The Quaker City Philatelist.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE QUAKER CITY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

VOL. II.

JULY, 1887.

No. 7.

Section & Martin Pro-

OFFICIAL DECREES.

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON.

Decision Relative to Changing Values of Certain Stamps.

St. Pierre, 7 July, 1885.

The Governor of the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, seeing the insufficient quantity of stamps of the values of 0 fr. 05 centimes, 0 fr. 10 centimes, 0 fr. 15 centimes, and seeing the necessity of no hindrance of the dispatch of the mails, by the advice of the Chief of the Interior Bureau decrees :

ARTICLE I. That until the receipt of stamps of 0 fr. 05 centimes, 0 fr. 10 centimes, 0 fr. 15 centimes, there shall be sold to the public, postage stamps of forty centimes, these stamps being surcharged by the Government printing office in black ink with the types displayed :

10



S. P. M.

15 S. P. M.

ARTICLE II. A Commission composed of the paymaster and the head of the first Bureau of Interior, or persons delegated by them, shall oversee the surcharging of these stamps. This Commission shall make a written report of their proceedings.

ARTICLE III. The transformation shall be, and is for the public weal.

ARTICLE IV. The head of the Interior Bureau is ordered to see to the carrying out of this decree which shall be published in the Feille and Official Bulletin of the Colony. (Signed,)

COMTE DE ST. PHALLE, Governor. Chief Interior Bureau, (Signed) A. LEFOL.

REUNION ISLANDS.

The Governor of the Reunion Islands according to the decree of May 3, 1854, and on account of the Report of the Chief of the Postal Bureau, on the advice of the Directory of the Interior, has decreed and does decree :

ARTICLE I. The Postal Bureau is authorized to put in circulation 300,000 postage stamps surcharged for the following values of which the stock is insufficient.

 167,500 stamps
 0.05c.

 82,500
 "
 0.10c.

 50,000
 "
 0.25c.

300,000

ARTICLE II. The surcharge shall be on the stamps of thirty and forty \bar{s} centimes of which the quantity in stock exceeds the needs of the colony.

ARTICLE III. The figure representing the new value shall be in black. in the centre of the interior circle in stamps here described.

Ist. Stamps of 30 centimes brown with head of the Emperor Napoleon III, and carrying these words, "Empire Francais," and below, "30c. Postes 30c."

zd. Stamps of forty centimes, orange-yellow, eagle in centre of circle. "Colonies de l'Empire Francais!" above, and below, "40c. Postes 40c."

3d. Stamps of 40 centimes, orange-yellow, with effigy of the Republic; above, "Republique Francais," and below, "40c. Postes 40c."

This value shall also be placed in the centre of the figures of commerce and agriculture; above, "Poste," and below, "Republique Francais."

In all the surcharges, the letter "R" (Reunion) placed above the new value of the stamp shall indicate place of emission.

ARTICLE IV. The Director of Interior is charged with execution of this decree, which shall be published in the *Bulletin Officiel*. CUNIER,

For the Governor Director of Interior,

ED. MANES.

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE FILL-CHALMERS CONTROVERSY

IN REGARD TO THE INVENTION OF THE POSTAGE STAMP.

Read before the Quaker City Philatelic Society, on June 11th, 1887.

BY THEODORE SIDDALL.

A^S there is now a considerable amount of comment being passed upon this society, and its course in the matter of the discussion as to who was really the inventor of the adhesive postage stamp, I would like to make a few remarks which may

have some bearing on the subject under discussion.

If I remember rightly, it has been less than a year since that members of this society have received various pamphlets and documents from Mr. Patrick Chalmers, in which he states that his father, the late James Chalmers, was the real inventor of the postage stamp, and that Rowland Hill had fraudulently and dishonestly appropriated the honor of that invention to himself. Beyond these two statements there is very little of interest to philatelists or that is of value in settling the question which he has raised. This pamphlet has been followed by numerous other supplementary documents and open letters, in which Mr. Patrick Chalmers repeats his statements previously made, but does not bring out anything new.

It seems to have been the opinion of philatelists generally, that Sir Rowland Hill was the inventor of the adhesive postage stamp. Probably the only reason for this belief was indifference to the true state of affairs on this point. If the matter had been properly investigated, Hill would never had this invention ascribed to him; *be never claimed it*, and probably did not think it of enough importance, if he ever heard of it at all, to disclaim it; or if he had, he was probably disposed to take all the credit that was given him.

Mr. Chalmers has gone to a great deal of trouble and expense to disprove this fallacy, and has, he says, succeeded in having erased an inscription recounting the public services of Hill on a statue of the latter, lately erected in England.

Mr. Hill holds about the same position in regard to the postage stamp, as George Washington holds to the independence of the United States. Hill did not conceive the idea of the stamp. Washington did not first think of freeing the colonies. But Hill, like Washington, was the practical man who took the lead and succeeded in his object which he had undertaken. Hill did not originate, and never so claimed, the adhesive postage stamp, but he took charge of the movement to introduce it. Fulton did not invent steamboats, but he ran the first successful boat, and gets, rightly, all the praise for the invention. And Hill deserves his monument for his services in the Postage Reform and Penny Postage agitation.

Mr. Chalmers states positively that his father was the man who invented the adhe-

sive postage stamp. Was he? And what does he bring forward as proof? I submit that he does not bring one word of proof to convince us, or any other unprejudiced and uninterested people. The Jubilee sets do not regard good proof, although they may have convinced some of our younger friends. In this extract, which I shall read to you, there are references to numerous reports of committees and petitions made at the time when this subject was uppermost in the public mind in England.

For the benefit of whose side it may help, I now present this as new material in the argument, and would remark that I think that the matter contained in these committee reports, would certainly set at rest forever, any question as to who invented the stamp. These reports can be easily got at, and Mr. Chalmers, if he desires the truth, should bring forward some contemporary history, instead of his post-mortem and very bare *ipse dixit*.

Quotation from Penny Cyclopædia, London, of Society for Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, 1840: "In 1838, a plan, calculated not only to increase the utility of the Post-Office in the promotion of the objects of civilization, but to change the whole management of the Institution, was brought forward by Mr. Rowland Hill, a gentleman wholly unconnected with the department. It was at first privately submitted to the Government, and subsequently published in a pamphlet under the title of 'Post-Office Reform, its Importance and Practicability.' In a short period three editions were issued. The main features of Mr. Hill's plan, which, putting aside the merits of the suggestion of a uniform rate, are discussed with singular moderation, acuteness, caution and sound reasoning, proposed to effect-1, a great diminution in the rates of postage; 2, increased speed in the delivery of letters; and, 3, more frequent opportunities for their dispatch. He proposed that the rate of postage should be uniform, to be charged according to weight, and that payment should be made in advance. The means of doing so by stamps were not suggested in the first edition of the pamphlet, and Mr. Hill states that this idea did not originate with him. A uniform rate of a penny was to be charged for every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, with an additional penny for each additional ounce. Mr. Hill discovered the justice and propriety of a uniform rate in the fact that the cost attendant on the transmission of letters was not measured by the distance they were carried.

"He showed on indisputable data that the actual cost of conveying letters from London to Edinburgh, when divided among the letters actually carried, did not exceed one penny for thirty-six letters. Independently of its fairness, the obvious advantages of simplicity and uniform management were strongly in favor of a uniform rate.

"The publication of this plan immediately excited a strong public sympathy in its favor, and especially with the commercial classes of the city of London. Mr. Wallace moved for a select committee to inquire into its merits on the 9th of May, 1837; but the motion fell to the ground. * *

"In December of the same year the Government assented to the appointment of a select committee to inquire into and report upon the plan. * * * The subject began to excite much interest throughout the country. In the session of 1837 five petitions were presented to the House of Commons in favor of the plan. In 1838 upwards of three hundred and twenty were presented, of which number seventy-three emanated from town councils, and nineteen from chambers of commerce. After sitting upwards of sixty-three days and examining Mr. Rowland Hill and eighty-three witnesses, besides the officers of the Post-office and the Excise and Stamp Offices, the committee presented a most elaborate report in favor of the whole plan, confirming by authentic and official data the conclusions which Mr. Hill had formed from very scanty and imperfect materials. * *

"On the 6th of May (1840), stamps were introduced; only three of the proposed forms were ready at this time, the covers, envelopes and labels. The warrants of the Lords of the Treasury which authorized these changes were published in the London *Gazette* of the 22d November, 28th December, 1839, 25th April, 1840."

I shall leave to others, or shall reserve till another time, the question of the invention

of the stamp in other countries. It has often happened, and is recorded in history, where two men, contemporary or not, have invented the same thing, and each entirely ignorant of the other's work, or even of his existence. This may have occurred in this instance. If the stamp was invented in France two hundred years ago, and Mr. Chalmers, Sr., did not know it, and went on and invented a stamp himself, he is entitled to the credit of his invention. So is the other man entitled to credit for *bis* invention. I leave this branch of the question to others, who will do justice to it.

Since the publication of the badly expressed resolution of this Society, we have received an immense amount of what is probably meant for contumely at the hands of every two-for-a-cent paper and quorum-of-two philatelic society in these United States. They received the documents of Mr. Chalmers, and immediately passed resolutions giving Mr. Chalmers the credit of the invention of the stamp, and elected him honorary member. The rapidity with which they all fell in line does *not* clearly show that they fully investigated his claims before deciding. But, when our society asks for more proof before deciding, we are set down as kickers, and every one of the little things I named before, whose insignificance is their protection, takes a whack at us. We notice, though, that since our resolution, the most fearless and independent philatelic paper, the *Philatelic Gazette*, has stopped to investigate before deciding, and the New York Philatelic Society awaits further proof before committing itself to either side.

Our society has not committed itself to one side or the other of the question. We are ready to give Mr. Chalmers the credit due him for the invention, if he will prove that it belongs to him; but mere saying so is not proof. I hope my remarks will be productive of some good in defining the position of the society, and also in enabling Mr. Chalmers to lay before us what we will regard as a positive proof in the matter, and it these ends are met, I shall not have worked for nothing.

Q. G. P. S. MEETINGS.

MEETING June 11th, 1887.

 MEETING called to order at 8.30 P.M. President Henderson in the chair. Messrs. Chiles, Corfield, Durborow, Henderson, MacCalla, McAllister, Siddall, Lynde, Scarlett, Schaefer, and Harvey, present. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. Mr. Lynde proposed Mr. Jean Rossi, of Constantinople, Turkey, as a corresponding member. A letter from the D. S. C. U. read and ordered filed. Certificate of membership of the National Philatelical Society received. The resignation of Mr. Hancock both as Treasurer and member was received and accepted with regrets. Nominations for the office of Treasurer being now in order, Mr. Scarlett was nominated and unanimously elected to that office. Mr. Siddall contributed an essay entitled "A Contribution to the Hill-Chalmers Controversy." Essayist was given a vote of thanks for his valuable article. An essay by Mr. Lynde on "Native Indian Stamps" was read and received a vote of thanks. The Executive Committee having reported favorably, Mr. Rossi was elected a corresponding member. The auction sale was quite brisk. Adjourned. F. E. P. Lynde, Sec'y.

MEETING JUNE 25, 1887.

Called to order at 8.35 P.M. Pres. Henderson in the chair. Messrs. Chiles, Corfield, Henderson, MacCalla, McAllister, Lynde, Siddall and Harvey, present. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. Mr. W. Miskey Warner was proposed as an active member. A communication was read from Major E. B. Evans, and suitable answer ordered sent. The question of meetings to be held during July and August, it was decided to hold only the first meeting in July and August. Mr. Warner was elected an active member. Mr. Harvey read a lecture on the stamp collection of Mr. Garibaldi McFodd. Auction brisk. Meeting adjourned at 10 P.M.

F. E. P. LYNDE, Sec'y.

EDIMORIAL.

S. B. BRADT evidently thinks to scare us by insisting that we shall publish his letters. So here they are, and we trust you will keep in mind the one fact, that no matter what he may say in his defence, no one can in future depend on the word of a man who completely changed his mind (?) and broke his promise within twenty-four hours. Having received his first letter, we naturally wrote and thanked him for his offer, but any one who will read the letter—which he will now have to publish—carefully, can easily see that it was not very full of thanks, as we had no faith in his promise when the letter was written.

(PERSONAL.)

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, GRAND CROSSING, ILL., May 17th, 1887.

MR. H. MCALLISTER—DEAR SIR :—Your favor of the 14th inst. is received. Believe me, that the offer of the Q. C. P. P. Co. will have my consideration—and what is more to the point, my vote. Had the offer been known to me when I prepared the editorial for the May W. P. I should have advocated your journal therein. The P. J. of A. of course had the first notice that the matter would be put to a vote, and had I published Official Circular No. 3 as the President wrote it the polls would have closed May 1st instead of May 10th. But with all due regard to your opinion, it is my opinion that lateness was less the cause of your light vote than the attitude of opposition to the A. P. A. that so long characterized the Q. C. P. While I thoroughly understand and appreciate the change of front which has occurred since the management changed, I still believe that many, or most, members still connect the Q. C. P. with Messrs. Henderson, Durborow, etc. If you have occasion to see Mr. Durbin, you can say that my vote is for the Q. C. P. as the case now stands. I am inclined to think that the other Eastern officers look at it as I do. Yours truly, S. B. BRADT.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, GRAND CROSSING, ILL., May 20th, 1887.

MR. H. McALLISTER—DEAR SIR:—Since writing you a few days ago a change in affairs has taken place. The W. P. P. Co. have amended their original offer to the extent of publishing the official matter free of any charge, if appointed. Although in dollars and cents their offer is not equal to that of the Q. C. P. Co., I feel that it would meet with more favor with the members of the Association, and my vote shall therefore be cast for the W. P. I felt that this explanation was due to you after my previous letter. I have also notified Mr. Durbin by wire of my change of vote, or rather intention to vote, in order that he may labor under no misapprehension. Personally, I would much prefer to have nothing to do with the official publication, but I feel myself unable to throw it to Philadelphia, and unwilling to have it go anywhere else than to Chicago. S. B. BRADT.

ADDENDUM.—We find in President Tiffany's open letter of June 24th, in which he quotes from Mr. Bradt's letter to him that he received May 23d, "let me tell you that I did not know how I was going to vote twenty-four hours before sending my vote to you."

As St. Louis is but twelve hours from Chicago, this letter must have been mailed by Mr. Bradt on the 22d inst., a fact which will not bear comparison with the letters above given.

As Mr. Bradt distinctly states to us in his letter of the 17th inst., that he proposed to vote for the Q. C. P., we are forced to the conclusion again, that he did not mean what he said, and wrote to us to that effect merely to put us off for a while.

MR. FRASER (ex-official editor) states that the death of *The American Phiatelist* was decided upon last December, or before the first number was issued.

EDIMORIAL ROMES.

CAPT. CHAS. A. COOLIDGE, 7th Infantry, one of our most prominent collectors, has changed his quarters to Rock Springs, Wyoming.

MR. FRASER, the official editor of the *American Philatelist*, should have had an opportunity to speak for *his* paper, but the Ring were afraid to permit him. He agrees with us that it was a put-up job.

Our readers will notice the improvement in type and appearance in this number, which has been under consideration for some time. We are much pleased with the effect as well as with the larger amount of reading space secured by using the smaller type.

WHAT high prices the Calvert Printing House must ask if they charge \$180 per month for printing *The Empire State Philatelist*. By the way, Mr. Calvert, do your patrons know that you know nothing about Philately, and that your circulation is nothing like what you claim? Honestly now, wouldn't 1500 cover it up completely?

ALL parties desiring information regarding the Ohio Philatelic Association or desiring to become members, should address, with stamp for reply,

W. S. KINZER, Sec'y, Box 537, Wooster, O.

We especially recommend to our readers the above Association as being a move in the right direction. Mr. Kinzer has been favorably known to us for some time.

ADVERTISERS are reminded that our circulation and subscription list is constantly growing, and we believe that no other journal published really approaches us in quality and number of readers. We could not ask for stronger evidence than the large number of advertisers give us of the great value this medium must be. As we stated some time ago, we propose to advance our rates to 60 cents per inch on September 1st. This should be remembered, as all contracts made before that time will be at the present very low rates.

THE Quaker City Philatelic Publishing Company is organized under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, and has a capital of \$300 divided into shares of \$1 each, which are now, June 23, 1887, held as follows:

	SHARES.		SHARES.
H. McAllister	100	Wm. Scarlett	20
W. A. MacCalla	. 100	W. H. Corfield	10
F. E. P. Lynde	. 39	Quaker City Society	10
W. C. Childes	. 20	Geo. Henderson	

STAMPS have been substituted in the New York Custom House for the fee formerly paid in the cashier's department. They are sold to the brokers, by whom they

are affixed to paper requiring them, and then duly canceled by the receivers. The new system is reported to be working well and is expected to be a great convenience to the brokers and importers, besides fully protecting the Government.

A NEW postal convention or treaty between the United States and Mexico has been ratified, and will go into effect on the first of July, as it requires no action on part of the Senate. It was signed by President Cleveland on Tuesday, having already been approved by the Mexican Government. It practically annexes Mexico to the United States, so far as postal facilities for transmission of mail thither are concerned, the postage rates being the same to Mexican points as to post-offices this side of the line. Rates for matter mailed in Mexico for transmission to the United States are higher for various classes. The chief advantage to the United States is the possibility of sending as much as four pounds of merchandise to Mexico by mail, the Mexican duty being collected on delivery to the purchaser. This gives Mexican purchasers a great advantage over ordinary freight rates, and must stimulate trade.

THE QUAKER CITY PHILATELIST.

OUR GONTEMPORARIES.

We would like to receive two copies of all stamp publications per month, and we will be happy to send same.

THE "Curiosity World" for June sees fit to criticise our editorial in regard to the official journal. While we always like to be fairly criticised, we do not think

that abuse is a weapon of much weight, in fact, our above-mentioned esteemed contemporary does nothing else. We are undoubtedly very thankful for its kind wishes, but we are sorry not to be able to carry them out. The fact is, the Q. C. P. will be alive and healthy when the "Curiosity World" is filling a forgotten and forsaken grave.

We are also in receipt of a copy of Volume 1 of the "New England Philatelist." It is bound together, and makes a very presentable volume, and one which should be in every philatelic library.

We are in receipt of the following papers; publishers accept thanks: "Philatelic Gazette," No. 35; "Our Monthly Visitor," No. 4; Senf Brothers' "Catalogue;" L. Rabuffetti & Co's "Price-List; "Western Philatelist," No. 6; "Stamp," No. 4; "Youth's Ledger," No. 19; "Philatelic Monthly," No. 6; "Keystone Kuriosity Kalendar," No. 2; "Stamp Collectors' Journal," Nos. 102, 103; "General Anzeiger für Philatelie," No. 4; "Universum," No. 5; "New England Philatelist," Vol. 1; "Collector," No. 6; "Philatelic World," No. 6; Westfield, King & Co.'s "Price-List;" Stanley Gibbons & Co.'s "Price-List;" "Mohawk Standard," No. 3; "Collectors' Review," No. 8; Gaedchens & Co.'s "Price-List;" "Texas Stamp," No. 6; "International Philatelic Advertiser," No 5; L'Union de Tembrophiles," No. 31; "Philatelic Tribune," No. 20; "Curiosity World," Nos. 9 and 10; "Empire State Philatelist," No. 5; "Philatelist," No. 5; "Riddle World," Nos. 2 and 3; "Eclipse," Vol. II, No. 1; "Halifax Philatelist," No. 6; "Philatelic Journal of America," Nos. 27 and 28, and "Stamp Collectors' Figaro."

The "Western Philatelist" for June has another installment of the stuff called "A Flatlist's Ecksperiens;" while this may have been amusing at first, it is now getting very monotonous.

The "Useful Instructor" has changed its name to the "Canada Stamp and Coin Journal."





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1864, 6c. violet						
1865, 2c. black						
1870, 7C. red						
1875, 5c. blue						.18
1875, 6c. red						.18
1876, 3c. red (Centennial)						.18
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Under	25C.	, po	sta	ge	e	xt	ra.									
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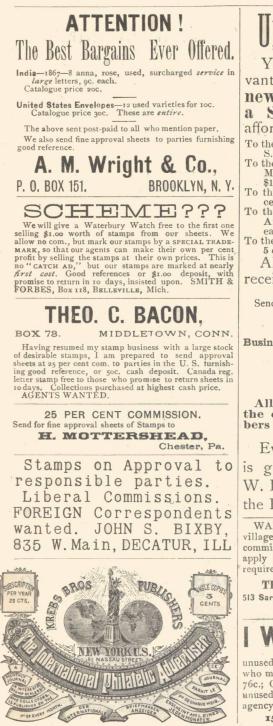
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

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Correspondence in English, Spanish, French and German. Consignments of stamps desired from Foreign Countries for prompt cash or good exchange.

All stamps sold by me are guaranteed genuine. Remit by Postal Note, Money Order or Unused Stamps. Orders of 50 cents or more can be sent by Postal Note at my expense.

PRICE-LIST No. 12 .- My large, new retail list has just been issued. Sent post free on application. WHOLESALE PRICES .- Orders under 50 cents from this list are respectfully declined ; 5 sold at 10 rates and 50 at 100 rates.

to rates and 50 at 100 rates.			
USED STAMPS.		UNUSED STAMPS-Continue	ed.
Per 10.	Per 100.	Per 10.	Per 100.
Australia, well assorted \$0 04 Azores, " " 20 British Guiana, well assorted 12 Bermuda, " " 10 Bulgaria " " 10	\$0 30 25 1 00 85	Iceland, 5am	\$I 50
Canada Registered, 2c. Cape of Good Hope, 1 and 2c. Central America, finely assorted	20 20 1 50 30 85 35	New Foundland, 1857, 3p. 90 "1865, 5p. 150 "2c., green 30 "10, brown 15 North Borneo, 1/2c. 15 "2c. 35	2 50 I 35 I 40
Cuba, finely assorted 07 Cyprus, well assorted 15 Finland, assorted 20	50 25	Siam, blue	1 00
Mexico, 1874, 250	60	UNITED STATES.	
" 1874, finely assorted 15 " 84, '85 and '86, finely assorted . 10 six kinds, well assorted	75 50	Interior, 3C	35 45
New Foundland, 3c 10 " well assorted 15	70	Post-Office, 30	30
well assorted 15 New Zealand, assorted 5 Porto Rico, extra assortment 05 Portugal, well assorted	15 35 .20 25	" 6c	I 00 2 00 90
South America, many varieties Spain, well assorted	90 15 40	Victoria, finely assorted	75 20 50
UNUSED STAMPS.		SETS OF STAMPS.	
		3 Sets.	
Allen's Locals, rc., red on yellow. 10 """ 1c., red on white. 50 """ 1c., red on white. 75 Bermuda, rd., brown 15 Brunswick, 19. 05 Confederate States, 100. 15 "" 5c. 10 Costa Rica, 1/2 r . 10 Congo, 5c. 15 Leeland, 3am 15	75 3 00 6 00 70 1 40	Alsace and Lorraine, 7 var \$0 50 Allen's Locals, 3 var 30 Samoa, 8 var 100 U. S. War, 7 var 100 "" 9 var 60 "Centennial, 2 var 60 Denmark, 26 var 75 Ceylon, 4 var 300 Mexico, 15 var 300	\$1 30 85 2 50 1 25 1 75 2 00 2 00 30 9 00 1 50

Wholesale prices on any other stamps furnished on application.

PACKETS.

STAMPS FOR SHEETS.

	10 P'kets. 100 P'kets	1 8 N	Per 100.
Packets of 100 var	3 00 27 50	To sell at 1 and 2 cents To sell at 3 and 4 cents To sell at 5 and 6 cents	80

STAMPS FOR PACKETS.-1000 well assorted for \$1.50.

PERFORATED STAMP HINGES.—I have just had several thousand sheets of gummed paper perforated for the use of Stamp Collectors for inserting stamps in their album. Each sheet contains about 2000 hinges. Price per sheet, 10 cents. Wholesale prices to dealers on application. Bear in mind that I am the only dealer in the world that manufactures this paper.

HOW TO DEAL IN STAMPS .- This little book tells all about dealers; how to export and import stamps; about stock exchanging, etc., and many other useful articles about dealing. A valuable work for both dealer and collector. Price only 10 cents.

PREMIUM COIN CATALOGUE, giving the prices paid for old coins worth over face value. Price only 10 cents

Everything in the Philatelic line kept constantly in stock. Satisfaction and promptness guaranteed under all circumstances. Address.

M. D. BATCHELDER,

120 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

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H. A. REUSS.

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EDGAR T. NEVILLE.

REUSS & NEVILLE, WHOLESALE POSTAGE STAMP IMPORTERS

BOX 586.

PARIS, TEXAS

We have just published a new wholesale list, cheapest in the world. Will be sent free to dealers only upon application.

Mixed Stamps for Approval Sheets.

	ALL G	OOD S	ALABLE	s st	AMP	s,		PER 50.	PER 100.	PER 1000.
To sel	l at not	less that	an ic.	each	,			\$.15	\$.25	\$2.50
66	66	"	2C.	"				.25	.50	5.00
ss *	66	66	3c.	"		•		.75	1.50	15.00
" "	" "	" "	4c.	"			-	1.00	2.00	20.00
		"	6c.	"		•		1.50	3.00	30.00
66	"	"	8c.	"				2.00	4.00	40.00
"	"	"	IOC.	"				2.50	5.00	50.00
"		"	15c.	"	·		•	5.00	10.00	100.00

As we are daily purchasing collections, we are able to offer to our customers a far superior assortment to those sold by other firms. Those who do a retail Sheet trade cannot do better than give the above a trial, as they are splendid bargains and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Read the following testimonials of leading dealers who have purchased stamps from the above list, and to whom the above stamps have proven satisfactory:

MESSRS. REUSS & NEVILLE.

SALEM, MASS., May 31, 1887.

DEAR SIRS :- Yours received, every thing satisfactory, will write again soon. P. S. JOHNSON. Yours in haste,

Towson, MD., June 18, 1887.

MESSRS. REUSS & NEVILLE.

GENTLEMEN :---Stamps received to-day. We must say that your Packets of mixtures are very fine indeed, and your low prices for the same will insure you our future orders. COOPER & DEMPSEY. Respectfully,

MESSRS. REUSS & NEVILLE, Paris, Texas.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., June 17, 1887.

DEAR SIRS :-- Yours at hand, the stamps are the best for the price I have seen. I was surprised to see so many valuable U. S. stamps in the lot.

Yours, for the cause,

W. B. BROCKWAY.