

The Quaker City Philatelist.

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

VOL. IV.

JUNE, 1889.

No. 6.

OFFICIAL DEGREES.

Fiji.

NON-CURRENT POSTAGE STAMPS.

THE Government of Fiji has requested the Crown Agents for the Colonies to dispose of a quantity of non-current postage stamps of that colony, and they will receive tenders for their purchase up to the 17th day of June next.

The stamps are believed to be of the following description and quantities:

1. 3244 3d., green; C.R. overprinted V.R., and surcharged "Twopence" in black.
2. 11,895 3d., green; V.R. surcharged "Twopence" in black.
3. 495 3d., green; C.R. with V.R. overprinted in black.
4. 146 3d., green; C.R.
5. 796 3d., purple; C.R. overprinted V.R., and surcharged "Fourpence" in black.
6. 4496 6d., red; C.R. overprinted V.R. in black.
7. 46 6d., red; C.R.
8. 3495 1d., blue; C.R. overprinted V.R. in black.

Tenders must state the price offered for the stamps if printed across with the word "SPECIMEN," and also the price if not so printed.

The several parcels cannot be broken up, and the stamps must be tendered for in bulk, and tenderers must take all responsibility in connection with the quantities, condition, and description of the stamps sold. A specimen taken from each parcel can be seen on application at the Crown Agents' offices.

OFFICES OF THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES,
DOWNING STREET, S. W., May, 1889.

GUADALOUPE.

The Governor of Guadeloupe and dependencies, considering that the supply of postage stamps of 10, 15 and 25 centimes is completely exhausted, observed the supply of the denominations of 20, 30 and 40 centimes, which are not much used; also observed the necessity of making an effort to meet the needs of the public and of supporting no extravagance in the expedition of the mails, on the order of the Director of the Interior decrees:

Art. I. Until the reception of postage stamps of 10, 15 and 25 centimes, the 20, 30 and 40c. stamps will be delivered to the public at the price of the 10, 15 and 25 centimes.

These stamps, printed in black ink by the Government, will contain the words Guadeloupe above, centimes below, and the value in the centre.

Art. II. The stamps to be surcharged will be sent by the Treasurer to a commission composed of:

The Chief of the Bureau of Contributions, or his deputy;

The Chiefs of the Second and Fifth Bureaus of the Interior Department, or their representatives;

The Accountant Receiver of Posts.

This commission will be charged with the supervision of the surcharge of the stamps.

Art. III. The Director of the Interior is charged with the execution of the present decree, which will be inserted in the journal and the official bulletin of the colony.

A. LE BOUCHER.

By the Governor,

P. FEILLET,

The Director of the Interior.

BASSE-TERRE, 22d March, 1889.

PERU.

GENERAL POSTAL ADMINISTRATION.

To the distributor of stamps at * * *

The supreme government has, by the decree of the 10th inst., authorized my department to make use of the stamps of the denomination of 1 and 10 cents, which have been withdrawn from circulation, and to place them on sale.

The motive for this authorization is the non-receipt, up to the present date, of the stamps of the above-mentioned types, from the American Bank Note Co., who is to blame that the small supply of them on hand has been exhausted.

In accordance with the power in me vested, my department has required me to make a necessary provision for the same, by using the old stamps of the denomination of 1 and 10 cents green, imprinting on the former, a triangular red seal, containing the word Peru, and one of the same color, but elliptical in shape, reading Union Postal Universal—Plata—Lima, on the latter.

I would advise you, that the stamps of the same types, which have heretofore been in circulation and of which a small quantity still remains on hand for the public, continue in use at the same time as the provisional stamps for the prepayment of postage on correspondence, in order to make it unnecessary to exchange them.

I do not regard it as useless, to declare in conclusion, that the above-mentioned issue is of a *provisional* character and is in strict accordance with the interests of the treasury and of the public, for the stamps of this issue are limited to those absolutely necessary for the prepayment of postage on correspondence, by each steamer.

D. C. URREA.

LIMA, March 14, 1889.

MEN OF LETTERS.

BY A. W. ROLLINS.

800,000 letters! 2200 men!

And the letters merely represent the city delivery alone, of the New York Post-office, for a single day. Add to these the immense number surging through the office to and from all other parts of the United States and all other countries, and you will realize that it is worth while to slip behind the scenes to see the processes by which this great work is efficiently and quietly carried on. Unfortunately you cannot buy a ticket to the Post-office as you can to the theatre. It requires more than a key to unlock the door opening on the balcony that commands a bird's-eye view of those inter-

esting processes, and dollars cannot even secure the key. Nothing but an official smile can do it. Armed, however, with an official smile from Mr. Pearson, and accompanied by Mr. Post with the key, we are admitted to the sacred precincts.

From a long, narrow balcony we look down into the body of the Post-office; the great flat-iron-shaped apartment, subdivided only by tables, desks, pigeon-holes and low partitions, where the great bulk of the work is done. In this one room the famous 800,000 every day, in addition to tons of other material, are received, stamped within hour of reception, canceled, sorted for general delivery, for carriers or for boxes, made up for the mail, and borne away. The mails of many large business houses are delivered in trunks. Some of the prominent magazines have a thousand letters a day; some dry-goods firms have two thousand; and the largest mail for any one address is that of the New York *World*, which ran up to 14,600 in one day recently.

The first process with letters dropped in or brought in is to have them "faced-up" and stamped. In these days of labor-saving machines it is odd to see this process of stamping on such an enormous scale still done by hand. Because of the difference in size and thickness of letters, it has been impossible to invent a machine to do this work smoothly. The stampers stand in a row, making each impression with the hand, and obliged to ink the stamp afresh after each impression, though one of the canceling-stamps has been perfected to the point of being self-inking. Each stamp has its number, so that a delayed letter can be traced at once to the hands through which it has passed. There is even a record which shows whether any given letter was mailed at the main office, a branch station, or at a lamp-post. The importance of this stamping system has been shown by some very important results. To a man complaining that he knows a certain letter was mailed at the office at three o'clock in the afternoon, it is convenient to be able to prove that it was mailed in the street and received at the office at noon the day following. But the stamp has played an important part in more prominent affairs. In the case of the famous Morey letter, the fraud was exposed by the fact that the stamp the envelope bore was an imitated impression from one not in use till three or four months after the date on which the letter was said to have been mailed.

Once stamped, the letters must be sorted. One does not know which to admire most; the speed or the accuracy of the sorters. Their salaries are graded according to their skill, and their skill is tried every few months by special test examinations. On a certain day, at a certain hour, each man is given two or three thousand cards with merely an address on them. So expert do they become that hardly a mistake is made by any of them. In the latest records we find John J. Baker at the head, for having sorted correctly 3800 letters in one hour and fifty-four minutes. The pathetic part of these examinations is that there is so little difference in the skill of the men and so much difference in the salaries. Thus the man next to John J. Baker had made two mistakes in sorting his 3800 cards, but had sorted them fourteen minutes quicker than his rival. In another list, out of sixteen competitors, fifteen had over 98½ per cent, while the sixteenth had 92½ per cent. And yet the difference in salary between the first man and the fifteenth may be \$600 a year. To appreciate the labor of these sorters properly, it must be remembered that they have to carry in memory much besides the pigeon-hole for any address. They have to know by heart thousands of names and the numbers they correspond to, as well as the window at which each of these individuals gets his mail. It is official etiquette that if a man has a box, all his letters must be put in it, even if some are addressed to his house or his place of business. The letter may be addressed to John Jones, 34 Pine street; but the sorter is expected to know that John Jones of 34 Pine street is one of the firm of Bascom & Jones who have Box 3021; and into the box goes the letter addressed for a carrier. To so fine a point is this carried, that even clerks whose names do not appear at all in the firm name, are known by the firm boxes. Think of assorting the letters on this general plan for some of the down-town buildings that house a thousand different recipients of letters!

In the case of letters for the carriers, the assorters' pigeon-holes are merely labeled as routes. The letter may be plainly addressed to 36 West 49th street, but the assorter has no pigeon-hole for 49th street; he has to know whether 49th street is in Route 7 or Route 22, and be perfectly correct in his knowledge of the exact boundaries of each route; since one side of 49th street may be in one route, and the other side in a different one. The same difficulty occurs in sorting letters to go out of town. There are 4000 post-offices in Pennsylvania, but for these 4000 offices only two hundred separations are made of the mail at the New York office. If a letter is addressed to Tanglewood, Pa., the assorter has no pigeon-hole marked Tanglewood, but has to remember that things for Tanglewood must be put in a pigeon-hole marked, we will say, Saulsbury. The labor of mind, as well as the mechanical quickness, is appalling in its demands upon the employé.

To this must be added the annoyance of undecipherable and of misdirected addresses. There are on an average 3000 or 4000 misdirected letters a day, and 200,000 a year are advertised, being sent to the Dead Letter Office, at Washington, if not called for in a few weeks. An average of 1500 a day are returned to senders who have their own addresses put on the end of the envelope in case of mistake. In one alcove of the busy apartment, sits Mr. Stone, known as the "Blind Reader," from his skill in deciphering blind addresses. Handwriting, one may say, never baffles him; confused addresses he corrects, knowing instantly when the right street is given in the wrong city, or that the firm of Baxter & Wright exists, not in Chicago, but San Francisco. The pains taken in trying to deliver letters incorrectly, illegibly or ridiculously addressed, is something that may well challenge admiration. Many letters seem to have started on their travel with the simple confidence of the Saracen maiden of the Middle Ages, who left the Holy Land in search of her lover knowing only two English words: "Gilbert" and "London." She found her London and her Gilbert, and a wonderful number of these queer letters find their destination through the patient persistence of Post-office employés. Even Mr. Stone would not know what to do with a letter addressed merely to "Miss Elusina Brown, between 6th and 7th Avenues," or to "Mrs. Benson, No. 27 New York," but the patient carriers take such letters literally in hand, offering them from door to door, and actually finding Miss Brown or Mrs. Benson in the course of time.

As soon as the letters have been sorted for them by routes, each carrier takes his "route" to his special corner of a long table, where he "makes up" his mail for the next delivery, arranging the letters according to the street and number.

In another part of the room we find the packages pouring in for the mail. Armed with a big pair of shears and an immense ball of twine, the row of examiners seize each bundle as it drops through the opening; snip, snip, snap, the string is loose, off comes the wrapper or box-cover, out comes the contents, in they go again, on goes the cover or wrapper, fresh string from the ball is fastened in a jiffy, and the package passes on, unless its contents are contraband. The contrabands, such as bottles of ink or live alligators, are sent to the "Searcher's office," the sender or recipient being notified that they can only be recovered or sent on by express. To the Searcher's office are also sent packages that have worked loose from their wrappers, cards being sent to the addresses on the various wrappers that the person may know "something" has been sent him, which he can receive by proving property. So many copies of "She" were loose in the office at one time, that any applicant calling for one as what he had been expecting was told to help himself from the general pile! Until the person notified appears, the conscientious officials take the greatest care of even contraband articles. The broken neck of a bottle was carefully preserved, to the deep gratitude of the owner, who said it had been sent him as a sample of a few "bulge." He put the broken bits together, measured the "bulge," and, with renewed thanks, departed happy.

In the basement we find, at one end, shut off by itself, the room with all the machinery for preparing the electric lights used all over the building. As the electric light does not heat the room as gas does, its introduction has been a great relief to

employés obliged to work all day by artificial light. In the basement, too, is the newspaper department, where 150 tons of newspapers every day are handled, and the pouch department, where every pouch is examined after each delivery; some are never used after the smallest break in them, others are mended in a special department for that purpose, also in the building.

On the floor above the main room is the department for Money Orders. The claimant receives at one window a slip of paper showing the amount to which he is entitled. He walks to another window, a little running rubber band keeping pace with him out of sight, also mentioning the amount, so that on appearing at the second window, any fraud by raising the five to a fifty on the way would be instantly discovered. The money orders for large firms are put together in pigeon-holes, to be "lumped" and paid in one sum.

In the department for Registered Mail one finds packages of every shape and size within the limits set, from a bonnet-box to go to Oregon to a thimble bound for Australia. The padlock used for fastening these pouches is a curiosity. Formerly every registered pouch had to be opened and all its contents recorded at every office through which it passed. Now a key in the padlock sets a different number every time it is turned. The numbers are not consecutive, and the same number never occurs twice. No employé could, therefore, tamper with it undiscovered. If a pouch leaves Washington for Boston, it is not opened anywhere on the route if the number visible on the padlock corresponds to the one which left Washington.

The cashier's department, whither the 2200 employés repair once a month to draw their salary of \$150,000, is also the department for stamps. Here are sold on an average \$15,000 worth of stamps every day, 5000 stamps a day for the Special Delivery being the rule. For the year the sales average twelve tons of stamps, 250 tons of postals and 180 tons of envelopes. A small safe has a capacity for holding 18,000,000 stamps. A box only about a foot square and quite shallow holds \$280,000 in stamps. The value represented by one sheet of these stamps is \$3000; for these are stamps not in general circulation, but used in the office itself to represent the large sums paid to cover publishers' mails. Magazines come in wagons and are weighed on the Fairbanks scales; no stamps are put on them, but the entire amount, perhaps \$500 or \$1000 a month, is paid by the publishers in one check. Stamps to correspond in value, the largest amount of any one stamp being \$60, are then pasted into a record book.

In another room a sheet of daily orders is prepared for the employés, based on a daily bulletin from Washington, with local additions as may be necessary; the change of hours, inauguration of new trains or mails, establishing of new post-offices, etc., etc. A bound volume of these records for one year contains over 100,000 items.

The efficiency of the New York Post-office has been for many years the admiration of a public too apt to take efficiency as a matter of course, and to notice only when it is not well served. It is an efficiency due, in the first place, to the conscientious and admirable effort and ambition of the Postmaster, and, secondly, to a wonderful *esprit du corps* among the employés who are as proud of the "Service" and as eager to make it effective as are the officials. The letter-carrier does not know what he is carrying; but he will take as much pains to hunt up the illiterate Mrs. Benson, at "No. 27, New York," as he would to hunt up a missing document of State. I know of no better example or inspiration for the beauty of simple doing of one's duty, than is given by these most faithful servants of a very important branch of the public service.

WHAT is a philatelist without a library? He certainly misses a large part of the pleasure which it is possible to derive from his hobby. All the magazines, worthy of preservation, should be carefully stowed away until the volume is complete, when the binder should perform his work and then they are ready for the shelf.

Any one wishing odd numbers to complete a volume should write to the manager of this paper, as he has a large assortment.

The Quaker City Philatelist.

Published by The Quaker City Philatelic Publishing Co., Limited.

GEORGE HENDERSON, Editor and Manager.

P. O. BOX 33, Philadelphia, Pa.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS—Terms, strictly cash in advance.

One inch	75 cts.
Two inches	\$1 35
One half column	2 10
One column	3 90
One page	7 00

20 per cent discount on **STANDING** advertisements of **three months**.
Cash MUST accompany order.
 Advertisements can be changed quarterly.

Copy of advertisements for the July number must be in by July 10th.

Terms of Subscription : 15 CENTS PER YEAR. ABROAD 30 CTS.

Subscriptions must begin with current number. No back numbers supplied.

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

IN again assuming the management and editorship of **THE QUAKER CITY PHILATELIST**, it gives me pleasure to greet those journals which were in the field before my retirement, and at the same time to make the acquaintance of the many newcomers.

It shall be my privilege to administer my new position in a fearless manner, neither asking nor giving any quarter, receiving or granting any favors.

Among other things it shall be my duty, from time to time, to throw such additional light on the Chalmers-Hill controversy as may be unearthed; and endeavor to correct and set aright the discussion of this interesting question.

WHAT a waste there is in modern methods! More particularly I wish to call attention to the idiotic way in which nearly all directions on mail matter are made. The name, which is the last of the three portions of the address to be observed by the post-office authorities, is placed first in a large hand, next comes the street number in a smaller hand, and lastly the city and State are written, often as mere abbreviations and always in a way far too diminutive.

In handling a letter the first thing to be looked after is the State to which it is destined, then the city, next the street number and finally the party's name. It is in this order that an address should be written, and the size of the several parts should be in the same ratio of importance. Instead of writing our address

QUAKER CITY PHILATELIC PUB. CO.,

Box 33, Phila., Pa.

it should be written

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Box 33. Quaker City Philatelic Pub. Co.

ON another page we print an article, read before the Granite State Philatelic Association, on the Chalmers-Hill controversy. We only publish it as an illustration of the confused idea the average person has of this affair.

One of the first rules for a skillful debater to observe, is to grant all that is not necessary to the argument. The testimony of Mr. Maxwell is totally irrelevant. If the dispute was over the *invention* of the adhesive stamp, then this proof might be admitted. But it is not. Both Messrs. Hill and Chalmers claim that their fathers only *suggested the use of* the adhesive stamp. There is only one way in which such a suggestion could be made, that is by publication. And no one denies that Rowland Hill was the first so to do.

Patrick Chalmers does not attempt to antedate his father's claim. But he says the idea came to him in 1834, and it is this, unsupported by publication, that he wishes us to accept.

Our writer again says: "Sir Rowland Hill advanced his plan Feb. 13, 1837, and this proves that he was the real inventor." This is a fine specimen of logic. But aside from its illogical character no one claims, as was before remarked, that Rowland Hill invented the adhesive stamp, but that he suggested its use.

JOTTINGS.

THE April number of *Le Timbre Poste* calls the attention of collectors to two counterfeits; the first is the one pound Trinidad, which is so well executed that it has deceived many; the stamp is the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., the word half and the three letters of the word penny having been carefully and scientifically erased, and letters added to make pound. The stamps thus retouched are always placed on fragments of envelopes, but dipping it in the water the falsification of the value can be readily seen.

The second is the 3 francs, telegraph, of Switzerland, that are readily offered at one quarter of their value. The great decline in Swiss telegraph stamps has led a speculator to gild with a fine brush the bistre portion of the 3 francs of the last issue, which can be had for little or nothing. These can scarcely deceive any but novices.

* * *

Looking through a number of old philatelic papers calls up many pleasant reminiscences of dealers who once held forth in Philadelphia. I see the name of Barrie Bros. and I recall how it was I obtained my first stock of stamps in exchange for an old printing press from them—or rather him—as the Bros. only existed in his imagination; how he, that is Robert Barrie, started the *Quarterly Interchange* which, after a brief existence, changed into innocuous desuetude, and put up as editor fictitious John Chestershire; how Lew Adler, then of the Undine Stamp Co., immediately wrote to this mythical personage, wishing to make his acquaintance, only to become the laughing stock of his fellow-philatelists; speaking of Adler leads me to recall how we used to go to the Undine Stamp Co. to buy for our collections, all the while Adler putting on a stern and grave appearance in his endeavor to overawe us; I recall with some mistiness the figure of Schwartz who, besides doing a large business, also ran the *Philatelic News*; poor fellow, he spent his money as fast as he earned it, but he was very good natured, every other Friday night we used to assemble at his house and have a royal good time. Then there is Jeanes, who published *The Philatelic Advertiser*, and Abbot of *The Philatelist* fame, but enough, lest I should weary you.

* * *

By the way, Bro. Mitchell, why do you continually parade your D.D.S.? It adds nothing to your articles, while it only serves to belittle you.

THE Brooklyn Philatelic Club will shortly be incorporated.

* * *

OUR thanks are due R. W. Mercer for a rare copy of the *Queen City Philatelist*.

* * *

THE first edition of Mekeel's Catalogue is a daisy. It is American for Americans.

* * *

THE Granite State Philatelic Association has been reorganized. Its auctions and exchange department are in good running order.

* * *

I. W. RISON is indebted to us for advertising, and as we cannot get a settlement we warn all honest collectors to beware of him.

"CLAIMS OF CHALMERS AND HILL."

Read before a meeting of the Granite State Philatelic Association by J. L. Pender.

GENTLEMEN—I know that what I am about to say will not be new to you, by any means, as all have doubtless read much on both sides of this important question. However, I do not intend to make this a long and tedious paper, but briefly to sum up the facts and proofs advanced by both Chalmers and Hill.

The latest proofs (?) that Mr. Chalmers has put forward are letters from a certain Mr. Maxwell and others who profess to remember that in 1834 Mr. Chalmers first advanced the idea of an adhesive postage stamp, and that he struck off copies on his printing press.

It seems very curious to me that while these persons agree perfectly as to the date of the stamp, they all seem to differ as to its design.

Does it seem probable to you, gentlemen, that one or more persons could remember perfectly fifty-four years unless they were reminded by something?—money for instance.

But this also is proved untrue by a letter from James Chalmers himself to Sir Rowland Hill admitting the priority of his claim, and offering his apologies.

How in the face of such proof, from his own father, Pat Chalmers can advance such a claim is more than I can see.

James Chalmers himself gives us the date of his plan the 9th of December, 1837, and his son, some fifty years afterward, attempts to prove that it was 1834.

Sir Rowland Hill advanced his plan February 13, 1847, and this proves that he was the real inventor.

A few words more and then I am done. Mr. Patrick Chalmers, in his pamphlet entitled "Submission of the Sir Rowland Hill Committee," says that Mr. Hill took his penny postage scheme of 1837 from the 5th Report of the Commissioners of Post-office Inquiry. This was the same committee before which Mr. Hill laid his plan; does it seem probable or even possible that they would calmly deliberate on their own plan proposed by another man.

Gentlemen, I will now close, and trust that you may draw your own conclusions from this brief outline of the facts I have set before you.

NEW ISSUES.

THE May number of *Philately* has reached us. The signs of its youth and weakness are still visible, but we hope it will soon cut its eye teeth and that it will be a frequent visitor at our sanctum.

The Philatelic Beacon contains "some paper, too much ink and too little light."

The National Philatelist is a nicely gotten-up paper, but it must certainly be poorly managed when it comes out in such shape as the May number. A paper as well as a Presidential candidate may have a "Burchard." Beware, Bro. Smith.

The Eastern Philatelist reprints a letter from Mr. Maxwell in behalf of Pat Chalmers. It should be understood that, right or wrong, this gentleman's testimony is totally irrelevant.

THE May number of *The American Journal of Philately* contains a picture of the room in which the recent stamp exhibition was held in New York.

The Stamp World for May contains a picture of Sir Rowland Hill and an article by his son, Mr. Pearson Hill, upholding his father's claims, and not only his father's claims but the claims of every lover of the truth.

The Halifax Philatelist is the most uninteresting thing we have come across for some time. In fact this seems to be a common failing of Canadian enterprises.

The Philatelic Journal of America is up to and above the average. Lieut. Partello's article grows more interesting as it progresses.

THE next thing we run across is *The Flour City Philatelist*. The most refreshing part of it is the announcement that it will only appear every other month till fall.

CHICAGO, JUNE 7TH, 1889.

To Editor *Quaker City Philatelist* :

DEAR SIR:—At the regular meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society (A. P. A. Branch, No. 1), held at their rooms last evening, Mr. E. B. Hanes of Philadelphia, Pa., was the unanimous candidate for Treasurer of the American Philatelic Association.

Respectfully,

P. M. WOLSIEFFER, *Secretary*.

Drawer 707.

A CARD.

To the Members of the A. P. A. :

I have been officially notified by the Chicago Society that I am the choice of that body for the office of Treasurer of the American Philatelic Association, to succeed Mr. Seagrave, resigned. I have also received a number of individual letters urging me to accept the nomination. This evidence of good will and respect from my fellow-members is indeed pleasing. It would be my pleasure to serve the Association if I could do it with justice to myself; I am not strong in health and the close application necessary to my business will not admit of further duties.

With sincere thanks, I decline the honor.

Yours truly,

E. B. HANES.

FORMOSA.—*Le Timbre Poste* has the following from Shanghai :

"The 20 cash stamps are in use in the Island of Formosa. I have seen used specimens. What is curious is that they all have the same origin, the English consulate. There are many offices of the customs in Formosa and all use nothing but the seals."

SEDANG.—"We learn from an official source that this kingdom, the sovereign of which is our compatriot, Monsieur M. de Mayrena (*alias* Marie I), is about to enter the Universal Postal Union. The design for the stamps is selected, and the order will shortly be sent to the printers at Paris."

THE Convention of the Canadian Philatelic Association will be held in Halifax on July 31, and following days.

TEACHER (in history class)—Johnny, what is Bethlehem, Pa., noted for?

Johnny (promptly)—E. T. Parker's Monthly Priced-list of Postage Stamps.

PHILATELIC
DIRECTORY

**A 2-Line Card under this head,
\$1.00 per year, in advance.**

- ALDRICH**, E. R. BENSON, MINN. SEND FOR ERA'S MONTHLY. 9
- AM. PHILAT. CO.**, Rm. 14, N.W. cor. 3d & Pine Sts., St. Louis, Mo. Agents wanted. 8
- BEAMISH**, CHAS., JR., 1424 Marshall St., Philad'a, Pa. Agents wanted, 30 per cent com. 1
- BOGERT**, R. R., & CO. ROOM 37, TRIBUNE B'LDING, N. Y. Wholesale and Retail. 9
- CALMAN**, G. B., 299 Pearl Street, New York City. Wholesale Dealer in Postage Stamps. 9
- CRAIGHEAD**, J. R., 90 Circular St., Saratoga, N. Y. 9 Fine Ap. Sheets. No stamps ab. Scott's.

- HOLTON**, E. A., 8 Summer Street, Boston, Mass. U.S. and Foreign Stamps. Established, 1861. 10
- KINZER**, W. S., Wooster, Ohio. Agents wanted at 50 per cent com. Stamps ex. with collectors. 6
- MILLER**, D. H., 1309 Pine St., Phila. Agents wanted at 25 per cent commission. Ref. 12
- PICKARD**, F. W., 46 Cushman Street, Portland, Me. Agents wanted at 25 per ct. commission. 8
- REUSS**, H. A., Paris, Texas. Continentals. Send for cheapest List out. 10
- RISDON**, I. W., 69 Commercial St., Boston, Mass. Matchless Approval Sheets. Agents wanted.
- SCHNEIDER**, P. L., 828 S. High St., Columbus, O. 1000 For. Stamps, ex. qual., 18c. post free. 8
- SMYTH BROS.**, 14 Legare St., Charleston, S. C. 7 App. Sheets 33 1/2 p. c. com. Agents wanted.
- YOUTE**, E. W., Pub. and Ed. *Stamp Collectors' Fivaro*, 32 pp. Sub. 35c. per yr. Box 233, Chicago, Ill. 10

A No. 1 STAMP CO.,
DEALERS IN
FOREIGN and U. S. STAMPS,
BOX 280, PAINESVILLE, OHIO.
Sheets on Approval! Liberal Commission.

SUMMER BARGAINS.
U. S. REVENUES.

37 var., I Issue only, incl. 25c. bond, 1c.-\$3, only . 25c.
\$10.00 Probate of Will 18c.
20.00 Conveyance. 90c.
50.00 I Issue \$1 20
200.00 I Issue. 9 00
25.00 II Issue. 4 00
20.00 III Issue. 4 00

U. S. POSTAGE.

1857, 3c. with outer line on or. env. 25c.
1861, 3c. pink on or. env. (Scott's price 50c.). . . 25c.
1888, Rejected die, size 3, white on amber, each . . 15c.

FOREIGN STAMPS.

Belgium Packet Postage, 8 var. (cat. price 78c.) . 20c.
Br Honduras, 1880, 20c. large surcharge. . . . 40c.
Iceland, 10 var., incl. off. 40c.
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