

He served with credit throughout that campaign, taking part in many of the leading engagements of that war, such as the battles and sieges which ended in the surrender of Field Marshal Bazaine's army of 173,000 men at Metz. Also the storming of Orleans where 45,000 uninjured Frenchmen were captured. He was also actively present at the battles of Meung, Beaugency, Montlivault, Vienne and many minor affairs. At the close of the war he returned home with his regiment, the 115th Life Guards of the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, and received the decorations for service in that war.

In 1873 he came to America, and after visiting New York, Boston and other American cities he went to Halifax where he married and has since resided. Taking the occupation of philatelic and numismatic dealer and tobacconist. His place of business is 184 Argyle Street, Halifax, where philatelists are always welcome.

Soon after settling down in Halifax he attached himself to the 63rd Rifles where his military experience served him well, for he rose rapidly till in 1881 he was gazetted as captain of No. 2 Company.

When the Halifax Provisional Battalion was formed to aid in suppressing the Indian and half-breed rebellion of 1885 Capt Hechler volunteered to go to the front and was given command of "F" Company which did service chiefly at Saskatchewan Landing. This service added the North-West medal to his other honours.

In the spring of 1887 he was elected Alderman for Ward 4 of Halifax, which is a circumstance specially worthy of note from the fact that he is the first German ever elected to that position in Halifax.

He holds the largest and most varied stock of stamps, cards, envelopes and newsbands of all countries possessed by any dealer in Canada and he does a very large wholesale and retail business in this line.

### Difference in Postage Rates.

While letters posted in the United States are carried to any part of Canada for two cents, letters posted in Canada to any part of the United States, or even of this country, costs three cents. The postage should be the same each way. It is absurd that people living in a foreign country should be able to make use of our postal facilities at a lesser rate than we can make use of them, ourselves. Why this special regard for the conscience of foreigners? It is now proposed in the United States to further reduce the postage to one cent, which would entail a reduction in postal receipts of about eight millions of dollars. While that is the direction in which the postal authorities are moving on the other side of the boundary line it is interesting to observe that on this side it is seriously proposed to re-impose the postage on newspapers sent from the office of publication. In one country postal facilities are being made cheaper. In the other they are being made dearer. This is not very flattering to those who hold the reins of government in Canada, but it seems that the postmasters complain of having too much to do for the salaries they receive and that the postal department needs more revenue. Experience has shown heretofore that the lower the rate of postage exacted for carrying letters the larger the number of letters sent, and that what was lost in one way was sure to be made up in another. The tax on intelligence should be made as light and as easy to bear as possible. The re-imposition of the postal duty on newspapers is a step backwards and therefore a step in the wrong direction.