c., and 50c. for foreign subscribers, the amount of a year's subscription for each name sent, addressed to MIL-LARD F. WALTON, Box 38, Philadelphia, Pa., with the words "*Quaker City Competition*" written on the left lower corner of each envelope.

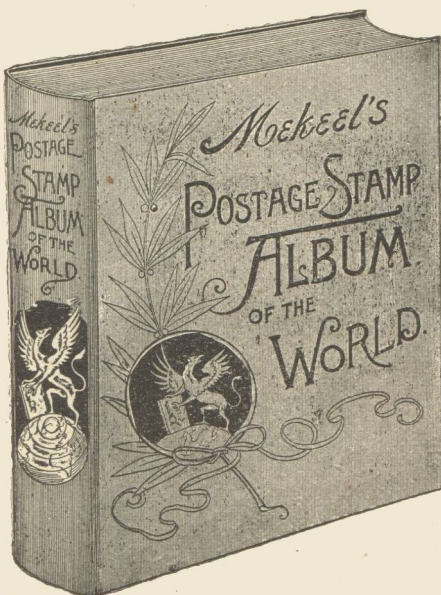
IV. All letters relating to this competition must be received by December 31, 1894, and the names of the winners will be announced in THE QUAKER CITY PHILATELIST published in January following.

V. Competitors may send in subscriptions every week, or at longer intervals if desired. A careful record will be kept and the numbers gained by competitors will be duly credited to them.

VI. If any disputes as to the awards should arise, they will be settled by Mr. W. A. MacCalla, whose decision will be final.

VII. The stamps offered as prizes must be selected from the current retail Price Catalogue of Scott Coin and Stamp Co., and may be either used or unused; good copies, fully worth the money, are guaranteed.

VIII. All inquiries on this subject must be accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope for the reply.



The Best International Stamp Album Published.

Latest edition ready for delivery. It contains places for the new issues up to date, and includes many features that other Albums do not.

When buying a new Album always get MEKEEL'S POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM OF THE WORLD.

PRICES, POST-FREE IN U.S. and CANADA.

- No. 1. Half bound cloth, heavy board covers, \$1 50
- No. 2. Handsomely bound in full cloth, ink and silver beveled edges 2 50
- No. 3. Handsomely bound in full cloth, ink and gilt on side and back, stubs in back to prevent bulging when filled . 3 50
- No. 4. Handsomely bound in full seal leather, gilt lettering back and sides, with stubs, 7 50

C. H. MEKEEL

Stamp and Publishing Co.,

STATION C, ST. LOUIS, MO.

PRESS DIRECTORY

THE DOMINION PHILATELIST.

Official organ of the Canadian Philatelic Association.

A high-class philatelic magazine, consisting of 24 pages and cover. You cannot afford to be without it.

Subscription, 50c. per year.
SAMPLE COPY FREE.

H. F. KETCHISON, - PETERBORO, Ont.

SEND FOR FREE
SAMPLE
COPY
OF THE
Weekly Philatelist

BOX 45, NEW CHESTER, Pa.

Philatelic Journal of America.

(Volume XI commenced January, 1894.) Published monthly. Subscription—\$1 per year to any place within the Postal Union. Advertisements—15 cents per line regardless of size or number of insertions. Guaranteed to have the largest circulation of any philatelic paper published. The largest and handsomest paper of the kind; fully illustrated. Sample copy, 10 cents.

Postage Stamp Gazette. The Collectors' Encyclopædia.

Issued on the 25th of each month. Subscription 50c. per annum. Advertising rates, \$1 per in. Circulation, 10,000 copies guaranteed. Special issue of January number 20,000 copies. A trial ad. solicited. Contributions on philatelic subjects desired, which will be paid for if used. THE PHILATELISTS' EXCHANGE, P.O. Box 443, Washington, D.C.

SAY! HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

The Monthly Post and Stamp World.

A journal of philatelic and general interest. Punctual, reliable and sensible. 37 cents will fetch it for 12 months. Sample copies 1c. stamp. SMYTH & CO., Pubs., London, Eng. Agents—SPOONER, 68 W. 10th St., N. Y. C., and EDWARDS, 520 Latour St., Montreal, Can.

Cyclopædia of Philately.

64 pp. of Valuable Information.

CLOTH AND GOLD, 25 CENTS.
STIFF PAPER, 10 CENTS.

QUAKER CITY PHILATELIST,

BOX 38.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WM. E. BAITZELL,

DEALER IN

United States

AND

Foreign Stamps,

No. 412 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.

Agent for *Philatelic Journal* of Great Britain.
Sole Agent in United States for William Brown, Salisbury, England. Wholesale and Retail Price-list, 70 pages, just published. Price, 25c.

Price-list Sets, Packets and United States Envelopes, free on application.

Sheets on approval at 33½ per cent. com.

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION ABOUT

PENSIONS

Address a letter or postal card to
THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY,
JOHN WEDDERBURN, - Managing Attorney,
P. O. Box 385. WASHINGTON, D. C.

PENSIONS PROCURED FOR
**SOLDIERS, WIDOWS,
CHILDREN, PARENTS.**

Also, for Soldiers and Sailors disabled in the line of duty in the **regular** Army or Navy since the war. Survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, and their widows, **now** entitled. Old and rejected claims a specialty. Thousands entitled to higher rates. Send for new laws. **No charge for advice. No fee until successful.**

This Company is managed by a combination of the largest and most influential newspapers in the United States, for the express purpose of **protecting their subscribers** against unscrupulous and incompetent Claim Agents, and each paper printing this advertisement vouches for the responsibility and high standing of the Press Claims Company.

EXTRACTS

FROM MY 1894 PRICE-LIST.

UNUSED.	USED.
2 & 6c. Interior, each, 6c.	3c. Agriculture . . . 10c.
10 & 12c. " 18c.	3c. Justice . . . 35c.

List sent free with first order.

H. F. DUNKHORST,
1005-7 N.W., Washington, D.C.

THE POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM OF THE WORLD. 1893.

With spaces for every postage stamp ever issued. Size 9x12 inches, printed on both sides of paper.

PRICES.

- No. 1—Half bound, cloth and boards . . . \$1 50
- No. 2—Full cloth, black and gilt 2 50
- No. 3—Full cloth, black and gilt, with stubs, 3 50
- No. 4—Extra, full leather, stubs and gilt edges 7 50

THE UNIVERSAL STAMP ALBUM.

This is the same as the Postage Stamp Album of the World, but is printed on only one side of paper, and all styles are in two volumes.

PRICES.

- Vol. I—Arranged for stamps of the Western Hemisphere, with place for United States and Mexican revenues in the back.
 - Volume II—Arranged for the stamps of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and Oceanica.
 - No. 1—Full brown cloth, 2 vols \$4 00
 - No. 2—Cloth and gilt, 2 vols 6 00
 - No. 3—Bound full leather, 2 vols 10 00
 - No. 4—Bound full leather, 2 vols., extra fine, with blank pages 15 00
- Either volume sold separately at half price quoted above, postfree.

AMERICAN STAMP ALBUM.

An album for the postage stamps of all American countries, including West Indies, and the revenue and telegraph stamps of U.S. and Mexico.

PRICES.

- No. 1—Full brown, cloth, postfree \$2 00
- No. 2—Cloth and gilt, postfree 3 00
- No. 3—Full seal and gilt, postfree 5 00
- No. 4—Full seal and gilt, gilt edges, extra, postfree 7 50

MEXICAN STAMP ALBUM.

For the accommodation of Mexican postage stamps and revenues.

PRICES.

- No 1.—Bound in full cloth, on 120-lb. paper, postfree \$1 50
- No. 2—Bound in full cloth, gilt lettering, on 160-lb. paper, postfree 2 50
- No. 3—Bound in full leather, gilt lettering, on 160-lb. paper, postpaid 4 50

UNITED STATES STAMP ALBUM.

Designed for a collection of United States stamps and envelopes, with blank pages for new issues, revenues or locals.

PRICES.

- No. 1—Bound in full cloth on 120-lb. paper, postfree \$1 50
- No. 2—Bound in full cloth, gilt lettering, on 160-lb. paper, postfree 2 50
- No. 3—Bound in full leather, gilt lettering, on 160-lb. paper, postfree 4 50

Millard F. Walton,

BOX 38, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE Quaker City Philatelist

Can be obtained from the Publisher,

MILLARD F. WALTON,

Box 38, Philadelphia, Pa.

AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Vol. I, No. 2 10c. | Vol. V, No. 49 5c. |
| 3 10c. | 50 10c. |
| 4 10c. | 51 5c. |
| 5 10c. | 52 5c. |
| 6 10c. | 54 5c. |
| 7 10c. | 55 5c. |
| 9 10c. | 56 3c. |
| 10 10c. | 58 10c. |
| 11 10c. | 59 10c. |
| 12 10c. | 9 numbers 50c. |

10 numbers 90 cts.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Vol. II, No. 13 15c. | Vol. VI, No. 61 5c. |
| 14 15c. | 62 5c. |
| 15 10c. | 63 10c. |
| 17 5c. | 64 5c. |
| 18 5c. | 65 5c. |
| 19 5c. | 66 5c. |
| 20 5c. | 67 5c. |
| 21 5c. | 68 5c. |
| 22 5c. | 69 5c. |
| 23 5c. | 70 5c. |
| 24 5c. | 71 5c. |
| II numbers 70c. | 72 5c. |
| | Complete 50c. |

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Vol. III, No. 26 5c. | Vol. VII, No. 73 5c. |
| 27 5c. | 74 5c. |
| 28 5c. | 75 5c. |
| 29 5c. | 76 5c. |
| 30 5c. | 77 5c. |
| 31 10c. | 78 5c. |
| 32 5c. | 79 5c. |
| 33 5c. | 80 5c. |
| 34 10c. | 81 5c. |
| 35 5c. | 82 5c. |
| 36 5c. | 83 5c. |
| II numbers 60c. | II numbers 45c. |

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Vol. IV, No. 37 10c. | Vol. VIII, No. 85 5c. |
| 38 5c. | 86 5c. |
| 39 5c. | 87 5c. |
| 40 5c. | 88 5c. |
| 41 5c. | 89 5c. |
| Vol. IV, No. 42 5c. | 90 5c. |
| 43 5c. | 91 5c. |
| 45 10c. | 92 5c. |
| 47 10c. | 93 5c. |
| 48 5c. | 94 5c. |
| 10 numbers 60c. | 96 5c. |
| | II numbers 45c. |

The eight volumes, minus 1, 8, 16, 25, 44, 46, 53, 57, 60, 84 and 95, for \$3.50. Carriage extra in all cases. Any one having Nos. 1, 8, 16, 25, 44, 46, 53, 57, 60, 84 and 95 for sale, will please address the Publisher.

The Quaker City Philatelist.

VOL. IX.

MAY, 1894.

No. 5.

PHILATELIC OPTIMISM.

BY FREDERICK S. FOX.

“OPTIMISM,” says old Noah Webster, in a book styled *Webster's Unabridged Dictionary*, “is the doctrine that everything in nature is ordered for the best.” Optimism is an excellent word—a very excellent word, and it represents a very excellent doctrine, too. I have noted, with feelings of mingled surprise and sorrow, that in recent numbers of several philatelic magazines, many of our writers are prone to manifest a display of a certain something altogether different from optimism. Webster calls it “pessimism”—and it is this optimism and this pessimism which I intend to discuss in this article.

Living as we do, in this era of progress and prosperity for all philatelic matters—for no one will deny that this is the most auspicious period since the very birth of our hobby—we have every reason to be optimistic in our talks, our writings and our general doings, and why, from month to month, we should be afflicted with prosaic ebullitions of pessimism by scribes who would convey the idea that we are “retrogressing,” or some such fallacy, for fallacy it certainly is, why, I say, this should be the lamentably true condition of affairs, is utterly beyond my perhaps limited powers of comprehension. Here, as I write, I have before me a copy of a paper which we will entitle the *Philatelic Bazoo*. In one of the articles therein the writer maintains that something is wrong. He believes, according to his actual statements, that dealers are daily taking advantage of collectors, that our philatelic societies are setting the pace that leads to destruction and that in the not distant future they will be of no further consequence or use, and that new issues of stamps are increasing at so alarming a rate that the catalogue compiler will in a few years be at his wits' ends when he attempts to classify and subdivide the innumerable varieties and denominations appearing every month; the inevitable result being the ultimate hindrance of the further prosecution of the interests of our glorious hobby. He concludes by asking us where philately will be fifty years hence, assuming that the dealers will continue to “bleed,” and the societies to disintegrate and the stamps to multiply. Now then, my gentle readers, don your thinking caps and answer him! Where will philately be, or better, where do you *think* it will be?

A second example of this doctrine which differs so widely from philatelic optimism: In another Journal I read from the pen of one of our most gifted authors that many of the productions of his brother writers for the philatelic press are too radical to a degree. He maintains that they teem with enthusiastic misrepresentations, and that skeptical outsiders are thereby constrained to deem Philately ever so greatly greater a delight or pastime than it actually is. Well, perhaps this is true. If or my part hope that it is true, for no harm will accrue and it will help to convince me that amid these hordes of croakers and pessimists there are still loyal optimists remaining.

After reading effusions such as the above, I am of the opinion that a talk on “Philatelic Optimism” is decidedly in order. I have cited these two instances of the doctrine called pessimism to introduce a subject of an opposite nature, and right here, I wish to ask you a question: Why should not all of us be optimists? Indeed, why should not every member of the philatelic fraternity become a disciple of the doctrine which knows no croakings or lamentations, and which inspires us to work for the advancement of a cause we love so well, and which we wish to foster and encourage? Those

who have never embraced philatelic optimism cannot realize how great and glorious a doctrine it really is. And we have no use for croakers in our ranks; those to whom pessimism is a cardinal virtue, and who cherish it as a salient watchword. Those writers in the *Bazoo* and the other journal which I have referred to—they are representative types of the philatelic pessimist. Do you want to be like them? Is it your fond desire to sit in your chair and twirl your thumbs, pondering over the dark side of the present, and reflecting on the whereabouts of our hobby fifty years hence, if, indeed, it will be at all? Do you wish to forever croak and croak because one member of the journalistic fraternity chanced to be too enthusiastic in his praises of fair Philatelia? If you do, why then I would advise you to place your album on the shelf, and, I might add, lock the shelf, for Philatelia recognizes no croakers.

Perhaps our friends of the anti-optimistic persuasion are laboring under the impression that they have justifiable reasons to support them in the stand they have taken. Possibly the writer for the *Bazoo* has been truly "bled" by a dealer or by a stamp society. If this is a fact, I'll wager it occurred through his own carelessness. In nine cases out of ten, those who receive the underside of the argument with a dealer—I mean in cases where gross fraud and misrepresentation exist—usually patronize irresponsible and unscrupulous fellows, regardless of the fact that there are dealers in our fraternity who are transacting a legitimate business; that we have professional dealers like the great outside world has butchers and bakers and candlestick makers, who can illy afford to conduct their business transactions in a "shady" manner, and on whom we should bestow our patronage, however extensive or insignificant it may be. And then, my dear writer for the *Bazoo*, since one dealer has played the "flimflam game" on you, does it signify that all other dealers are in the habit of daily taking advantage of collectors, as you state? Let's reason together. If a member of your church is discovered to be a rascal, does it follow that every other member of that church, from the minister himself down to the humblest communicant, is a thief and a cut-throat and an all-around bad man? Such an argument is utterly foundationless in fact.

Then, too, there are those of us who are unfortunate enough to be by nature pessimistic—it is born in them. And, indeed, we all, I think, at various stages of our philatelic careers, have been visited with attacks of gloominess when we think of abandoning our hobby and selling our album and its precious contents, and withdrawing from the little world which to us once held so many of earth's treasures dear. But such visitations are only occasional, and they simply act as reminders that

*"Into each life, some rain must fall;
Some days must be dark and dreary."*

How strangely true those words seem now. Grand inspiration of Longfellow's! In their charming simplicity, they stand for a more powerful truism than has ever been expressed by pen or by word of mouth!

I have titled this talk "Philatelic Optimism." Perhaps 'twere better to change it to "Philatelic Pessimism," since I have discoursed largely on the latter subject. But it was unavoidable, and now that I am about to consign my pen to its case, I hope that my remarks may be a means of enlightenment to more than one brother collector whose days are dark and dreary, and whereby he may be converted to the side of philatelic optimism, where we are in the habit of looking on the bright side of the question. These where-are-we-at and what-are-we-coming-to effusions are becoming too numerous, and they should be suppressed, for they will ramify and be productive of no little evil. If, in fifty years from this 16th day of May, A.D. 1894, the stamps will have continued to multiply, as predicted by our friend in the *Bazoo*, there will not be any harm in owning a set of catalogues, provided that a single volume will then prove too ungainly. Then we'll have a Philatelic Encyclopædia Britannica! And as regards the disintegration of our grand societies which never were before on a more substantial footing, and the other insane arguments advanced by those who are forever groping in the dark, I can only say—and I hope that like a true philatelic op-

timist you will join with me—Ridiculous drivel! Misguided sentiment! False logic! And rendered doubly so, when we reflect that at no time since the word "Philately" was coined, or since stamp-collecting was thought of, has our cause been more prosperous, more universally recognized, in fine, more favored by Fortune in every way, than in this golden era of the present.

THE POSTAL SERVICE OF CHINA. SHANGHAI AND COREA.

Additional news just received March 20th.

Creation of an Imperial postal service in China. It was elaborated by Sir Robert Hart, and his scheme has now been approved. From his memorial last spring to the Throne it appears that he intends to place a foreign postal superintendent of the land and water services at the capital city of each province, and an ordinary European postmaster in each prefectural city, assisted, of course, principally at the beginning, by English-educated Chinese clerks of the staff; while the district cities, as well as the more important unwallled market towns, will be in charge of trained Chinese only. This concerns inland and non-treaty ports only; and the whole, not counting the Chinese in the departments, will scarcely include 200 foreigners. With regard to the treaty ports the service will be managed by a larger number of foreigners, mostly detached from the maritime customs, numbering, say, 400 men, so that the total number of Europeans to be connected with the new postal service will not come up to 600 men of all ranks.

The new post-offices, where practicable, will be joined with the telegraph offices, and the usual courier service (mounted and on foot) which has hitherto only carried Government despatches throughout the length and breadth of the land, will also be introduced into the new scheme, and be specially used as heretofore—but under European superintendence—to carry memorials to the Throne from high provincial authorities, and the official correspondence of the various *yamêns*. Here the system of "franking" will be exchanged for that of the *yamên* seal of the official sender.

As to the private Chinese postal agencies, whose name is *legion*, and who have

DÜNELEF POTIK PLO CINAN JANGAI & KÖRE.

(Volapukan.)

Jafam dünelefa potik limepik in Cinän. At pevobädöm fa Sir Robert Hart, e ployeg oma pezepom ya. Segun penot omik Limepübe timü flolatim lätik, jinos das desinom cälön sulogeli potik foginik dünelefas teföl läñ e flums in glezif plo-vina alik, e potali komunik yulopik in zif präfetik alik, kel, natiko, poyufom begino fa dünans cinänik pedaduköl fa nelijänans. Zifs stükik, äsi malitazifs veütikum no laböl daemis, pogovoms te fa cinänans pejulöl. Löpnikos tefom te zifs ninlänik e nebalamapofis (o.b. pofis tefü kels balams ko foginels no sabinoms): e löl, sekikü cinänans dünelefa, osuämom töbo foginels 200. Tefü balamapofs dünelef pogovom fa möd gletikum foginels, pedesumöl mödiküno de toladöps melanik, suämöl, ze, mans 400, sodas möd lölik yulopanas pofetanöl dünelefe nulik potik no osuämom mans 600 cädas valik.

Potacems nulik, aikö mögos, pofetanoms telegafacemes, e dünelef spidelas (monitelik e futanik), kel epolom jünü te nünis sölefik daü läñ lölik, ponindukom leiko ini ployeg nulik, e pogeboom plo düns patik äsliko jünü—ab pagovöl fa yulopans—al polön penotis Limepübe de löpefs geilik plovinas, e spodis calik elas *yamêns* mänifodik. Tefü atos, sit "flän-ama" povotom al sit snila *yamên* ik sedela calalik.

Tefü duranäts plivadik potik cinäna, kels binoms nenumik e kels laboms klübi.

a large guild in Shanghai, they will be closed by Government, but their staffs will be allowed to join the new Government services, which will, therefore, have a band of experienced men—experienced as far as the localities and addresses are concerned—at disposal, while opposition will be disarmed.

It is not intended during the first year or so to go beyond the treaty ports, the sea-coast towns and cities along the Yangtse. Thence it will be gradually extended inland until, within the space of six or seven years at most, it is expected that there will be no town or large-sized village in the empire without its post-office. Especially will the new Government postal service be a boon to the poorer classes of Chinese. A glance at the usual scale of prices will explain this. From Pekin to Shanghai a letter costs 10 to 65 cents; Pekin to Canton 20 to 25 cents; Pekin to Yunnan 50 cents, and so on. The "wine money," or postage fee, is variable according to the ignorance of the recipient, and the usual fee of 10 to 15 cents in its elasticity sometimes mounts up to 40 or 45 cents. There is a similar state of chaos and uncertainty in the delivery of parcels, and there can be little doubt that, founded upon a liberal basis and under the able foreign direction and working which Sir Robert Hart may be trusted to recommend, an Imperial postal service will confer very considerable benefits upon the country.

(*One Mankind, one Language.*)

gletik in Shanghai, ats pokikoms fa sölef, ab dunelef omas podälof fetanön oki dünelefe nülük solefa, kel sukü atos olabom kopefi manas eplaköl—eplaköl aliko tefü topöfs e ladets—keli okanom gebön, dü tadun podevatom.

No desinon ovobädön du yels nilikün ba tel, plö balamapöfs, zifils melajola e zifs ve flum Yangtse. Usa sit popakom slepo ini ninlän jüs, unü yelüps mäl u vel, pavalädos, zifil nonik ni pag nepülük in Limepän osibinom nen potacem okik. Lepatiko dünelef nulük potik sölefa obinom benod klades pöfikum cinänanas. Logedön lisedi kösömik tefü kost sedöna penedis, oseplänos atosi. Sedön penedi de Pekin al Shanghai, kostos sentabs 10 jü 65; de Pekin al Canton, sentabs 20 jü 25; de Pekin al Yunnan, sentabs 50, e somikos. El "wine money" (vinamon), u potadüt, binom cenlik a segun nesev getela peneda, e düit kösömik sentabs 10 jü 15 kodü lastin okik mödom oki sotimo jü sentabs 40 jü 45. Stad sümik neföma e nezeläda sibinom tefü segivam päkedas, e kanon töbo dotön das dünelef potik limepik at, keli Sir Robert Hart okomedom nedoto, pestaböl su gleplisips libälük e pasulogöl e padileköl fa föginels skilik, oblinom benodis leno pülük Cinäne.

(*Menade bal Puki bal.*)

PARCELS POST SYSTEM.

An Arrangement in Effect between the United States and Newfoundland.

POSTMASTER CARR has received notice that a parcels post system of exchanges has been established between the United States and Newfoundland, beginning on the 1st instant, and continuing in force until terminated by mutual agreement or annulled at the desire of either department upon six months' previous notice given to the other. It was signed January 8, 1894, at Washington, and at St. Johns on January 25, 1894, by the Postmaster General on behalf of the United States, and by James Oliphant Fraser for Newfoundland, and was subsequently ratified by the President and by Sir J. Terence O'Brien, Governor for Newfoundland and its dependencies.

The convention relates only to parcels, and does not affect the arrangements existing under the Universal Union Postal Convention, but applies exclusively to mails exchanged under the stipulations of the Parcels Post Convention. Articles of merchandise and mail matter may be forwarded—except letters, post-cards, and written matter—of all kinds that are admitted under any conditions to the domestic mails of the country of origin, except that a packet may not exceed eleven pounds nor certain di-

mensions. Admission is prohibited to publications which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination, and other articles which are destructive of health, good morals, or which in any way damage or destroy the mails or injure the persons handling them.

All admissible articles of merchandise mailed in one country for another or received in one country from another shall be free from any detention or inspection whatever except what is required for collection of customs duties. The postage must be fully prepaid with stamps of the country of origin, and for a parcel not exceeding one pound in weight 12 cents will be charged, and for each additional pound or fraction of a pound 12 cents.

The parcels will be promptly delivered to the addressees at the Post-offices of address in the country of destination free of charge for postage; but it may, at its option, levy and collect postage from the addressees for interior service and delivery, and charge the amount which is to be fixed according to its own regulations, but which shall in no case exceed five cents for each parcel, whatever its weight.

Other articles of the Parcels Post Convention arrange for the use of the registry system and provide for declarations to meet the requirements of customs revenue statutes, and each country retains for its own use the whole of the postage, registration and delivery fees, so that there are no separate accounts between the two countries, and some other provisions have been inserted relating to various details of the service.

NEW ISSUES.

BY R. R. BOGERT.

Azores.—The Don Henry Jubilee stamps of Portugal are surcharged "Azores" for use in these islands.

Baden.—Our European contemporaries are mentioning the "discovery" of a 9 kreuzer of the first issue printed on green; it is probably a fake.

Belgium.—The souvenir stamps of the Antwerp exhibition are very similar in appearance to the regular issue of Sunday stamps; their use is not confined to the exhibition and they are good for postage at all Post-offices in the Kingdom. There are three values—5c. green on rose, 10c. carmine on blue; 25c. blue on rose.

Bolivia.—There are three post-cards with stamps of the new design. 1c. yellow brown on pale green; 2c. blue on buff, and a double 2c. card.

Br. Bechuanaland.—The *Ill. Brief. Journal* says that the Great Britain wrappers exist with the name of this colony surcharged in red instead of black.

Bulgaria.—The unpaid letter stamps are being re-engraved with slight, though distinct changes in the design. We have only heard of the 5st. so far.

Canada.—When the United States issued the large-size postal card Canada followed suit. They have now reduced it to conform to our new card, which is the regulation size of the Postal Union.

Fernando Po.—At last we have a baby king stamp from this small Spanish colony; it is a 10c. violet brown. A 1, 2 and 5c. are promised.

France.—Other unpaid letter stamps in new colors are as follows: 50c. puce, 60c. brown, 1fr. pink. They all come imperforate for use in the colonies.

Greece.—We hear of several values of the unpaid letter stamps imperforate.

Philippine Islands.—*Le T. P.* mentions the following new colors in the current stamps: 1, 2 and 5mil. olive, $\frac{1}{2}$ c. brown, 2c. carmine, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. gray, 5c. yellow green, 8c. brown violet, 15c. red.

Roumania.—A new set is in use; they have the same head as last issue, but with different frames; the 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ b. black, 3b. brown, 5b. blue, 10b. green, 15b. red are out; the balance of the set will follow shortly.

South Australia.—The *Stamp News* says: "The permanent 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 5d. stamps are in use, they have the queen's head, the former is bluish lilac and the latter brownish purple. We have not seen the stamps and do not know whether these are new colors or new names for old colors."

Tobago.—The 1sh. yellow brown now comes watermarked C. A.

The Quaker City Philatelist.

Published by The Quaker City Philatelic Publishing Co., Limited,
Box 38, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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

Editor and Manager, MILLARD F. WALTON, P. O. Box 38.

Terms of Subscription } 25 CENTS PER YEAR. ABROAD 50 CTS.
Subscriptions must begin with current number.

A Cross opposite this Notice signifies that your Subscription has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS—Terms, strictly cash in advance.

One inch	75 cts.	20 per cent. discount on STANDING advertisements of three months. Cash MUST IN ALL CASES accompany order. Advertisements can be changed quarterly. Special rates for one-year contracts.
Two inches	\$1 35	
One half column	2 10	
One column	3 90	
One page	7 00	

Copy of advertisements for the June number must be in by June 5th.

OUR EXCHANGES.

All exchanges will be noticed hereafter under this heading.

- | | |
|--|---|
| American Journal of Philately, Vol. vii, No. 3. | Monthly Post and Stamp World, Vol. i, No. 7. |
| American Philatelic Magazine, Vol. ii, No. 6. | Pennsylvania Philatelist, Vol. v, No. 5. |
| Australian Stamp News, Vol. i, No. 8. | Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser. |
| Briefmarken Anzeiger, Vol. i, No. 4. | “ Comfort, Vol. i, Nos. 1, 2. |
| Briefmarken Journal, 21st year, Nos. 6, 7, 8. | “ Era, Vol. viii, Nos. 4, 5. |
| Briefmarken Offertenblatt, 3d year, No. 33. | “ Journal of America, Vol. xi, No. 112. |
| Briefmarken Zeitung, Vol. vii, Nos. 10, 11, 12. | Philatelic Journal of Great Britain, Vol. iv, No. 40. |
| Bristol County Stamp News. | Philatelic Kaleidoscope, Vol. i, No. 6. |
| Buenos Aires Postal, Vol. i, Nos. 2, 3. | “ Monthly. |
| Canadian Philatelist. | “ Tribune, Vol. xviii, Nos. 5, 6. |
| Collector, Vol. iv, No. 6. | “ Visitor. |
| Detroit Philatelist, Vol. ii, Nos. 11, 12. | “ Californian, Vol. i, No. 7. |
| Die Post, Vol. i, No. 7. | Post Office, Vol. iii, Nos. 36, 37. |
| Eastern Philatelist. | Recreation Echo, Vol. i, No. 10. |
| Echo de la Timbologie, April, 1894, No. 31. | Reporter, Vol. ii, No. 9. |
| Electric Philatelist. | Southern Philatelist, Vol. v, Nos. 3, 4. |
| Evergreen State Philatelist, Vol. i, Nos. 3, 4. | Stamp, { Vol. ii, Nos. 11, 12,
“ iii, No. 1. |
| Filatelic Facts and Fancies, Vol. ii, No. 18. | Stamp Collectors' Journal, Vol. xvi, No. 186. |
| Iowa Philatelic Weekly, Vol. i, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5. | Stamp News, Vol. x, No. 95. |
| Monthly Journal, “Stanley Gibbons,” Vol. iv, No. 45. | Timbre Poste, Nos. 376, 377. |
| | Union, 2d year, No. 8. |
| | Weekly Philatelist, Vol. ii, Nos. 74, 75, 76, 77, 78. |
| | Weekly Stamp News, (Mekeel's) Vol. iv, No. 174. |

AUCTION SALES.

JANUARY 29, 1894.

PUTTICK & SIMPSON SALE. *Great Britain.*

	£	s.	d.
S. Australia, 1d., imperf., pair, fine.....	4	0	0
Moldavia, 27 paras, pair, fine.....	12	0	0
“ 54 “ “.....	1	15	0
“ 108 “ “.....	6	0	0
Naples, ½ toonose, blue, arms.....	17	0	0
Spain, 1851, front of envelope with pair of 2 reales, block of eight, 10 reales, all lightly canceled.....	31	0	0
United States, set of State, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20.....	25	0	0

VENTOM, BULL & COOPER.—19th, 20th, 21st and 23d, 1894.

Great Britain, V. R.....	8	0	0
“ “ £5 orange.....	2	0	0
Saxony, 3 pf.....	7	0	0
Moldavia, 108 paras.....	8	0	0
Spain, 1851, 2 reales, unused.....	20	0	0
Switzerland, Geneva, used.....	22	0	0
“ Poste Locale, plate of forty.....	32	10	0
Tuscany, 60 crazie, unused.....	14	0	0
“ 3 lire.....	26	0	0
Russia, 2097 Locals.....	115	0	0
Cape of Good Hope, wood block, error, blue.....	42	0	0
Mauritius, second issue, 2d. blue.....	21	10	0
Canada, 12d. black.....	50	0	0
Newfoundland, 1sh. carmine red.....	19	0	0
British Guiana, 1850, 4c. yellow.....	23	0	0
Victoria, 5sh. blue on yellow, unused.....	7	5	0

MR. CHEVELEY'S SALE.—February 14, 1894.

Switzerland, Basle, 2½r.....	3	0	0
Ceylon (Star), 2sh., perf.....	1	3	0
Afghanistan, 1293, 1 sunar, tablet.....	4	10	0
Natal, first issue, 9d.....	23	10	0
Lynchburg, 5c. blue, pair.....	13	0	0
Turks Island, 1sh. prune.....	6	15	0
Nova Scotia, 1sh. plum.....	7	10	0
South Australia, 10d., surcharged, invested.....	5	12	6
New South Wales, 8d. yellow.....	1	8	0

HADLON'S SALE.—February 16, 1894.

Great Britain, V. R.....	6	10	0
Oldenburg, ⅓ gr. black on color.....	3	5	0
Ceylon, 8d., imperf., star, fine.....	8	15	0
Natal, first issue, 9d. blue.....	3	0	0
“ “ 1sh. buff.....	1	8	0
Canada, 6½d. green.....	1	5	0
West Australia, 1sh. roul., first issue.....	1	5	0

AT THE POST-OFFICE.

Smart Ellick.—Any letters here for me?

Clerk.—No, sir.

Smart Ellick.—How do you know? You don't know my name.

Clerk.—This is the stamp window.

A FOUR YEARS' RETROSPECT.

BY ROY F. GREENE.

PERHAPS it was an unkind fate that prompted me to pick up a copy of the Fiftieth Edition Standard Catalogue this evening, and compare the prices of stamps then and now.

A short step it seems between fifty and fifty-four, but to the collector with a small purse and large desires to fill the blank spaces within the covers of his album, it is a step which he cannot take.

A young English tourist who was viewing the boundless prairies and the lofty mountains of the West, by chance located for a brief while in Colorado and soon learned a lesson in estimating distances.

One day, leaving his hotel, he noticed a mountain which looked invitingly upon him and impelled a desire in his breast to make the ascent and drink of the beauties of that region from the summit.

Now this young Britisher, accustomed to the fog and mist of his narrow, native isle, had not learned of the treachery of this clear, mountain air, and estimating, from an English standpoint, that the lofty mountain could not be more than two or three miles distant, started to walk out there. He walked for hours and hours and still seemed to be as far from the rising wall of granite and quartz boulders as he was at the start. But as he was endowed with an indomitable spirit he pushed on and on until the day wore away and still apparently as far away from the lofty peak as before. At last, meeting a prospector who was going into town, he stopped and very politely asked him how far it was to the mountain. He was informed that it was "close on to ten miles." His heart sank within him and he concluded to return to the hotel. So joining the prospector he retraced his steps, weary and worn.

The prospector knowing every by-path and short-cut struck off from the traveled road and going down a steep incline came to the banks of a little mountain stream possibly eight or ten feet wide.

He urged the Englishman to jump across and he'd follow, but much to his surprise the sturdy Britisher stoutly refused and jumping into the stream instead, he waded across to the opposite side, regained his footing on the farther bank and shouted across: "I'm not going to take any chances on distance hereafter. That only looked to be a few feet wide but it might be a mile, and I'd just as soon swim from the start."

So it is with the stamp collectors who have vainly sought to estimate the increased cost of certain stamps in forthcoming catalogues. We have tried to content ourselves with the thought that we'd be able to attain the coveted prize in one year more, just as did the visiting Englishman think that each successive mile would bring him to the mountain's side, and the result has been with us, as it was with him, that we are bewildered and incredulous, and are in such fear of our incompetency to estimate that we are forced to jump in and wade out.

I see by my album that I need quite a number of Prussia's, Lubeck's and Mecklenburg's. I could have purchased them four years ago at a moderate cost, but I thought that in a few years, when our hobby should become better known and the market prices obtainable should be noised about in these countries, that the supply would increase and the prices come down in consequence. But I reckoned without my host, for I failed to include in my calculations the probable increase in demand as well as supply and I am confronted with a dilemma, neither horn of which I care to seize.

And this brings the reflection, that we had well consider the question as to where these prices are ever going to stop. With the army of collectors constantly increasing, the supply of these stamps nearly exhausted, a supply inadequate to the demand, will it not be a case of the man with the largest purse taking all the blue ribbons?

This review of an old catalogue may cause me to take a melancholy view of the affair, but there is, at least, grounds for viewing the matter in this light, and profiting by this little review of prices covering only four brief years.

THE POSTAL SERVICE OF CHINA, SHANGHAI AND COREA.

THE younger class of American stamp collectors, for whose special benefit I have written this article, are always in the dark about the "interior" postal service in the lands of "gods" Confucius, Buddha, etc., and therefore I will inform the numerous readers of THE QUAKER CITY PHILATELIST about this important matter. I begin with the "Celestial Empire" (China), situated in Asia, and ruled by an Emperor-dictator, who resides in the capital Peking. In the flowery empire, China, "Post-offices are an unknown thing, as John Chinaman does not write much, and therefore the mail trade is without any importance as regards revenues derived therefrom." The Chinese mail for "foreign countries" is forwarded by the Post-offices of England, Germany, France, and the United States mail will soon be forwarded by a United States Postal Agent located at Shanghai and Hong Kong. The Chinese mail matter from the interior to Shanghai and from Shanghai to the interior is forwarded mostly by private messengers, *alias* runners, but this service has nothing whatever to do with the postage stamps of China, as we call them. China, as an Empire, has no postage stamps at all—as there are no Post-offices in China! The stamps of China, 1 candareen green, 1c. green, 3c. red, 3c. violet, 5c. yellow, 1875, 5c. yellow, 1885, watermark, are issued by the Chinese "Sea Custom House," whose head office is in Shanghai. This Custom House has "Governmental power," and is acting as a Post-office for Chinese "interior" mail matter, all of which "must" bear the Chinese postage stamp (compulsory) if it is mailed by the Custom House authorities. The postal route begins in Shanghai, and mail is delivered to the Chinese ports, "Amoy, Chettoo, Ching Kiang, Foochow, Aehang, King Kang, Nanking, Newchiang, Ningpo, Pagoda aug Horage, Shwaton, Taku, Wenschow (those ports are open for foreign trade), and the mail is carried by Chinese and Japanese steamers. Mail from the city of Tientsin to the capital Peking is forwarded by postal messengers on foot, who run also to the northern parts in winter time, when the Chinese Sea is frozen. The Chinese postal messengers leave the Chinese Custom House at Shanghai always one day after the arrival of the American and European mail steamers, and return from their often perilous trips within fourteen days to Shanghai, bringing along such mail matter as people have given them, and which they receive from the Chinese Custom Houses in the above-named ports.

The regular Chinese postal service, where the Chinese postage stamps are used, has been for some years also extended to the ports of Chemulpo, Fusan and Wösan (in Corea, the neighbor land). The annual tax for delivering the people's mail to the named ports is fixed at \$30, but single letters and parcels are also received on payment of the required postage stamps. All mail matter delivered at the Chinese Custom House from those annual subscribers (\$30 tax) is forwarded free of charge (that means without affixing postage stamps); but the mail from all non-subscribers must bear the Chinese postage stamps. These stamps of China are perforated, and are manufactured by Chinese "artists?" in Peking and in Shanghai. Sometimes there are to be seen also "unperforated" stamps (but seldom); these "unperforated" stamps never have been used by the people, but are used as "samples" pasted upon the packages with stamps, sent to the Chinese Custom Houses in the above-named ports. If the wrapper is loosened from the parcels, the "sample" unperforated stamp shall be torn to pieces (divided) and thrown away; but smart "John Chinaman" sometimes pastes the two pieces together and uses the stamp made as postage fee.

Of course, such "unperforated" stamps (pasted together) of China have no value whatever for philatelists. The present issue of postage stamps of China bear as "watermark" a shell, and are of such a color which, if put long in water, the colors will run together. The Chinese call this watermark sign "Ying Yang," and regard it as a sign of good luck, just the same as we Americans do the "Horseshoe" sign above the door or inside. Now I come to Shanghai. The stamps of Shanghai are issued by the "municipality," that means the leading "Christian and Jewish

citizens," who have there a local Post-office of their own, erected in the year 1863. All foreign governments have been notified of this, and this local Post-office of Shanghai is recognized as an independent Post-office within the limits of Shanghai and to the above-named ports in China and Corea, where this local Post-office also forwards mail. The first postage stamps of Shanghai were issued in 1865, and as the list of the stamps is too long, I refer you to the catalogue.

The annual tax for subscribing to the Post-office for the forwarding of mail is 50 taels = \$90. The most of the foreign merchants in Shanghai and the above-named ports in China and Corea are annual subscribers, and for such mail no postage stamps as prepayment are used, so, as a matter of course, there are more unused stamps than used stamps on the market. Remember this! Although the Post-office at Shanghai is only a "local Post-office," the postage stamps issued by this office are recognized as regular postage stamps, as their circulation is international (from Shanghai through China and Corea), and the international philatelic authorities have decided so, and collectors can collect them in good faith. Now I will inform you about "Corea." This small country is the neighbor of China (across the Chinese Sea), and always has been tributary and politically dependent on China, and still is so, although the King of Corea will be independent and tries to have things as he likes. In the ports of Seoul (capital), Chemulpo, Fusan, Wönsan (Corea), Japan and China own the Post-offices, which are recognized as O. K. by Corea—because it must be O. K. There is also a Corean State Postal Service, but this service is only for official mail matter and as a passenger post for Corean officials. There are 6000 postal horses in Corea for the convenience of the officials while traveling in their official capacity. In the year of 1884 the "Premier" of Corea, a "German nobleman, Von Moellendorf," in high favor with the King of Corea, established a postal service according to German customs and manners, as good as possible. Under his regime the postage stamps of Corea were issued in the year 1884, vide: 5 mons. carmine, 10 mons. blue. These stamps were manufactured in Tokio (Japan), by the Japanese Government printing office. A second order was given for the manufacture of the values 25 mons. orange, 50 mons. green, 100 mons. blue rose, but meantime an insurrection occurred in Corea, the Post-master-General was killed, and postal matters came to decay. The Japanese ship carrying the stamps 25, 50 and 100 mons. arrived in the Corean capital Seoul long after the Post-office was closed, and those high values "never have been used" by the Post-office, which was a thing of the past. Therefore, these high values, 25, 50 and 100 mons., unused, have no value whatever from a collector's standpoint, though the stamps are all right. They have been sold to stamp dealers to get the outlaid money back. There are no regular Post-offices in Corea, and mail matter to foreign countries is forwarded by the Post-offices of Japan, China and Shanghai, located in Corea.

SOME Washington lawyers know a good deal about pensions. That is a complicated subject, and a man who is familiar with it has no time to be very expert in anything else. Some other lawyers are well acquainted with patents, but know nothing about pensions. Others know something of the land laws, but are innocent of ideas concerning pensions and patents.

The Press Claims Company can handle every class of claims against the Government with equal facility. It has at its command a staff of legal specialists so large that it is able to intrust every case to an attorney who is familiar with its peculiar needs. If you are a soldier entitled to a pension, or the widow or dependent relative of such a soldier, if you are an inventor desiring protection for your ideas, if you are a settler anxious to perfect your title to your land, if you are a sufferer from Indian depredations; in short, if you have rights of any description requiring the action of any department of the Government, your best plan is to write to the Press Claims Company, 618 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C., and find out what to do. The Company charges nothing for information and advice.

Exchange Department

Hereafter all subscribers will be allowed one insertion of not more than thirty words under this heading; subsequent insertions to be paid for at regular rates.

Terms:

One cent per word for each insertion.
 No advertisement received for less than 25 cents.
 All advertisements must be paid in advance.
 All advertisements will be set in solid minion type.

NOW READY.

—THE—

Stamped Envelopes, Wrappers and Sheets of the United States.

By JOHN K. TIFFANY, R. R. BOGERT and JOSEPH RECHERT,

A Committee of the National Philatelic Society.
 NEW YORK: 1892.

This is the most magnificent philatelic work ever published in America, and has been eight years in preparation.

LARGE QUARTO.

Printed on heavy Super-Calendered Book Paper.

PRICES:

Bound in cloth, interleaved \$5 00
 " full Morocco, gilt edges, interleaved 7 50

Millard F. Walton,

BOX 38, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BARGAINS.

Newfoundland—1863, 5p. red brown, unused, \$0 40
 " 1866, 13c. orange 55
 U.S.—1872, registered green 18
 " " 12c. purple 15
 Canada—Officially sealed, unused 1 60
 " 8c. blue, registered, unused 1 25
 Natal—2½ on 4d. brown, unused 50
 CHAS. DREW, 214 W. 24th St., New York City.

The ART AMATEUR.

Best and Largest Practical Art Magazine.

(The only Art Periodical awarded a Medal at the World's Fair.)

Invaluable to all who wish to make their living by art or to make their homes beautiful.

FOR 10c. we will send to any one mentioning this publication a specimen copy, with superb color plates (for copying or framing) and 8 supplementary pages of designs (regular price, 35c.). Or FOR 25c. we will send also "Painting for Beginners" (90 pages).

10c.

MONTAGUE MARKS, 23 Union Square, NEW YORK.

Headquarters for U. S. Stamps.

Columbians, used or unused; Departmental, Document, Match, Medicine and State Revenues. Will send on approval against A r reference. Send stamp with request and with letters of inquiry. No postals noticed. Complete file of *Badger State Philatelist*, 21 numbers, 50c., post-free. Send stamp for my dealers' supplies. 1000 Carter's special Stamp Hinges, 10c. (silver).

Same old address: N. E. CARTER, Delavan, Wis.



We Want to Buy Scarce Stamps.

Collections or large quantities of common stamps.

Get our 48-page list (free) before buying elsewhere.

Pensions! Patents!

Increase, Bounty, Back Pay, Discharges, Trade Marks, Labels, Copyrights, Caveats. Rejected Claims a specialty, etc. Advice free.

H. D. O'BRIEN,
 (late Major First Minn. V.),
 421 CHESTNUT ST., St. Louis, Mo.

Collections Bought for Spot Cash.

None wanted if less than 4000 or 5000 varieties, unless made prior to 1870. ALL KINDS of Stamps bought for cash. 80-page price-list.

H. FLACHSKAMM,
 Manager Standard Stamp Co.,
 No. 4 NICHOLSON PLACE, St. Louis, Mo.

Please mention this paper when buying.

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



POSTAGE ONE PENNY:

Columbian Issue Wanted for Cash.

I offer the following prices for good used specimens:

	Per 1.	Per 100.
3c. green		\$1 50
6c. royal purple		2 00
15c. green	\$0 08	
30c. brown	20	
50c. blue	40	
\$1 00 rose	80	
2 00 red	1 75	
3 00 green	2 60	
4 00 carmine	3 50	
5 00 black	4 50	

I Want to Buy Collections of Stamps.

Stamps wanted of Foreign Countries and the United States. Send me the list of what you have and I will send you prices. I will pay for same, or send me the stamps and I will quote.

—1893—

Illustrated Catalogue of Postage Stamps.

380 Pages. 3700 Illustrations.
Conforming to the International Album. Price, 50 cents, post-free.



Flags, Arms and Rulers.

Nothing adorns the pages of the album so much as the Coats of Arms of the various countries, printed in gold, silver, blue, etc., together with the Flags and Portraits of the Rulers. I have them at the following prices:

Coats of Arms	50c.
Flags	25c.
Photo. of Rulers	50c.

The Three Sets for \$1.00.

Bargains in Old Albums.

International, with 800 stamps	\$6 50
“ with lot of U. S. worth \$20.00	10 00

Approval Sheets.

At 33 1/3 per cent. discount to responsible parties only sending reference with application.

The Bogert & Durbin Die Cut

Gummed Hinges are the best made. 10 cents per 1000; 3000 for 25 cents.

Best Bond Paper Approval

Sheets, ruled to hold twenty-five stamps, handsomely lettered for one, two, three and five cent stamps, and for assorted values; \$1 per 100 sheets, mixed or of one kind.

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

THE POPULAR PACKETS.

All the following Packets are entirely different from each other and purchasers of the entire number will have three hundred and seventy (370) distinct varieties. Quite a collection in itself, and the best bargain in the market. There are many obsolete and scarce stamps in these Packets and they are sure to give satisfaction.

Five Cent Series.

Each Packet contains 10 varieties. Price, 5 cents each, or the twelve Packets (120 different stamps) will be sent by packet post for 50 cents, postage paid, or in a sealed envelope for 54 cents.

- No. 1 contains 10 stamps from Austria (1850), Bavaria, Belgium, etc.
- No. 2 contains 10 stamps from Cape of Good Hope, Canada, France, etc.
- No. 3 contains 10 stamps from Austrian Italy, Denmark, Germany, etc.
- No. 4 contains 10 stamps from Austria (1861), Baden, Canada (Registered Letter), etc.
- No. 5 contains 10 stamps from Denmark (official), Egypt, Great Britain, etc.
- No. 6 contains 10 stamps from Finland, Holland, Hungary (1871), etc.
- No. 7 contains 10 stamps from Great Britain, (1840), Hungary (1875), Norway, etc.
- No. 8 contains 10 stamps from Italy, New South Wales, Porto Rico, etc.
- No. 9 contains 10 stamps from Jamaica, New Zealand, Russia, etc.
- No. 10 contains 10 stamps from Luxemburg, Queensland, Spain, etc.
- No. 11 contains 10 stamps from Cuba, South Australia, Sweden, etc.
- No. 12 contains 10 stamps from Victoria, Turkey, Würtemberg, etc.

Twenty-Five Cent Series.

Each Packet contains 25 varieties. Price, 25 cents each, or the ten Packets (250 different stamps) will be sent by packet post for \$2, postage paid, in a sealed envelope for \$2.04, or by registered mail for \$2.12.

- No. 13 contains 25 stamps from Argentine Republic, Bavaria, Belgium, Canada ($\frac{1}{2}$ cent), Finland (1875), etc.
- No. 14 contains 25 stamps from Austria (1850), Baden (unpaid letter), Barbados, Bermuda, Finland (1866), etc.
- No. 15 contains 25 stamps from Baden (1853), Austria (newspaper stamp), British Guiana, Ceylon, Egypt, etc.
- No. 16 contains 25 stamps from Canada (envelope), Cape of Good Hope, Chili, Italy, Luxemburg, etc.
- No. 17 contains 25 stamps from Confederate States, Denmark (envelope), Dutch Indies, East Indies, Japan, etc.
- No. 18 contains 25 stamps from Danish West Indies, Greece, Norway, Prussia, Sweden (unpaid letter), etc.
- No. 19 contains 25 stamps from Newfoundland, Natal, New Zealand, Sweden (official), Spain, etc.
- No. 20 contains 25 stamps from New South Wales, Peru, Portugal, Servia, Roumania, etc.
- No. 21 contains 25 stamps from Porto Rico, Queensland, Sandwich Islands, Western Australia, Würtemberg, etc.
- No. 22 contains 25 stamps from Cuba, South Australia, St. Christopher, Tasmania, Turkey, etc.

The above named twenty-two Packets (370 stamps, all different) will be sent by packet post for \$2.50; postage paid, in a sealed envelope for \$2.54; or by registered mail for \$2.63.

PACKETS OF POSTAL CARDS.

The cards in these Packets are unused and entire. Packets A, B, C, D, F, G, H, are entirely different from each other, so that purchasers of the seven Packets will have 178 distinct varieties.

Packet A contains 6 cards from Chili, Japan, Hungary, etc. Price, 25c.

Packet B contains 12 cards from Barbados, Cyprus, Luxemburg, etc. Price, 50c.

Packet C contains 20 cards from Bermuda, Curacoa, Heligoland, Liberia, Sandwich Islands, etc. \$1.

Packet D contains 100 cards from Gambia, Mexico, Siam, U.S. of Colombia, Turks Islands and many other fine and scarce kinds. Price, \$5.

Packet E contains 500 cards from all parts of the world, including many rare and choice varieties forming a better collection than is usually found in the possession of the collector. Price, \$50.

Packet F contains 12 cards from Argentine Republic, Cape of Good Hope, Eastern Roumelia, Belgium, etc. Price, 50c.

Packet G contains 12 cards from Bulgaria, Dutch Indies, Hong Kong, Iceland, etc. Price, 50c.

Packet H contains 12 cards from Cuba, Egypt, Guatemala, Austria, etc. Price, 50c.

Packet I contains 6 cards from Jamaica, Newfoundland, Surinam, etc. Price, 25c.

To Purchasers of \$1.00 or over one year's subscription to this paper free.

Millard F. Walton, Box 38, Philadelphia, Pa

PHILATELIC DIRECTORY

A 2-line Card, \$1.00 per year. A 3-line Card, \$1.50 per year. Payable in advance.

A. A. A.! For unexcelled sheets of stamps on approval, address W. G. Whilden, Jr., Station A, Boston, Mass. Agents wanted. 25 to 50% discount.

ALBRECHT, R. F., & CO., 90 Nassau street, New York, Stamp Dealers. Sole Agents in the U.S. for Stanley Gibbons, London. Send for circular. Auction sales and rarities our specialty.

BAITZELL, WM. E., 412 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md. Sheets on approval at 33 1/3 per cent. commission.

BLACKMAN, O. L., 2520 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal. Stamps bought or sold on commission.

BOGERT & DURBIN CO., Tribune Building, New York City. Stamps at Wholesale.

BOGERT & DURBIN CO., 722 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. Stamps at Retail.

CARTER'S SPECIAL STAMP HINGES, 10 cents per 1000. N. E. Carter, Delavan, Wis.

DREW, CHARLES, Box 3250, N. Y. City. Price-list free.

FREY, A. R., 499 Vernon Ave., Long Island City, N.Y. Buys, sells and exch. U.S. Env.

SCOTT COMPANY, J. W., 40 John St., N. Y. City. See adver't.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., 18 E. 23d St., New York City. 1894 Edition International Postage Stamp Album now ready.

TRIFET, F., 408 Wash. St., Boston, Mass. The oldest established dealer in America. Cat. 25c. Rare stamps and collections bought for cash.

WALTON, MILLARD F., Approval sheets at 33 1/2 per ct. discount. Lock Box 38, Philadelphia, Pa.

WHITFIELD, KING & CO., Ipswich, England. Wholesale and retail lists free. Cheapest in the world. Established 1869.

WOLSIEFFER, P. M., 75 State St., Chicago, Ills. About stamps for collections, buy or sell, write me. 20 var., Mexican rev., 30 cts. My Philatelic Circular free.

Z. Z. Z.! For unexcelled sheets of stamps on approval, address W. G. Whilden, Jr., Station A, Boston, Mass. Agents wanted, 25 to 50% discount.

WHOLESALE

DEPARTMENT.

Bogert &



Durbin Co.

. TRIBUNE BUILDING, N. Y.

Correspondence with dealers solicited.
Send for our large wholesale list.

Stamp Broker.

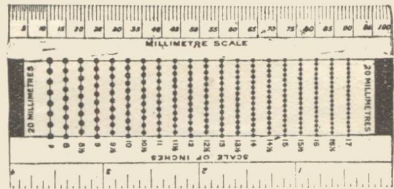
Stamps Bought or Sold on Commission

Send reply card or stamp for terms.

O. L. BLACKMAN,

2520 SUTTER ST., - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Auctioneer Philatelic Society of San Francisco;
S. of P. No. 780, P.S. of San Francisco No. 19.



Full size, 2x4 inches. No printing on back.

MILLIMETRE SCALE and PERFORATION GAUGE. 100 for \$1.00.

Sample mailed free for three cents. Rates for larger lots on application. Special inducements to dealers.

W. H. HOLLIS,
105 O'Farrell Street, San Francisco, Cal.

G. B. Calman,

Wholesale Dealer in Postage Stamps,

299 PEARL ST., New York City.

My 1894 list, which is the most complete wholesale list ever published, is now ready and will be sent free on application to dealers only.

Highest price paid for used Columbian stamps.

Please mention this paper when ordering.

OUR OFFER.

55c.

Pays for one year's
subscription to this
paper and one Scott's
1894 Postage Stamp
Catalogue, Either
Paper or Pocket
Edition.

Address Box 38, Philadelphia, Pa.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co.

LIMITED,

18 East 23d St., New York City.

Approval Sheet Department.

This department of our business is now under the management of the popular philatelist, Mr. John N. Luff, of San Francisco, and our entire system has been changed.

Our sheets are now divided into classes and we can supply all grades of collectors, from the beginner to the most advanced. We have sheets with 50 per cent. discount, and sheets with 25 per cent. discount, for agents; and sheets for the collector at net prices and at 10 per cent. discount. We also have prepared books of many countries, containing all minor varieties, shades, etc., that we have in stock.

Give our system a trial and you will never buy elsewhere. Our sheets contain specimens at lower prices and we give a better assortment than any other dealer in the world.

PATENTS.

Notice to Inventors.

There was never a time in the history of our country when the demand for inventions and improvements in the arts and sciences generally was so great as now. The conveniences of mankind in the factory and work-shop, the household, on the farm and in official life, require continual accessions to the appurtenances and implements of each in order to save labor, time and expense. The political change in the administration of government does not affect the progress of the American inventor, who, being on the alert, and ready to perceive the existing deficiencies, does not permit the affairs of government to deter him from quickly conceiving the remedy to overcome existing discrepancies. Too great care cannot be exercised in choosing a competent and skillful attorney to prepare and prosecute an application for patent.

Valuable interests have been lost and destroyed in innumerable instances by the employment of incompetent counsel, and especially is this advice applicable to those who adopt the "No patent, no pay" system. Inventors who entrust their business to this class of attorneys do so at imminent risk, as the breadth and strength of the patent is never considered in view of a quick endeavor to get an allowance and obtain the fee then due.

THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, John Wedderburn, General Manager, 618 F street, N. W., Washington, D.C., representing a large number of important daily and weekly papers, as well as general periodicals of the country, was instituted to protect its patrons from the unsafe methods heretofore employed in this line of business. The said Company is prepared to take charge of all patent business entrusted to it for reasonable fees, and prepares and prosecutes applications generally, including mechanical inventions, design patents, trademarks, labels, copyrights, interferences, infringements, validity reports and gives especial attention to rejected cases. It is also prepared to enter into competition with any firm in securing foreign patents.

Write for instructions and advice.

JOHN WEDDERBURN,

618 F STREET, Washington, D.C.

P.O. Box 385.

THE BOGERT & DURBIN CO.,

INCORPORATED,
NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA.

President—E. B. HANES. Vice-President—F. W. HUNTER. Treasurer—R. R. BOGERT.
Secretary—A. E. TUTTLE.

Board of Directors:

E. B. HANES, R. R. BOGERT, F. W. HUNTER, A. E. TUTTLE,
J. RECHERT, H. E. DEATS, G. H. WATSON.

This Company having purchased the business of R. R. BOGERT & CO., of New York, and DURBIN & HANES, of Philadelphia, is prepared to offer to Collectors the advantage of the combined stock of two of the largest and best known houses in the trade.

With the services of a large force of expert philatelists and an ample capital our facilities will be unsurpassed.

Publications.—With the exception of the PHILATELIC WORLD, which will be consolidated with the PHILATELIC MONTHLY, the publications of the old firms will be continued and largely added to.

Auctions.—Auction sales will be held both in New York and Philadelphia.

Durbin's Catalogue.—19th Edition. In paper, 50 cents.

The Philatelic Monthly and World.—The oldest stamp paper in America. Contains full particulars of our goods and publications. 25c. per year. Sample free.

HONDURAS, 1892.

We now offer these beautiful Stamps as follows. Complete sets, unused:

	ONE SET.	100SETS.
Adhesives, 1c. to 1 peso, 11 varieties	\$0 50	\$25 00
Envelopes, 4 varieties	15	6 00
Bands, 4 varieties	15	6 00
Cards, 4 varieties	25	13 00

Wholesale House, Tribune Building, New York.

Correspondence from dealers solicited. Lists free. All correspondence from Collectors should be directed to

Bogert & Durbin Co.

722 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.