

ST. LOUIS POST OFFICE

GUIDE No. 4.

OCTOBER,

1892.



OFFICIAL.

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

OF THE

Chicago & Alton R.R.

THE TRAVELER OF TO-DAY

—VIA—



BETWEEN

ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO

is assured of even more than comfort and safety. Traveling is in the main itself a luxury, and Americans, in particular, have demanded more and more

LUXURIOUS SURROUNDINGS.

To this demand, and the growth of traffic, the Chicago & Alton R. R. has intelligently responded.

PULLMAN PARLOR CARS

have been placed in day trains, and the equipment of the vestibuled night train, which includes

PULLMAN COMPARTMENT SLEEPING CARS,

Surpasses in Every Respect anything that the Railroad world has ever seen. Tickets and Berths at

CITY TICKET OFFICE,
216 North Broadway, ST. LOUIS, MO.

J. M. HUNT,
City Passenger and Ticket Agent,
216 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

D. BOWES,
General Western Passenger Agent,
216 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

JAMES CHARLTON,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

ST. LOUIS POST OFFICE

GENERAL POSTAL INFORMATION

OF INTEREST TO THE

BUSINESS PUBLIC,

AND

ARRIVAL AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

All information relative to postal matters contained in this pamphlet is compiled by permission of this office.

John B. Harlow,
Postmaster.

CHICAGO:
THE H. O. SHEPARD Co., PRINTERS, 212-214 MONROE STREET.
1892.



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ST. LOUIS POST OFFICE,

OLIVE, LOCUST, EIGHTH AND NINTH STREETS.

OCTOBER, 1892.

EXECUTIVE DIVISION:

JOHN B. HARLOW.....Postmaster.
ISAAC H. STURGEON.....Assistant Postmaster.
JAMES H. STEGER.....Secretary.
DAVID H. HAYS.....Cashier.

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY.

Postmaster	} Room 108, Ninth street corridor.
Assistant Postmaster	} Office hours, 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., except Sunday.
Cashier and Accountant.....	Room 110, Ninth street corridor. Open 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., except Sunday.
Superintendent of the Mailing Division....	Corner Eighth and Locust streets. Open 9 A.M. to 6 P.M., except Sunday.
Superintendent of City Delivery.....	Olive street front. (Which includes Carriers, the General Delivery and Advertised Letters.) Open 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., except Sunday.
General Delivery, Ladies and Gentle- men's windows and Advertised Letters }	East end, Olive street front. Open 7 A.M. to 8 P.M., except Sunday.
Superintendent of the Money Order Division.....	} Rooms 114, 116 and 118, Ninth street corridor. Foreign and Domestic Money Orders paid and issued. Open 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., except Sunday.
Superintendent Registry Division.....	North end, Ninth street corridor. Open 9 A.M. to 6 P.M., except Sunday.
Inquiry Office	Room 106, West end, Olive street cor- (Lost Letters, Packages, etc.) ridor. Open 9 A.M. to 6 P.M., except Sunday.
Stamp Division	West end, Olive street front. Open 7 A.M. to 8 P.M., except Sunday.
Newspaper Exchange Case	} Eighth street corridor. Accessible day and night.
Post Office Inspectors	Room 232, 2d floor, Locust street corridor.
Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service	} Rooms 411, 412, 414, 416 and 418, 4th floor, Ninth and Locust street corridors.

All departments are open on Sunday from 10.00 to 11.00 A.M., except the Money Order Department and Cashiers' Office.

The Main Office is open all day and all night for the reception of mail matter.

All inquiries in regard to the arrival and departure of mails, both Domestic and Foreign, or for matter of the Second, Third or Fourth Class held for postage or as unmailable, should be made to the Superintendent of Mails.

Applications for information concerning Letter Carriers or mail matter intended for delivery in St. Louis should be made to the Superintendent of City Delivery.

Applications for missing letters, papers, packages, etc., and letter mails held for postage, or for information concerning the same, should be made at Room 106.

Applications for entry of Second Class matter, or for information concerning the same, should be made to the Superintendent of Mails.

IMPORTANT

ALL MAILS CLOSE

—AT—

THE POST OFFICE

45 MINUTES BEFORE TRAINS LEAVE UNION DEPOT.

.....

Patrons of this office will greatly aid in the prompt
dispatch of Mails by sending them to the office
or depositing them in Street Letter
Boxes early in the day.

The Chicago & Alton is the Short

POST OFFICE STATIONS.

ANNEX.

Annex, located at Third and Olive, is open from 8.00 a m to 6.30 p m on week days for the sale of Postage Stamps and for Money Order, Postal Note and Registry business. Holidays from 8.00 to 10.00 a m. No Sunday hours.

STATION "A."

Located at 3607 North Broadway. Sunday hours, 10.30 to 11.30 a m.

STATION "B."

Located at 6915 South Broadway. Sunday hours, 11.30 a m to 12.30 p m.

STATION "C."

Located at corner Easton and Leonard aves. Sunday hours, 12.00 m to 1.00 p m.

STATION "D."

Located at 2918 South Broadway. Sunday hours, 11.30 a m to 12.30 p m.

STATION "E."

Located at 1113 South Jefferson ave. Sunday hours, 11.00 a m to 12.00 m.

All stations are open from 6.00 a m to 6.00 p m on week days for the receipt and delivery of mails, and from 7.00 a m to 6.00 p m for the sale of Postage Stamps and for Money Order, Postal Notes and Registry business. Holidays, from 6.00 to 10.00 a m.

Mails are Dispatched from Main Office to Post Office Stations as follows:

For **Station A**, at a6.00 a m, a8.15 a m, a9.45 a m, a1.50 p m and d9.00 a m.
 For **Station B**, at a6.00 a m, a9.30 a m, a1.30 p m and d9.45 a m.
 For **Station C**, at a6.00 a m, a9.45 a m, a1.45 p m and d10.30 a m.
 For **Station D**, at a5.35 a m, a8.15 a m, a9.45 a m, a1.45 p m and d10.00 a m.
 For **Station E**, at a6.00 a m, a9.45 a m, a1.45 p m and d9.00 a m.

Mails arrive at Main Office from Post Office Stations as follows:

From **Station A**, at a7.50 a m, a9.30 a m, a1.00 p m and 5.55 p m.
 From **Station B**, at a10.00 a m, a1.00 p m and 6.40 p m.
 From **Station C**, at a9.25 a m, a1.00 p m and 5.55 p m.
 From **Station D**, at a7.50 a m, a9.30 a m, a1.00 p m and 5.40 p m.
 From **Station E**, at a9.30 a m, a1.00 p m and 5.40 p m.
 a Daily except Sunday. d Sunday only. All others daily.

Line between St. Louis and Chicago.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Before posting a (letters must bear one rate, 2 cents) package, care should be taken to see that the postage is fully prepaid (except in cases where prepayment on letters to certain foreign countries is optional), and that name and address of the sender are written or printed on the cover.

Detention or wrong delivery of mail matter should be reported immediately in person or by letter to the Postmaster. The complaint should be accompanied, if possible, by the envelope, wrapper or postal card, in order that an examination may be made of the address and postmarks.

When a letter is wrongly left at a house, or wrongly placed in a box in the Post Office, the fact should be noted in ink on the back of the envelope, thus, "*Wrongly left at 206 South Clark Street, December 10th,*" and the letter should be immediately deposited in the Post Office or in a letter-box, and the person to whom it is addressed, when he receives it, should send the envelope at once to the Postmaster, that an investigation may be made as to the cause of wrong delivery.

Loss of mail matter should be reported at once to the office, and, for the purpose of having a proper record of the circumstances, a blank for the purpose can be obtained at the Inquiry Office.

All mail matter that is insufficiently prepaid, and addressed to points outside of the delivery of the office of mailing, will be held and the addressee notified of the amount of stamps necessary to forward same. Mail matter so held will be forwarded immediately upon receipt of the necessary postage.

Letters which are forwarded from office of mailing marked DUE 2 cts., etc., are detained at office of destination for rating up. To insure prompt delivery postage should be fully prepaid.

It is desirable that the printed card or the written name and address of the sender should be placed on every letter or package before it is posted, so that in case of non-delivery it can be returned to writer. Under a late ruling of the Department the Postmaster is allowed, upon certain conditions, to recall letters which have been forwarded from his office. To secure prompt action, and the return of the proper letter, it is especially recommended to all persons that "Return request" envelopes should be used by them. If the card of the writer does not appear on the letter, the chances are largely against the Postmaster being able to describe the letter in such a way as to order its return.

It is not only advisable, but absolutely necessary, that mail matter intended for delivery by carrier should be addressed to STREET AND NUMBER. There are many persons of the same name, and many corporations and business firms with the same or similar titles. This is very confusing to distributors and directory clerks, who are at a loss to know for which person or firm such mail is intended. With the name of the street and the number of the house, identification is complete and all doubts removed as to where the mail should be sent. The omission of the street address is a source of endless embarrassment and the principal cause of delay in the delivery of mail matter, at the same time furnishing grounds for complaint concerning its non-delivery. Mail intended for delivery through the General Delivery should be so addressed, and mail for delivery through the Box Department should be addressed to the box number, as that forms an important part of the address. It is very desirable that letter boxes for the receipt of mail matter be provided at business places and residences.

No mail matter should be left on the tops of street boxes, as it is liable to be taken thence by dishonest persons, and is not under the protection of the Postal Laws.

Packages too large to be placed in the boxes should be taken to the main office or to a station, or (if not of unreasonable size or weight) handed to a letter carrier.

The Chicago & Alton is the Best

Letters addressed to a town that is not a Post Office, or to a Post Office without designating the state, except in the case of large cities that are well known, or that are otherwise improperly addressed, are returned to writer, if known, or are detained in office of mailing for reference to the clerk who has charge of insufficiently directed letters.

The business public is earnestly requested to observe the following with reference to mailing matter in large or small quantities:

1st. Send to office or deposit in letter boxes matter to be mailed as rapidly as it is ready. Do not hold your mail till the last moment.

2d. Letter mail should be received at main office at least one hour before departure of trains, and as much earlier as possible. Matter for delivery in this city should be kept separate from that for other offices.

3d. All matter of the second and third classes should be made up by states, that is, each state in separate packages or sacks, and the packages or sacks labeled with the name of the state contained therein.

4th. **Merchants will confer a favor by sending to the office or sub-station all one cent circular matter instead of depositing such matter in letter boxes. Much time is lost in separating letter from circular mail, which must be done to enable us to connect the letter or first class mails.**

5th. Messengers frequently deposit matter for registration in the letter chutes. Such matter, although bearing the 10-cent stamp in addition to regular postage, is not registered until received at registry window, and receipt given therefor. If merchants will make it a rule to demand of their messengers the receipt of this office for such registered matter they will know whether the letter or parcel has been properly treated.

Publishers, printers or news agents must not loan mail sacks to each other or to others, as account is kept with each and failure to return to office all sacks will cause demand for payment to be made for those unaccounted for.

All mail matter at large Post Offices is necessarily handled in great haste, and should therefore in all cases be **SO PLAINLY ADDRESSED** as to leave **NO ROOM FOR DOUBT AND NO EXCUSE FOR ERROR** on the part of postal employes. Names of states should be written in full (or their abbreviations very distinctly written) in order to prevent errors which arise from the similarity of such abbreviations as Cal., Col., La., Ia., Pa., Va., Vt., Me., Mo., Neb., Nev., N. H., N. M., N. Y., N. J., N. C., D. C., Miss., Mass., Penn., Tenn., etc., when hastily or carelessly written. This is especially necessary in addressing mail matter to places of which the names are borne by several Post Offices in different states. **Never send letters containing money or valuables by mail without registering them, and never send bank notes or gold or silver money at all if you can procure a check, draft or money order.**

Novel and eccentric forms of direction on mail matter should be avoided—such, for instance, as reversing in the superscription the usual order of the State, City, and person named.

Business cards, and requests to return if not delivered, and postage stamps, should not be placed on the *backs* of letters. As a rule, the address sides only of letters are examined in Post Offices, and any notice or instruction intended for the guidance of the Post Office should be placed where it will be most readily and easily observed.

When a letter or package has more than one postage stamp attached care should be taken to have the entire surface of each stamp exposed, and not have one overlap the other. At Post Offices credit is given for the stamps only with the entire surface exposed.

"Local" names that are not those of the Post Offices where delivery is desired, and names of private country residences and villas, should be carefully omitted from addresses of correspondence intended for prompt transmission by mail.

Persons and firms changing or intending to change their places of residence or business should promptly notify the Postmaster, and should also advise their correspondents, and the publishers of newspapers and periodicals to which they are subscribers, of their change of address.

After the dissolution of a firm, the Post Office does not undertake to decide disputes that may arise between the members of the late firm as to the right to receive

its mail matter. If they cannot agree as to its disposition, it will be held for thirty days and then forwarded to the Dead Letter Office marked "In Dispute," or disposed of as a Court of competent jurisdiction shall direct.

In the delivery of circulars and other similar printed matter, the same care is exercised as in the case of letters; but experience has shown that such matter, after having been properly delivered, is frequently cast aside or destroyed by servants and messengers, and never reaches the hands of their employers.

Mail matter that has been returned to the sender as undeliverable or unmailable on account of defective addresses, insufficient prepayment, or otherwise, should not be remailed in the same envelope or wrapper bearing the marks originally affixed by the Post Office to show the cause of its return, as this practice is liable to cause its second return.

It is forbidden by the Regulations of the Post Office Department to give to any person information concerning the mail matter of another, or to disclose the name of a box holder at a Post Office.

Senders of packages of Third or Fourth Class matter should be careful to write or print their own names and addresses (preceded by the word "From") *on the same side of the wrapper as that on which the direction is written* (but not to make it so conspicuous as the latter), as otherwise the package may be erroneously returned to themselves as the addressees.

As the postal regulations require that preference in dispatch and delivery shall always be given to *first-class* matter (whenever unusual pressure of business requires that any discrimination be made) it is recommended that light printed matter addressed to large cities (such as prices current) which it is important should be always promptly delivered by first carrier trip after arrival, be sealed and prepaid at letter rates, as otherwise its delivery may be necessarily postponed until a later trip by reason of an accumulation of delayed mails or similar causes.

Clerks and carriers are required to be uniformly civil, courteous and obliging in their official intercourse with the public, and any violation of this rule should be promptly reported to the Postmaster. It should be remembered, also, that they are entitled to receive like consideration from the public; that their duties are such as to leave them no time for extended conversation; and that *all* of them are not qualified to give prompt and correct answers to inquiries upon postal matters not immediately connected with the particular duties to which they are severally assigned.

Inquiries, complaints and reports, when made in person, should be made to the Assistant Postmaster (or, when desired in special cases, to the Postmaster), or to the officers in immediate charge of the Mailing, City Delivery, Registration, Money Order, or other Divisions, according to the nature of the business involved.

Hotel proprietors should not furnish, for use of their guests, envelopes bearing a printed request for return *to the hotel* if found undeliverable, and guests using envelopes with printed cards of hotels should add a request for return to their *permanent* residences.

Postal Crimes.

"That all matter otherwise mailable by law, upon the envelope, or outside cover or wrapper of which, or any postal card upon which any delineation, epithet, terms or language of an indecent, lewd, lascivious, obscene, libelous, scurrilous, defamatory or threatening character, or calculated, by the terms or manner, or style of display, and obviously intended to reflect injuriously upon the character or conduct of another, may be written or printed, or otherwise impressed or apparent, are hereby declared non-mailable matter, and shall not be conveyed in the mails nor delivered from any Post Office, nor by any letter carrier, and shall be withdrawn from the mails under such regulations as the Postmaster-General shall prescribe; and any person who shall knowingly deposit, or cause to be deposited, for mailing or delivery, anything declared by this section to be non-mailable matter, and any person who shall knowingly take the same, or cause the same to be taken, from the mails for the purpose of circulating or disposing of, or of aiding in the circulation or disposition of same, shall, for each and every offense, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than five thousand dollars or imprisoned at hard labor not more than five years, or both, at the discretion of the court. (Page 763, Sec. 3, 1890 Guide.)

"SEC. 3893. (R. S.) Every obscene, lewd or lascivious book, pamphlet, picture, paper, letter, writing, print, or other publication of an indecent character, and every article or thing designed or intended for the prevention of conception or procuring of abortion, and every article or thing intended or adapted for any indecent or immoral use, and every written or printed card, letter, circular, book, pamphlet, advertisement or notice of any kind giving information, directly or indirectly, where or how, or of whom, or by what means any of the hereinbefore mentioned matters, articles or things may be obtained or made, whether sealed as first-class matter or not, are hereby declared to be non-mailable matter, and shall not be conveyed in the mails nor delivered from any Post Office, nor by any letter carrier; and any person who shall knowingly deposit, or cause to be deposited, for mailing or delivery, anything declared by this section to be non-mailable matter, and any person who shall knowingly take the same, or cause the same to be taken from the mails for the purpose of circulating or disposing of, or of aiding in the circulation or disposition of the same, shall, for each and every offense, be fined, upon conviction thereof, not more than five thousand dollars or imprisoned at hard labor not more than five years, or both, at the discretion of the court. And all offenses committed under the section of which this is amendatory, prior to the approval of this act, may be prosecuted and punished under the same in the same manner, and with the same effect as if this act had not been passed: *Provided*, that nothing in this act shall authorize any person to open any letter or sealed matter of the first class not addressed to himself."

Approved September 26, 1888.

ACT CONCERNING LOTTERIES, WHICH WENT INTO EFFECT SEPTEMBER 19, 1890.

AN ACT to amend certain sections of the Revised Statutes relating to Lotteries, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That section thirty-eight hundred and ninety-four of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3894. No letter, postal card, or circular concerning any lottery, so-called gift concert, or other similar enterprise offering prizes dependent upon lot or chance, or concerning schemes devised for the purpose of obtaining money or property under false pretenses, and no list of the drawings at any lottery or similar scheme, and no lottery ticket or part thereof, and no check, draft, bill, money, postal note, or money order for the purchase of any ticket, tickets, or part thereof, or of any share or any chance in any such lottery or gift enterprise, shall be carried in the mail or delivered at or through any post office or branch thereof, or by any letter-carrier; nor shall any newspaper, circular, pamphlet, or publication of any kind containing any advertisement of any lottery or any gift enterprise of any kind offering prizes dependent upon lot or chance, or containing any list of prizes awarded at the drawings of any such lottery or gift enterprise, whether said list is of any part or all of the drawing, be carried in the mail or delivered by any postmaster or letter-carrier. Any person who shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited, or who shall knowingly send or cause to be sent, anything to be conveyed or delivered by mail in violation of this section, or who shall knowingly cause to be delivered by mail anything herein forbidden to be carried by mail, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment for each offense. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section may be proceeded against by information or indictment and tried and punished, either in the district at which the unlawful publication was mailed, or to which it is carried by mail for delivery according to the direction thereon, or at which it is caused to be delivered by mail to the person to whom it is addressed."

SEC. 2. That section thirty-nine hundred and twenty-nine of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3929. The Postmaster-General may, upon evidence satisfactory to him that any person or company is engaged in conducting any lottery, gift enterprise, or scheme for the distribution of money, or of any real or personal property by lot, chance, or drawing of any kind, or that any person or company is conducting any other scheme or device for obtaining money or property of any kind through the

mails, by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, instruct postmasters at any post office at which registered letters arrive directed to any such person or company, or to the agent or representative of any such person or company, whether such agent or representative is acting as an individual or as a firm, bank or corporation, or association of any kind, to return all such registered letters to the postmaster at the office at which they were originally mailed, with the word 'Fraudulent' plainly written or stamped upon the outside thereof; and all such letters so returned to such postmasters shall be by them returned to the writers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may prescribe. But nothing contained in this section shall be so construed as to authorize any postmaster or other person to open any letter not addressed to himself. The public advertisement by such person or company so conducting such lottery, gift enterprise, scheme or device, that remittances for the same may be made by registered letters to any other person, firm, bank, corporation, or association named therein shall be held to be prima facie evidence of the existence of said agency by all the parties named therein; but the Postmaster-General shall not be precluded from ascertaining the existence of such agency in any other legal way satisfactory to himself."

SEC. 3. That section four thousand and forty-one of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4041. The Postmaster-General may, upon evidence satisfactory to him that any person or company is engaged in conducting any lottery, gift enterprise or scheme for the distribution of money, or of any real or personal property by lot, chance, or drawing of any kind, or that any person or company is conducting any other scheme for obtaining money or property of any kind through the mails by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, forbid the payment by any postmaster to said person or company of any postal money orders drawn to his or its order, or in his or its favor, or to the agent of any such person or company, whether such agent is acting as an individual, or as a firm, bank, corporation, or association of any kind, and may provide by regulation for the return to the remitters of the sums named in such money orders. But this shall not authorize any person to open any letter not addressed to himself. The public advertisement by such person or company so conducting any such lottery, gift enterprise, scheme, or device, that remittances for the same may be made by means of postal money orders to any other person, firm, bank, corporation, or association named therein shall be held to be prima facie evidence of the existence of said agency by all the parties named therein; but the Postmaster-General shall not be precluded from ascertaining the existence of such agency in any other legal way."

Approved September 19, 1890.

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS.

1. Section 3894, above quoted, applies to any letter, ordinary or registered, if it concerns any lottery, gift concert, or scheme described in the section, and to lottery tickets, checks, drafts, bills, money, postal notes, or money orders for the purchase of lottery tickets, or any share or chance in a lottery or gift enterprise, and to the list of the drawings at any lottery or similar scheme, and forbids the carrying of them in the mails, or the delivery of them from post offices.

2. The seal of a letter, or of any sealed packet prepaid at letter rates, must not be disturbed for the purpose of ascertaining if its transmission in the mail, or its delivery at a post office, is forbidden by the provisions of this Act. Nor will the mere suspicion that such letter or packet relates to a lottery, or the fact that it is addressed to any person known to be engaged in the business of conducting a lottery, justify its detention or non-delivery, except that the delivery of registered letters at the office of destination shall be withheld when the Postmaster-General has issued specific orders, under the provisions of Section 3929, to that effect.

3. Postal cards and circulars unsealed, and all other unsealed matter, may, when suspected of having been deposited or mailed in violation of the provisions of this Act, be examined for the purpose of ascertaining their character.

4. The mailing of matter interdicted by this Act by citizens to lottery companies and their representatives is as clear a violation of the law as the mailing of such matter by lottery companies to their customers or other persons.

Pullman Vestibuled Trains between St. Louis

5. When it is known at the time of depositing them for mailing that postal cards or circulars are unmailable under the provisions of Section 3894, above quoted, the postmaster should decline to receive them. If they be found in a post office and the sender is unknown to the postmaster, or if they be discovered in the mail *in transit* they should be withdrawn and marked "Fraudulent," and sent to the Postmaster-General, accompanied by a special report from the postmaster explaining the reason for their detention.

6. The provisions of this Act apply to letters, postal cards and circulars concerning lotteries, or similar schemes, that come in the mails from foreign countries, and such matter so received should be treated as if it originated in the United States.

7. Matter sent in violation of the provisions of Section 3894, discovered by postmasters at intermediate offices, should be withdrawn from the mail, and disposed of in the same manner as if it had been discovered by the postmaster at the office of mailing or the office of delivery. But postmasters at intermediate offices should not delay the transmission of other mail in making special search for anything declared by this Act to be unmailable.

8. Newspapers, pamphlets, and publications of all kinds, bearing date before or since the nineteenth day of September, 1890 (at which date the Act took effect), which contain the advertisement of any lottery, gift enterprise, or similar scheme, or the whole or part of the list of prizes awarded at the drawings of lotteries or similar schemes, are, by the provisions of this Act, denied carriage in the mails or delivery to subscribers, addressees, or to any other persons, or as "sample copies." Postmasters should refuse to receive them from publishers or to deliver them if by inadvertence they reach the office of destination. When found by postmasters in the mail *in transit*, they should be held until a report concerning them can be made to the Postmaster-General, and instructions received from him as to the disposing of them.

9. Foreign newspapers, pamphlets, and publications of all kinds, containing printed matter forbidden by the provisions of this Act, should be treated as if they were published in the United States.

10. Clerks in the Railway Mail Service discovering matter the carriage of which is forbidden by the provisions of this Act, should withdraw and forward it to their respective Division Superintendents. Division Superintendents should treat such matter in the same manner as postmasters are herein instructed to treat it.

11. The term "lottery" as used in this Act embraces all kinds of schemes, general or local, for the distribution of prizes by lot or chance, such as gift exhibitions, enterprises, concerts, raffles, or the drawing of prizes in money or property at fairs. Hence letters, postal cards and circulars concerning them, and newspapers, pamphlets, and other publications containing advertisements of them, are unmailable.

12. The provisions of Section 3929, relating to registered letters, and of Section 4041, relating to money-orders (both of which sections are set out in full in the preceding copy of the Act), apply to such matter at offices of delivery only, and are to be enforced upon the direct orders of the Postmaster-General.

13. Postmasters and other postal officials and employes are expected to be diligent in carrying out the foregoing instructions for the enforcement of the provisions of this Act.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., October 3, 1890.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
Postmaster-General.

Forwarding, Withdrawal and Return of Domestic Mail Matter.

Letters.—Prepaid letters and other first class matter will be forwarded free on the written request of the person addressed, from one Post Office to another (and thence to others if it be desired) and will also be returned free to the senders when their names and addresses appear thereon, if found undeliverable as addressed, whether accompanied by a request to so return them or not. When in such a request a certain time is named for the return (not less than three nor more than thirty days after arrival), it will be complied with; and if no time is specified, the undeliverable matter will be held for thirty days before it is returned.

Second, Third and Fourth Class Matter.—Matter of these classes cannot be forwarded to new addresses, or returned to the senders *free*. If so forwarded or

and Chicago on the Chicago & Alton R. R.

returned, the postage thereon must be either again fully prepaid at regular rates, or charged and collected before delivery at the Post Office to which it is forwarded or returned. There is no provision in the Postal Regulations for the withdrawal of mail matter of these classes after it has been posted; and as a rule applications for such withdrawal can receive no attention, for the reason that the expenditure of time necessary to a search among the mass of such articles would lead to delay of other mail matter.

Withdrawal of Letters.—*Letters* (only) that have been deposited in the Post Office, but have not yet been dispatched, may be withdrawn if personal application be made within one hour after posting, at the office of the Superintendent of Mails, if for points other than this city, or to Superintendent of City Delivery if addressed for delivery in the city before 5 p.m. A fac simile of the envelope used, and of the address, in the same hand-writing, should be submitted as evidence of the good faith or authority of the applicant. After a letter has been dispatched in the mails, its delivery cannot be prevented, or its return secured, except by telegraphic request from the Postmaster to the Postmaster at the office to which it is addressed. Applications for the withdrawal of such letters may be made only at the office of the Assistant Postmaster, and a deposit will be required to defray cost of telegraphing, etc.

Free and Franked Mail Matter.

Private individuals can send no matter free in the mails, to any other person whatever, whether the latter be a public officer or not, unless the same be inclosed in an official "penalty envelope," or covered by an official "penalty label"; and these are only supplied to the public by authorized officials, inclosed in official communications to which replies are required, and their use for private purposes is punishable by a fine of \$300. Packages of mutilated currency, addressed to the Treasurer of the United States for redemption, may be registered without payment of fee, but the postage must be prepaid. Authors and publishers desiring to send copyright books, titles, or other copyright matter to the Librarian of Congress, may do so on presenting the same, properly addressed, at the office of the Supt. of Mails, when a receipt for the same will be given and the package forwarded free under a "penalty" envelope or label. *The franking privilege* of Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress, and of certain officers of the Senate and House, extends only to U. S. public documents, the *Congressional Record* or parts thereof, and speeches or reports contained therein.

Lottery Tickets in the Mails.

The mailing of letters or sealed packets, containing articles liable to customs duty, is forbidden by the stipulations of the Universal Postal Union. When sent in the mails from foreign countries they are to be treated according to the laws of the country of destination.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ruled that lottery tickets and the printed advertisements which usually accompany them are dutiable articles, and when sent in letters into the United States they are forfeited. Hence, when a letter marked "Supposed liable to customs duty" reaches an office, the postmaster must require the addressee to open it, in accordance with Section 622 P. L. & R., in the presence of the customs officer, or in the presence of himself if he has been designated for that purpose by the customs officer; and if lottery tickets or lottery circulars are found in the letter, it must be surrendered to the customs officer, or sent to him in a "penalty envelope." The practice of permitting the addressee to refuse the letter, after discovering its contents, is erroneous and must be discontinued. The addressee's receipt for the letter makes the delivery complete, after which it is to be dealt with according to the regulations of the Treasury Department.

STAMP SECTION.

Open 7.00 a.m. to 8. p.m., Sunday 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Regulations Respecting Special-Request Envelopes.

1. No order is to be taken on credit except at the Postmaster's own risk, and in no case for less than 500 of any specified denomination bearing the same printing.

SPECIAL-REQUEST Envelopes must in all instances be ordered on the blank form furnished by the Department (Form No. 3202), AND THAT FORM MUST NOT BE USED FOR ORDERING ANY OTHER ENVELOPES.

2. *Special devices* and the *address of correspondents* will not be printed under any circumstances whatever, and no envelopes will be ruled or black-lined.

3. The printing of cards and requests *across the end* has been discontinued. In future they will be printed on the *upper left-hand corner* only.

4. Business locations or employments will be excluded from cards and requests. The name of the writer only should be given, without any reference to his occupation.

5. Should it be desired to leave in blank the postoffice address of the party to whom the envelopes are to be made returnable, it must be so stated.

6. When the name and postoffice address only are desired, without a request to return, the order must so specify. By law all letters bearing the name and address of the writer on the envelopes are required to be returned if not delivered within thirty days.

7. The name of the *postoffice* ordering, as written at the head of the requisition, must agree with that given at the bottom, for printing the return-request card, except in cases under Sec. 13, and follow in full the style and orthography of the official establishment as determined by the First Assistant Postmaster General and published in the Postal Guide; that officer has exclusive control of that detail, and any attempt to abbreviate or change the method of spelling the name of an office on a requisition will insure its return for correction.

8. No variations will be made in the *style of type*, the *color of ink*, or the *form of request* adopted by the Department; neither will cards or requests be surrounded by borders of any kind.

9. The matter desired to be printed must be plainly written in the space provided therefor, and a printed card should, when obtainable, also accompany the order, to avoid mistakes.

10. Envelopes that may be refused on account of a misprint that has occurred through no fault of the Department will, if returned, be treated as spoiled in directing, and only the value of the postage on the same be placed to the credit of the Postmaster by whom they were ordered.

11. The L, small note size, and M and N, small and large baronial, will be furnished in first quality white only. All other sizes will be furnished in three qualities and the second and third qualities in equal parts of two colors, as described, unless otherwise requested by the postmaster. The first quality, except L, M and N, will, if so directed—as indicated by note on the reverse side—be supplied all or part amber; in the absence of such instructions they will be all white.

12. Cards or requests will *not* be printed on *newspaper wrappers*, *envelopes for covering circulars*, or *letter-sheet envelopes*.

13. If, for the reason that the purchaser has more than one postoffice address, the postmaster intentionally directs that the name of another postoffice than his own be printed in the return-request card, it will be necessary that he state the fact that the purchaser resides, or is engaged in business, within the delivery of his office; unless clearly within this provision, the purchaser should be referred to the postmaster at the office named in the return-request card.

PRICES OF STAMPED ENVELOPES AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

OCTOBER 1, 1890.

THIS SCHEDULE SUPERSEDES ALL PREVIOUS ONES.

SIZE AND DESIGNATION.		Denomination	QUALITY OF PAPER.	COLOR. See Sec. 11, page 13.	1000.	500.	250.	100.	50.	25.	10.	9.	8.	7.	6.	5.	4.	3.	2.	1.
Full Letter Size, 3¼ x 5½ inches.	A.	1 cent..	First	White	\$11.60	\$5.80	\$2.90	\$1.16	\$0.58	\$0.29	\$0.12	\$0.11	\$0.10	\$0.09	\$0.07	\$0.06	\$0.05	\$0.04	\$0.03	\$0.02
	Aa.	2 cents.	First	White	21.60	10.80	5.40	2.16	1.08	.54	.22	.20	.18	.16	.13	.11	.09	.07	.05	.03
	Aa.	2 cents.	Second	Buff or Blue	21.20	10.60	5.30	2.12	1.06	.53	.22	.20	.17	.15	.13	.11	.09	.07	.05	.03
	Aaa.	2 cents.	Third, Manila.	Manila or Amber.	21.00	10.50	5.25	2.10	1.05	.53	.21	.19	.17	.15	.13	.11	.09	.07	.05	.03
Ungummed, for Circulars, 3¼ x 5½ inches.	B.	1 cent..	Manila	Manila	11.00	5.50	2.75	1.10	.55	.28	.11	.10	.09	.08	.07	.06	.05	.04	.03	.02
		1 cent..	First	White	11.80	5.90	2.95	1.18	.59	.30	.12	.11	.10	.09	.08	.06	.05	.04	.03	.02
Commercial Size, 3⅝ x 5⅝ inches.	C.	2 cents.	First	White	21.80	10.90	5.45	2.18	1.09	.55	.22	.20	.18	.16	.14	.11	.09	.07	.05	.03
	Cc.	5 cents.	First	White	51.80	25.90	12.95	5.18	2.59	1.30	.52	.47	.42	.37	.32	.26	.21	.16	.11	.06
	Ccc.	2 cents.	Second	Buff or Blue	21.40	10.70	5.35	2.14	1.07	.54	.22	.20	.18	.15	.13	.11	.09	.07	.05	.03
	Ccc.	1 cent..	Third, Manila.	Manila or Amber.	11.00	5.50	2.75	1.10	.55	.28	.11	.10	.09	.08	.07	.06	.05	.04	.03	.02
Extra Letter Size, 3½ x 6 5-16 inches.	D.	2 cents.	First	White	21.00	10.80	5.40	2.16	1.08	.54	.22	.20	.18	.16	.13	.11	.09	.07	.05	.03
	Dd.	2 cents.	Second	Buff or Blue	21.20	10.60	5.30	2.12	1.06	.53	.22	.20	.17	.15	.13	.11	.09	.07	.05	.03
	Ddd.	2 cents.	Third, Manila.	Manila or Amber.	21.20	10.60	5.30	2.12	1.06	.53	.22	.20	.17	.15	.13	.11	.09	.07	.05	.03
	Dd.	5 cents.	Second	Buff or Blue	51.60															
Extra Letter Size, ungummed, for Circulars, 3½ x 6 5-16 inches.	E.	1 cent..	Manila	Manila	11.20	5.60	2.80	1.12	.56	.28	.12	.11	.09	.08	.07	.06	.05	.04	.03	.02
		1 cent..	First	White	12.00	6.00	3.00	1.20	.60	.30	.12	.11	.10	.09	.08	.06	.05	.04	.03	.02
Legal Size, 3¾ x 6¾ inches.	F.	2 cents.	First	White	22.20	11.10	5.55	2.22	1.11	.56	.24	.20	.18	.16	.14	.12	.09	.07	.05	.03
	Ff.	2 cents.	Second	Buff or Blue	21.80	10.90	5.45	2.18	1.09	.55	.22	.20	.18	.16	.14	.11	.09	.07	.05	.03
	Fff.	2 cents.	Third, Manila.	Manila or Amber.	21.40	10.70	5.35	2.14	1.07	.54	.22	.20	.18	.15	.13	.11	.09	.07	.05	.03
	Ff.	4 cents.	Second	Buff or Blue	41.80															
Official Size, 3⅞ x 8⅞ inches.	G.	2 cents.	First	White	23.00	11.50	5.75	2.30	1.15	.58	.23	.21	.19	.17	.14	.12	.10	.07	.05	.03
	Gg.	4 cents.	First	White	43.00	21.50	10.75	4.30	2.15	1.08	.43	.39	.35	.31	.26	.22	.18	.13	.09	.05
	Ggg.	2 cents.	Second	Buff or Blue	22.60	11.30	5.65	2.26	1.13	.57	.23	.21	.19	.16	.14	.12	.10	.07	.05	.03
	Ggg.	2 cents.	Third, Manila.	Manila or Amber.	21.60	10.80	5.40	2.16	1.08	.54	.22	.20	.18	.16	.13	.11	.09	.07	.05	.03

The Chicago & Alton is the only Line Running Pullman

Large Official Size, 4 1/8 x 9 1/2 inches.	H. Hh. Hhh.	2 cents.	First	white.....	23.20	11.60	5.80	2.32	1.16	.58	.24	.21	.19	.17	.14	.12	.10	.07	.05	.03	
		4 cents.	First	White.....	43.20	21.60	10.80	4.32	2.16	1.08	.44	.39	.35	.31	.26	.22	.18	.13	.09	.05	.03
		2 cents.	Second.....	Buff or Blue	22.70	11.35	5.68	2.27	1.14	.57	.23	.21	.19	.16	.14	.12	.10	.07	.05	.03	.03
		2 cents.	Third.....	Manila or Amber	21.70	10.85	5.43	2.17	1.09	.55	.22	.20	.18	.16	.14	.11	.09	.07	.05	.03	
Extra Official Size, 4 3/8 x 10 3/8 inches.	I. II. III.	2 cents.	First	White.....	23.40	11.70	5.85	2.34	1.17	.59	.24	.22	.19	.17	.15	.12	.10	.08	.05	.03	
		4 cents.	First	White.....	43.40	21.70	10.85	4.34	2.17	1.09	.44	.40	.35	.31	.27	.22	.18	.14	.09	.05	.03
		2 cents.	Second.....	Buff or Blue	22.80	11.40	5.70	2.28	1.14	.57	.23	.21	.19	.16	.14	.12	.10	.07	.05	.03	.03
		2 cents.	Third, Manila.	Manila or Amber	21.80	10.90	5.45	2.18	1.09	.55	.22	.20	.18	.16	.14	.11	.09	.07	.05	.03	
Newspaper Wrappers, 5 1/2 x 10 1/2 inches.	K.	1 cent..	Manila.....	Manila.....	11.00	5.50	2.75	1.10	.55	.28	.11	.10	.09	.08	.07	.06	.05	.04	.03	.02	
		2 cents.	Manila.....	Manila.....	21.00	10.50	5.25	2.10	1.05	.53	.21	.19	.17	.15	.13	.11	.09	.07	.05	.03	
NOTE ENVELOPES.																					
Small Note Size, 2 7/8 x 5 1/4 inches.	L.	2 cents.	First	White.....	21.40	10.70	5.35	2.14	1.07	.51	.22	.20	.18	.15	.13	.11	.09	.07	.05	.03	
Small Baronial Size, 3 9-16 x 4 3/8 inches.	M.	2 cents.	First	White.....	21.80	10.90	5.45	2.18	1.09	.55	.22	.20	.18	.16	.14	.11	.09	.07	.05	.03	
Large Baronial Size, 4 1/4 x 5 1/4 inches.	N.	1 cent..	First	White.....	12.00	6.00	3.00	1.20	.60	.30	.12	.11	.10	.09	.08	.06	.05	.04	.03	.02	
		2 cents.	First	White.....	22.00	11.00	5.50	2.20	1.10	.55	.22	.20	.18	.16	.14	.11	.09	.07	.05	.03	

SALES OF IRREGULAR QUANTITIES.

In making sales of envelopes and wrappers in quantities other than as above set forth, it is expected that postmasters will evince a proper spirit of accommodation, but they are not required to lose the fraction of a cent; and if a postmaster cannot make change, the purchaser must tender the exact amount for the number required.

When the schedule price of a single envelope is 3 cents and that of a single wrapper is 2 cents, and both are purchased in the same transaction, 4 cents, and not 5 cents, will be required; and the same principle applies to all similar sales of different qualities or denominations. That is, where several envelopes of different styles are sold, the postmaster will retain only the fraction of a cent on the whole purchase, and not on each separate envelope.

STAMPED ENVELOPES AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS SPOILED IN DIRECTING.

The *postage* on stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers spoiled in directing or printing will be refunded in stamps by a postmaster if satisfied they have never been sent by mail, and that the misdirection actually occurred at the place where the redemption is claimed; also, provided that such envelopes shall be presented in a substantially whole condition. (See Section 181, Postal Regulations of 1887.)

SPECIAL-REQUEST ENVELOPES.

When ordered in quantities of five hundred and upward, of any specified denomination, the Department will, if desired, print on the upper left-hand corner of any of the above-described envelopes, except B, E and K (circulars and newspaper wrappers), *without additional charge*, the NAME (*excluding business employment*) and POST OFFICE ADDRESS of purchasers (the post office as officially established and published in the Postal Guide), WITH A REQUEST TO RETURN, if unclaimed within a given time. These are officially designated as *Special-Request Envelopes*, AND INDIVIDUALS MUST IN ALL CASES ORDER THEM THROUGH POSTMASTERS, AND NOT BY DIRECT APPLICATION TO THE DEPARTMENT.

MAILING DIVISION.

Corner Eighth and Locust Streets.

WILLIAM H. LAMB, Superintendent.

Office Hours, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.; Sunday 10 to 11 a. m.

RATES OF POSTAGE.—DOMESTIC.

For Mail Matter Within the United States.

FIRST CLASS MATTER.

Rate of Postage, Two Cents for Each Ounce or Fraction Thereof.

Mailable matter of the first class shall embrace letters, postal cards, and all matter wholly or partly in writing, except as hereinafter provided.

The following specified articles are among those subject to first class rates, viz: Accounts, whether partly or wholly in writing, whether in single sheets or book form. Autograph albums, containing written signatures, or other miscellaneous written matter. Bank books, with entries in writing therein. Bank checks, when written, and whether canceled or uncanceled. Bank notes, national or otherwise, on which there is writing, but not "Greenbacks," on which there is no writing. Bills, when written or partly written, whether signed or unsigned. Books, when presented for mailing with letters, and tied or fastened together in same package with letters. Cartes de visite, or visiting cards, with written addresses thereon. Checks, when partly written, whether signed or not, or canceled or uncanceled. Contracts, wholly or partly in writing. Copies, single or otherwise, when reproduced by other methods than ordinary type, plate or lithograph; copies made by type-writer or caligraph, or other similar processes. Copies of manuscript for publication, when not accompanied by proof-sheets or corrected proofs of same. Correspondence, when actual and personal, whether the communication is wholly or partly in writing, or is prepared by type-writer, caligraph or other similar processes. Deeds, wholly or partly in writing, whether executed or unexecuted. Diaries, with entries in writing therein. Drafts, wholly or partly in writing, signed or unsigned, canceled or uncanceled. Envelopes, with written addresses thereon. Insurance policies, wholly or partly in writing, and applications therefor. Invitations, wholly or partly written. Letters, whether written or printed (except circulars; see Sections 360 and 361, P. L. & R.), and whether written by hand or type-writer, caligraph or other similar process. "Old letters," whether sent singly or in bulk. Manuscript matter, music or other manuscript designed for publication, unless accompanied by proof-sheets or corrected proofs (see Section 365, P. L. & R.). Mortgages, real or personal, and other deeds or contracts, wholly or partly in writing. National bank notes, for they are partly written, requiring written signatures. Orders for goods, payment, etc., except orders for subscription inclosed with second-class publications containing no other information than the name, location and subscription price of the publication to which they refer (Section 356, P. L. & R.). Packages, when sealed or sewed, or otherwise closed against inspection (except seeds sent under authority of section 370, P. L. & R. 1887). Packages are deemed closed against inspection when their contents cannot be ascertained without breaking the seal, or without undue delay in opening the same. Packages, otherwise of the fourth or third class, which bear writing on, or in, not allowed by law, are subject to letter rates. If one full rate be paid, they will be forwarded, rated up with the deficient postage.

Printed letters, not bearing internal evidence of being sent to several persons in identical terms. Promissory notes, wholly or partly in writing, signed or unsigned.

The Chicago & Alton R. R. has the only Stone

Receipts, whether wholly or partly in writing, except receipts for subscription to, and inclosed with second class publications (see Sections 356 and 357 of P. L. & R., 1887). Signatures to personal communications, made by hand-stamp as well as hand-writing. (As to permissible additions in writing to matter of other than first class, see Sections 367 and 371 of 1890 Guide.) Stenographic or short-hand notes. Telegrams, when offered for mailing, are letters, and not to be received for unless registered.

The fact that the envelope of matter declared to be of the first class is left unsealed, does not permit it to pass at less than first class rates.

Drop Letters.—A "drop letter" is one deposited in a post office addressed to a person supposed to be within the delivery of that office. On local or drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carriers is established, the rate of postage is two cents for each ounce or fraction thereof; at other than free delivery offices it is one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof. (See Section 326, P. L. & R.) A request upon a local or a drop letter for its return to the writer at some other office, if not called for, cannot be respected, unless full rate of postage (two cents per ounce or fraction thereof) has been paid thereon.

Postal Cards.—No printing or writing is permitted upon the address side of the postal card, nor is it allowable to paste, gum or attach anything thereto, except an address label to be used for the address upon the card. The words "to be called for" may, however, be written thereon, or any words indicating to whom or at what particular place the card is to be sent, or description of the person to whom addressed, for such words are deemed part of the address. But anything written or printed on the address side, not necessary as part of the address, renders the card unmailable as a card. It may be forwarded, however, if the full rate of letter postage be paid upon it. A card that is split, written on the inside, and then closed or pasted together again, or one that has the impression of a seal on the address side, is unmailable, except at letter rates.

After a postal card has been delivered to the addressee it loses its character as a postal card, and can be re-mailed only upon payment anew of the proper postage, i. e., if in writing or in the nature of personal correspondence, first class rates; otherwise, third class rates.

Postal cards cannot be issued by private parties. Cards, other than those issued by the Department, containing any writing, are subject to letter postage; but if they contain only printed matter, so as to constitute a circular, but 1 cent is required.

Regulations as to Second, Third and Fourth Class Matter, and Penalty for Evasion of Postage.

Regulations as to Second, Third and Fourth Class Matter.—Section 372, P. L. & R., Edition 1887, is amended so as to read as follows:

1. The space to be left on the address side should be sufficient for a legible address and for all directions permissible thereon, for postmarking, rating and any words necessary for forwarding or return.

2. Watermarks or printing in light tints, not rendering the reading of the address difficult, will not be deemed an infringement upon the address space.

3. Postmasters will carefully examine packages before mailing to ascertain that no matter chargeable as of the first class is included, and that the requirements of the foregoing statute are complied with.

4. Postmasters at the offices of address are required to examine such packages and rate up the same at first class rates whenever the statute has been violated and collect such postage on delivery. (Par. 96, 1890 Guide.)

Submitting False Evidence Punishable.—That any person who shall submit, or cause to be submitted, for transportation in the mails, any false evidence to the Postmaster relative to the character of his publication, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction, shall, for every such offense, be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500. (Act of March 3, 1879, par. 13, 20 Stats., 359.) (Par. 346, P. L. & R.)

Sec. 375 is amended so as to read as follows:

Penalty for Evasion of Payment of Postage, etc.—That matter of the second, third or fourth class containing any writing or printing in addition to the original

ballasted Road-bed between St. Louis and Chicago.

matter other than is authorized in the preceding section (Sections 356, 367 and 371, P. L. & R., Edition 1887, as amended by the Act of January 20, 1888), shall not be admitted to the mails nor delivered, except upon payment of postage for matter of the first class, deducting therefrom any amount which may have been prepaid by stamps affixed, unless by direction of the Postmaster General such postage shall be remitted; and any person who shall knowingly conceal or inclose any matter of a higher class in that of a lower class, and deposit or cause the same to be deposited for conveyance by mail, at a less rate than would be charged for both such higher and lower class matter, shall for every such offense be liable to a penalty of \$10. (Par. 97, 1890 Guide.)

Second, third or fourth class matter containing any writing or printing unauthorized by law cannot be delivered, except upon payment of postage for matter of the first class. (Par. 87, 1890 Guide.)

SECOND CLASS MATTER.

Rate of Postage, One Cent per Pound or Fraction Thereof.

Second Class Matter.—Mailable matter of the second class shall embrace all newspapers and other periodical publications which are issued at stated intervals, and as frequently as four times a year, and are within the conditions named in the next succeeding section of the statute. (Act March 3, 1879, par. 10, 20 Stat., p. 358.)

Second class matter above described is of two kinds: First, that sent by publishers or news agents; second, that sent by others than publishers or news agents. (Sec. 327, P. L. & R.)

Statutory Characteristics of Second Class Matter.—The conditions upon which a publication shall be admitted to the second class are as follows:

First. It must regularly be issued at stated intervals, as frequently as four times a year, and bear a date of issue, and be numbered consecutively.

Second. It must be issued from a known office of publication.

Third. It must be formed of printed paper sheets, without board, leather, cloth, or other substantial binding such as distinguish printed books for preservation from periodical publications.

Fourth. It must be originated and published for the dissemination of information of a public character, or devoted to literature, the sciences, arts, or some special industry, and having a legitimate list of subscribers: *Provided, however,* that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to admit to the second class rate regular publications designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for free circulation, or for circulation at nominal rates. (Act March 3, 1879, par. 14, 20 Stat., p. 359.) (Sec. 328, P. L. & R., 1887.)

A Known Office of Publication Defined.—A known office of publication is a public office for the transaction of business of the periodical, where orders may be received for subscriptions and advertising during the usual business hours. Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication must not be forwarded unless prepaid at the rate of third class matter. (P. L. & R., Sec. 330.) The office of publication should be disclosed by the publication itself.

Name of Publisher Must be Known.—Where the publication does not disclose the name of the publisher, the postmaster at the office of entry should refuse to receive it until informed who the publisher is. If the publishers claim to be a corporation, satisfactory proof of their incorporation and corporate existence should be required.

"Regular Subscribers" Defined.—A regular subscriber is a person who has actually paid, or undertaken to pay, a subscription price for a newspaper, magazine, or other periodical, or for whom such payment has been made, or undertaken to be made, by some other person. But, in the latter case, such payment must have been made or undertaken with the consent or at the request of the person to whom such newspaper, magazine or periodical is sent. Consent is to be implied in the absence of objection by the party to whom the publication is sent. (Sec. 332, P. L. & R.)

Regularity of Issue.—The regular periods of issue must be within the statute, and should be shown by the publication itself; but no regularly admitted publication shall be excluded by reason of the omission to state such period in a particular issue. Annuals and semi-annuals are third class matter, and it is only matter mailed on or about the time of its regular publication which is entitled to second class rates. Unbound back numbers may be mailed at the pound rate, so long as the publication continues to be published as second class matter. Bound back numbers should be treated as books and prepaid as third class matter. Old copies of newspapers or periodicals published at prior times, must pay the rate prescribed in Sec. 351, P. L. & R., viz: one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof. (Sec. 329, 1890 Guide.)

University, school and educational publications, which are in themselves legitimate publications of the second class, should not lose the privilege of the pound rate because they suspend their issue during vacation months. (Sec. 329, P. L. & R., 1887.)

Any publication which fills the conditions of Section 328, P. L. & R., may change from a monthly to a weekly, or from a weekly to a daily, or vice versa, without impairing its rights in the mails as second class mail matter; but it should receive a new certificate of entry, stating its frequency of issue, and be resubmitted for examination. (Sec. 329, P. L. & R., 1887.)

Advertising Sheets Defined.—"Regular publications, designed primarily for advertising purposes," within the intendment of Section 328, P. L. & R., embrace at least such as the following:

First. Those owned and controlled by one or several individuals or business concerns, and conducted as an auxiliary, and essentially for the advancement of the main business or calling of those who own or control them.

Second. Those which, having no genuine or paid-up subscriptions, insert advertisements free on the condition that the advertiser will pay for any number of papers which are sent to persons whose names are given to the publisher.

Third. Those which do advertising only, and whose columns are filled with editorial puffs of firms or individuals who buy a certain number of copies for distribution.

Fourth. Pamphlets containing market quotations and the business cards of various business houses opposite the pages containing such quotations. (P. L. & R., Sec. 331.)

The question whether a publication is primarily designed for advertising purposes is one of fact, to be determined in each case from the evidence. (16 Opins. Atty. Gen., 303.) There are various facts from which inferences may be drawn in determining whether the primary or principal purposes of the publication is for advertising. A publication may be largely engaged in advertising, and still not be published primarily for that purpose. It may not be self-sustaining apart from the revenue derived from advertising, and still be entitled to the pound rate. But in passing judgment the Postmaster, or the Department in doubtful cases, will judge from the appearance and matter in the publication, the price of and amount derived from subscription, the number of subscribers in proportion to the issue, the amount of advertising space in proportion to the other, the quantity of advertising for one business house, the relation of the advertisers to the publishers, the frequency of issue—all of these points are to be considered. If the advertisement is limited to the business or wares of one house and forms the principal part of the reading matter, and the other matter appears to be put in merely to attract attention to the advertisements or secure the circulation, or, if the circulation be principally gratuitous and the list of subscribers so small as to appear only a nominal list, secured merely to bring the publication within the pound rate; or if the publication is published by advertising agents, manufacturers or dealers in particular lines of goods, mainly to advertise their own manufactures, or wares or business, and is designed for and devoted to that work—it may reasonably be deemed to be designed primarily for advertising purposes. But where a publication advertises largely even for a particular patron or for a business conducted by its publishers, and yet furnishes a periodical which contains so large and interesting an amount of information of a public character, or is devoted to literature, the sciences, arts or some special

industry to such an extent as to command a patronage from readers, and an extensive subscription list independently of its attractions as an advertisement, the inference may be drawn that the primary or principal object of the publication is more comprehensive than that of advertising. It may, in such cases, be assumed that the object for which it is taken by its subscribers—the perusal of its general matter—shows the want which it is intended to supply; in other words, the object of its publication; and the purpose for which it is chiefly taken may be deemed the purpose for which it is designed. (Sec. 331, P. L. & R., 1887.)

Subscription Price and List Requisite.—Postmasters must require satisfactory evidence that publications offered for mailing at pound rates have a legitimate list of subscribers, by each of whom, or for each of whom, with his consent, express or implied, payment of the subscription price has been made or agreed to be made. Subscription price must be shown by the publication, and will be deemed *nominal*, within the meaning of Section 328, P. L. & R., when

1. The publication asserts or advertises that it is furnished to subscribers at no profit.

2. When it appears from the contents that subscriptions are not made because of the value of the publication as a news or literary journal, but because of its offers of merchandise, or other consideration substantially equal in value to the subscription price, as an inducement to subscription.

3. When the publication is issued for and distributed among the members of a society, association or club upon payment of regular dues, with no distinct and sufficient charge for the publication. (Sec. 332, P. L. & R.)

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1, 1891.

HON. A. D. HAZEN, *Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post Office Department.*

SIR,—In reply to your letter, M—218—90, having reference to the case of the "Gavel," a fraternal paper published at Portland, Oregon, I beg to say that the clause referred to in the opinion emanating from this office of date Oct. 14, 1890, *requires that the subscription price shall be a separate and direct charge in itself, and not a part of any other lodge debt or account rendered against the subscriber thereto.*

If the lodge is not publishing the paper, the price of the paper should not be mingled with other lodge accounts taxed against the members and subscribers. Inasmuch as the order and paper are two distinct concerns, the member and the subscriber should be equally independent, and the dues of the lodge, by whatever name they are known, and the price of the paper should have no relationship one with the other. Very respectfully,

(Signed) JAS. N. TYNER,
Assistant Attorney-General.

Inclosures Not Allowable.—Advertising sheets, or handbills, or circulars, or printed slips (except orders for subscription, and bills and receipts for the same) folded within the issue of any publication subject the same to the rate for third class matter (one cent for every two ounces), and sender to a fine of \$10 for each offense.

Nominal Rates of Subscription.—No publication issued for nominal rates of subscription or circulation gratuitously can pass in the mails for less than third class rates of postage. A publication, to be entitled to the second class rates, should show in its columns that it is published for a subscription price; and papers asserting that they are furnished to subscribers at no profit must be deemed as furnished at nominal rates. A paper distributed among the members of a society, association or club upon payment of regular dues, and with no independent, distinct and sufficient charge for said papers, must be deemed as circulated at nominal rates or for free circulation, and treated as third class matter. (225, 1887 Guide.) (Sec. 332, P. L. & R.)

A publication cannot be admitted to the pound rate when it is manifest from its contents that subscriptions thereto are not made because of its value as a news or literary journal, but because of offers of merchandise made as an inducement for subscription. The value of the subscription price being offered to the subscriber in something else than the publication, the subscription must be deemed as a nominal rate. (226, 1887 Guide.) (Sec. 332, P. L. & R.)

Postage on Second Class Matter when Sent by other than Publisher or News Agent.—The rate of postage on newspaper and periodical publications of the second class, when sent by other than the publisher or news agent, shall be one cent for each four ounces or fractional part thereof, and shall be fully prepaid by postage stamps affixed to said matter. (Act of June 9, 1884, 23 Stat., p. 40.)

Evidence of Subscription List may be Required.—If a Postmaster has reason to doubt that the publication offered for mailing as second class matter has a legitimate list of subscribers, he may require the publisher thereof to satisfy him that it has, before permitting such publication to be mailed at second class rates. (P. L. & R., Sec. 332.) (Sec. 233, 1887 Guide.)

When Second Class Ceases.—When matter accepted as second class ceases publication all prior numbers of such matter are no longer second, but third class. (Sec. 244, 1887 Guide.)

Frequent Examinations Required.—It is the duty of every Postmaster to carefully and constantly scrutinize the character of the publications mailed at his office at pound rates, in order that publishers, after once securing admission to their papers as second class publications, may not change the same into advertising sheets or in any way fail to comply with the conditions of Section 333, P. L. & R., i. e. as to regularity and continuance of issue, genuineness of subscription list, etc. (Sec. 245, 1887 Guide.)

Must be Mailed at Office of Entry.—In order that Postmasters may perform the duty enjoined by the preceding ruling, no publication can be mailed by the publisher at the pound rate, at any Post Office other than the Post Office of entry. (Sec. 246, 1887 Guide.)

A publication of the second class, edited and published at one Post Office, but printed entirely at another Post Office, cannot be mailed direct to subscribers from the Post Office where it is printed. The law gives the pound rate only when the matter is sent "from the office of publication." (Sec. 247, 1887 Guide.)

When a publication which has been entered at any Post Office as second class mail matter moves its office of publication into the delivery of another Post Office, such publication must be entered at the new Post Office in order to be mailed thereat. (Sec. 248, 1887 Guide.)

Second class matter cannot be mailed at the pound rate by the publisher or his agent from another Post Office back to the office of publication to evade the extra postage required by Sections 352 and 353, P. L. & R., for delivery by carriers. (Sec. 249, 1887 Guide.)

Other than Weekly Papers Mailed at Carrier Offices.—Publications of the second class, other than weekly papers published where there is a letter carrier office, must be prepaid by postage stamps affixed at the rate of one cent for each newspaper. The postage on each periodical not exceeding two ounces in weight is one cent, or two cents on each periodical if weighing over two ounces if they are to be delivered by carrier in the city of publication. If they are to be delivered through the lock boxes or through the general delivery, they can be mailed at pound rates.

What is Permissible to be Written or Printed on or in Mail Matter of the Second Class.—Section 356, P. L. & R., Ed. 1887, is amended so as to read as follows: Mailable matter of the second class shall contain no writing, print or sign thereon or therein in addition to the original print, except as herein provided, to wit: The name and address of the person to whom the matter shall be sent, index figures of subscription book either printed or written, the printed title of the publication and the place of its publication, the printed or written name and address without addition of advertisement of publisher or sender, or both, and written or printed words or figures, or both, indicating the date on which the subscription to such matter will end, the correction of any typographical error, a mark except by written or printed words to designate a word or passage, to which it is desired to call attention; the words "sample copy," when the matter is sent as

such; the words "marked copy," when the matter contains a marked item or article. And publishers or news agents may inclose in their publications bills, receipts and orders for subscriptions thereto, but the same shall be in such form as to convey no other information than the name, place of publication, subscription price of the publication to which they refer, and the subscription due thereon. (Act of January 20, 1888.) When matter mailable at the second class rates is prepaid at the third class rate, it shall be deemed third class matter and entitled to all the permissible printing or writing authorized for matter of the third class. The number of copies inclosed may be indicated upon the wrapper or face of the package. (Par. 88, 1890 Guide.)

Forms of Bills, Receipts and Orders Accompanying Second Class Matter.

—Bills or receipts printed in substantially the following form are admissible under the preceding act:

Office of ———, New York, ———, 188—.

The ——— Weekly,
37 Park Row. P. O. box 4295.

————— to the ——— Weekly, Dr.

—————, subscription, in advance.

Received payment for the ——— Weekly from ——— to ———.

(Par. 89, 1890 Guide.)

As to Second Class Matter.—Publishers may print a paragraph in their publications thus: "Subscribers whose papers reach them with this paragraph marked may understand that their subscription expires with this (or another) number," for that is merely a mark to indicate date of subscription. They have the right to inclose "bills, receipts and orders for subscriptions," but bills and receipts for advertising cannot be so inclosed. When such are inclosed, postmasters at the office will rate the package at third class rates if the bills or receipts are entirely in print, and at first class if they are wholly or partly in writing. (339, 1887 Guide.)

A Bill May Include.—A bill or receipt for subscription may include the names of more than one publication, and their items of subscription, provided they are all published by the same individual or company, or sent by the same news agent, and may include any period of subscription or any number of shipments to a news agent. (Par. 90, 1890 Guide.)

Orders for Subscription May Indicate.—Orders for subscription may indicate the term or period for which subscription is ordered. The written or printed words or figures, or both, to indicate when the subscription will end, may be placed upon the matter itself, upon the wrapper or upon the bills, receipts or orders which may be inclosed therewith. (Par. 91, 1890 Guide.)

Unlawful Additions.—Second class matter containing any writing or printing on the wrapper, or upon inclosed bills or receipts, unauthorized by law, cannot be delivered, except upon payment of postage for matter of the first class. (Par. 87, 1890 Guide.)

Exchanges.—The exchange of publications is not controlled by postal law. After a suspension of any publication, the late publisher may claim to be entitled to receive certain exchanges by reason of a contract for advertising unexpired. Postmasters cannot decide such questions, and must follow directions of the late publisher, if given. (Sec. 265, 1887 Guide.)

Liability of Persons who Take Newspapers.—The liability of persons who take newspapers, periodicals, magazines, etc., coming to their address, out of a Post Office, for the amount of subscription thereto, is not determined by any postal law or regulation. It is entirely a question between publishers and subscribers, with whom Postmasters have nothing to do; they being required to deliver properly prepaid matter to the persons named in the address. (Sec. 261, 1887 Guide.)

Extra Editions, when genuine, and not issued as mere advertising sheets, are entitled to same rates as the regular edition. (Sec. 336, P. L. & R.)

Manner of Folding Second Class Matter for Mailing.—In mailing publications of the second class, they should be properly folded and addressed. If a publisher persists in sending them not properly folded, after being notified to fold

them, so that they can be properly sorted and delivered, the Postmaster will be justified in not distributing them with the regular mail. Newspapers folded to the size of 9 by 12 inches are sufficiently folded. (Sec. 296, 1887 Guide.)

Advertisements to be Permanently Attached.—All advertisements in magazines must be permanently attached thereto, by binding, printing, pasting or otherwise, and must be of uniform size of the pages of the publication. There may also be inclosed bills or receipts covering subscriptions (not for advertising). (283, 1887 Guide.)

A paper may be printed in editions, and the later editions may contain matter, both in news and advertisements, in addition to or in substitution of other matter in former editions; but such editions are only entitled to second class rates when the matter is for general circulation among subscribers, and is not specially set apart in the interest of an advertiser. The regulations do not authorize the printing of the name of one publisher or sender on a portion of one issue of a paper, and another name of publisher or sender on another portion of the same issue, or on the cover thereof. If this is done it excludes the whole issue from the pound rates, which cannot be used for the purpose of circulating special advertisements and indicating the advertiser as the sender. (286, 1887 Guide.)

Prohibited Advertisements in Second Class Matter.—Advertisements in the form of separate sheets in the body of periodical publications, which are inserted for convenience, and are for the purpose of being removed and put to separate use, are not "Attached permanently" to such periodical within the meaning of Sec. 343, P. L. & R., and when so inserted will subject the periodicals in which they are found to the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. (293, 1887 Guide.)

Publishers of second class matter may print upon the side of a postal card bills, receipts, or orders for the publication (as provided in Section 356, P. L. & R.), and may print the address of the publisher on the address side of the card, and inclose such cards in their second class matter, but are not allowed to inclose envelopes with their address printed thereon for the return of such bills, receipts or orders, for that exceeds the permission granted by the statute. A printed card relating to any other subject than "bills, receipts, or orders for subscription," inclosed in second class matter, subjects the package containing it to third class rates. (341, 1887 Guide.)

Old manuscripts must not be used as wrappers for second class matter, but old newspapers may (342, 1887 Guide.)

The permissible addition of the printed name and address of the publisher, the printed title of the publication, and printed or written words or figures, or both, indicating date when the subscription will end, but not the terms of the subscription, may be upon the wrapper of second class matter, as well as upon the matter inclosed. (343, 1887 Guide.)

Supplements.

Rules for Determining Character of Supplements.

1. A publication entirely distinct from and independent of the regular issue, but complete in itself and in nowise connected with or germane to the regular issue, cannot be adopted as a supplement.

2. "Posters," "show bills" or special advertisements designed to be posted up cannot be adopted as supplements.

3. Advertisements such as appear in the columns of the regular issue and are charged for at the same rate, but which, in consequence of want of space or for greater convenience of arrangement, are desired to be published in a separate sheet or enlarged edition, are proper supplemental matter, as are also advertisements advertising the business of the publications which they accompany, provided there is compliance with the regulations in other respects. (Par. 3, p. 778, 1890 Guide.)

4. It is not required that the supplement sheets be printed at the office of publication of the regular issue, but if printed there or elsewhere they must be printed with the purpose of being used as supplements to such publications, and not for another distinct and separate use.

St. Louis to all Points West, via Kansas City.

5. A supplement consisting entirely of literary matter is proper; but matter printed elsewhere than at the office of publication, to be used as supplements to various newspapers for the purpose of securing circulation to some advertisement of private business therein, does not come within the statutory definition of a supplement, and cannot be adopted as such, even though it be printed therein that it is a supplement to the regular publication.

6. Publications of statutes, ordinances, proceedings of public or deliberative assemblies, boards or conventions, advertisements of tax sales, or other notices or advertisements required by law to be published, whether gratuitously or for compensation, are proper supplemental matter.

7. Supplements must, as the law requires, be folded with the regular issues. If mailed separately they must be prepaid as third class matter.

8. Supplements must in all cases bear the full name of the paper with which they are folded, preceded by the words "Supplement to" _____; and also the date corresponding to the regular issue. (Par. 7, p. 821, 1892 Guide.)

9. Maps, diagrams or illustrations which are referred to in the publication or form a necessary part thereof are admissible without the word "Supplement."

10. While bills or receipts for subscriptions may be inclosed in second class publications they cannot be combined with a supplement. (338, P. L. & R.)

11. A supplement which contains any advertisements whatever must bear the title, date and number of the paper which it purports to supplement, and be printed at the office of publication of such paper, except in the case of supplements containing legal advertisements, such as tax sales, legal notices, law or ordinances, which may be printed at another office than that of the paper with which they are mailed. (280, 1887 Guide.)

12. The words "supplement to," etc., printed on a poster, handbill or special advertisement of some corporation, company or person, does not change its character from third to second class matter; when inclosed in second class matter it not only subjects the package to the charge of third class rates at offices of delivery, but also subjects the publisher to a fine of ten dollars for every package mailed containing such inclosures. (20 Stat., p. 361.) (287, 1887 Guide.)

13. An alleged supplement devoted entirely to advertising the business of the newspaper it accompanies cannot be accepted as a proper supplement. (291, 1887 Guide.)

14. When what purports to be a supplement discloses the publisher of the paper it assumes to supplement, as also the agents of some business house for the sale of their goods, third class rates should be always exacted. Publishers may offer premiums to subscribers, but cannot offer the articles for sale independently of the subscription. (292, 1887 Guide.)

Illegal Supplements.—Newspapers containing sheets or additional matter not legally admissible as supplements, should pay third class rates. (Sec. 339, P. L. & R.)

Free County Publications.

Free County Publications.—Publications of the second class, one copy to each actual subscriber residing in the county where the same are printed in whole or in part, and published, shall go free through the mails; but the same shall not be delivered at letter-carrier offices, or distributed by carriers, unless postage is paid thereon at the rate of one cent per pound or fractional part thereof. (302, 1887 Guide.)

Under this section free circulation is dependent upon the following conditions: (303, 1887 Guide.)

1. The publication must be second class, and may be daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, or any other time of issue not less frequently than four times a year.

2. But one copy can be so mailed to each actual subscriber residing, for the time being, in the county where the publication is printed in whole or in part, and published.

3. The fact that the newspaper is mailed by the publisher at the nearest Post Office to the claimed office of publication, which may be in the adjoining county, does not deprive it of the right of passing free in the mails to subscribers residing in the county where it is printed and published.

The Chicago & Alton is the Popular Line to the

4. A publisher can send to his own subscribers, with his own paper, another publication of the second class at the pound rates (see Sec. 421, P. L. & R.), but he cannot send such other publication inclosed in the same wrapper free to the subscribers residing in the county without paying the pound rates of postage; but he may mail the same separately, and pay the pound rates thereon. But a supplement may be mailed at the "free county" rates, although it may have not been printed in the county, as it is deemed a part of the issue.

If a subscriber to a county paper lives within the county where the same is "printed in whole or in part, and published," he is entitled to receive his copy thereof free from the Post Office at which he regularly receives his mail, though such office may be outside of the said county, and a subscriber who does not reside in the county where the paper is "printed in whole or in part, and published," cannot receive the paper free, even though his Post Office may be in the aforesaid county where "printed in whole," etc. (304, 1887 Guide.)

Publications with Offices in Two Counties Free in Neither.—No publication of the second class claiming more than one office of publication in different counties is entitled to pass in the mails free in either county, unless the publisher elect which office he will regard as his office of publication, in which event the publication shall go free in that county only. The Postmaster at the Post Office thus selected will notify the Postmaster at the other Post Office of such selection. (P. L. & R., Sec. 422.)

Free County Publications Must Be Mailed by Themselves.—When a publisher of a newspaper sends in the mails a package of his papers, a portion intended for subscribers residing within the county in which the paper is printed (in whole or in part) and published, and the remainder intended for subscribers residing elsewhere, he must pay postage on the entire package at the pound rates. The publisher to entitle himself to the free county delivery must make two packages, one for the subscribers residing in the county and one for those out of the county; the former to go free under Sec. 422, P. L. & R. (Page 756, 1890 Guide.)

Second Class Matter at Free Delivery Offices, How Separated.—Second class matter for city delivery, where the carrier system is established, must be separately made up at the office of publication,—that for delivery by the carriers of a Post Office being put in one package or bundle, each article of mail matter therein properly stamped, and that for delivery through the boxes of the Post Office itself. If the separation is not made at the office of publication, each paper or periodical not properly stamped must be placed in the boxes at the General Delivery for delivery therefrom. (P. L. & R., Sec. 422.) (Page 756, 1890 Guide.)

NOTE.—A "newspaper" is defined to be a publication issued at stated intervals of not longer than one week for the dissemination of current news, whether it be of general or special character, and having the characteristics of second class matter prescribed by statute.

A "periodical" is a publication not embraced within the above definition of a newspaper, issued at stated intervals, as frequently as four times a year, and having the characteristics of second class matter prescribed by statute. (Sec. 352, 1890 Guide.)

Postage on Newspapers and Periodicals at Free Delivery Offices.—WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1891. Order No. 138, Ruling No. 66, page 794. January, 1891, Postal Guide is amended so as to read as follows: Under the proviso of Section 352, P. L. & R., the postage on newspapers (excepting weeklies) and periodicals deposited in a letter-carrier office by publishers when sent to regular subscribers, or as sample copies, or by newsdealers when sent to regular subscribers, for delivery by carriers, is as follows: 1, On newspapers (excepting weeklies, for the rate of which see division 4 of this ruling), without regard to weight or frequency of issue, one cent each, to be prepaid by affixing an ordinary one-cent stamp to each paper; 2, On periodicals (other than newspapers), not exceeding two ounces in weight, one cent each, to be prepaid by affixing an ordinary one-cent stamp to each publication; 3, On periodicals (other than newspapers), exceeding two ounces in weight, two cents each, to be prepaid by affixing two cents in ordinary stamps to each publication; 4, Weekly

newspapers, entitled to second class rates, excepted above, one cent per pound, to be weighed in bulk and prepaid with "newspaper and periodical stamps" at the office of mailing. The rate of postage on newspapers and periodicals of the second class, when sent by others than the publishers or news agents, shall be one cent for each four ounces, or fractional part thereof, without regard to place of mailing or destination, to any place in the United States.

Under the proviso of Section 352, P. L. & R., the postage on newspapers (excepting weeklies) and periodicals deposited in a letter-carrier office for delivery by the carriers is as follows: 1, On newspapers (excepting weeklies, for the rate on which see division 4 of this ruling), whether regular or transient, and without regard to weight or frequency of issue, one cent each, to be prepaid by affixing ordinary one-cent stamps to each paper; 2, On periodicals (other than newspapers), whether regular or transient, not exceeding two ounces in weight, one cent each, to be prepaid by affixing ordinary one-cent stamps to each paper; 3, On periodicals (other than newspapers), whether regular or transient, exceeding two ounces in weight, two cents each, by affixing ordinary two-cent stamps to each paper; 4, Weekly newspapers, entitled to second class rates, excepted above, to regular subscribers, one cent per pound, to be weighed in bulk and prepaid with "newspaper and periodical stamps" at the office of mailing; 5, The rate of postage on newspapers and periodicals of the second class, when sent by others than the publishers or news agents, shall be one cent for each four ounces, or fractional part thereof (Act June 9, 1884, 23 Stat., 40, Sec. 230), but this does not change the law in regard to delivery in letter-carrier offices, as stated above. (Page 756, 1890 Guide.)

Weekly publications and sample copies thereof, and copies sent as exchanges, may be mailed at the pound rates at any letter-carrier office, and will be delivered by the carriers; newspapers, other than weeklies, may prepay such copies as are intended for delivery from boxes or general delivery of letter-carrier offices, including exchanges and sample copies, at the pound rates; but all copies intended for delivery by carriers must be prepaid at the rate of one cent each in the case of newspapers, and in the case of periodicals one cent each for those not weighing over two ounces, and two cents for those weighing over two ounces. (Page 756, 1890 Guide.)

Sample Copies.

Sample copies, which may be sent by publishers from the office of publication at the pound rate, are defined to be copies sent to persons not subscribers for the purpose of inducing them to subscribe or advertise or become agents therefor. In determining their admissibility as sample copies, the following rules should be applied, namely:

1. They must be exactly like the regular edition sent to subscribers. When made up as a special edition different from the regular edition of the same date for subscribers, or containing advertisements in addition to those of the regular edition, they are not sample copies, but third class matter.

2. The number of sample copies is not limited when sent in good faith as such; but they should be put up in single wrappers and each package addressed, and *must* be plainly marked, on the wrapper or exposed face of the package, "SAMPLE COPY." See page 17, September, 1891, Supplement.

3. An extra number of the issue cannot be sent as sample copies upon the order of, or to fulfill a contract by the publisher with, an advertiser or advertising agency, and extra numbers mailed pursuant to such order or contract must be prepaid at the four-ounce rate. (See P. L. & R., 351.)

4. After a publication has been admitted to the second class rate, the continuous mailing by the publisher of sample copies in numbers exceeding the issue to regular subscribers, or of such copies continuously to the same person, will be deemed evidence that the publication is primarily designed for advertising or free circulation, and the sample copies should be detained until the facts can be ascertained.

5. Sample copies are not entitled to free county circulation, and must be mailed separately from editions that are, and prepaid at pound rates.

6. They must not be inclosed in the same package with copies intended for subscribers. If so inclosed they must be returned to the publisher for separation.

7. They cannot be mailed by news agents at the pound rate. (Sec. 340, P. L. & R.)

NOTE.—Several sample copies may be inclosed in one single wrapper, to one address, or may be sent in one wrapper addressed to the Post Office, and each paper therein properly folded and addressed to some patron of the office, and marked or printed sample copies on the wrapper or on the exposed face of each of the papers separately addressed. (Page 755, 1890 Guide.)

Foreign Publications.

That foreign newspapers, and other periodicals of the same general character as those admitted to the second class in the United States, may, under the direction of the Postmaster General, on application of the publishers thereof or their agents, be transmitted through the mails at the same rate as if published in the United States. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to allow the transmission through the mails of any publication which violates any copyright granted by the United States. (Act of March 3, 1879, par. 15, 20 Stats., 359.) (Sec. 341, P. L. & R.)

Regulations for Admission of Foreign Publications.—Agents of foreign publications may obtain admission thereof to the mails at the pound rate, at the office at which they desire to mail them within the United States, by making application to the Postmaster and submitting therewith two copies of the newspaper or periodical and satisfactory evidence of such admissibility; and he will, if satisfied that the publication is entitled thereto, grant a temporary permit and report the case, with evidence, to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General. All such publications must possess the same statutory characteristics as are required in case of domestic publications (see Sec. 328, P. L. & R.) in order to entitle them to admission at the pound rate, and are to be allowed all the privileges and be subject to all the restrictions provided by the regulations applying to second class matter. The evidence must show that the publication violates no copyright granted by the United States. Upon approval, the Department will authorize the Postmaster to give a certificate of entry, as prescribed in Section 334. (Sec. 342, P. L. & R.)

News Agents.

Rights of News Agents.—News agents are persons, including newsboys, engaged in business as news dealers or sellers of second class publications. A mere local or traveling agent for a publication is not a news agent.

In admitting second class publications sent from a news agency Postmasters will observe the following:

1. The news agent must file with the Postmaster, at his office of mailing, a statement showing the names of the periodicals which he mails, the Post Offices to which they are directed, the number of subscribers to each on his list, with the dates to which their regular subscriptions extend.

2. He must furnish the Postmaster satisfactory evidence that the publications offered are entitled to the pound rate and have been duly entered at the office of publication.

3. Satisfactory evidence must also be furnished that the persons to whom bulk packages are sent from a news agency are also news agents, and the address upon bulk packages sent to or from a news agency to a news agent should show that the addressee is such agent.

4. A news agent cannot be permitted to take packages of newspapers and periodicals out of a Post Office, write an address on each copy, and return them to the office for mailing or delivery without additional prepayment of postage at the pound rate, except in the case of publications entitled to pass free under Section 421, P. L. & R., to actual subscribers thereto obtained by him, and the bulk packages of which, mailed to him, have been prepaid at the pound rate.

5. The Postmaster is not authorized to open a news agent's packages and distribute any of the papers or periodicals therein through the Post Office to subscribers free.

6. A publisher who purchases for his subscribers a portion of an edition of another second class publication, is deemed a news agent, and may receive and remain the same at the pound rate. (Sec. 350, P. L. & R.)

7. News agents cannot return unsold copies to publishers at the pound rate; but such unsold copies may be sent at one cent for each four ounces or fractional part thereof. When the news agent desires to return to the publishers merely the heads or small portions of each copy, as evidence that the copy has not been sold, such portions are not entitled to pass at the pound rate, but must be rated as third class matter. (Page 757, 1890 Guide.)

8. On all copies sent by news agents to persons not subscribers or other news agents, either gratuitously or to fill orders or otherwise, postage must be prepaid at the transient rate by affixing ordinary stamps to the package at the rate of one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof. (Page 758, 1890 Guide.)

THIRD CLASS MATTER.

Rate of Postage, One Cent for Each Two Ounces or Fractional Part Thereof, and Must Be Fully Prepaid by Stamps Affixed.

Printed Matter.—That "printed matter" within the intendment of this act is defined to be the reproduction upon paper, by any process except that of hand-writing, of any words, letters, characters, figures or images, or of any combination thereof, not having the character of an actual and personal correspondence. (Act of March 3, 1879, par. 19, 20 Stats., 360.) (Sec. 363, P. L. & R.)

Further Points of Definition, Rules, etc.—Reproductions from originals, not in the nature of personal correspondence, produced by the electric pen, papyograph, metallograph, chirograph, copygraph or similar mechanical process easy of recognition, are entitled to pass in the mails in unsealed envelopes as third class matter; but blanks produced by these processes, or by ordinary printing filled out in writing, are subject to letter postage, even in unsealed envelopes. "Blue prints," so called, are third class matter, when they are reproductions not intended for other uses than as copies of the original, and are not in the nature of personal correspondence. Photographs containing no writing other than the name of the sender are third class matter. No description of matter prepared by the "manifold process," or the "typewriter," can be regarded as a reproduction, and hence such matter cannot be transmitted in the mails at the rate of third class matter, unless so reproduced as to be circulars within the law. (364, P. L. & R.)

Mail matter of the third class shall embrace books (printed), circulars and other matter wholly in print; proofsheets and corrected proofsheets, and manuscript copy accompanying the same, are rated as third class matter. So also are valentines made wholly of paper, business and visiting cards, blank checks, drafts, and similar printed forms, printed blank check books, and books of blank drafts, deeds, insurance blanks, policies, shipping blanks or consignee blanks in book or tablet form, charters in blank for signature, etc., blue prints, photographs, engravings, heliotypes, hektograph prints, lithographs, printed labels, with or without gummed backs, and similar articles of print. In all the foregoing cases the printing must be upon paper only.

Seeds, cutting, bulbs, roots, scions and plants are mailable at the rate of one cent for every two ounces or fraction thereof: Under this head are included samples of wheat or other grain in its natural condition; seedling potatoes, beans, peas, chestnuts and acorns. Not, however, samples of flour, rolled oats, pearly barley or other cereals which can only be used as articles of food; or cut flowers, dried plants, and botanical specimens, which are all subject to postage at the fourth class rate; or foreign nuts and seeds (such as the coffee bean), used exclusively as articles of food.

Seeds, or other articles not prohibited, which are liable from their form or nature to loss or damage unless specially protected, may be put up in sealed envelopes, if such envelopes are made of material sufficiently transparent to show the contents clearly without opening.

Manuscript by itself is first class matter. Proofs and corrected proofs are third class matter, and may be accompanied by the original written manuscript.

A blank or printed postal cards or an envelope with printed address on it, may be inclosed in third class matter for reply without subjecting the package to a higher rate. No written address can be placed thereon.

Chicago & Alton Trains Make Close and Sure Connections

There is no limit of weight to single volumes of printed books, but other third class matter is limited to four pounds.

For the protection of third class matter, wooden or pasteboard rollers or sheets may be used.

When a number of packages of printed matter in envelopes bearing each a different written address, are mailed in bulk to one person, for distribution, the bulk package is subject to postage at the letter rate.

Indented or perforated sheets of paper containing characters which can be read by the blind are first class matter if they contain actual personal correspondence; otherwise, they are mailable at the third class rate of postage.

Canvassing, or prospectus books, containing sample chapters of, or other printed matter in relation to the publication for which the books are used, are subject to the third class rate. (322, 1887 Guide.)

Corrected proofsheets, or printed maps, with or without manuscript copy, are entitled to be returned to the printer or engraver at third class rates. (328, 1887 Guide.)

An envelope addressed in writing cannot be inclosed in an unsealed one of third class matter. (324, 1887 Guide.)

Printed matter sent through the mails as samples of the printing thereon, and for the purpose of securing orders for like printing to be done by the sender, should be classified as third class; but if, from the character and amount of the printing on such sample, it is the apparent purpose of the sender to invite attention not only to the quality of the printing, but also to the quality of the paper upon which it is printed as an article of merchandise, then such samples should be classed as fourth class matter. (364, P. L. & R.; 326, 1887 Guide.)

The words "please forward," "please send out," or "please post this up," and other similar expressions, written upon a package of third or fourth class matter, will subject the same to letter postage. (350, 1887 Guide.)

The words "to be called for," or the word "personal," written on the wrapper of third or fourth class matter, should be treated as part of the address, and do not subject the matter to letter postage. (351, 1887 Guide.)

The repetition of an address upon an unsealed envelope, containing third or fourth class matter, inclosed in another unsealed envelope, does not subject the package to letter postage. (352, 1887 Guide.)

Matter of this class cannot be forwarded to new address or returned to senders free. If forwarded to new address or returned, the postage thereon must either again be *fully* prepaid at regular rates or charged and collected before delivery at the Post Office to which it is forwarded or returned.

A package of third class matter may contain any number of articles of that class. All legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, etc., or of a portion thereof, is permissible whether such binding, etc., be loose or attached. The rollers on which maps are mounted; the markers for books; pens or pencils connected with printed pocket or memorandum books; and any covering necessary for safe transmission; but the binding, rollers, pens, pencils, etc., cannot be sent separately from the printed matter to which they pertain at third class rates. (Sec. 366, P. L. & R.)

Bank notices, school reports, tax returns, abstracts of title, assessment notices, price lists and other like forms of communication made out *partly in writing* on printed blanks, even though they be not sealed—and indeed *all* matter wholly or partly in writing, whether of words or figures, when sent in the domestic mails—are subject to postage at letter rates, and these rates must be rigorously collected. The only deviation from the strict letter of this rule is in the case of a printed circular, to which the law allows a written date, address and signature to be put, but this does not admit of the insertion in the **body* of the circular of any written words, names, figures or other character.

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*NOTE.—The hand stamp or typewriter used in this connection are the same as handwriting.

A Number may be used in place of an address.—When a number is used in place of an address, as in an assessment card, it does not subject the matter to other than third class rates. (347, 1887 Guide.)

in Union Depots in St. Louis, Chicago and Kansas City.

Manner of presenting Third Class Matter for Mailing.—Printed matter must be either placed under band, upon a roller, between boards, in a case open at one side or at both ends, or in an unsealed envelope, or simply closed in such a manner as not to conceal the nature of the packet, or it may be tied by a string easy to unfasten. Address cards and all printed matter presenting the form and consistency of an unfolded card, may be forwarded without band, envelope, fastening or fold. (P. L. & R., Sec. 377.) (Sec. 99, 1890 Guide.)

Packages Containing Mail Matter of Two or More Classes, How Treated.—When two or more kinds of mail matter of different classes are inclosed in the same package, the higher rate must be charged on the entire package. (336, 1887 Guide.)

Hand-Stamp and Typewriter.

Matter prepared by the typewriter and other like methods is inadmissible as third class matter, and must be regarded as personal correspondence, unless so reproduced as to be circulars within the law. (Par. 2, Sec. 364, P. L. & R.)

The hand-stamp, when used upon matter inclosed, or upon a tag or circular accompanying the matter, and it refers to the matter itself,—its price, width, weight or quality,—it will usually appear that the reproduction by the hand-stamp may properly be classed as printed matter; the reference to the thing inclosed generally excluding the idea of personality. But when the reproduction refers to something not accompanying it, and furnishes no information regarding the same, it will probably consist of matter personal to the party using or receiving it. Thus, the use of the hand-stamp upon merchandise consisting of paper, or upon tags attached to other merchandise, will be held to relate to the article itself, and be intended that all into whose hands the merchandise may come shall receive the information conveyed, and such information will therefore constitute printed matter. On the other hand, where the thing to which the reproduction relates is not inclosed, but information is given in regard to it, as when the maker or indorser of a note is advised by the holder, the matter will be held personal. These illustrations are given as tests, by which cases of like character, but different in detail, may be determined. (349, 1887 Guide.)

Circulars.

Rate of Postage, One Cent for Each Two Ounces or Fractional Part Thereof.

Circulars Defined.—The term "circular" is defined to be a printed letter, which, according to internal evidence, is being sent in identical terms to several persons. A circular shall not lose its character as such when the date and the name of the addressee and of the sender shall be written therein, nor by the correction of mere typographical errors in writing. (Act of March 3, 1879, par. 18, 20 Stat., p. 360.) (Sec. 360, P. L. & R.)

The fact that an unsealed package of printed matter contains the circulars of several business houses does not change its character as third class matter. (318, 1887 Guide.)

Circulars Mailed in Bulk for Postmasters to Distribute.—When circulars, handbills, advertising sheets, transient newspapers or any other printed matter of the third class is sent in bulk from one Post Office to another, with the intention of having them distributed throughout the boxes for general delivery of the Post Office to which they are addressed, or by letter carrier, bulk packages must not exceed four pounds in weight, and must be fully prepaid at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, and the proper drop rate at the Post Office of destination must be affixed by the sender to each separate circular or package, in addition to the rate already paid upon the package in bulk. The law intends that third class matter shall be prepaid by stamps affixed to each package to one address. (Sec. 362, P. L. & R.)

NOTE.—Written addresses on each circular or paper contained in bulk packages subject the entire package to letter rates of postage.

Rules as to Circulars.—The following rules will be observed in determining whether matter comes within the definition of a circular:

1. The date, if written, must be the date of the circular, and not the date on which something is acknowledged therein to have been received.
2. Price lists in circulars cannot be changed by writing, except to correct what was originally written by mistake.

The Finest Dining Cars in the World

3. A printed receipt with the name of the sender or receptor written therein is not a circular, but first class matter.

4. A printed letter of inquiry, with the name of the person or subject inquired about written therein by hand, typewriter, addressing machine, or hand stamp, is not a circular.

Permissible Additions to Third Class Matter.—Section 367, P. L. & R., Edition 1887, is amended so as to read as follows: Upon matter of the third class, or upon the wrapper or envelope inclosing the same, or the tag or label attached thereto, the sender may write his own name, occupation and residence or business address, preceded by the word "from," and may make marks other than by written or printed words to call attention to any word or passage in the text, and may correct any typographical errors. There may be placed upon the blank leaves or cover of any book or printed matter of the third class, a simple manuscript dedication or inscription not of the nature of a personal correspondence. Upon the wrapper or envelope of third class matter or the tag or label attached thereto may be printed any matter mailable as third class, but there must be left on the address side a space sufficient for a legible address and necessary stamps. (Act of January 20, 1888.) (Par. 92, 1890 Guide.)

FOURTH CLASS MATTER.

Rate of Postage, One Cent for Each Ounce or Fractional Part Thereof.

Fourth Class Matter.—Mailable matter of the fourth class shall embrace all matter not embraced in the first, second or third class, which is not in its form or nature liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise damage the contents of the mail bag, or harm the person of any one engaged in the postal service, and is not above the weight provided by law, which is hereby declared to be not exceeding four pounds for each package thereof, except in case of single books weighing in excess of that amount, and for books and documents published or circulated by order of Congress, or official matter emanating from any of the Departments of the Government, or from the Smithsonian Institution, or which is not declared non-mailable under the provision of Section 368, P. L. & R., thirty-eight hundred and ninety-three of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the act of July 12, 1876, or matter appertaining to lotteries, gift concerts, or fraudulent schemes or devices. (Act March 3, 1879, par. 20, 20 Stat., p. 360.) (331, 1887 Guide.)

Permissible Writing or Printing Upon or With Fourth Class Matter.—Section 371, P. L. and R., Edition 1887, is amended so as to read as follows: With a package of fourth class matter prepaid at the proper rate for that class, the sender may inclose any mailable third class matter, and may write upon the wrapper or cover thereof, or tag or label accompanying the same, his name, occupation, residence or business address, preceded by the word "from," and any marks, numbers, names or letters for purpose of description, or may print thereon the same, and any printed matter not in the nature of a personal correspondence, but there must be left on the address side or face of the package a space sufficient for a legible address and necessary stamps. (Act of January 20, 1888.) (Par. 93, 1890 Guide.)

The tag or label, with the printing or writing authorized thereon, may be attached to the whole package, or separate tags or labels bearing the same may be attached to each of one or more articles contained in the package. (Par. 94, 1890 Guide.)

In all cases directions for transit, delivery, forwarding or returning shall be deemed part of the address; and the Postmaster General shall prescribe suitable regulations for carrying this section (Sections 356, 367 and 371, P. L. & R., Edition 1887, as amended) into effect. (Act of January 20, 1888.) (Par. 95, 1890 Guide.)

Return of Other than First Class and Request Matter.—All matter, other than first class, may be returned, but is subject to an additional charge for postage for returning the same. When the sender of matter which would be subject to return postage shall, by indorsement upon the wrapper or otherwise, request its return, Postmasters should comply with such request within the time fixed by the sender—if no time is fixed, then at the end of thirty days—first charging such matter, however, with the necessary return postage, and indorse the same "RETURN POSTAGE DUE, — CENTS;" and the Postmaster at the office to which such matter is returned must affix thereto postage due stamps sufficient to cover the return postage, and collect the same from the sender before delivering such returned matter. (P. L. & R., par. 596) (Par. 129, 1890 Guide.)

Run on the Chicago & Alton Railroad.

CLASSIFICATION OF MANY ARTICLES OFFERED FOR TRANSMISSION IN DOMESTIC MAELS.

Compiled From Official Sources.

NOTE No. 1.—It is important that the name and postoffice address OF **SENDER** be placed on the face of and in upper left hand corner of every piece of matter deposited for mailing preceded by the word **from**. All packages of papers or merchandise should be wrapped in heavy wrapping paper and tied with twine, so as to be easily examined, unless it is desired to seal against inspection. The use of tags and labels attached to packages or parcels by twine should be avoided; they frequently tear off or become detached, leaving the package without address.

NOTE No. 2.—The initial letters **A, B, C, D** and **E** in the alphabetical list of articles hereto, indicate the class of matter to which each belongs, and give essential particulars in regard thereto. For example, **B** has reference to third class matter, its limit of weight, postage rate, permissible additions, &c. The other reference letters are a guide to equally important information.

A. First Class Matter embraces letters, sealed or unsealed, and all matter wholly or partly in writing except that which is permissible in and on third and fourth class matter, and all articles sealed or otherwise closed against inspection by postmasters. **Postage** is two cents per ounce or fraction thereof, and one full rate, two cents, must be prepaid. There is no limit to **Weight, Size** or **Shape** of first class matter. **Postal Cards.** No writing or printing is permitted upon the address side of the postal card, nor is it allowable to paste, gum or attach anything thereto except an address label which shall not exceed two and one-half inches in length by one-half of an inch in width, to be used for the address upon the card. The words "To be called for," may be written, or any words indicating to whom or what particular place the card is to be sent. Anything printed or written on the address side, not a necessary part of the address, renders the card unmailable. Cards other than those issued by the government, containing any writing, are subject to letter rates of postage. If they contain only printed matter, so as to constitute a circular, but one cent is required. Valuables should be registered, fee ten cents.

B. Third Class Matter embraces books, newspapers, catalogues, circulars, posters, handbills, pamphlets, engravings, lithographs, photographs and printed matter generally. Printed matter is defined by law to be a reproduction upon paper by any process except that of handwriting, or of typewriting, of any words, letters, characters, figures or images, or of any combination thereof, not having the character of actual and personal correspondence. Typewriting is rated the same as handwriting. **Postage** on third class matter is one cent for each two ounces or fraction of two ounces, full prepayment being compulsory. **Weight.**—A single package of third class matter must not exceed four pounds in weight. Single books are not subject to this limit. There is no limit to the **Size** or **Shape** of third class matter. **Wrapping.**—Packages of third class matter must be so wrapped that the contents may be easily and thoroughly inspected by postmasters without injuring the wrappers. Seeds may be put in sealed envelopes if the envelopes are transparent enough to show the contents clearly. **Permissible Writing.**—In or on any article of the third class, besides the address, may be written the date, name and address and occupation of the sender. Words or portions of printed matter may be marked, except by written or printed words, to call attention to them. Typographical errors may be corrected with pen or pencil. Books or other printed matter may bear a written dedication or inscription such as "with the compliments of," and similar inscriptions. On the outside of the package, in addition to the address, should be written the name and address of the sender, preceded by the word "from," with or

The First Sleeping Car ever run on any Railroad

without a request to return if undelivered. Any other writing will subject such matter to letter postage, two cents per ounce. **Permissible Printing.**—Any printing, not personal correspondence, on the inside or outside of such matter is allowable. Valuables should be registered, fee 10 cents.

C. Fourth Class Matter embraces merchandise of every kind that is not declared to be unmailable. **Postage** is one cent per ounce or a fraction of an ounce, full prepayment being compulsory. **Weight.**—Packages of fourth class matter must not exceed four pounds in weight. There is no limit to **Size** or **Shape**. **Wrapping.**—Packages of fourth class matter must be so wrapped that the contents may be easily and thoroughly examined by postmasters without injuring the wrappers. Sealed against inspection does not apply to merchandise such as canned goods (not liquids) hermetically sealed or sealed with internal revenue stamps, or proprietary articles sealed in their simplest commercial form, provided it is in other respects mailable. **Permissible Writing.**—In or on matter of the fourth class may be written any marks, numbers, names or letters for the purpose of description, as in the case of samples to indicate prices, &c. On the outside of the package, besides the address may be written the names of articles contained therein, and the sender's name, occupation and address, preceded by the word "from," with or without a request to return if undelivered. Any additional writing will subject it to letter postage, two cents per ounce. **Permissible Printing.**—Any printing, not personal correspondence, on the inside or outside of such matter is allowable. Valuables should be registered, fee 10 cents.

D. Positively Unmailable.—Poisons, inflammable or explosive substances, guano and other substances exhaling a bad odor, all liquors, whether spirituous, vinous, malt or ardent, live animals or reptiles, dead animals not stuffed, live insects, (except bees); also letters, pictures and other articles of obscene or indecent character (sealed or unsealed), letters or circulars regarding lotteries or fraudulent schemes of any kind, and letters or other articles upon the outside of which appears anything of a scurrilous, defamatory or threatening character.

E. Packing of Otherwise Unmailable Articles.—The following special rules have been adopted by the Postmaster General for packing articles which would otherwise be unmailable on account of their liability to deface or damage the contents of mail bags, or harm postal employés if packed in the usual way.

(1) **Articles not Liquid or Liquefiable** must be placed in a bag, box or removable envelope or wrapping made of paper, cloth or parchment. Such package must again be placed in a box or tube made of metal or some hard wood, with sliding, clasp or screw lid. In cases of **Glassware** and all articles liable to break, the inside package must be surrounded by sawdust, cotton or other elastic substance. For postage, permissible writing, &c., see Fourth Class Matter, C.

(2) **Liquids and Oils** (which must not exceed four ounces liquid measure) pastes, salves and articles easily liquefiable, must conform to the following conditions: When in glass bottles or vials, such bottles or vials must be strong enough to stand the shock of handling in the mails, and must be enclosed in a wooden or paper maché block or tube, not less than three-sixteenths of an inch thick in the thinnest part, and there must be provided between the bottle and its case a cushion of sawdust, cork crumbs, cotton felt, asbestos or other like substance sufficient to protect the glass from shock in handling; the block or tube to be impervious to liquid, including oils, and to be closed by a tightly fitting screw lid of wood or metal, with a rubber or other pad so adjusted as to prevent the leakage of the contents in case of breaking the glass. When enclosed in a tin cylinder, metal case or tube, such cylinder, case or tube should have a screw lid with a rubber or cork cushion inside, to make the same watertight, and should be securely fastened in a wooden or paper maché box (open only at one end), and not less in thickness and strength than above described. For postage, permissible writing, &c., see Fourth Class Matter, C.

(3) **Sharp Pointed Instruments** must have the points capped or enclosed so that they cannot cut through their enclosures; and if they have blades the blades must be bound with wire to keep them within their sockets. Needles must be enclosed in metal or wooden cases. For postage, permissible writing, &c., see Fourth Class Matter, C.

was run on the Chicago & Alton Line.

- Acids**, not destructive. C. See Packing. E.
Acorns, B.
Albums are fourth class matter. C.
Alcohol and alcoholic liquors are unmailable. D.
Ale, unmailable. D.
Almanacs are third class matter. B.
Animals, stuffed, are fourth class matter. C.
 Alive or dead, unmailable. D.
Artificial flowers are fourth class matter. C.
Artists' Materials are fourth class matter. C.
 See Packing. E.
Assignments (executed). A.
Autograph Albums, blank, are fourth class matter.
 Written, first class. B.
Baggage Checks. C.
Bank Books, blank, are fourth class matter. C.
 Written, first class. A.
Bank Notes. A.
Barometers. C. See Packing. E.
Baskets and Willowware are fourth class matter. C.
Beads and Fancy Goods are fourth class matter. C.
Beans. B. See Packing. E.
Beer is unmailable. D.
Bees, Queen, alive, are fourth class matter, C.
 Must be specially packed. E.
Beeswax is fourth class matter. C.
Berries, dried. C. Green. See Packing. E.
Benzine is unmailable. D.
Bills, wholly or partly written. A.
Bill Heads. C.
Birds, stuffed, are fourth class matter. C. Alive
 or dead, unmailable. D.
Blacking. C.
Blank Books. C.
Blank Forms, printed, mercantile, insurance and
 legal, are third class matter. B.
Blind, perforated or raised characters for. B.
 If personal correspondence. A.
Blotting Paper, with or without printing, is fourth
 class matter. C.
Bonnets are fourth class matter. C.
Blue Prints. B.
Books, printed, bound or unbound, and school
 copy books with printed lines and instructions,
 and canvassing and prospectus books with
 printed sample chapters, are third class mat-
 ter. B. Blank books are fourth class matter. C.
Boots, leather, rubber, etc., are fourth class mat-
 ter. C.
Bottles, glass, are fourth class matter. C. See
 Packing. E.
Brass Goods are fourth class matter. C.
Bread. C.
Bulbs, roots, plants, etc., are third class matter. B.
Bullion is fourth class matter. C.
Butter. C. See Packing. E.
Buttons are fourth class matter. C.
Cake. C. See Packing. E.
Caligraph, matter produced by, is first class mat-
 ter. A.
Candles, C. See Packing. E.
Candy, hard, when strongly wrapped, is fourth
 class matter. C. Soft candy is fourth class.
 See Packing E.
Canned Goods, hermetically sealed (not liquids),
 are fourth class matter. C.
Canvassing Books, with printed sample chapters,
 are third class matter. B.
Caps, gun, explosive, unmailable. D.
Caps and hats are fourth class matter. C.
Carbon sheet, reproductions. A.
Carbon sheets. C.
Cardboard, blank, is fourth class matter. C.
Cards, written, are first class matter. A. Printed
 are third class. B. Blank are fourth class.
 C. Playing cards are fourth class. C.
Cartridges, ammunition, are unmailable. D.
Castings. C.
Catalogues. B.
Celluloid is fourth class matter. C.
Certificates, wholly or partly written. A.
Checks, written, whether cancelled or not. A.
 Printed, blank, are third class matter. B.
Chestnuts. B.
China-ware is fourth class matter. C. See Pack-
 ing. E.
Christmas Cards, silk fringed, &c., are third class
 matter. B. Printed on silk, satin, or any
 other substance than paper, are fourth class.
 C.
Cider. C. See Packing. E.
Cigars. C.
Cigar, patent lighter with caps, unmailable.
 Without caps. C.
Circulars, printed, are third class matter. B.
Clothing is fourth class matter. C.
Coffee is fourth class matter. C.
Coins are fourth class matter. C.
Collars and cuffs are fourth class matter. C.
Combs. C.
Confectionery. C. See Packing. E.
Contracts, blank, are third class matter. B.
Copy Books, school, with printed lines and in-
 structions for use, are third class matter. B.
Copying Press, matter prepared by, first class. A.
Corsets are fourth class matter. C.
Cotton Goods are fourth class matter. C.
Crayon Pictures are fourth class matter. C.
Crackers. C.
Crochery is fourth class matter. C. See Pack-
 ing. E.
Cuffs and collars are fourth class matter. C.
Cul Flowers are fourth class matter. C.
Cutlery. C. See Packing. E.
Cuttings, roots, seeds, &c., are third class mat-
 ter. B.
Deeds, blank, are third class matter. B.
Defamatory matter is unmailable. D.
Dental Material. C.
Designs, in pen, pencil or crayon, are fourth-class
 matter. C. Printed are third class. B.
Diamonds are fourth class matter. C.
Diplomas, blank. B. Filled in writing or written
 signature. A.
Diaries, blank, are fourth class matter. C.
Door Plates. C.
Drafts, blank, are third class matter. B.
Drawings, in pen, pencil or crayon, are fourth
 class matter. C.
Dress Goods are fourth class matter. C.
Dried Fruit is fourth class matter. C.
Dried Plants. C.
Drugs. C. If liquid, see Packing. E.
Dry Goods are fourth class matter. C.
Ear Muffs. C.
Earthenware is fourth class matter. C. See Pack-
 ing. E.
Easter Cards, silk fringed, &c., are third class
 matter. B. Printed on silk, satin, or on any
 other substance than paper, are fourth class.
 C.
Electric Pen, matter produced by, is third class
 matter. B.
Electrotypes are fourth class matter. C.
Embroidery Work is fourth class matter. C.
Engravings are third class matter. B.
Envelopes, written, are first class matter. A.
 Printed or unprinted are fourth class. C. A
 single plain or printed envelope (not written)
 may be enclosed with third class matter.
Elchings are third class matter. C.
Explosives are unmailable. D.
Eye Glasses are fourth class matter. C. See Pack-
 ing. E.
Fancy Goods are fourth class matter. C.
Fans are fourth class matter. C.
Feathers are fourth class matter. C.
Fertilizer, unmailable. D.
Firearms in detached parts are fourth class mat-
 ter. C. Not detached are unmailable. D.

The first Dining Car ever run on any Road

- Firecrackers* are unmailable. D.
Fireworks are unmailable. D.
Fish Hooks are fourth class matter. C. See Packing. E.
Flour is fourth class matter. C. See Packing. E.
Flowers, cut and artificial, are fourth class matter. C.
Frames, picture, with glass, see Packing E, are fourth class matter. C.
Fraudulent schemes and matter are unmailable. D.
Fruit, dried, is fourth class matter. C. Fresh is mailable. See Packing. E.
Furs are fourth class matter. C.
Gasoline, unmailable. D.
Glassware is fourth class matter. C. See Packing. E.
Gloves are fourth class matter. C.
Gold is fourth class matter. C.
Grain, samples of. B.
Grapes. See Packing. E.
Grease. C. See Packing. E.
Greenbacks. C.
Groceries are fourth class matter. Some must be specially packed. E.
Guano is unmailable. D.
Gunpowder is unmailable. D.
Hair Brushes. C.
Hair. C.
Handkerchiefs are fourth class matter. C.
Hardware is fourth class matter. C. Some must be specially packed. E.
Hats and caps are fourth class matter. C.
Heliograph, matter produced by, is third class matter. B.
Honey in Comb or Strained is fourth class. C. See Packing. E.
Indecent matter is unmailable. D.
Inflammables are unmailable. D.
Ink is fourth class matter. C. See Packing. E.
Ink Powders are fourth class matter. C. See Packing. E.
Insects. Unmailable, except queen bees. D.
Insurance blank forms are third class matter. B.
Insurance Policies, blank, are third class matter. B.
Invoices, blank, are third class matter. B.
Iron. C.
Ivory is fourth class matter. C.
Jewelry is fourth class matter. C.
Kerosene, unmailable. D.
Keys. C.
Kindergarten supplies are fourth class matter. C.
Knives are fourth class matter. C. See Packing. E.
Labels, blank, are fourth class matter. C. Printed are third class matter. B.
Laces are fourth class matter. C.
Lard. C. See Packing. E.
Leases, blank, are third class matter. B.
Leather Goods are fourth class matter. C.
Leaves, dry. C.
Legal Blanks are third class matter. B.
Letter Heads are fourth class matter. C.
Linen Goods are fourth class matter. C.
Liquids are fourth class matter. C. See Packing. E. Some are unmailable. D.
Lithographs are third class matter. B.
Locks. C.
Lottery matter is unmailable. D.
Magic Lanterns. C. See Packing. E.
Malt Liquors are unmailable. D.
Manifold process, matter prepared by this process in any form. A.
Manuscript accompanied by proof sheets is third class matter. B.
Maps, dissected are fourth class matter. C.
Maps, by hand with pen, pencil or crayon, are fourth class matter. C.
 Printed, are third class. B.
Marriage Certificates. A.
Matches are unmailable. D.
Match Safes. C. With matches, unmailable.
Meats, unmailable. D.
Medicine. See powders and liquids.
Merchandise models. C.
Mercantile blank forms are third class. B.
Metal is fourth class matter. C.
Millinery Goods are fourth class matter. C.
Mimeograph Copy is printed matter. B.
Minerals are fourth class matter. C.
Mittens. C.
Molasses. C. See Packing. E.
Mortgages, blank, are third class matter. B.
Mortgages (executed). A.
Muffs. C.
Mouth Organs. C.
Music, sheets, books, &c., printed, are third class matter. B.
Music, written. A.
Musical Instruments are fourth class matter. C.
Nails are fourth class matter. C. See Packing. E.
Napkins. C.
Needles are fourth class matter. C. See Packing. E.
Notes, promissory, blank, are third class matter. B.
Oats. B. Rolled. C.
Obscene matter is unmailable. D.
Oils are fourth class matter. C. See Packing. E.
Oil Paintings. C.
Ointments are fourth class matter. C. See Packing. E.
Old Letters. A.
Opera Glasses. C. See Packing. E.
Ores are fourth class matter. C.
Organelle Paper is fourth class matter. C.
Paints, not poisonous or inflammable, are fourth class matter. C. See Packing. E.
Paints, samples of, on paper or wood. C.
Paintings. C. In oil or water colors.
Paper Sacks. C.
Paper, plain. C.
 " ornamental. C.
 " perforated. C.
Papyrograph, matter produced by, is third class matter. B.
Pastes are fourth class matter. C. See Packing. E.
Pastry. See Packing. E.
Patterns are fourth class matter. C.
Peaches, dried. C. Green. See Packing. E.
Pears. See Packing. E.
Peas, dried. B. Green. See Packing. E.
Peanuts. B.
Pencils, lead and slate, are fourth class matter. C.
Pens, steel and gold, are fourth-class matter. C. See Packing. E.
Pepper is fourth class matter. C. See Packing. E.
Perfumery is fourth class matter. C. See Packing. E.
Photographic Notes are first class matter. A.
Photographic Mounts. C.
Photographs are third class matter. B. In frames, fourth class. C.
Photographs, proofs of. C.
Picture Frames are fourth class matter. C.
 With glass. See Packing. E.
Pictures, printed, are third class matter. B. In pencil, ink, crayon, oil, &c., are fourth class. C.
Pills. C.
Pistols, in detached parts, are fourth-class matter. C. Not detached, unmailable. D.
Plans, in pen, pencil, crayon, &c., are fourth class matter. C. Printed, third class. B.
Plants, seeds, roots, &c., are third class matter. B.
Playing Cards are fourth class matter. C.
Plums. See Packing. E.

was run on the Chicago & Alton R. R.

- Plushes* are fourth class matter. C.
Pocket Books are fourth class matter. C.
Poisons are unmailable. D.
Postage Stamps. B.
Potatoes. B.
Polices, insurance, blank, are third class matter.
 B. When filled up with writing. A.
Postal Cards(plain). C.
 " (printed upon). B.
Price Lists, printed, are third class matter. B.
Press Clippings. B.
Press Copy Books. C. Containing copies of letters. A.
Printed Blank Forms, mercantile, insurance and legal, are third class matter. B.
Proof Sheets, corrected or uncorrected, with or without manuscript, are third class matter. B.
Prospectus Books, with printed sample chapters, are third class matter. B.
Prunes. C. See Packing. E.
Puzzles. C.
Raisins. C.
Razors are fourth class matter. C. See Packing. E.
Releases (executed). A.
Reptiles, alive or dead, are unmailable. D. Stuffed are fourth class matter. C.
Revolvers, whole, are unmailable. D. In detached parts are fourth class matter. C.
Ribbons are fourth class matter. C.
Roots, bulbs, etc., are third class matter. B.
Rubber articles are fourth class matter. C.
Salves are fourth class matter. C. See Packing. E.
Samples, merchandise, &c. C.
Satins are fourth class matter. C.
Saws are fourth class matter. C. See Packing. E.
Scions, bulbs, &c., are third class matter. B.
Scissors are fourth class matter. C. See Packing. E.
Scurritious matter is unmailable. D.
Seeds are third class matter. B. May be enclosed in sealed transparent envelopes.
Sewing Machine Attachments are fourth class matter. C. Some must be specially packed. E.
Shears are fourth class matter. C. See Packing. E.
Shoes, leather, rubber, &c., are fourth class matter. C.
Shorthand Notes. A.
Signs, on paper. B. On cloth, tin, wood, &c. C. On glass. C. See Packing. E.
Silks are fourth class matter. C.
Silver is fourth class matter. C.
Skates are fourth class matter. C. See Packing. E.
Snakes, dried or stuffed, are fourth class matter. C. Alive or dead are unmailable. D.
Snuff is fourth class matter. C. See Packing. E.
Soap, hard, and heavily wrapped, is fourth class matter. Soft soap is fourth class also, C, but must be specially packed. E.
Socks are fourth class matter. C.
Specifications, written, A.
 " wholly printed, B.
Spectacles are fourth class matter. C. See Packing. E.
Spices are fourth class matter. C. See Packing. E.
Sponges. C.
Statements, blank, are third class matter. B.
Stationery. C.
Stencils, C.
Stenographic Notes are first class matter. A.
Stereoscopic Views are third class matter. B.
Stereotypes are fourth class matter. C.
Stockings are fourth class matter. C.
Sugar is fourth class matter. C. See Packing. E.
Syrups. C. See Packing. E.
Tags, blank, are fourth class matter. C. Printed are third class. B.
Tea is fourth class matter. C.
Teeth. C.
Thermometers are fourth class matter. C. See Packing. E.
Thimbles are fourth class matter. C.
Thread is fourth class matter. C.
Tickets, printed, are third class matter. B.
Tidies. C.
Tinware is fourth class matter. C. Some must be specially packed. E.
Tintypes. C.
Tobacco is fourth class matter. C.
Tools are fourth class matter. C. Some must be specially packed. E.
Tooth Powders. C.
Toys in general are fourth class matter. C.
Turpentine is unmailable. D.
Typewriter, matter written by, is first class. A. Reproductions in imitation of are third class, when in print easy of detection; when in print with periods and comas perforating the paper the imitation will be held not easy of detection, and letter rates of postage will be charged. B. Reproductions by carbon sheet, manifold process, is first class. A.
Underwear is fourth class matter. C.
Valentines, silk fringed, &c., are third class matter. B. Printed on silk, satin, or other substance than paper, are fourth class. C.
Varnish. C. See Packing. E.
Vegetables, dried, are fourth class matter. C. Fresh are also. See Packing. E.
Velvets are fourth class matter. C.
Violin Strings. C.
Vouchers, blank, are third class matter. B.
Wall Paper is fourth class matter. C.
Watches are fourth class matter. C.
Whiskey is unmailable. D.
White Goods, linens, &c., are fourth class matter. C.
Willowware is fourth class matter. C.
Wills, blank, are third class matter. B.
Wine is unmailable. D.
Wire Goods are fourth class matter. C. See Packing. B.
Wood and woodenware are fourth class matter. C.
Wood, with printing or not. C.
Woodcuts. C.
Wood Patterns. C.
Woodenware is fourth class matter. C.
Wool is fourth class matter. C.
Woolen Goods are fourth class matter. C.
Worsted Goods are fourth class matter. C.
Written Matter, accompanied by proofsheets, corrected or uncorrected, is third class matter. B.
Yeast. C.
Yarn. C.

Treatment of Mail Matter "Held for Postage," or Otherwise Unmailable.

Domestic letters are unmailable: 1. When wholly unpaid or prepaid less than one full rate (except those mailed at and addressed to the city). 2. When entirely without address. 3. When not addressed to a post office. 4. When bearing fictitious addresses. 5. When bearing on their envelopes indecent and obscene words, pictures or figures. 6. When evidently containing matter which from its harmful nature is excluded by law from the mails. 7. When relating to lotteries or schemes to defraud.

Treatment.—*Letters and sealed packages when wholly unpaid, or prepaid less than one full rate, are stamped "Held for Postage," and if the name and address of senders appear thereon, are immediately returned to them. If senders are unknown, the persons addressed are notified to remit in postage stamps the amount of deficient postage. They are then retained not more than two weeks (or, if directed to remote places, for four weeks), awaiting receipt of deficient postage from the addressees, and if that be not received they are sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, marked "Unclaimed." When entirely without address, they are sent without delay to the Dead Letter Office for its action. When not addressed to a post office, addresses are first inspected by experienced clerks, with a view to ascertain, if possible, their intended destination. If this can be done they are promptly forwarded; otherwise they are recorded, marked "Misdirected," and sent to the Dead Letter Office (or, if bearing the names and addresses of the senders, they are returned to them). When bearing fictitious addresses, they are recorded, stamped "Fictitious," and sent to the Dead Letter Office. When bearing on their envelopes obscene and indecent words, pictures, figures, etc., they are referred to the United States District Attorney for his action, under the criminal statute. When evidently containing matter which by its harmful nature is by law excluded from the mails, the senders, if known, are notified that other means must be taken for transportation; and if the senders are unknown, the addressees are similarly notified. If not called for by either senders or addressees they are sent to the Dead Letter Office or destroyed (if their contents are perishable), according to instructions from the Post Office Department in each case. When relating to lotteries or schemes to defraud (which is only decided, however, by their addresses), they are referred to the United States District Attorney for his action.*

Unmailable Postal Cards and Matter of the Second, Third and Fourth Classes.—The same causes that render *letters* unmailable apply to postal cards and to mail matter of the Second, Third and Fourth Classes (Second Class matter being also unmailable when bearing or containing writing or printing other than that permitted by law, as are likewise packages of matter of the Third and Fourth Classes if exceeding the legal weight, or bearing or containing writing not permitted by law in or on such matter), and all, when unmailable, are treated in the same manner as unmailable letters, with the following exceptions: 1. *Postal Cards*, as such, are not "held for postage," and "dunning" notices or obscene and indecent *messages*, as well as addresses, if written or printed thereon, render them unmailable. 2. *Second Class Matter* (mailed by its publisher) is not "held for postage." 3. *Third and Fourth Class Matter* is unmailable if the postage thereon is not fully prepaid, and is, therefore, "held for postage," even if one full rate, or more, is prepaid, and if misdirected is, when returned to senders by mail, chargeable with postage at regular rates.

to adopt Reclining Chair Cars.

FOREIGN.

Postal Rates and Conditions Applying to Mail Matter Addressed to Countries of the Universal Postal Union. For Dominion of Canada and Mexico, see page 49.

Letters.

The following (in mails to Postal Union countries) are subject to treatment at letters:

1. All matter wholly or partly in writing *except commercial papers, which comprise all instruments or documents written or drawn wholly or partly by hand which have not the character of an actual and personal correspondence, such as papers of legal procedure, deeds of all kinds drawn up by public functionaries, way-bills or bills of lading, invoices, the various documents of insurance companies, copies or extracts of deeds under private seal, scores or sheets of manuscript music, manuscripts of articles for publication in newspapers, manuscripts of work forwarded separately, etc., and except also United States Postal cards, and writing with articles of other classes not in excess of that which is prescribed for each separately.*

2. Reproductions obtained by processes of chromography, polygraphy, hectography, papyrography, velocigraphy, etc., except in lots of 20 or more precisely similar copies, when mailed at Post Office windows (*not dropped in boxes*), when they may be accepted under rates and conditions applicable to "printed papers."

3. Copies obtained by the copying press.

4. Stamps or forms of prepayment, whether obliterated or not, as well as all printed articles constituting the representative sign of a monetary value, which is held to attach to bonds, bank notes, commercial bills of exchange, etc., which have been fully executed by the makers, and such articles are therefore excluded from reduced postage.

5. Packets of samples of merchandise and commercial papers (when *fully prepaid* at letter rates) exceeding the limits of weight or dimension prescribed.

6. Cards (even though wholly in print) bearing the title, "Postal Card."

Postage Rate and Prepayment.—The prepaid postage rate on letters is 5 CENTS FOR EACH 15 GRAMS ($\frac{1}{2}$ OZ.) OR FRACTION THEREOF.

2. Prepayment of postage on unregistered articles of this class is optional. If *fully prepaid* there is no additional charge on delivery; but wholly unpaid articles, sent or received, are subject to the collection of double postage, and those insufficiently prepaid to double the amount of the deficiency on delivery.

Postal Cards.

1. Postal cards must be forwarded without cover.

2. One of the sides must be reserved for the address alone and the communication written on the other side.

3. It is forbidden to join or attach to postal cards any article whatever, except stamps for prepayment of postage, and a printed address label, not exceeding 2 inches by $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in size.

4. Postal cards (single or double) addressed to any Postal Union country may have the sender's name and address *stamped* on the address side of the card.

5. The circulation of postal cards with paid reply (double postal cards) is guaranteed throughout the entire extent of the Postal Union. All the countries are not obliged to *issue* such cards, but they are required to receive and forward to destination without additional charge for postage, the reply halves of such cards received from Postal Union countries, which may be offered for mailing, addressed for delivery in the *country which issued the card*.

6. Postal cards addressed to go around the world are excluded from circulation in the mails.

The Equipment and Track of the Chicago & Alton

Postage Rate and Prepayment.—The prepaid postage rate for postal cards to Postal Union destinations is 2 CENTS.

2. For this purpose the United States issue a "Universal Postal Union" postal card of the denomination of 2 cents, which may be procured at the various stamp windows of the General Post Office, Branch Offices and Stamp Agents.

3. Should a United States (1 cent domestic) postal card be used, the additional postage may be prepaid by affixing thereto, near the impressed stamp, but not covering it, an ordinary 1 cent postage stamp. If this be omitted the card will be forwarded subject to collection on delivery of double the deficient postage.

Commercial Papers

Comprise all papers and documents written or drawn wholly or partly by hand (except letters or communications in the nature of letters, or other papers or documents having the character of an actual and personal correspondence, which, however, is not ascribed to the signature of the sender or to the designation of his name, of his profession, of his rank, of the place of origin, and of the date of dispatch); documents of legal procedure, deeds drawn up by public functionaries, copies of or extracts from deeds under private seal, way-bills, bills of lading, invoices and other documents of a mercantile character, documents of insurance and other public companies, all kinds of manuscript music, the manuscript of articles for publication in newspapers, the manuscript of books and other literary works, and other papers of similar description.

2. If any article of this class cannot be made to conform to the conditions herein prescribed, it may only be forwarded if fully prepaid at letter rates.

Wrapping.—Commercial papers must be forwarded under band, or in an open envelope, or prepared in such a manner as to admit of being easily examined.

Limit of Weight.—The maximum weight of a packet of commercial papers is fixed at 2 kilograms (4 lbs. 6 oz.).

Dimensions.—Packets of commercial papers are limited in size to 45 centimeters (18 inches) in any one direction, or if they are in the form of a roll, 30 inches in length, and 4 inches in diameter.

Postage Rate and Repayment.—The rate of postage on commercial papers is 1 CENTS FOR EACH 2 OUNCES OR FRACTION THEREOF; and while full prepayment is optional, A POSTAGE OF AT LEAST 5 CENTS MUST BE PREPAID, even though the article weighs within 10 ounces.

2. Insufficiently prepaid articles of all classes are chargeable with double the amount of the deficient postage to be collected on delivery.

Foreign—Printed Papers.

"Printed papers" include (*see exceptions below*) newspapers and periodical works, printed circular, books (stitched or bound), pamphlets, sheets of music (printed), visiting cards, address cards, proofs of printing (with or without the manuscript relating thereto), engravings, photographs (when not on Glass or in frames containing glass), drawings cardboard drawing models stamped in relief (except for Russia and Sweden), papers with raised characters for the use of the blind; plans, maps, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements, and notices of various kinds, whether printed, engraved or lithographed, and in general all impressions or copies obtained upon paper, parchment, or cardboard by means of printing, lithographing, or any other mechanical process easy to recognize, except the copying press, and the typewriter.

The mechanical processes called chromography, polygraphy, hectography, papyrography, velocigraphy, etc., are considered as "easy to recognize," and copies of papers produced by such processes are therefore required to be treated as "printed matter," provided they are presented, or mailing at Post Office windows (*not dropped in boxes*) in lots of not less than twenty precisely similar copies.

Packets of printed matter must not exceed 4 lbs. 6 ozs. in weight, nor 18 inches in length, breadth or thickness, or if they are in the form of a roll, 30 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter.

are Unexcelled by any Road in the World.

EXCEPTIONS.—The following articles are excluded as "Printed Papers": (a) From mails to RUSSIA—*Newspapers and other political publications, unless addressed to members of the reigning Imperial family, ministers of the Empire, or members of the Diplomatic Corps, or subscribed for at Russian Post Offices; non-political publications, except those subscribed for at Russian Post Offices, or addressed to the Public Imperial Library, the Academy of Sciences, the higher educational establishments, or established book stores, and books in the Russian language, published elsewhere than in Russia.* (b) From mails to SPAIN—*Missals, breviaries, and other liturgical books pertaining to the Catholic religion; works of Spanish authors reproduced abroad in contravention of the law respecting intellectual property, and reproductions of the hydrographic maps published by the Spanish Ministry of Marine.*

Foreign reprints of English copyright works sent to Great Britain and Ireland may be forfeited under the laws of that country at the instance of Her Majesty's subjects who possess such copyright property.

* Cards bearing the title "Postal Card" are not transmissible at the rate applicable to printed matter.

2. If any packet of printed papers cannot be made to conform to the conditions above prescribed, it may only be forwarded if fully prepaid at letter rates.

Writing Permitted with Printed Matter.—Packets of printed matter must not contain any letter or manuscript note having the character of an actual and personal correspondence. The following, however, may be written in or on such packets without subjecting them to letter rates of postage: 1. The signature of the sender or the designation of his name, of his profession, of his rank, of the place of origin, and of the date of dispatch. 2. A dedication or mark of respect offered by the author. 3. The figures or signs merely intended to mark the passages of a text in order to call attention to them. 4. Prices added upon the quotations or prices current of exchange or markets. 5th and lastly. Annotations or corrections made upon proofs of printing or musical compositions, and relating to the text or to the execution of the work. Printed offers of or orders for books may have the offers or orders indicated thereon in writing by crossing out or underscoring; printed matter may bear manuscript corrections of typographical errors; and invoices of bills may be inclosed in the same package with printed matter to which they relate—without subjecting the packages to a higher rate of postage than would apply if they contained matter exclusively in print.

Wrapping.—Printed matter must be made up in such a manner as to admit of being easily examined, and must be either placed under band, upon a roller, between boards, in a case open at one side or at both ends, or in an unsealed envelope; or simply folded in such a manner as not to conceal the nature of the packet; or, lastly, tied by a string easy to unfasten. Address cards, and all printed matter presenting the form and consistency of an unfolded card, may be forwarded without band, envelope, fastening, or fold.

Limit of Weight.—The maximum weight of printed matter is fixed at 2 kilograms (4 lbs. 6 oz.)

Dimensions.—Packets of printed papers are limited in size to 45 centimeters (18 inches), in any one direction, except that in mails to Germany and Great Britain book packets and packets of other printed matter may measure not to exceed 2 feet in length or 1 foot in any other dimension.

Postage Rate and Prepayment.—The postage rate on printed papers is 1 CENT FOR EACH TWO OUNCES OR FRACTION THEREOF, and, while full payment is optional, A POSTAGE OF 1 CENT MUST IN ALL CASES BE PREPAID.

2. Insufficiently prepaid correspondence of all classes is chargeable with double the amount of the deficient postage, to be collected on delivery.

Samples of Merchandise and Patterns.

Packets of patterns or samples of merchandise for dispatch in the mails to foreign countries are restricted to *bona fide* trade samples or specimens having no salable or commercial value in excess of that actually necessary for their use as samples or specimens. Goods sent for sale, in execution of an order, or as gifts, however small the quantity may be, are not admissible at sample rates and conditions. One article

of a pair, such as one shoe, one glove, etc., may be sent as a sample. Any packet containing articles liable to custom duty, and all articles of a nature likely to soil or injure the contents of the mail bag, or employés of the Post Office, are forbidden to be sent by mail. The following are also specially PROHIBITED:

In mails to Roumania—*Plants, such as trees, shrubs, bulbs, roots, etc.* (Medicinal roots which are entirely dead, and seeds, may be sent as samples.)

In mails to Italy—*Living plants, or any living portion of a vegetable, such as branches, bulbs, or roots; samples of tobacco; samples of raw or spun silk in excess of 100 grams (3½ ounces) weight. Precious articles and those subject there to customs duties, if sent in the mails to Italy, will be confiscated.*

2. If any article of this class cannot be made to conform to the conditions herein prescribed, it may only be forwarded if fully prepaid at letter rates. See also, list of "Prohibited Articles" below.

Writing Permitted with Samples.—Samples of merchandise must not bear any manuscript other than the name or profession of the sender, the address of the addressee, a manufacturer's or trade mark, numbers and prices, and marks to indicate the weight or size of the quantity to be disposed of.

Wrapping.—Samples of merchandise must be placed in bags, boxes or removable envelopes in such a manner as to admit of easy inspection. Dry powders, whether coloring or not, must be enclosed in boxes or strong paper bags which are placed in an outside bag of linen or parchment.

Limit of Weight and Dimensions.—Packets of samples of merchandise must not exceed 250 grams in weight (8¾ ounces), and the following dimensions: 20 centimeters (8 inches) in length, 10 centimeters (4 inches) in width, and 5 centimeters (2 inches) in depth: except that, by special agreement between the United States and France, Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland, the Argentine Republic, Italy, Bahamas, Barbadoes, Bermudas, British Guiana, British Honduras, Falkland Islands, Jamaica, Turk's Islands, Leeward Islands (Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Tortola), Newfoundland, Trinidad, Tobago, Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent), Gibraltar, Malta, British North Borneo, Ceylon, Cypress, Hong Kong, Labuan, Straits Settlements, Cape Colony, Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos, Mauritius, Natal, St. Helena, Seychelles and Sierra Leone, packets of samples of merchandise are admissible in the mails exchangeable between those countries and the United States if not exceeding 350 grams (12 ounces) in weight, and the following dimensions: 30 centimeters (12 inches) in length, 20 centimeters (8 inches) in width, and 10 centimeters (4 inches) in depth.

Prohibited Articles.

1. In mails to all countries of the Postal Union, letters or packets containing gold or silver substances, coin, jewelry, precious articles or those liable to customs duty in the country of destination, and those of a nature likely to soil or injure the contents of the mail bag or employés of the Post Office.

2. Postal Cards or letters addressed to go around the world.

3. There is, moreover, reserved to the government of every country of the Union the right to refuse to convey over its territory, or to deliver as well, articles liable to the reduced rate, in regard to which the laws or decrees which regulate the conditions of their publication, or of their circulation in that country, have not been complied with, as correspondence of every kind which evidently bears inscriptions forbidden by the legal enactments or regulations in force in the same country.

4. Anything relating to lotteries.

to Chicago, on the "Alton Road."

Reforwarding.

1. All mailable matter of Postal Union origin (including such matter from Canada and Mexico) received in the United States may, under written order for redirection, be forwarded from the United States Post Office of original destination to any other United States Post Office, or to any Postal Union country, without charge of additional postage therefor, or, if a registered article, without charge of any additional registry fee.

2. Such matter, however, as has been addressed, in the first instance, to a Post Office in the country of mailing, is chargeable on redirection with the same postage, less the sum prepaid, as would have been charged had it been addressed originally to the Post Office of ultimate delivery, but, if registered, without additional registry fee.

3. Any article returned to the sender for rectification or completion of its address is not considered, when mailed with a corrected or completed address, as *reforwarded* matter, but as newly mailed, and consequently becomes liable to a new charge of postage.

Withdrawal, Return or Change of Address of Foreign Letters.

NOTE 16.—The sender of any article addressed to a country of the Postal Union may use it to be withdrawn from the postal service, or have its address changed, as long as the article has not been delivered to the addressee; provided the legislation of the country of destination of the article allows such withdrawal or alteration. To effect either of these ends, the conditions prescribed in Note 184, page 838, 1892, Post Office Guide, relative to withdrawing letters from the domestic mails, must be complied with; and, in addition, the sender must furnish a *fac simile* of the address of the article, and must pay (by means of postage stamps affixed to his application, and canceled by the postmaster) the amount chargeable on a single registered letter, viz: 15 cents. Fifteen cents in postage stamps must be prepared on all applications whether by telegraph or not. When these formalities have been complied with, the postmaster at the mailing office of the letter in question is required to forward the application, accompanied by the fac-simile of the address, under registration, to "The Superintendent of Foreign Mails, Washington, D. C.," who will request the foreign postal administration interested to comply with the sender's directions. Postmasters are not authorized to return or change the address of articles for or from countries. Such requests should be referred to this Department.

This Department has been officially advised that the legislation of Great Britain and the British Colonies, including Canada and British India, also Venezuela, Hayti, Japan, Bolivia, the Dominican of Republic, Colombia (U. S. of), The Hawaiian Kingdom, the Republic of the Honduras, and the Spanish Colonies, does not allow senders of articles to withdraw them from the mails, or to change their address; consequently, senders cannot prevent the delivery to the original addresses of articles sent by mail, from the United States to any of those countries, nor from those countries and colonies to the United States. (Page 870, 1891 Guide.)

Miscellaneous Information — Foreign.

Articles not specifically enumerated in postal conventions or in the United States postal laws and regulations as transmissible in the mails to foreign countries, or which are not homogeneous with those therein enumerated, are not entitled to be sent at the reduced rates of postage fixed for correspondence other than letters, but may be transmitted at letter rates of postage, fully prepaid, provided they are not absolutely excluded from the mails by the provisions of postal conventions, or by the laws and regulations.

Samples of liquids, fatty substances and powders, whether coloring or not (except such as are dangerous, inflammable, explosive, or exhale a bad odor), are admitted to the mails exchanged between the United States and those foreign countries which admit such samples to the mails they exchange with the other countries of the Universal Postal Union, provided said samples conform to the following conditions, viz: They must be placed in thick glass bottles, hermetically sealed; the bottles must be placed in a wooden box containing sufficient spongy matter to absorb the contents if the bottles should break; the wooden box must be closed so that it may be easily opened for examination of the contents; and the whole package must not exceed in weight 8¾ ounces, nor in size 8 by 4 by 2 inches, except those addressed to the Argentine Republic, Belgium, France or Switzerland, which may weigh not to exceed 12 ounces, and measure not to exceed 12 by 8 by 4 inches.

Liquid cases approved for use in the domestic mails may be used for like purposes to foreign countries, provided they conform to the other conditions prescribed.

The countries with which the samples in question may be exchanged, so far as this Department has been advised, are as follows, viz:

<i>Argentine Republic,</i>	<i>Chili,</i>	<i>Hayti,</i>	<i>Portuguese Colonies</i>
<i>Austria,</i>	<i>Congo, State of,</i>	<i>Honduras, Republic of,</i>	<i>Roumania,</i>
<i>Belgium,</i>	<i>Costa Rica,</i>	<i>Hungary,</i>	<i>Salvador,</i>
<i>Bolivia,</i>	<i>Curacao and other</i>	<i>Italy,</i>	<i>Servia,</i>
<i>Brazil,</i>	<i>Netherland Colonies,</i>	<i>Japan,</i>	<i>Siam,</i>
<i>Bosnia, Herzegovina,</i>	<i>Dominica, Republic of,</i>	<i>Luxemburg,</i>	<i>Spain,</i>
<i>Bulgaria,</i>	<i>Egypt,</i>	<i>Montenegro,</i>	<i>Spanish Colonies,</i>
<i>Danish Colonies,</i>	<i>France,</i>	<i>Netherlands, E. Indies,</i>	<i>Sweden,</i>
<i>Denmark,</i>	<i>French Colonies,</i>	<i>Netherlands,</i>	<i>Switzerland,</i>
<i>Dutch Guiana,</i>	<i>Germany,</i>	<i>Norway,</i>	<i>Tunis, Regency of,</i>
<i>Camaroons, Ter. of,</i>	<i>Greece,</i>	<i>Peru,</i>	<i>Turkey.</i>
<i>Canada,</i>	<i>Hawaiian Kingdom,</i>	<i>Portugal,</i>	

Prohibited Articles.—In mails to all foreign countries:

- a. Substances exhaling a bad odor, excluded from transmission in domestic mail as being in themselves, either from their form or nature, liable to destroy deface or otherwise injure the contents of the mail bags or the persons of those engaged in the postal service, are prohibited from transmission in the mails exchanged with foreign countries, as are also obscene, lewd or lascivious books, pamphlets, etc., and letters and circulars concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, etc., also excluded from domestic mails.
- b. Certain articles other than those above mentioned, which from their nature or form are liable to destroy, deface or injure the contents of the mail bags or the persons of those engaged in the postal service, may be transmitted in the mails to foreign countries if *bona fide* trade samples and exchangeable in the mails with said countries, when inclosed in the form prescribed for such articles in domestic mails.
- c. All articles prohibited from domestic mails are also excluded from circulation in the mails to or from foreign countries.

"Ship Letters."—Letters conveyed in vessels not regularly employed in carrying the mails (commonly called "ship letters") are subject to double rates of domestic postage (4 cents per ounce) on delivery.

Packages Excluded from Mails in Foreign Countries.—Packages containing articles of salable value, or dutiable goods, or exceeding the prescribed limit of weight or size, are frequently deposited in Post Offices in Europe and elsewhere addressed to the United States, notwithstanding they are excluded from admission to Postal Union mails at less than letter rates by the terms of Universal Postal Union convention. When their character is known, or they are not fully prepaid at letter rates, they are not forwarded from the Post Offices where posted, and this leads to complaint here by the addressees. It should be understood that the non-receipt of such packages is usually to be explained by their detention, for the rea-

sons stated above, at the office of mailing, and inquiry concerning them should be addressed there. When such unmailable packages are deposited in a Post Office in *Germany*, they are given in charge of an express company for transportation to the United States outside the mails, and are delivered to Boston agents of the express company, and by them to the addressees, with express and customs charges payable thereon.

Invalid Postage Stamps on Foreign Mail Matter.—Mail matter occasionally reaches the United States from foreign countries which is *apparently* fully prepaid, but on which postage charges are nevertheless made and collected on delivery. This is explained by the fact that the stamps intended to serve in prepayment are not valid for the payment of postage from the country of origin. *United States* stamps are useless for prepayment of postage on such letters. Postage stamps of no foreign country are recognized when affixed to "Ship letters" arriving in the United States.

Dutiable Articles Received in Foreign Mails.

Customs officers are assigned to duty at this office for the seizure of dutiable articles arriving in the mails from foreign countries. All *unsealed* packages containing such articles are seized by them; and when letters, *sealed* packages, or packages the wrappers of which cannot be removed without destroying them, are received in the United States from a foreign country, and there is reason to believe they contain articles liable to customs duties, the customs officers are notified of the receipt of such letters or packages, and their several addresses; and if any letter or package of this character be addressed to a person residing within the delivery of this office, the addressee thereof is notified that such letter or package has been received, and is believed to contain articles liable to customs duties, and that he must appear at the office of the customs examiners in the Post Office building within a time not exceeding twenty days from the date of said notice, and receive and open said letter or package in their presence.

All books received here from foreign countries addressed for delivery at any point within the United States are, under instructions of the Treasury and Post Office Departments, placed in the custody of customs officers for examination and appraisal, and are forwarded by them by mail, charged with duties (when found to be dutiable) to be collected by the Postmaster at the office of delivery. Books are decided by the Secretary "to include such as are bound in stiff covers and also such as are usually so bound." Printed matter in small quantities for personal use, and not for sale as merchandise (embracing magazines, periodicals, etc., in pamphlet form, and newspapers, photographs, lithographs, engravings and music), is free of duty when received by mail. Complaints of supposed overcharges or of any other irregularity in connection with the customs duties, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C., AND NOT TO THE POSTMASTER, who has no authority to review or amend the action of the customs officers. All books, when returned to this office by the customs examiners, are promptly forwarded to their respective destinations. The packages will be found to bear two postmarks—one indicating the date of *original* receipt here, and the other date on which they were *returned* by the customs officers for mailing.

Countries, Colonies and Places which, with the United States, comprise the Universal Postal Union.

THE RATES OF POSTAGE to the countries and colonies composing the Universal Postal Union (except Canada and Mexico), are as follows:

Letters, per 15 grams ($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce).....	5 cents.	
Postal cards, each	2 cents.	
Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces.....	1 cent.	
Commercial papers. {	Packets not in excess of 10 ounces	5 cents.
	Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.....	1 cent.
Samples of merchandise. {	Packets not in excess of 4 ounces.....	2 cents.
	Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces, or fraction thereof.....	1 cent.
Registration fee on letters or other articles.....	10 cents.	

Ordinary letters for countries of the Postal Union (except Canada and Mexico) will be forwarded, whether any postage is prepaid on them or not. All other mailable matter must be prepaid, at least partially.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, including eastern parts of Patagonia and Terra del Fuego and Staten Island.

AUSTRALIA.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, including the Principality of Lichtenstein.

BAHAMAS.

BARBADOES, W. I.

BELGIUM.

BECHUANALAND.

BERMUDAS.

BOLIVIA.

BRAZIL.

BRITISH COLONIES on West Coast of Africa (Gold Coast, Lagos, Senegambia and Sierra Leone).

BRITISH COLONIES in West Indies, viz: Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher, the Virgin Isles, Grenada, St. Lucia, Tobago and Turk's Island.

BRITISH GUIANA.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

BRITISH INDIA: Hindostan and British Burmah (Aracan, Pegu and Tenasserim), and the Indian Postal Establishments of Aden, Muscat, Persian Gulf, Guadur and Mandalay.

BRITISH NEW GUIANA.

BULGARIA, Principality of.

CANADA.

CEYLON.

CHATHAM ISLANDS.

CHILI, including western parts of Patagonia and Terra del Fuego.

COLOMBIA, U. S. of.

CONGO, Independent State of.

COSTA RICA.

CYPRUS, Island of.

CUBA.

DANISH COLONIES of St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John.

DENMARK, including Iceland and the Faroe Islands.

DOMINICA, Republic of.

ECUADOR.

EGYPT, including Nubia and Soudan.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

FIJI ISLANDS.

FRANCE, including Algeria, the Principality of Monaco, and French Post Office establishments at Tangier (Morocco), and at Shanghai (China), and at Zanzibar, Cambodia, Annam and Tonquin.

to Kansas City on the "Alton Road."

FRENCH COLONIES:

1. *In Asia*: French establishments in India (Chandernagore, Karikal, Mahe, Pondicherry and Yanaon), and in Cochin China (Saigon, Mytho, Bien-Hoa, Poulo-Condor, Vingh-Long, Hatien Tschandok).

2. *In Africa*: Senegal and dependencies (Goree, S. Louis, Bakel, Dagana); Mayotte and Nossi-be, Gaboon (including Grand Bassam and Assinie), Reunion (Bourbon), Ste. Marie and Tamatave, Majunga, Madagascar and Obock, East Coast.

3. *In America*: French Guiana, Guadeloupe and dependencies — Desirade or Deseada, Les Saintes, Marie Galante, and the north portion of St. Martin — Martinique, St. Bartholomew, St. Pierre and Miquelon.

4. *In Oceanica*: New Caledonia, Tahiti, Marquesas Islands, Isle of Pines, Loyalty Islands, the Archipelagoes of Gambier, Touboui and Tuamotou, Low Islands.

GERMANY, including the Island of Heligoland; the German post offices at Apia (Samoan Islands), at Shanghai (China), and at Lamou, Zanzibar.

GERMAN PROTECTORATES: Territory of Cameroons (or Kameroun), West Coast of Africa; Territory of the New Guinea Company (in Papua); Territory of South-west Africa (Grand Namaqua, the Damaras Country and the southern portion of Ovambo, between Cape Colony and Angola); Territory of Togo, Western Africa; the Marshall Islands in the Pacific Ocean.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, including Gibraltar, Malta, the dependencies of Malta — Gozzo, Comino and Cominotto — and the Island of Cyprus.

GREECE, including the Ionian Isles.

GREENLAND.

GUATEMALA.

HAWAII, Sandwich Islands.

HAYTI, including the Island of Novassa.

HONDURAS, Republic of, including Bay Islands.

HONG KONG and the Post Offices maintained by Hong Kong at Kiung-Chow, Canton Swatow, Amoy, Foo-Chow, Ning-po, Shanghai and Hankow (China).

ITALY, including the Republic of San Marino, the Italian offices of Tunis and Tripoli in Barbary and Assab, Abyssinia, and Massouah in Egypt.

JAMAICA.

JAPAN and Japanese Post Offices at Shanghai, China, and at Fusam-po, Genzanshin and Jinsen, Corea.

LABUAN.

LIBERIA.

LORD HOWE ISLAND.

LUXEMBURG.

MALTA. (See Great Britain.)

MAURITIUS and dependencies — the Amiranti Islands, the Seychelles and Rodrigues.

MEXICO.

MONTENEGRO.

NATAL, British Colony of, including Zululand.

NETHERLANDS.

NETHERLAND COLONIES:

1. *In Asia*: Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Batavia, Billiton, Celebes, Macassar, Madura, the Archipelagoes of Banca and Rhio, Riouw, Ball Lombok, Sumbawa, Flores, the S. W. portion of Timor, and the Moluccas.

2. *In Oceanica*: The N. W. portion of New Guinea (Papua).

3. *In America*: Netherland Guiana (Surinam), Curacoa, Aruba, Bonaire, part of St. Martin, St. Eustatius and Saba.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NEW ZEALAND.

NICARAGUA.

NORFOLK ISLANDS.

The New Pullman Compartment Sleepers on the

NORTH BORNEO, British Colony of.

NORWAY.

PARAGUAY.

PERSIA.

PERU.

PORTO RICO.

PORTUGAL, including the Island of Madeira and the Azores.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES:

1. *In Asia*: Goa, Damao, Diu, Macao, and part of Timor.

2. *In Africa*: Cape Verde, Bissao, Cacheo, Islands of St. Thome and Prince's, Ajuda, Mozambique, and the province of Angola.

QUEENSLAND.

ROUMANIA—(Moldavia and Wallachia).

RUSSIA, including the Grand Duchy of Finland.

SALVADOR.

SERVIA.

SIAM.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

SPAIN, including the Balearic Isles, the Canary Islands, the Spanish possessions on the north coasts of Africa (of Ceuta, Penon de la Gomera, Alhucemas, Melilla and the Chaffarine Islands), the Republic of Andorra; and the postal establishments of Spain on the west coast of Morocco (Tangier, Tetuan, Larrache, Rabat, Mazagan, Cassablanca, Saffi and Mogadore).

SPANISH COLONIES:

1. *In Africa*: Islands of Fernando Po, Annobon and Corisco.

2. *In Oceanica*: The Archipelagoes of the Mariana (Ladrone), and the Caroline Islands.

3. *In Asia*: The Philippine Archipelago (Luzon, with Manilla, Mindanao, Palawan, Panay, Amar, etc.).

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—(Singapore, Penang, and Malacca).

ST. VINCENT, W. I.

SWEDEN.

SWITZERLAND.

TASMANIA.

TRANSVAAL (South African Republic).

TRINIDAD, W. I.

TUNIS, Regency of.

TURKEY (European and Asiatic).

URUGUAY.

VENEZUELA.

VICTORIA, Colony of.

WEST AUSTRALIA.

Postage Rates to Foreign Countries NOT in the Postal Union.

Palace Reclining Chair Cars, free of extra charge, in

ST. LOUIS POST OFFICE.

COUNTRIES OR PLACES OF DESTINATION. (For explanation of reference marks, see next page.)	ORDINARY LETTERS.		REGISTERED MATTER.			NEWSPAPERS.		OTHER PRINT'D MATTER.		* COMMERCIAL PAPERS AND SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.	
	Condition of Payment.	Limit of Payment.	Postage for 15 Grams, or ½ oz.	Registration Fee on letters.	Registration Fee on other articles.	Limit for Single Rate.	Postage for Single Rate.	Limit for Single Rate.	Postage for Single Rate.	Limit for Single Rate.	Postage for Single Rate.
			Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Ozs.	Cts.	Ozs.	Cts.	Ozs.	Cts.
Africa, except Egypt, Liberia, Congo, British, French, Spanish and Portuguese Colonies in the Territories of Southwest Africa, and of Togo, Western Africa (German Protectorates), Tunis and the European post offices in Morocco, Abyssinia and Madagascar, British mail.....	Compul'y	Port of Debark.	10	....	....	2	2	2	2	2	2
Ascension, British mail.....	do	Destination.	10	....	....	2	2	2	2	2	2
†Cape Colony, South Africa (including Basutoland, Caffraria and Griqualand), British mail.....	Compul'y	Destination.	10	10	10	2	2	2	2	2	2
||China, British mail, via Brindisi.....	do	do	10	10	10	2	2	2	2	2	2
**Comoro Isles (except Mayotte), Mozambique Channel.....	do	do	5	....	....	2	1	2	1	2	1
†Kimberley, South Africa (same as Cape Colony).....											
Madagascar (except St. Mary's, Tamatave, Majunga, Ambositra, Andevourante, Fenerive, Fiaranantsoa, Foulpointe, Ivondro, Maevatanana, Mahambo, Mahanoro, Mahela, Maintirano, Mananjary, Morondava, Morotsangana, Nossi-Ve, Tananarive or Antananarivo, Votomandry, Vohemar), British mail.....	Compul'y	Port of Debark.	10	....	....	2	2	2	2	2	2
Morocco (except Spanish Possessions on West Coast) ..	do	do	10	....	....	2	2	2	2	2	2
†Navigator's or Samoan Islands.....	do	do	5	....	....	a copy	2	2	2	....	....
†Orange Free State.....	do	Destination.	10	10	10	2	2	2	2	2	2
Pitcairn's Island.....	do	Port of Debark.	5	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....
†Saint Helena, British mail.....	do	Destination.	10	10	10	2	2	2	2	2	2
‡Shanghai, U. S. Postal Agency at, via San Francisco....	do	do	5	10	10	2	1	2	1	2	1

* Packages of "Commercial papers" not exceeding ten ounces in weight, are subject to a charge of five cents. If over that weight, the charge is one cent for each two ounces or fraction of two ounces.

† Mail matter for the "Cape Colony," "Saint Helena," "Orange Free States," and "Kimberly" can be forwarded to its destination provided the articles have at least one full rate of postage prepaid thereon. United States postal cards addressed for delivery in any of the foregoing Colonies of South Africa will hereafter be admitted to the mails for those Colonies dispatched via Great Britain, at the rate of postage applicable to postal cards addressed for delivery within the Universal Postal Union, viz: 2 cents for each single card.

‡ Articles of Merchandise, other than trade samples, may be sent in *unsealed* packages at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce. Sealed packages, other than letters, *in their usual and ordinary form*, are not allowed to be forwarded.

‡ Also at Postal Union rates (see "Germany," in list of Postal Union Countries).

|| Except places named at "Hong Kong," "France," and "French Colonies—in Asia," in Postal Union list.

** Grand Comoro, Anjouan Mohele.

N. B.—No registration to places for which no fee is named; and no samples can be sent where no postage rate therefor is given above.

Mexico and Canada.

Postage Rate—Letters, Two Cents for Each Ounce or Fractional Part Thereof.

Mexico.—Matter mailed in the United States, addressed to Mexico, is subject to the same postage rates and conditions as it would be if it were addressed for delivery in the United States, except that articles of miscellaneous merchandise (fourth class matter) not sent as *bona fide* trade samples, are required to be sent by "Parcels Post," and that the following articles are absolutely excluded from the mails without regard to amount of postage prepaid, or the manner in which they are wrapped, viz:

All sealed packages other than letters in their usual and ordinary form; all packages (including packages of second class matter which weigh more than 4 lbs. 6 ozs.) except such as are sent by Parcels Post; liquids, pastes, confections, and fatty substances; publications which violate any copyright law of Mexico.

"Commercial Papers," and *bona fide* trade samples are transmissible to Mexico in the regular mails at the postage rate given above, opposite "Commercial Papers" and "Samples of Merchandise," respectively, as quoted on page 37 of this GUIDE. See also Note 15, pp. 815 and 816 of the GUIDE for January, 1890.

Single volumes of printed books, in unsealed packages, are transmissible to Mexico in the regular mail, without limit as to weight.

Canada.—Matter mailed in the United States, addressed to Canada, is subject to the same postage rates and conditions as it would be if it were addressed for delivery in the United States, except that "Commercial Papers" are transmissible at the postage rate given above opposite "Commercial Papers" (see page 39), and that the following articles are absolutely excluded from the mails, without regard to the amount of postage prepaid or the manner in which they are wrapped, viz:

Seeds, scions, roots, bulbs and cuttings, one cent per ounce or fraction.

All sealed packages other than letters in their usual and ordinary form; all packages (except single volumes of printed books and packages of second class matter) which weigh more than 4 lbs. 6 oz.; "Police Gazettes"; publications which violate any copyright law of Canada.

United States Postal Agency at Shanghai.

Articles addressed for delivery at the following places in China, viz:

Chefoo,	Hankow,	Kiukiang,	Ourga,	Taku,	Wenchow,
Chin Kiang,	Ichang,	Nanking,	Peking,	Tientsin,	Wuhu,
Chung King,	Kaiping,	Newchwang,	Shanghai,	Wuchang,	Yenti,
Hang Chow,	Kalgan,	Ningpo,			

are transmissible in the mails made up in San Francisco for the U. S. Postal Agency at Shanghai. See "Shanghai," in the Foreign Postage Table.

all Through Trains of the Chicago & Alton Railroad.

FOREIGN PARCELS POST.

British Guiana, The Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenadines), Danish West Indies, Jamaica, Barbadoes, The Bahamas, British Honduras, Mexico, The Hawaiian Kingdom (Sandwich Islands), The Leeward Islands, The Republic of Colombia, Costa Rica, and Salvador.

Unsealed packages of mailable merchandise may be sent by Parcels Post to Danish West Indies (St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John), Jamaica, Barbadoes, the Bahamas, British Honduras, Mexico, the Hawaiian Kingdom (Sandwich Islands), the Leeward Islands, the Republic of Colombia, Costa Rica, Salvador, British Guiana and the Windward Islands, at the postage rate, and subject to the conditions following:

POSTAGE.

For a parcel not exceeding 1 pound in weight 12 cents
For every additional pound or fraction of a pound 12 cents.

The postage must, in all cases, be prepaid, and by means of postage stamps, which must be affixed by the sender; and no parcel will be accepted for transmission which is not sufficiently prepaid.

DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHT.

The dimensions allowed for Mexico, Costa Rica and Colombia are:

Greatest length 2 feet.
Greatest girth 4 "

The dimensions allowed for the other countries are:

Greatest length 3 feet 6 inches.
Greatest length and girth combined 6 feet.

The maximum weight for all destinations 11 pounds.

PARCELS—HOW TO BE PUT UP.

Parcels must be securely and substantially packed, so they can be safely transmitted in the open mail of the country of destination, but must be so wrapped or inclosed as to permit their contents to be easily examined by postmasters and customs officers.

Any articles admitted to the Domestic Mails of the United States may be sent, except those mentioned in the next paragraph.

A letter of communication of the nature of a personal correspondence must not accompany, be written on, or inclosed with any parcel. If such be found, the letter will be placed in the mails, if separable, and if the communication be inseparably attached, the whole package will be rejected. If, however, any such should inadvertently be forwarded, the country of destination will collect double rates of postage according to the Universal Postal Union Convention.

No parcel may contain parcels intended for delivery at an address other than that borne by the parcel itself. If such inclosed parcels be detected, they must be sent forward singly, charged with new and distinct parcel postage rates.

PROHIBITED ARTICLES.

The following articles are prohibited from transmission under this arrangement: Publications which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination; poisons, and explosive or inflammable substances; liquids and those which easily liquefy; confections and pastes; live or dead animals, except dead insects and reptiles, when thoroughly dried; fruits and vegetables, and substances which exhale a bad odor; lottery tickets, lottery advertisements, or lottery circulars; all obscene or immoral articles; articles which in any way damage or destroy the mails or injure the persons handling them.

Address and Mode of Posting.

Each parcel must be plainly directed, giving the name and full address of the person for whom the parcel is intended. It must bear the words "Parcels Post" in the upper left hand corner, and the name and address of the sender.

A parcel must not be posted in the letter-box, but must be taken into the Office of the Superintendent of Mails between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

The sender will, at the time of mailing the parcel, receive a certificate of mailing from the Post Office.

All parcels *may* be liable to customs duties, and the sender of such parcel will, therefore, be required to make a *Customs Declaration* giving general description of the parcel, an accurate statement of the contents and value, date of mailing, and the sender's signature and residence, and the place of address. This declaration must be pasted upon or attached to every parcel, upon a special form which can be obtained at the office of Superintendent of Mails.

General Regulations and Suggestions Respecting Foreign Mails.

1. Packages of canceled or uncanceled postage stamps, addressed to foreign countries, are subject to postage at letter rates, and when received in mails from foreign countries, are liable to United States customs duties.

2. Books and non-periodical publications which, to judge from their number, are not intended for the personal use of the persons to whom they are addressed, but are intended for sale, are liable to customs duties on entering the United States of Columbia, and consequently are not transmissible by mail from the other countries of the Postal Union.

Tobacco is liable to customs duties in Great Britain, and consequently packages thereof are not entitled to transmission in the mails dispatched from the United States to Great Britain, and will not be delivered to addressees except in the case of packages weighing not more than three ounces, which bear evident indications (such as the trade of the sender and addressee) that they are really "samples," and not in execution of an order, or for personal use.

Packages of tobacco which do not conform to the foregoing conditions should not be received for mailing, and will not be dispatched in the mails made up in this country for Great Britain.

3. The limit of weight for a single rate of postage on letters for *Canada and Mexico* is one ounce. On letters for other foreign countries the limit of weight for a single rate remains at a half-ounce, as heretofore.

4. Letters conveyed in vessels not regularly employed in carrying the mails (commonly called "Ship letters") are subject to double rates of domestic postage (now 4 cents per ounce) on delivery.

5. Matter to be sent in the mails at less than letter rates of postage must be so wrapped that it can be easily examined at the office of delivery, as well as at the mailing office, without destroying the wrapper.

6. Newspapers and periodicals sent in the mails to foreign countries other than those of the Postal Union, should be wrapped singly. Those sent by publishers to regular subscribers in Canada and Mexico are transmissible as in domestic mails, except that packages addressed to Mexico must not exceed 4 lbs. 6 oz. in weight.

7. A newspaper or periodical packet for transmission to the Postal Union, Canada and Mexico excepted, at the rate of 1 cent per two ounces or fraction, is restricted to a single (outside) address.

8. Where the rate of postage applicable to "newspapers" addressed to non-Union foreign countries differs from the rate applicable to "other printed matter" for those countries, any periodical which is second class matter in domestic mails may be sent at the rate applicable to "newspapers"; but, packages of such periodicals may also be admitted to the mails at the rate and under the condition applicable to "other printed matter" for the countries to which said packages are addressed.

9. Canada and Mexico are the only foreign countries to which periodicals from publishers for regular subscribers (second class matter in domestic mails) may be sent at the bulk or pound rate of postage. Periodicals for all other foreign countries, whether "transient" or for regular subscribers, are required to be prepaid with postage stamps at the rate applicable to "newspapers" or "other printed matter" for those countries.

10. United States Postmasters are required to notify publishers in Canada and Mexico (but not in other foreign countries) when subscribers fail to take newspapers or periodicals from the Post Office. (See Sec. 600, p. 248, P. L. & R., 1887.) All packages of printed matter received from foreign countries which, from any cause, prove to be undeliverable, must be sent to the Dead Letter Office. (See Secs. 619 and 603, pp. 257 and 249, P. L. & R., 1887.)

11. Pairs of articles—such as gloves, shoes, socks, etc.—are not transmissible by mail to foreign countries at the postage rates and conditions applicable to "samples of merchandise"; but one article of a pair may be so transmitted.

12. With a few exceptions, articles of merchandise of all kinds are transmissible in the regular mails for CANADA, in *unsealed* packages, at the same rates of postage as would apply to them if the packages were addressed for delivery in the United States. (See Secs. 403 and 404, page 172, P. L. & R., 1887.) Articles of merchandise may also be sent to DANISH WEST INDIES, JAMAICA, BARBADOES, THE BAHAMAS, BRITISH HONDURAS, MEXICO, THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM, THE LEEWARD ISLANDS, THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, BRITISH GUIANA, WINDWARD ISLANDS and SALVADOR, in unsealed packages, by Parcel Post. (See page 50 of this Guide.)

13. ARTICLES other than letters and postal cards, addressed for delivery in any foreign country embraced in the Universal Postal Union, which contain writing in the nature of personal correspondence, or which do not conform to all the conditions prescribed for such articles to entitle them to transmission in Postal Union mails at reduced rates of postage (see Notes 15 on pages 793 and 794, 1890 Guide), are not allowed to be dispatched from the United States unless they are fully prepaid at the letter rate of postage, viz: 5 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or fraction of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

14. "Advertising circulars" are liable in Canada to a specific*customs duty of 1 cent each, which duty Canadian customs officials are required to collect when such pamphlets arrive by mail in large quantities, even though each pamphlet bears a different address.

15. Electrotypes and cuts for advertising purposes are not transmissible by mail to any foreign country except Mexico and Canada, and by Parcel Post to Jamaica, Barbadoes, the Bahamas, British Honduras, Mexico, the Hawaiian Kingdom, the Leeward Islands, the Republic of Colombia, Costa Rica, British Guiana, Windward Islands and Salvador, and the Danish West India Islands—St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. John—unless fully prepaid at the rate of postage applicable to letters for that country.

16. Manuscript sermons and packages of *old* letters may be sent by mail to countries of the Postal Union at the rate and under the conditions applicable to "commercial papers" in Postal Union mails.

17. Valentines, and unframed Christmas and Easter cards, and other cards of a similar character passing between friends in small quantities as tokens of esteem, are transmissible in mails dispatched to countries of the Universal Postal Union (except Canada and Mexico, to which United States domestic postage rates apply), at the rate and under the conditions applicable to "printed matter" in Postal Union mails, notwithstanding they are composed partly of silk or satin, and are hand painted and of elaborate design and finish. But such cards regularly framed, whether with wood, metal or other material usually used for picture frames, are not entitled to transmission as "printed matter," and should not be admitted to Postal Union mails at less than the letter rate of postage fully prepaid; nor should articles intended for use (such as cushions, etc.), which bear an Easter or Christmas greeting, but cannot be considered in any sense "cards," be treated as "printed matter" in said mails.

18. Any person employed in any branch of the postal service who shall willfully and unlawfully remove from any mail matter any postage stamp affixed thereto in payment of the postage, shall be punishable by a fine of not more than \$100 or by imprisonment for not more than six months.

19. The letter "T" stamped upon the wrapper of an article received in the mails from a foreign country indicates that it was considered in that country as not fully prepaid, and that additional postage is to be collected on delivery. An "O" at the side of the postage stamps indicates that the stamps were of no value for prepayment of postage in the country in which the article was mailed. Wholly unpaid letters are liable to a charge of ten (10) cents per half ounce (double the prepaid rate), and insufficiently paid articles of all kinds are liable to a charge of double the amount of the short payment, which amount is indicated by the stamp, "Due — cents," or, "U. S. charge to collect — cents," impressed thereon at the U. S. exchange Post Office which received the article from abroad, and is required to be collected by the Postmaster *who delivers the article*.

20. Mail matter of all kinds received from any country of the Postal Union is required to be re-forwarded, at the request of the addressee, from one Post Office to another, or to any foreign country embraced in the Postal Union, *without additional charge for postage*.

In the case of unpaid letters, or short-paid matter of any kind, the deficient postage is to be collected by the Postmaster *by whom the article is delivered*.

21. In order to insure prompt and safe transmission to destination of articles addressed to foreign countries, they should (1) make the address legible and complete, giving the name of the *country* as well as that of the town or Post Office. Articles addressed to "London" may be sent either to England or Canada. (2) Avoid using flimsy paper for envelopes, as they are liable to be torn or destroyed in the long transits. (3) Avoid using sealing-wax on the covers, as letters so sealed often adhere to each other, and the addresses of the articles are destroyed by the tearing of the covers in the attempt to separate the articles. (4) See that postage stamps affixed to the covers of articles of printed matter do not adhere also to the articles themselves, thus virtually sealing the packages, and thereby subjecting them to additional postage, at the letter rate, on delivery.

22. The exchange of postal cards is limited to the Universal Postal Union including Canada and Mexico. They can be sent to or received from other countries and places only at letter rates.

23. The United States two-cent postal card should be used for card correspondence with foreign countries (except Canada and Mexico, to which countries the one-cent card is transmissible); but where two-cent cards cannot be obtained, it is allowable to use a United States one-cent card with a one-cent United States postage stamp affixed.

24. Postal cards of foreign origin posted in the United States, addressed to the Universal Postal Union, cannot be forwarded except as letters; but the reply half of a double postal card is mailable in the United States when addressed to a person in the country which issued the double card.

25. Postal cards of United States origin, addressed to the Universal Postal Union, when only partially prepaid, may be forwarded subject to charge, on delivery, of double the deficient postage at the rate for postal cards.

FOREIGN.

VIA NEW YORK.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

DIRECT MAILS close MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

SWEDEN.

DIRECT MAILS close MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

DIRECT MAILS close MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

NOTE.—Mails for all foreign countries not otherwise specified are sent forward to New York City with every dispatch for that office.—See New York City.—Direct mails for Germany, France, Ireland, Sweden and Great Britain are sometimes made on Tuesdays and Sundays, as determined by sailing of steamers.

VIA SAN FRANCISCO.

CHINA, JAPAN, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, FIJI ISLANDS, SAMOA and Specially Addressed Matter for SIAM.

Mails close daily at 7.50 P.M., and sent to San Francisco for dispatch in DIRECT BAGS from that office.

MEXICO.

Mails close daily at 2.15 A.M., 8.00 A.M. and 7.15 P.M. Mexico City direct 7.15 P.M.

CANADA. ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Mails close at 7.30 A.M., 6.10 P.M. and 8.10 P.M., daily.

NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

Mails close at 6.45 A.M., 6.10, 7.15 and 8.15 P.M., daily.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND MANITOBA.

Mails close at 7.30 A.M. and 8.10 P.M., daily.

Solid Vestibuled Trains, St. Louis to

CITY DELIVERY DIVISION.

Olive Street Front.

JNO. H. COOKSON, General Superintendent.

Office Hours, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., except Sunday. Sunday delivery to the public, 10 to 11 A. M.

Local Delivery of Ordinary Mail Matter.

There are four forms of Local Delivery of Ordinary Mail Matter, i. e., Matter not Registered: 1. By Carriers. 2. Through Lock Boxes. 3. At the "Poste Restante" or General Delivery. 4. By Special Delivery Messengers. Below will be found information and suggestions with regard to each.

Delivery by Carrier.

Note.—Carriers are not permitted to receive letters while on their routes to be registered at the Post Office. Nor are they allowed to receive any mail whatever unless stamps are attached, nor can they receive money to purchase stamps to be put on mail by them.

Frequency of Delivery. The frequency of the deliveries (and collections) by carriers varies at the General and Branch Post Offices.

Duties of Carriers. Carriers are required to be prompt in making deliveries, to be courteous in their intercourse with the public, to deliver no mail matter except to the persons addressed, or to their authorized agents (which includes servants, clerks, housekeepers, janitors and others to whom such deliveries are recognized as valid by the addressees), to receive all prepaid letters, postal cards and *small* packages handed them for mailing while on their routes, and to collect the postage due on any mail matter delivered by them. Carriers are *not* permitted to deliver any mailable matter which has not passed through the Post Office, to exhibit or to give information concerning any mail matter to persons other than those addressed, to engage in any private business (on their own account or for others) during their hours of official duty, to offer for sale or to deliver (except as mail matter) tickets or other articles, to issue New Year's or other addresses or cards, to solicit gifts of money or goods, to borrow money on their routes, or contract debts which they are unable to pay, or deliver mail matter at unoccupied premises or on the street (except to persons known by them to be authorized to receive it). Carriers are not required to deliver packages the weight or bulk of which would tend to delay the delivery of letters or other mail matter. When such packages are received for delivery, notice is sent to the addressees to send or call for them at the Post Office.

Suggestions. **EXPEDITING CARRIERS' DELIVERIES.**—Carriers are required to deliver mail matter at the offices or other premises occupied by the persons addressed in all cases where such deliveries are demanded; but persons occupying offices or stores on upper floors (especially in business buildings where elevators are not used) will greatly facilitate the work of the carriers by providing lock boxes or other suitable means for the delivery of their mail matter on the first floor. This is, of course, not compulsory; but it is obvious that the general adoption of such a system will expedite the receipt of mail by *all* persons located on any carrier's route. For the same reason it is strongly recommended that boxes be affixed inside the doors of private residences, with openings through which carriers may deposit mail matter therein, and that at "apartment houses" boxes be provided for the purpose on the first floors. In all these cases, a signal (by ringing door bell or otherwise) may be given by the carrier when delivery is made. When this plan is not adopted, how-

Kansas City, on the "Alton Road" only.

ever, the carrier, after ringing or knocking, is bound to wait a proper time for the appearance of some person to receive letters, etc., but must not delay the mail matter of other persons on his route by waiting for an unreasonable time. The Schedule of Carriers' Deliveries is necessarily a *fixed* one, and the trips are so arranged as to secure the closest possible connection with mail arrivals (both inland and local) and with the collections from the street letter boxes. The routes are so served as to suit, as far as possible, the convenience of the majority of those residing or doing business thereon; but simultaneous delivery to all is not practicable, and those located on the more distant points of a route cannot reasonably expect deliveries as early as those made nearer to the starting point. On routes in business districts it sometimes happens that a few persons report that the *first* delivery reaches their premises before they are opened for business, but that they are unwilling to wait for the second delivery. In these cases the obvious and only remedy is to provide a box attached to the outer door and connecting with an opening therein through which mail may be delivered by carriers on the first trip.

Delivery Through Lock Boxes.

What May Be Delivered Through Lock Boxes. All letters and other mail matter may be delivered through a lock box when addressed to the lessee, or in his care to his employés, to any member of his family or firm, or to his temporary visitors or guests; but such use of a box is confined to one person, family, firm or company. Two persons not associated in the same business, or two separate firms or companies, cannot be permitted the use of the same box. Postmasters are not permitted to rent or to continue to rent boxes to persons under fictitious names, or whom he has reason to believe to be engaged in the lottery business, or who would use them for the promotion of indecent or illegal purposes.

Box Rent, When and How Payable. The annual rent of lock boxes is payable quarterly *in advance*. No box may be rented for a longer period than one quarter (three months), and when rented at any period other than the beginning of one of the *official* quarters of the fiscal year (which begin on the first days of January, April, July and October, respectively), the proportionate rent for the remainder of the current quarter must be paid in advance. Prompt attention should be given to notices placed in boxes requesting payment of rent, as otherwise the boxes are liable to be closed, as provided by postal regulations.

Suggestions. Boxholders will find it greatly to their advantage if they will (so far as they can control the matter) secure the address of their correspondence to the number of their respective boxes, and this may be effected, to a considerable extent, by printing their box numbers on their letter and bill heads, cards, circulars and envelopes. **MESSENGERS.**—Boxholders cannot be too careful in the selection of the persons to whom the keys of their boxes are intrusted. Neglect of precautions in this direction is apt to result (and has resulted in many instances) in serious loss and great inconvenience. When the box keys have been lost or mislaid, messengers calling for the mail should be furnished with a written order for the same, properly signed. **TWO FORMS OF DELIVERY NOT PRACTICABLE.**—It is not practicable to comply with requests from boxholders for the delivery of one portion of their mail matter through box and another portion by carrier, etc. Mail matter is rapidly divided by assorting clerks, for delivery, according to address, by carriers, through boxes, or at General Delivery, and it is impossible for them to give special treatment in exceptional cases, as any attempt to subdivide the mail matter of any particular person, firm or company would only result in delay, confusion and disappointment. Prompt and frequent deliveries are made by carriers, and it is believed that there are few cases in which that form of delivery will not be found more satisfactory and convenient than any other; but whatever method is selected by the persons addressed must be applied to *all* their mail matter—exception being only made in the case of publishers, etc., receiving printed matter in very large quantities, for which a special method of delivery is provided. **POSTAGE DUE ON LETTERS, ETC., DELIVERED THROUGH BOXES.**—When postage is due on any matter addressed to a boxholder, notice of the fact is given on a printed card, placed in his box, on presentation of which to the box

No Extra Charge on the Fast, Famous and Solid-

clerk, and the payment to him of the amount of postage due, the matter will be delivered. If these notices are not promptly attended to, delay to important letters may result; and messengers should always be provided with the money to pay such charges. The law forbids the delivery of any mail matter until any postage that may be due thereon has been paid. **CARE OF KEYS.**—Boxholders should exercise great care with regard to their box keys to prevent them from getting into the hands of unauthorized or dishonest persons. Messengers should be cautioned against losing or mislaying them or leaving them (as they do occasionally) *in the keyholes of the boxes*. If a messenger leaves the service of his employer, taking a box key with him, application should be made at once for a change of the lock and a new set of keys. All such applications, as well as those for additional keys, should be made to the Superintendent of City Delivery.

General Delivery.

Objects of the General Delivery. The General Delivery is primarily designed for the delivery of the mail matter of transient residents and casual visitors; and permanent residents (except for special reasons) should not make use of it by having their correspondence so addressed: one reason for this suggestion being the possibility of the delivery of their letters, etc., to transient residents bearing the same names. All mail matter bearing no street or box address (and the proper addresses for which are not known and cannot be found in the directory) and all mail matter found undeliverable at its street address (and of which the correct address is not known and cannot be found in the directory), is placed on the *Poste Restante* to await call. If bearing the name and address of the sender, with a request to return within a specified time, it is, if uncalled for, returned at the expiration of that time; if no particular time is named in the request, or if it bears the name and address of the sender only, without request to return, it is returned at the expiration of thirty days if not previously called for. No mail matter bearing senders' names, addresses or requests is advertised.

Proper Address of General Delivery Letters, etc. All transient residents and others receiving or expecting to receive matter at the General Delivery should instruct their correspondents to address their letters, etc., "*Poste Restante*," "General Delivery" or "*To be called for*." Strangers should never cause their letters to be addressed "*In care of the Postmaster*," as such an address will cause them to be placed with his personal and official correspondence and thereby delayed in delivery. In order to guard against misdeliveries, or delivery to unauthorized parties (which in large cities cannot otherwise be avoided), persons calling for mail matter at the General Delivery who are not known to the delivery clerks will be required to furnish some evidence of their right to receive the matter called for, and to answer necessary inquiries as to the points from which they expect to receive letters, etc.; and as these precautions are taken solely in the interest of the rightful owners of the correspondence called for, no objection to them can be made by intelligent and reasonable persons who apply in good faith for their own mail matter.

Advertised Foreign Mail Matter. All letters refused, fictitious, card and registered matter or matter addressed to regular callers are not advertised but held for thirty days, or time specified; arriving from foreign countries and found to be undeliverable through the ordinary methods, are treated as follows: 1. If addressed "*General Delivery*," or "*To be called for*," they are retained, awaiting call, for two months, before being advertised. 2. If addressed to street and number, but found undeliverable, they are advertised as soon as returned by carriers. All are retained awaiting call for two weeks after being advertised, and all then unclaimed are sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Fee for Advertising. A charge of *one cent* is made on the delivery of each article of advertised mail matter, to cover the cost of advertising.

Suggestions. Persons calling for advertised mail matter should be prepared to furnish all reasonable information that may be required to satisfy delivery clerks of their right to receive it—such as their former or present address, place from whence mail matter is expected, etc. Questions on these points are requisite at all large post offices to prevent misdeliveries, but do not necessarily imply doubt of the applicant's good faith. Persons applying by post for advertised letters should furnish the above particulars, and should also inclose one cent to pay advertising fee.

Special Delivery System.

The law establishing the Special Delivery system provides for the issue of a special stamp, of the face valuation of ten cents, which, when attached to a letter or package (in addition to the lawful postage thereon), will entitle such letter or package to immediate delivery within the carrier limit of a free delivery office between the hours of 7 A.M. and 11 P.M., and within a radius of one mile from the Post Office at all other offices between 7 A.M. and 9 P.M., by messengers, who, upon delivery, will procure receipts from the parties addressed, or someone authorized to receive them.

Letters Bearing only Special Stamp will be Forwarded. A recent Act of Congress permits the forwarding by mail of letters bearing *only* the Special Delivery Stamp, but the ordinary postage due will be collected of the addressee on delivery.

Treatment of Letters not Specially Delivered. When a Special Delivery letter is offered at its address, and delivery cannot be effected for any reason (such as the premises being closed, an error in direction, the absence of any person authorized to sign the receipt, or any other similar cause), it cannot be again offered for delivery, either at the original address or elsewhere, as a *Special Delivery letter*, but will be delivered, as soon after its return as possible, by letter carrier. A notice will be left stating to call for same. If the person addressed has removed, it will be forwarded free to its proper address, if it be known, either in this city or at another Post Office, but will in either case be delivered only as an ordinary and not as a Special Delivery letter. A Special Delivery letter, which has been offered for delivery at one Post Office and re-addressed and forwarded for delivery to another Post Office, cannot be specially delivered at the new address, provided no forwarding order has been given before delivery.

Special Delivery to Begin at Delivery Point. There is no allowance of carfare to Special Delivery Messengers, and consequently all Special Delivery letters received by mail or posted in this city for delivery, and addressed to points beyond the delivery district at which they are received, or within which they are posted, must first be sent by mail to the district within which they are deliverable, before they can reach the hands of messengers.

Special Delivery of Foreign Letters. Letters arriving here from foreign countries and bearing United States Special Delivery stamps, are entitled to, and will receive, Special Delivery, the same as though they were originally posted in the United States.

Posting Special Delivery Letters. Special Delivery letters (particularly those intended for delivery in this city) should be posted either at the General Post Office or at one of the Branch Offices. They may also be handed to any letter carrier (who cannot, however, deliver them, but will bring them to the General Post Office, or to the Branch Office at which he is assigned to duty, on his return from his trip). Special Delivery stamps may be purchased at the General Post Office, or at any of the Branch Offices. Special Delivery stamps are kept for sale at all authorized postage stamp agencies.

Ordinary Postage Stamps Not Valid for Special Delivery. An ordinary ten cent postage stamp or its equivalent in postage stamps of other denominations, affixed to a letter, will NOT entitle it to special delivery.

Any ordinary mail arriving at Post Office can be delivered, provided addressee leaves a Special Delivery stamp to have affixed for delivery.

Sunday Special Delivery.

The following information as to the practice of the principal Post Offices with regard to Sunday Special Deliveries will be interesting to the public:

- Albany, N. Y., up to 2 p m.
 Atlanta, Ga., up to 7 p m.
 Baltimore, Md., up to 6 p m.
 Boston, Mass., up to 11 a m at G. P. O.,
 and up to 10 a m at Stations.
 Brooklyn, N. Y., up to 6 p m at G. P. O.,
 and up to 10 a m at Stations.
 Buffalo, N. Y., up to 11 a m.
 Chattanooga, Tenn., up to 7 p m.
 Chicago, Ill., from Central Office and
 Stations up to 10 a m, and at 6 p m to
 hotels and newspaper offices within
 business district.
 Cincinnati, O., 9 to 10.30 a m, 5 to 10.30
 p m.
 Cleveland, O., up to 9.30 a m.
 Columbus, O., up to 3 p m.
 Dallas, Tex., delivery within short dis-
 tances from Post Office.
 Dayton, O., 8 to 10 a m, 6 to 7 p m.
 Denver, Colo., up to 9 p m.
 Des Moines, Iowa, up to 12 m.
 Detroit, Mich., up to 11 a m.
 Elmira, N. Y., up to 11.30 a m.
 Harrisburg, Pa., up to 5 p m.
 Hartford, Conn., up to 9 p m.
 Indianapolis, Ind., up to 9 p m.
 Jacksonville, Fla., up to 2 p m.
 Jersey City, N. J., up to 11 a m.
 Kansas City, Mo., 10 to 11 a. m.
 Louisville, Ky., up to 10 a m.
 Memphis, Tenn., up to 9 a m.
 Milwaukee, Wis., up to 11.30 a m.
 Minneapolis, Minn., up to 9 a m.
 Mobile, Ala., up to 8 a m.
 Nashville, Tenn., up to 9 p m.
 Newark, N. J., up to 5 p m.
 New Haven, Conn., up to 8 p m.
 New Orleans, La., up to 8 p m.
 Newport, R. I., early morning delivery,
 June to November.
 New York, N. Y., up to 11 p m.
 Niagara Falls, N. Y., up to 2 p m.
 Norfolk, Va., up to 4 p m.
 Omaha, Neb., up to 12 m.
 Paterson, N. J., up to 9.30 a m.
 Philadelphia, Pa., at 4 p m, from G. P. O.
 and at 8 p m to newspapers and hotels
 only.
 Pittsburgh, Pa., up to 12 m.
 Portland, Me., one delivery at 7.30 a m,
 and one delivery at 2 p m.
 Poughkeepsie, N. Y., up to 11 a m.
 Providence, R. I., one delivery at 7 a m.
 Richmond, Va., up to 8 p m.
 Rochester, N. Y., up to 12 m.
 St. Louis, Mo., up to 11 a m, except in
 suburbs.
 St. Paul, Minn., up to 10 a m.
 San Francisco, Cal., at 12.30 p m. and
 7.30 p m.
 Saratoga Springs, N. Y., up to 12 m.
 Savannah, Ga., up to 9 a m.
 Sing Sing, N. Y., up to 1 p m.
 Springfield, Mass., up to 8 p m.
 Springfield, O., up to 6 p m.
 Syracuse, N. Y., up to 9.30 p m.
 Toledo, O., up to 6 p m.
 Trenton, N. J., 9 to 10 a m., 8 to 11 p m.
 Troy, N. Y., up to 9.45 a m.
 Utica, N. Y., up to 12 m.
 Washington, D. C., up to 11 p m.
 Yonkers, N. Y., up to 10.15 a m.

the Garden of Illinois, en route to Chicago.

MONEY ORDER DIVISION.

FRANK P. KOHR, Superintendent.

Rooms 114, 116, 118 Ninth Street Corridor.

Office Hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Domestic Money Orders and Postal Notes.

Applications for Money Orders. When applying for Money Orders payable at the United States, the printed application forms should be used. The following are the fees payable thereon:

On orders not exceeding \$5.....	5 cents.
Over \$ 5 and not exceeding \$10.....	8 "
Over 10 " " " 15.....	10 "
Over 15 " " " 30.....	15 "
Over 30 " " " 40.....	20 "
Over 40 " " " 50.....	25 "
Over 50 " " " 60.....	30 "
Over 60 " " " 70.....	35 "
Over 70 " " " 80.....	40 "
Over 80 " " " 100.....	45 "

How to Fill up Application Forms.—The applicant must, in all cases, write his own given name and surname in full. When the given name of the payee is known, it should always be stated in full, otherwise, initials may be used. The given names of married women must be stated and not those of their husbands. For example: Mrs. *Mary* Brown must not be described as Mrs. *William* Brown.

Names of parties, places and streets, as well as numbers and amounts, should be written *in full* and in the plainest manner possible. A Money Order must not be made payable to more than one person or firm.

Limit of Amount of Single Orders. A single money order may include any amount from one cent to one hundred dollars, inclusive; but must not contain a fractional part of a cent.

Particulars Required. The applicant must in all cases write his own given name and surname in full and when the given name of the payee is known, it should be stated; otherwise the initial letters of the given name may be used. The given names of married women must be stated, and not those of their husbands.

Limitation. No more than three orders can be issued on the same day to the same remitter and in favor of the same payee and payable at the same office.

Examine Money Orders Carefully. Persons procuring orders should, before sending them by mail, examine them carefully to see that they are properly filled up and stamped. This caution will appear the more necessary when it is understood that any defect in these respects will throw difficulty in the way of payment.

Errors and Changes. When the remitter of a money order desires to change the place of payment of the same, or when a mistake has been made in drawing a money order through error of the remitter, the issuing Postmaster is authorized to take back the first order and issue another in lieu thereof, for which a second fee will be charged.

The Chicago & Alton Takes you Through the Most

Duplicate Orders — How Obtained. In case a money order is lost or destroyed, or becomes invalid, as all money orders do after the expiration of one year, a duplicate will be issued by the Department at Washington, on application therefor from either the remitter, payee or indorsee of the original, at the office of issue or payment, and proper blanks will be furnished for that purpose at any Money Order Post Office.

Payment of Orders — Identification. Every person who applies for payment of a money order is required to prove his identity, unless the applicant is known to be the rightful owner of the order. If the payee be unable to write, he must sign the receipt by making his mark, to be witnessed in writing by a second party, other than the Postmaster or postal employé. When the payee of the money order is a Bank, Railway Co., Insurance Co., Municipality, College, Newspaper, Society, or Corporation of any kind, the President, Cashier, Manager, Secretary, Treasurer, Agent, or the person who has written authority to receive payment of moneys due such Bank, Railway Co., etc., should sign the receipt on the money order in his *official capacity*. The payee of a money order may, by his written indorsement thereon, direct it to be paid to any person, and the Postmaster on whom it is drawn will pay the same to the person so designated, provided he shall furnish proof that the indorsement is genuine and that he is the person empowered to receive payment; *but more than one indorsement will render an order invalid and not payable*, and the holder, to obtain payment, must apply for a new order in lieu thereof, returning the original.

How Identification may be Waived. The remitter who desires to relieve the payee of a domestic money order, or his indorsee or attorney from the inconvenience of producing at the Post Office of payment proof of his identity by the testimony of another person present, may do so by writing across the face of his application for a money order the words "Identification of payee, indorsee or attorney waived," and by signing his name.

Payment Upon Power of Attorney. Persons signing money orders by power of attorney are required to file a certified copy of such power of attorney, or a written order, with the paying Postmaster, before payment can be effected.

Repayment of Money Orders. Repayment of a money order can be made to the person who originally obtained it at the issuing office and by the return of the order; but the fee paid cannot be returned.

Postal Notes.

Limit. Postal Notes are issued for any sum from one cent to four dollars and ninety-nine cents (\$4.99), inclusive, but not for any fractional part of a cent.

Fees. The uniform fee for the issue of a Postal Note is 3 cents.

Where Payable. Postal Notes can be paid at any money order office in the United States. They are payable to bearer and no identification is required.

Invalid Notes. If a Postal Note be not paid within three months from the last day of the month of issue, it will become invalid and not payable, and the holder, to obtain the amount thereof, less an additional fee of *three* cents, must receipt the Postal Note, deliver it to the Postmaster at the paying or at the issuing office, and sign an application for a duplicate, payable to him by such Postmaster, to be issued by the Department of Washington. Any number of notes may be purchased in one day.

No Duplicate Notes Issued. If a Postal Note be lost or destroyed, no duplicate thereof can be issued.

Caution. Persons procuring Postal Notes should carefully examine them to see that they have been correctly filled up and stamped. This caution will appear the more important when it is understood that any defect in this respect will throw difficulties in the way of payment.

Beautiful Section of Missouri, en route to Kansas City.

International Money Orders.

Fees. The following fees are charged for Money Orders issued on any of the countries named below :

For sums not exceeding \$10	10 cents.
Over \$10 and not exceeding \$20	20 "
Over 20 " " " 30	30 "
Over 30 " " " 40	40 "
Over 40 " " " 50	50 "
Over 50 " " " 60	60 "
Over 60 " " " 70	70 "
Over 70 " " " 80	80 "
Over 80 " " " 90	90 "
Over 90 " " " 100	\$1.00

International Money Orders, payable in the countries and places named below, are issued at the General Post Office and all Branch Post Offices.

Orders Should be Sent by Remitter to Payee When Drawn on

Alexandria (Egypt), if drawn as a French order.	New Zealand.
Algeria.	Orange Free State (So. Africa).
Bahama Islands.	Panama.
Beyroot (Turkey), if drawn as a French order.	Queensland.
British Bechuanaland (So. Africa).	Salonica (Turkey), if drawn as a French order.
Canada.	Smyrna (Turkey), if drawn as a French order.
Cape Colony (So. Africa).	Tasmania.
Constantinople (Turkey).	Transvaal (So. Africa).
France.	Trinidad (West Indies).
Great Britain and Ireland.	Tobago (West Indies).
Hawaiian Islands.	Tunis (Africa).
Jamaica.	Victoria (Australia).
Leeward Islands.	Windward Islands.
Newfoundland.	Zanzibar (Africa), if drawn as a French order.
New South Wales.	

Order may be Kept by Remitter as a Receipt When Drawn on

Accra (Gold Coast, Africa).	Canton (China).
Aden (Arabia).	Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast (Africa).
Adrianople (Turkey).	Ceylon.
Alexandria (Egypt), if drawn as a British order.	China.
Amoy (China).	Cyprus.
Assab (Africa).	Danish West Indies.
Austria-Hungary.	Denmark.
Azores.	Egypt.
Bagdad (Turkey).	Falkland Islands.
Bassorah, or Basra (Turkey).	Faroe Islands.
Bathurst (Gambia, Africa).	Foochow (China).
Belgium.	Gambia (Africa).
Belize (British Honduras).	Germany.
Beluchistan (Asia).	Gibraltar.
Bermuda.	Gold Coast Colony (Africa).
Beyroot (Turkey), if drawn as a British order.	Guadar or Gwadel (Belchistan).
British Guiana.	Hankow (China).
British Honduras.	Heligoland.
Bunder Abbas or Gombroon (Persia).	Hoihow (China).
Burmah (Asia).	Hong Kong (China).
Bushire, or Abu'-Shehr (Persia).	Iceland.
Cameroons, Cameroons (Africa).	India (British).
	Italy.
	Japan.

Palace Reclining Chair Cars, Seats Free of

Order May be Kept by Remitter as a Receipt When Drawn on

Jask (Persia).	Saint Helena.
Klein Popo (or little Popo, Togo) (Africa).	Salonica (Turkey), if drawn as a British order.
Lagos (Africa).	Seychelle Islands.
Linga (or Lingor) (Persia).	Shanghai (China).
Little Popo (or Klein-Popo) (Togo, Africa).	Sierra Leone (Africa).
Lome (Togo, Africa).	Singapore (Straits Settlements).
Luxemburg (Grand Duchy).	Smyrna (Turkey), if drawn as a British order.
Madeira Islands.	South Australia.
Malacca (Straits Settlements).	Straits Settlements.
Malta.	Swatow (China).
Massowah (Africa).	Sweden.
Mauritius.	Switzerland.
Muscat (Arabia).	Tangier (Morocco).
Natal (South Africa).	Tripoli (Africa).
Netherlands.	Turk's Island (West Indies).
Ningpo (China).	Victoria (Cameroons, Africa).
Norway.	Western Australia.
Penang (Straits Settlements).	Zanzibar (Africa), if drawn as a British order.
Portugal.	
Roumania.	

The following are the values, fixed for money-order purposes, of the standard coins of the above mentioned countries:

Bahama Islands, Great Britain, Jamaica, New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, Tasmania, Queensland, one pound Sterling (1) equals \$4.87.

Cape Colony, Windward Islands, Leeward Islands, one pound Sterling (1) equals \$4.87.

Germany, one mark (mk. 1) equals \$0.24½.

France, Switzerland, one franc (fr. 1) equals \$0.19¾.

Italy, one lira (L. 1) equals \$0.19¾. Portugal, one Milreis (Milreis 1) equals \$1.08.

Sweden, Denmark, Norway, three crowns seventy öre (Kr. 3-70) equals \$1.00.

Netherlands, two florins, forty-three and nine-tenths cents, equals \$1.00. (Fl. 2,439, equals \$1.00). Japan, orders issued in United States money and converted into Japanese money in Japan. Canada, Hawaiian Islands, one dollar (\$1.00) equals \$1.00. Newfoundland, orders issued in United States money and converted into Newfoundland money in Newfoundland at the rate of one dollar (\$1.00) in Newfoundland money for one dollar, one and four-tenths cents (\$1.01, 4-10) in United States money.

How to fill up Application Forms.—In the application the given name of the Remitter and Payee, or initials thereof, should precede their surnames respectively. If the Payee has only one given name, it should be written in full, if known to the Remitter. For example, the name John Jones should be so written, and not as J. Jones. The given name or names of a married woman should be stated, and not those of her husband. For example, Mrs. Mary J. Brown should not be described as Mrs. William H. Brown, unless her own given names or the initials thereof are unknown to the Remitter. Observance of these rules will tend to prevent mistakes and delay in payment.

Names of parties, places and streets, as well as numbers and amounts, should be written *in full* and in the plainest manner possible. A Money Order must not be made payable to more than one person or firm.

The Postmaster must refuse to issue an International Order payable to any person, if the surname and the initial letters of that person's given names are not furnished by the applicant, unless the Payee be a peer or a bishop, in which case his ordinary title is sufficient. If the Payee be a firm, the usual commercial designation of such firm will suffice, such as "Baring Bros.," "Smith & Son," "Jones & Co."

Limit of Amount of Single Orders.—The maximum amount for which a Money Order may be drawn, payable in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Cape Colony or Jamaica is \$50.00, all other countries \$100.00.

Extra Charge, in all Chicago & Alton Trains.

Limitation.—There is no limitation to the number of International Orders that may be issued in one day, to a Remitter in favor of the same Payee.

Payment of International Orders. The payment of Foreign (international) Orders is governed by the same rules and regulations that apply to domestic orders. See paragraph "Payment of Orders—Identification." (Page 63.)

Limit of Time. All International Orders are payable at any time within twelve months after the month of issue.

Duplicates of International Orders can be obtained in case of loss by application at the Money Order Office.

REGISTRY DIVISION.

JOHN GROGAN, Superintendent.

Office Hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., Sunday 10 a.m. to 11 a.m.

Registration of Mail Matter—Domestic.

Any article of the first, second, third or fourth class of mail matter may be registered at any Post Office in the United States.

The fee on registered matter, domestic or foreign, is **TEN CENTS** for each letter or parcel, to be affixed in stamps, in addition to the postage. Full prepayment of postage and fee is required. Two or more letters or parcels addressed to, or intended for, the same person cannot be tied or otherwise fastened together and registered as one.

Every letter presented for registration must first be fully and legibly addressed and securely sealed by the sender, and all letters and other articles must also have the name and address of the sender indorsed thereon in writing or print before they can be registered.

Postmasters and their employés are forbidden to address a registered letter or package for the sender, to place contents therein, or to seal it, or to affix the stamps thereto; this must in all cases be done by the sender. Registered mail matter can only be delivered to the addressees in person or on their written order. All persons calling for registered matter should be prepared to furnish reasonable proof of their identity, as it is impossible otherwise, at large Post Offices, to guard against fraud.

Safety is considered before celerity in the transmission of registered mail; and delays are sometimes necessary to secure proper receipts at points of transfers, and due allowance must be made by those mailing such matter, and those to whom it is addressed, as registered mails cannot be handled with the same dispatch as ordinary mail matter.

A return receipt, signed by the addressee and showing delivery, is returned to the sender of each Domestic registered letter or parcel, for which service there is no extra charge.

Letters and packages containing money or articles of value should be registered, and never be deposited for transmission by ordinary mails.

Registration of Mail Matter—Foreign.

1. Any article of mail matter may be registered, provided that when presented for registration the postage thereon be fully prepaid (at the rate which applies to the class in which it belongs) by postage stamps affixed, and, in addition, in the same manner, the registration fee, which is uniformly 10 cents.

2. The name and address in full of the sender must be indorsed on or written across the end of the letter or other article before it can be registered.

3. The sender of any registered article may obtain assurance of its receipt by the person addressed by indorsing it with the words "Return receipt requested."

Line between St. Louis and Chicago.

Schedule of Closing of Mails

AT ST. LOUIS POST OFFICE.

NOTE—All mails close at the Post Office 45 minutes before trains leave the Union Depot.

The time given in the following list is the time mails close at the Post Office.

Explanation of reference marks: *a*, daily except Sunday; *b*, daily except Saturday; *c*, Saturday only; *d*, Sunday only; *e*, daily except Saturday and Sunday. All others daily.

MAILING DIVISION.

ALABAMA.

Mails close at 7.05 a m, 6.50 p m, 6.55 p m and 7.50 p m.

Mobile mails close at 7.05 a m, 6.50 p m and 7.50 p m.

ALASKA.

Mails close at 2.15 a m, 8.15 a m and 7.40 p m.

ARIZONA.

Mails close at 2.15 a m, 8.15 a m and 7.35 p m.

ARKANSAS.

Arkadelphia, Arkansas City, Augusta, Benton, Batesville, Centre Point, Clarksville, Conway, Danville, Dardanelle, Helena, Hope, Hot Springs, Jacksonport, Little Rock, Malvern, Morrilton, Newport, Ozark, Paris, Pine Bluff, Prescott, Russellville, Searcy, Sheridan, Walnut Ridge, Washington and all offices on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, mails close at 8.35 a m and 7.25 p m.

Bentonville, Eureka Springs, Fayetteville, Fort Smith, Greenwood, Springdale, Van Buren, Winslow and all offices on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, mails close at 7.40 a m and 7.40 p m.

Boydsville, Brookland, Greenway, Halliday, Jonesborough, Marmaduke, Paragould, Piggott and Rector mails close at 7.05 a m and 6.55 p m.

Brinkley, Clarendon, Kingsland, Lewisville, Magnolia, Toledo and all offices on the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railway (Cotton Belt Route), mails close at 7.05 a m, 8.35 a m, 6.55 p m and 7.25 p m.

Crump, Nebo, Round Top and Sulphur Springs mails close at 2.15 a m, 7.40 a m and 7.40 p m.

CALIFORNIA.

Mails close at 2.15 a m, 8.15 a m and 7.35 p m.

COLORADO.

Mails close at 2.15 a m, 8.15 a m, 12.55 p m and 7.35 p m.

The Chicago & Alton is the Best

CONNECTICUT.

Mails close at 7.25 a m, 6.10 p m, 7.10 p m and 8.15 p m.

DELAWARE.

Mails close at 7.25 a m, 7.10 p m and 8.15 p m.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mails close at 7.15 a m, 7.20 p m and 8.15 p m.

FLORIDA AND GEORGIA.

Mails close at 7.05 a m, 6.50 p m and 7.20 p m.

IDAHO.

Mails close at 2.15 a m, 8.15 a m and 7.40 p m.

ILLINOIS.

Albion, Fairfield and Mt. Carmel mails close at 7.35 a m and 7.40 p m.

Alhambra and Ramsey mails close at 6.55 a m and 6.25 p m.

Altamont, Casey, Effingham, Greenup, Greenville, Marshall and Vandalia mails close at 7.25 a m, 7.55 a m and 6.45 p m.

Alton mails close at 6.30 a m, 7.30 a m, 8.00 a m, 8.45 a m, 12.45 p m, 3.55 p m, 5.05 p m and 7.30 p m.

Alto Pass, Jonesborough and Murphysborough mails close at 7.45 a m and 7.50 p m.

Belleville mails close at 7.05 a m, 7.45 a m, 10.15 a m, 2.05 p m, 4.00 p m and 6.50 p m.

Bethalto mails close at 6.30 a m and 3.35 p m.

Breese, O'Fallon, Summerfield and Trenton mails close at 7.15 a m and 4.30 p m.

Bunker Hill mails close at 6.25 a m and 3.35 p m.

Bushnell and Monmouth mails close at 7.50 a m, 7.35 p m. and 8.00 p m.

Cairo mails close at 7.45 a m and 7.50 p m.

Carbondale, Metropolis and Parker mails close at 7.45 a m and 6.55 p m.

Carrollton and Jerseyville mails close at 8.00 a m, 5.05 p m and 7.55 p m.

Chester mails close at 7.45 a m, 3.45 p m and 6.55 p m.

Chicago mails close at 7.25 a m, 7.30 a m, 7.30 p m and 8.15 p m.

Chicago & Alton Railroad (Chicago and St. Louis Division), via Atlanta, Bloomington, Carlinville, Chenoa, Dwight, Gardner, Joliet, Lincoln and Pontiac, mails close at 7.30 a m and 8.10 p m.

Chicago & Alton Railroad (St. Louis and Kansas City Division) via Delhi, Pearl, Pleasant Hill and Strout, mails close at 8.00 a m.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad (Rock Island and St. Louis Division) via Alexis, Arenzville, Astoria, Beardstown, Greenfield, Medora, Moline, Rock Island, Vermont, Winchester and Youngstown, mails close at 7.50 a m and 7.35 p m.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway (Big Four Route) via Charleston, Dudley, Kansas, Loxa, McPherson, Shelbyville and Windsor, mails close at 6.25 a m and 7.10 p m.

Collinsville mails close at 7.25 a m, 7.55 a m, 4.45 p m and 6.45 p m.

Columbia and Millstadt mails close at 6.55 a m and 3.45 p m.

Coultersville mails close at 7.45 a m and 6.55 p m.

Du Quoin mails close at 7.45 a m, 4.00 p m and 6.55 p m.

East St. Louis mails close at 6.10 a m, 7.20 a m, 10.15 a m, 3.45 p m and 6.05 p m.

Edwardsville mails close at 6.20 a m, 6.50 a m, 7.00 a m, 7.10 a m, 4.05 p m and 6.10 p m.

Freeburgh and Lenzburgh mails close at 7.45 a m and 4.00 p m.

Galesburgh mails close at 7.00 a m, 7.50 a m, 7.35 a m, 7.35 p m and 8.00 p m.

Gillespie mails close at 6.25 a m, 3.35 p m and 7.10 p m.

Line between St. Louis and Kansas City.

- Girard and Virden** mails close at *a*7.00 a m, *a*7.30 a m and 8.10 p m.
Highland and St. Jacob mails close at 7.25 a m, *a*7.55 a m and *a*4.45 p m.
Hillsborough mails close at *a*6.30 a m, *d*7.20 a m and *a*3.35 p m.
Jacksonville mails close at *a*7.00 a m, 8.00 a m and 7.45 p m.
Kane mails close at 8.00 a m and *a*5.05 p m.
Lebanon mails close at 7.15 a m, *a*4.30 p m and 7.20 p m.
Litchfield mails close at *a*6.20 a m, *a*6.25 a m, *a*7.00 a m *d*7.20 a m, *a*3.35 p m
6.10 p m and 7.10 p m.
Long Lake mails close at *a*7.30 a m, *a*3.55 p m and 7.30 p m.
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railway, via Dix, Germantown, Hoffman, Merriam, New Baden, Six Mile, Wabash and Wayne City, mails close at 7.35 a m.
Louisville & Nashville Railroad, via Ashley, Carmi, Enfield, McLeansborough, Mt. Vernon and Nashville, mails close at 7.05 a m and 6.50 p m.
Madison mails close at *a*6.45 a m and *a* 12.15 p m.
Marissa and Pinckneyville mails close at 7.45 a m and *a*4.00 p m.
Mascoutah mails close at 7.05 a m and *a*4.15 p m.
Mattoon mails close at *a*6.30 a m, 7.25 a m, *a*7.55 a m, 6 30 p m and 6.45 p m.
Mobile & Ohio Railroad, via Ava, Baldwin, Campbell, Columbia, New Design, Mill Creek, New Hanover, Ora, Pomona, Springville and Unity, mails close at 6.55 a m and 7.50 p m.
National Stock Yards mails close at *a*6.20 a m and *a* 10.15 a m.
Nokomis mails close at 6.25 a m and 7.10 p m.
Ohio & Mississippi Railway, via Carlyle, Flora, Olney, Salem, Sandoval, Sumner and Xenia, mails close at 7.15 a m and 7.20 p m.
Pana and Paris mails close at *a*6.25 a m and 7.10 p m.
Pekin and Peoria mails close at 7.00 a m, 7.25 p m and 8.10 p m.
Quincy mails close at 9.15 a m, 12.55 p m and 8.00 p m.
Red Bud and Waterloo mails close at 6.55 a m, *a*3.45 p m and 7.50 p m.
Roodhouse mails close at 8.00 a m and 7.55 p m.
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad (Cairo Short Line), via Benton, Craig, Gallatia, Mulkeytown, New Athens, Swanwick and West End, mails close at 7.45 a m.
St. Louis, Keokuk & North-Western Railroad mails close at 9.15 a m and 8.00 p m.
Sparta mails close at 6.55 a m, *a*4.00 p m and 7.50 p m.
Springfield mails close at *a*7.00 a m, 7.30 a m and 8.10 p m.
Taylorville mails close at *a*6.20 a m, *d*7.10 a m, 6.10 p m and 8.20 p m.
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad, via Bayle City, Bingham, Bush-ton, Chapman, Coffeen, Donnellson, Fair Grange, Fancher, Herrick, Kingman, New Douglas and Trilla, mails close at *a* 6.55 a m.
Vandalia Line, via Avena, Dennison, Dexter, Formosa, Jewett, Martinsville, Montrose, Pocahontas, St. Elmo and Troy, mails close at *a*7.55 a m and 6.45 p m.
Venice mails close at 7.30 a m and 8.10 p m.
Wabash Railroad (East), via Blue Mound, Boody, Clarksdale, Danville, Decatur, Harvel, Homer, Ivesdale, Morrisonville, Oakley, Philo, Raymond and Sidney, mails close at *a*6.20 a m and 6.10 p m.
White Hall mails close at 8.00 a m, *a*5.05 p m and *b*7.35 p m.

INDIANA.

- Altoga, English, Huntingburgh, Marengo, Milltown, Ramsey and Taze-well** mails close at 7.35 a m, 6.55 p m and 7.20 p m.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway (Big Four Route), via Burnett, Carbon, Danville, Fern, Fontanet, Hadley, Lena, Oakalla, Perth, Reno, Sabine, Saint Mary's and Sandford, mails close at *a*6.30 a m, 7.25 a m, *a*7.55 a m, 6.30 p m and 7.10 p m.
Evansville mails close at 7.05 a m, *a*7.55 a m, 6.50 p m and 7.20 p m.
Indianapolis mails close at 7.25 a m, *a*7.55 a m, 7.15 p m and 8.15 p m.
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railway (Air Line), via Ayrshire, Corydon, Duff, Francisco, Georgetown, New Salisbury and Winslow, mails close at 7.35 a m and 7.20 p m.
Louisville & Nashville Railroad, via Caborn's, Cypress, Mount Vernon, St. Philip and Upton's, mails close at 7.05 a m and 6.50 p m.

Oakland City mails close at 7.35 a m and d7.20 p m.

Ohio & Mississippi Railway, via Brownstown, Holton, Lawrenceburg, Loo-gootee, Mitchell, North Vernon, Seymour, Shoals, Six Mile, Vincennes and Washington, mails close at 7.15 a m and 7.20 p m.

Vandalia Line, via Amo, Brazil, Cambridge City, Clayton, Greencastle, Greenfield, Plainfield, Richmond, Staunton and Terre Haute, mails close at 7.25 a m, a7.55 a m, 6.45 p m and 7.15 p m.

Wabash Railroad, via Attica, Auburn, Columbia City, Delhi, Fort Wayne, Glen Hall, Huntington, La Fayette, Logansport, Peru, Rockfield, Shadeland and Wabash, mails close at a6.20 a m and 6.05 p m.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Mails close at 2.15 a m, 7.45 a m, 8.15 a m and 7.40 p m.

IOWA.

Algona and Mason City mails close at 2.15 a m, d7.50 a m, 9.15 a m, 7.40 p m and 8.00 p m.

Atlantic mails close at 2.15 a m, 9.15 a m, 7.40 p m and 8.00 p m.

Boone mails close at 2.15 a m, 7.45 a m, 7.40 p m and 8.00 p m.

Burlington, Fort Madison, Keokuk and Mt. Pleasant mails close at a7.40 a m, d7.50 a m, 9.15 a m and 8.00 p m.

Carroll and Muscatine mails close at 7.45 a m, 7.40 p m and 8.00 p m.

Cedar Falls, Cedar Rapids, Independence, Marion, Manchester and Osage mails close at a7.40 a m, d7.50 a m, a 8.15 a m, c7.30 p m and b8.00 p m.

Central Iowa mails close at a7.40 a m, d7.50 a m, 9.15 a m, 7.40 p m and 8.00 p m.

Centerville, Fort Dodge, Grinnell, Newton, Oskaloosa, Pella, Toledo and Webster City mails close at a7.40 a m, d7.50 a m, 9.15 a m and 7.40 p m.

Chariton, Fairfield and Vinton mails close at a7.40 a m, d7.50 a m, 9.15 a m and 8.00 p m.

Charles City and Decorah mails close at a7.30 a m, d7.50 a m, c7.30 p m and 8.00 p m.

Cherokee, Council Bluffs, Denison, Missouri Valley and Sioux City mails close at 2.15 a m, 9.15 a m, 12.55 p m, 7.40 p m and 8.00 p m.

Clarinda, Emmetsburgh, Red Oak and Shenandoah mails close at 2.15 a m, a7.40 a m, d7.50 a m, a8.15 a m, 7.40 p m and 8.00 p m.

Clinton and Lyons mails close at 7.50 a m, c7.30 p m, d7.35 p m and 8.00 p m.

Corning, Creston and Des Moines mails close at 2.15 a m, a7.40 a m, d7.50 a m, a8.15 a m and 8.00 p m.

Davenport and Dubuque mails close at 7.50 a m, 7.35 p m and 8.00 p m.

Eastern Iowa mails close at a7.40 a m, 7.50 a m, 9.15 a m, 7.30 p m and 8.00 p m.

Iowa City and Waterloo mails close at a7.40 a m, d7.50 a m, 9.15 a m, c7.40 p m, and 8.00 p m.

Le Mars mails close at a7.40 a m, c7.45 a m, 9.15 a m, 7.40 p m and 8.00 p m.

Maquoketa mails close at a7.40 a m, d7.50 a m, 9.15 a m, c7.30 p m, d7.35 p m and 8.00 p m.

McGregor mails close at a7.30 a m, d7.50 a m, c7.30 p m, b7.35 p m and 8.00 p m.

Muscatine mails close at a7.40 a m, d7.50 a m, a9.15 a m, c7.40 p m and 8.00 p m.

Ottumwa mails close at a7.45 a m, d7.50 a m, 7.40 p m and 8.00 p m.

Western Iowa mails close at 2.15 a m, 7.45 a m, 9.15 a m, 12.55 p m, 7.40 p m and 8.00 p m.

KANSAS.

Abilene, Atchison, Emporia, Fort Scott, Garden City, Hutchinson, Kansas City, Lawrence and Leavenworth mails close at 2.15 a m, 8.15 a m and 7.35 p m.

Arkansas City, Sedan and Winfield mails close at 2.15 a m, 8.15 a m and 7.40 p m.

Augusta, Caldwell, Cherry Vale, Fredonia, Galena, Neodesha and Oswego mails close at 2.15 a m, 7.45 a m and 7.40 p m.

Anthony, Baxter Springs and New Albany mails close at 7.45 a m and 7.40 p m.

Bird City mails close at 2.15 a m, 7.45 a m, 8.15 a m and 7.40 p m.

Central Kansas mails close at 2.15 a m, 8.15 a m and 7.35 p m.

Kansas City—Ticket Office, 216 North Broadway, St. Louis.

Chetopa, Clay Centre, Concordia, El Dorado, Independence, McPherson and Parsons mails close at 2.15 a m, 8.15 a m and 7.35 p m.

Cherokee, Girard and Pittsburg mails close at 2.15 a m, 8.15 a m and 7.35 p m.

Hiawatha, Marysville and Troy mails close at 2.15 a m, 7.45 a m, 8.15 a m and 7.40 p m.

Newton, Ottawa, Salina, Topeka and Wellington mails close at 2.15 a m, 8.15 a m and 7.35 p m.

Northern Kansas mails close at 2.15 a m, 7.45 a m, 8.15 a m and 7.40 p m.

Southern Kansas mails close at 2.15 a m, 7.45 a m, 8.15 a m and 7.40 p m.

Wichita mails close at 2.15 a m, 7.45 a m, 8.15 a m and 7.35 p m.

KENTUCKY.

Eastern portion, including the offices of Catlettsburgh, Covington, Frankfort Lexington, London, Louisville, Newport and Paris, mails close at 7.15 a m and 7.20 p m.

Central portion, including the offices of Bowling Green, Henderson, Marion, Morganfield, Owensborough, Princeton and Russellville, mails close at 7.05 a m and 6.50 p m.

Western portion, including the offices of Bardwell, Clinton and Fulton, mails close at 7.45 a m, 6.55 p m and 7.50 p m.

Benton and Murray mails close at 6.55 p m.

Columbus mails close at 7.10 a m, 7.45 a m and 7.50 p m.

Hickman mails close at 6.55 a m, 7.45 a m, 6.55 p m and 7.50 p m.

Mayfield and Paducah mails close at 7.45 a m, 6.55 p m and 7.50 p m.

LOUISIANA.

Eastern and Southern portion, including the offices of Amite City, Baton Rouge, Bayou Sara, Convent, Donaldsonville, Edgard, Houma, New Iberia, Opelousas, Shreveport, Thibodeaux and Vidalia, mails close at 7.45 a m, 6.55 p m and 7.45 p m.

New Orleans mails close at 7.45 a m, 6.55 p m and 7.45 p m.

Northern and Western portion, including the offices of Alexandria, Delta, Monroe, Natchitoches and Ruston, mails close at 8.35 a m and 7.25 p m.

Southwestern portion, including the offices of Crowley and Lake Charles, mails close at 2.15 a m, 8.35 a m and 7.25 p m.

La Fayette mails close at 2.15 a m, 7.45 a m and 7.45 p m.

MAINE.

Mails close at 7.25 a m, 6.10 p m, 7.10 p m and 8.15 p m.

MARYLAND.

Mails close at 7.15 a m, 7.20 p m and 8.15 p m.

Baltimore mails close at 7.25 a m, 7.20 p m and 8.15 p m.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Mails close at 7.25 a m, 6.10 p m, 7.10 p m and 8.15 p m.

MICHIGAN.

Mails close at 7.30 a m, 6.10 p m and 8.10 p m.

Detroit mails close at 6.20 a m, 7.30 a m, 6.10 p m and 8.10 p m.

MINNESOTA.

Albert Lea mails close at 9.15 a m, 7.50 a m, 7.30 p m, 6.40 p m and 8.00 p m.

Alexandria, Anoka, Brainerd, Crookston, Faribault, Fergus Falls, Hastings, Litchfield, Little Falls, Mankato, New Ulm, Northfield, Owatonna, Saint Cloud, Sauk Centre, Sleepy Eye, Stillwater and Willmar mails close at 9.15 a m, 7.50 a m, 7.30 p m, 6.40 p m and 8.00 p m.

Marshall, Pipe Stone, Saint Peter, Tracy and Worthington mails close at 7.40 a m, 9.15 a m, 7.40 p m, and 8.00 p m.

Minneapolis, Moorhead, St. Paul and Waseca mails close at *a*7.40 a m, *d*7.50 a m, 9.15 a m, 7.40 p m and 8.00 p m.

Other mails close at *a*7.40 a m, *d*7.50 a m, 9.15 a m, *c*7.30 p m, *b*7.40 p m and 8.00 p m.

MISSISSIPPI.

Central and Southwestern portion, including the offices of Durant, Fayette, Greenwood, Grenada, Holly Springs, Jackson, Natchez and Yazoo City, mails close at 7.45 a m, 6.55 p m and 7.50 p m.

Eastern portion, including the offices of Corinth, Enterprise, Meridian, Tupelo and West Point, mails close at 6.55 a m and 7.50 p m.

Southeastern portion, including the offices of Bay St. Louis, Mississippi City and Scranton, mails close at 7.05 a m, 6.50 p m and 7.50 p m

Western portion, including the offices of Clarksdale, Friar's Point, Greenville, Rolling Fork, Rosedale and Vicksburg, mails close at 7.45 a m, 8.40 a m, 6.55 p m and 7.50 p m.

MISSOURI.

Afton, Antonia, Belew's Creek, Bobring, Cedar Hill, Fenton, Gardenville, High Ridge, House's Springs, Local, Longview, Matteese, Maxville, Mehlville, Morse's Mill, Rock Creek and Sappington mails close at *a*5.15 a m.

Allenton, Barrett's Station, Eureka, Glencoe, Sherman and Valley Park mails close at *a*8.15 a m.

Allenville, Belmont, Benton, Glen Allen, Jackson, Marble Hill and Morley mails close at 7.10 a m and 7.50 p m.

Ballwin, Bartold, Des Peres, Ellisville, Fox Creek, Grover, Hollow, Kelp, Manchester, Melrose, Pond, Rock Hill and Windom mails close at *a*6.25 a m.

Bellefontaine, Bonhomme, Castello, Gumbo and Orrville mails close at *a*4.05 p m.

Bismarck mails close at 7.10 a m, 8.35 a m and 7.25 p m.

Blackburn, Blue Springs, Glasgow, Laddonia, Oak Grove, Odessa, Slater, and Vandalia mails close at 8.00 a m and 7.55 p m.

Black Jack, Jennings, O'Neill and Spanish Lake mails close at *a*5.15 a m.

Bloomfield, Charleston and Dexter mails close at 7.10 a m, 7.25 p m and 7.50 p m.

Bonfil's Station, Bridgeton and Pattonville mails close at 7.45 a m.

Boonville mails close at 2.15 a m, 8.15 a m and 7.40 p m.

Bowling Green mails close at 7.30 a m, 8.00 a m, *a*4.15 p m and 7.55 p m.

Brookfield, Cameron, Hamilton, Laclede, Monroe City and Macon City mails close at *e*2.15 a m, *e*8.15 a m, 7.45 a m, 7.30 p m and 8.00 p m.

Bonne Terre, Crystal City, Festus, Jefferson Barracks, Oakville and Potosi mails close at 7.10 a m and *a*3.45 p m.

Campbell, Clarkton, Holcomb, Kennett and Malden mails close at 7.10 a m, 7.15 p m and 7.45 p m.

Cape Girardeau mails close at *a*7.45 a m, *d*7.10 a m and 7.50 p m.

Carthage mails close at 2.15 a m, 7.45 a m and 7.40 p m.

Central, Creve Cœur, Fern Ridge, Lake, Stratmann and Sutter mails close at *a*7.15 a m.

Chicago & Alton Railroad (Kansas City Div.), via Alma, Armstrong, Bates City, Curryville, Gilliam, Grain Valley, Mayview, Norton, Rush Hill, Shackelford and Steinmetz, mails close at 8.00 a m and 7.55 p m.

Chillicothe, Clarence, Palmyra and Shelbina mails close at 9.15 a m, 7.40 p m and 8.00 p m.

Clayton mails close at 5.05 a m, 8.35 a m and *a*4.05 p m.

Crescent and Rankin mails close at 7.45 a m.

Ferguson, Foristel, Jonesburgh, New Florence, O'Fallon, Warrenton, Wentzville and Wright City mails close at 7.45 a m and *a*4.15 p m.

Florissant and Wellston mails close at *a*6.15 a m.

Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, via Bevier, Breckenridge, Callao, Ely, Hunnewell, Kidder, Lakenan, Meadville, Mooresville, Nettleton, New Cambria, Saint Catharine, Utica and Wheeling, mails close at 7.40 a m, 8.15 a m, 7.30 p m and 8.00 p m.

Hannibal mails close at 9.15 a m, 12.55 p m and 8.00 p m.

and Chicago on the Chicago & Alton R. R.

Jefferson City, Kansas City and Sedalia mails close at 2.15 a m, 8.15 a m and 7.35 p m.

Joplin, Neosho, Pierce City, Pineville and Webb City mails close at 2.15 a m, 7.40 a m and 7.40 p m.

Kirkwood and Webster Groves mails close at a6.00 a m, a8.15 a m and a3.35 p m.

Lamar mails close at 2.15 a m, 7.45 a m, 7.35 p m and 7.40 p m.

Lathrop mails close at 2.15 a m, 7.40 a m, a7.45 a m, 8.15 a m, 7.30 p m and 7.40 p m.

Liberty mails close at 2.15 a m, d7.40 a m, a8.15 a m and 7.30 p m.

Louisiana mails close at 8.00 a m, 9.15 a m 12.55 p m and 8.00 p m.

Marshall mails close at a2.15 a m, 8.00 a m, a8.15 a m and 7.45 p m.

Meramec Highlands mails close at a6.15 a m.

Mexico mails close at a2.15 a m, 7.45 a m, 8.00 a m, 7.40 p m and 7.45 p m.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway (south of Sedalia), including the offices of Appleton City, Calhoun, Clinton, Montrose, Nevada, Rockville, Shell City, Walker and Windsor, mails close at 2.15 a m, 8.15 a m and 7.35 p m.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway (north of Sedalia), including the offices of Beaman, Burton, Estill, Evansville, Fayette, Franklin, Harriston, Hassard, Holliday, Huntington, Madison, Paris, Pilot Grove, Rensselaer and Stoutsville, mails close at 2.15 a m, a7.45 a m, 8.15 a m and 8.00 p m.

Missouri Pacific Railway, including the offices of Butler, California, Chamois, Harrisonville, Herman, Holden, Independence, Otterville, Pleasant Hill, Rich Hill, Tipton, Versailles, Warrensburg and Washington, mails close at 2.15 a m, 8.15 a m and 7.35 p m.

Moberly mails close at d2.15 a m, 7.45 a m, 7.40 p m and 8.00 p m.

Normandy mails close at a6.15 p m and a10.30 a m.

Old Orchard and Shrewsbury mails close at a6.15 a m and 7.40 a m.

Pacific mails close at 2.15 a m, 8.15 a m, a4.40 p m and 7.35 p m.

Plattsburgh mails close at 2.15 a m, 7.45 a m and 7.40 p m.

St. Charles mails close at 7.45 a m, 12.55 p m, a4.15 p m, 7.40 p m and 8.00 p m.

St. Joseph mails close at 2.15 a m, 7.40 a m, a7.45 a m, 8.15 a m, 12.55 p m, 7.30 p m and 7.40 p m.

St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad (Cairo Short Line), including the offices of Claryville, Perryville, St. Genevieve and St. Mary's, mails close at 7.45 a m and a4.00 p m.

St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railway (Cotton Belt Route), including the offices of East Prairie, La Forge and New Madrid, mails close at 7.45 a m and 7.45 p m.

St. Louis & Hannibal Railroad, including the offices of Frankfort, New London, Silex, Troy and Whiteside, mails close at a7.45 a m, a4.15 p m and 8.00 p m.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway (Belmont Branch), including the offices of Farmington, Fredericktown, Hillsborough, Marquand and Mineral Point, mails close at 7.10 a m.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway (Main Line, including the offices of Arcadia, Centreville, Doniphan, Greenville, Iron Mountain, Ironton, Neelyville, Piedmont, Poplar Bluff, Sabula and Williamsville, mails close at 8.35 a m and 7.25 p m.

St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Railroad, via Port Royal, St. Albans and Villa Ridge, mails close at a2.15 a m and a4.05 p m.

St. Louis, Keokuk & North-Western Railroad (south of Hannibal), via Apex, Ashburn, Brevator, Busch, Clarksville, Dameron, Elsberry, Foley, Old Monroe, St. Paul, Saverton and Winfield, mails close at 9.15 a m and 8.00 p m.

St. Louis, Keokuk & North-Western Railroad (north of Hannibal), via Alexandria, Canton, Gregory Landing, La Grange and Monticello, mails close at 9.15 a m and 8.00 p m.

St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, including the offices of Cassville, Cuba, Dixon, Lebanon, Marionville, Marshfield, Newburg, Richland, Robertsville, Rolla, St. Clair, St. James, Seligman and Springfield, mails close at 7.40 a m and 7.40 p m.

St. Peters mails close at 7.45 a m, 9.15 a m, a4.15 p m and 8.00 p m.

Union mails close at a2.15 a m, 4.05 p m and e7.35 p m.

The Chicago & Alton R. R. has the Smoothest

Wabash Railroad (Western Division), including the offices of Carrollton, Hardin, Huntsville, Keytesville, Kirksville, Missouri City, Montgomery City, Norborne, Pat-
tensburg, Salisbury, Stanberry and Wellsville, mails close at 7.45 a m and 7.40 p m.

MONTANA.

Mails close at 2.15 a m, 7.50 a m and 7.40 p m.

NEBRASKA.

Mails close at 2.15 a m, 8.15 a m, 12.55 p m and 7.40 p m.

NEVADA.

Mails close at 2.15 a m, 8.15 a m and 7.40 p m.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Mails close at 7.25 a m, 6.10 p m, 7.10 p m and 8.15 p m.

NEW JERSEY.

Mails close at 7.25 a m, 7.15 p m and 8.15 p m.

NEW MEXICO.

Mails close at 2.15 a m, 8.15 a m and 7.35 p m.

NEW YORK.

Mails close at 7.25 a m, 7.15 p m and 8.15 p m.

Buffalo mails close at 7.25 a m, 7.10 p m and 8.15 p m.

New York City mails close at 7.25 a m, 7.15 p m and 8.15 p m.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Mails close at 7.15 a m and 7.20 p m.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Mails close at 2.15 a m, 8.00 a m, 12.55 p m and 7.40 p m.

OHIO.

Central portion, including the offices of Bellaire, Cadiz, Cambridge, Circleville, Columbus, Elyria, Fostoria, Greenville, Hamilton, Lancaster, Lima, Mount Vernon, Newark, Norwalk, Oberlin, Piqua, Sidney, Steubenville, Troy, Urbana and Zanesville, mails close at 7.25 a m, 7.15 p m and 8.15 p m.

Cincinnati mails close at 7.15 a m and 7.20 p m.

Delaware and Springfield mails close at 7.25 a m, 6.45 p m and 8.15 p m.

Northern portion, including the offices of Akron, Alliance, Ashtabula, Bellefontaine, Canton, Cleveland, Dayton, East Liverpool, Kenton, Mansfield, Marion, Massillon, Painesville, Salem, Warren, Wooster and Youngstown, mails close at 7.25 a m, 7.10 p m and 8.15 p m.

Northwestern portion, including the offices of Defiance, Findlay, Fremont, Sandusky, Tiffin, Toledo and Van Wert, mails close at 6.20 a m, 7.25 a m, 6.10 p m, 7.10 p m and 8.15 p m.

Southern portion, including the offices of Athens, Chillicothe, Gallipolis, Hillsborough, Ironton, Lebanon, Marietta, Middletown, Portsmouth, Washington C. H. and Xenia, mails close at 7.15 a m and 7.20 p m.

OKLAHOMA.

Mails close at 2.15 a m, 8.15 a m and 7.35 p m.

OREGON.

Mails close at 2.15 a m, 8.15 a m and 7.40 p m.

Track between St. Louis and Kansas City.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Mails close at 7.25 a m, 7.15 p m and 8.15 p m.

RHODE ISLAND.

Mails close at 7.25 a m, 6.10 p m, 7.10 p m and 8.15 p m.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mails close at 7.05 a m, 6.50 p m and 7.20 p m.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Mails close at 7.40 a m, 7.50 a m, 9.15 a m, 12.55 p m and 7.40 p m.

TENNESSEE.

Bolivar, Bradford, Dyersburgh, Greenfield, Idlewild, Jackson, Memphis, Middleburgh, Norwood, Sharon and West, mails close at 7.45 a m, 6.55 p m and 7.50 p m.

Brownsville mails close at 7.05 a m, 7.45 a m, 6.55 p m, and 7.50 p m.

Central portion, including the offices of Athens, Bristol, Chattanooga, Clarks-ville, Cleveland, Fayetteville, Gallatin, Johnson City, Lebanon, McMinnville, Mur-freesborough, Saint Elmo, South Pittsburg, Tullahoma and Winchester, mails close at 7.05 a m and 6.50 p m.

Covington mails close at 6.55 a m, 6.55 p m and 7.50 p m.

Eastern portion, including the offices of Byrdstown, Clinton, Crossville, Dayton, Decatur, Huntsville, Jacksboro, Jamestown, Maynardville and Wartburgh mails close at 7.15 a m and 7.20 p m.

Knoxville and Nashville mails close at 7.15 a m, 6.50 p m and 7.20 p m.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad, via Aspen Hill, Baker, Cedar Hill, Columbia, Edgefield Junction, Franklin, Green Brier, Lynnville, Madison, Pulaski and Spring-field, mails close at 7.05 a m and 6.50 p m.

Mobile & Ohio Railroad, via Bethel Springs, Carroll, Crockett, Dyer, Hender-son, Humboldt, Purdy, Rutherford, Trenton and Union City, mails close at 6.55 a m and 7.50 p m.

Paris mails close at 7.45 a m and 6.55 p m.

TEXAS.

Abilene, Austin, Beaumont, Bonham, Brenham, Corpus Christi, El Paso, Galveston, Houston, Laredo, Palestine, Rockdale, San Antonio, Sherman, Terrell, Tyler and Victoria mails close at 2.15 a m, 8.35 a m and 7.15 p m.

Belton, Denison, Denton, Lampasas, McKinney and San Angelo mails close 2.15 a m, 8.15 a m and 7.35 p m.

Brownwood, Bryan, Corsicana, Gainesville, Mexia, Navasota, Taylor, Vernon, Waco and Wichita Falls mails close at 2.15 a m, 8.15 a m and 7.15 p m.

Cleburne and Kaufman mails close at 2.15 a m, 7.45 a m and 7.35 p m.

Dallas, Fort Worth, Waxahachie and Weatherford mails close at 2.15 a m, 7.45 a m and 7.15 p m.

Greenville and Temple mails close at 2.15 a m, 8.35 a m and 7.35 p m.

Huntsville, Jefferson, Longview, Marshall and Orange mails close at 8.35 a m and 7.15 p m.

Paris mails close at 7.05 a m and 6.50 p m.

Other mails close at 2.15 a m, 7.45 a m, 8.15 a m, 8.35 a m, 7.15 p m and 7.35 p m.

UTAH.

Mails close at 2.15 a m, 8.15 a m 12.55 p m and 7.40 p m.

VERMONT.

Mails close at 7.25 a m, 6.10 p m, 7.10 p m and 8.15 p m.

VIRGINIA.

Eastern portion mails close at 7.15 a m, and 7.20 p m.

The Chicago & Alton is the Short

Western portion mails close at 7.05 a m, 7.15 a m, 6.50 p m and 7.20 p m.

WASHINGTON.

Mails close at 2.15 a m, 8.15 a m and 7.40 p m.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Northwestern portion, including the offices of Bethany, Fairmount, Wellsburgh and Wheeling, mails close at 7.25 a m, 6.45 p m and 8.15 p m.

All other mails close at 7.15 a m, 7.20 p m and 8.15 p m.

WISCONSIN.

Mails close at 7.30 a m, 8.00 a m and 8.10 p m.

WYOMING.

Mails close at 2.15 a m, 8.15 a m 12.55 p m and 7.40 p m.

Chicago & Alton R.R.

Perfect Passenger Service.

A MAGNIFICENT RECORD.

The official records show that from December 4, 1879, to December 4, 1890 (eleven years), there was no passenger, who was in place as a passenger, killed on Chicago & Alton trains. Moreover, there was not a passenger seriously injured (to the extent of losing a limb, an eye or a member of any kind) during that time. This is a record which, perhaps, cannot be duplicated by any other railroad in the world.

TICKET OFFICES: 216 NORTH BROADWAY AND UNION DEPOT, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Line between St. Louis & Chicago.

LEAVES St. Louis, 8.15 a. m. **The Chicago Limited** ARRIVES Chicago, 4.45 p. m.

VESTIBULED.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

VIA THE

Chicago & Alton R.R.

THE FASTEST TRAIN

VIA

THE SHORTEST LINE

FROM

**St. Louis
to
Chicago**

The Equipment of the "Chicago Limited" consists of Combination Baggage, Buffet and Smoking Car, Palace Day Car, Palace Reclining Chair Car (free of extra charge) and Pullman Palace Buffet Parlor Car.



— IS THE —

* * * **SHORT LINE** * * *

BETWEEN

ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO

AND ST. LOUIS and KANSAS CITY,

And under its traffic arrangements with all lines from Chicago, Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo., Atchison and Leavenworth Kan., together with its UNPARALLELED FAST TIME, is UNRIVALED as a through line to and from all points in the

North, East and West.

Through rates are made to and from all points in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Old Mexico, Arizona, Indian Territory, California, Oregon, and all the principal cities in the Northern and Eastern States.

THE UNEXCELLED AND UNRIVALED EQUIPMENT

of the Chicago & Alton R. R. insures at all times PROMPTNESS and FACILITY in handling its business.

MARK AND CONSIGN "Care of the Chicago & Alton R.R."
ALL FREIGHT

For further information and particulars as to rates, etc., apply to

F. A. WANN,
Ass't Gen'l Fr't Ag't, 216 North Broadway, ST. LOUIS, MO.

H. H. COURTRIGHT,
General Freight Agent, CHICAGO, ILL.

Chicago & Alton R.R. **PERFECT PASSENGER SERVICE.**

CONDENSED TIME OF THROUGH TRAINS.

ST. LOUIS TO KANSAS CITY.

Mls.	STATIONS.	No. 41. Daily.	No. 43. Daily.
0	Lv. St. Louis.....	8.45 am	8.40 pm
2	" East St. Louis.....	9.00 "	8.55 "
3	Lv. Bridge Junction.....	9.05 "	9.00 "
5	Ar. Venice.....	9.10 "	9.05 "
31	" Godfrey.....	10.15 "	9.50 "
45	" Jerseyville.....	10.15 "	10.15 "
58	" Carrollton.....	10.40 "	10.37 "
66	" Whitehall.....	11.00 "	10.55 "
71	Ar. Roodhouse.....	11.10 "	11.05 "
109	Ar. Louisiana.....	11.20 am	11.10 pm
121	" Bowling Green.....	1.02 "	12.43 "
160	Ar. Mexico.....	2.20 "	1.45 "
160	Lv. Mexico.....	2.20 "	1.45 "
174	" Centralia.....	2.45 "	2.08 "
195	" Higbee.....	3.22 "	2.40 "
215	" Glasgow.....	4.00 "	3.10 "
227	" Slater.....	4.30 "	3.40 "
238	" Marshall.....	4.50 "	4.00 "
268	" Higginsville.....	5.52 "	4.53 "
282	" Odessa.....	6.22 "	5.20 "
322	" Grand Avenue.....	8.10 "	6.50 "
323	Ar. Kansas City.....	8.20 pm	7.00 am

EQUIPMENT.

TRAIN No. 41—KANSAS CITY DAY EXPRESS—Ladies' Palace Day Cars, Palace Reclining Chair Cars (free of extra charge), and Day Cars St. Louis to Kansas City.

TRAIN No. 43—KANSAS CITY VESTIBULED LIMITED—A solid Train, St. Louis to Kansas City, composed of Palace Reclining Chair Cars (free of extra charge), Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars, and Day Cars.

MEALS.

No. 41—Buffet train lunch served St. Louis to Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY TO ST. LOUIS.

Mls.	STATIONS.	No. 47. Daily.	No. 49. Daily.
0	Lv. Kansas City.....	8.00 am	8.40 pm
1	" Grand Avenue.....	8.07 "	8.45 "
40	" Odessa.....	9.28 "	10.05 "
55	" Higginsville.....	9.55 "	10.30 "
84	" Marshall.....	11.00 "	11.23 "
95	" Slater.....	11.25 "	11.40 pm
107	" Glasgow.....	11.50 am	12.05 am
127	" Higbee.....	12.28 pm	12.37 "
149	" Centralia.....	1.02 "	1.20 "
162	Ar. Mexico.....	1.25 "	1.45 "
162	Lv. Mexico.....	1.25 "	1.45 "
202	" Bowling Green.....	2.38 "	2.45 "
213	" Louisiana.....	3.00 "	3.05 "
251	Ar. Roodhouse.....	4.25 "	4.25 "
251	Lv. Roodhouse.....	4.30 "	4.30 "
255	" Whitehall.....	4.37 "	4.40 "
264	" Carrollton.....	4.55 "	4.55 "
278	" Jerseyville.....	5.22 "	5.20 "
292	" Godfrey.....	5.50 "	5.50 "
318	Lv. Venice.....	6.38 "	6.38 "
322	Ar. Bridge Junction.....	6.50 "	6.35 "
321	" East St. Louis.....	6.55 "	6.40 "
323	Ar. St. Louis.....	7.10 pm	6.55 am

EQUIPMENT.

TRAIN No. 47—ST. LOUIS DAY EXPRESS—Ladies' Palace Day Cars, Palace Reclining Chair Cars (free of extra charge), and Day Cars Kansas City to St. Louis.

TRAIN No. 49—ST. LOUIS VESTIBULED LIMITED—A solid Train, Kansas City to St. Louis, composed of Palace Reclining Chair Cars (free of extra charge), Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars, and Day Cars, Kansas City to St. Louis.

MEALS.

No. 47—Buffet train lunch served Kansas City to St. Louis.

CHICAGO TO KANSAS CITY.

Mls.	STATIONS.	No. 52. Daily.	No. 6. Ex. Sun.	No. 8. Daily.
0	Lv. Chicago.....	6.00 pm	1.00 pm	11.30 pm
2	" 23d St., Chicago.....	6.08 "	1.08 "	11.38 pm
37	" Joliet.....	7.10 "	2.25 "	1.00 am
92	" Pontiac.....	8.40 "	4.25 "	2.55 "
102	" Chicago.....	8.58 "	4.45 "	3.25 "
126	Ar. Bloomington.....	9.45 "	5.40 "	4.30 "
126	Lv. Bloomington.....	9.45 "	5.45 "	5.50 "
157	" Delavan.....	10.29 "	6.57 "	7.10 "
171	" Mason City.....	10.50 "	7.30 "	7.45 "
188	" Petersburg.....	11.15 pm	8.03 "	8.18 "
216	" Jacksonville.....	12.05 am	9.07 "	9.30 "
236	Ar. Roodhouse.....	12.45 "	9.55 "	10.20 "
236	Lv. Roodhouse.....	12.45 "	\$10.00 "	11.20 am
274	Ar. Louisiana.....	1.50 "	11.05 pm	12.37 pm
325	Ar. Mexico.....	3.25 "	12.55 am	2.20 "
325	Lv. Mexico.....	3.25 "	12.55 "	2.20 "
360	" Higbee.....	4.22 "	2.08 "	3.22 "
380	" Glasgow.....	4.55 "	2.50 "	4.00 "
393	" Slater.....	5.25 "	3.30 "	4.30 "
404	" Marshall.....	5.42 "	4.00 "	4.50 "
447	" Odessa.....	6.50 "	6.20 "	6.25 "
478	" Independence.....	8.20 "	7.17 "	7.45 "
487	" Grand Avenue.....	8.20 "	7.45 "	8.10 "
488	Ar. Kansas City.....	8.30 am	3.00 am	8.20 pm

‡ Daily except Saturday and Sunday.

EQUIPMENT.

TRAIN No. 52—KANSAS CITY LIMITED—A solid Vestibuled Train, Chicago to Kansas City, composed of Palace Reclining Chair Cars (free of extra charge), Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars, and Day Cars.

TRAIN No. 6—PACIFIC EXPRESS—Palace Reclining Chair Cars (free of extra charge) and Day Cars Chicago to Kansas City.

TRAIN No. 8—KANSAS CITY NIGHT EXPRESS—Palace Reclining Chair Cars (free of extra charge) and Day Cars Chicago to Kansas City. Pullman Sleeping Cars Chicago to Roodhouse.

DINING CAR SERVICE AND MEALS.

No. 52—All meals served in Dining Cars. Supper after leaving Chicago, and breakfast before arrival in Kansas City.

No. 6—Buffet train lunch served Chicago to Kansas City.

No. 8—Buffet train lunch served Bloomington to Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY TO CHICAGO.

Mls.	STATIONS.	No. 51. Daily.	No. 49. Ex. Sat.	No. 5. Ex. Sat. and Sun.	No. 47. Daily.
0	Lv. Kansas City ..	6.15 pm	\$ 8.40 pm	6.30 pm	8.00 am
1	" Grand Avenue ..	6.20 "	8.45 "	6.35 "	8.07 "
10	" Independence ..	6.40 "	9.05 "	7.02 "	8.30 "
40	Ar. Odessa.....	7.40 "	10.05 "	8.17 "	9.28 "
84	" Marshall.....	8.48 "	11.23 "	9.50 "	11.00 "
95	" Slater.....	9.10 "	11.40 pm	10.15 "	11.25 "
107	" Glasgow.....	9.35 "	12.05 am	10.50 "	11.50 am
127	" Higbee.....	10.37 "	12.37 "	11.28 pm	12.38 pm
162	Ar. Mexico.....	11.00 "	1.45 "	12.40 am	1.25 "
162	Lv. Mexico.....	11.00 pm	1.45 "	12.30 "	1.25 "
213	Ar. Louisiana.....	12.20 am	3.05 "	2.25 "	3.00 "
251	Ar. Roodhouse.....	1.40 "	4.25 "	4.00 "	4.25 "
251	Lv. Roodhouse.....	1.40 "	4.25 "	4.25 "	4.25 "
272	Ar. Jacksonville.....	2.15 "	5.10 "	5.10 "	5.20 "
300	" Petersburg.....	3.02 "	6.05 "	6.05 "	6.20 "
316	" Mason City.....	3.28 "	6.38 "	6.38 "	7.00 "
350	" Delavan.....	3.53 "	7.10 "	7.10 "	7.40 "
361	Ar. Bloomington.....	4.50 "	8.25 "	8.25 "	9.00 pm
361	Lv. Bloomington.....	4.50 "	8.30 "	8.30 "	2.45 am
396	Ar. Chenoa.....	5.23 "	9.15 "	9.15 "	3.50 "
396	" Pontiac.....	5.45 "	9.35 "	9.35 "	4.15 "
451	" Joliet.....	7.30 "	11.45 am	11.45 am	6.30 "
486	" 23d St., Chicago.....	8.35 "	1.05 pm	1.05 pm	7.50 "
488	Ar. Chicago.....	8.45 am	1.15 pm	1.15 pm	8.00 am

‡ Daily to Roodhouse. † Daily except Sunday Roodhouse to Chicago.

EQUIPMENT.

TRAIN No. 51—CHICAGO LIMITED—A solid Vestibuled Train Kansas City to Chicago, composed of Palace Reclining Chair Cars (free of extra charge), Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars and Day Cars.

TRAIN No. 5—ATLANTIC EXPRESS—Palace Reclining Chair Cars (free of extra charge) and Day Cars Kansas City to Chicago. On Sunday nights the equipment of train No. 5 is carried in train No. 49 from Kansas City to Roodhouse.

TRAIN No. 47—CHICAGO EXPRESS—Palace Reclining Chair Cars (free of extra charge) and Day Cars Kansas City to Chicago; Pullman Sleeping Car Roodhouse to Chicago.

DINING CAR SERVICE AND MEALS.

No. 51—All meals served in Dining Cars. Supper after leaving Kansas City. Breakfast before arrival in Chicago.

No. 5—Buffet train lunch served Kansas City to Chicago.

No. 47—Buffet train lunch served Kansas City to Bloomington.

Chicago & Alton R.R.

**PERFECT
PASSENGER
SERVICE.**

CONDENSED TIME OF THROUGH TRAINS—CONTINUED.

ST. LOUIS TO CHICAGO.

MIS.	STATIONS	No. 45. Ex. Sun.	No. 1. Daily.	No. 3. Daily.	No. 7. Daily.
0	Lv. St. Louis	8.15 am	8.30 am	8.55 pm	4.55 pm
2	" E. St. Louis	8.30 "	8.45 "	9.10 "	5.10 "
3	" Bridge Jctn.	8.35 "	8.50 "	9.15 "	5.15 "
24	Ar. Upper Alton	9.10 "	9.25 "	9.55 "	5.55 "
25	" Joliet	9.25 "	9.40 "	10.10 "	6.20 "
37	" Godfrey	9.25 "	9.40 "	10.10 "	6.20 "
57	" Brighton	10.03 "	10.18 "	10.48 "	7.00 "
74	" Carlinville	10.10 "	10.25 "	10.55 "	7.07 "
92	" Girard	10.30 "	10.45 "	11.15 "	7.27 "
102	" Virden	10.30 "	10.45 "	11.15 "	7.27 "
124	Ar. Springfield	11.20 "	11.35 pm	12.05 pm	8.05 "
126	Lv. Springfield	11.20 am	11.35 am	12.05 am	8.05 am
136	Ar. Lincoln	12.07 pm	1.13 "	1.27 "	10.03 "
137	" Atlanta	12.27 "	1.35 "	1.50 "	10.25 "
156	Ar. Bloomington	1.05 "	2.15 "	2.30 "	11.05 pm
156	Lv. Bloomington	1.05 "	2.25 "	2.35 "	2.45 am
159	Ar. Normal	2.30 "	3.40 "	3.45 "	4.15 "
180	" Chenon	1.42 "	3.17 "	3.25 "	3.50 "
191	" Pontiac	1.57 "	3.40 "	3.45 "	4.15 "
209	" Dwight	4.25 "	5.03 "	5.08 "	5.38 "
225	" Bradwood	5.03 "	5.13 "	5.35 "	6.30 "
235	" Wilmington	3.30 "	6.15 "	6.50 "	7.50 "
245	" Joliet	7.20 "	7.20 "	7.20 "	7.50 "
257	" Lemont	4.35 "	7.20 "	7.20 "	7.50 "
281	" 23d St., Ch'go	4.45 pm	7.30 pm	7.00 am	8.00 am
283	Ar. Chicago	4.45 pm	7.30 pm	7.00 am	8.00 am

EQUIPMENT.

TRAIN No. 45—CHICAGO LIMITED—A Solid Vestibuled Train through from St. Louis to Chicago, composed of Combination Baggage, Buffet and Smoking Car, new Palace Day Car, Palace Reclining Chair Car (free of extra charge), and Pullman Parlor Car.

TRAIN No. 1—CHICAGO DAY LOCAL EXPRESS—Palace Reclining Chair Cars (free of extra charge), and Day Cars St. Louis to Chicago, Pullman Parlor Car St. Louis to Chicago, Sundays only.

TRAIN No. 3—CHICAGO PALACE EXPRESS—A Solid Vestibuled Train, St. Louis to Chicago, composed of Palace Reclining Chair Cars (free of charge), Pullman Compartment and Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars and Combination Smoking and Chair Car. Pullman Sleeping Car Springfield to Chicago.

TRAIN No. 7—CHICAGO NIGHT LOCAL EXPRESS—Palace Reclining Chair Cars (free of extra charge) and Day Cars St. Louis to Chicago.

MEALS.

TRAIN No. 45—Buffet train lunch served St. Louis to Chicago.

TRAIN No. 3—Buffet is operated in Pullman Sleeping Cars.

TRAIN No. 7—Buffet train lunch served St. Louis to Springfield.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.

MIS.	STATIONS.	No. 46. Ex. Sun.	No. 2. Daily.	No. 4. Daily.	No. 8. Daily.
0	Lv. Chicago	11.00 am	9.00 am	9.00 pm	11.30 pm
2	" 23d St., Ch'go	11.08 am	9.08 "	9.08 "	11.38 pm
25	" Lemont	11.08 "	9.08 "	9.08 "	11.38 pm
37	" Joliet	12.10 pm	10.25 "	10.25 "	12.55 am
52	" Wilmington	10.55 "	10.55 "	10.55 "	1.30 "
57	" Bradwood	11.05 "	11.05 "	11.05 "	1.40 "
74	" Dwight	11.40 am	11.33 pm	11.33 pm	2.12 "
92	" Pontiac	1.36 "	12.20 pm	12.20 pm	2.55 "
102	" Chenon	1.57 "	12.42 "	12.30 "	3.25 "
124	Lv. Normal	1.30 "	1.18 "	1.18 "	4.20 "
126	Ar. Bloomington	2.45 "	1.40 "	1.30 "	4.30 "
126	Lv. Bloomington	2.45 "	1.50 "	1.35 "	4.40 "
146	" Atlanta	3.16 "	2.27 "	2.12 "	5.13 "
156	" Lincoln	3.35 "	2.45 "	2.32 "	5.35 "
185	Ar. Springfield	4.30 "	3.40 "	3.25 "	6.35 "
185	Lv. Springfield	4.30 "	3.40 "	3.25 "	6.35 "
307	" Virden	4.30 "	4.30 "	4.13 "	7.28 "
211	" Girard	4.38 "	4.38 "	4.20 "	7.37 "
224	" Carlinville	5.37 "	5.05 "	4.47 "	8.05 "
246	" Brighton	5.57 "	5.57 "	5.35 "	8.53 "
252	" Godfrey	6.25 "	6.25 "	5.55 "	9.10 "
257	" Upper Alton	6.45 "	6.45 "	6.10 "	9.35 "
259	" Alton	6.48 "	6.48 "	6.13 "	9.38 "
280	Ar. Bridge Jctn.	7.10 "	7.30 "	7.00 "	10.20 "
281	" E. St. Louis	7.15 "	7.35 "	7.05 "	10.25 "
283	Ar. St. Louis	7.30 pm	7.50 pm	7.30 am	10.40 am

EQUIPMENT.

TRAIN No. 46—ST. LOUIS LIMITED—A Solid Vestibuled Train through from Chicago to St. Louis, composed of Combination Baggage, Buffet and Smoking Car, new Palace Day Car, Palace Reclining Chair Car (free of extra charge) and Pullman Parlor Car.

TRAIN No. 2—ST. LOUIS DAY LOCAL EXPRESS—Palace Reclining Chair Cars (free of extra charge) and Day Cars Chicago to St. Louis, Pullman Parlor Car Chicago to St. Louis, Sundays only.

TRAIN No. 4—ST. LOUIS PALACE EXPRESS—A Solid Vestibuled Train Chicago to St. Louis, composed of Palace Reclining Chair Cars (free of extra charge), Pullman Compartment and Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars and Combination Smoking and Chair Car.

TRAIN No. 8—ST. LOUIS NIGHT EXPRESS—Palace Reclining Chair Cars (free of extra charge) and Day Cars Chicago to St. Louis; Pullman Sleeping Car Chicago to Springfield.

MEALS.

No. 46—Buffet train lunch served from Chicago to St. Louis.

No. 4—Buffet is operated in the Pullman Sleeping Cars.

No. 8—Buffet train lunch served Springfield to St. Louis.

CHICAGO TO DENVER.

MIS.	STATIONS.	ROUTE.	No. 52. Daily.	No. 8. Daily.
9	Lv. Chicago	C. & A.	6.00 pm	11.30 pm
37	" Joliet	"	7.10 "	1.00 am
92	Lv. Pontiac	"	8.40 "	2.30 "
126	Ar. Bloomington	"	9.45 "	4.30 "
126	Lv. Bloomington	"	9.45 pm	5.50 "
216	" Ashland	"	12.06 am	8.50 "
236	" Jacksonville	"	12.45 "	11.20 am
325	" Mexico	"	3.25 "	2.30 pm
404	Lv. Marshall	"	5.42 "	4.50 "
488	Ar. Kansas City	"	8.30 am	8.20 pm
488	Lv. Kansas City	U. P.	10.45 am	9.20 pm
555	Ar. Topeka	"	12.55 pm	11.35 pm
579	" St. Mary's	"	1.53 "	12.20 am
606	" Manhattan	"	2.44 "	1.15 "
627	" Junction City	"	3.25 "	2.00 "
651	" Abilene	"	4.18 "	2.50 "
674	" Salina	"	5.00 "	3.40 "
711	" Ellsworth	"	6.23 "	5.02 "
730	" Ellis	"	9.00 "	7.55 "
108	" Wallace	"	11.45 pm	10.50 am
127	Ar. Denver	"	7.30 am	6.30 pm

EQUIPMENT.

TRAIN No. 52—KANSAS CITY AND DENVER LIMITED—Pullman Sleeping Cars through from Chicago to Denver. A Solid Vestibuled Train from Chicago to Kansas City, composed of Palace Reclining Chair Cars (free of extra charge), Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars, and Combination Smoking and Day Cars. Pullman Sleeping Cars, Free Reclining Chair Cars, Dining Cars and Day Cars from Kansas City to Denver. All meals between Chicago and Denver are served in Dining Cars.

TRAIN No. 8—Palace Reclining Chair Cars (free of extra charge) and Day Cars, Chicago to Kansas City; Pullman Sleeping Cars Chicago to Roodhouse. Reclining Chair Cars (free of extra charge), Pullman Sleeping Cars and Day Cars, Kansas City to Denver.

DENVER TO CHICAGO.

MIS.	STATIONS.	ROUTE.	No. 51. Daily.	No. 47. Daily.
0	Lv. Denver	U. P.	8.30 pm	9.05 am
219	" Wallace	"	3.12 am	3.50 pm
337	" Ellis	"	7.30 "	8.35 "
416	" Ellsworth	"	9.47 "	11.28 pm
453	" Salina	"	11.00 "	12.47 am
476	" Abilene	"	11.40 am	1.38 "
500	" Junction City	"	12.30 pm	2.30 "
521	" Manhattan	"	1.10 "	3.10 "
548	" St. Mary's	"	1.53 "	3.57 "
572	" Topeka	"	2.47 "	4.45 "
629	Ar. Kansas City	"	5.00 pm	7.00 am
639	Lv. Kansas City	C. & A.	6.15 pm	8.00 am
723	Ar. Marshall	"	8.48 "	11.00 am
802	" Mexico	"	11.00 pm	1.25 pm
800	" Roodhouse	"	1.40 am	4.35 "
911	" Jacksonville	"	2.15 "	5.20 "
927	" Ashland	"	5.55 "	5.55 "
1000	Ar. Bloomington	"	4.50 "	9.00 pm
1000	Lv. Bloomington	"	4.50 "	2.45 am
1035	Ar. Pontiac	"	5.45 "	4.15 "
1080	" Joliet	"	7.30 "	6.30 "
1127	Ar. Chicago	"	8.45 am	8.00 am

EQUIPMENT.

TRAIN No. 51—DENVER AND CHICAGO LIMITED—Pullman Sleeping Cars through from Denver to Chicago, Free Reclining Chair Cars Dining Cars and Day Cars, Denver to Kansas City—A Solid Vestibuled Train from Kansas City to Chicago, composed of Palace Reclining Chair Cars (free of extra charge), Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars and Combination Smoking and Day Cars. All meals between Denver and Chicago are served in Dining Cars.

TRAIN No. 47—Reclining Chair Cars (free of extra charge), Pullman Sleeping Cars, and Day Cars, Denver to Kansas City; Palace Reclining Chair Cars (free of extra charge) and Day Cars, Kansas City to Chicago. Pullman Sleeping Car Roodhouse to Chicago.

TAKE



TO CHICAGO.

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