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The Quaker City Philatelist.

VOL. VIII.

MAY, 1893.

THE NUMBERS AND LETTERS ON THE STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

(.Translated from the German.)

ET us first mention the sequence of the letters which occur on these stamps up to about the middle of the year 1880, and why they were used.

The oldest English stamps—the I penny black unperforate, the I penny brown-red and the 2 penny blue unperforate and perforate—had, as is well known, stars in the upper corners and letters in the lower ones. They follow each other in such a way that the letter to the *left* in the horizontal rows remains always the same, whilst in the perpendicular rows the letter to the *right* is the same. As each sheet in its width contained twelve stamps and in length twenty, the order of the letters was as follows:

> AA, AB, AC, AD, AE, AF, AG, AH, AI, AJ, AK, AL. BA, BB, BC, BD, BE, BF, BG, BH, BI, BJ, BK, BL, etc.

The last and twentieth row is therefore:

TA, TB, TC, TD, TE, TF, TG, TH, TI, TJ, TK, TL.

The I and J are mentioned as two separate letters.

Why there should be twelve by twenty stamps on each sheet is evident from the printed notice found on the margin, viz.: "Price Id. per label; Is. per row of I2; $\pounds I$ per sheet." Thus the work of the Post-office officials was facilitated considerably, as the cross-rows containing twelve stamps at one penny each amounted to I shilling, the whole sheet of twenty I shilling rows = $\pounds I$ exactly. It follows, of course, that a sheet of 2d. stamps = $\pounds 2$ and a cross-row 2s.

Interesting, though not belonging to this subject, is the further marginal inscription on the sheets of the oldest English stamps, viz.: "Place the label above the address and towards the Right-Hand side of the letter." Thus what was required by the English postal authorities when stamps were first introduced, we only accomplished not quite twenty years ago. Another notice on the margin of the sheet was: "In wetting the back be careful not to remove the cement;" which cement, be it said, was certainly of poor quality.

The stamps which appeared from 1851 to about 1881 have, as is well known, letters in all four corners, and these letters were at first very small with most values, until later on they again reached the size of the oldest stamps. The size of the letters had no influence on the arrangement of the single stamps on a sheet, which always remained the same.

The sequence of the lower two letters continued the same as on the first stamps; the letters in the upper corners, however, corresponded crosswise with those of the lower ones, thus, the letter to the right above corresponded to the left one below, and vice versa. The sequence of the rows would therefore be:

AA, BA, CA, DA, EA, FA, GA, HA, IA, JA, KA, LA.

AA, AB, AC, AD, AE, AF, AG, AH, AI, AJ, AK, AL, etc.

The last and twentieth row :

AT, BT, CT, DT, ET, FT, GT, HT, IT, JT, KT, LT. TA, TB, TC, TD, TE, TF, TG, TH, TI, TJ, TK, TL.

No. 5.

In this way, and with four letters, one in each corner, the following values appear: Id., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 8d., 9d., Is., 2s., so that the value of a whole sheet remained always in pounds, without a fraction. To this class belong all the different issues of the stamps which have letters in the four corners; for example, the 6d. lilac with small and large letters, the 6d. brown-yellow (head in hexagon) and the 6d. slate of similar design. The 12d. stamp (1870) dark red, with head in shield-like frame, has also 240 stamps to a sheet, with letters divided in the same order; and the reason we mention this stamp here particularly is because exceptionally the value of the whole sheet is not that of a pound exactly, but amounts to £1 10s. The small 1d. red stamp has its own sheet division. As by the arrangement of the 1d. value the crossrows of 12 pieces amounted to 1 shilling each, and the whole sheet of 20 rows to 20 shillings = $\pounds I$, the cross rows of the $\frac{1}{2}d$. stamps were obliged to have double the number of stamps, and in order to keep the value of £1 for the whole sheet the number of the rows remained the same as before. There are thus 24 stamps in each row instead of 12, and the whole sheet contains 20 of such rows; in other words, the value of a row is $\frac{24}{3}$ or 12d. = 1 shilling, and consequently the value of the whole sheet amounts to 20s. $= \pounds 1$. The arrangement is as follows:

AA, BA, CA, DA, EA, FA, GA, HA, IA, JA, KA, LA, MA, up to XA. AA, AB, AC, AD, AE, AF, AG, AH, AI, AJ, AK, AL, AM, up to AX. AB, BB, CB, DB, EB, FB, GB, HB, IB, JB, KB, LB, MB, up to XB. BA, BB, BC, BD, BE, BF, BG, BH, BI, BJ, BK, BL, BM, up to BX, etc.

The last and twentieth row :

AT, BT, CT, DT, ET, FT, GT, HT, IT, JT, KT, LT, MT, up to XT. TA, TB, TC, TD, TE, TF, TG, TH, TI, TJ, TK, TL, TM, up to TX.

The sheets of the $2\frac{1}{2}d$. stamp show again a different arrangement. There are 12 stamps in each row, but only 16 instead of 20 rows, so as to keep even pounds; for 12 stamps at $2\frac{1}{2}d$. in one row equals $2\frac{1}{2}s$., and $16 \times 2\frac{1}{2}s$. makes it 40s., or $\pounds 2$. The sequence of the letters is as follows:

AA, BA, CA, DA, EA, FA, GA, HA, IA, JA, KA, LA. AA, AB, AC, AD, AE, AF, AG, AH, AI, AJ, AK, AL. AB, BB, CB, DB, EB, FB, GB, HB, IB, JB, KB, LB. BA, BB, BC, BD, BE, BF, BG, BH, BI, BJ, BK, BL, etc.

The last and therefore the sixteenth row is,

AP, BP, CP, DP, EP, FP, GP, HP, IP, JP, KP, LP. PA, PB, PC, PD, PE, PF, PG, PH, PI, PJ, PK, PL.

Since 1881, about the time the blue $2\frac{1}{2}d$. was watermarked with a crown, the sheets have also been printed with 240 impressions, which raises the value to $\pounds 2$ 20s.

The 5 shillings of 1867, the 10 shillings slate of 1878 and the 1 pound violet of 1878, all rectangular in shape, have but 8 rows of 10 stamps in each sheet, consequently 80 in all, which brings the total value of a sheet of 5s. stamps to £20, of the 10s. to £40, and of the £1 to £80.

The order is as follows:

AA, BA, CA, DA, EA, FA, GA, HA, IA, JA. AA, AB, AC, AD, AE, AF, AG, AH, AI, AJ. AB, BB, CB, DB, EB, FB, GB, HB, IB, JB. BA, BB, BC, BD, BE, BF, BG, BH, BI, BJ, etc.

The last and therefore eighth row is,

AJ, BJ, CJ, DJ, EJ, FJ, GJ, HJ, IJ, JJ. JA, JB, JC, JD, JE, JF, JG, JH, JI, JJ.

The I penny brown-red of 1880, the only stamp of this issue still having letters, is

in its sheet division identical with the old stamps of the same value: there are consequently on each sheet 20 rows of 12 stamps each, the value of which thus amounts to exactly \pounds_1 .

As regards the rectangular $\pounds 5$ which appeared in 1881, we regret not to be able to give further information, because on account of the rarity of the stamp we have not been able to procure sufficient specimens to ascertain the order.

All values of the stamps of the 1885-84 issue have resumed, as is well known, numbers in all corners, with the exception of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. dark blue, which belongs to a previous design and only changed its color.

If we consider next the high values, *i. e.*, the $2\frac{1}{2}$ shilling lilac, the 5 shilling rose and the 10 shilling blue, which are all of a large rectangular shape, we find an entirely different division from the 5 shilling, 10 shilling and the 1 pound of the issues of 1867 and 1878. Each sheet contains 14 rows of 8 stamps each, thus 112 pieces in all, so that the value of the sheet of $2\frac{1}{2}$ s. represents £14; that of the 5s., £28; and that of the 10s., £36.

The order of the letters is as follows:

AA, BA, CA, DA, EA, FA, GA, HA. AA, AB, AC, AD, AE, AF, AG, AH. AB, BB, CB, DB, EB, FB, GB, HB. BA, BB, BC, BD, BE, BF, BG, BH, etc.

The last and fourteenth row is therefore,

AN, BN, CN, DN, EN, FN, GN, HN. NA, NB, NC, ND, NE, NF, NG, NH.

As to the rectangular $\pounds I$ stamp of 1884 we are at present, for the same reason as mentioned before with regard to the $\pounds 5$, not able to give additional information.

We will now proceed to the lower values of the 1883-84 issue. Here the $1\frac{1}{2}d$. lilac, the 3d. lilac, the 4d. green and the 1s. green have the well-known division of 20 rows with 12 stamps each, consequently the value of each sheet of 240 stamps is respectively £1.10, £3, £4, £5 and £12. Close examination shows that these five values are all of rectangular latitudinal shape. The latitudinal rectangular stamps of 2d. lilac, $2\frac{1}{2}d$. lilac, 6d. green and 9d. green show quite a peculiar arrangement. They have only 12 rows of 20 stamps each, instead of 20 rows of 12 stamps, like the longitudinal rectangular stamps mentioned above. This new division is therefore as follows:

AA, BA, CA, DA, EA, FA, GA, HA, IA, JA, KA, LA, up to TA. AA, AB, AC, AD, AE, AF, AG, AH, AI, AJ, AK, AL, up to AT. AB, BB, CB, DB, EB, FB, GB, HB, IB, JB, KB, LB, up to TB. BA, BB, BC, BD, BE, BF, BG, BH, Bl, BJ, BK, BL, up to BT, etc.

The last and twelfth row is therefore,

AL, BL, CL, DL, EL, FL, GL, HL, IL, JL, KL, LL, up to TL. LA, LB, LC, LD, LE, LF, LG, LH, LI, LJ, LK, LL, up to LT.

This much have we thus far been able to find out about the succession of the letters. Let us now speak about their purpose. Many conjectures have been made, but in our opinion there is not a single one correct. The best information we get undoubtedly from the man who introduced the stamps into England, and who therefore was the one who was best able to explain their purpose—I mean Sir Rowland Hill, who gives the following reason for the use of these letters: "If ever," he says, "there should take place a considerable use or sale of those stamps which have the same letters, and were to be sold singly, not in whole sheets (as in "sheets the same letters would, of course, create much more attention), it would necessarily call the attention of the public to the fact and provoke examination." It follows, therefore, that the purpose of the use of these letters was protection against counterfeiting.

That the letters as well as the watermarks were an efficacious means against imitation we perceive from a letter written by Sir Rowland Hill in the year 1871. The old gentleman, who evidently expected counterfeiting, writes: "My fears that counterfeits would occur fortunately proved groundless, for only two attempts at falsification were ever made, and both were of a very clumsy kind." The fact that the original two letters were replaced by four was also merely a protection against fraud. It was supposed that two used stamps of the first kind, one heavily canceled in the upper and the other in the lower half of the stamp only, might be cut through the centre and the clean parts put together would form a new stamp. With four letters, one in each corner, this would not be feasible, because the upper two letters would have to correspond crosswise with the two lower ones, so that two half stamps of any kind you liked would not match, as it was the case before. Why the English abandoned altogether the use of letters on their stamps, when they so fully answered their purpose, we do not know. It is possible that the use of two colors used on most of their stamps is considered enough, as is the use of the watermark perhaps believed to be a sufficient protection.

NEW ISSUES.

BY R. R. BOGERT.

Argentine.—We have seen a 3c. orange of same type as other low values. It was issued February 18. It is also said that a sheet of the 5c. was printed in green, and issued to the public.

Austrian Levant.—The I gulden has been surcharged 10 pia. for use in the Levant. Benin.—At last this much neglected colony has been recognized and a full set of 13 values has been prepared for "its own sweet self."

Br. Central Africa.—*The London Philatelist* notes a surcharge of 4, (4.s) on the 2s., 6d. stamps. Also that the 1d., $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1+1d. cards of Cape of Good Hope have been surcharged Mashonaland.

Ceylon.—We have received a new envelope, size 140 x 79 mm. It bears the old 5c. stamp in light blue with a large z in the centre and a line above and below. It is intended for "drop letters," as we call them. The 15c. registration envelope is also surcharged ten cents in two lines in black. We also have two new cards. The 3c. lilac has been surcharged two cents and a reply card, 2+2c; has been made. It is of very heavy card, type-set stamp, and legends in English and native characters.

Diego Suaraz.—The tax stamps of 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c. and 5c. black have been surcharged with name of this colony.

Ecuador.—There seems to be a deficiency of stamps of all kinds here. Decrees were issued authorizing the use of telegraph and official stamps, with the top cut off, for postal purposes. We also have seen the stamps cut from the letter cards used on envelopes. Some months ago we heard that the supply of 5c. envelopes had been exhausted and the 10c. envelopes have been surcharged 5 cents in black and red.

Fiji.—We understand that three new stamps, Id. black, 2d. green, 5d. blue, have been prepared and forwarded to this colony.

France.—The new tax stamps are to be 1c. black, 5c. blue, 1oc. bistre, 15c. green, 30c. carmine, 50c. mauve, 60c. brown on bistre, and one fr. mauve on brown.

Great Britain Levant.—The supply of 40 para on $2\frac{1}{2}d$. being exhausted, 2000 $\frac{1}{2}d$. rose were surcharged 40 para, and most of them were used before a fresh supply of the proper kind were received.

Hayti.—A 20c. stamp of the palm-tree type is expected soon.

Japan.—The 3 sere W. P. W. card now has the stamp printed in olive green instead of light green.

Labuan.-This time it is 2c. on 40c. orange and 6c. on 8c. violet, both in black.

Liberia.-The old 3c. stamp has been revived, but is now printed in red.

Luxemburg.—On March 29 the new set was completed with the issue of stamps of 1fr., $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr. and 5 fr.

Madeira.-A letter card for Funchal, 25 reis.

Morocco.—A stamp same as first type of Mazayan 25c. has been issued, value 20c., inscribed Mogador and Maroc.

New Zealand.-O. P. S. O. on 5d. olive.

Portugal.—We have 100 reis brown of new type. Also the 50r. blue and 80r. orange "*Provisorio*."

Roumania.—Letter card 15b. bistre on straw.

Seychelles.—In addition to those mentioned we note 12c. on 13, and 90 on 96. The 12c. is not yet in use.

Sierra Leone. — The 1¹/₂d. has been surcharged ¹/₂ in black.

Sweden.—The 4 and 50 ore official have been changed in color to black and gray. West Australia.—The 3d. brown is surcharged 1d. in green.

THE COLUMBIAN ISSUE.

TE take the following from the March issue of the U.S. Postal Guide:

The reasons for adopting the size and designs of the Columbian stamps are these: 'To commemorate the discovery of America by Columbus, through a series of stamps, nothing could be thought of better calculated to do this properly than to put on the stamps pictured scenes illustrating his career, and this idea has been very creditably carried out. The pictures are mostly reproductions of wellknown paintings and other works of art, some of which by American artists were long ago thought worthy by Congress of being placed on display in the Capitol building at Washington. As a matter of course, the pictures were copied literally in each case, no attempt having been made to alter the artist's conception of his subject. The selection of these pictures necessarily carried with it the adoption of a larger size of stamps than those in current use.

The stamps are unquestionably popular. The Director-General and Board of Management of the Columbian Exposition have warmly commended the Department's course in issuing them; a prominent officer of the American Philatelic Society—one of the most respectable bodies of stamp collectors in the world—who no doubt voices the sentiment of the whole society, has likewise spoken in commendation of the act. Sets of the stamps have been purchased for the Queens of Spain and Denmark by the diplomatic representatives of those nations here. Many persons in private life have written to the Department warmly approving the new stamps, and newspaper and magazine articles from all parts of the world have indicated general approbation. Here is a passage in point, just brought to my attention, from an article in the St. James *Gazette* (London), in which comparison is made between a recent stamp emission of the English Government and one of our Columbian stamps:

"Place beside it (the British stamp) the new stamp issued by the United States to celebrate the Columbus Centenary, and compare the workmanship and even the taste. Here, in less than a square inch, the picture of Columbus soliciting aid from Isabella is reproduced. Not less than twenty figures are graphically introduced, and even their features are animate. It is, of course, questionable whether such a crowded scene is fitted for representation upon a stamp, but there can be no doubt that this production of the United States Post-office must make us hide our heads in shame and despair."

But the real test of the popularity of the stamps, as well as the financial results attending their issue, is shown by their sales, statistics of which for the past month, at the principal offices in the country, have just been received by the Department.

On the 1st of March, 1893, the Post-office Department began the issue of the following described articles of stamped paper:

An eight-cent postage stamp of the Columbian series, intended for use in the payment of the reduced fee on registered matter. This stamp is of the same general style as the other denominations of Columbian stamps, and bears a reproduction of the picture painted by Francisco Jover, the original of which is now in Spain, entitled "Columbus Restored to Favor." The color of the stamp is magenta red.

An eight-cent postage stamp of the ordinary series, intended also for use in the pay-

ment of the reduced registry fee by those who prefer it to the Columbian stamp. The stamp is of the same size as other denominations of stamps of the regular series now current (known generally as the series of 1890), and bears a three-quarters face portrait of General Sherman in military dress, after a photograph by Sarony, with surroundings of the same general character as those of other denominations of the series from 1 to 6 cents. The color of the stamp is lilac.

A four-cent double or reply international postal card. This card has been heretofore described. It is intended to be used in the same way that the domestic reply card is used, but can be sent only in the mails for Postal Union countries. The reply part can, of course, be used in returning an answer to the sender's message without additional postage.

OBSOLETE STAMPS.

BY HERBERT CRANE BEARDSLEY.

Below is a list of countries whose stamps are now obsolete, giving date they were discontinued and by the stamps of what country superseded : Buenos Avres, 1861, by Argentine Republic. Brunswick, 1868, by North German Confederation. Confederate States, 1865, by United States. Poland, 1865, by Russia. Parma, 1860, by Italy. Prussia, 1868, by North German Confederation. Hanover, 1866, by Prussia. Naples and Sicily, 1862, by Italy. Alsace and Lorraine, 1871, by German Empire. New Brunswick, 1868, by Canada. Nova Scotia, 1868, by Canada. British Columbia, 1868, by Canada. Prince Edward Island. Ionian Islands, 1864, by Greece. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 1868, by North German Confederation. 66 Strelitz, 1868, by North German Confederation. Modena, 1860, by Italy. Thurn and Taxis, 1868, by North German Confederation. North German Confederation, 1871, by German Empire. Lubeck, 1868, by North German Confederation. Oldenburg, 1868, by North German Confederation. Romagna, 1860, by Italy. Roman States, 1870, by Italy. Saxony, 1868, by North German Confederation. Schleswig-Holstein, 1868, by North German Confederacy. Tuscany, 1861, by Italy. Antigua, 1890, by Leeward Islands. Virgin Islands, 1890, by Leeward Islands. Nevis, 1890, by Leeward Islands. St. Christopher, 1890, by Leeward Islands. Montserrat, 1890, by Leeward Islands. Dominica, 1890, by Leeward Islands. Baden, 1872, by German Empire. Bergedorf, 1868, by North German Confederation. Bremen, 1868, by North German Confederation. Hamburg, 1868, by North German Confederation. Heligoland, 1890, by German Empire. Labuan, 1892, by British North Borneo. Moldavia, 1862, by Roumania. Stellaland, 1886, by British Bechuanaland.

THE PHILATELIC EXHIBIT.

BY JOS. F. COURTNEY.

THE preliminary labors of the Committee appointed by that peer of American stamp societies, the American Philatelic Association, for the proper representation, by philatelists in general, of the postal issues of the world at the Columbian Exposition, are worthy of high commendation. For in the first place, their work as shown in the official circular, published in the majority of our philatelic magazines, has been thorough, in fact they have not left a stone unturned in order to make this exhibit a success, in the full sense of the word.

Their generous invitation to collectors, whether members of the American Philatelic Association or not, should meet with a hearty response from all philatelists who have any single gems or complete collections of any one country, the inspection of which would instruct and gladden the hearts of their less fortunate fellow-collectors, and, again, such a response will, without doubt, add to our already long list of active philatelists many new names, which will probably, in the near future, shed lustre on the beautiful pastime of stamp collecting, and will it not then be a delightful topic for our exhibitors to think on the many new votaries which they were the means of adding to our ranks by their generosity in allowing to be exhibited their many gems which have, perhaps, in their eyes a priceless value.

The idea of our prominent philatelists overseeing the exhibit for the short space of time in which they will reside in the Windy City, is, in my opinion, a very timely one, and deserving of serious consideration.

Quite a large number of our prominent philatelists are permanent residents of Chicago and have offered their services for this laudable purpose, but I think it would prove more satisfactory to the philatelic public for all our prominent collectors, who would find it convenient, to have a share in the encomiums which will be showered upon the philatelists who will have charge of this exhibition.

The Hanging Committee is the one with which, I am sorry to say, I will have to find fault, not on account of the members which compose it, but merely on account of its title, as I am positively opposed to capital punishment, but if we must have it, I am more in favor of electrocution.

"Hanging Committee" has too much of a Western tinge, and reminds a person too forcibly of Judge Lynch, and I am sure none of us philatelists who will have the good fortune to visit the World's Fair are very enthusiastic over the idea of being received, as soon as we place ourselves upon *terra firma*, by a committee whose title brings before our eyes visions of Judge Lynch, hemp, and more of the regulation Western paraphernalia.

But joking aside, the gentlemen who are designated with the above euphonious title have had placed upon their shoulders duties of a very responsible character, and which, if they are performed in a right manner, will shed lustre on the beautiful pastime of philately and will be the direct cause of bringing within our pale hundreds of new recruits.

Philatelic exhibits, especially any of the same magnitude or on the same magnificent scale as the approaching one, are to us philatelists luxuries very few and far between. Therefore, when we are so honored, as in the present instance, the chance should be grasped at with avidity and the entire philatelic world should exclaim as in one voice, "Let us make it a success," for when all the different elements of a great national body are united on any great undertaking, that undertaking is bound to prove a magnificent success, as it unmistakably will on the present occasion.

Therefore, fellow-philatelists, do not let us be behindhand in contributing our share towards making the great Philatelic Exhibition of 1893 a tremendous success.

A QUARTERLY devoted to the dealers has appeared in England. Here's a chance for some enterprising American to imitate.

The Quaker City Philatelist.

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WORD CONTEST.

The following persons, having formed the largest number of words from the words "Quaker City," are entitled to prizes as specified :

					List Received.	Corrected.
First	Prize,	\$10	00,	Donald P. Campbell,		
				Carlisle, Pa.	297	284
Second	66	5 (00,	A.W. Rundequist, Mo-		
				line, Ill.	280	272
Third	44	2	50,	D. D. F. Brown, Grand		
				Lodge, Mich.	705	271
Fourth	66	1 (00,	George B. Klebs, Shef-		
				field, Mass.		244
Fifth	"	1 (00,	E. R. Ackerman, Plain-		
				field, N. J.		237
Sixth	66	1 (00,	Charles E. Jenney,		
				Fresno, Cal.		221
Seventl	n "	1 0)0,	George V. Taylor,		
				Wyalusing, Pa.		213
Eighth	66	1 0)0,	Louis B. Dyer.		201
0		1		. .		

Another contest will be announced at a very early date, as this one has been a great success, and if you have not been successful in this one you can try again. Look out for June issue.

THE WORLD'S FAIR PHILATELIC EXHIBIT.

THE Executive Committee of the World's Fair Philatelic Exhibit held a meeting on April 25. The Treasurer reported that over \$1000 had been subscribed, of which \$600 had been paid in. He had paid out for various expenses \$160.99.

Mr. Calman and Mr. Rogers went to Stamford, Conn., on the 18th, and inspected the cases which were about finished and which will be placed in position in the Fair grounds before May 1.

Mr. Deats and Mr. Rogers visited Boston and Providence on the 12th. At Boston the members of the Philatelic Society attended largely, and much interest was taken in the work of the Committee. Several members offered to exhibit whatever they might be called upon to, and a number of subscriptions were promised.

The sheets for stamps have been designed and are contributed by Mr. Robert Snyder, of New York city, who is a manufacturer of albums and other blank books.

D. H. Bacon & Co., of Birmingham, Conn., have printed 2000 circulars and sent them to the Committee with their compliments.

The August Gast Bank Note & Lithographing Co., of St. Louis, have designed and furnished lithographed receipts for the use of the Treasurer, free of charge.

H. E. DEATS, Secretary.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., April 26, 1893.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS AGO.

BY "DIXEY."

I have before me as I write No. 2, New Series, of the *Stamp Collectors' Record*, published in Albany, N. Y., January 15, 1865, a small four-page sheet, of which Samuel Allan Taylor, formerly of Montreal but now of Boston, had the honor of being the publisher. In typographical appearance it could give many of the papers of to-day three aces and then beat them. The same can be said of the contents.

Taylor informs the collecting public that the 4c. U. S. envelope stamp had been counterfeited, or reproduced as he calls it, and advises all collectors to beware of them. He proves beyond a doubt that the 12d. Canada is not an essay but was in circulation several months. He makes game of the British *literati* for spelling Calhoun (John C., of the 1c. Confederate stamp) Colquohon.

The announcement of the issue of the celebrated Confederate Blockade stamp (bogus) is made, but he seems to doubt its genuineness. In an advertisement of local stamps he advertises the following unknown to me: At 3c. each Kerr City Post; 2c., 5c. and 1d. and 3d., Hunt's Broadway P. O.; Warwick's 2c. and 6c.; Smith's, Walker's, Hourly Express Post; Arthur's Montreal Express, International Express Post, Compagnie Franco-Americaine, Barker's, Thompson's, Winslow's, Roadman's and college stamps too numerous to mention. Among the "ads" are one of J. A. Nutter, of Montreal, who is still a collector and one of the leading members of the Canadian Philatelic Association; C. & H. Gloyn, of Manchester, England, offer 1c. unpaid Hawaii's at \$1 per dozen, worth twice that much apiece now, and the 2c. at \$2.62 per dozen, also very much under the present value. There is also an "ad." of William P. Brown, who is still in the business in New Yok city. Taylor offers a genuine "Connell" essay for sale and desires to purchase U. S. Revenue stamps.

The subscription price is 50 cents per year and the ad. rates 15 cents per line, and there is a particular notice to the effect that no swindling dealers' advertisements would be inserted on any terms.

It has always been my opinion that S. Allan Taylor was not half so black as he has been painted, and after reading his paper it strikes me more so than ever.

NOTES.

BY "DIXEY."

THE leading philatelic question of the day-" Have you the high values?"

THE *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* does not review the American papers in its last number. Must be that Editor Bishop has become disgusted with some of the little sheets that are called philatelic journals in this country.

PARTY AT WINDOW-"Say, gim'me two 'Landings' and a 'Discovery."

Stamp Clerk-"Come, talk sense! What do you want?"

Party at Window—"Ain't yez on? Gim'me two twos and a one. Say, you're dead slow !"—Puck.

ALL of the London papers seem to think that Home Rule for Ireland also means a set of stamps for that country. Would they all be printed in green?

A GREAT many stamp exhibitions are to be held during the year 1893—one at Utrecht May 5-7, one at Zurich during May, and the exhibit at the World's Fair from May to November, which will be the grandest and finest exhibit of philatelic treasures ever known.

A NEW YORK dealer advertises a Brattleboro for sale, probably the first time one was ever advertised for sale by private sale.

APPLICANT-"I hear you want to engage freaks and natural curiosities. I want an engagement."

Manager-" What's your line?"

Applicant-" I'm a comic writer."

Manager-" Nothing curious about that."

Applicant--- "But I have never made a joke on the new Columbian stamps."

Manager-" Name your own salary."

MARIE VANONI is one of the most energetic of living stamp collectors. She values her album at \$10,000.—New York Dramatic News.

SPEAKING of exhibitions, above, reminds me to ask you if you have forwarded to the Treasurer, Mr. Watson, your subscription to the \$3000 fund to defray the expenses of the exhibit. If you have not, do so at once.

ANOTHER big stamp company has been organized, this time in Boston, called the New England Stamp Company, with Mr. A. W. Batchelder as manager.

A DEALER of Toronto advertises in the *International Philatelist*, "fire stamps," and another dealer advertises a packet containing stamps from Labrador in the *Weekly Philatelist*. What next?

THE stamps of British South Africa will be superseded by stamps of the Cape of Good Hope surcharged Mashonaland. The post-cards have already been issued and will be followed soon by the stamps.

GEORGE A. Lowe is now editor of the International Philatelist. Mr. Lowe was formerly publisher of the Toronto Philatelic Journal. Everybody who collected stamps six or seven years ago remembers the T. P. \mathcal{J} , a newsy little paper, and Thope he will make as good a paper out of the I. P. as he did out of the other. THE *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* has in the last two numbers illustrated the new Columbian stamps by some photo-engraving process. Other new issues are illustrated by the same process.

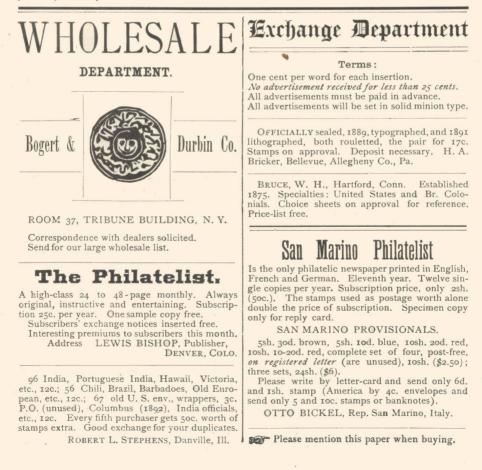
CLEVE SCOTT announces a game of Philatelic Authors; F. R. Hoyt, of Buffalo, a Handbook and Directory, and other books, etc., are announced; but the Blue Book of Mr. Rogers has not turned up yet and we are waiting for it.

THE office of the *Chicago Philatelist* was burned out the other day. Must have been one of those articles that was in the last number that did it.

A TICKET for the S. of P. election, which takes place in August, has reached me. Strange to say, the West is not represented on the Official Board at all. The ticket with a Western man in the Official Board is a winner. You will see if I didn't prophesy right after election. So make your bets accordingly.

A COLLECTION of postage stamps, the property of Marcus Moyer, the well-known theatrical manager, was sold in this city the other day. Several of the rarer specimens brought high prices, three selling for an aggregate of \$836.—New York Dramatic Mirror.

THE Southern Philatelist has engaged (as the circus posters say, "at enormous expense") a funny man.



Cheap Sets of Stamps.

-SPECIAL NOTICE -

All persons ordering \$1.00 worth or over from these Sets at any one time, will be entitled to the QUAKER CITY PHILATELIST for one year free. In ordering give the number of the Set. Orders for less than \$1.00 must contain postage.

Var. New	Used.	Var. New. Used.
1 Argentine, 1858 3 \$0 65		60. Hungary, 1888
2. " 1867-8412	\$0 20	61. Holland, unpaid 10 50
4. " 1882-89 7 20	44	61a. Honduras, 1878 7 \$0 50
8. Azores 6	25	62. Hong Kong
9. Baden, Land-post 5 15	~	63. Iceland, 1882 4 15
10. Barbadoes 5	IO	64. Italy, Prov. 1878 8 30
11. Belgium 5 15		65. Italy, Surch. Packet 6 15
12. Bergedorf 5 15		66. Jamaica
13. Bavaria 6 12		67. Japan 15
14. Bolivia, 1879 3	25	70. Luxemburg, 1882 4 8
16. Bosnia	25	71. " official, 1882. 4 8
17. Bulgaria, 1879-89 6 12		72. Malta 4 20
18. Brazil, 1881–85	20	73. Mexico, 1882 6 25
19. " wrapper		74. " 1886
20. British North Borneo 5 30		75. Monaco
21. Bulgaria, 1881-86 6	15	76. Mexico, 1864 4 15
22. '' 1879-86 9 30		77. Natal
² 23. Canada, small		78. Newfoundland, 1880-87 8 20
24. C. of Good Hope, inc. Prov. 8	15	79. New South Wales 8 15
25. Chili	20	
	10	80. Orange Free States 6 81. Paraguay 6 25
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27. China, 1886	15	
29. Congo		84. 1879–86 20 85. Porto Rico 10 10
30. Corea		
31. Costa Rica, 1863 4 60 31a. Cuba, 1892		86 1882
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33. " 1890 6 10	, 20	
34. Dominican Rep., 18855		
35. Denmark 10	15	91. 1000, 15
36. Danube, S. N. Co 4 15		92. Roumania, 1880-87 7 8 93. Sandwich Islands 6 20
37. Dutch Indies	12	
38. Ecuador, '81-3, complete 6 38a. '' 1887, '' 4	15	94. Siam, 1883, 1890 5 25
	15 20	95. Spain, 1889
39. Egypt		
40. Finland	15	
41. France, 1876–8412 42. '' 1877–865 12	15	99. '' 1888 5 75 100. Servia, 1881, complete 6 20
44. French Colonies 8		IOI. Sweden, 1858–66
44. French Colonies., 6 45. " " 1893 4 12	15	101. Sweden, 1858-00
45. 1093 4 12 47. German Empire, reg'd 2 8		102. " unpaid
49. Great Britain, jubilee 10	20	
50. Greece	15	2 YYY
Jilli 10/0		107. Uruguay
J2. 1002,		108. Venezuela
33.	50	109. Norway 1877-84 11 15
54. Hamburg Envelopes 7 15		110. Porto Ríco, '90, 1–200
55. Hayti, 1887	15	112. Hayti, 1883, complete 6 50
56. Heligoland, 1867 4 15		113. Mexico, '75, Port de Mar. 7 25
58. " wrappers 3 10		115. " 1892 4 10
59. Holland, newspaper, 1877. 4 06		

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

70

The Popular Packets.

None of the Packets in the following list contain duplicates. Numbers 23 to 39 inclusive are entirely different from each other. The seventeen Packets, containing 529 distinct varieties, will be sent post-free for \$14.00. The stamps in these Packets are not common stock, but all are scarce and desirable and many rare. Dealers can make 50 to 100 per cent. profit by buying these Packets and retailing stamps from them:

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- No. 25 contains 15 stamps from South and Central America, including Nicaragua, Paraguay, Ecuador, etc. Price, 25c.; by mail, 27c.
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- No. 28 contains 15 unused European stamps, including Bulgaria, Montenegro, Malta, Greece, etc. Price, 25c.; by mail, 27c.
- No. 29 contains 15 scarce used stamps, including Saxony (head), Eastern Roumelia, Naples, old Spanish, etc. Price, 25c.; by mail, 27c.
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- No. 32 contains 25 stamps from Asia, Africa and Australia, including Samoa, Liberia, St. Helena, Cape Verde Islands, Sarawak, etc. Price, 50c., post-free.
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- No. 36 contains 50 United States Stamps, including Official Envelope and other stamps. Price, \$1, post-free.
- No. 37 contains 35 stamps from the West Indies, including St. Lucia, Curacoa, Turks Islands, Hayti, etc. Price, \$1, post-free.
- No. 38 contains 60 stamps of Asia, Africa, Australia and Oceanica, including Mozambique, Philippine Islands, Sungei Ujong, Mauritius, etc. Price, \$2, post-free.
- No. 39 contains 100 South and Central American stamps, including Bolivia, Falkland Islands, Salvador, Surinam and many other very scarce varieties. Price, \$5, or by registered mail, \$5.10.

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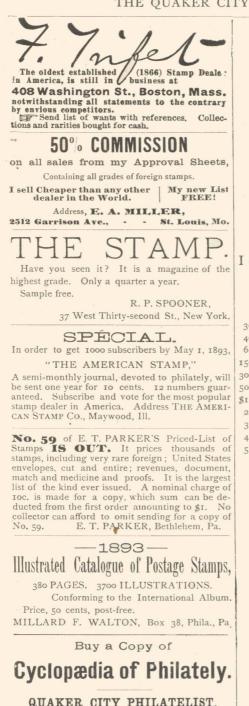
- No. 40 contains 100 varieties, including Ecuador. Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, France, etc. Price, only 25c.
- No. 4I contains 125 stamps from all parts of the world. Price, \$1, post-free.
- No. 42 contains one stamp from each of 150 countries. This packet includes many very scarce and desirable varieties. Price, \$5, or by registered mail, \$5.10.
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- No. 44 contains 200 varieties, including India, Ceylon, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Porto Rico, etc. Price only 50c.
- No. 45 contains 500 varieties from all parts of the world—a good collection in itself. Price only \$3.50.
- No. 46.—Our great packet of 1000 varieties, Price only \$10.

* All persons ordering \$1.00 worth or more of these packets at any one time, will be entitled to this paper one year free if desired.

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71

72 THE QUAKER CI	TY PHILATELIST.
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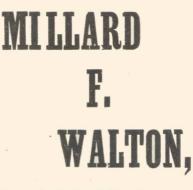


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