

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC MAGAZINE

1 x 1c. purple on orange-brown.
2 x 2c. pale blue on white.

In 1893, the monarchy came to an end and on August 28th, the Provincial Government 1893 surcharge was used, in two lines in black on the 1c. value (orange-brown card variety), and in red on the 2c. and 3c. No surcharge was applied to the reply cards. The quantities of 1c. cards surcharged was 28,760, 2c. 10,000, and 3c. 8, 574.

Provincial Government surcharge.

1c. vermilion on orange-brown.

2c. black on white.

3c. green on white.

On the 26th of April, 1894, a new 1c. card was issued, similar in every way to last, except that the stamp is now formed of a chart of the Pacific.

1c. vermilion on orange-brown.

2c. green on white.

That is the end of the making of cards in Hawaii.

In March, 1894, under proper supervision, the American Bank Note Co. destroyed the plates of the first 1c., 2c. and 3c. cards, together with the dies they were from. The plates, by the way, had contained six cards each.

On January 30th, 1901, the United States Government destroyed by fire at Washington 20,000 1c. cards and 34,000 2c., this being, it is said, the total remainder in the post offices at the time they were taken over by the U. S. postal authorities.

The 1 x 1c. differed from the single 1c. card in that it was printed in purple and bore an extra instruction. The card was doubled, imperf., and of course both

cards had printed address side outwards.

The 2 x 2c. was printed in deep blue, was imperf., and like the 2c. single in all other respects.

The Origin of the United States Locals.

Before the postal reform of the United States which took place in 1845, the postage of the letters was fixed according to the distance from the spot of their departure. This being sometimes considerable, rendered the charge exorbitant. To give an idea of this charge it will be enough to say that it cost $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents to carry a letter between Boston, New York and Philadelphia. This high rate caused much discontent for a long time after the news of the adoption in England of a uniform payment of one penny for all letters not exceeding half an ounce, from any part of the kingdom to another. This state of affairs induced Messrs. D. O. Blood & Co. of Philadelphia, in 1843, to organize a delivery of letters in their city in conjunction with that of the government. The first postage stamp they issued was a circular inscribed "Philadelphia despatch post" with the word "Paid" in the centre, and was impressed in black and red on blueish paper. This stamp was issued at the end of the year 1841 and may therefore be considered the first American postage stamp, the government not adopting any before July 1st 1847. The success of this private post, induced others to establish similar post offices, and towards the end of 1843, Messrs. Hale & Co., of Bos-