

The Quaker City Philatelist

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WESTERN PHILATELIC UNION AND PENNSYLVANIA STAMP COLLECTORS' LEAGUE AND PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

VOL. VII.

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No. 2.

THE WESTERN PHILATELIC UNION.

U PON the opposite page we have attempted to give, as near as possible, a correct likeness of the different members of the Board of Trustees of that well-known organization—the "Western Philatelic Union."

This enterprising Society, first intended for collectors residing west of the Mississippi river, was organized on April 15, 1889, under the supervision of Mr. B. C. Kenyon, its present Vice-President. Up to January 1, 1891, its officers were composed only of Western members. Soon after, a change was made in the Constitution, and the Western Philatelic Union was made a National Society. At this time Mr. Kane, the Secretary, owing to ill health, was obliged to relinquish the office, and Mr. A. P. Hosmer, of Chicago, was chosen to fill the vacancy.

Under his able management the Western Philatelic Union has attained, during the past year, a reputation second to no Society of a like nature. Always progressive, looking for the best interests of its members, it bids fair to even eclipse its former record. The President, Lieutenant J. M. T. Partello, has held the office since the Society was first organized, and to his wisdom and tact can be accredited a large part of the Society's success.

The Board of Trustees is perhaps the most important of any office in the Union, as the members of said Board are entrusted with the government of the Society.

The Board is composed of the following well-known philatelists: W. Sellschopp, San Francisco; S. C. Stevens, Chicago; B. S. Ross, Chicago; George R. Tuttle, Newark, N. J., and Leroy D. Walker, Troutdale, Ore. With the exception of Mr. Stevens, who was unable to furnish his likeness, the entire Board appear on the first page.

Under the able management of these gentlemen the future of the Western Philatelic Union is extremely bright, and there is no doubt that its position among philatelic societies will be maintained for many years to come.

CHRONICLE.

Bahamas.—It is said that 1000 of the surcharged envelopes have only six bars over the old value instead of eight. Half are in red and half in black.

Barbadoes.—We have the $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}d$. card with surcharge in violet "ONE PENNY" across the bottom of the stamp.

British Bechuanaland.—The current English stamps are to be surcharged in two lines BRITISH BECHUANALAND in black. 1d., lilac; 2d., green and rose; 4d., brown and green; 6d., red.

Cape of Good Hope.—One stamp in each sheet of the 3d., surcharged $2\frac{1}{2}d$., has the top of the 1 of $\frac{1}{2}$ straight instead of slanting. The $\frac{1}{2}d$. wrapper is reported brown on white.

Cauca.—The A. J. of P. reports a 5c. red on pinkish paper. Arms in circular band inscribed "Provincia de Cauca—Correos" at sides, scroll work above, "Republica de Colombia" and below "Cinco Centavos;" numerals of value in the four corners.

Ecuador.—The new stamps have portrait of Juan Jose Flores in oval with columns at sides, "Correos y Telegrafos—Ecuador" above and "U. P. U. 1892" and value below. 1c., orange; 2c., brown; 5c., vermilion; 1oc., green; 2oc., brown; 5oc., maroon; 1 sucre, blue; 5 sucres, purple. For official use the same stamps (except the 5 sucres) are printed in ultramarine and surcharged at the top in red, "Franqueo Oficial." There are two envelopes with embossed profile of José Antonio de Sucre on engine-turned oval over rectangular frame. 5c., carmine on white; 1oc., green on amber, 153x90 mm. The wrappers have large figure of value in oval, 1c., light brown on dark blue paper, 148x295 mm. 2c., dark brown on blue, 148x355 mm. The cards have stamps same as adhesives in right corner and a stamp somewhat resembling that on the wrapper in the left corner. There are the usual inscriptions: 2c., brown on blue; 3c., blue on white.

Grenada.—We have received the 8d., brown, with a new surcharge, " $2\frac{1}{2}d$." Watermark C. A. Of course, half of the stamps have the watermark inverted.

Holkar.—The A. J. of P. says this State will shortly issue stamps of $\frac{1}{4}$, I and 2 annas, the colors to be respectively yellow, green and red.

India.—The 1-rupee stamp, noted last month, has "I R" in the corners, not "I. R."

Johore.—The *Stamp News* has seen an entirely new set, with portrait of the Sultan. They are somewhat similar to the Siamese and the new Perak stamps. 2c., lilac and yellow; 4c., lilac and blue; 5c., lilac and green; 6c., lilac and blue; 1 dollar, green and rose.

New South Wales.—We have received the registration envelope, with the value reduced by surcharging in black across the stamp "THREE PENCE," and canceling the original value by a curved line. They come in two sizes, 133x88 mm. and 152x95 mm. A small number were printed in slightly different type, without the curved line; also in both sizes.

There are two new post-cards, $1\frac{1}{2}d$, and $1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}d$, blue on yellow. The stamps resemble the 1d. centennial, but in place of the view of Sydney in the centre they have the figure " $1\frac{1}{2}d$.," and the value in lower label canceled by a bar.

Nicaragua.—The 1892 stamps have a representation of the first discovery of land by Columbus. Above are "U. P. U., 1892, Correos, Republica de" and below "Nicaragua" and the value Ic., sienna; 2c., red; 5c., blue; Ioc., slate; 20c., carmine; 50c., purple; 1 peso, brown; 2 pesos, green; 5 pesos, carmine; 10 pesos, orange. For official use these stamps are all printed in sienna and surcharged at top in blue "Franqueo Oficial," and for telegrams, the same with addition of 25c., and surcharged "Telegrafos" at the top. Ic., blue; 2c., brown; 5c., green; IOC., orange; 20c., slate; 25c., yellow; 50c., carmine; I peso, dark blue; 2 pesos, red; 5 pesos, purple; 10 pesos, carmine. The surcharge is in red on the 1, 5, 20, 25c. and 5 pesos in blue in the 2, 10, 50c., and 2, 10 pesos, and in black on the 1 peso. The envelopes have the same scene in transverse oval with figure of value at sides, on engine-turned ground, at top "Correos Republica de" and at bottom "Nicaragua" and value. 5c., blue on salmon, 153x90; 10c., slate on blue, 159x92; 20c., red on amber, 185x95; 30c., brown on amber, 185x95; 50c., purple on amber, 242x105 mm. Wrappers same design. 1c., 2c., 4c., dark blue on salmon, 166x273 mm. The cards have same design, but with different surroundings, 2c. and 2+2c., blue on buff, 3c. and 3c. and 3+3c., carmine on buff. The reply cards are of form T. 4.

Persia.—There is a new series said to have been made in Vienna, with lion and sword in centre. 1sh., black; 2sh., brown; 5sh., blue; 7sh., gray; 10sh., carmine; 14sh., orange, with head of shah in centre; 1kr., green; 2kr., orange; 5kr., pale yellow.

Russia.—The *Stamp News* says it is reported that an entirely new set was to have been issued in January.

Salvador.—The discovery of America is commemorated on the stamps of Salvador as well'as Nicaragua this year. The admiral has just landed and holds a flag in one

hand and drawn sword in the other. There is a very effective frame to the picture and the usual inscription. Ic., green; 2c., sienna; 3c., ultramarine; 5c., gray; Ioc., vermilion; IIc., brown; 2oc., orange; 25c., maroon; 5oc., yellow; I peso, carmine. The envelopes have the same design, embossed in an engine-turned frame. Ic., green on white; 5c., slate on blue; Ioc., carmine on amber; IIc., brown on salmon; 2oc., orange on amber; all 153x90 mm., and 22c., blue on salmon; I60x92 mm. Wrappers, 2, 3, 6 and 12½c., brown on blue. The post card has stamp somewhat similar to the adhesives; the lower portion of the card has a chart of the first voyage of Columbus. Ic., blue and brown on pale yellow; 2c. and 2+2c., brown and blue on pale blue; 3c. and 3+3c., dark and light green on white.

St. Pierre and Miquelon.—Various surcharges have taken place here, as follows: Ic. on 5c.; Ic. on Ioc.; 2c. on Ioc.; 2c. on 15c.; 4c. on 20c.; 4c. on 30c.; 4c. on 40c.

CHECK THIS EVIL.

A UCTION sales of postage stamps have been received with such favor that they are now established as an important part of the pursuit, many advanced collectors doing a great part of their buying at the different sales.

Nine-tenths of the auctions are naturally held in the metropolis, they being so frequent, in fact, that during the stamp season it is seldom that a sale is not "on the tape." In judging of the value of rare stamps here in the city it is not the catalogue price

which is usually mentioned, but the price it brought at the last auction. This is not to be wondered at when we consider that a sale is held every few weeks.

and the collectors, being in attendance at them, naturally are more familiar with the auction prices than with those in a catalogue.

Although the auctions are nearly all held in New York, the bulk of the bids are not by any means from the same place, these coming from all sections of the country.

In auction catalogues the condition of the various lots is usually stated when the specimens are fine, poor or very bad, and when the condition is not stated it is taken as granted that the stamps are ordinarily good specimens.

The collectors out of town who bid at auctions give much attention to the condition of the stamps in making a bid, as on this depends, to a great extent, their worth.

The catalogue is meant, or at least should truthfully give the condition of the stamps, but does it?

There are certain words in our language which have two meanings, one the direct opposite of the other. For instance, if traveling in a surface car and told to look out, you would put your face to the window to see the attraction, but if told a moment later to "look out!" you would no doubt get away from the window.

It strikes me that the stamp dealers have taken advantage of the vagaries of our language, and in describing the condition of some of the stamps in their auctions they have used words which (to them) had a double meaning. Let me give a recent instance:

At a sale held a short time ago I purchased the 1861 set of United States adhesives, the catalogue stating that their condition was "fair." When I got the stamps the next day I found that their condition was fair, and even more, as it was *fair-ly* abominable, every stamp in the lot being damaged in some way, while the only one of any value—the 90 cents—had one whole side clipped and a cancellation mark which would make a good bull's eye for a target.

Did I kick? No. I had the best grounds for it, but the dealer would have said I should have looked before buying.

Collectors in the city often don't have time to look, while those out of town don't have the opportunity, and if only to protect the latter, the cataloguers should be more careful.

None of them can, for a moment, claim that the English language does not contain

sufficient words to fairly describe the condition of each specimen, and the hiding of their true character under such words as "fair" is simply done to obtain a better price; and it *is* obtained at the expense of a collector's good opinion.

The few cents gained by such a subterfuge is not a gain, as several repetitions of this experience would cause a collector to boycott the offending dealer, and then the few gains would be offset by the loss of his trade.

Each dealer is, naturally, anxious to get the best possible prices at his sales, but it is a great mistake to attempt to get good prices for bad stamps, as to do so will reduce the number of bidders, and competition is what makes the price.

Auction sales are growing; they are a good thing; many collectors lose much by not patronizing them more, but in order to popularize them to the fullest extent the parties holding them should be careful that they give no offense.

ALVAH DAVISON.

FISCALS USED POSTALLY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

AVING occasion to call at one of the small country post-offices, I observed the following proclamation posted up:

" NOTICE.

"Duty Stamps not available as Postage Stamps.

"As numbers of letters have been recently posted bearing duty stamps in place of postage stamps (the letters in such cases requiring to be returned to the writers through the Dead-Letter Office), it is hereby notified, in order to prevent further inconvenience to the public and hindrance to the proper business of this department, that duty stamps are not available as postage stamps. SAUL SAMUEL.

"GENERAL POST-OFFICE, SYDNEY, May 9, 1873."

This is decided enough in expressing that duty stamps were not available for postage stamps at that date, and, as a rule, the heads of the departments are responsible for these notices, and not the Postmaster-General, as the latter is constantly being changed whenever the political atmosphere veers round, and, therefore, very seldom knows much of these ordinances beyond the signing, whereas the various chiefs have been in charge for some years; it is, therefore, probable that the law is still in existence, and it at once exposes these so-called "fiscals used postally" as being unofficial, and they have, therefore, either been postmarked by some obliging official for a friend, or else they have escaped the vigilance of the officers in charge, and have so passed through the post-office.—*Vindin's Philatelic Montbly*.

THE STAMPS OF CORRIENTES.

Corrientes was the first Province to issue stamps in the Argentine Confederation. In the early part of 1856 the first emission took place. They were engraved on wood by order of the Governor, Justo J. Urquiza; but from the want of skill on the part of the workmen there are no two out of the eight blocks prepared that are exactly alike. They are, as most of my readers know, nothing but a very poor copy of the stamps of the French Republic. They are printed on blue paper of a very peculiar texture. It is of native manufacture; the value was one real, which was intended to carry a letter to any place within the Confederation. In 1860, for some unknown reason, the postage was raised to three reals, and to save having new dies cut, they simply ran a pen-mark over the old value. In 1861 the postage was lowered to five centavos, on which the authorities cut out the portion of the die that contained the value and printed them with a blank space, instead of the denomination; but they were still impressed on the same paper. In 1863 the postage was further reduced to three centavos, and the stamps were still printed from the same dies, but this time on a yellowishgreen paper. They have since been reprinted. In 1864 they were discontinued, and the stamps of the Argentine Republic used in their place .- Stamp News, London, England.

THE SAMPLE COPY.

BY JOHN M. HOLT.

THE "sample copy" is a great institution, and I believe more is accomplished through them, in advancing our hobby, than by any other means. It is the sample copy, which, in time past, has started those who are now our greatest collectors and our most liberal dealers; the sample copy is doing this very thing to-day, and in every quarter of the globe. Again, it is through their agency that some of our oldest philatelists have been induced to re-enter the philatelic field, and "second wind" generally lasts, you know, and in philately as well as in everything else.

In short, sample copies, judiciously placed, reap great results; first, for the publisher; second, for the advertisers; third, for the collector himself; and last, but by no means least, for the philatelic public at large; a new member is added to our ranks; more money will be spent on stamps that year; and the friends of the new philatelist will be ere long added to the list of sensible people who respect and do not ridicule our hobby. I was going to say that the distribution of sample copies was an art in itself, but not exactly; at any rate, it is a question to which a publisher cannot put too much attention, and in my opinion a publisher with an individuality and an originality about him can accomplish *twice as much* as a publisher who has these requisites lacking.

Don't send two or more to the same person, *one* will surely accomplish more; for if you do, then the collector or dealer who receives them will have his opinion of your mailing list, the circulation of your paper, etc., and it is not apt to be a very exalted opinion, either.

By all means send a current copy, rather than one three or four months old; it will be more interesting reading than a "stale" copy; whereas old copies can just as well as not be reserved for those who wish to complete files at some later date.

It is a good idea to accompany sample copies with a postal or letter, calling attention to the special advantages of your paper, giving names of frequent contributors, press notices, etc.

Unsolicited sample copies carry a great deal with them. They have a great deal to do towards elevating the collector's idea of the worth of the paper, the strict attention which the publisher pays to his business. It demonstrates that the publisher always has his eyes open for new names, and such a publisher generally merits the favor with which he and his paper is looked upon.

Publishers, if you want to favor yourselves, do not send sample copies month after month to a well-known philatelist; if he does not want your paper, he will not subscribe because you continually thrust it upon him, whereas, if he does want it, he will not subscribe when you send it regularly to him as it is, but send one copy with a postal notice, and if he thinks it merits the subscription price he will before long mail his subscription and you will be "in" one new subscriber.

It is the new addresses which pay, *sans doute*. Many of the readers of a juvenile paper are stamp collectors, but have never seen a "stamp paper;" they see an advertisement stating that upon receipt of a postal, a *free sample copy* of THE QUAKER CITY PHILATE-LIST, a monthly journal for stamp collectors, will be mailed to them, and nine times out ten they will immediately send the fifteen cents requisite for a year's subscription.

It was a sample copy which first fascinated me. I had never seen a philatelic journal before. It was a bonanza to have so many dealers' ads. to answer, when before I had so often scanned the pages of weeklies and monthlies in vain searching for ads. of new dealers. In fact, I fell in love with Dame Philatelia and have been her staunch admirer ever since, and I do believe would go without butter on my bread, if necessary, to satisfy philatelic inclinations, but perhaps that's putting it a little too strongly. At any rate, I have often stayed up an hour or so after getting home about two A.M. from a dance, to read a *sample copy* through, which had laid on my desk after my departure the previous evening.

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

THE addendum to the eighteenth edition of Durbin's Catalogue, just published by the Bogert & Durbin Co., contains the new issues and alterations in prices to January, 1892, including a full revision of the list of United States and the Leeward Islands. Collectors should secure a copy and be advised by the increasing prices to delay no longer in completing their United States and the old issues of the Leeward Islands. The Bogert & Durbin Co. are already realizing the benefit of their recent change, uniting, as it did, two of the largest stocks in the country ; the Durbin & Haines stock contained priceless old issues, and the Bogert Co.'s specially of all the latest issues.

THERE is but one country that honors Christopher Columbus in her stamps, and that is Chili. She has the discoverer's head on both her adhesives and envelopes.— Stamp News, London, England.

[Apropos of the above, does it not strike you peculiarly, as a philatelist, that at this very time, being on the verge of war with Chili, we are also preparing to celebrate the discovery of the country by the same gentleman, four hundred years ago. I wonder if we are not a trifle jealous because Chili put the picture of Columbus on her stamps before we did. Chili just beat us seventeen years—1852 to 1869.—EDITOR.]

THIS is to inform you that a philatelic club has been formed under the name of "Columbian Philatelic Society," for those who are interested in stamps. We would be pleased to have you join. All communications should be addressed to Frederick Ritter, 1523 S street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

It is really astonishing how much more notice the press is taking of philately than it did several years ago. A stamp collector told me recently that he secured twentyone clippings relating to stamps, etc., from eleven Sunday papers.

PHILATELIC NOTES.

BY BONUMITA.

THE issue of one-cent postal cards fell off over five millions during the past year. This can be presumably attributed to Daggett's contract, as part of the year nearly every letter-writer was dissatisfied with the quality of the cards. The two-cent card, however, is becoming more and more popular, for there was the gratifying increase of over 125 per cent. in their issue the past year.

A RECENT issue of the New York Sunday World contains an article, two columns long, by Julian Hawthorne, "How Wanamaker Works." With the article is an excellent picture of Mr. Wanamaker, as he appears at work at his desk in the department. It is very interesting, but too long to reproduce the whole, so we give the two paragraphs which will interest collectors the most—one on his personal appearance and the other on the Postal-telegraph bill. After describing his house on I street, Hawthorne says: "Here Mr. Wanamaker appeared to the writer, clad in a light gray lounging sack and dark trousers. He is a man above middle height, rather lightly built. His face is smooth shaven and young looking. His eyes are dark gray, very bright and observant; forehead large, lower face slender in proportion. There is a certain quiet energy and enthusiasm in the expression of his countenance; you see that the man is a man of genius, of judgment and of resources. His conversation is thoughtful, terse and low-voiced. Activity and alertness are in him combined with composure."

And of the Postal-telegraph bill he says: "This, which is perhaps the favorite project of the Postmaster-General, is opposed by all the influence and power of the Western Union monopoly; it is a battle of giants, but Mr. Wanamaker will probably win, for he is backed by popular sentiment all over the country. Time will be saved, not by hours, but by days; rates will be lowered more than 50 per cent.; new telegraph patents will be welcomed, instead of being suppressed, as they now are; the abuse of the telegraph for speculative purposes will be stopped, and business everywhere will be stimulated. Altogether, the prospect is exhilarating."

THE ordinary stamps, completed, cost the Government 7.47 cents a thousand, the postage due 8.49 cents and the periodical and the special delivery stamps 18 cents a thousand. The ordinary stamps are wholly printed upon steam-power presses, while the periodical, due and special delivery are all printed on hand-roller presses. The difference in the quality of the work is easily noticed.

THE two United States delegates to the Universal Postal Union Convention were Mr. N. M. Brooks, for several years Superintendent of Foreign Mails, and Mr. William Potter. The latter is the gentleman who brought about the distribution of letters on board ships between the United States and Germany. They received \$5000 with which to pay their expenses.

THE Directors of the principal savings bank in New Britain, Conn., voted unanimously at their annual meeting in January to adopt the nickel savings-stamp system in addition to the regular business of the bank. This is a new feature in the banking system of the United States, and is introduced for the first time in Connecticut by the New Britain bank.

This new departure is a very clean device for inculcating the habit of systematic saving among children, servants and others. It is fashioned after the English and German systems, and is most advantageous to the working classes. The plan is for the bank to establish agencies in certain stores of the city and surrounding towns, and furnish them with adhesive stamps, neatly lithographed in colors, varying in their denominations, to be issued in perforated sheets like postage stamps. Each agent will be furnished with a quantity of these stamps, in denominations of five cents and upwards. A person wishing to commence depositing will be supplied by the agent, without charge, with a card corresponding in color with the stamps he buys. The card is divided into twenty spaces, and the depositor pays for one of these stamps and sticks it in one of these spaces. Stamps of but one denomination will be allowed on the card, thus rendering counting unnecessary, as a single card filled with five-cent stamps will represent one dollar.

When the card is full it may be taken to the bank by the depositor or mailed by the agent and deposited as cash, a bank book being issued in the regular way, and the depositor beginning to draw interest. This stamp-savings system takes the place of the dime deposits, which some banks invite, and at the same time does away with the enormous detail work which such deposits necessitate. The stamps to be used have already received the official approval of the Government, and the system will soon be put into operation.

THE five-cent stamp of the 1847 United States series bears a portrait of Franklin, after a *painting* by Longacre. All other United States stamps bearing his portraits are *profiles* from *busts*.

POSTAL PARAGRAPHS.

BY FELIX.

DURING Christmas week 38,000,000 letters and parcels were posted in London and 33,000,000 were delivered. Fifteen thousand sorters and postmen were on duty Christmas evening within the metropolitan area. If there should be any place in the world where these gigantic figures were equaled, positively or comparatively, Postmaster-General Ferguson, of England, would like to know its name.

WHEN a petition for a new post-office in the mountains of Virginia was received some weeks ago, it was found that the name submitted was undesirable. The petitioners were so notified, and requested to submit a list of names in order of preference. The new list contained no acceptable names, and the Assistant Postmaster-General directed an under official to select a name himself. The clerk immediately walked to the map and, locating the office, discovered that there was a mountain hard by named "Purgatory," and the new post-office was given the name of "Purgatory." When the establishing papers were forwarded to the petitioners, and they were requested to submit a name for postmaster, they returned the name of George Godbethere. So the new post-office of Purgatory is presided over by George Godbethere.

PERHAPS the most common device for defrauding the postal and customs revenue of this and other countries is the enclosing of prohibited articles with printed matter. Although a great variety of articles thus committed to the mails reaches the Dead-Letter Office, few are of such a character and value as to suggest a speculative purpose beyond the saving in postage. For the most part they are evidently intended as gifts, the testimonials of affection existing between families and friends widely scattered, but which cannot be transmitted in the mails between Postal Union countries except at letter rates, and which can only be sent under certain conditions in the domestic mails. The articles found in newspapers are often accompanied by written communications, which while not disclosing the identity of the sender, clearly indicate a purpose to evade the law. The great uncertainty of success, and the equally great probability that the receipt of this class of matter at the Dead-Letter Office, if of domestic origin, insures its ultimate condemnation to the auction room, are evidently not clearly understood by its would-be friends. This is an ill-advised economy, and one that frequently results in the loss of some valued memento. Stamps are cheap; pay postage.

THE impression still exists among some philatelists that the 10-cent stamped envelopes are still issued by the Post-office Department. These were discontinued some time ago. The 4 and 5-cent values come now on white paper only.

-THE-

Philatelic Society of America.

Exchange Department.

REPORT No. 6.

IN submitting this report I wish to call the members' attention to the fact that all balances are payable not later than the 10th of the month. I send out statements promptly for all balances due the department on the 1st of each month, and statements, with remittances for balances due members, on the 15th of each month. Now if those members owing the department do not remit promptly I am unable to pay the balances due the members.

With this report, and in all future reports, I shall publish the names of delinquents with amounts due, so that all members will be advised who is responsible for the delays in settling balances. I have been urged to take this course by a number of members who have balances due them, and on considering the matter I think it is but a just demand.

Another rule I have put in force, and to which I make no exceptions, is that delinquents can not participate in the benefits of the department till balances are settled. Members must learn the fact that no credit can be extended by the Superintendent, no matter how much it may be desired. All the members are on an equal footing when they take stamps from sheets, and prompt settlements for stamps taken will be expected and demanded. The following are now in arrears and have been removed from all circuits:

E. C. Biggar, Fremont, Neb		
L. Lambech, Beaver Dam, Wis	6	85
E. E. Lambert, Albuquerque, N. Mex	2	57
R. M. Spencer, Nordhoff, Cal	6	62
	\$27	OI

This amount represents balances due to eight members, ranging from \$1.75 to \$4.30. When a balance either way is less than \$1 I don't send a statement, but let the amount stand till the next month.

The case of R. M. Spencer dates back to November 11, and, although I keep sending statements and writing him sharp letters, he don't consider it necessary to reply, if his silence may be regarded in that light. Furthermore, Lot 5 was sent him by American Express from Stoux Falls, S. Dak., December 28, 1891, and up to this date he has not reported on it or answered any of my inquiries regarding it. 1 will let members put their own constructions on actions of this kind, but if such actions are persisted in, or become fashionable, I think we had better find some effective way to punish the offenders.

Mr. T. C. Kurtz, Moorehead, Minn., detained Lot 7 for forty-seven days, and I could not get a word out of him in explanation of the delay. I wrote him four times about it, and then put it in the hands of President Aldrich, who had to write him twice before he sent the lot to the next on circuit. We are still awaiting an explanation from Mr. Kurtz, which may, perhaps, be received soon in answer to my statement for \$4.70 fine charged up to him, as per rules.

We are getting many new members at present, and in a short time I expect to make up a number of new circuits. Good stamps at fair prices find a ready sale. I notice that on some sheets the sales have been over 50 per cent. With the help of all members and strict attention paid to the rules which are simple, but effective, I P. M. WOLSIEFFER, hope to give satisfaction to all.

Exchange Superintendent P. S. of A., Drawer 707.

CHICAGO, ILL., February 1, 1892.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

APPLICATIONS.

C. W. Small, No. 37 Forest avenue, Portland, Me. References, Hon. George W. True, S. R. Small. Proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer and A. N. Spencer.

M. K. Magner, Box 1124, Morris, Ill. References, T. S. Johnson —, P. M. Wolsieffer. Proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer and A. N. Spencer. Charles E. Stewart, Peabody, Kans. References, C. H. Mekeel Stamp Co., H. F.

Ketcheson. Proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer and A. N. Spencer.

M. Klein, Globe, Arizona. References, C. H. Mekeel Stamp Co., Scott Stamp and Coin Co. Proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer and A. N. Spencer.

F. H. Knowlton, Fremont, Neb. Reference, Security Savings Bank. Proposed by S. B. Bradt and P. M. Wolsieffer. Guarantor, A. B. Knowlton, Fremont, Neb.

NEW MEMBERS.

L. W. Smith, 46 Jane street, New York. No. 140.

No. 141. Rudolph Frost, Palatka, Fla.

No. 142. A. J. Reynolds, Connersville, Ind.

No. 143. J. S. Smith, Oak Park, Ill.

L. V. Lindsey, Greene, Chenango county, N. Y. No. 144.

A. W. Rundquist, 416 Fifteenth street, Moline, Ill. No. 145.

No. 146. E. Doeblin, Allegheny City, Pa.

William J. McCullough, 124 W. Third street, Davenport, Ia. A. L. Ladd, Osceola Mills, Wis. No. 147.

No. 148.

F. D. Shaw, Medford, Wis. No. 149.

No. 150. Charles A. Lentz, Minerva, O.

This is an excellent showing and we are glad to be able to observe that among the above there are a number of advanced collectors, who have large collections and who are daily lending their aid to the younger collectors. Come with us and be of us and we are sure that you will be well repaid for the small investment. Initiation fee twenty-five cents. Dues \$1 per annum in advance.

Will the members please take note that dues for 1892 are now payable. Please make remittances promptly, as we have printing bills to meet and besides we are desirous of having the Constitution and By-Laws circulated among the members, and to accomplish this, we must see a surplus in the treasury to cover the cost of printing it.

A. N. SPENCER, Secretary,

Cor. John and Front streets, Cincinnati, O.

FOREIGN POSTAL FACILITIES.

Germany has 19,476 post-offices, England 17,587, France only 7346. Last year 65,000,000 post-office orders, with a value of 4,800,000,000 francs, were forwarded in Germany and 21,000,000 orders, the value of 658,000,000 francs forwarded in France. The bad showing of France in postal statistics is in no small degree due to the fact that the postal authorities may found yearly only twenty-five new post-offices, although almost 2000 applications for new post-offices are made annually. In Paris a pneumatic postal card reaches its destination between an hour and an hour and a half after mailing. A similar card in Berlin is delivered within thirty-five or forty minutes after mailing. Since the inauguration of a new system of postal wagons for emptying the mail boxes in Berlin, an ordinary city letter reaches its destination in an hour after leaving the hand of the sender.—*Exchange*.

PHILATELIC DOINGS IN CANADA.

BY CANADENSIS.

THE incorporation of the Philatelic Society of Canada has been completed, and Judge Ermatinger has attached the Government seal to the papers. The National Society now numbers close upon 300 members, with fourteen branches.

THE most important event during the past month has been the organization of a Civil Service branch of the new National Society. It is composed entirely of permanent Dominion Government officials at Ottawa, making the second branch at the capital.

THE Ottawa Philatelic Association is assuming large proportions, and now have sixty active members enrolled. They have passed a resolution, inviting the Canadian Convention to their city next August or September.

A Nova Scotia shilling recently changed hands here at \$40. Canada 6d., unperforated, are quoted at \$4 to \$10, the latter price being asked for the gray-black specimens on laid paper.

THE *Canadian Philatelist*, official organ of the National Association, now consists of twenty pages and cover. They are to give a phototype engraving each month of the prominent collectors of the Dominion.

THE portfolio of Postmaster-General for Canada is now vacant.

MUST BE A LAZY POSTAL CARD.

IT WAS SEVEN YEARS IN GOING FROM LOUISVILLE TO CHICAGO.

Louisville is only a daylight railroad journey from Chicago, but it took a postal card seven years to cover the distance. At five o'clock on the afternoon of September 16, 1884, an innocent, unassuming one-cent postal card was stamped in the Louisville postoffice. Across its placid front was written "Western Leather Co., 76 and 78 Wabash' avenue, Chicago, Ill.," and the script on the reverse side was subscribed "Chilton Guthrie & Co." It was a plain, ordinary card of regulation Government make, but it was lazy, for it reached Chicago at five o'clock P. M., December 31, 1891, just seven years, two months and fifteen days from the time it was dropped in the Louisville postoffice slot. During that time the firm to which it was sent had changed its location four times and its make-up three times. From the dirty, muddy and woebegone appearance of the laggard it is presumed that it walked to Chicago. The question is : "Where has that postal card been for seven years and over?"—New York Recorder.

-THE-

Western Philatelic Union.

-Organized April 15, 1889-

President, LIEUT. J. M. T. PARTELLO, Fort Davis, Tex. Vice-President, BREWSTER COX KENYON, Long Beach, Cal. Secretary and Treasurer, A. P. HOSMER, 168 LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill. Exchange Superintendent, FRANK KENIG, 122 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal. Purchasing Agent, G. FOLTE, 526 California St., San Francisco, Cal. Official Editor, MILLARD F. WALTON, Box 38, Philadelphia, Pa.

Any Philatelist desiring membership application blanks, can have them sent postpaid, by addressing the Secretary. All members are entitled to vote, irrespective of age.

Members desirous of participating in the Exchange Department should apply to the Superintendent to be placed on circuits.

The Exchange Department is for the use of members only. Blank Exchange Sheets can be had of the Superintendent at five cents each. A charge of five per cent. made on all **sales**.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

NEW MEMBER.

No. 117. C. H. Crocker, 215 Bush street, San Francisco, Cal.

APPLICATIONS.

William E. Loy, 423 Clay street, San Francisco, Cal.; References, G. Folte, F. Kœnig.

William Rowley, 43 E. Van Buren street, Chicago, Ill.; References, A. P. Hosmer, F. N. Massoth, Jr.

Albert Keith, 292 Sheffield avenue, Chicago, Ill.; References, Frank Cady, A. P. Hosmer.

J. I. O'Sullivan, 1025 Bush street, San Francisco, Cal.; References, F. Kænig, J. C. Welsh.

J. P. Glass, corner Beach and Ewing streets, Chicago, Ill.; References, T. R. Ferris, A. P. Hosmer.

Loy, William E., 423 Clay street, San Francisco, Cal.; References, G. Folte, F. König.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

James F. Byram, 331 Winston street, Los Angeles, Cal.

J. A. Lyman, Long Beach, Cal.

We have been working hard during the past month, and hope that our efforts in bringing out this month's reports will be acceptable to the members.

I wish that we might be able to do this every month, but think that unless it is placed in the hands of a Literary Board it will hardly be practicable, as it is simply beyond the power of one person to accomplish these results.

At the present writing, I can report that the "W. P. U." is thriving wonderfully, as the numerous letters daily received will testify.

Printed Constitutions are now ready and will be mailed to any address upon application. They would have been ready long ago, but owing to the death of our fellowmember, Mr. John H. Larson, who had the matter in charge, it was unavoidably delayed.

28

I have endeavored to make the book as complete as possible, and trust that it will fill the bill.

As regards the library, I have to report that a Librarian has been selected in the person of Mr. B. S. Ross, of this city, and that under his able management we shall expect to have a fine library in a comparatively short time.

For the benefit of those who have papers and magazines, I would state that the Librarian is ready for business.

As regards the branch societies, "Branch 1" is keeping up the same old gait, the new Secretary, Mr. Ferris, reporting that he is as busy as possible. A branch at San Francisco is one of the assured facts of the near future.

My thanks are due The Pacific Philatelic Society for the printed menu of their dinner and annual meeting at the "Maison Tortoni." January 16, 1892: A perusal of the same indicates that a great treat was in store for all who were present.

A. P. HOSMER, Secretary and Treasurer.

CHICAGO, ILL., January 30, 1892.

REPORT OF PURCHASING AGENT OF W. P. U.

TO THE OFFICIAL BOARD OF THE WESTERN PHILATELIC UNION;

Gentlemen:-I beg to inform you of the list of stamps received since my last report:

	05
Honduras, 1890, set of 11, postage	30c.
« " " 11, official	$I2\frac{1}{2}C.$
" env. (8), wrappers (4), cards	34c.
Greece, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 40, 40, 50, perf	68c.
Cuba, 1891, 5c. green and 10c	15c.
Brazil, journal, 20 reis, green	4c.
Martinique, 01 on 2 cent	IC.
Tasmania, 4 and 6 pce	210.
Leeward Islands, 5s I	25
France, 2 piastre	IOC.
Austria, 10, 20 paras	8c.
Greece, cards, 10, 5, 10	IOC.
Jamaica, official, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2; postage $2\frac{1}{2}d$	14c.
Bahamas, env. surcharged $2\frac{1}{2}$	6c.

My correspondent in British Guiana informs me that the only values surcharged revenues for postage are 1, 2, 2-2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 20, 40, 72, and these values are postage stamps used or unused. Respectfully,

G. FOLTE, Purchasing Agent.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 18, 1892.

REPORT OF EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT.

One hundred and sixty-two filled sheets, valued at \$975.48, were received since my last report.

The Exchange Department is booming, as can be seen by the above figures.

During this last week I had several pleasant calls from Mr. Alfred Greenebaum, Manager of Portland Branch, No. 3, who made the trip for pleasure and business combined. He showed me his collection of United States, it being his specialty, and contains some very good stamps.

I would please ask the members to remit more promptly, as it is impossible for me to run the branch of our Society unless the returns are made immediately on receipt of statements; and also to notify me when exchange books are forwarded to next on circuit. FRANK KœNIG, Exchange Superintendent.

January 25, 1892.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Printed Constitutions of the W. P. U. are now ready and will be mailed, with application blanks, to any address upon request. All letters of inquiry in regard to the Society and its workings will be cheerfully answered.

> A. P. HOSMER, Secretary and Treasurer, 168 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill.

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Gentlemen :----I herewith tender my resignation as a member of the Board of Trustees. Trusting you will act on same as soon as convenient,

I remain, very truly,

B. S. Ross, Chicago, Ill.

THE W. P. U. LIBRARY.

Now that the library is to be stationed at Chicago and the Librarian is appointed, let us see if we cannot have a library which will be a credit to the Society.

The Librarian promises to make a monthly report of all papers received, so that members may know what we have gotten together.

k Access can be had to the library at all times, and we trust that all will avail themselves of the opportunity.

Mr. Ross' acceptance is given below :

"CHICAGO, January 28, 1892.

"Having been appointed Librarian of the Western Philatelic Union, I desire to state to members that I will manage it to the best of my ability and will do my best to make it a success, making a report every month of all periodicals received.

"I trust that members will assist me in making the library as complete as possible, as I wish to make it a library worthy of its name when outside members visit this city in 1893.

"Now let each and every member look up their duplicate papers and mail them to me, or if the package is too large send by express, C. O. D.

"I hope that all will respond liberally, and that we shall have a big showing next month. B. S. Ross, *Librarian*."

CHICAGO, January 28, 1892.

A. P. HOSMER, Secretary:

Dear Sir:—In regard to the location of the W. P. U. libraries, I would suggest it be placed in some central locality, where it will be easy of access to a majority of the members.

Taking these facts into consideration, I think that Chicago is better adapted to our purpose than any other city.

As nearly all the members will visit the city in '93, it will be an excellent opportunity to inspect what should be a credit to our Society. By all means place it in Chicago.

WILLIAM PEARSON, W. P. U. 48.

W. P. U. NOTES-FLORIDA.

The following, which appeared in the *Florida Standard* of December 27, will doubtless be of interest to members :

"Lieut. J. M. T. Partello, U. S. A., who has just returned from a fishing expedition south as far as Mosquito Inlet (via Daysona and Ponce Park), reports an abundance of fish and sport fine, though the bad weather interfered much with his party's plans. He and his 'partner,' Mr. J. W. Trayer, of tarpon fame, report a fine 'crop' of bass, running as high in weight as twenty-six and one-half pounds, that being the avoirdupois of one caught by a member of their party. Its own 'scales' were not used to ascertain the weight, but no suspicion can be attached to any representations made by any member of the party upon this subject. Each one points with satisfaction to the fact that they can introduce the testimony of two distinguished fellowtourists, viz.: Senator G. G. Vest, of Missouri, and Col. Prathes (also of Missouri), member of the National Democratic Committee, both of whom are at Ponce Park, intending to drift leisurely to the semi-tropical influences of Indian river. These gentlemen are in search of health, but propose to employ much of their time on a winter's outing under the jovial Florida skies.

"Lieut. Partello, who is one of the United States Army rifle-shot champions, was disappointed as to the very limited number of ducks in the Halifax river neighborhood —the weather not yet being cold enough to attract them thitherward."

JOHN H. LARSON, CHICAGO, ILL.,

Died January 11, 1892.

For the second time since the organization of the Western Philatelic Union it is our duty to chronicle the death of a fellow-member.

On Monday, January 11, John H. Larson passed away, a victim of that fell disease, typhoid fever.

Mr. Larson was a member of Chicago Branch 1, and from the date of his admittance took an active interest in the welfare and growth of the Society. Under his supervision the auction catalogues were set up and printed, and his presence will be sadly missed by those with whom he associated in the philatelic world.

At a meeting of Branch I, held on January 14, universal sorrow was manifested and a committee was appointed, composed of Messrs. Ross, Hosmer and Ferris, to draw up appropriate resolutions.

By Mr. Larson's death the Western Philatelic Union loses one of its most earnest supporters; one who gave his time and influence in order that the Society might attain success; and while it is particularly sad that a life so full of promise should so suddenly be shortened, yet his memory will long remain in the hearts of his fellow-members.

CHICAGO BRANCH, No. 1.

The last meeting of Branch 1 was held at the Auditorium Hotel, on Thursday, January 28, the following members being present: Messrs. Ross, White, Fritz, Severn, Keith, Cady, Massoth, Hosmer, Meyers, Hoyt and Ferris. Minutes of previous meeting were read and adopted.

Under the head of new business the election of officers was in order, which resulted as follows: For President, A. P. Hosmer; Vice-President, A. R. Neiniz; Secretary and Treasurer, T. R. Ferris; Governing Board, Messrs. R. L. Parsons, F. N. Massoth, Jr., A. E. Fritz.

All of the above officers-elect accepted and were installed in due form, after which a few remarks were made by Messrs. Hosmer, Massoth, Fritz, Severn and Ferris.

The fifth auction sale will be held on February 11, and as the sale is composed mainly of United States envelopes, there will undoubtedly be a large number of collectors present and considerable competition, considering the number of collectors in this city that are making a specialty of entire United States envelopes.

The fourth auction sale of the S. B. Bradt Co. took place on the evening of Wednesday, January 20, with about fifteen collectors present, and the prices realized were very good. In connection with this, Mr. Hosmer desires me to state that he will furnish all W. P. U. members, who desire it, with priced catalogues of this sale free of charge. Considerable interest has been taken by the collectors here in the new edition of Scott's catalogue and what the prices would be on United States stamps. We understand that one of the prominent dealers here paid about \$4 for an advanced copy of the catalogue.

Mr. Hosmer states that he is unable to manage the Exchange Department in a satisfactory manner, owing to the increasing duties of National Secretary and Treasurer. The Local Official Board has taken hold of the matter and will appoint some one to this office shortly; in the meantime books are circulating among the members and sales reported heavy, as usual.

Mr. Massoth wishes to say he will give part of his office for the National Library at the time of the World's Fair, so it will be situated in the business centre and handy to all philatelic visitors who desire to see it. This will undoubtedly be greatly appreciated by the local members, and will bestir our new National Librarian to his best efforts to have the library as complete and all complete volumes bound in neat shape for ready reference.

Our local Librarian is getting together all of his duplicates, and will hand them over to the national library shortly. This, with other donations for the members, will give the library a good start, undoubtedly.

Mr. William A. Fletcher, one of the W. P. U. members, had a midnight visitor a few night ago, who had a liking for the new issue of United States dimes, quarters and halves, which was well proven by the fact that he cut a hole through one of the plateglass windows and made way with \$20 of the new coins.

The stamps comprising the third Rogers sale were on exhibition here Monday, February I, in the afternoon and evening, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, where they were viewed by a large number of the collectors here, and a number of bids turned in to Mr. Rogers. Many comments were made on the neatness and get up of the sale; also the perfect condition of the stamps.

Catalogue of Part 2 was distributed, which was very tasty in appearance and typographically excellent. T. R. FERRIS, *Local Secretary*.

CHICAGO, ILL., January 31, 1892.

W. P. U. NOTES-SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE W. P. U. members in San Francisco will soon have a fine branch organized, as there are plenty of members belonging to the "Western" here who are among the foremost philatelists.

MR. SELLSCHOPP, one of the prominent W. P. U. members, is the possessor of a very fine collection contained in forty volumes. Among the fine things seen therein is Germany complete, including the *envelopes, entire*. Messrs. Folte, Loy, H. J. Crocker and Welsh, all have excellent collections, the gem of Mr. Welsh's being the 12-pence Canada on laid paper.

MR. KENIG, the Exchange Superintendent, is the possessor of a fine collection of unused British Colonies, this being his specialty.

THE Pacific Philatelic Society held their annual dinner at Tortoni's Restaurant on the evening of the 16th. Covers were laid for eighteen, and orchestral selections were rendered throughout the repast, which consisted of nine courses, after which toasts and speeches were in order. All present report a jolly time.

MR. ALFRED GREENEBAUM, Secretary of the Portland Branch, is on a pleasure trip to this city, getting acquainted with the W. P. U. boys.

It is reported that one of our local collectors picked up a 24-cent grill of 1870 for 35 cents (30 off) not long ago. Would there were more of them?

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

BY E. P. NEWCOMER.

IN No. 42 of the Weekly Stamp News, Kenelm takes the writer to task for stating in a previous number of this journal that: "The statement that Chicago probably enjoys a larger local stamp trade than any other city in the United States, and that the daily papers of Chicago contain advertisements of the principal Chicago dealers, has doubtless appeared at least a dozen of times in the different stamp papers." Kenelm says: "Let Mr. Newcomer give the name of one-twelfth of a dozen stamp papers in which that statement appeared and we will see the correspondent." We gladly do so and refer him to No. 11 of Vol. ii of the Southern Philatelist. On p. 191, under the heading of "News from Chicago," we read the following: "Chicago probably enjoys a larger local trade in stamps than any other city in the Union. There are three large companies here, and all of them advertise quite extensively in the daily papers." We repeat what we said before that "Chicago correspondents of stamp papers will gain nothing by misrepresentation."

Any person who will order as many as 500 United States stamped envelopes at one time may have his name or business printed on the corner by the Government without extra cost. He cannot have name and business so printed, however, Uncle Sam drawing the line at that, as he does not propose to do anybody's advertising free. For instance, John Jones, of the "Old Reliable Grocery Store," may have printed on his stamped envelopes instructions to return in ten days to "John Jones," or he may have it, if he prefers, returned to the "Old Reliable Grocery Store," but he cannot have it returned in ten days to "John Jones, proprietor of the Old Reliable Grocery Store."

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No. 15. Price, only 25 Cents.—Contains 150 choice varieties, including Honduras, Japan, Mexico, Greece, Brazil, rare Deccan, India, *high* values, Jamaica, Java, etc. Packet C. Price, 30 Cents.—Contains 1000 good assorted stamps, mostly European, but including a lot of good stamps from such countries as Brazil, Chili, Costa Rica, old European, Jamaica, Porto Rico and many others.

No. 19. Price, only 25 Cents.—Contains 150 all different stamps, including rare Orange States, OLD Japan, Mauritius, Persia, Trinidad, Western Australia, Barbadoes, Brazil, Greece, Finland, etc.

A valuable premium is given with every "Standard Packet" sold ! You will be pleased with them !

Hundreds of *similar bargains* in our *new 36-page price-list*, just published. *Every collector* should send for one. Cheapest list in this country. FREE !!

AGENTS WANTED !! We allow $33\frac{1}{3}$ to 50 per cent. commission, and give *valuable premiums*. Our sheets *cannot be equaled* in quality or prices.

It will be to your interest to give us a TRIAL ! Always address

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Ν

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Choice collections of 1600 Italian Municipals, choice U. S. Envelopes, Rare Essays and Fine Proofs. What have you to exchange for these? If you wish to sell your collection or duplicates, I can buy for cash, paying highest prices, or can sell same at auction at 20 per cent. Liberal ad-vances made on good collections. JOSEPH J. CASEY, 26 E. 129th St., New York City.

THE DOMINION PHILATELIST.

Official organ of the Canadian Philatelic Association.

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The Empire State Stamp Journal and Brooklyn Philatelist.

Original in everything. 25c. per year; advs. 50c. per inch. As difficult to get along without as it was-before we gave you a hint-to arrive at the significance of this ad.

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EXCHANGE.

Collectors in all parts of the world are requested to send me their duplicate stamps, and I will allow them three-quarters their catalogue value in exchange for stamps from my sheets.

> R. M. SPENCER. NORDHOFF, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

When writing please mention this paper.

FREDERIC NOYES.

ALICE, TEXAS,

Offers the following stamps, all perfect used specimens, for net cash in advance:

Mexico,	1856,	1/2	blu	е.								• ;	\$0	09
		IУ	ello	w.	•									6
		2 g	reer	1.	•									5
		4 r	ed.											60
	1861,	1/2	brow	vn.		-								50
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	1866,	25]	lithc	gr										25
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		I2g	ree	1.										5
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	1872,	25 r	ed .											6
	1874,													
Many	other	bar	gain	15 0	n	m	V I	lev	v 1	ist				

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RARE BARGAINS.

				and a second s	
	*Indicates unused.	Cat.	MV	Cat.	My
		Price.	Price.	Price.	Price.
	*Costa Rica, 1889, officials, 1, 2, 5,			Costa Rica, 1889, 5c. brown, rev.	
0	10, 20 and 50c., complete set .	\$I 63	\$1 25	used of post \$0 20	\$0 IO
	*Brazil, 1867, 100r. green, entire		φ0		
	envelope	30	20	Curacao, 1886, 12½c. yellow	9
	200r, black, ent. env.	25	18	Gr. Britain, 1856, 2d. blue 10	7
	300r. vermilion, ent.	-3		Hawaiian Islands, env. entire, I, 2,	0
	env	75	50	1	50
	300r. buff p., ent.	15	5-		50
	env.,	60	40	Hayti, 1891, 1, 2, 3, 5 and 7c.,	05
	Br. Honduras, 1888, 3c. on 3d.,		40	complete set	25
	small sur .	4 00	3 25	70 10	7
	1888, 20C. yellow,	4 00	5 - 5	Honduras, 1890, complete set	50
	small sur	75	54	Complete set, offi-	
	1891, 5c. 9n 3c.,	15	54	cial	25
	brown	50	30	Complete set, en-	
	1891, 15c. on 6c.,	20	30	velopes	25
	blue	I 00	70	Complete set,	
	*Canada, official seal	2 50	2 00	wrappers	IO
	Canada, Oniciai Scar,	2 30	2 00	The four sets together	90
	Chili Entire Envelopes,			Italy, 1890, complete set of Prov.	
	*20c. white p	90	69	2c. on postal packet	
	*10c. buff p	60	42	stamp	8
	*10c. blue p	35	23	*Newfoundland, 1866, 13c. yellow 60	45
	*10c. white p	40	26	*Peru, 1873, 2c. blue (Lama) 30	25
	*20c. buff p	I 00	70	1884, unpaid, surcharged	-5
	*20c. blue p	I 00	70	with triangle	
	*15c. white p	50	32	*ic. brown 10	5
	*5c. white, laid p		I 00	*5c. vermilion	15
	*Peru, 5c. env., white p., entire .	15	6	*10c. orange 40	28
	5c. env., yellow p., entire	15	6	*20c. blue	42
	*Paraguay, 1887, 1. 2, 5, 10, 15 and			*50c. brown I 50	93
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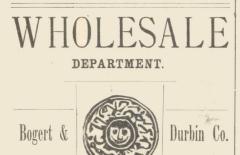
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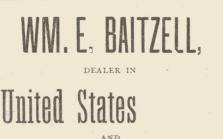
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