

revenue, by consigning one country's reply stamps to another country with a little higher rate, and use such instead of such countries' legitimate stamps. Persons living in Sweden having a large correspondence with Austria could get his supply of Austrian reply stamps to prepay his letters to that country and thereby cheat to some extent the Swedish postal revenue. The chances for such abuse could easily be averted by making the reply stamp a little higher than the usual rate of postage, as in Sweden 25 ore, Germany 25 pf. England 3 pence, etc. Regarding the counterfeiting of such stamps there would of course be some room left for such a purpose, as it is difficult for any post office official to detect a bogus stamp of another country, although this counterfeiting is done it could be righted by having the stamps executed by a first-class workman, and done so well that counterfeiters could not imitate it. Another argument against it might be that one country may possibly gain by another country's loss, but if so it should be born in mind that a difference in this respect would not be of any great consequence, considering the convenience the Governments of the civilized world would have by introducing this much needed stamp.—(*Translated from Tidning for Frimarksamlare by Theo. Larsen.*)

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HALIFAX, N. S., 14TH AUGUST, 1888.

*To the Editor of the "Halifax Philatelist."*

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly give me space in your valuable journal to reply briefly to editorials that have appeared in the columns of the "Mohawk Standard" *alias* the "Collectors' Standard?" This is a sheet that is nominally published "in the interests (?) of collectors" but it is evidently printed in the interests of one C. E. Fraser, M. D., (?) formerly of Lec Centre, N. Y., but now, as I am reliably informed, of Rome in the same state. The intentions of its publication is to further and screen the schemes of said Fraser to obtain goods from unsuspecting dealers without paying for them. It gives in its last issue as a reason for being published that it may tell Fraser's story in regard to his dealings with me. Surely not a good reason except as proving its own unreliable and scurrilous character.

The "Mohawk Standard" in its last number changes its name to the "Collectors' Standard," and announces that its editor, proprietor, etc., has disposed of his stock of stamps, etc., to some one else. This is so evidently an effort to evade an action for libel that I have instructed my counsel to enter and push that no comment is needed.

Referring to an alleged "confidential" communication which it prints purporting to have been received from one J. G. Bingham, of New York City, and bearing date of the 26th of March, 1887, I remark that he sets himself up as an expert numismatic authority, and delivers himself of a lot of nonsense regarding the Halifax Tokens. A matter concerning which he evidently knows nothing, as the letter itself proves that he has not taken the trouble to learn the facts in any way. Yet he talks of such absurdities as brilliant proofs on one side only, restrikes, rusty dies, etc. Such assurance is sublime especially that the truth in this case is not difficult to reach.