JULY TO DEC'R.
1890.

VOLUME 3.

Nos. 61 to 90.

Presented to the Southern Philatelist
With the Compliments of the Editor.

ROSELLE, UNION COUNTY,
NEW JERSEY.
And, by the way, talking of our post cards, reminds us that we have heard nothing about the new designs of cards which Mr. Wana maker asked for in his circular of September 18th, 1889. Are we ever going to have them?

This number, though dated July, went to press on the 18th of June, as we did not wish to begin the new volume in the middle of a month.

The account of Mr. Casey's auction sale will be given in our next number, as the sale has not yet taken place.

SPECIALISTS.

The American Philatelist for June contains an article, with the above heading, by Mr. K. Brewster Cox, which is very much to the point, and the reasons he gives to collectors for becoming specialists were the very ones that started us collecting cards. To use his words, "Unless a philatelist has a very snug bank account that he can devote entirely to his hobby, he had better join this class now, as it is only a matter of time when he will have to in order to possess anything like a complete collection." Of course Mr. Cox refers to stamps in his article, but the same reasons can be applied to cards, envelopes, &c., &c.
LONDON PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

We notice in the report of the Secretary of this Exhibition, which appeared in the American Philatelist for June, that no mention is made of the winners of prizes in Class IV., which was to consist of Collections of entire Post Cards and Letter Cards.

We hope there was an exhibit of cards and a good one too; still, as this class is the only one not mentioned in the report, it looks to us, at present, as if no award was made, for the reason that no one exhibited cards. We sincerely hope this is not so. We did not have a special correspondent on hand to inform us of the exhibit as some of our larger friends had, so we shall be obliged to await their reports before saying anything further.

REVIEWS.

Mr. Pinkham is keeping the Eastern Philatelist up to a high mark. The June number is a good one.

Our thanks for the Curiosity Collector for May, the American Stamp Journal, the Fitchburg Philatelist for June.

The Philatelic News of Cambridge-boro, Pa., has suspended.

VIENNA TELEPHONE CARDS.

Mr. A. Lohmeyer has sent us another card of this series to the value of 3 Florins. It is similar to the 1 Florin card mentioned in No. 59, but has a fancy groundwork of circles and diamonds, except where the stamp is impressed, which is on white.

Mr. Lohmeyer informs us that the large D stamped on some of these cards stands for "DRINGEND," which is urgent.

ROUMANIA.

Mr. August Dejonge has forwarded to us a card of this country, description of which is:

The Arms in the upper left corner are similar to arms on the regular issues, but are smaller, octagon stamp in upper corner, 5 bani dark blue, inscription in black on dark brown card. CARTA DE POSTA at top, in capital letters, 47 mm. long, below is an ornamental dash. At left of first dotted line, LA at left of third dotted line—under this a thin line 124 mm. long, and below, head-line in capital letters 101 mm. long, below this five paragraphs of instructions in two columns of five lines each.

In the instructions we notice the following compared with regular issues: In par. 1, VINDU and the word TOATE omitted; the last word of the par. is NOMINALE. In par. 2, DECAT reads as two words DE CAT, and the word EAR reads IAR. The third word in par. 4 is PLATESCE. In par. 5, the word SI is omitted after CA, the word PLATINDUSE is spelt PLATINDU-SE, and the last three words of par. 5 are in brackets.

The card has no border and measures about 133 x 88 mm. We cannot place this card, and would request any of our readers who know of it to inform us. It appears to have the regular embossed stamp of Roumania; but we have never seen cards of Roumania printed as this one is.

Mr. Dejonge also sends others, which we shall describe in our next number.
NEW ISSUES, &c.

VICTORIA.—The new card chronicled in our last number should be red-brown on light buff. The American Philatelist states this card was issued March 10th, and there are three minor varieties in the setting up of the type, viz.:

A. The last two letters of FIJI come under the A of AUSTRALIA in the line above.
B. The last letter of FIJI and the period come under the A of AUSTRALIA.
C. The period only after FIJI comes under the A of AUSTRALIA.

SAN MARINO.—A letter card of 20 centesimi, orange on yellow, is said to have been issued. (Am. Phil.)

MONTENEGRO.—There is a money-order card 25 novtch, violet, bearing a stamp of the postal type. (Am. Phil.)

A new card of 2 novtch Carmine on green, same design as before, is announced by the Revue Philatélique, also two cards 3 n. and 3 x 3 n. black on green. We await particulars of the last two, to find how they differ from the previous cards of same value and color. (Am. Phil.)

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—We have seen the new Postal Union Card of this Colony. 1½ p. greenish gray on buff. The inscription at top reads CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—(CAP DE BONNE ESPERANCE)—The address, &c.,—in three lines. The stamp is in the upper right corner, with Queen's head in circle, with CAPE OF GOOD HOPE in an arch above, THREE HALFPENCE below.

WURTTEMBERG.—The Stamp News notes a new official card, 5 Pfä green.

POST CARD DEALERS IN AMERICA.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Limited 12 East 23rd St., New York.
Durbin & Hanes, 128 South 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
A. Lohmeyer, 922 N. Gilmor St., Baltimore, Md.

P. O. DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker wishes his administration of the department to be distinguished by four radical movements. These are the establishment of postal telegraphy; second, the divorce of lotteries from the mails; third, postal savings banks; and fourth, penny postage.—(Daily Paper.)

LIST OF POST CARDS.

JAPAN (continued),

A. On thick yellowish-white paper.
B. On thin yellowish-white paper.
C. On cream paper.

12. 1876. 1 sen blue.
A. On thick yellowish-white paper.
THE POST CARD.

B. On thin yellowish-white paper.
C. On cream paper.
13. 1877. 3 sen bronze-green on white.
14. 1877. 5 sen green on white.
15. 1877. 6 sen vermilion on white.
16. 1885. 1 x 1 sen carmine on white. R 3.

UNION POSTALE—CARTE POSTALE—UNIVERSELLE in upper left corner, stamp at right, eight Japanese characters in centre of card, fancy engine-turned frame 129 x 79 mm.
17. 1879. 2 sen bronze-green on white.
18. 1879. 3 sen dark green on white.
19. 1879. 3 sen pale green on white.
20. 1885. 2 x 2 sen carmine on white. T 3.
21. 1885. 3 x 3 sen yellow on white. T 3.

LABUAN.
Stamp in upper right corner, with Queen's head in oval; LABUAN over arms in centre.
1. 1881. 4 c. green on light buff, size 121 x 87 mm.
2. 1887. 4 c. green on dark buff, size 121 x 89 mm.

LAGOS.
Stamp in upper right corner, with Queen's head in circle; LAGOS over arms in centre.
1. 1879. 1½ p. brown on buff, size 122 x 86 mm.
2. 1887. 1½ p. brown on buff, size 138 x 89 mm.
3. 1887. 1½ x 1½ p. brown on buff. T 3.

LIBERIA.
Stamp in upper right corner; LIBERIA in centre of card. Greek pattern frame.
1. 1882. 3 c. red and blue on buff.
2. 1888. 3 c. red and blue on white.

LUXEMBURG.
GROSSHERZOGTHUM LUXEMBURG in arched line over CORRESPONDENZ KARTE, all in German, with seven paragraphs at foot in two columns.
1. 1870. No value, black on red-brown card.
   A. The top of B of BEIM in head line to instructions is forked.
OUR NEW CARDS.

On the 17th of June we wrote to the Postmaster-General, asking him if the new designs of cards would be issued soon. In reply we received the following letter:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Office of 3rd Asst. P. M. Gen’l,
Washington, D. C.,
June 19, 1890.

GEO. H. WATSON, Esq.,
Roselle, N. J.

SIR:—In reply to your communication of the 16th inst., relative to issue of postal cards of new design, you are informed that it is proposed, as soon as arrangements are completed, to issue postal cards of three different sizes, viz.: Small card, A, \(2\frac{1}{16} \times 4\frac{3}{8}\) inches; Medium, B, the

card now in use, \(3 \times 5\frac{3}{8}\) inches; Large, C, \(3\frac{3}{8} \times 6\frac{3}{8}\) inches.

Very respectfully,
A. D. HAZEN,
Third Asst. P. M. General.

ROUMANIA.

The card described in our last number is, we are informed, an essay.

Mr. Dejonge has sent us another card of this country, description of which is as follows:

No value, black inscription on rose card, type-set frame of two dotted lines, between which are ornaments resembling the figure 8, in the four corners a small circle, the centre ornaments in the upper and lower frame are between two small circles, ROUMANIA in centre of card at top in small capital letters \(18\) mm. long; a fancy dash, and below is CARTE POSTALE in capitals \(43\) mm. long; then follows two dotted lines for address, the first line preceded by D-LUI; below this is a heavy ruled line in right part of card \(45\) mm. long with a thin ruled line below and close to it of the same length; LA about \(24\) mm. to left of these lines; then a thin ruled line \(90\) mm. long; and below this, at foot of card, is the following:

"PENTRU TOTA ROMANIA SE PLANESCE 5 BANI, PENTRU STREINATE 10 BANI."

FRANCE.

Mr. Dejonge has sent us a French card \(134 \times 81\) mm., printed in gold
on white card, no value; in upper right corner is a rectangle inscribed LE TIMBRE EST OBLIGATOIRE ET DOIT ETRE COLLE EXACTEMENT ICI DANS CE CADRE ET NON AILLEURS; in centre at top is CARTE POSTALE, and below this, CE COTE EST RESERVE, &c.; two ruled lines for address, the first preceded by M.

We are sure this is a private card and of little or no value.

**VIENNA TELEPHONE CARDS.**

In the list of these cards, described in Nos. 59 and 61, we omitted to give the color of the stamps, which we give below. On the 20, 30 and 50 kr. the stamps are gray and black. On the 1, 3 and EIN FLORIN the stamps are purple and black. The 30 kr. card is green—not blue, and the two cards of EIN FLORIN are inscription black instead of brown.

**HELIBOLAND.**

This little island, which is situated about 40 miles from the mouth of the Elbe, has been ceded by England to Germany. So we may shortly look for a new issue of cards.

Heligoland has an area of three or four square miles, with a population of about 2000. Five hundred years ago this was a large island, but its territory has been eaten away gradually by the action of the waves, and sooner or later the rest of it will disappear. The top soil is extremely fertile, but the foundations are chiefly of a sandy rock, in which millions of rabbits have burrowed in all directions.

**JUBILEE CARD.**

We have received the June number of the *Stamp News*, in which we find that this card was only issued at the Guildhall Postal Jubilee, which took place on the evening of Friday, May 16th. Admission to this entertainment was only by invitation from the corporation of London, and the rooms were crowded with ladies, old and young, in the latest styles of dress, gallant officers in uniform, and old gentlemen in court dress, together with a crowd of city magnates and well-known personages, the Prince of Wales being among the number, he having addressed some "Jubilee Cards."

There were 473 exhibits. Undoubtedly the chief centre of interest was the "Jubilee" Post Office, at which the special Jubilee Post Cards were sold, and ladies and gentlemen were to be seen standing in all sorts of corners addressing them to their friends. Soon after nine o'clock the supply was exhausted; but shortly afterwards a few more were discovered, and rapidly sold. Only 10,000 were printed, and they are already very scarce, though, as they were sold at sixpence each, the fivepence being given, so we understand, to a post office charity, a pretty good sum realized.

**NOTES.**

In the list of awards of the London Philatelic Exhibition, as published in the *Stamp News*, no mention is made of Class IV. The only mention of cards being the magnificent collection of the cards of
Japan, belonging to Mr. E. D. Bacon, but no particulars are given.

At the Leeds (England) Jubilee Exhibition, we find that Mr. J. H. Rowntree exhibited an Eiffel Tower post card.

Owing to lack of space we shall be obliged to postpone our account of Mr. Casey's auction sale until the next number.

REVIEWS.

In the June number of the American Journal of Philately is a most interesting article, and the best we have yet read, on the London Philatelic Exhibition. The reason no prize was given to cards, was that the only exhibit of cards was the Japanese cards of Mr. Bacon.

Mr. Calman also goes for Mr. J. W. Scott with poker and tongs on the latter's article on "surcharged stamps" which appeared in the Metropolitan Philatelist.

We have received the following June papers:

Die Postwertzeichen-Kunde; One Dime; Nebraska Stamp News.

THE BEAUTIES OF THE POSTAL SERVICE OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.
(Translated from L'Annexe Timbrologique.)

It is known that it is very difficult to obtain the cards or the obliterated letter cards of this American Republic.

Correspondents all reply to you that they are almost unused in the country, or that persons who receive them do not care about parting with them on account of their indication of intimacy. The peculiarity is also common with other countries, among them Brazil and certain parts of Russia, such as Caucasus.

The first conclusion to draw from this is that the postal card not being in current use has not become customary as in the majority of the countries of Europe and especially in England. It is known in fact that in this latter country an association, of which Mr. Gladstone is one, imposes on its members the obligation of never writing except on postal cards. "Times (sic) is money" is not this the first article of the British Commercial Code?

They do not then write indiscriminately on postal cards in Argentine on subjects more or less insignificant, as is the case elsewhere.

But there is another cause for the restricted use of the postal card, it is the ill-will of the employees of the Argentine Post.

Our readers will peruse with interest, the following extracts from a letter on this question that our correspondent addresses us from Buenos Ayres.

"I tried to obtain the telegraphic stamps and others that you asked me for, I assure you, without being able to obtain them. General rule: At the Post Office they never have the stamps one asks for, even the most ordinary are scarce and that 4 days out of 7 there is not under the canopy of heaven a postal adminis-
tration worse directed where the employees have more ill-will than in the Argentine Republic. I know through the person who made the delivery to the Post Office, that it has drawn a million envelope stamps of 3 centavos—not a single one has been put on sale.

"These envelopes after having been decided upon, engraved, delivered to the administration, have been ... destroyed.

"The carriage of a letter of Buenos Ayres for Buenos Ayres is set at from 3 centavos to 2½. Are they going to have a stamp of 2½ centavos? I am not aware of it. The postage for abroad is put at from 12 centavos to 8 centavos, the postal cards from 6 to 4 c. (but at the Post office there are never any of them ... only in the safe of the Chief of the Bureau—always absent.

"Save that of 2 centavos, the postal card is little in use here. Also I could not find them anywhere."

In a previous letter our correspondent before insisted on the rarity of the cards.

The simple card, open, was unused and always replaced, said he, by the letter card of 2 centavos. The simple card of 6 cent. no longer exists. As for the card with reply paid, of 6 c. plus 6 c. they were not able to obtain it for him at the Post office.

One sees by these some (sic) details that unless having agreements with the Argentine postal administration collectors of cards have great difficulty in completing their collection of this country.

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LIST OF POST CARDS.

LUXEMBURG (continued).

B. Top of B curved. Fifth word of Par. 7 is FUR. In Par. 1 LOKAL.

C. Top of B curved. Fifth word of Par. 7 Fur. In Par. 1 LAKAL.

D. Top of B curved. Fifth word of Par. 7 is DIE.

2. 1870. No value, black on pale buff card.

A. Same as 1 A.
B. Same as 1 B.
C. Same as 1 C.
D. Same as 1 D.

3. 1870. No value, black on brown card.

A. Same as 1 A.
B. Same as 1 B.
C. Same as 1 C.
D. Same as 1 D.

GRAND-DUCHE DE LUXEMBOURG in arched line over CARTE-CORRESPONDANCE, all in French, seven paras. at foot in two columns.

4. 1870. No value, black on pale buff card.

A. Third line of Par. 1 ends ET.
We have had our attention called to an article in the *Nineteenth Century*, by J. H. Heaton, M.P., in which he advocates penny postage all over the world, and asking us if this will not be a serious blow to the use of post cards should it go into effect.

It is our opinion that a reduction, such as is proposed by Mr. Heaton, would in no way interfere with the use of cards.

It was thought by nearly everyone, that when the rate of postage in this country was reduced on domestic letters from 3 to 2 cents, that the use of cards would be greatly reduced, but such was not the case, nor will it be the case if the postage the world over is reduced more than one-half of the present rate. At any rate the cost of cards could and probably would be greatly reduced. The article referred to above only speaks of the reduction of letter postage; had it spoken of cards we would have published it, but we leave it for some of our stamp papers to print.

We give a full account in another column of Mr. Casey's last auction sale, which we promised in one of our previous numbers.

We are now enjoying the cool breezes of the Atlantic, and have but little time to devote to Philately or to the *Post Card*. If our numbers do not appear as often as formerly and our matter fails to be of interest, remember we are now leading a lazy life of pleasure, so make allowances accordingly.

As we receive the June numbers of our many exchanges, we immediately send them Volume 2 of our little sheet, bound in paper cover, which we trust all will receive.

From the account given in our last number on the postal service of the Argentine Republic, it would seem that it is run on pretty much a-go-as-you-please way.

During the past year we have written to the postmasters in some parts of the Argentine Republic, Venezuela and British Guiana regarding one thing and another relating to cards, and in each case have enclosed silver to pay return postage, but up to the present time no answer has been received, nor have we ever seen the silver again, or are we likely to.
NEW ISSUES, &c.

VENEZUELA.—We have a 10 c. card of the current type printed on very thick paper, the face of the card is light blue and the reverse dark blue. (Am. J. of Ph.)

WURTZBURG.—We have received a card of this country 142 x 94 mm., no frame, with POSTKARTE at top in centre, in large capital letters 60½ mm. long, with envelope stamp, 1875 issue, of 5 Pfennig violet in upper right corner, two long and two short dotted lines for address; an above first dotted line, in in front of third dotted line; ruled line under third dotted line, buff card.

BULGARIA.—We have received a new 5 x 5 cTO card, stamp, frame inscription, &c., green on white, very similar to the 5 x 5 cTO card of 1885, except that the top line of inscription is 59½ mm. long instead of 50½ mm., and the third line of inscription at top and the instructions at bottom are in upright letters instead of slanting letters. This card, we think, was issued near the close of 1889.

AUSTRIA.—We have received the reply of the 2 kr. single card we mentioned in No. 59. It is exactly same design, &c. The provinces are also to have this card, as Der Philatelist states that a single card has been issued 2 kr. brown and black, for the Bohemian Provinces, with (BoHM) in corner and inscription to correspond.

LUXEMBURG.—Der Philatelist states that the 5 c. green and 10 c. red cards come smaller, 140 x 90 mm. instead of 143 x 95 mm.

MEXICO.—The post card 3 c. carmine, with oval stamp, has error in instructions at foot, cô té instead of côté, made two words instead of one.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The following cards of this country have been seen with the Jubilee post-mark: ½, 1, 1½ and 2 pence; the post-mark is V. (crown) R.—PENNY—POSTAGE JUBILEE—1840 1890—19 MAY 90—GUILDHALL—(arms) all enclosed in an eight-pointed star.

GERMAN EMPIRE.—The 5 Pfg. green card comes with date 400 and the 5 x 5 Pfg. green reply card with dates 290, 390.

MONTENEGRO.—Le Timbre Post tells us that the 3 x 3 n. card mentioned in No. 61 differs from the old one of same value and color issued in 1888, in that the second line is 68 mm. long instead of 60 mm. long on the reply card.

NEVIS.—A new card of 1 penny carmine has been issued similar to 1½ penny.

AUCTION SALE.

Mr. Casey held his twenty-fourth auction sale of stamps, cards, &c., on the 21st of June at Leavitt's, 787 Broadway, New York.

The day was about as disagreeable as it could possibly be, and in consequence the attendance was small, but in most cases the prices obtained were satisfactory.

Below we give the Post Cards that were sold, the prices are so much for each lot.

Lot 17. Japan, second issue, 19 char. in 7th line; 1 of ½ s; 3 of 1 s; sold for 70 cents. This was a bargain.
Lot 18. Japan, second issue, 20 char. in 7th line; 11 of ½ s; 27 of 1 s brought $1.00. This was cheap.
Lot 22 contained 30 cards, Norway, Japan, &c., $1.10. A good price.
Lot 23 contained 77 cards, a good mixture unused; it contained Madeira, Brazil, Austria, W. Australia, Azores, Uruguay, Russia, Italy, &c., $3.25.
Lot 24 contained 50 cards, Argentine, Cape of G. H., Chili, Guadaloupe, Azores, &c., $2.10. A cheap lot.
Lot 25 contained 45 cards, Shanghai, Dutch Indies, Hungary, Cuba, &c., $1.10. A very cheap lot.
Lot 26 had 16 cards, all common, 50 cents—all it was worth.
Lot 27 & 28 had 15 cards each, mostly cheap cards, brought 40 cents each.
Lot 29 contained 8 good cards, Barbadoes first issue, Paraguay, &c., 45 cents.
Lot 30 also had 8 good cards, Dutch Indies and Surinam surcharged, Spain and Turkey, 50 cts. Cheap.
Lot 31 contained 11 cards, among them Hong Kong second issue, Madeira, Cuba, &c., 75 cents. This lot was cheap.
Lot 32 of 6 cards, Mauritius, Turkey, Italy official, 25 cents.
Lot 33 had 6 cards, Finland, Swiss. 30 cents. Cheap.
Lot 34. 12 Roumanian cards, 45 cts. A good price.
Lot 35 contained 51 cards of Luxembourg, early issues, and proofs, &c., bought by Mr. Casey, $5.00.
Lot 36 contained a Spanish card, '73 issue, no period after ESPANO- LA, which brought 25 cents.
Lot 37 had 3 double cards of Uruguay, an exceedingly good lot, brought 30 cents. Each of these cards are cheap at 50 cents each.
Lot 38 contained a 3 c. green card of Uruguay 1880 issue, 20 cents.
Lot 39 contained a double card of Uruguay with PAGA on both cards, cream colored of the '75 issue, this sold for 50 cents and was a bargain. Dealers ask $5.00 for this card and they seldom have one.
Lot 40 contained 5 Dutch Indies surcharged SPECIMEN and only brought 25 cents. Another bargain.
Lot 41 contained one U. S. 2 c. card mailed in Brazil to Lockport, N. Y., bears U. S. postmark put on foreign letters "PAID ALL," and the postmarks of RIO and LOCKPORT, no other stamp is on the card. This is a curiosity and only brought 20 cents.
Lot 42 had 2 U. S. essays, brought $1.00.
Lot 43 had 2 of Lippman's Patent Postal Cards 1861. $1.00.
Lot 44 contained one Victoria card '76 issue. 30 cents.
Lot 45 had 3 Chili cards unstamped, not the rare ones, 35 cents.
Lot 46 contained 48 French cards, $1.10. Cheap.
Lot 47 contained proofs of two of the Argentine Republic cards, one the 6 c. single and 6 x 6 c. reply, bought by Mr. Gregory for 30 cents.
Lot 48 and 49 contained 4 cards of Jamaica with hand stamp, these two lots were purchased by Mr.
W. Rasmus for 25 cents each, and were very cheap.
Lot 330 contained 42 common unused cards, $1.10.
Lot 331 contained 62 unused cards, $2.10; better lot than 330.
Lot 332. 93 cards, Cyprus, Shanghai, Honduras, Mexico, &c., some duplicates, $2.10.
Lot 333 had 92 Guatemala cards, several duplicates, 80 cts. Cheap.
Lot 334 had 77 used cards of Belgium, Cuba, Italy, Austria, &c., $1.00.

We bought most of the above lots, and as we now have many duplicates, we shall offer them in the Fall very cheap, from 30 to 50 per cent. below dealers quoted prices.

REVIEWs.
We have received the following exchanges, for which we extend our thanks: the Philatelic Beacon for July, the Philatelic Express, the Effort, the Stamp Collectors' Journal, the U. S. Philatelist and the Rhode Island Philatelist for June.

The Southern Philatelist for June contains an item relating to an ancient post-office box. You are rather late in publishing this, for we gave an account of this curious relic in No. 35, issued last January.

LIST OF POST CARDS.

LUXEMBURG (continued).

B. Third line of Par. 1 ends LES, third line of Par. 6 ends L.
C. Third line of Par. 1 ends LES, third line of Par. 6 ends WUR-
In Par. 7 CELLES directly over CELLES.
D. Lines end as in C. In Par. 7 the first CELLES is a little to the right of the second CELLES.

Inscription at top same as No. 1, but smaller card, only four paras. at foot, 49 RIS in lower right corner, no frame,
5. 1873. No value, black on bright yellow card.
A. Diamond-shaped period after LUXEMBURG.
B. Same as A, but T of BRAUCHT in Par. 2 is above the rest of the line.
C. Round period after LUXEMBURG. The 2 of Par. 2 has base straight. Fancy dash above CORRESPONDENZ-KARTE has star in centre.
D. Same as C, but fancy dash is a thin wavy line separated in the centre with three small dashes.
E. Round period. The 2 of Par. 2 has base curved, WOHNUNG at beginning of fourth dotted line.
F. Same as E, but WOHNUNG instead of WOHNUNG.
WHY I COLLECT CARDS.

Having been asked this question over and over again, I will endeavor to give a few of my reasons for collecting these interesting things.

In the first place, every collector knows that it is next to impossible, even if you have a well filled purse, to obtain a complete collection of stamps, and many of the largest collectors are slowly but surely beginning to realize this, and every now and again you will notice large collections sold at auction, as the owner is going to limit himself to collecting only this or that part of the globe, and so it was with myself. Some three years ago the infatuation to take up collecting again came over me, and on thinking the matter over I decided to branch out with something new, so realizing what I have said above, I decided to take up post card collecting, at that time I did not possess a single card, and now I have about four thousand varieties, which I consider a very full collection.

Another advantage over stamps that cards have, is that the face value is always low and therefore, do not begin to cost anything like what stamps do. It is very seldom that the face value of cards exceed six cents in our currency, while stamps run up to enormous values, and as many of the countries and colonies are now issuing their stamps for postage and revenue, there is no telling what amounts they will run up to. We have several sources through which we receive the newly issued cards and in this way they come to us comparatively cheap.

When a new issue of cards is announced, it is very seldom that the number exceeds four, two for domestic and two for Postal Union use, each having a single and a reply card.

It is of course optional with a collector of cards whether he collects one of each series of cards or all the varieties of each issue, for instance: Germany, for some years past, has been dating their cards with the month and year of issue, this date will be found in the right hand lower corner of the cards, the month being designated by the number, for January 1890 they are dated 190; for April 1890 the date is 490 and so on. These dates only appear on the single and reply cards of 5 Pfennig.
Bavaria also dates her cards but only uses the last two figures of the year, 90 standing for 1890, and is in the lower left corner.

Italy also dates her cards like Bavaria but the date is in the centre of the left end of the card. These three countries are the only ones, at present, to date their cards, whether others will follow suit, time alone will show.

Most of the cards that are now in use in the world are marvels of beauty, the engraving is by the best artists and the colors very delicate, and when arranged in suitable albums or frames make a magnificent appearance. We regret to say it, but the cards of our own country are, with the exception of the early issues of the German states, the most homely of any cards that are issued the world over, but we are in hopes that when the new cards, which our Postmaster-General promises us, are issued, they will be a credit to our land.

A gentleman lately told me that collecting cards was collecting postal stationery, true, and so are stamps postal stationery, though the latter is not so bulky, yet this same gentleman does not hesitate to collect entire envelopes and to write them up in stamp papers whenever an opportunity presents itself. Cards are much easier to handle than envelopes, because they are more uniform in size, yet there are twenty and perhaps fifty times as many entire envelope collectors as there are collectors of cards in this country.

In Europe there are many post card collectors while in this country they have very few friends at the present time, but the philatelists in America are beginning to wake up to the fact that cards are just as much a branch of philately as envelopes and wrappers are.

There is one satisfaction in collecting cards which I consider is a great advantage over stamps, and that is, that up to the present time we have met with no counterfeits, though there is a discussion going on now regarding a Sweden card as to whether the stamp on it was ever issued embossed, this is the only question, so far as I know, that has ever been raised in regard to cards. I hope to have this question settled soon.

**NOTES, &c.**

No new issues to chronicle since our last number.

We give in another column an account of how our stamps, postal cards and envelopes are distributed. This clipping is from the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, we hope it will be of interest.

According to the *St. Louis Globe*, Democrat, there are more than 300,000 individuals who collect stamps, envelopes and cards, in the United States and Canada.

This beats any fish story we ever heard, just listen! "A Berlin firm says it imported 23,000,000 foreign stamps last year."

The exhibit of cards at the Leeds Exhibition, was far superior to the one held in London.
The Manhattan Bank, of New York, is attempting to force our friend, Al. Daggett, the postal card contractor, into insolvency, on a claim of $2,000, which, we understand, is eight years old. The claim is disputed by Mr. Daggett.

We understand the new cards of our country are to bear the bust of General Grant; we were informed of this as we go to press.

REVIEWs.

The Quaker City Philatelist, for June, contains an account of the London Exhibition, and more of the Chalmers-Hill controversy.

The Stamp Item, for June, is a bright, newsy little sheet.

The July number of the Yankee Philatelist, is a hummer, 24 pages, but nineteen of them are advertisements.

The July Metropolitan Philatelist is chock full of interesting items. The Anti-surcharge Association now numbers 123 members.

ENGLISH CARDS.

The Philatelic Record gives us the following figures of the Post Cards issued by the Post Office during the year ending 31st March last:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>p.</th>
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<tr>
<td>½ p.</td>
<td>98,271,539</td>
<td>65,056,473</td>
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<tr>
<td>½ x ⅛ p.</td>
<td>1,301,600</td>
<td>941,280</td>
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<tr>
<td>⅛ p.</td>
<td>3,141,480</td>
<td>57,360</td>
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<td>1 p.</td>
<td>46,440</td>
<td>7,800</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 p.</td>
<td>65,640</td>
<td>6,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 p.</td>
<td>192,800</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

To the above figures, large as they are, must be added 45,027,000 cards, which were stamped by the department on materials supplied by the public during the same period.

LONDON PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

CLASS IV.

COLLECTIONS OF POST CARDS.

Mr. E. D. Bacon, exhibited his collection of the cards of Japan, including a fine lot of the rare first issues, but as he was one of the judges he could not take a prize. No other collection of cards was exhibited, and this section was the one weak spot of the Exhibition.

In class VII, Division 3, the bronze medal for the best method of arranging envelopes and cards was won by Mr. J. Petritz, for permanent envelope and post card album invented by the exhibitor.—(The Stamp Advertiser.)

LEED'S PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

This Exhibition was opened May 3rd, and was a decided success. Mr. Rowntree showed several postal curios, amongst them being balloon cards and letters from Paris during the siege, Eiffel Tower post card, and many others. Mr. J. Pickles also exhibited a good collection of cards.

OUR NEW CARDS.

We have just received information from a reliable source, that the designs for our new cards was approved on the 18th of June, by the Postmaster-General.

One of them (our informant forgets whether it was the largest or smallest one) reads: "ONE CENT POSTAL CARD," and the other, "POSTAL CARD ONE CENT," and
below is "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA," and below this is "THIS SIDE IS FOR ADDRESS ONLY. Bust of General Grant in oval, with light fancy work below, facing to the left of the card. Fuller particulars later.

HOW STAMPS, POST CARDS AND ENVELOPES ARE DISTRIBUTED.

When a Postmaster wants stamps he makes out a blank requisition upon the post office department here. But the department does not send back the stamps in return. It simply communicates with the government stamp agent in New York city, who has charge of the business of distributing all of Uncle Sam's stamps. The stamp agent draws every day upon the American Bank Note Company for as many stamps as he requires to fill the orders transmitted to him from Washington. He receives the stamps—so many million 2-cent, so many million 1-cent and so on—from the bank note company in bulk, and it is his business to see that they are done up in packages according to orders and mailed to the Postmasters requiring them. Postal cards are distributed in like manner by an agent at Birmingham, Connecticut, where they are manufactured by the firm which has the contract. Another agent at Hartford distributes the stamped envelopes, which are made in that city. Uncle Sam's stamps are just about the ugliest in the world, because cheapness is made a great object in their production. Somewhat over twenty years ago the United States had by far the most beautiful stamps in existence. This decadence must be regarded as a melancholy symptom by those who consider that postage stamps as well as coins should be expressive of a nation's artistic development.

LIST OF POST CARDS.

LUXEMBURG (Continued).

Similar to last, but rectangle of ruled lines, 49 TER in lower right corner.

6. 1873. No value, black on rose, reply card. T 3.
   A. In Par. 4 the period at end of Par. is under O.
   B. Period at end of Par. 4 is under G, and S of CORRESPONDENZ at top is over U of RUCKANTWORT.
   C. Period at end of Par. 4 is under G, S of CORRESPONDENZ is over C on rough card.
   D. Same as C, but on smooth card.

Inscription similar to No. 1, but s of CORRESPONDENZ small, no instructions at foot.

7. 1873. No value, black on thin whitish card.
   A. Arched line at top, 76 mm. long, heavy line across card at foot. card 185 x 120 mm.
   B. Arched line 72 mm., without heavy line, card 148 x 97 mm.

Inscription at top same as No. 4, but different type, four ruled lines for address, the third preceded by LIEU DE DESTINATION, no instructions at foot, card 148 x 97 mm.
THE POST CARD.


THE POST CARD.
Published Monthly in the Interests of Post Card Collectors.

Subscription, in United States and Canada, 15 cents per year, in advance.
Original Articles on Postal Cards, etc., always acceptable.
Address all communications to The Post Card, P. O. Box 85, Roselle, Union County, N. J.
Entered at the Roselle Post Office as second class mail matter.

BOSNIA.
Mr. A. Lohmeyer, of Baltimore, informs us that the 2n. cards of this country without the word DOPISNIČA, mentioned in No. 59, were merely advance proofs and were never in circulation, and therefore should be omitted from all catalogues.

BOHEMIAN TELEPHONE CARD.
Mr. Lohmeyer has shown us a telephone card of this Austrian Province similar in size to the telephone cards of Vienna, with a 1 Florin purple and black stamp in upper left corner. Inscription and frame in black on white card. The centre inscription reads K. K. POST-UND TELEGRAFNI VERWALTUNG — C. K. POSTOVSKA A TELEGRAFNI SPRAVA. in two lines, followed by a ruled line, and below in three lines KARTE — ZUM TELEPHONISCHEN SPRECHEN — IM INTERURBANEN VERKEHRE. then a short fine ruled line and below in four lines LISTEK — K TELEFONICKEMU HOVORU V — ROZMLUVACH PESPONLICH (INTER — URBANICH.

NEW ISSUES, &c.

AUSTRIA.—The reply cards of 2 x 2 kr. with frame, mentioned in No. 63, were in use only two days and then withdrawn from circulation. This will necessarily make this card very scarce, and we advise all collectors to obtain this card as soon as possible.

BULGARIA.—La Carte Postale states that Mr. Karapiroff possesses the current 5 stot. green card with impression on both sides. This is the card that has the top line of inscription ending with KAPTA.

CANADA.—The following letter is taken from La Carte Postale and explains itself:

Gentlemen:
In reply to your letter of the 14th of March last, I have the honor of informing you that a searching inquiry has been made relative to the object of your communication, and I am in a position to inform you that envelopes and post cards, etc., marked (ON) SERVICE, etc., have not been used by our department nor have we any knowledge of them.

Be good enough, etc.,
Wm. White,
Asst. Postmaster Genl.

FRANCE.—The Revue Philatelic announces that on the first of July,
1890, a new single post card of 10 centimes was put in circulation.

The dimensions of this new card are the same as the old card 140 x 90 mm. The impression is black on yellow buff card. The inscription is the same as on the previous issue, with four lines for address; in fact, there is no change whatever except in the color of the card.

La Carte Postale states: Some time ago we were inspecting specimens of the post card with the inscription PRIX POUR LA FRANCE ET L'ALGÉRIE 5 CENTIMES POUR LA MÊME VILLE and 2714.—DECEMBRE 1876 in the right hand lower corner. These cards had been prepared at this date by the national printing office, in expectation of a reduction in the rate.

This reduction not having taken place, the cards were not put in use, but were utilized by the Administration after having been covered with a white leaf on the obverse in order to hide the impression. It is in tearing away this leaf that we discovered the cards offered to amateurs, which (as a consequence) present the results of mucilage or evident traces of cleaning. They rank, therefore, among the cards prepared and not put in circulation, and we advise no one to pay the exorbitant prices which are asked for them.

Hungary.—Mr. Von Vaghy sends to us the Letter Card of 5 kr. which is now printed in orange-red in place of carmine.

It is moreover necessary for us to remark that in consequence of the deterioration of the stereotype plate, certain letter cards of 5 kr. have the upper part of the last letters of the word POSTA broken off.—(La Carte Postale.)

New Zealand.—La Carte Postale has received from this colony a new card, the issue of which is the consequence of new reciprocal postal arrangements between the Australian colonies.

The stamp is the known type and the heading is as follows:

NEW ZEALAND
INLAND AND AUSTRALIAN POST (arms) CARDS

The address only to be written on this side.

1 penny, blue on buff.

Victoria.—In our Number 33 we mentioned that the reply card of 1 x 1 penny came with three different surcharges of STAMP DUTY. La Carte Postale gives us more particulars of this surcharge. Our Nos. a and b the word STAMP is 8 1/2 mm. long, the word DUTY is 6 1/4 mm. long, and the space between these words is 11 mm. In the third variety the word STAMP is 7 mm. and DUTY 5 mm. the space between the words is 10 mm.

For want of space other new issues will be chronicled in our next number.

Reviews.

The Philatelic Tribune for June and July received. We are not aware that we have received the Second Class Rate "grand bounce." We used stamps as we are away from home and cannot mail our papers under above rates anywhere but at Roselle.
Our thanks for the following exchanges: The Amateur Record for June, the Midget for May and June, the Stamp News for July, the Empire State Stamp Journal for May, the Eastern Philatelist for July, the Stamp Collectors' Figaro for June, the Philatelic Era and the Effort for July.

The July Collector, of New Chester, Pa., received. We are sorry that we cannot furnish Vol. 1 of The Post Card, all are sold.

The Western Philatelist for May, June and July received. We are looking with anxious eyes for your grand September number.

A. U. S. CARD.

We have before us what is supposed to be a United States Postal Card. It is nothing more than a card with a dirty smudge where the printings should be. We cannot describe it otherwise, for there is not a line or letter that can be distinguished. It was bought last month at Station D in New York city in a package of cards.

We do not believe it would pass through the mails, it is such a fearful looking thing.

NEW YORK POST OFFICE.

The following figures have been given to the public for the year ending June 30, 1890:

It appears that during the year, 7,228,895 postal cards were delivered through lock boxes, and 33,581,939 by carriers.

In the distribution department the postal cards of local origin number 32,393,160; received by mail 8,386,-509; foreign cards dispatched, 1,108,402.

The plant at the left end of the one penny Centennial card of New South Wales is “Waratah.”

THE POST CARDS OF VICTORIA.

The Federal Australian Philatelist for April last, which we have only just received, points out the following errors in the article on “The Post Cards of Victoria,” which we copied from them in our Nos. 44-46.

ISSUE I.—The size of the card should have been given as 4 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches, not 4 3/8 x 3 3/8.

ISSUE V.—The number of reply cards to the sheet is six, not four.

ISSUE VIII.— “The card of 19th December 1882,” etc., should read “The card of 20th December 1882,” etc.

ISSUE IX.—The three lines of instruction show two settings of the type for the electrotypes, as follows:

(a) The second and third letters of FIJI are under the A of AUSTRALIA in the line above.

(b) The last two letters of FIJI are under the A of AUSTRALIA.

ISSUE X.—The variety without period after FIJI occurs only in the third card of the sheet.

The three lines of instruction in this issue also show two settings of the type, as follows:

(a) The last letter of FIJI comes between the R and the N of WESTERN in the line above.

(b) The last letter of FIJI is under N of WESTERN.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

The following account of the Jubilee Post Cards of this colony is taken from the Federal Australian Philatelist:

As the year 1888 happened to be the fiftieth since the introduction of postage stamps in New South Wales, and the establishment of a postal card system between New South Wales and the United Kingdom, on the 1st January, 1889, necessitated the issue of suitable cards, the occasion was availed of to commemorate this Jubilee event by including in the design of these Post-cards a reference to the occasion.

The size of the Post-card of the value of two pence is $6\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ inches, and it is printed in blue.

The size of the Post-card of the value of three pence is $6\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ inches, and it is printed in light green.

The design (which is the result of the joint effort of Dr. Honison, President of the Philatelic Society, Mr. Dalgarno, of the Post Office, and Mr. Potter, the Government Printer) of both stamps is the same, except in the value indications, and may be described as follows:

In the centre is a similitude of the first stamp issued in the year 1838, containing Royal arms, with motto “Dien et mon droit,” and words “General Post Office, Sydney, New South Wales,” surrounding the same. This similitude is enclosed by two circles containing the words “In commemoration of the fiftieth year of the issue of postage stamps in the Colony,” and “Design of the first postage-stamp.” This rests upon a St. Andrew’s cross, the upper limbs of which contain the figures denoting the value of the postage with rings containing words “Jubilee” and “Stamp.” The lower limbs of the cross respectively bear the figures “1838” and “1888.” Through the design and enclosing it is a wreath composed of oak and eucalyptus leaves, with band at foot containing words indicating the value of postage.

To the left of the design above described are the words “POST” in large capitals, and below this in smaller type “The address only to be written on this side of the card.” To the right are the words “CARD,” and in the one case “For the United Kingdom by the long sea route,” and in the other “For the United Kingdom overland via Italy.” The whole is enclosed in an ornamental double-lined border.

LIST OF POST CARDS.

LUXEMBURG (Continued).

8. 1873. No value, black on whitish card.

Inscription at top same as No. 4, three paras. at foot, 49 in lower right corner, frame of two waved dotted lines crossing each other, forming small ovals.

9. 1874. No value, black on yellow card.
NEW ISSUES, &c.

AUSTRIA.—We have received the single cards of 2 kr., for the Bohemian and Ruthenian Provinces, with brown frame. The Bohemian card has (BOHM.) in lower right corner and the Ruthenian card has (RUTH.) in lower right corner. We expect the other Provinces to follow suit and presume that reply cards for each Province will also be issued.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.—We have received the 1 cent card of this country, with stamp in upper right corner, inscribed POSTAGE & REVENUE instead of POSTAGE. In other respects the card is the same as the one described in No. 13 of THE POST CARD. We are informed that this card is very rare. Only two copies are known to exist, the other copy is held by an English collector.

La Carte Postale states that there are two very distinct varieties of the stamp on the 1 cent orange on white card, with the word POSTAGE.

The difference is in the word POSTAGE, one being larger letters than the other. The armorial
bearings are larger in one than in the other; the ship is longer in one, and there is also a marked difference in the waves.

We will endeavor to give a more minute description of the two varieties when we receive them. At present we only have one of them.

SERVIA.—La Carte Postale states that there are several varieties of the new cards of this country, bearing the head of the young King Alexander. In this issue, the body of the card is printed at the same time as the rest of the text and the stamp, nevertheless we have found the following varieties:

5 para green-blue on rose.
A. Distance from the stamp to the frame; vertically 16 mm., horizontally 2 1/4 mm.
B. Distances 16 mm. and 3 3/4 mm.
C. Distances 13 mm. and 6 mm.

Reply card 10 x 10 para carmine on buff.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{A.} & \quad \text{First half, distances 14 mm.} \\
& \quad \text{Reply half, distances 13 1/2 mm.} \\
& \quad \text{First half, distances 14 1/2 mm.} \\
& \quad \text{Reply half, distances 14 3/4 mm.} \\
\text{B.} & \quad \text{First half, distances 13 mm.} \\
& \quad \text{Reply half, distances 13 mm.} \\
\text{C.} & \quad \text{Reply half, distances 13 mm.}
\end{align*}
\]

Our readers in Belgrade might well inform collectors on the method of making these cards. This much we know, that the stamp was engraved at the Imperial printing office of Berlin. The above irregularities left one to suppose that the composition was made in Servia.

NORWAY.—We have received from a correspondent in this country the 3 ore card without frame, printed in very pale yellow, the issue of 1888 was printed in orange, and a very red-orange at that—the difference between the two colors is very marked when placed side by side. Is this a new issue?

AUSTRIA.—This country will have an entire new issue of cards September 1st. We are informed that the cards will bear the head of the Emperor facing left, surrounded by a dark band, square at bottom, arched at top, with inscription on band at sides.

KAIS.-KOENIGL OESTERR.-POST and below KREUZER. Value in figures in the lower corners, and centre of arch in color. The upper corners are filled with ornaments. No mention is made about frame.

BAVARIA.—The Metropolitan Philatelist announces that the 10 Pfg. card is now on reddish buff paper, and on the fourth line below states it is on reddish brown paper. Which is right?

It also states that the 3 x 3 Pfg. cards have also changed color; brown on gray.

BULGARIA.—The post card 10 stot. is now printed in orange-red instead of rose color as heretofore. (Met. Phil.)

GERMANY.—The post card of 5 Pfg. now comes with date 590.
NOTES.

In the family of Philateleia the post card ranks as her eldest son.

Only collect cards the way they are issued by the Post Office Department—ENTIRE.

Post cards have only been in use twenty years, so there are very few rare ones yet.

Collect cards and you will have something very few others have.

The new issue of cards of Austria and the Provinces are exceedingly handsome, and we congratulate the Austrian authorities for giving the public cards that are a credit to their country.

The collecting of post cards is becoming more general, and the demand for them is increasing.—(Dominion Philatelist.)

LIST OF POST CARDS.

LUXEMBURG (Continued).

A. Fig. 3 of Par. 3 has a round top.
B. Fig. 3 straight top, 49 in corner is under NDA.
C. Fig. 3 straight top, 49 is under ANO.
D. Same as C, but break in frame in lower left corner.

Inscription same as No. 1, four paras. at foot, 49 bis in lower right corner, rectangle of ruled lines. Frame two rows of small circles, each alternate one being solid.

10. 1874. No value, black on orange card.
A. Top line 70 mm. long, lower left corner circle in frame is black.
B. Top line 76 mm. long, lower left corner circle in frame is orange.
Same as No. 10, but frame of two rows of squares, each alternate square being solid.

11. 1874. No value, black on orange card.
   A. All corner squares are black.
   B. All corner squares black, except the lower left one, which is orange.
   C. The two corner squares at left are black, the two at right are orange.

CARTE-CORRESPONDANCE, CORRESPONDENZ-KARTE in two straight lines at top, no rectangle, no instructions at foot, frame of small circular-shaped ornaments, ruled lines for address.

12. 1874. No value, black on orange.
   A. Ornaments in the frame all alike.
   B. The twenty-third ornament in bottom of frame from the left is diamond-shaped.

Same as last, but with arms at left, and stamp at right of inscription at top, dotted lines for address.

13. 1874. 5 c. lilac on white card.
14. 1874. 6 c. red lilac on rose-tinted card.

Same as last, but the four centre ornaments in frame at top and bottom, the two centre ornaments at sides, and the three ornaments in the four corners are different from the others.

15. 1874. 5 c. lilac (shades) on blue tinted cards.
   A. Lilac impression, dash under CARTE-CORRESPONDANCE, 8 mm. long.
   B. Same as A, but dash 9 mm. long.
   C. Pale lilac impression, dash 9 mm. long.

16. 1874. 6 c. reddish violet on rose tinted card.
17. 1874. 5 x 5 c. lilac (shades) on blue tinted cards. T 3.
   A. Pale lilac.
   B. Bright lilac.

18. 1874. 6 x 6 reddish violet on rose tinted card. T 3.

Same as last, but frame zigzag bars crossing each other every two mm.

19. 1875. 5 c. violet on blue tinted card.
20. 1875. 5 c. brown on blue tinted card.
21. 1875. 6 c. reddish violet.
   A. On pale flesh colored card.
   B. On deep rose colored card.

22. 1875. 5 x 5 c. lilac on blue tinted card. T 3.
23. 1875. 6 x 6 c. reddish violet on rose tinted card. T 3.
THE POST CARD.

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Union County, N. J.

Entered at the Roselle Post Office as second class mail matter.

THE A. P. A. CONVENTION.

It was by the merest chance that I was able to be present at the evening session of the above Convention on Monday, August 4th. My arrangements were all made to leave the Saturday previous for a week or two in the Mountains, but circumstances over which I had no control made it necessary to postpone my departure until Tuesday morning, thereby allowing me to be present at the above session of the Convention.

I congratulate myself upon being present to hear the able address of our honored President. The Association is lucky in having Mr. Tiffany again its President, for a better man could not be found.

Mr. Charles Gregory was elected Treasurer and Mr. M. F. Walton, Secretary.

Mr. C. B. Corwin received the highest number of votes for Vice-President and Mr. Jos. Rechert the highest vote for International Secretary, but as both of these gentlemen are from New Jersey, and as our Constitution states that the officers of the Association shall be chosen from different states, I cannot, at present, see how both can take office. I do not yet know what business was transacted on the two following days; but this I do know, that it does not seem right that a few members, holding no end of proxies, can without notice change our Constitution to suit their ends. This is what was attempted, but I am glad to say was not carried, though it was a close shave. I was fortunate enough to be present when the attempt was made, and did all in my power to defeat it. The facts, as I remember them, are as follows:

As soon as the vote was announced, the question was asked if Mr. Corwin and Mr. Rechert, seeing that they both came from the same state, could take the offices they had been elected to, the reply received was that when their terms began in September the question would then be decided.

The Corwin party as soon as possible moved to amend the Constitution by striking out the words "shall be chosen from different states."

I dont know that it would hurt us to have these words taken out; but their reason for wishing to have these words omitted was not so
much to benefit our Association as it was to legislate a party into office, and I therefore opposed it to the best of my ability.

It is my opinion that when a change in our Constitution is proposed, it should be published in our official organ at least sixty days before election, and notices should be sent to all members of the change to be made, and asking them to vote separately on it.

I acknowledge frankly that I did not vote for Mr. Corwin, as I voted for Mr. Rechert. Our Constitution would not allow me to vote for both gentlemen, and I think that every member who did vote for both of them violated the Constitution in doing so. If we are to have a Constitution we ought to live up to it, or do away with it.

I think Mr. Corwin made a huge mistake in placing his name with that of Mr. Rechert on the same ticket; he should have taken a member from another state as a candidate for International Secretary to be his associate.

I am not a kicker, but I believe in right, and all of us should live up to our laws, for what is the good of having any if we ignore them.

Geo. H. Watson.

Catskill Mountains,

Aug. 6, 1890.

NOTES.

The Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Limited, exhibited their frame of Postal Cards at the Convention that was at the Eden Musée.

Mr. Rogers had two frames of our Letter Sheets, showing proofs, errors, &c., which we enjoyed.

Some very handsome frames of stamps were shown, but as stamps are a little out of our line we will leave that for our stamp friends to write up.

Mr. W. C. Stone, our New Issue friend, was on hand, and right glad we were to meet him.

We had the pleasure of meeting our Canadian brother Mr. H. F. Ketcheson, the able editor of the Dominion Philatelist.

Mr. Edward Boker Sterling, of Trenton, N. J., distributed a very appropriate card, with a U. S. revenue stamp (proof) on the upper right corner.

We learn from the New York Tribune that each guest at the banquet at Manhattan Beach, on Wednesday, August 6th, found at his place at the table a postal card of Travancore with his name upon it.

We may have more to say in a future number on the doings of the Convention when we receive the full reports.

Since our last number we have not seen anybody interested in Philately, received no papers or letters relating to our hobby, so cannot make this number as full as we would like to.

Mr. Wanamaker has issued a postal card for women. We sup-
THE POST CARDS OF VICTORIA.

(From The Federal Philatelist.)

For the guidance of those who collect varieties, Mr. David H. Hill sends us the following relative to the last three issues of the one penny cards. It will be seen that the list has been slightly added to and re-arranged.

ISSUE IX. 1 June, 1886.
The three lines of instruction show two settings of the type for the electrotypes, and may be distinguished as follows:

A. The second and third letters of FIJI are under the A of AUSTRALIA in the line above.
B. The last two letters of FIJI are under the A of AUSTRALIA.

Varieties,

(A) 1. No comma after SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
2. No period after FIJI.
3. A period between the letters of the first word BE.
(B) 1. With comma after SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
2. No comma after SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
3. No period after FIJI.
4. No period after SIDE.

ISSUE X. July, 1887.
The three lines of instruction show four settings of the type, which may be distinguished as follows:

A. The last letter of FIJI is under the right hand curve of the R, and the period under the first stroke of N of WESTERN in line above. The A of AUSTRALIA in the second line has the point exactly under the I of WITHOUT in line above.
B. The arrangement of the lettering in the word FIJI is similar to A, but the point of the A of AUSTRALIA in second line comes between the W of WITHOUT.
C. The last letter of FIJI is exactly between the last two letters of WESTERN, and the period is under the centre of the N.
D. The last letter of FIJI and the period are under the N of WESTERN.

Variety of D. No period after FIJI.

In July, 1888, a new plate was constructed, the electrotypes being made from one setting up of the type, namely, the last mentioned above. The variety without period after FIJI occurred in this plate.

ISSUE XIV. 10 March, 1890.
The three lines of instruction in these cards also show four settings of the type, and may be distinguished as follows:

A. The last two letters of FIJI are under the A of AUSTRALIA in the line above.
B. The last letter of FIJI and the period are under the A of AUSTRALIA, and the L of ADDITIONAL in the third line is exactly under the L of WALES in line above.
C. The last letter of FIJI and period are placed similarly to B, but the L of ADDITIONAL if prolonged would touch the E of WALES.
D. The period only after FIJI is under the A of AUSTRALIA.
LIST OF POST CARDS.

LUXEMBURG (Continued).

CARTE-CORRESPONDANCE arched over CORRESPONDENZ-KARTE, de frame. In lower left corner notice in French and German.

24. 1876. 5 c. gray lilac on white card. Four lines for address, CORRESPONDENZ has short s.
   A. Period after BESTIMMT under second E of ADRESSE.
   B. Period after BESTIMMT is under space between s and E.
   C. The last E of ADRESSE is below the other letters.
   D. DIEFE instead of DIESE.
   E. Same as B, but colon after ADRESSE.
   F. The last s of ADRESSE is upside down.

25. 1876. 10 c. red brown on white, four lines for address, CORRESPONDENZ has short s.
   A. Colon after ADRESSE and space between E and s of ADRESSE.
   B. Same as 24 F.
   C. Same as 24 C.
   D. Same as 24 B.
   E. Same as 24 D.
   F. Colon after ADRESSE, no space as in 25 A.

26. 1876. 12½ c. blue on white, four lines for address, CORRESPONDENZ has short s.
   A. Same as 24 A.
   B. Same as 24 F.
   C. Same as 24 C.
   D. Same as 24 D.
   E. CC COTE. &c., instead of CE COTE, &c.
   F. Same as 24 B.

27. 1876. 6 c. rose on rose card, notice in left corner larger, four lines for the address, short s.
   A. First dotted line begins under centre of A.
   B. Line begins under right stroke of A.

   Same as No. 24, but CORRESPONDENZ has long s, four lines for address.

28. 1877. 10 c. red brown on white.
   A. First E of EXCLUSIVEMENT is over U of FUR.
   B. E is over space between F and U of FUR.

29. 1877. 12½ c. blue on white.
THE A. P. A. CONVENTION.

I have not yet received the official report of the late Convention, but since my return home I learn that on the last day of the Convention, the amendment which was fairly and squarely defeated at the Monday evening session, referred to in the last number of the POST CARD, was again brought up and, I regret to say, was this time carried. What a hustling around our friend, Mr. Corwin, and his pals must have done to secure enough proxies to legislate him into office.

In my humble opinion the office should seek the man, not the man the office.

How would it do for us to elect a man to the office of President of the United States, and after he is elected find that the Constitution would have to be changed to allow him to take his seat. That would be a pretty how-do-you-do, would it not? But that is precisely what occurred at the late Convention.

Mr. Corwin ran for the office of Vice-President on the same ticket with Mr. Rechert, both being from New Jersey, this was contrary to our Constitution as it then stood, and Mr. Corwin was well aware of it.

The June number of the Metropolitan Philatelist stated that the Board of Managers were of the unanimous opinion that the nominations presented therein were the best. I would like to ask the Editor or Managers if the Board were unanimous on this point?

Our September number will not be sent to any exchanges that have failed to send us their July number.

The Philatelic Record for July, after describing the 5 c. post card of Spain, with the head of the baby king and the 10 c. red on buff, concludes their description as follows: "The lower value is stated to have been issued in March, and the higher solongagoaslast December." Where are our Post Card collectors?

If the Philatelic Record will refer back to No. 33 of the POST CARD, issued last January, they will find that we announced both these cards, and in No. 57, issued in May last, we gave a description of the 5 c. card. And now, may we ask, where have you been all this time?
We understand the *American Philatelist* is to be discontinued, and that the *Metropolitan Philatelist* is to become the official paper of the A. P. A. This is a move in the right direction, for the A. P. of late has been very dry reading, and besides we are given to understand that there will be a large saving of money to the A. P. A.

**A LETTER-CARRIER DETECTIVE.**

THE LITTLE GREEN CARD THAT KEEPS A WATCH ON THE POSTMAN.

(From the Philadelphia Times.)

There is a little green card in use by the Post Office Department that is a terror to some of the more careless letter-carriers. It is a terror only when they have once been caught. Very seldom, indeed, are they caught the second time. This card is dropped in a letter box, and on it is marked the time it was put in, and also the time it should be taken out by the carrier. A record is kept by the chief of the carriers, and if that little card does not turn up with the other mail with which it is due, it is clearly to be seen that the carrier has not taken the mail from that particular box.

The object, of course, is to test the reliability of the carriers. When there is any complaint on the part of the citizens about the tardiness of local mails, then a little green card is dropped in one or more boxes in the district from which the complaint comes. Sometimes it shows carelessness on the part of the carrier, and sometimes it does not. It is, however, not necessary that there should be complaints, for frequently the cards are put in the boxes of the most efficient men. Of course they are happy when they discover them. But where a box is missed in which there is a green card then the carrier is bound to get into trouble, and very serious trouble at that.

This card has been in use by the Post Office Department for a good many years in all parts of the country. They were first used in this city under the administration of Postmaster Huidekoper. They are furnished by requisition upon the Department at Washington.

**REVIEWS.**

The *Stamp Advertiser and Auction Record* has been discontinued, and in its place we have *Stanley Gibbons & Co.'s Monthly Journal*.

The *Western Philatelist* for July and its extra for August received. This is the first paper to reach us with the vote in full of the A. P. A. election.

We are glad to learn that the *American Stamp,* of Newark, N. J., is again to be published. Mr. Wm. H. Mitchell is the editor. We shall be glad to exchange with you.

We thank the publishers of the following papers for exchange copies received: *The Southern Philatelist,* the *Stamp Item,* the *Rhode Island Philatelist,* *Nebraska Stamp News* for July, the *Philatelic Beacon* and the *Eastern Philatelist* for August, the *U. S. Philatelist,* *One Dime,* the *Fitchburg Philatelist* for July. We are glad to welcome back the
Philatelic News, of Cambridgeboro, Pa.

The Stamp News, of London, comes to us in splendid form, the August number is full of news and has a cut of the card presented with the Jubilee Postal Envelope on its first page.

NEW ISSUES, &c.

UNITED STATES.—The Philatelic World states that the Letter Sheets have made their appearance with SERIES 5.

AUSTRIA.—The new cards of 2 kr. with frame, have made their appearance from the following provinces: Bohemian, Illyrian, Italian, Polish, Roumanian, Ruthenian and Slovenian.

ESTABLISHED—EUROPE-AMERICA—1850.

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VOLAPUCK publications. Export.
100 var. stamps of So. America, Central America, West Indies, $1.
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1000 var. stamps, only $5.
Single foreign Postage and Revenue Stamps, entire Post Cards, cheap.
50 var. foreign Revenue Stamps, $1.
70 var. foreign Post Cards, $3.
Stamp Portraits, 50 for $1.
Sold for different price list, but enclosed reply stamps.

LIST OF POST CARDS.

LUXEMBURG (Continued).

Same as last, four lines for address, with POUR L’ALLEMAGNE and NACH DEUTSCHLAND in lower right corner.

30. 1877. 6 c. reddish violet on white.
   A. Period after DEUTSCHLAND is directly under period after ALLEMAINE.
   B. Period after DEUTSCHLAND is to right of period after ALLEMAINE.

31. 1877. 6 c. rose on white.
   A. Same as  B.
   B. NACH, &c., is over POUR, &c.

   Same as No. 28, but only three lines for address, POUR L’INTERIEUR and FUR’S INLAND in lower right corner.

32. 1877. 5 c. gray on white.
   A. Dash below CORRESPONDENZ-KARTE 18 mm. long.

33. 1877. 5 c. lilac on white.
   A. Same as 32 A.
   B. Dash only 14 mm. long.

   Same as 32, three lines for address, POUR L’ALLEMAGNE and NACH DEUTSCHLAND in lower right corner.

34. 1877. 6 c. rose on white.
   A. Dash below CORRESPONDENZ-KARTE 18 mm. long, N of ALLEMAINE is over N of DEUTSCHLAND.
THE POST CARD.

B. Dash 18 mm. long. N is to right of N of DEUTSCHLAND.
C. Dash 15 mm. s of EST is large.
D. Dash 18 mm. CC COTE instead of CE COTE.
E. Dash 18 mm. NACH, &c., over POUR, &c.
F. Dash 14 mm.

35. 1877. 12½ c. blue on white, POUR L'ALLEMAGNE omitted.
A. Dash 18 mm.
B. Dash 15 mm.
C. Dash 14 mm.
D. Dash 13 mm.
E. Dash 18 mm. CC COTE instead of CE COTE.

36. 1877. 10 c. yellow brown on white, same as 35.
A. Dash 18 mm. R of RESERVE is over I of 1ST.
B. Dash 18 mm. R of RESERVE is to right of I of 1ST.

Same as above, long s, three lines for address, instructions in lower corners omitted.

37. 1878. 12½ x 12½ c. rose on rose tinted cards. T 3.
A. Dashes 16 mm. on original, 14 mm. on reply.
B. Dashes 15 mm. on original, 14½ mm. on reply.

Cards of 6 c. surcharged in black DEBITE A 5 CENTIMES POUR LE SERVICE INTERIEUR in two lines under stamp.

38. 1878. 5 c. on 6 c. cards as follows:
A. 5 c. on 30 A.
B. 5 c. on 31 A.
C. 5 c. on 31 B.
D. 5 c. on 34 B.
E. 5 c. on 34 E.
F. 5 c. on 34 F.

These cards are similar to the above, but are on colored cards, and are probably essays.
A. 5 c. gray lilac on deep rose card, like 32 A.
B. 6 c. rose on deep rose card, like 34 B.
C. 10 c. yellowish red on yellow card, like 36.
D. 12½ c. blue on orange card, like 35 B.

CARTE-POSTALE at top, with hyphen between, stamp has arms in centre, POSTKARTE with a long s.

39. 1878. 5 c. lilac on white.
A. Both A's in CARTE-POSTALE have straight bars.
B. Both A's in CARTE-POSTALE have V-shaped bars.
C. Same as B, but POFLKARTE instead of POSTKARTE.
In the last number of the Post Card I mentioned that the American Philatelist would be discontinued and that the Metropolitan Philatelist would be the official organ of the A. P. A. I thought at the time this was a very good move, as the American Philatelist was a great expense to the Association, and it looked to me as if the Literary Board (with the exception of Mr. Stone) did not take as much interest in it as they should, but since my last number went to press I have been informed that many of our members, residing in and near New York, are very much dissatisfied with this move, and are about to circulate an appeal to the members of the Association asking them to express their views on this subject, and stating that there will be little, if any, saving of money in giving up our own Journal, and that they are confident the American Philatelist can be made a good paper. The gentlemen who are at the head of this movement are all well-known philatelists and able writers on topics appertaining to our hobby. With five such members on the Literary Board there should be no question as to the future of the American Philatelist.

The Literary Board during the past year has only contained three members, Messrs. Brock, Stone and MacCalla; it should have been composed of five members, as the Constitution was changed at the Convention held at St. Louis last year, to the effect that the Literary Board should consist of five instead of three members.

In view of the above facts I am of the opinion that our Journal might be continued, for say a year more at least, as I am sure all will be done that is possible to bring it up to the high standard it once held. Let us therefore extend to those members who are willing to assume the burden of it our votes and thanks, for you may be sure, it is no sinecure to assume this responsibility. If, as they say, the expense of running a distinct Association Journal is no more, and perhaps not as much as the Metropolitan Philatelist would charge us, I, for one, am in favor of retaining our distinct Association paper.

And now that I am referring to the Literary Board of the A. P. A., I desire to extend to Mr. W. C.
Stone my sincere thanks for the able manner in which he has conducted the department that has been assigned him, viz.: New Issues, &c., and also for other articles he has from time to time given us, and I hope that if the members decide to keep up our old paper, Mr. W. C. Stone will be retained in his old place. I believe in giving credit when credit is due to friend or foe alike.

If I am of the same opinion a year hence as I am now, I propose to take an active part in A. P. A. matters. I believe the A. P. A. should be run for the benefit of all, not for a certain section or a certain person. I believe in common sense, am no lawyer, but, I flatter myself, I know the difference between right and wrong, and I propose to do what I consider right in spite of all; still if, by argument, I am convinced that I am wrong I will gladly and gracefully acknowledge it.

I am still without the full official proceedings of the late Convention, and until I receive them have little more to say.

Below will be found an interesting account of our new postal cards, clipped from the New York Evening Post.

THE NEW POSTAL-CARDS.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—Preparations are making at the Post-office Department for the issue of the first instalments of the new series of postal-cards. The designs for the engraving on the faces of the cards have been approved, and the dies are in process of construction. The critics who have seen the designs are not, as a rule, complimentary in their judgment of the taste of the Postmaster-General.

These new cards are of the two kinds which Mr. Wanamaker has devised to serve as monuments of his administration. One of them is known as the "ladies'" card—a pearl gray affair, more nearly the size of a large visiting card than that we use now—supposed to be specially adapted for the use of women in sending their shopping orders by mail. The other is known as the "business men's" card. It is of a modified corn color, with a very shiny surface, is made of well-tempered pure manila cardboard, and is slightly wider than a large commercial envelope and not quite so long. The first complaint made about this size comes from some of the postmasters themselves who will have to handle it. As it does not correspond to any of the "stock" sizes of envelopes, they feel that it is going to give them trouble in making up packages. The twine has a way of cutting through any protruding edges of envelopes or cards in a bundle, and the edges themselves break down and grow ragged.

But there is another and prudential consideration which the Postmaster-General seems entirely to have lost sight of. The "business men's" card will weigh nine pounds and two ounces a thousand, whereas the present postal card weighs only five pounds and five ounces. As the mails are carried by the railroads at rates based upon aggregate weight, it is obvious that an increase of some 70 per cent. in the weight of
the postal cards in every commercial mail will amount to a very considerable additional burden on the Government. Moreover, the new card will cost the Department fifty cents a thousand, instead of thirty-five cents, the price of the present card. Here is another increase of more than 43 per cent. In the third place, no person of an economical turn is going to buy, for his ordinary correspondence, a small card, when he can get a large one at no greater cost; hence it is not likely to be very long before the big cards will be the only kind sold in large quantities, and the Government will find itself in the position of having deliberately devised a means of spending its money faster, by superseding a card with which every one was very well satisfied, by one which is of inconvenient dimensions, which costs nearly half as much again to make, and nearly three-quarters as much again to carry.

Mr. Wanamaker, after getting everything ready for the execution of one of his pet designs last fall—the unification of third and fourth-class rates of postage—was deterred from his purpose, as he claimed in his annual report, by considerations of financial prudence, the revenues of the postal service being too far below its expenses to permit, for the present, of what he considered a much-needed reform. Why he should postpone the day of grace still farther by widening the gulf between income and outlay in order to produce something for which there was no demand, and merely for the sake of leaving behind him a novelty to mark the period of his reign, is one of the things practical people here cannot make out.

NEW ISSUES.

AUSTRIA.—We have received the new 5 kr. card, red on light buff with frame. Inscription, &c., in black, stamp and frame in color. It is exactly like No. 11 A in Watson's Catalogue.

FINLAND.—We have received the new reply card of this country 10 x 10 penni, with new type of stamp, rose and black on white card. This type of stamp differs from the old type as follows: SUOMI instead of PENNIA at top between numerals; a large 10 in place of PENNIA at foot; and instead of numerals in all four corners, the new type has numerals in the two upper corners and in the two lower corners PEN and TEH; the old type has SUOMI at right side, the new has a Russian word of nine letters. The above card is folded T 3.

LIST OF POST CARDS.

LUXEKMBURG (Continued).

D. First A straight bar, second A V-shaped bar.
E. Same as D, but space between first R and E of RESERVE.
F. First A V-shaped bar, second A straight bar.
40. 1878. 10 c. brown on white.
   A. Same as 39 A.
   B. Same as 39 B.
   C. Same as 39 D.

Same as 39, but no hyphen between CARTE and POSTALE.

41. 1879. 5 c. lilac on white.
   A. Same as 39 A.
   B. Same as 39 A, but tail of R of CARTE extends below the line.
   C. Same as 39 B.
   D. Same as 39 C.
   E. Same as 39 D.
   F. Same as 39 F.

42. 1879. 12½ c. blue on white.
   A. Same as 39 A.
   B. Same as 39 B.
   C. Same as 39 C.
   D. Same as 39 D.
   E. Same as 39 F.

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE (WELTPOSTVEREIN) at top, arms at left, stamp has arms in centre.

43. 1879. 10 c. brown on white cards.
   A. Top line 73 mm. long on thick card; dash under UNIVERSELLE 12 mm. long.
   B. Top line 73 mm. long on thin card; dash 12 mm. long.
   C. POSTAL instead of POSTALE in first line.
   D. POSTKAR instead of POSTKARTE in third line; dash 11 mm. long.
   E. Top line different type, 69 mm. long, the P's in POSTALE and POSTKARTE extend below the line and curve to the left.
   F. Top line same as in E. In third line the P's do not go below the line, and are in different type from E.
   G. Top line 73 mm.; thick card; dash 13½ mm. The German AN under left end of the first dotted line omitted.

44. 1879. 10 x 10 c. brown on white cards. T 3.
   A. Same as 43 A, perforated at FOLD, dash below UNIVERSELLE is 11 mm. long on original and 9 mm. on reply.
   B. Same as 43 A, not perforated at fold, dash 9 mm. on original, 11 mm. on reply.
   C. Same as 44 B, but dash is 8 mm. on both cards, the A of POSTKARTE on reply is smaller than the other letters.
   D. Same as 43 E on both cards.
We give below two editorials regarding the new cards which are soon to be issued, the first one is from the New York Tribune, the other from the New York Sun.

The dispatch referred to in the Tribune's article is to the effect that a card is to be issued for women one-third smaller than our present-card, and another for business purposes, one-third larger than the card now in use.

Wilkinson Bros. & Co., who now manufacture our present cards, have made arrangements with the Whiting Paper Company, of Holyoke, Mass., for the manufacture of the women's card.

The Wilkinson Mill is now running to its fullest capacity with their regular paper orders, combined with their postal card orders.

The card factory of the Wilkinson's prints 2,200,000 cards daily, and these are packed ready for shipment each day.

Since our last number was issued we have received the following exchanges: The Essex County Philatelist and The Effort for August.

NEW FEATURES IN POSTAL-CARDS.

(From N. Y. Tribune.)

We hope that none of our readers failed to read the dispatch printed in yesterday's Tribune about the new postal-card "to be used by women." It is well to know what a thoughtful Government is doing for us. There is also, it appears from the dispatch, to be a business-men's postal-card, giving us three sizes and kinds, the present well-known card, the women's card, one-third smaller, of pearl-gray bristol board, and the business-men's card, one-third larger, of stout manilla. Here we have the big manilla for the business man, the plain card for the plain man, and the scented bristol for the young lady; and we ought to be happy.

We suppose, however, that this is only the beginning. Women, being smaller than men as a general thing, they, of course, should have a smaller postal-card. There will soon be a children's card, without doubt, graded in size for different ages. We shall read in the postal guide: "For children, twelve to
sixteen, use No. 4; eight to twelve, No. 3; four to eight, No. 2; infants, No. 1. Repeat as often as necessary."

We do not know what the regulations concerning the new cards will be, but it seems to us that a woman who weighs over 150 pounds, say, should be allowed to buy and use the common card, while a lady so fortunate, or unfortunate, as to impress the scales to the extent of 200 pounds, should have the right to use the businessmen's card. The regulations will, undoubtedly, be given to the public with the first lot of the new cards.

Now that the plan of suitting the card to the person has been adopted by the Government, who can say where it will end? Fat men who weigh over 250 pounds may yet demand and get a postal-card as big as a pine shingle. Our colored friend and brother may some day be required to use a dark brown postal-card. The Nation's ward, who is drawing the rations that the agent has left him on the far Western reservations, will make his untutored hieroglyphics on the backs of copper-colored postal-cards. Those of our fellow-citizens so unfortunate as to be spending their time at Sing Sing, Auburn, or some similar resort, will write to their friends on a style of postal-card as striped as a zebra. The pearl-gray postal card may fail to satisfy the ladies after all, and it will be found necessary to provide the blondes and brunettes with postal-cards becoming to their respective complexions. A man may yet have his postal-cards made to order for him as he does his clothes. It is impossible to say where postal-card reform will stop now that it is started. The head grows dizzy in contemplating the subject.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN POSTAL-CARDS.

(From N. Y. Sun.)

The administration of President Harrison is evidently interested in the preservation and extension of the rights of woman. Wyoming has just been admitted into the Union, with a Constitution providing for female suffrage, and women are thus allowed to participate for the first time in the election of members of Congress. Further proof of the active interest of the National Government in woman's welfare is to be found in this announcement which we copy from the columns of the Springfield Republican:

"The new postal-card which 'Al' Daggett will make at his factory at Shelton is designed for the use of advertisers, and will be larger than the old sizes. A pearl-gray card smaller than the present one will be made for the use of women, and the present size will continue to be made."

The particular point to which we would direct attention is the statement that "a pearl-gray card smaller than the present one will be made for the use of women."

This reminds us of the philosopher who had a large cat and a small kitten, and who wanted to make it convenient for these animals to get into and out of the woodshed without opening the door. He sent for a carpenter and told him to make two holes through the lower part of the door; one large hole and one small one. The large hole was for
the cat and the small one was for the kitten.

Similarly, it does not seem to have occurred to the Post Office authorities that women could write short notes on the postal-cards now in use—which are small enough already—without having a smaller size manufactured for their special benefit. Why not have a child’s postal-card next, ornamented with a vignette of Baby McKee?

ITALY.

The following is the original text of the Royal decree relating to the new issued postal cards:

HUMBERT I.

By the grace of God and the will of the people, KING OF ITALY,
Article 239 approved by Royal decree dated June 20, 1890.

In the office of the Postmaster-General there is a large stock of postal cards of the denomination of 15 c. and 30 c. to be used for foreign service and which are not necessary for immediate use. We have ordered and commanded that these shall be changed to inland postal cards of 10 c. They shall be for sale after each card has been surcharged with the inscription VALEVOLE ANCHE PER L’INTERNO, and after the value 10 c. has been surcharged over the old value.

These postal cards can be used by the public from the first of June, 1890, to the corresponding month in 1891. After that time they are void, but the postal authorities will exchange them for others during the first six months of the year 1892.

We command that the present decree, duly stamped with the Royal seal shall be published in the “Official paper for Laws & Decrees of the Kingdom of Italy.”

We also command that the aforesaid be observed and promptly executed.

Given at Rome March 13th, 1890.

HUMBERT.

Approved:

The Keeper of the Royal Seals,
Zanadelli Lascarva.

NEW ISSUES.

SAN MARINO.—The letter card announced in No. 61 has been issued. The stamp has arms in an oblong oval. At top is the Italian inscription BIGLIETTO POSTALE —DA 20 CENTESIMI. A and three lines for the address and (PROVINCIA DI——) to left. One line of instruction at foot. Perforated 13. 163 x 74 mm.

ITALY.—La Carte Postale announces the following: The card of 10 centesimi, carmine on white, dated 90, differs from that of the same denomination, dated 89, in having in the left corner the words (PROVINCIA DI——) instead of [(a)——] and (a), PROVINCIA.

The cards 15 c. and 15 x 15 c. have been surcharged to reduce the value to 10 c. as mentioned in No. 39. On the single card and on the first half of the reply card the surcharge is as follows: VALEVOLE ANCHE PER L’INTERNO in one line above the word CEN

39

TE SIMI, the figures 15 are obliterated by two black bars and the figure 10 is placed to the left and right of the old figures. As the single and the first half of the reply
cards are the same before and after surcharging; it will be difficult to tell which is which.

The second half of the reply card is surcharged similar to the above, but the words VALEVOLE, &c., are in much smaller letters, and the word RISPOSTA is obliterated by a heavy ruled line. We have therefore three varieties:

10 c. on the single card.
10 c. on the first half of the reply card.
10 c. on the second half of the reply card.

**LIST OF POST CARDS.**

**LUXEMBURG (Continued).**

E. Same as 44 D, but P's extend below the line on the reply card only.
F. Same as 44 A, but not perforated.
G. Same as 43 A perforated, dash 9 mm. on both cards.

Same type, &c., as No. 43 F, but top line is 73 mm. long.

45. 1880. 10 c. brown on buff cards.
   A. On brownish buff card.
   B. On pale buff card.

Oddities or errors of some of the above cards.

46. Printed on both sides of the card.
   A. On one side 41 A, on reverse 41 F.
   B. On one side 42 C, on reverse 43 A.
   C. On one side 42 E, on reverse 43 A.
   D. On one side 43 E, on reverse reply half of 44 D.

**CARTE POSTALE** at top, no hyphen, **POSTKARTE** below with short s, A's in top line V-shaped bars, stamp with arms in centre.

47. 1880. 5 c. lilac on buff card.
   A. On deep buff card.
   B. On pale buff card.
48. 1882. 5 x 5 c. lilac on buff card. T 3.

Same as No. 47, but stamp different, has figure of value in centre.

49. 1882. 5 c. lilac on buff.
   A. Period after ADRESSE.
   B. No period after ADRESSE.
   C. No accents over RESERVE?

50. 1882. 5 x 5 c. lilac on buff. T 3.
A. P. A. NOTES.

We have received the Philatelic Journal of America containing the principal matters discussed at the late Convention, which we have carefully read and on which we desire to make a few remarks.

You will notice that the motion to amend the Constitution by striking out the words "and shall be chosen from different States" was moved by Mr. Calman and seconded by Mr. Corwin at the session held on Monday evening, and at the session held Thursday, the motion to reconsider this vote was made and seconded by the same gentlemen. Seeing that this amendment would give an office to Mr. Corwin, don't you think he showed very bad taste in seconding these motions? Would not some one else do this for him? or was he in such a hurry to rush them through that he could not wait?

Out of the 311 votes that were cast to change our Constitution so that Mr. Corwin could be our Vice-President, 171 of these votes were cast by Mr. Corwin himself. Just think of it! What do you think of it?

We think that when it comes to a man voting himself into office it's about time for us to call a halt.

Mr. Corwin tells us, "I have got along six years without office and can get along two years longer."

Then why under the sun were you so anxious to have the Constitution changed so that you could take office this year? And, by the way, if you had waited for two years longer, what office did you expect the Association to elect you to? Could you not have waited for four years.

Again he says "There is no reason why all the board should not be selected from the same State."

How would you like it, fellow members, to have all the officers from New Jersey. Wouldn't there be a howl?

During the debate regarding the doing away of the American Philatelist, Mr. Calman spoke the truest words when he said, "I feel certain that if many of the gentlemen represented here by proxies were present they would not have voted as their votes were cast." We agree with you, and would say that not only
during this debate, but on nearly every other point raised, proxies were voted contrary to the way they would have been cast had the gentlemen been present.

Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer, of Chicago, was nominated for Vice-President, yet Mr. Corwin says, "If the West will nominate a good man I will vote for him." Did you? And why did you run yourself against him?

We are sorry to tire our readers with the above, but we really think that the last Convention was run in such a manner that it will do us more harm than good in the long run. The Convention was controlled by Messrs. Scott, Corwin and Sterling, between them they held no less than 270 proxies. No wonder the Metropolitan Philatelist was made the official organ.

NOTES.

It seems to us rather odd that a city like Chicago, with its million inhabitants, has no Philatelic journal; surely there must be enough collectors in that Windy city to support a first-class journal, but, perhaps, all their time is now taken up with the World's Fair.

Last March one of the stamp journals took us to task for publishing articles about the way Mr. Daggett was carrying out his contract to furnish postal-cards to the Government, stating that such articles were entirely foreign to the subject of postal-card collecting.

We published those articles as we considered them news to collectors, and that was what our paper was started for, to give all the information in our power regarding cards, and now we find in Der Philatelist (the official paper of the Dresden Society) of 15th June, 1890, page 151, an article relating to the above subject. If a stamp paper like Der Philatelist considers it news, we feel perfectly justified in having published what we did.

What has become of Mr. Gustav Aue's paper the Philatelist? the last number we have received was dated May. The same can be said of the Curiosity Collector, the National Collector and the Empire State Journal; while we have not seen the Nebraska Philatelist, the Universal Collector, Ye Boodle Philateliste or Hubbard's Magazine since April.

Several other papers, such as the Curio, the Buffalo Philatelic Press, the Keystone Stamp News, the Philatelic Fraud Reporter and the Universal Philatelic Advertiser, we have not seen for months.

Most, if not all, of the above publications have been taken from our exchange list, but we shall be glad to place you on it again when we know you are still in the land of the living.

The Stamp Advertiser for August received. This is the first number issued since March, but Mr. Parks promises to be regular hereafter. We hope to see you often.

Our thanks for the following papers: the Collector, the Midget, the Nebraska Stamp News, the Rhode Island Philatelist.
The Philatelic Tribune for August contains a few notes on the A. P. A. Convention, together with many interesting items.

There were two sides to every question raised at the A. P. A. Convention—the wrong side and Mr. Mr. Corwin's side.

We hope to begin in our next number a list of the Military (Feldpost) cards of Europe.

LIST OF POST CARDS.

LUXEMBURG (Continued).

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE (WELTPOSTVEREIN) at top, stamp has numeral of value in centre.

51. 1882. 10 c. bistre on buff.
   A. With accents on RESERVE.
   B. No accents on RESERVE.

52. 1882. 10 x 10 c. bistre on buff. T 3.
   A. Third line of inscription on original 46 mm. long.
   B. Third line on original 50 mm. long.

53. 1885. 10 c. carmine on yellow buff card, German inscription in lower left corner 47 mm. long.

54. 1885. 10 c. carmine on tinted white card, German inscription only 44 mm. long, and UUR instead of NUR.

CARTE POSTALE at top, no hyphen between, stamp same as in 51.

55. 1885. 5 c. green on buff, both A's have V-shaped bars.

56. 1887. 5 c. green on buff, both A's have straight bars.

GRAND-DUCHE DE LUXEMBOURG—GROSSHERZOGTHUM LUXEMBOURG at top over CARTE POSTALE—POSTKARTE. German inscription in left corner is in Roman type. Card 143 x 93 mm.

57. 1888. 5 c. green on light buff.
   A. The A at beginning of first dotted line is a capital letter.
   B. The A is in block type.

58. 1888. 5 x 5 c. green on light buff. T 3.

Inscription and stamp same as 51, but German inscription in left corner is in Roman type. Card 143 x 93 mm.

59. 1889. 10 c. carmine on light buff.
   A. Line under UNIVERSELLE begins under IV.
   B. Line under UNIVERSELLE begins under VE.
   C. 1ST instead of I St in lower left corner.

60. 1889. 10 x 10 c. carmine on light buff. T 3.
Same as Nos. 57 & 59, but smaller card 140 x 90 mm.

61. 1890. 5 c. green on light buff.
62. 1890. 10 c. carmine on light buff.

**MACAO & TIMOR.**

Stamp with head of King and *PROVINCIAS DE MACAU E TIMOR* in centre of card.

1. 1885. 10 R. blue on buff.
2. " 20 R. carmine on buff.

**MADEIRA.**

Cards of Portugal surcharged **MADEIRA** across stamp.

1. 1878. 15 R. brown on buff.
   A. DA PORTA under stamp.
   B. DE PORTA under stamp.
2. 1878. 25 R. rose on buff.
   A. EXCEPTO HISPANIA in parenthesis.
   B. All of the fourth line in parenthesis.
3. 1878. 15 x 15 R. brown on buff. T 3.

**UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE** at top.

4. 1879. 20 R. blue on buff.
   A. SR is 13½ mm. from D'ESTE. card 135 x 85 mm.
   B. SR is 12 mm. from D'ESTE. card 135 x 90 mm.
   C. SR is nearly under D'ESTE.
5. 1879. 30 R. green on buff.
   A. SR to left of D'ESTE.
   B. SR nearly under D'ESTE.
6. 1879. 20 x 20 R. blue on buff. T 3.
   A. Same as 5 A.
   B. Same as 5 B.
   C. Same as 5 B. but **RESTOSTA** instead of **RESPOSTA** in fourth line.

**RILHETE POSTAL** in centre, with arms between.

7. 1879. 10 R. brown on buff.

**NOTE.**—All the above cards have **MADEIRA** surcharged over stamp. We understand that for several years Madeira has been using the cards of Portugal without the surcharge, so that there is now no difference.

We doubt if we have given all the minor varieties of these cards, as we have found no end of varieties in the cards of Azores, which are also Portuguese cards surcharged, and we presume the same varieties occur in those of Madeira. Should we find it as we suppose, we will make a note of them in a future number.
The Post Card.

Published Monthly in the Interests of Post Card Collectors.

Subscription, in United States and Canada, 15 cents per year, in advance. Original Articles on Postal Cards, etc., always acceptable.

Address all communications to

The Post Card,
P. O. Box 85, Roselle, Union County, N. J.

Entered at the Roselle Post Office as second class mail matter.

Since our last number went to press we have received the American Journal of Philately for August and the Metropolitan Philatelist for September; both papers give accounts of the late Convention and, as was to be expected, both favor all that was done.

The A. J. of Ph., referring to the vote taken on Thursday to change the Constitution so that Mr. Corwin's election could be made valid, says, "before the antis could realize what had occurred they found themselves routed horse, foot and dragoons." Do you call carrying a point by four votes such a tremendous victory after all the energy and labor you say you accomplished?

Mr. Corwin starts off his accounts of the Convention by pitching into our Secretary, Mr. Walton. We presume the latter did not support the former. These attacks on Mr. Walton will remain on him about as long as water will on a duck's back.

We feel proud in being a member of the "Spartan band," as Mr. Corwin has seen fit to call those who opposed him.

When members come to voting personally on some of the acts of Mr. Corwin and his chums, he will then see that the proxies they voted would have been cast differently had the members been personally present.

The Quaker City Philatelist for August comes out very flat footed against the way Mr. Corwin and his followers used proxies at the late Convention; this was one of the very few papers that supported Mr. Corwin for Vice-President.

The circular sent out by Mr. Calman during the session of the Convention, asking members for proxies so that the constitution could be changed, was a most misleading document. If, as Mr. Calman stated, that "a large majority of the members have shown that they desired a change," what was the use of sending it out? At the time you sent this out a majority of the members did not say they desired a change, for if they had, it would have been carried at the Monday evening session.

The idea of saying that an organ-
ized attempt was made to nullify the vote, we don't believe such a thing was thought of, at least not so far as we knew, but there is no doubt that the final passage of the amendment to give Mr. Corwin an office was thoroughly organized.

Because we did our best to live up to our Constitution, we are said to ferment factional and sectional discord. Did you ever hear such nonsense?

We never heard of this circular until we saw it published in the Quaker City Philatelist.

POST CARD DEALERS IN AMERICA.


Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Limited, 12 East 23rd St., New York.

Durbin & Hanes, 128 South 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Lohmeyer, 922 N. Gilmor St., Baltimore, Md.


NEW ISSUES, &c.

HUNGARY.—In No. 65 we mentioned that the letter card of 5 kr. is now printed in orange-red. The Metropolitan Philatelist informs us that the post-card of 5 kr. is also printed in orange on buff.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The revolution in this southern republic has, as we expected, brought forward a new issue of cards. The Philatelic World mentions a new letter card of 5 c. red on blue, for the Minister of Justice, &c., with head of Rivadavia; and 4 c. brown on white for the Vice-President, which conforms to the 4 c. card in current use.

ROUMANIA.—There is a new 5 c. card, black on rose; the stamp has large figure 5 in oval and the outer frame is a rectangle instead of an octagon as before.—(Ph. World.)

CLIPPING.

(From the Philatelic World.)

We have been charged with inconsistency in supporting Mr. Van Derlip in this paper and Mr. Corwin in the Metropolitan Philatelist. The article in the latter paper for June, which purports to represent the views of Mr. Bogert, was written without his knowledge or consent. In fact, Mr. Corwin had read the Philatelic World for May, in which we nominated Mr. Van Derlip, and gave our reasons therefor, and had even been informed of our intentions before that paper was issued. Nothing more need be said on this subject.

REVIEWS.

The Yankee Philatelist for September contains no end of ads., cannot you give us more reading matter? We never received your August number.

The Philatelic Beacon for September has three pages devoted to postal cards, which we have read with great pleasure. If the Beacon has no objection we will print this article in a future number.
ODDS AND ENDS.

A postal card passed through the post office here yesterday, the address of which was as follows: "Miss —, a very shrill-voiced tenor, who often puts her listeners in excruciating pain, for rest and recreation now makes her habitation with her uncle at V——, Maine.— Augusta Journal.

If an apothecary were allowed to make the same ratio of profit on postal cards as on drugs, a postal card could not be bought in a drug store for less than fifty cents.

A NEW POST CARD CATALOGUE.

It gives us great pleasure to announce that the well-known firm of W. A. Louis Senf & Co., of Leipzig, Germany, are about to issue a post card catalogue and price list. We have seen sample pages of this work and must say that it will be one of the best catalogues yet given to the public.

It will appear in five parts at 50 pfennig each if subscriptions are sent in at once, or will be sent when complete for three marks. We advise all collectors to subscribe for this at once.

The publication of so many catalogues and price lists of cards within the last year or two, only goes to show the way the wind is blowing. A word to the wise, &c., &c.

A post card with the following address has just reached the post-office at Cottage City:

Mr. Postmaster, please let this post card pass
To that beautiful place, Cottage City, Mass.
In the county of Duke's said city lies,
A wonderful place for one of its size.
Then send this along to Winifred V.,
Near "Lover's Rock," on the shore by the sea.
Do I hear you say my address won't do?
Then put this in lock box 322.—(Tribune.)

It appears that the Board of Managers of the Metropolitan Philatelist were not unanimous on the ticket they presented in their June number. There will be row among themselves before long.

MILITARY CARDS OF EUROPE.

Referring to the notice given in No. 56, we begin in this number a list of the Military (or Feldpost) cards of Europe.

We have tried to make this list as complete as possible, and desire to extend our thanks to Mr. J. K. Tiffany for kindly loaning us his catalogue of cards, from which we obtained much of the matter published.

We also thank Mr. R. R. Bogert and the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Limited, for the cards they were so good as to loan us.

We expected to hear from others, but up to the present time nothing has been sent us.

The Military cards of France were never issued, so we shall not list them.

In this number we give those of Bavaria, which will be followed by
other countries in future numbers. If any of our readers find errors or omissions, we will be only too glad if they will call our attention to them.

BAVARIA.

No frame, no stamp or rectangle for stamp. BAYERN in centre at top, below is CORRESPONDENZ-KARTE; in upper left corner dotted circle, with POST-AUFGABE-STEMPLE over it in curve; in upper right corner FELDPOST in German letters in straight line, below this (about the centre of the right side of card) a dotted circle with POST-AUFGABE-STEMPLE over it in curve; AN at left above two dotted lines; BESTIMMUNGSORT before a dotted and a heavy ruled line; WOHNUNG DES EMPFANGERS before a dotted line; below this a heavy ruled line followed by two lines of German instruction; and below this five dotted lines ending with ARMEE CORPS-BATAILLON, &c.—DIVISION—COMPAGNIE, &c.—REGIMENT.

1. 1870. Black on buff.

(The above card we have in our collection.)

Card 163 x 112 mm. No frame, no stamp or rectangle for stamp. Inscribed at top BAYERN in straight line, open letters; FELD POST—CORRESPONDENZ-KARTE in second straight line in Gothic letters; AN—two dotted lines; BESTIMMUNGSORT dotted and heavy ruled line; WOHNUNG DES EMPFANGERS dotted ruled line; heavy ruled line across card; below in three lines Division, Regiment Bataillon Company. Black on buff.

(The above description is from J. K. Tiffany's catalogue.)

List of Post Cards.

MALTA.

Stamp, with head of Queen, in upper right corner.

1. 1884. 1 p. rose on buff.
2. 1884. 1 x 1 p. rose on buff. T 3.

MARTINIQUE.

MARTINIQUE at top, CARTE POSTALE below, no frame.

1. 1882. No value, black on rose.
   A. Dash below MARTINIQUE begins under R.
   B. Dash begins under first i.

   Inscription at top same as above, key pattern frame, space for adhesive stamp in upper right corner.

2. 1884. No value, black inscription on yellow green card, reverse white, three lines of instruction below CARTE POSTALE.
THE POST CARD.

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THE POST CARD,
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Entered at the Roselle Post Office as second class mail matter.

Just as we are going to press we learn that at a meeting of the officers of the American Philatelic Association, held in New York on Thursday, September 11th, Mr. Calman, of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Limited, was appointed Exchange Superintendent.

Our present Board of Trustees were retired, and three gentlemen from Chicago were appointed Trustees. We are reliably informed that Mr. J. W. Scott has resigned from the Metropolitan Philatelist.

The seeds sown at the late convention are beginning to bear fruit sooner than we expected; some of the fruit will, we fancy, taste very bitter to some members.

C. P. A. CONVENTION.

The Dominion Philatelist for Aug. contains the doings of the Canadian Philatelic Association Convention in Montreal. Those who were fortunate to be present had a very enjoyable time. Their next convention will be held at Belleville on August 4th, 1891.

We extend our thanks for the following papers: the Philatelic News, the Stamp Collectors' Journal, the Empire State Exchange and the Western Philatelist for August, the Stamp Collectors' Figaro for September.

The Stamp News for September has a copy of the caricature of the Jubilee envelope and card, mention of which is made under the head of new issues in this number.

The Empire State Stamp Journal, which we have not seen for months, has again made its appearance. We have just received the June, July and August numbers. The delay was caused by trouble in obtaining second class postal rates.

Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal records the death of Major-General Frederic Brine, Royal Engineers. He spent much of his time in India, and he claimed to be the originator of the post card system in that country.

NEW ISSUES, &c.

GREAT BRITAIN.—There is a new issue to record of considerable worth. It is not official; still we may be pardoned for calling at-
tention to the very clever parody of Mr. Harry Furniss on the South Kensington special Jubilee card and envelope. The humor is carried into almost every detail. In "this style, 2s. 6d.,” in 1840, a moustached flunkey in a tall hat with cockade, superciliously offering, one letter between thumb and forefinger, and "this style, 1d.,” in 1890, a bent and overloaded postman, with the sweat pouring from his brow, bearing a bulky post-bag—there is much truth as well as fun; as well as in the line of railway trucks carrying gold, all running into Mr. Goschen’s open mouth, and labeled, "The Post Office profit 1890 swallowed up by the million."

Everyone who has the original should buy this clever skit. (S. G. Monthly Journal.)

**CANADA.—** The Stamp News states that it is reported that the 1 cent card is printed in grayish-green instead of blue.

**GERMAN EMPIRE.—** Mr. Robert Ehrenbach has favored us with a specimen of the card issued in Frankfurt, to commemorate the Philatelic Gathering there. Above the inscription are the words, "II. DEUTSCHER PHILATELIST-ENTAG," and below the stamp is a large figure "3." What this figure means we are unable to explain. (Stamp News.)

**BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.—** In No. 66 we mentioned that La Carte Postale stated there were two varieties of the 1 cent card with the word POSTAGE. We now have both varieties, and will try and explain the difference. Both cards are exactly the same except the stamp.

**Variety A. POSTAGE** large, 11½ mm. long on scroll, the wavy ends of which touch the outer line of the stamp. The ends of the scroll at top, containing BRITISH NORTH BORNEO, are turned up. The Japanese inscription is 8 mm. high.

**Variety B. POSTAGE** small, 9 mm. long on scroll, which is only 11 mm. long. Ends of scroll at top are turned down. The Japanese inscription is 10½ mm. high. The scroll containing POSTAGE encroaches upon the white ground containing the value, which it does not do in Variety A.

There are many other differences, but the above will, we hope, be enough to distinguish them.

The variety with the words POSTAGE & REVENUE is very like the first variety mentioned above.

**BELGIUM LETTER CARD.**

(Translated from L'Annonce Timbrologique.)

One of the Letter Cards of Belgium is already very rare, it is the 10 centimes carmine on rose card issued in 1880, and in use for only a month.

The history of this card resembles somewhat that of the postage stamp of 1 centime gray-green of 1883; we know that this stamp has become scarce and has gone up in price to 25 centimes, and by its reappearance last year collectors were astonished. During some repairs at the Northern station at Brussels, some pots containing gray-green color were found,
which were out of sight for many years, probably hidden by an unreliable clerk. The color was used and the stamp reappeared again gray. A similar fate has befallen the letter card of 10 centimes. It was found out at the Stamp Factory at Malines that the letter card of 25 centimes was seldom used, and that there was a stock on hand of this value that would last for many years. They also discovered that they had a large quantity of rose colored card board on hand for which there was no use, so to economize, the idea came to them to print on this rose colored card the letter card of the value of 10 centimes. This was done during one month only, and after that time the letter card reappeared in blue as formerly.

At present this letter card 10 c. rose is very scarce. We are informed that a certain stamp dealer in Brussels traveled to the small villages and cities in the province of Liege to search for these rare letter cards, but his trouble was in vain, and he returned with empty hands.

We have chronicled this letter card as issued in 1888 and as being on pink card. We had no idea until now that it was so rare. We are glad to say we have one in our collection.—Ed. Post Card.)

THE ENGLISH JUBILEE POST CARD.

By Pr. Heinberger. Stamps & Cards, N.Y.

In No. 58 of The Post Card is given a complete description of this card, which was for sale at the "Guildhall," London, on the 16th of last May, so I will not tire you by describing it again. Only 10,000 cards were issued, and no reissue is to be expected.

With each card sold was given a circular (not an official one), read in old English, so get ready and peruse carefully.

SOME THYNGE NEWE!

For bee hadde atte

Ye Postte Ofysys, in ye Guildchalle,

Over against

Ye Cittie Fathers— Gog and Magog,

And atte Severall otheurre Ofysis inne ye Buildynge.

A queer Fantastic Thynge, yclept a Posttal Karde, forre ye Royall Maille, myghtie fyne, inne Kommemoration offe thys Glorious Daye, kanne nowe bee hadde.

Thys ys propperre forre ye Postte, ande maye bee wrytten onne ande postted inne ye Gildehalle ande (Haste! Postte Hastel!) wille, withe good lucke, gette toe ye other endde, saye Kamberwelle, withe prodygeous swiftnesse, perhaps wythinne a Weeke.

Goe, thenne, Gentils, Barrounes, Lordes, ande Fayre Ladyes Alle, goe toe ye Brande Newe Postte Ofysys which our Ryghte Myghtie Lorde Kynge Henry (Cecil) hathe sette up inne ye Gildehalle, and bye thys Goodlie Karde mayde forre ye occasyon.

Itts lawfulle Pryce ys truely a Pennie. Butte iffe ye Smyling Knave or Spryghtlie Damosel behinde ye counterre sayeth—Loe! These arre rare Karde, they wille never bee Reprinted, ande me-thynkes inne onne monthes tyme ye Stampe Kollectors wille give a
Pounde apiece forre themme. Have reddie ye Pinche offe Salte.
Ye Kraftie Karle haethe deep desyns. Hee coaethe a Sixpense, withe Fayre worlddis, as ye Pryce offe onne Karde, butte droppeth notte alle his gaynes intoo ye Royalle Tille; onlie a Brittyshe Pennie. Hee haethe a Slye Boxxe forre Worne Outte Runners offe ye Postte, theyre poore Wyddows ande ye lyttle Fatherless Chick-a-Biddies; intoe that hee slippethe ye Bryghte Sixpense, orre whatte notte, ande so hee sayethe Mye Lorde getteth his ryghtfulle Pennie ande ye Rowlande Hille Benevolente Fundde muche neede helpe.
Butte hee ys a Kraftie Knave!

LIST OF POST CARDS.

MARTINIQUE (Continued).

A. Rectangular ornaments in all four corners of frame.
B. The lower left corner ornament of frame like rest of frame.

3. 1884. No value, black inscription on blue green card, three lines of instruction below CARTE POSTALE.

A. Frame as in 2 A, reverse white.
B. Frame as in 2 B, reverse white.
C. Frame as in 2 A, reverse bluish.
D. Frame as in 2 B, reverse bluish.
E. Frame as in 2 A, reverse buff.
F. Frame as in 2 B, reverse buff.

4. 1885. No value, black inscription on pink card, reverse white, only two lines of instruction under CARTE POSTALE.

A. Frame as in 2 A.
B. Frame as in 2 B.

5. 1885. No value, black on yellow green card, only one line of instruction under CARTE POSTALE.

A. Frame as in 2 A.
B. Frame as in 2 B.

6. 1885. No value, black on blue green card, only one line of instruction under CARTE POSTALE.

A. Frame as in 2 A.
B. Frame as in 2 B.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Referring to the account of the postal service of this country, as published in No. 62 of THE POST CARD, L'Annonce Timbrologique, in its August number, again mentions how utterly demoralized this department of the Government was under the old order of things, and how those then in power prevented anything being published in the newspapers, regarding the postal service, that was unfavorable to them. We hope that under the Government as it exists to-day things will be changed for the better. The firm of Ph. Heinsberger, New York, writes us that frequently letters mailed by him to South and Central America, and vice versa, containing gold and silver coins, still remain unaccounted for.

What spicy reading it would make if one of the many stamp journals would publish a column or two, or even pages, of extracts, from the various philatelic publications, giving their opinions of the work done at the last A. P. A. Convention! We would do it, but our space does not permit us to devote so much to matters outside of postal cards.

NEW ISSUES, &c.

All new issues mentioned in this number are taken from La Carte Postale.

BOSNIA.—The post card of 2 kr. is now printed on stout cream colored card.

AUSTRIA.—The 5 kr. card mentioned in No. 69 of The Post Card is in use at the Austrian Levant post-office in Constantinople, with surcharge in black 20 PARA.

MONACO.—It seems that Prince Albert, of Monaco, does not intend to order new plates with his portrait. The sale of Monaco stamps and cards do not cover the cost, therefore beginning on January 1st, 1891, the postal authorities of France will furnish this principality with French stamps and cards as they did formerly.

SWITZERLAND.—The postal card of 10 centimes for the Postal Union is now printed in bright rose. In the lower left corner is the date of issue and number of cards issued "VII. 90.—720,000." This is a new surprise to collectors of cards.
THE POST CARD.

TURKEY.—The reply card 20 x 20 p. is now on yellowish card, the same as the single 20 p. card has been since 1889. There is also a new issue of the same type 20 para, lilac-rose on bluish white. 20 x 20 para lilac-rose on bluish white.

THE ADVENTURE OF A POSTAL CARD.
By Pr. Hensberger.

According to the postal law of Germany permission is granted the people to use as a postal card “any kind and color of cardboard,” under the condition that such private-made postal cards have the same weight and size of the regular German postal cards, and bear a German postage stamp. Such private-made postal cards are forwarded by the German postal authorities to any part of the German Empire, except Bavaria and Wurttemburg. Business men in Germany frequently make use of this liberal postal privilege, because they can print on the address side of such private cards their name and business, or can leave it blank, as they please.

You may think such a liberal postal privilege would be a good thing in our glorious country, and perhaps it would be, but listen to me and I will narrate to you the adventure of such a private card.

A friend of mine in Berlin (Germany) wrote to a friend in a foreign country. He did not have on hand one of the regular German post cards, and as he only desired to write a few words, he used a private-made card, and on it placed a 10 Pfennig stamp. The German postal authorities forwarded this private card because the postage on it was sufficient and so passed out of their territory.

In due time this card arrived at its destination, which was the city of Berne (Switzerland), and here began the trouble. The rule of the Universal Postal Union prohibited the delivery of this card. It states that a postal card going to a foreign country must be a government card, although it very often happens that some of these private-made cards of Germany do pass the postal authorities of other countries, but the Swiss authorities noticed that this card was addressed to a “foreign consular official,” and they were puzzled what to do. The international law prohibited the delivery of such a card, but the Swiss postal authorities are a polite set of men, and not wishing to break the law by giving it to the regular letter carrier, sent one of the high postal officials with this card to the residence of the party to whom it was addressed, made known what had happened, was very sorry that he could not deliver that unfortunate card, but not wishing to inconvenience the gentleman, the official began to read aloud the contents of the card and the name of the sender. This done, the official told the addressee of the card to inform his correspondent that in future to use only the regular government card. In accordance with the international postal rule; the official then proceeded to burn this private card.

FORGED JAPAN CARDS.

At last we are obliged to inform our readers that the rare (first issue)
cards of this country are being forged. The *Stamp News* states this fact as coming from a Dutch contemporary. These cards have been selling in the New York market from $7.50 up to $20 each. We would warn all would-be purchasers to be very careful of these cards, and report to us at once any one having any large number for sale. Three years ago there were very few of these about.

**REVIEWS.**

The *Eastern Philatelist* for September contains many interesting articles. Mr. Hale’s article “The Stamp Dealer” is very good; in fact the whole number is excellent.

We have just received the first number of the *International Stamp Journal*, published by J. Speed, Jr., of St. Louis, Mo. If Mr. Speed continues his journal in the way it is begun, it will, indeed, be a most interesting sheet.

The September *Philatelic Journal of America* is full of the wrong doings of the late Convention. We advise all A. P. A. members to read carefully the letters Mr. Mekeel publishes, also all matter connected with the Convention that appeared in both the August and September numbers.

It gives us great pleasure to once more receive from Mr. J. D. Bartlett his welcome paper, the *Curiosity Collector*, after an absence of three months. We hope now that the hot weather has passed to see you regularly. You are on the right side in A. P. A. matters.

The little *Philatelic Tribune* from Smyrna, N. Y., for September, is red hot on the A. P. A. deal. That’s right, Stanton, keep up the fight, the more the merrier.

From all sides come dissatisfaction of the doings of the last A. P. A. Convention. Here is the August number of the *Southern Philatelist* in the boat with us, but we suppose we must grin and bear it until we can change things.

**CLIPPING.**

It has never been very clear why the public ought not to be allowed to affix adhesive stamps to cards, instead of having necessarily to use the Government post cards, and now the Departmental Committee appointed to investigate the matter have reported in favor of this plan. It seems hardly necessary to have appointed a committee to investigate a reform which is so evidently recommended by common sense.—(*The Stamp News.*)

**ESTABLISHED—EUROPE—AMERICA—1850.**

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LIST OF POST CARDS.

MAURITIUS.

MAURITIUS at top over arms, INLAND at the left of arms in scroll, POST CARD at right, double lined frame.

1. 1879. 2 c. carmine and black adhesive, on white card, black impression.

A. LITH E DUPUY in lower left corner of card is 16 mm. long, and begins 6½ mm. from inner frame, both P and Y pass beneath inner frame.

B. LITH E DUPUY 12½ mm. is 5 mm. from inner frame, P only touches, whilst Y passes beneath inner frame.

C. LITH E DUPUY 16½ mm. is 7 mm. from inner frame, period after E, Y alone touches and passes beneath inner frame.

D. LITH E DUPUY 14½ mm. is 5½ mm. from inner frame, P and Y just touch inner frame.

E. LITH E DUPUY 13½ mm. is 6 mm. from inner frame, period after E, P and Y just touch inner frame.

F. LITH E DUPUY 14 mm. is 7 mm. from inner frame, all the letters except I and T touch inner frame, P is like N.

G. LITH E DUPUY 12½ mm. is 6 mm. from inner frame, period after LITH, P touches frame, Y (very thick) passes beneath inner frame.

H. LITH E DUPUY 15 mm. is 11 mm. from inner frame, the whole of the word DUPUY touches inner frame, whilst P and Y pass beneath, the white dot in outer frame beneath H.

J. LITH E DUPUY 17 mm. is 7½ from inner frame, E and D touch inner frame, P and Y pass beneath inner frame, white dot in outer frame between E and D.

K. LITH E DUPUY 20 mm. is 5 mm. from inner frame, periods after LITH and after E, Y alone touches inner frame and passes slightly beneath it, white dot in outer frame between E and D.

L. LITH E DUPUY 18 mm. is 8 mm. from inner frame, periods after LITH and after E, white dot in outer frame beneath E.

M. LITH E DUPUY 19 mm. is 8 mm. from inner frame, L touches inner frame, whilst P and Y pass beneath it, period after E.

N. E DUPUY 8½ mm. long between inner and outer frames, begins 8 mm. from outer frame, Y touches outer frame.

O. E DUPUY 9½ mm. long between inner and outer frames, begins 9½ mm. from outer frame, both P and Y touch outer frame.

P. E DUPUY 12½ mm. is 6½ mm. from inner frame, period after E, P touches, whilst Y passes beneath inner frame.

Q. E DUPUY 14½ mm. is 5½ mm. from inner frame, both P and Y pass through inner frame, the former touches outer frame.
We have once in a while deviated from our path and taken up matters that did not concern cards, as for instance, the last A. P. A. Convention; but we did this because it was our desire, being a member of this Association, to further its interests, and we did not honestly think the last Convention was run in a way that would benefit it in the long run.

An article appeared in a paper a short time ago, which ran something like this:

Editing a Post Card paper is pleasant business—if you like it—we like it—But

If we don’t have two pages of the LIST OF POST CARDS in every number they say we are neglecting them.

If the type is large it doesn’t contain enough reading matter.

If the type is small you cannot read it without glasses. (Heinssberger’s advertisement)

If we give clippings they blame us for not giving original matter.

If we criticise Daggett for making poor cards, they say that has nothing to do with card collecting or Philately.

If we compliment other journals we are censured for being partial; if we don’t, you say we are unjust.

If we collect cards, we hear that to be postal stationery.

If we omit funny articles folks say we are nothing but fossils.
We don't know how many more JF's there are, but hope to live through it all.

FOLDING OR HINGEING OF REPLY CARDS.

We give below, for the benefit of those who have not our first number on hand, the form we use to denote how these cards are folded or hinged, and on which page the reply half of the card is printed:

T 3. Folded at top, reply on third page; that is, they are printed on opposite sides of the card, and when opened out the first half is facing you, the upper half is blank, so that when folded the two cards face the same way.

T 4. Folded at top, reply on fourth page; that is, they are printed on the same side of the card, and when opened out the first half is facing you, the reply is on the upper half either facing you or reversed, so that when folded the two cards face outward.

B 3. Folded at the bottom, reply on third page; that is, they are printed on opposite sides of the card, and when opened out the first half is facing you, the lower half is blank, so that when folded the two cards face the same way.

B 4. Folded at bottom, reply on fourth page; that is, they are printed on the same side of the card, and when opened out the first half is facing you, the reply is on the lower half, either facing you or reversed, so that when folded, the two cards face outward.

R 3. Folded at right, reply on third page; that is they are printed on opposite sides of the card, and when opened out the first half is on left, the right half being blank, so that when folded the two cards face the same way.

R 4. Folded at right, reply on fourth page; that is they are printed on the same side of the card, and when opened out the first half is on the left, the reply half is on the right, so that when folded the two cards face outward.

L 3. Folded at left, reply on third page; that is they are printed on opposite sides of the card, and when opened out the first half is on the left, the reply half is on the right, so that when folded the two cards face outward.

L 4. Folded at left, reply on fourth page; that is they are printed on the same side of the card, and when opened out the first half is on the left, the reply half is on the right, so that when folded the two cards face outward.

We hope we have made ourselves perfectly clear in the above explanation. We have received one or two letters asking us to explain the above and take this means to reply to them.

The above method was entirely original with us, and we felt complimented when Mr. R. R. Bogart, the veteran post card dealer, referred to our method in the Metropolitan Philatelist as follows: "In describing the form of reply paid cards, the simple plan of Mr. Geo. H. Watson will be followed," &c., &c., &c.
NEW ISSUES, &c.

Swiss MILITARY CARD.—We have received from Mr. W. Rasmns a military card of this country, black inscription on glazed buff card, 93 x 142 mm. Inscription at top FELDPOSTKARTE—CARTE POSTALE MILITAIRE in one line, and below in one line CAROLINA POSTALE MILITAIRE; this is followed by two long dotted lines the first preceded by A, and the second by GRAD, GRADE, GRADO. Below are nine short dotted lines for the number of the Company, Battalion, Division, &c., &c., in lower left corner is CB. IX. 89. 50,000, and in lower right corner is F. P. NR 17.

REVIEWS.

The Philatelic Era, under the management of Messrs. F. W. Pickard and W. W. Jewett, promises to be one of our most interesting exchanges; in fact, to judge from the September number, it is so now.

Our thanks for the following exchanges: One Dime for August, the Philatelic Monthly, the Collector and the Stamp Collector’s Journal for September.

NOTES.

It is with regret we learn that Mr. Gustav Aue has decided to discontinue the Philatelist. This paper was, without exception, the handsomest philatelic publication in America, although it sometimes spoke a little plainer than it should have done, still we liked it and are very sorry to hear of its demise.

New York City is soon to have another philatelic paper. We learn that Mr. J. W. Scott is about to start a monthly. What it is to be called and when the first will be issued we cannot say.

In our first number, issued in January, 1889, we stated, “It is reported that the United States is going to issue a reply postal card.” Whoever told us this made a huge mistake.

It is one year ago this month that Hon. John Wanamaker issued his circular asking artists and others to submit designs for new postal cards, and up to the present time they have not made their appearance. Come, hurry them up!

In our next number we shall begin the article entitled “About Postal Cards,” which appeared in the September number of the Philatelic Beacon. You will find it most interesting reading. We desire to thank the editor of the P. B. for allowing us to publish it.

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70 var. foreign Post Cards, $3.
Stamp Portraits, 50 for $1.

Send for different price list, but enclose reply stamps.
LIST OF POST CARDS.

MAURITIUS (Continued).

MAURITIUS POST CARD in centre under arms, frame same as No 1.

2. 1879. 2 c. carmine and black adhesive on white card, black impression.

Stamp in upper right corner, no frame.

3. 1879. 2 c. red brown on buff.

4. 1880. 6 c. green on buff.

5. 1880. 8 c. blue on buff.

6. 1880. 4 c. on 8 c. blue and black on buff.
   A. Ruled line on stamp is under the figure 4.
   B. Ruled line is not under the 4.

7. 1883. 6 x 6 c. violet on buff. T 3.

8. 1885. 2 c. on 8 c. blue and red on buff.

9. 1885. 2 c. on 6 c. green and black on buff.
   A. UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE erased by black bar. Figure 2 is 3 mm. from cents.
   B. Same as A, but figure 2 is only 2 mm. from cents.
   C. UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE not erased.
   D. 2 CEN instead of 2 CENTS.

MEXICO.

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE at top in curve over MEXIQUE, rectangle for stamp in upper right corner.

1. 1879. Rose impression on various colored cards.
   A. Greenish blue.
   B. Light green.
   C. Sea green.
   D. Yellow green.
   E. Dark blue.
   F. Very pale lilac.
   G. Rose lilac.
   H. Creamy rose.
   J. Pale rose.
   K. Pale yellow.
   L. White.
   M. Gray.

2. 1879. Blue impression on various colored cards.
   A. On golden yellow.
   B. On salmon.
   C. On rose.
   D. On reddish buff.
   E. On green.