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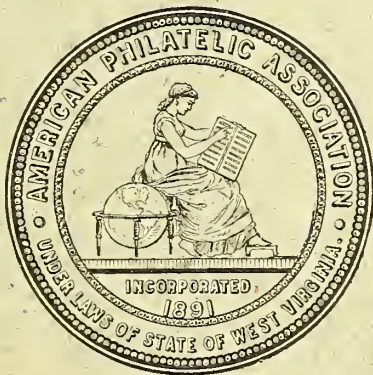
... The ...

# American Philatelist

Vol. IX.

... and Year Book of the ...

American Philatelic Association.



February, 1896.

Published by  
American Philatelic Association

Under the direction of the  
Official Board.

R. F. Albrecht & Co.,  
Stamp Dealers and Publishers,  
90 Nassau St., New York City.

... Publications ...

**Pocket Catalogue** of the U. S. Stamps, bound in cloth, third issue, January, 1896, price 25 cents.

Copies of first and second issue together for 10 cents.

To compare the prices of the U. S. stamps quoted in the two catalogues is of great interest to collectors, and will readily convince them that the stamps of our country will always prove to be a good investment.

**Vest Pocket Catalogue** of the Stamps of British North America and the West Indies, third issue (May, 1895), bound in cloth, 25 cents.

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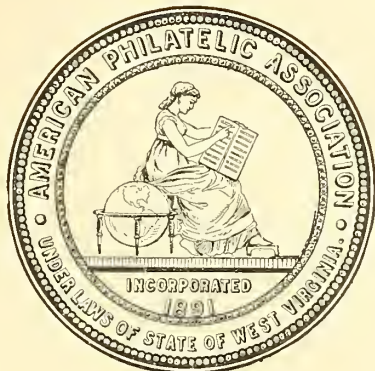
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The whole secret of our success in the Auction Department could not be pointed out much plainer:—Our sales are fair and square Auctions, and not manipulations, and collectors knowing this by their own experience send us bids by the score; consequently sellers and buyers alike are best served by patronizing our sales. If your name is not on our mailing list write us. For any information you wish to receive in the stamp line write to

R. F. Albrecht & Co., No. 90 Nassau St., New York City.





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# AMERICAN PHILATELIST

Annual Number, February, 1896.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

President, J. K. TIFFANY, 421 Security Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Vice-President, ALVAH DAVISON, 176 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Secretary, C. W. KISSINGER, Reading, Pa.

Treasurer, N. W. CHANDLER, Collinsville, Ills.

International Secretary, W. C. STONE, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.

## APPOINTIVE OFFICERS:

Purchasing, Sales and Exchange Manager, G. D. Mekeel, Station C, St. Louis, Mo.

Literary Exchange Manager, Dr. G. N. Campbell, Hopkinsville, Ky.

Counterfeit Detector, J. W. Scott, 40 John St., New York, N. Y.

Librarian, H. E. Deats, Flemington, N. J.

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Hist. (Phil)

## INTRODUCTORY.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Convention at Clayton, on the 16th of August last, the Official Board was called together, all the members being present, was duly organized, and appointed the several officers named above. It was thought by the Board that the wave of harmony which had rolled over the Convention might have swept away the objections of Mr. J. D. Rice to taking up the burden again that he had borne so heroically and successfully, and the Secretary was therefore instructed to tender, in behalf of the Board, the appointment of Chairman of the Literary Board to Mr. Rice, and the naming of the other members was postponed for the time being. The correspondence that ensued spread over so long a period, for various reasons, that the Board finally adopted, and the President certified on December 2, 1895, the following resolutions:

Whereas, the appointment of Chairman of the Literary Board was ordered by resolution of the Official Board, at their meeting at Clayton, N. Y., to be tendered to Mr. J. D. Rice of Trenton, N. J., and, after considerable correspondence with him, the Secretary reports that Mr. Rice is still unwilling to accept the appointment;

And, whereas, the time for issuing the annual number of the American Philatelist is at hand, and the Official Report of the Convention and list of members are ready for the printer; be it resolved, that the annual number for 1895 consist only of said matter, including the papers read by Mr. Mekeel and Mr. Krauth before the Convention, and that the manuscript be put in the hands of the Mekeel Printing Company and printed at once.

(Signed.)

JOHN K. TIFFANY, President.

ALVAH DAIVSON, Vice-President.

CLIFFORD W. KISSINGER, Secretary.

N. W. CHANDLER, Treasurer.

W. C. STONE, International Secretary.

It was found, however, upon getting the estimate of the cost of printing the lengthy manuscript, that an unusual burden would be imposed upon the Treasury of the Association, and an arrangement was made by which the printer, with the assistance of the Treasurer, undertook to solicit the usual advertisements, and though this has somewhat delayed the publication, the success met with will, we think, justify the delay. It was then decided to improve the interval by a revision of the lists of members, so as to present the names of all persons who have, at any time, been stockholders of the Association, and at the same time indicate all those who, for any cause, have ceased to be members, and those who are now in good standing, separately. This, we regret, is the more necessary, as there are persons who still persist in signing or otherwise representing themselves to be members of the Association, who, though at some time connected with the original Society, have never been stockholders of the Association, or having formerly been stockholders, have long since severed their connection with us.

All these things have taken, and must necessarily take time, but the work has not been neglected. Force of circumstances has thus caused the present number to be prepared without the aid of a Literary Board, and we hope that the result will demonstrate, as has often been asserted in Convention, that the work can be done quite as well by the Official Board and at no greater expense than under the former arrangement, necessitated by the publication of other matter than such official matter as must necessarily be prepared by those in charge of the several departments, so that at the next Convention regulations may be adopted providing for the publication in the same manner as this Annual. The Board could then prepare for the issue beforehand, and it could be in the hands of members much sooner.

The prominent events in the history of the philatelic world, while they have a marked influence upon the action of our Conventions, rarely are very con-



spicuously presented in the reports of our proceedings. The year 1894-95 was far from an uneventful one; in fact, in some respects, it was an era of revolutions in the entire philatelic world. The attendance at the Convention, the unusually elaborate programme of the Entertainment Committee, the generous financial provision made in response to their call for carrying out their plan, show very conclusively that the general depression of business interests in the United States have but slightly affected, and by no means diminished the interest of our members in our pursuit. The somewhat too intense interest taken in the election of our Directory for the present year culminated at the Convention in a demonstration of the readiness of all parties to lay aside mere personal considerations for the general good of the Association, however warmly we may have advocated our own views; while another proof was thereby furnished of the importance of these annual conferences, in the preservation of mutual good understanding.

The interest taken in the discussion upon the indorsement of the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps, and the action taken to determine the exact character of certain stamps alleged to be fraudulent, and brought to our attention by the *Vertrauliches Korrespondenz-Blatt*, all go to show that the collectors of the present day do not intend to be hoodwinked, and are resolved to take the most effective means to guarantee the character, both of their specimens and their members.

The manifest tendency of the times is towards specialism. Collectors of each nation naturally are most interested in the stamps of their own country. It might be supposed, therefore, that the bonds which have been bringing all together would become loosened as each became more absorbed in his specialty. There were probably few of those who were present at Clayton who had much direct personal interest in the character either of Seebecks or French Colonials. It is the more gratifying, therefore, that all were prompt to stand together to assist those who do take a personal interest in those particular specialties, and that thus is brought forcibly to the foreground the advantage of the maintenance of strong associations. Many a day, and even year, may pass

and no particularly marked result may be accomplished by any one society, but when emergencies arise there is the organization ready to act, without waste of time in organizing.

The most satisfactory feature was, perhaps, the readiness with which it was shown the different organizations could and would act together. The work of relegating unnecessary and fraudulent varieties to the proper oblivion is only outlined as yet. Stamp societies cannot, and probably will not, attempt to control individual tastes and proclivities, but they can, and will, form a public opinion which will ultimately determine the relative interest and importance of the various kinds of stamps, and specialties, just as the art societies have crystalized opinion as to the relative importance of the various schools of painting and statuary, or the relative merit of the canvas, the fresco, the steel engraving, lithograph and chromo.

The work so well carried on by that union of societies that finds its expression in the *Vertrauliches Korrespondenz-Blatt*, will assume more and more importance and command more and more interest. That these societies of three different nations should have been interested in the same question, is a feature of the year. Of the personal character of the collector or dealer, except so far as it effects his character as a stamp-man or his standing in the stamp world, the societies, as such, have, perhaps, little right to inquire, but each society has a right to know whether, as a collector or dealer, each of its members is truthful, careful, honest, alike in his statements, with his specimens, and in his financial transactions. It is a good sign of progress that other societies have begun to hold each society responsible for the "stamp character" of its members, and that the societies are willing to counsel each other in such matters.

If we are not mistaken in these conclusions, the following record of the Convention of 1895, may show us more clearly than ever, the good that may be accomplished in the near future, and the possibilities of obtaining more marked results by a more thorough prosecution of our work by ourselves and in conjunction with our sister societies.

For the Official Board.

JOHN K. TIFFANY,  
President American Philatelic Association.

# BY-LAWS OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

(Incorporated January 20, 1892, under the Laws of West Virginia.)

As adopted at its Seventh Annual Convention, August 15, 16 and 17, 1892,  
and amended at its Tenth Annual Convention, August 13-16, 1895.

## ARTICLE I.—*Capital Stock.*

Section 1. Every certificate of stock issued by this Association shall be for a single share only, and shall be subject to the following terms and conditions, which shall be expressed upon its face: That the holder thereof has agreed with the Association and accepted the said certificate with the understanding that it can be issued or transferred only to a person who has been duly elected a member of the Association in the manner provided by its By-Laws, and who is not the holder of any other share or certificate of its capital stock. That no transfer of said stock or the certificate thereof shall be valid unless made upon the books of the Association and signed by the member transferring the same, or his lawful attorney, and attested by the Secretary, and upon return of the outstanding certificate, which shall be canceled and filed by the Secretary. That the holder is liable for the payment to the Association of the annual dues provided for by the By-Laws, until the said stock and certificate is surrendered to the Association, and is not entitled to vote said stock so long as he is in any manner indebted to the Association. That the Association has a first lien on the said stock and all increments thereof for all indebtedness of the holder to the Association and that no transfer thereof shall be permitted so long as the holder is so indebted to the Association; and that the possession of said certificate shall not be regarded as evidence of the ownership of the holder, or his right to participate as a stockholder, unless it appears upon the books of the Association that all said conditions have been duly complied with. That the ownership of said stock shall at all times be subject to the provisions of the By-Laws.

Sec. 2. Every certificate of stock shall be signed by the President and

countersigned by the Secretary, and sealed with the corporate seal of the Association, and shall be duly numbered and entered in the stock book to be kept by the Secretary for that purpose.

## ARTICLE II.—*Membership.*

Section 1. Any person may become a member of this Association by filing with its General Secretary an application in the form prescribed from time to time, signed by at least two members of the Association, and accompanied by the sum of one dollar, for a certificate of stock, and the amount of the dues for the remainder of the fiscal year (ending Aug. 31), the whole to be refunded if admission is refused; and if the applicant has not attained the age of twenty-one years he must accompany his application with a guarantee from some responsible person that the guarantor will be responsible for the proper fulfillment of the applicant's promises and obligations to the Association, in case the applicant is admitted. The General Secretary shall cause the name and address of each applicant, his references and guarantor, to be published in the next Official Circular sent to members, and if no objection to his admission shall be received by the Board of Vice-Presidents within one month after such publication, the applicant shall be considered elected. In case the Board of Vice-Presidents shall receive any objection to the admission of any applicant, they shall notify the General Secretary thereof, and proceed to investigate the case, and accept or reject the applicant, in their discretion, and shall certify their decision to the General Secretary, who shall thereupon proceed accordingly.

Sec. 2. As it is important to the well-being and prosperity of this Association that all members thereof should be persons of good repute, every person applying for admission



thereto agrees to become subject to such rules of discipline as may be provided by the By-Laws from time to time. All charges of improper conduct on the part of any member of the Association shall be addressed in writing to the Board of Vice-Presidents, who shall investigate and determine the same under such rules as they may prescribe; and they may, in their judgment, suspend or expel such member and require him to surrender his stock, if he be a stockholder, and their action shall be final and binding on all parties. Should the Board of Vice-Presidents deem it advisable, they may, however, certify the case for consideration to the next Convention of the Association, giving notice of their intention to do so in the Official Journal, and such Convention shall have the same powers in the case as the Board of Vice-Presidents.

Sec. 3. The dues of all stockholders shall be one dollar per annum, payable annually in advance, on the first day of September, when the fiscal year shall commence. New members shall pay dues for the remainder of the year only, computed from the beginning of the month in which they shall have been elected. No other assessment or dues shall be exacted of any stockholder, except by the amendment of this section of the By-Laws in Convention or other general meeting.

Sec. 4. In case any member fails to pay the annual dues within thirty days from the time the same are due, the Treasurer shall notify such delinquent member, and unless such dues are paid, or the stockholder presents his resignation, and surrenders his certificate of stock, within thirty days thereafter, his name shall be stricken from the rolls, and his stock declared forfeited to the Association. Any stockholder whose name shall have been stricken from the rolls for non-payment of dues, may, on the payment of all back dues, be re-instated and have his stock re-issued to him, at the discretion of the Secretary, who, may, however, refer any case of doubt to the Board of Vice-Presidents, whose decision shall be final in the matter.

Sec. 5. Any stockholder in good standing may at any time tender his resignation to the Secretary, and surrender his stock certificate to the Association. All resignations received by the Secretary shall be published in the next Official Circular, and if no objections are received within one month of the date of the publication, they shall be duly accepted by him, to take effect from the date of their receipt, but no stockholder will be permitted to resign while indebted to the

Association. In case the Secretary is in doubt as to the advisability of accepting the resignation of any stockholder, he shall refer the matter to the Board of Vice-Presidents, who shall have power to decide the case, and, if they deem advisable, to prescribe conditions on which the resignation shall be accepted.

No stockholder of the Association, who has not attained the age of twenty-one years shall be eligible to any office.

### ARTICLE III.—*Meetings.*

Section 1. The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Association, to be designated as the Annual Convention, shall be held each year at such date and at such place, within or without the State of West Virginia, as may have been selected by the last preceding Annual Convention, and the publication in the Official Circular of the proceedings of the Convention, naming such time and place, shall be deemed sufficient notice of such meeting; but the President shall also cause a call for the Annual Convention, stating the time and locality of the convening thereof, to be published in the number of the Official Circular issued next prior to the holding of such Convention.

Sec. 2. Special meetings of the stockholders of this Association may be called by the Official Board, or by one-tenth of the stockholders of this Association. Notice thereof shall be mailed to each stockholder, at his last known address, at least thirty days before the date fixed for holding said meeting, and a copy of such notice shall be published in the number of the Official Circular issued next before the time of holding such meeting.

Sec. 3. If in the opinion of the Board of Directors it should be advisable at any time, or in case one-tenth of the stockholders so request, the President shall call for a general vote of the shareholders upon any desired question. Notice that such call has been issued shall be given in the number of the Official Circular published next before the date when the vote is to be counted. The vote should be in the form designated by the President, with the assent of the Board of Vice-Presidents. The call and the form shall each state the time and place at which the count is to take place, and a copy of each shall be mailed to every person appearing upon the books of the Association as entitled to vote as a stockholder thirty days before the vote is to be counted. The vote shall be signed by the stockholder and sent to

the Board of Vice-Presidents; and no vote shall be counted unless in the form prescribed, and signed by stockholders at the date when the call was mailed. Any stockholder shall have the right to be present and witness the count. The result shall be certified by the Vice-Presidents to the President, who shall announce the result in the next number of the Official Circular. A majority of the votes cast shall determine the question submitted, but the By-Laws can be amended only as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 4. All stockholders of the Association who are present at any of its meetings shall be entitled to participate in the proceedings; but only those not indebted to the Association shall be entitled to vote in person, or by proxy, at any Annual Convention, at any called meeting, or upon any question submitted to a general vote.

Sec. 5. A quorum for the transaction of business at any convention or special meeting, shall consist of one-half the stockholders there represented in person or by proxy; but the By-Laws can be amended only as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 6. No Director of this Association shall be permitted to act for or vote as proxy for any other stockholder of this Association.

Sec. 7. No stockholder of this Association shall be permitted to act for or vote as proxy for more than fifty other stockholders at any Annual Convention thereof.

Sec. 8. At all meetings of the Association, all questions of order and parliamentary law shall be determined by reference to Roberts' Rules of Order.

Sec. 9. At the Annual Convention of the Association the President shall appoint the following Standing Committees, of three members each: Credentials, Standing Rules, Finances, Library, Exchange and Purchasing Department, Official Journal, Branch Societies, and a Committee of five members, of which the President shall be *ex-officio* Chairman, on the By-Laws. The following shall be the order of business:

- I. Call to order.
- II. Appointment of Committees on Credentials and Standing Rules.
- III. Announcement of opening of the Polls.
- IV. Recess and Election.
- V. Report of Committee on Standing Rules.
- VI. Report of Committee on Credentials.
- VII. Roll Call.
- VIII. Reading of Minutes.
- IX. Reports of Officers.

X. Communications.

XI. Unfinished Business.

XII. New Business.

XIII. Reports of Standing Committees.

XIV. Adjournment.

Sec. 10. At all special meetings of the Association, the President shall appoint such of the foregoing committees as are necessary, and the foregoing Order of Business shall be followed so far as the necessities of the occasion will permit.

#### ARTICLE IV.—*Directors.*

Section 1. The Board of Directors of this Association shall be designated as the Official Board, and shall consist of nine members who shall all be citizens of the United States.

Sec. 2. Each Director shall be a stockholder of the Association, and shall hold his office until the close of the next Annual Convention and until his successor shall have qualified. At least three of their number shall be collectors and not dealers by profession. And at least six of their number shall be residents of different States.

Sec. 3. Immediately after the annual election of Directors, those chosen shall proceed to choose from their number a President, First, Second and Third Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, International Secretary, and Superintendent of Purchasing, Sales and Exchanges, and to select such officers as are required by the By-Laws to be appointed by the Official Board.

Sec. 4. The Board of Directors shall meet at such times as they from time to time determine, or whenever called together by the President by a notice addressed to each Director at his last known address, by mail or telegraph, a sufficient time beforehand to enable him to reach the place of meeting. Three members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Sec. 5. The objects of this Association requiring that its Directors shall be residents of different States, in order to facilitate the transaction of business and provide for a rapid decision of questions requiring the action of the Official Board of this Association, the stockholders direct that instead of convening in a meeting, the following proceedings may be had: Whenever any member of the Board shall desire to submit any matter for their action, he shall reduce the same to writing, in the form of a motion, and mail a copy thereof, upon a separate sheet of paper, to each member of



the Board. Any comments or observations he may desire to make thereon must be on a different sheet. Upon the reception of such motion each member shall write upon the bottom or back thereof his decision for or against the same, or any correction or amendment thereof he may wish to make, and forward the same by return mail to the President, who shall, in case any amendment shall be offered, forthwith mail, or cause to be mailed, a copy of the motion as amended to each member of the Board, who shall return the same by return mail, with his vote for or against the same, or the expression of his preference for the original motion. The President shall, upon receiving the votes of the other members, certify to the Secretary the result, accompanying the certificate with the original votes. The Secretary shall file the same and record the vote, notifying the other members of the Board of the result.

Sec. 6. The Official Board shall exercise a general supervision over the affairs of the Association and all its officers; may make rules for the conduct of business in the several departments not inconsistent with these By-Laws; may require special reports from any officer from time to time; may remove any officer appointed by them, as provided by statute, fill any vacancy in their own number arising from any cause except removal by stockholders, as provided by statute, and generally manage and control the business of the Association, as provided by law.

#### ARTICLE V.—*Duties of Directors.*

Section 1. President.—The President, in addition to the general duties of his office, shall preside at all meetings of the Association, appoint all committees, sign all certificates of stock and membership cards, and all warrants on the Treasurer for moneys required by the Association, as well as contracts, deeds, bonds, notes and other obligations entered into by the Association. Prior to each Annual Convention he shall issue the call therefor, as provided for in Article III., Section 1, and shall appoint a Committee of Arrangements to provide suitable rooms and make other preparations for holding said meeting, the expenses incurred by such Committee in the performance of their duties to be defrayed from the General Fund of the Association. At each Annual Convention he shall address the Association on such matters of interest as he shall determine.

Sec. 2. Vice-Presidents.—The First Vice-President shall perform all the duties of the President in case of the absence, death or inability of the President. He shall preside over the Board of Vice-Presidents, which shall decide all questions arising as to the admission of applicants for membership, as provided in Article II., Section 1; all questions of discipline, as provided in Article II., Sections 2, 4 and 5, and all other disputes and difficulties between members or officers of the Association, and their decision of all such matters shall be final. They shall see that proper notices of all elections, meetings, nominations, forms, etc., are sent to members as provided in these By-Laws. They shall keep a "black list" of all individuals known to have ever dealt in counterfeit stamps, or aided in their production; and it shall be their duty to give any information, in their possession in regard thereto, to any member of the Association who shall ask therefor. The Vice-Presidents shall keep a list of "bad debtors" for the same purpose. They shall charge members fifteen cents for each copy of said list, the amount to be paid for in advance. The Board of Vice-Presidents shall make a full report of their proceedings to the Annual Convention.

Sec. 3. Secretary.—The Secretary, in addition to the ordinary duties of his office, shall keep a true record of all proceedings of the Association and Board of Directors, conduct all correspondence, have the custody of and preserve all documents, have custody of the corporate seal of the Association, seal all documents required to be sealed therewith, keep proper books of issue and transfer of stock certificates, issue all stock certificates and receipts, countersign, register and attest all documents signed by the President. He shall, under the supervision of the President, edit and publish monthly the Official Circular; *provided* that if there shall be a disagreement between the President and Secretary as to the advisability of the publication of any matter, such matter shall be submitted to the Official Board. He shall also receive all applications for membership, make publication thereof in the Official Circular, and conduct all correspondence in reference thereto, as provided in Article II., Section 1, and notify applicants of their election. He shall furnish a copy of the Charter and By-Laws and the list of members of the Association to each member in good standing. He shall receive all resignations and applications for re-instatement, etc., as pro-

vided in Article II., Sections 4 and 6, and perform all such other duties as are incident to his office. He shall pay all funds collected by him from any source to the Treasurer each month. He shall prepare and present to each Annual Convention, and to any special meeting, when so required by the Official Board, or the stockholders calling the same, the general report of the condition of the Association, required by law to be made by the Directors. He shall cause to be published in each number of the Official Circular, in addition to the list of applications, resignations, etc., of members, a report of all proceedings of the Board of Directors, or of the Association, since his last published report. He shall at all times be subject to the direction of the President or Directors in the performance of his duties. He shall be paid all transportation expenses to and from the Convention, and \$5.00 per day during the session.

Sec. 4. Assistant Secretary.—The Assistant Secretary shall perform all the duties of the Secretary in case of the death, absence or inability of the Secretary and shall perform such parts of the duties of Secretary as shall be agreed upon between them.

Sec. 5. Treasurer.—The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of all moneys, property and securities of the Association, and shall report to the Secretary monthly the balance in his hands. He shall collect all dues and make monthly reports of his receipts and disbursements, showing balance of cash on hand in each monthly circular. He shall pay out no money except on warrants regularly drawn on him by the President and General Secretary, and shall present to the Annual Convention a complete financial statement of the transactions of his department for the year, accompanied by the proper vouchers. He shall deposit all moneys in some bank, to be designated by the Official Board, to the account of the Association, and shall give bond to the Association in the sum of not less than \$1,500, to be approved by the Official Board.

Sec. 6. International Secretary.—The International Secretary shall conduct all correspondence for the Association or the Official Board, with individuals or societies in foreign countries. He shall, whenever called on to do so, assist the General Secretary, or any other officer of the Association, in their correspondence concerning the business of the Association and their several departments. He shall perform all the duties of the Assistant Secretary whenever the lat-

ter is absent or temporarily unable to perform his duties. He shall present to the Annual Convention a full report of the proceedings of his department for the year.

Sec. 7. Superintendent of Purchasing, Sales and Exchanges.—This officer shall conduct the Purchasing, Sales and Exchange Department of the Association under such rules and regulations as may be approved by the Official Board, the same to be announced by him in the Official Circular. He shall be entitled to a commission of 10 per cent. on all sales, exchanges and purchases, and pay all his own expenses. The Superintendent of Purchasing, Sales and Exchanges shall give bond to the Association in the sum of \$20,000, to be approved by the Official Board.

Sec. 8. This Association cannot and does not guarantee any member from loss sustained in the usual and customary manner, in exchange of stamps among members through the department of the Association, except in such cases where loss accrues to a member through such gross negligence or dishonesty of an officer as would render him liable under his bond in the Association for the amount of the loss; neither does the Association guarantee its members against such losses as are commonly incident to the business of buying, selling and exchanging stamps. Any loss accruing to members from unavoidable accidents or the dishonesty of a fellow member which could not reasonably have been foreseen and prevented by the officer in charge of the transaction must be borne by the member and does not constitute a claim against the Association. But, if any member sending in stamps shall pay to the Superintendent of Purchasing, Sales and Exchanges the sum of one per cent. of the value of the stamps sent in as a premium for insurance, the Association undertakes to reimburse him after proper investigation by the Board of Trustees for sixty per cent. of any losses on such stamps, as far as the fund so accumulated shall be available. All sums received for insurance shall be turned over monthly by him to the Treasurer, who shall keep the same as a separate guarantee insurance fund, subject to the provisions of this By-Law.

Sec. 9. In case of death or resignation of any member of the Official Board the Board shall fill the vacancy, and all vacancies caused by the removal of a Director shall be filled by election, as provided by the statute of the State of West Virginia.



ARTICLE VI.—*Elections.*

Section 1. All elections of Directors or other officers to be elected by the stockholders shall be conducted under the supervision of the Committee on Credentials, appointed by the President for that purpose, which shall consist of three stockholders. The form of ballot to be used shall be designated by the President and approved by the Vice-Presidents, shall be signed by the stockholders voting and enclosed in a sealed envelope inscribed "ballot," and directed to the Committee on Credentials, and may be sent to the Committee in any manner desired by the stockholder, and at any time before the closing of the polls for that election. At all such elections a plurality of the votes cast shall elect, but no vote shall be counted that shall not have been received before the closing of the polls, nor shall any stockholder be permitted to vote in any other than the prescribed form, or by proxy, or to change his vote after it has once been received by the committee. The sealed envelopes shall be opened only after the closing of the polls, and at the time the official count is made, and in the presence of a majority of the Committee.

Sec. 2. At all elections taking place at the time of the Annual Convention the polls shall close at noon of the first day of the Convention, and at all special elections at such time as shall be named in the call for the election.

Sec. 3. The Vice-Presidents shall cause blank forms for the ballot and proper envelopes for enclosing the same to be mailed to the last known address of each stockholder entitled to vote, at least thirty days before the date fixed for closing the polls, and the form of the ballot shall be designated in all published notices of the election.

Sec. 4. The special elections to fill vacancies in the Official Board, provided for by the statute of the State of West Virginia, in the case of the removal of a Director by the stockholders, or in case of the want of a quorum of qualified Directors, shall be conducted, as far as possible in the same manner as other elections; but in case the election is called by the stockholders, they may prescribe and send out the form of ballot, necessary envelopes for enclosing the same, and notice of the election, which shall, however, as far as possible, conform to the ordinary forms in use in the Association.

Sec. 5. All special elections of officers to be elected by the stockholders shall be conducted in the same manner as other elections, but shall be called

by the President, and notice thereof shall be mailed to the last known address of each stockholder entitled to vote, at least thirty days prior to the date fixed for the counting of the vote, and shall be accompanied by the form of the ballot to be used, proper envelopes for enclosing the same, and shall designate the time and place of holding the election, the persons who are to act as Committee on Credentials, and such other information as shall facilitate the sending of the vote to the Committee.

Sec. 6. Prior to every annual or special election, nominations for the office or offices to be filled may be sent by any member of the Association to the editor of the Official Circular, and all such nominations received by him shall be published in the number of the Official Circular nearest to thirty days prior to the date for closing the polls.

ARTICLE VII.—*Officers.*

Section 1. In addition to the nine Directors, or Official Board, the officers of this Association shall be: A Literary Board, consisting of three members; a Superintendent of Literary Exchange, a Counterfeit Detector, an Examiner of Exchanges, a Librarian, a Collecting Agent, and such Resident and State Vice-Presidents and Auction Purchasing Agents as the Official Board may appoint.

Sec. 2. All of the officers mentioned in Section 1 of this Article shall be appointed and subject to removal by the Official Board, as provided for by the laws of West Virginia, and shall make a full report of their proceedings to the Annual Convention and to the Official Board or any special meeting of the Association, when called upon so to do. Their terms shall expire when their successors shall have been appointed and qualified. In case any such officer is temporarily prevented by sickness or other cause from performing his duties, the Official Board may, however, in their discretion, appoint a substitute to act during such incapacity. No expense shall be incurred by any officer appointed by the Official Board, except for postal and express charges, until the same is authorized by the Board of Directors.

Sec. 3. Literary Board.—The Literary Board shall select its own chairman, who shall be its editor and chief. They shall edit the American Philatelist and supervise all literary publications and official reports.

The American Philatelist shall be published annually and shall contain

annual reports of the officers, proceedings of the Convention, list of members, by-laws and all such other official matter as the Literary Board shall determine. The Official Board shall make an annual appropriation of such sum as they see fit towards the defraying of the expenses of this publication.

Sec. 4. Superintendent of Literary Sales.—The Superintendent of Literary Sales shall receive lists of such philatelic books and publications as may be desired by members of the Association. He shall also receive lists of such philatelic books and publications belonging to members as they may send him from time to time for sale at fixed prices, and he shall notify any member desiring such publication from whom it can be obtained.

Members making use of this department must defray all incidental expenses.

Sec. 5. Auction Purchasing Agents.—The Auction Purchasing Agents shall, in person or by proxy, attend all auction sales of stamps held in their respective vicinities, and shall purchase for members at a commission not to exceed 5 per cent., and subject to such rules and regulations as he himself may prescribe, such stamps as these members request him to purchase for their account.

In no instance shall any Auction Purchasing Agent perform any act conflicting with duties of any other Auction Purchasing Agent.

Each Auction Purchasing Agent shall give bond to the Association in the sum of one hundred dollars, to be approved by the Official Board.

Sec. 6. Counterfeit Detectors.—The Counterfeit Detector shall, when called upon to do so, pronounce upon the genuineness, and, as far as he can, when asked, the value of the specimens sent him by member, charging therefor three cents for each specimen, up to the number of fifty sent to him at one time, and two cents for every additional specimen. For making estimates of the value of collections, etc., he may make an agreement as to terms with the owner. Postage or expense of carriage must be in all cases defrayed by members.

Sec. 7. Examiner of Exchanges.—The Examiner of Exchanges shall pass upon the genuineness of all stamps, envelopes, post cards, etc., that may be sent to the Superintendent of Exchanges, before such stamps, envelopes, post cards, etc., are put upon the exchange circuits.

All stamps, envelopes, post cards,

etc., considered counterfeit or reprint (with the exception of reprints sold by the governments originally issuing them, and receivable for postage at the time of their sale) by the Superintendent or the Examiner of Exchanges, shall be removed from the sheets and covers and placed in separate envelopes, marked with the price or prices placed thereon and the name of the owner, and shall not be circulated, but returned by the Superintendent with the exchanges from which they were taken, and on the square on the sheet or place provided on the cover he shall stamp the words "Specimen Removed."

When a counterfeit is removed the Examiner of Exchanges shall stamp the word "Counterfeit" in indelible ink on the back of the specimen.

When a government reprint, receivable for postage at the time of its issue, is found on a sheet or on a cover, he shall stamp the word "*reprint*" below the square on the sheet or the place provided on the cover for the specimen.

Sec. 8. Librarian.—The Librarian shall keep a list of all works, etc., in his possession, and a record of the same.

Sec. 9. Resident Vice-Presidents.—A Resident Vice-President shall be appointed for any locality upon the request of ten or more members of the Association residing therein, and for such foreign States and countries as the Official Board may deem advisable. Each Resident Vice-President shall exercise a general supervision over the section in which he resides. He shall examine the case of all applicants for membership in his vicinity and shall advise the Trustees of any reason that may exist for rejecting the application, or any conduct on the part of any member in his vicinity, that might render such person unworthy of membership in the Association, and make an annual report to the Convention.

He shall call a meeting of the members in his district at least four times a year for the discussion of matters of interest to the Association and cause a report of such meetings to be published in the Official Circular.

Sec. 10. Collection Department.—The Collecting Agent shall organize a department for the collection and settlement of any claims that may be sent him by members of this Association against any persons whatsoever, or the recovery of any stamps, etc., that they are unable to secure the return of. It shall also be his duty, when so ordered by the Official Board,

to see that proper steps are taken and the proper authorities notified to secure the prosecution of any manufacturer of or dealer in forged stamps, etc.

#### ARTICLE VIII.—*Branch Societies.*

Section 1. Whenever ten or more stockholders resident in the same locality, or twenty-five stockholders resident in the same State shall notify the Official Board that they have associated themselves together as a branch society, adopted a name and rules for their government, and have selected one of their number as a Resident or State Vice-President, and shall have submitted a copy of their rules to the Official Board; the Official Board, if satisfied that the formation of such branch would be advantageous to the Association and that said rules are not inconsistent with the Charter and By-Laws of the Association, shall issue a charter or certificate, under the seal of the corporation, to said stockholders that they have become a Branch or State Society, as the case may be, and shall appoint the member selected a Resident or State Vice-President, as the case may be. Such local and State Branches shall be numbered in regular order in separate series, and each society shall be known by its number, in addition to the name selected by it, *provided* that the name of a State Branch shall include the name of the State for which it is chartered. Any existing local society having the requisite number of stockholders among its members may become a branch society upon the same conditions.

Sec. 2. Branch societies so organized shall admit to membership only persons who are stockholders of the Association or who shall have made application for admission as such.

The Resident and State Vice-Presidents shall make to the Official Board, from time to time, and to each Annual Convention suggestions as to any matters that they may consider advisable for official consideration, and shall file with the Secretary of the Association a report of each of their meetings.

Sec. 3. Any branch society so organized may from time to time, if it so elect, subscribe for, acquire and hold, in the name of such branch, one share of the capital stock of this Association for every ten stockholders who are members of such branch, and not already included in the number who may have acquired stock in the name of some other branch society, and shall vote the same by proxy, duly instructed, or through their Resident Vice-President.

#### ARTICLE IX.—*Property.*

Section 1. All officers shall, at the expiration of their terms of office, deliver to their successors all books, papers, moneys, and other property in their possession, belonging to the Association, and they shall not be relieved from their bonds or obligations until this requirement be complied with.

#### ARTICLE X.—*Amendments.*

Section. 1. The By-Laws of this Association may be altered or amended only by the consent of two-thirds of the stockholders voting on such alteration or amendment, and providing that such two-thirds shall constitute a majority of all the members of the Association entitled to vote. Amendments may be made at the Annual Convention, any special meeting, or by a general vote, as provided for in Article III., Section 3, and the action of the Annual Convention or special meeting in amending the By-Laws shall be final, if such proposed amendment shall have been published in the Official Journal at least thirty days prior to the date of such Convention or meeting. But any amendment to the By-Laws adopted by any convention or special meeting which was not so published, and any Rules or By-Laws passed by the Board of Directors shall be submitted to a general vote, as provided by Article III., Section 3, in case one hundred stockholders entitled to vote shall so request of the President within sixty days from the publication of the same in the Official Journal.



# AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

## TENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The Tenth Annual Convention of the American Philatelic Association was held at Clayton, N. Y., August 13-16, 1895.

The following stockholders were present:

J. K. Tiffany, *President*, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Hugh C. Barr, Davenport, Ia.  
 J. M. Bartels, Alexandria, Va.  
 A. W. Batchelder, Boston, Mass.  
 Joe F. Beard, Muscatine, Ia.  
 Alfred L. Becker, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Frank H. Burt, Newton, Mass.  
 C. E. Cummings, M. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 N. W. Chandler, Collinsville, Ill.  
 Alvah Davison, New York.  
 H. E. Deats, Flemington, N. J.  
 E. Doebelin, Allegheny City, Pa.  
 Dr. Percival J. Eaton, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Jacob W. Fox, Pottsville, Pa.  
 Chas. E. Green, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Henry Gremmel, New York.  
 V. Gurdji, New York.  
 W. K. Hall, Peterboro, Ontario.  
 J. Oakley Hobby, New York.  
 Geo. A. Holland, Montreal.  
 H. F. Ketcheson, Belleville, Ont.  
 Clifford W. Kissinger, Reading, Pa.  
 C. P. Krauth, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 P. J. Kranz, Toledo, O.  
 John Lehmann, Paterson, N. J.  
 John N. Luff, New York.  
 Gus. J. Luhn, Charleston, S. C.  
 C. H. Mekeel, St. Louis, Mo.  
 G. D. Mekeel, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Fred Michael, Chicago, Ill.  
 R. M. Miller, New Chester, Pa.  
 L. G. Quackenbush, Oneida, N. Y.  
 J. D. Rice, Trenton, N. J.  
 Geo. W. Rode, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Edw. Rosenthal, Chicago, Ill.  
 John W. Schaefer, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 J. A. Schiedt, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 J. W. Scott, New York.  
 Arthur F. Stone, St. Johnsbury, Vt.  
 Wm. C. Stone, Springfield, Mass.  
 Adalbert Strauss, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Eugene Thwing, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 R. O. Williams, Buffalo, N. Y.

The proxy representation at the opening of the convention was reported by the Committee on Credentials, as stated below. Several additional proxies were received during the convention by various members, and transfers of proxies made, as ap-

pears by supplementary reports of the committee, but not materially altering the total representation.

### PROXY HOLDERS.

C. H. Mekeel.....	54	(a)
G. D. Mekeel.....	50	
A. Strauss.....	50	
L. G. Quackenbush.....	50	
Joe F. Beard.....	50	
H. E. Deats.....	50	
C. W. Kissinger.....	50	
Henry Gremmel.....	49	
J. W. Scott.....	48	
Charles E. Cummings....	41	
Frank H. Burt.....	35	
C. P. Krauth.....	34	
P. J. Kranz.....	16	
A. W. Batchelder.....	8	
Edward Rosenthal.....	7	
J. D. Rice.....	6	
Fred Michael.....	5	
John N. Luff.....	4	
J. Oakley Hobby.....	4	
Eugene Thwing.....	3	
R. M. Miller.....	3	
V. Gurdji.....	1	
John Lehmann.....	1	
A. L. Becker.....	1	620
Stockholders present....		43
Total representation.....		663

The following applicants for membership (who have since become stockholders of the Association) were in attendance:

Herbert S. Gerding, Kirkville, N. Y.  
 J. H. Stebbins, Jr., New York.  
 C. B. Warner, Syracuse, N. Y.

The following visitors were also present and took part in the social features of the convention week.

Mrs. Barr, Davenport, Ia.  
 Mrs. A. W. Batchelder, Boston.  
 Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Carpenter, Salem, Mass.  
 Mrs. N. W. Chandler, Collinsville, Ill.  
 Miss Chandler, Collinsville, Ill.  
 Mrs. H. E. Deats, Flemington, N. J.  
 Mrs. E. Doebelin, Allegheny City, Pa.  
 Mrs. Alvah Davison, New York.  
 Mrs. J. Oakley Hobby, New York.  
 Mrs. J. W. Luhn, Charleston, S. C.  
 Mrs. C. H. Mekeel and three children, St. Louis, Mo.

Miss. Jessie McClintock, Memphis, Tenn.

Mrs. George D. Mekeel and two children, St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. J. D. Rice, Trenton, N. J.

Mrs. J. A. Schiedt, Philadelphia.

Mrs. J. W. Scott, New York.

Miss Scott, New York.

Mrs. A. F. Stone, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Mrs. A. Strauss, St. Louis, Mo.

The Committee on Entertainment, appointed in pursuance of a suggestion made at the previous meeting, consisted of Messrs. C. P. Krauth, George W. Rode and E. Doebelin.

The programme for the business sessions of the convention and the excursions and social events of the week was carried out in the following order, being substantially as arranged by the Committee on Entertainment:

#### FIRST DAY.

Tuesday, August 13th.

10:10 A. M.—First session of the convention; annual address of the President; election of Directors and Trustees.

2:25 P. M.—Second session; appointment of committees; reading of reports of officers; communications.

7:15 P. M.—Searchlight excursion by steamer New Island Wanderer among the Thousand Islands to Alexandria Bay and return.

#### SECOND DAY.

Wednesday, August 14th.

9 A. M.—Third session; adjourned to await report of Committee on Credentials.

1:55 P. M.—Fourth session; report of Committee on Credentials and announcement of result of election; communications and reports of officers; new business.

3 P. M.—Daylight excursion of fifty miles around the Islands.

9:10 P. M.—Fifth session; reports of committees.

#### THIRD DAY.

Thursday, August 15th.

9 A. M.—Excursion to Bartlett's Point; fishing and sailing; picnic.

2 P. M.—Sixth session; adjourned until evening.

8:15 P. M.—Seventh session; reports of committees.

9 P. M.—Informal dance at the Hubbard House.

#### FIFTH DAY.

Friday, August 16th.

9:20 P. M.—Eighth session; executive session to consider case of Georges

Carion; address by C. H. Mekeel on "The Stamps of St. Louis;" address by C. P. Krauth on "Mechanical Appliances for the Stamp Collector."

3 P. M.—Ninth session; reports of committees; miscellaneous business; adjournment *sine die*.

9 P. M.—Banquet at Hubbard House.

#### FIRST SESSION.

Tuesday morning, August 13th.

The convention met in Odd Fellows Hall, Clayton, at 10:10 a. m., President Tiffany in the chair, and the attendance before stated.

The President (upon calling the convention to order), the order of business being the appointment of the Committee on Credentials, read the statutes of West Virginia governing the elections of the corporation as follows:

"The stockholders may in general meeting, by a by-law, prescribe the number of which the Board shall consist; but unless a different number be so prescribed, there shall be five directors. They may also, by by-law, prescribe the qualification of directors; but if it be not otherwise provided, every director must be a resident of this state (that is, the state of West Virginia) and a stockholder. The directors shall be elected at the annual meeting of the stockholders, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and shall hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified. The stockholders in general meeting may remove any director and fill the vacancy; but any vacancy not caused by such removal may be filled by the Board." (Code 1887, ch. 53, sec. 49.)

"The annual meeting and other meetings of the stockholders \* \* \* shall be held at such place as may be prescribed by the by-laws, or if there be no such by-law, then at the principal office or place of business of the corporation." (Code 1887, ch. 53, sec. 48.)

"In all elections for directors or managers of incorporated companies, whether in other respects governed by this chapter or not, every stockholder shall have the right to vote in person or by proxy for the number of shares owned by him for as many persons as there are directors or managers to be elected, or to cumulate said shares and give one candidate as many votes as the number of directors multiplied by the number of his shares of stock shall equal, or to distribute them on the same principle among as many candidates as he shall think fit; and such directors or managers shall not be elected in any other manner." (Code 1887, ch. 53, sec. 44.)

Having read the above, the President said: "As I have been informed, that statements have been circulated among members of the corporation with regard to this matter of proxies, I have read this law in order that you may see that it is the law that prescribes that voting for directors by proxy shall be permitted; and it was on account of that provision of the law that our proxies are worded so as to permit the holder of the proxy to vote for his principal. Personally, I have always been of the opinion that it would be much better if all the votes for all the directors were to be cast by the stockholders themselves. As a general rule of law, I suppose it may be said that either the stockholder must be present himself in person, or he must be present by a written proxy. I think very few corporations exist in the United States, where what we call in this Association the mail vote is allowed—that is, where the stockholder is allowed to mail his vote to the tellers of the election when he does not attend in person. In this corporation we have made that provision, and it was submitted to the proper legal authorities of the State of West Virginia when we applied for our charter, and therefore I suppose we have that privilege. But if the question which has been asked me with regard to that matter comes from anything more than mere speculation, the fact that we have incorporated that provision into our By-Law is likely to present some very complicated questions. That will not, of course, affect more than a proxy here and there. It is stated in a foot-note appended to our form of proxy that our rule is that the proxy bearing the latest date shall be the one recognized and counted by the tellers. Such a question as this has been put to me: Suppose a member fills out his ballot and mails it to the committee, and his representative then appears in the convention with a proxy in full form and casts a ballot which conflicts with that made by his principal, which one shall the tellers count? You can see at once that that is a very difficult question, and it being the case that so few corporations have any such provision, I presume it would be impossible even by a careful search to find any authoritative decision. I have been asked to state, before the announcement of the Committee on Credentials, my own impression about the matter. I should think that the decision would be that the party not being here himself, and having at a later date than the making of his original

vote given the power to somebody else to appear here and represent him, the courts would hold that the vote cast under the proxy, although it differed from that cast by the principal, would be the vote that would have to be counted. (Applause.)

The question has also been put to me, and I have been asked to state my impression about it: Suppose a gentleman, before leaving home, mails his vote to the committee, and after arriving at the convention desires to change it, and presents a new ballot to the committee, who will, of course, find in their envelopes the original vote and the vote of a subsequent date, which vote shall be counted? That is another question that would arise very seldom, for the same reason. I am not speaking of proxies—I am speaking of ballots. My impression would be that the latest ballot presented, provided it were presented before the closing of the polls, would be counted. And yet a decision was made in one of our States the other day that a stockholder, having once voted, could not change his vote, and the court compelled the tellers in that case to return as the Board elected, those men chosen upon the count of the original ballots and not of the others. While that may be true in an ordinary corporation, I think the safest rule for us to follow is the one which I first stated, and to count the last ballot. (Applause.)

It has also been stated, as I am informed, that it is necessary that the proxy should be sealed. It has also been stated that it is necessary that a proxy should be witnessed. I apprehend, gentlemen, that such is not the law of the State of West Virginia. The only provision that I find there is that the ballot shall be cast "in person or by proxy." Nothing is said as to the form of proxy, and so far as I am informed, the custom in West Virginia is, as it is in almost all of the Western States, not to witness that sort of document.

I think I have now answered to the best of my ability all the questions that have been put to me with regard to the matter of proxy voting. In accordance with the law we have made a by-law. It is so fully stated in the form of proxy which was sent out, and which, you will recollect, our By-Law requires to be drawn by the President and approved by the Board of Trustees, that I hardly need recall its provisions further. I have, perhaps, taken up more of your time than you wish, already, but I had been told that there were a good many members who wished to be informed on these points,



and I have endeavored to answer the questions to the best of my ability.

#### COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

I will appoint as the Committee on Credentials, Mr. H. E. Deats, of Flemington, N. J.; Mr. Joe F. Beard, of Muscatine, Ia., and as a gentleman familiar with the signatures of you all—and I am accustomed to put such a person on the committee—I will appoint Mr. C. H. Mekeel.

#### ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

And now, ladies and gentlemen and fellow-members, if you will give me your attention a few moments, I propose to read my annual report, the reports of officers being in order.

The President proceeded to read his annual address, a copy of which is filed in the archives of the Association. The reading of the address was concluded at 11:30 o'clock, and was received with applause.

#### HOOR OF NEXT SESSION.

The President: To what time shall the convention take a recess?

Mr. Stone: Mr. President —

The President: It is only a few minutes before the polls for the election must close.

Mr. Stone: I would like to make a few announcements before the convention adjourns.

The President: If you will please wait a moment, Mr. Secretary, let us fix the time to which the convention shall adjourn. Shall it be 2 o'clock? Is it your pleasure, gentlemen, that when we adjourn it shall be till 2 o'clock? If so you will please manifest it?

("Aye.")

It is so ordered.

Mr. Doebelin moved to adjourn, which was carried.

#### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mr. Krauth, as chairman of the Committee on Entertainment, announcing the foregoing programme for the entertainment of members and guests, added: None of these entertainments will be accompanied by any expense, whatever, as the expenses will be met by the liberal contributions which have been made on the part of the members.

The President: If there are any persons present who are entitled to vote, they will find the Committee on Credentials ready to receive their bal-

lots. As the time is very brief, ballots should be handed to the Committee with as little delay as possible.

#### SECOND SESSION.

Tuesday afternoon, August 13th.

The convention met in Odd Fellows Hall at 2:25 p. m., President Tiffany in the chair and a quorum present.

The President called the convention to order.

At the request of the Secretary, Mr. Quackenbush was elected Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Burt was appointed as stenographer of the convention.

#### APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

The President then announced the following committees:

On Standing Rules: Messrs. Scott, Hobby and Lehmann.

On By-Laws: Messrs. Rice, Davison, Stone and Chandler.

On the Official Circular: Messrs. Kissinger, Luhn and Ketcheson.

On Branch Societies: Messrs. Kranz, Thwing and Gurdji.

On Finance: Messrs. Batchelder, Green and Schaefer.

On Exchange and Purchasing Department: Messrs. Strauss, Eaton and Williams.

On the Library: Messrs. Luff, Michael and Becker.

The Committee on Credentials is already announced.

#### REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

The President: The report of the Secretary is now in order.

The Secretary, Mr. W. C. Stone, read the following report:

#### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

*Mr. President and Fellow Members:*

Once more we are gathered together in convention to consult concerning the welfare of the Association and to listen to the reports of the work accomplished or attempted by the different departments of our corporation. The Secretary, I find, is required to render a general report of the condition of the Association, and I will therefore commence with a brief statement of the gains and losses among our membership.

Since the incorporation of the Association in January, 1892, there have been 1,109 persons who have qualified as stockholders. Of that number 100 have since dropped out, either through death or non-payment of dues, or by expulsion for good and sufficient rea-

sons. This leaves the present membership at 1,009, a gain over the figures reported last year of 239. There are in addition twelve shares of stock owned by Branches, which brings the voting strength of the Association up to 1,021.

During the past year there have been received 308 applications for membership, and 314 persons have been admitted as members. Five members have been re-instated, 36 have been dropped, 25 have resigned, and three were expelled by the Trustees. Under the rule adopted last year requiring the deposit in advance of the dues as well as the price of the share of stock, the qualifying of new members has become a much easier task. Formerly members would frequently delay one, two and perhaps more months before becoming fully entitled to the privileges of membership. There are included in the list of those admitted during the past year the names of several of those persons who were accepted previous to our last convention but who had not been qualified. A thorough revision of our membership list has recently taken place upon the completion of new certificate registers for the Secretary and Treasurer, and errors in former enumerations have been discovered. By the present system of registration all such errors will be avoided in the future.

An unusual number of deaths have been reported the past year, no less than eight members having gone to their last rest. I annex a list of the deceased and recommend the appointment of a Committee on Obituaries to report, as last year, in the Annual:

Thomas W. Ludlow, M. A. Swanbeck, R. Wuesthoff, Gilbert Harrison, B. T. Sturges, Lieut. James A. Turner, J. A. Shindel and Fernand Collucci.

I would also suggest that provision be made for the appointment of a Committee on Obituaries, to serve during the year and to report suitable sketches and resolutions to the Convention.

Of the members who have severed their connection with the Association only about 20 have surrendered their certificates, as required by the By-Laws. I would suggest that the Trustees be instructed to call upon those who have not complied with this requirement to return their certificates. I would also request that some action be taken to determine whether members surrendering their certificates shall receive the sum they originally paid for them. I have received several requests during the year.

Last year at the convention attention was called to the fact that our rec-

ords were in a very imperfect and scattered condition. My predecessor, Mr. Davison, turned over to me the certificate books, a numerical list of the stockholders, an alphabetical list of the same as printed in the Annual, with additions to date, two books of warrants, a book for recording receipts of application, and a large number of applications. These constituted the archives of the Association and were all that had been turned over to Secretary Davison by his predecessor, Mr. Walton. I at once entered into correspondence with Mr. Walton and after a long delay received from him the long missing charter of the Association together with numerous books and papers belonging to the office. Such of these as related to financial matters I at once forwarded to the Treasurer and have the rest now in my possession. Of the stenographic reports of our various conventions we have copies of the meetings of 1892 and 1894. The others were probably sent to the printers. I have succeeded in securing for the office copies of all the membership lists issued by the Association as well as the various editions of the By-Laws, etc. The office file of the American Philatelist is not complete, but I hope to be able to fill it up at no very distant date. But for the fact that my personal set is complete I should have often been at a serious disadvantage the past year. All correspondence received by me during the year has been preserved, and I have also several letter files filled with the correspondence received by Messrs. Davison and Walton during their terms of office. Much of this matter is of no value whatever, consisting, as it does, of requests for applications, notices of change of residence, and the like. I would respectfully ask permission to cull out the chaff and destroy it and thus make the residue more accessible.

I had hoped during the past year to find time to sort out and have suitably bound the large number of application papers which have accumulated during the nine years of the existence of our Association, but it was not possible.

The task will remain for the incumbent of the office during the coming or some future year.

The financial report of this office may be rendered in a very few lines. The total expenses for postage, expressage, printing and incidentals up to the first of August has amounted to \$61.10, which sum has been paid by the Treasurer, as shown by warrants in his possession. The amounts received from applicants for dues and

shares of stock will be found duly recorded in his report, all money having been turned over to him monthly.

#### Branch Societies.

I have endeavored during the year to awaken as much interest as possible among our Branches, and have met with some success. New Branches have been formed at Toledo, O., Kansas City, Mo. and Kas., Portland, Me., Worcester, Mass., and State Branches in Ohio and Colorado. The New York and Chicago Branches have been re-organized and the organization in Philadelphia is soon to awaken from the long sleep it has been indulging in.

Early last month I sent blank forms to each Branch with the intention of presenting to the convention a detailed statement of the condition of each Branch. Responses have been received from most of them and the returns are herewith briefly presented.

Branch No. 1 is located in Chicago, and was re-organized January 15, 1895. Its Branch charter bears no date, and the Society does not own any of the Association stock, although its membership of 46 would entitle it to four shares. Seven meetings have been held during the past year, with an average attendance of twelve. Charles R. Gadsden is the Resident Vice-President and W. Paul Steinbrecher the Secretary.

Branch No. 2 is the New York branch, which was re-organized June 18, 1895. It has a membership of 51 and is owner of four shares of Association stock. Two meetings have thus far been held, but a regular time of holding sessions will be adopted in the fall. J. M. Andreini is the Resident Vice-President and W. F. Gregory the Secretary.

Branch No. 3 is the Pacific Philatelic Society of San Francisco, Cal. The Branch was organized November 24, 1884, as the California Philatelic Society and adopted its present name in December, 1888, upon re-organization. Its Branch certificate was lost, and no record appearing upon the books of this office as to its original date, I gave it the date of January 5, 1895, when I issued it. The membership of the Society is 26, of whom 23 are members of the Association. A dozen meetings have been held during the year, with an average attendance of ten members. H. B. Phillips is the Secretary and William E. Loy the Resident Vice-President.

Branch No. 4 is the St. Louis Branch. It was organized in 1893 and its certificate bears the same date. The

membership is 46, all of whom are members of the Association, and the Branch owns four shares of the capital stock. Four meetings have been held during the year with an average attendance of 12. W. F. Muenninghaus is the Secretary and Chas. H. Mekeel the Resident Vice-President.

Branch No. 5 is located at Pittsburgh, Pa., and was organized August 1, 1892. The Branch certificate was issued in February, 1893. The membership now numbers 30, all of whom are members of the Association. Three shares of the capital stock are owned by the Branch. Thirteen meetings have been held, with an average attendance of 13. Adam E. Daum is the Secretary and Eugene Doebelin the Resident Vice-President.

Branch No. 6 is the Staten Island Philatelic Society, and is one of those from which I have no return. From other sources I have compiled the following facts which give a sketch of the Society. It was organized March 19, 1894; its Branch certificate is not dated, but from its number must have been issued in 1892. A recent list of members sent by its secretary contains the names of 93 members, giving it the first place among our Branches, as far as numbers are concerned. About 40 of the members are members of the Association. I should say, however, that a large number of these are non-resident or corresponding members. Meetings have been regularly held every month, I believe. Robert S. Lehman is the Secretary and R. F. Albrecht the Resident Vice-President.

Branch No. 7 is the Garfield-Perry Stamp Club of Cleveland, O., which was organized in March, 1890. Of its admission as a Branch no record is at hand. Its present membership is 46, of whom 20 are members of the Association. Twelve meetings have been held, with an average attendance of 14. W. H. Barnum is the Secretary and G. J. Bailey the Resident Vice-President.

Branch No. 8 is the Philadelphia Branch, and I was informed last fall by the Resident Vice-President that it had never been formally organized. Recently I received a subscription for a share of the capital stock in the name of the Branch, but have not yet issued it, pending the result of my inquiry as to its membership, etc.

Branch No. 9 is the first of our new Branches, the Pomeroy Philatelic Society of Toledo, O. It was organized August 14, 1894, and its charter was issued to it October 8th of the same year. It has a membership of 18, all being members of the Association. Eighteen meetings have been held during the



year, with an average attendance of 50 per cent. of the members. P. J. Kranz is the Secretary and P. E. Rood the Resident Vice-President.

Branch No. 10 is the Kansas City Philatelic Society, organized August 22, 1893, and reorganized as a Branch October 22, 1894. The present number of members is 26, of whom 14 are members of the Association. The Branch owns one share of the capital stock. Twenty-six meetings have been held during the year, with an average of 11 members present. F. J. Bescher is the Secretary and Resident Vice-President.

Branch No 11, is the Portland, Me., Philatelic Association. It was organized October 30, 1894, and was chartered as a Branch December 1, 1894. No report has been received from this Society, but its membership is about 30, two-thirds of whom are members of the Association. Sterling T. Dow is the Secretary and G. E. Raymond the Resident Vice-President.

Branch No. 12 was organized March 4, 1895, under the name of the Worcester (Mass.) Philatelic Association and was issued a Branch certificate June 10, 1895. Its membership numbers 17 and there are 11 members of the Association. Eight meetings have so far been held, with an average attendance of 10. A. C. Woodward is the Secretary and J. Everett Toombs the Resident Vice-President.

Early this year steps were taken to form an organization in the State of Ohio, which finally culminated in the holding of a convention at Toledo, June 1. There were 28 members represented in person or by proxy and an organization was perfected under the name of the Ohio Philatelic Society. Its Branch certificate bears date July 5, 1895, and is numbered 13. The request of the Society to be chartered as "State Branch, No 1," could not be granted, as the By-Laws state that Branches shall be numbered consecutively. In the July number of the Official Circular were published some proposed amendments to our By-Laws which will authorize this special feature desired by the Branch.

The present membership of the Branch is 40, of whom 36 are members of the Association. W. J. Babcock is the Secretary and P. E. Rood the Resident Vice-President.

Another Branch has just been organized by the Official Board. Colorado collectors held a meeting June 28th and formed a Branch, which will be known as the Colorado State Branch. Its number for the present is 14. It has a membership of 10, all of whom are members of the Association. The

By-Laws adopted by this Branch commend themselves for their brevity and comprehensiveness, and I would advise their incorporation into our own as a form to be followed by future Branches. A copy of them is herewith annexed.

And now just a word on a subject which properly belongs to our worthy International Secretary to report about. It is probably news to many of our members that we have any corresponding societies, but such is the fact. At the Boston Convention, in 1888, the Internationalen Philatelisten Vereins of Dresden was elected a Corresponding Society of this Association, and at New York, in 1891, the Oesterreichischer Philatelisten Club of Vienna and the Societe Francaise de Timbrologie were similarly chosen. Owing to the tariff on stamps our relations with these societies have consisted mostly of an empty exchange of compliments, but I trust that, now the hindrance is removed, we shall enter into more intimate relations with these and other foreign societies.

The Philatelic Protection Association and the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps seem to me to be particularly deserving of our support, and I urge the adoption of resolutions showing our sympathy with their work and pledging our support in aiding them to carry out the purposes for which they were organized.

And now in closing this long and, I fear, tedious report, let me thank the members, collectively and individually, for the support they have given me in conducting the Secretary's office during the past year. It has not been a bed of roses, but I have realized that it has been for the good of the cause, and have persevered and will leave it for you to say whether it has been satisfactory or not.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. C. STONE, Secretary.

The reading of the report was followed by applause.

Mr. Doebelin: Read it again.

The President: Unless objection is made this report will go to the regular committee.

The next thing in order is the report of the Vice-President, Mr. Davison.

Mr. Davison read the following report:

#### REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

*Mr. President and Fellow-Members:*

As far as I am aware, there has been no written report from the Vice-President since the organization of our society, owing to the fact, as you probably all understand, that

the vice-presidency is more of an honorary position than any other. In the light in which I look at it, the vice-presidency is simply the shadow of the presidency. If any unforeseen circumstances should carry the President away, the shadow would assume a substance. We hope that such a calamity will never occur. But should it come to pass, the vice-presidency would probably become of more importance.

My office for the past year has been a very easy one. All matters from the Board of Directors that have come to me have had my best consideration and have promptly been forwarded to the next director. There have been very few such matters, and in everything that has passed among the Board of Directors, the best of feeling, I am happy to state, has prevailed among us all. Regarding the financial side of my office, I should say that the expenses were probably two or three

dollars paid out in postage and express charges. As I could not conscientiously render a bill without having kept account of every postage stamp, and as the time required to keep such an account would have been worth much more than the amount of my expense, we will simply charge it up to the good of the Association. That is all, Mr. President, that I have to say. (Applause.)

The President: The next thing in order is the report of the Treasurer, Mr. Chandler.

The Treasurer, Mr. N. W. Chandler, read the following report:

#### REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

*To the President and Directors of the American Philatelic Association:*

I submit my report for the current year—August 1, 1894, to July 31, 1895:

#### GENERAL FUND.

1894.	<i>Receipts.</i>	
August 31, dues collected.....		\$ 29 01
September 30, dues collected.....		250 37
October 31, dues collected.....		155 04
November 30, dues collected.....		88 71
December 31, dues collected.....		93 97
1895.		
January 31, J. A. Wainwright, electrotype.....		3 00
January 31, dues collected.....		44 86'
January 31, J. D. Rice, Chmn. Lit. Bd. acct. adv. Am. Ph.....		124 13
January 31, S. Leland, Chmn. Lit. Bd. 1893-4, on acct.....		2 49
February 29, S. Leland, Chmn. Lit. Bd. 1893-4, on acct.....		21 46
February 29, J. D. Rice, Chmn. Lit. Bd. acct. adv. Am. Ph.....		30 35
February 29, dues collected.....		48 30
March, dues collected.....		36 22
April, dues collected.....		25 95
May, dues collected.....		17 05
June, dues collected.....		6 01
July—E. B. Sterling by trustees.....	\$8 88	
Less remittance C. H. Lyon.....	\$ 13	
Less remittance, J. W. Risdon.....	1 75	
Credited dues, J. W. Risdon.....	3 50	5 38
		<hr/>
J. W. Risdon, back dues.....		3 50
J. D. Rice, Chmn. Lit. Bd., acct. adv. Am. Ph.....		18 84
Dues collected.....		14 89
Balance .....		91 85
		<hr/>
		\$1,109 50

1894.	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
August 1—To balance due Treasurer.....	\$	89 63
October—A. Davison, Sec'y Exp. & P. O. Cir., July and August...		17 89
A. Davison, Sec'y Expenses to Conv. Niagara Falls.....		35 50
Negative for photograph of Convention.....		10 00
Donation to <i>Ver. Kor-Blatt</i> .....		10 00
Postage, Official Circular, September.....		8 26
W. C. Stone, Sec'y, expense acct.....		8 03
Env. for Official Cir. and postage for Nov. Cir. and Sun.		28 05
Printing bill, acct. receipts, env. and postage, and postage for October Circular.....		50 47

*Expenditures—Continued.*

December—Compton Lith. Co., stock certificate.....	53 50
Report of Convention, 1894.....	66 00
Claim of R. F. McRae allowed by Trustees.....	3 28
Trustees' expense account.....	5 85
Postage <i>American Philatelist</i> and December Circular.....	42 08
W. C. Stone, Secretary, office expense.....	10 54
Mekeel Co., copies of By-Laws, members' list.....	23 15
Printing <i>American Philatelist</i> .....	364 00
1895.	
January—Postage January Circular.....	9 17
February—Postage February Circular.....	8 76
Dues returned, application not accepted.....	68
Treasurer, office expenses, postage, sundries.....	10 02
West Virginia annual State tax.....	10 00
March—Postage March Circular.....	8 77
Trustees, card index of present and former members.....	20 00
April—Postage April Circular.....	8 93
May—W. C. Stone, Secretary, office expense January to April.....	17 97
Postage May Circular.....	9 15
Printing account of Literary Board.....	4 00
Envelopes for Official Circular.....	16 50
Register for Secretary.....	13 00
Printing Trustees' circular to present and former mem- bers.....	13 10
Postage and mailing.....	47 70
June—Postage, June Circular.....	10 28
Stamped Envelopes for President and Treasurer.....	5 45
Printing ballots, envelopes and proxies.....	9 35
Register for Treasurer.....	11 00
July—Postage July Circular.....	10 75
Dues returned, application declined.....	51
Claim of Peeke allowed by Trustees.....	16 28
Treasurer's office expenses, postage, sundries.....	19 90
Stock fund for two shares, issued to foreign members by order of Convention, 1893.....	2 00
	\$1,109 50
July 31, 1895—Balance due Treasurer.....	\$91 85

*Stock Fund.*

Balance at credit July 31, 1894.....	\$ 799 00
Received for stock subscriptions.....	\$286 00
Less returned for applications declined.....	2 00
	284 00
Amount at credit July 31, 1895.....	\$1,083 00

*Interest Fund.*

Balance at credit July 31, 1894.....	\$ 55 05
Interest on stock fund to July 31, 1895.....	55 70
Amount at credit July 31, 1895.....	\$ 110 75

The total expense for the current year has been \$1,016.68. Of this the postage and wrappers of the Official Circular was \$143.01, the printers having donated the paper, printing and labor of addressing and mailing. With the constantly increasing list of members the cost of the Official Circular to the Association for the

current year cannot be expected to be of any less magnitude and contain the same amount of matter as now, the Circular having increased from eight to sixteen pages during the past year.

The largest item of expense to the Association is the American Philatelist, the cost of the last number, in-



cluding the Convention report, being \$460.72. This sum was reduced by the collections from advertisements so far reported by the Official Board as \$173.32, leaving \$287.40 as a net cost to date of this publication. No report as to the value of advertising contracts for this number having been made to the Official Board, I am unable to say if this sum can be expected to be reduced by any further collections from advertising.

It is to be regretted that many of the members neglect to properly remit within sixty days from September 1, as provided by the By-Laws, Article II., Section 4. If the provision authorizing the names of such delinquents to be dropped from the roll at the expiration of that time be enforced, the number then remaining in the Association will be but a small minority of the total number. In many cases three or four notices have been sent, and still there are some who hold back. But some of these, while they forget to remit their indebtedness to the Association, do not forget to use the Sales Department while in arrears for dues, giving rise to the suspicion that this is an intentional mode of obtaining benefits of the Association free of expense. By the repeating of these notices, the cost of collection of the whole is therefore much increased, and during the past year has averaged about 7 cents a member. The general expense account this year embraces some special items that will not be required to be again provided for for several years, notably a supply of stock certificates, the Trustees' circular to present and former members and permanent registers of stockholders for the Secretary and Treasurer, these amounting to something over one-third of the total general expense.

I am gratified in being able to report that the last non-certificate holding member has been eliminated from the roll of the Association. The existence of two classes of members, one holding certificates and the other not, has been a source of great annoyance and labor both to the Secretary and Treasurer, as well as confusion to the members at large. Repeated inquiries have been received from members that their member's number as advertised did not coincide with the number of their certificate, and inquiring if a mistake had not been made. This was caused by the non-certificate holding members being numbered in regular order with those holding certificates, and was unavoidable under the system of two classes of members. Each member should be

known by the number of his certificate.

It has been apparent to the Treasurer that a change should be made in the existing financial relations between the Literary Board and the Official Board. As those relations now exist, the Literary Board has full power, within certain lines, to contract indebtedness, and after using the receipts of its Department, may call on the Official Board to meet any deficit that may exist, and as it reports only to the Association at the Annual Convention, it is entirely independent of the Official Board. It would seem that its authority should be eliminated, as future Literary Boards may not always consist of members who are as efficient as at present, and may not always be guided by as prudent a business man as the present chairman. I believe that the Official Board should have full control of all financial matters pertaining to the Association.

The expenses on the percentage basis will stand about as follows:

		Per cent.
Official Circular.....	\$143.01	14.04
Collections .....	48.00	4.72
American Philatelist..	463.72	45.64
Sundry Expenses....	342.39	33.60
Claims Paid.....	19.56	2.00
		100.00

As stated before, there were some special items amounting to about one-third of the entire Sundry Expense Account.

Omitting these particular items leaves the general expenses to be about 20.15 per cent. I have observed that special items always come every year in some form or another, so it is not prudent to assume that our Sundry Expense Account will be reduced next year to this extent.

The leading item will be seen to be the American Philatelist. Deducting the receipts so far from advertisements, \$173.32 or 17.09 per cent., from the total cost, we have left 28.55 per cent. as the actual net cost of the last annual number.

Some time since the Official Board authorized the Treasurer to temporarily transfer the Interest Fund to the General Fund, for the payment of current expenses, in the event of the General Fund being exhausted. This was then impracticable, as the amount at the credit of the Interest Fund was drawing interest, and the interest for the year 1894-5 was not due. The amount required to meet the Association expenses has been advanced, as shown by the report.

The Trustees recommended the payment of certain claims for stamps lost through the Exchange Department previous to 1893. Without alluding to the liability of the present Association for claims against the unincorporated Association, the Treasurer has been unable to meet these items without drawing on the Stock Fund, the use of which was practically prohibited by the last Convention at Niagara Falls, and later, the Official Board instructed the Treasurer to hold that fund intact. It seems desirable that some means should be provided to settle these items and that the Association be placed beyond annoyance therefrom. The Trustees have issued a circular to all members, both present and former, that all claims will be barred unless presented to them on or before July 31st, last.

N. W. CHANDLER, Treasurer.  
Collinsville, Ills., August 1, 1895.

The President: This report goes under the rules to the Committee on Finance.

The next report in order is the report of the International Secretary, Mr. Doebelin.

Mr. Stone: Mr. President, Mr. Doebelin has turned his report over to me to read. It is written in English. (Laughter.)

Mr. Stone read the following report:

#### REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY.

Pittsburgh, Pa., August 5, 1895.

*To the Officers and Members, American Philatelic Association:*

The completion of another year since we met beside the foam and thunder of Niagara adds to my already arduous duties the hardest of all—writing an annual report. When the crowned heads of Europe address their Parliaments upon assembling, it is customary to assure the nation that they are at peace with foreign nations, and I am happy to be able to imitate my illustrious compeers and to assure you that our Association during the past year has enjoyed profound peace with the philatelists of the world.

Each succeeding year is bringing the collectors of the world closer together, and it no longer excites astonishment when stamp dealers flit from one hemisphere to another. Several of our members have been abroad since our last convention, and the visits to this country of Stanley Gibbons and his managing partner, Mr. C. J. Phillips, have been fully described in the philatelic papers.

The abolition of the duty on stamps

has led to a more active exchange with foreign members, and I have received and forwarded to the Superintendent of Sales and Exchanges a number of books of stamps. I look confidently forward to an increase of these exchanges, and can only congratulate the Association upon the altered conditions which render them possible.

It has been my pleasure during the year to forward to the Secretary eight applications for membership from foreign countries, and I hope and expect that the future will show even larger gains in membership from foreign sources.

I have reported the admission of new members to the *Vertrauliches Korrespondenz-Blatt*, and our Association has had no cause to be ashamed of its list of new members when compared with similar lists of foreign societies. Permit me to again urge upon you the importance of the work which the *Vertrauliches Korrespondenz-Blatt* is doing in protecting collectors not only from the wiles of the counterfeiters but also from dishonest collectors who prey upon their fellows. During the past year a plan has been evolved of having each society contribute annually a small fixed amount in proportion to its membership for the support of the *Vertrauliches Korrespondenz-Blatt*, which, if done, will assure its continued publication and increase its ability for good work. Last year this Association donated \$10.00 as a free contribution to its support, but we did not bind ourselves to any further support. I recommend that this Association join in the proposed plan and subscribe annually a sum based upon its membership as determined December 31st of each year. As a member of the Board of Directors I made a proposition to this effect to the Board, but have not yet heard of the action taken, if any, upon it.\*

The foreign philatelic literature of the year has been rich in new books, of which the most important and valuable has been "Krotzsch's Beibuch," with its wealth of original research and its excellent photographic illustrations.

I have presented several cases to the Board of Trustees which seemed to demand their attention, and feel assured that the thorough and impartial investigation which they have made can only redound to the credit of the Association abroad.

"Kohl's Catalogue of the Stamps of Europe," is another important work which has been completed.

\*The Secretary stated that the proposition was rejected by the Board of Directors.

That the coming year may increase the influence of our body throughout the world and prove a stepping stone for us to the proud position of being the largest, most progressive and most influential philatelic society of the world, is my sincere desire and the end for which I shall always work.

Respectfully,

E. DOEBLIN,  
International Secretary.

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT VICE-PRESIDENT FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

*To the President and Members of the American Philatelic Association:*

In accordance with provisions of the By-Laws, I beg leave to submit the following report as Resident Vice-President of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania:

During the year I have signed, either as reference or Resident Vice-President, 19 applications, eight of which were from gentlemen residing in foreign countries.

Pittsburgh Branch, No. 5, held 12 regular meetings during the year, at all of which there was a good attendance. The Branch now numbers 31 members, but the Association has 14 members residing in the County who are not members of the Branch, thus giving us 45 members in all.

Last fall our local society, The Twin City Philatelic Society, had an exhibit of stamps at the Pittsburgh Exposition, which attracted considerable attention. Arrangements are under way to have another exhibit at the opening of the Carnegie Free Library in November next, which cannot fail to be of great interest to all philatelists residing in this vicinity, and which I trust will be the means of gathering many collectors into our local society and the American Philatelic Association.

E. DOEBLIN,

Resident Vice-President.

Allegheny, Pa., August 10, 1895.

The President called for the reports of Resident Vice-Presidents Mr. G. J. Bailey, Cleveland; Mr. P. E. Rood, Toledo; Mr. F. S. Bescher, Kansas City; Mr. G. E. Raymond, Portland, Me.; Mr. J. E. Toombs, Worcester, Mass.; Mr. E. H. Hall, Colorado.

The Secretary: Mr. President, I would like to state that I inserted a notice in the Official Circular that annual reports would be expected from all these officers and Mr. Doebelin's is the only one that has been handed in to me.

The President: The next report in order is the report of the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Rode: Mr. President, I have the report of the Board of Trustees, and will ask Mr. Krauth to read it.

Mr. Krauth, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, read the following report:

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Pittsburgh, August 1, 1895.

*To the Officers and Members of the American Philatelic Association, Tenth Annual Convention, Clayton, N. Y., August 13, 1895:*

The Board of Trustees beg to make the following report of business transacted by them since the last annual convention:

We have not been able to obtain possession of any minute book of any former Boards, and have only the most fragmentary records of individual cases which have been brought to the attention of former Boards. In addition to the claims of Messrs. Haldy, Wylie, Kost, Phillips, Steffan, Wyer and Albrecht, mentioned in our report of August 20, 1894, we have received a number of claims against the Association, some of which had previously been presented but not adjusted, and of most of which we were obliged to make careful investigation to get at the facts. These claims were as follows:

Mrs. B. A. Sterling, for books lost on circuit.....	\$22.12
W. H. Peeke, Jr., for books lost on circuit.....	16.28
J. H. Houston, for books lost on circuit .....	24.15
S. C. Smith, for books lost on circuit .....	17.71
J. W. Lowry, for books lost on circuit .....	6.79

After careful investigation the Board of Trustees recommended, November 14, 1894, in a report to the Board of Directors, that the claims of Haldy, Wylie, Kost, Phillips, Steffan, Albrecht, Peeke, Houston, Smith and Lowry be paid, and that suit be brought against W. H. Atwood to recover the amount of the Sterling claim. We further recommend that the Collecting Agent inquire into the feasibility of bringing suit against W. B. Hale to recover the value of a circuit, for the disappearance of which he was considered responsible. April 10, 1895, the General Secretary advised the Board that the Directors had ap-



proved our report by a majority vote, and April 23 warrants on the Treasurer were received for the amounts due the various claimants, and forwarded May 8 to the Treasurer and the claimants notified. The Collecting Agent was also instructed by the General Secretary to investigate the subject of bringing suit against Atwood and Hale, and has written the Board in regard to the last named case.

New claims were received as follows:

G. D. Mekeel, Supt., vs. S. C.	
Smith .....	\$21.08
B. F. Levy, for books lost on circuit .....	37.20

After consideration of the circumstances, Mr. Smith was held responsible for the loss of a circuit, and his contra claim of \$17.71 having been allowed by the Directors, the difference was deducted from the amount due him by Superintendent of Sales and Exchanges, on stamps sold, and the claim adjusted.

Mr. Levy's claim is an old one which arose under the Calman administration, and has recently been favorably reported to the Official Board, of whose decision we are not yet advised. With this action all claims against the Association, of which this Board has any knowledge, have been passed upon.

The following claims have been paid:

W. H. Peeke, Jr., June 27, 1895, for lost stamps.....	\$16.28
J. W. Risdon, June 27, 1895, for stamps sold.....	3.50
J. H. Lyons, June 25, 1895, for stamps sold.....	.13
J. I. Wyer, Jr., Nov. 26, 1894, for stamps sold.....	6.05
R. F. McRae, Dec. 3, 1894, for stamps sold.....	3.28

These are all claims arising under the Sterling administration of the Exchange and Sales Department, and full particulars are given in the Trustees' Report presented at Chicago in 1893.

The freedom from claims under the present active and businesslike management of the Sales Department goes to show that the many claims arising in former years were to some extent due to laxity in the Department, and this Board considers them as debts of honor of the Association which every consideration of fairness and policy should lead the Association to settle promptly. With these debts paid and the lesson they convey fully learned, we can move forward in future unhampered by the drag which they have put upon us in late years. The circular ordered by the last annual

convention was drawn up, submitted to each member of the Board of Directors for suggestions, and was issued May 1, 1895, and sent to every past and active member of the Association. About two thousand copies were mailed, of which about 10 per cent. were returned by the Postoffice Department as undeliverable. This circular clearly defines the position of the Association in regard to its liability to members, in the following words:

"This Association being an aggregation of persons interested in the same pursuit for mutual assistance and intercourse, the Association, *per se*, cannot and does not guarantee any member from loss sustained in the usual and customary interchange of stamps among themselves through the Departments of the Association, except in such cases where loss accrues to a member through such gross negligence or dishonesty of an officer as would render him liable under his bond to the Association for the amount of the loss. When the officers of the Association perform their duties with due care, the liability of the Association on their behalf ceases. Neither does nor can the Association guarantee its members against such losses as are commonly incident to the business of buying, selling and exchanging stamps. The Association has made laws for the guidance of its officers in the performance of their several duties, and has demanded from some of them heavy bonds for the performance of their duties under its laws. Any loss accruing to a member from unavoidable accident or the dishonesty of fellow-members, which could not reasonably have been foreseen and prevented by the officer in charge of the transaction, must be borne by the member and does not constitute a claim against the Association."

As the promulgation of this circular was not followed by the filing of any claims, it is fair to assume that none such exist.

In the matter of discipline the Board has endeavored to use its powers with discretion and yet protect the Association. We have found it necessary to expel K. C. Miner for failure to pay honest debts, and E. C. Farnsworth and Max Maitret for more serious offenses. The applications of W. H. Hollis, F. N. Massoth and J. Carion for membership were rejected on receipt of charges which seemed to make caution necessary. The Board has been severely criticised by friends of the rejected applicants, but has held the view that it is both better and

easier to keep out applicants to whose admission apparently valid objection has been received, than to admit them and subsequently discover that their admission was an error.

G. Guittari of Italy was dropped from the rolls, as he was a fugitive from justice and in public bad odor, but no specific charges were received.

It is one most unpleasant experience of the Trustees' that they are obliged to consider so many cases of alleged dishonesty on the part of members, and the conviction is forced on us that we have a number of names on our rolls which must shortly be dropped. Recognizing the fact that as the judicial officers of an incorporated society we must be very sure of our ground before making any public announcement which will bring a member into disgrace, we yet feel that in several cases now before us it will be necessary to consider the welfare of the Association in preference to the individual, and where complaints have been received from widely distinct sources against a member we must act upon the moral certainty if we are unable to obtain legal proof. In two cases now before us we have placed the evidence of wrong-doing in the hands of the Post Office Department, and hope to secure the conviction of the offenders. As these cases are still under investigation, it would be obviously improper for us to give any further details which might defeat our object by publicity.

As matters of general interest to the members, we report that we have had a complete card index of all past and present members prepared, which is revised each month on the appearance of the Official Circular. A nominal sum of \$20.00 was paid Mr. F. D. Ecker for the preparation of this index, but the careful and extensive work done was worth many times that sum, and the sincere thanks of the Board and of the Association are due him for his unselfish and thorough work.

Of the Auction Agents appointed last year, only Mr. Gregory qualified by giving the required bond. Mr. Wolsieffer declined to furnish the bond and tendered his resignation on the ground that "the Auction Agent takes all the risk and the Association none. The Auctioneer holds the Agent responsible, while the Agent has no protection from loss, by mail or substitution, on lots that may be returned as rejected on account of fancied defects. The Agent must pay the Auctioneer within a stated period, while the purchaser takes his time. The

financial risk is all on the side of the Agent, and yet the Association demands a bond instead of giving one." The arguments advanced by Mr. Wolsieffer are so logical that a careful consideration of Article VII., Section 7, is recommended to the Convention.

The lack of past records has been a great drawback to the Board, and although the Secretary in his periodical reports has asked ex-Trustees to send in any papers in their possession, the request has met with meager response. Information is especially desired concerning the case of A. A. Bartlett's claim for substitution of a stamp or stamps on his circuit book, also the claim of R. P. Zobel of a similar nature, and the case of S. C. Stevens, who claims a bond on the part of the Association, but does not furnish details.

The Board is anxious to secure a complete set of the printed reports of the Association, but has no funds available for their purchase. The list comprises:

- Official Circulars*, Nos. 1 and 2.
- American Philatelist*, Vol. I.
- Official Circulars*, Nos. 3, 4 and 5.
- Western Philatelists* for July, August and September, 1887.
- American Philatelist*, Vol. II.
- American Philatelist*, Vol. III.
- American Philatelist*, Vol. IV.
- Official Circulars*, Nos. 7 and 8, October and November, 1890.
- Metropolitan Philatelist*, Vol. I.
- American Philatelist*, Vol. V.
- American Philatelist*, Vol. VI.
- American Philatelist*, Vol. VII.

We recommend the appropriation of the amount necessary to procure these printed reports.

We have been to considerable personal expense in providing approved files and records, and now have the records of this Board in a shape where they will be of permanent value.

We recommend that all records of every department be placed in the Association Library, for permanent keeping, after such a lapse of time as will enable the heads of departments to dispense with frequent reference to the records of their predecessors.

In the July Official Circular notice was given that the charges of the Societe Philatelique Francaise of Paris, France, against Georges Carion of San Francisco, Cal., would be referred to the Association in convention for action. A special report on this case will be read when presenting the records in the case.

The Board has written and received over five hundred letters since its

last report, and its correspondence has extended to nearly every quarter of the globe, but while the amount of detail work has been enormous, it has been cheerfully performed in the hope and belief that it is tending towards the improvement of the morale of the Association. Many frivolous and some querulous letters have been received, but we have tried carefully to sift out all good grain from the chaff, and hope that our efforts have been attended with some good to the Association.

GEO. W. RODE, Chairman.  
IGNAZ STAUFFER.

C. P. KRAUTH, Secretary.

The President: This report, unless objection is made, will go to the Committee on By-Laws.

The next report is the report of the Superintendent of Literary Exchange, Dr. Campbell.

The Secretary: I have received no report from him.

The President: The next thing in order is the report of the Auction Purchasing Agent.

The Secretary read the following report:

#### REPORT OF AUCTION PURCHASING AGENT FOR NEW YORK.

New York, August 6, 1895.

In view of the great number of auctions held in this city and their importance, it is strange to say that so few members avail themselves of the advantages of this department. I have received bids during the year from eighteen members only. Sixteen of these have been able to secure something. The total amount purchased was \$1,612.01, a large part of which was business coming to me from my regular patrons, so that the actual amount of business coming to me as Auction Agent is very much less than above amount. The purchases made seem to have been quite satisfactory, only three stamps having been returned. The coming season will bring great opportunities to auction buyers, and they should not neglect them.

W. F. GREGORY.

Auction Purchasing Agent, New York.

The President: Are there any other reports of Auction Purchasing Agents?

Mr. Krauth: No other has qualified.

The President: The next thing in order is the report of the Counterfeit Detector.

Mr. Scott: I was not aware that there was any report to be made and I have not prepared one; but I can write one if desired and submit it in a very short time.

The President: It can go over with the other reports that will be read tomorrow. The next is the report of the Librarian.

The Librarian (Mr. Deats) being occupied on the Credentials Committee, the Secretary read the report.

#### REPORT OF LIBRARIAN.

Only the usual routine work of this office has been followed during the past year and but little of that. Twenty-one donations have been received and there have been forty-three calls for the loan of literature from the Library, but only about one-half of these requests could be granted, as the books desired were not in the Library. The twenty-one donations were made by ten persons. All the donations were prepaid. Where books were loaned the borrowers paid the postage both ways, so that there is but little expense for this year.

The bill for my first term as Librarian has not yet been paid.

I have received from the old Literary Board of the Association the stock of copies of the American Philatelist, of which a detailed list is attached to this report. This shows a total of 5,521 papers, inclusive of 98 numbers of the *Western Philatelist*, which was the Official Journal during three months. As will be seen by the list, there are complete files of only Volumes I. and V. I would like instructions as to these papers, whether they are to be kept, or sold. I have sold some of the odd numbers where they did not conflict with the making up of complete files.

I was instructed by the last Convention to prepare a catalogue of the Library. This is not entirely finished, but sufficiently so for my own use.

Respectfully submitted,

H. E. DEATS, Librarian.

The Secretary: Accompanying this is the list of numbers of the American Philatelist referred to, and Mr. Deats' bill, dated August 12, 1895, showing a balance due him of \$4.55.

The President: The next thing in order is the report of the Collecting Agent.

The Secretary read the following report:

#### REPORT OF COLLECTING AGENT.

Northampton, Mass., August 1, 1895.

William C. Stone, Secretary:

Dear Sir—I herewith present my annual report as Collecting Agent of the American Philatelic Association.

During the year just ending I have received claims numbering 158 and amounting to the sum of \$1,709.05, and



I have during the same time collected claims amounting to \$285.40. I have sent four claims to the Post-office inspectors in various places, but that is all the good it has done, for they never report except to send back the claims in some cases, on one pretext or another. I am informed by the Post-office authorities in more than one place that the Inspectors will not take up stamp fraud cases unless absolutely driven to do so, and my own experience justifies the information. I renew my recommendation of last year that the Association petition the Post-Office Department to appoint an Inspector to have charge of stamp frauds. In this way only can our interests be thoroughly protected from such rascals as Quigley, etc.

Respectfully submitted,  
J. ARTHUR WAINWRIGHT,  
Collecting Agent.

Mr. Rice: Mr. President, I would like to state for the benefit of the committee to which this report is referred, that Mr. Wainwright probably does not use the proper methods. Two cases were referred to me, one by Mr. Clark of Belleville and the other by Mr. Grevning of New York, relative to a certain person whose name I do not care to mention, for the reason that I believe him to be a certain swindler whom we do not want to become aware of what we are after. I was able to secure a Post Office Inspector, and they are working the country for him. Mr. Wainwright simply does not adopt the right methods.

Mr. Scott: I have simply notified the Post Office Department, and they have investigated the case and frequently sent me checks for the amount lost.

The President: I will state, as long as statements are being made about this matter, that all the claims that I have ever turned over to the Department have received most careful attention and prompt and efficient investigation; and I cannot understand the character of this report.

Mr. Stone: Mr. Wainwright has stated to me that some of the complaints that have been sent to him for investigation, and which he has turned over to the Department, have been returned with the statement that nothing whatever could be found of the parties; and that they have come back so quickly that they could not possibly have done anything but read the letter and answer it.

Mr. Rice: Why, Mr. President, I would state that in the two cases I mentioned I went to the postmaster one day and told him what I wanted,

and three days later the Inspector had been there.

The President: Unless objection is made we will refer this report to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to report whether any action of the Association is advisable. There seems to be unanimous consent.

I am informed that there are two reports from the Literary Board.

Mr. Rice: Who informed you to that effect, Mr. President?

The President: I understood from you that you had one, sir.

Mr. Rice: I don't believe I have mentioned the words "report" to you at all, Mr. President.

The President: I so understood you.

Mr. Rice: I don't believe—if the President will refresh his memory—I don't think the question of report ever entered into our conversation.

The President: I agree with the gentleman; the gentleman is correct; the *word* did not, but I got that impression. I also got the impression—I don't know the words that were used—from another member of the Board that there were two reports. If I am wrong about it, of course I stand corrected, and was simply about to observe that as I thought that was the state of the case, I would pass the matter, and that we would listen to the reports to-morrow morning, one of the gentlemen having stated to me that the report which he desired to read had not yet arrived by mail, but would get here this afternoon. That report is not here and will go over.

Mr. Rice: One moment, Mr. President. What is the object of waiting for some other report? The Chairman of the Literary Board is prepared to report—is prepared to read a report.

The President: I understand that the two other members desire to read a report. In that case the Chairman's report would be a minority report.

Mr. Rice: I desire to differ with the President on that, for the fact that a minority report must be dissension from the report, and inasmuch as I am the Chairman and the only one who has the financial report to make, I fail to see how the other report can be a majority report. I have the financial statements, and no one else, and how this Association can receive a report that is not a report passes my comprehension. I am not much of a parliamentarian.

The President: I supposed the gentleman would have no objection to having it go over. If the gentleman prefers to present his report—I simply made the statement that the Chairman of the Board might know why I did not call upon him. That was all.

Mr. Rice: I would state, Mr. President, for the benefit of yourself and the gentlemen present that this dissenting report is being made at my suggestion. As you are mostly all aware, I fear no one and don't ask any one to fear me—I am harmless; but as the Chairman of the Literary Board I have a report to present, and I desire to present that report to-day.

The President: Then I will call on the gentleman at once.

Mr. Rice: I am perfectly satisfied that the other report shall be read, but I want the report that I have to present read first.

The President: That would have been the case to-morrow morning. I simply thought that it was proper to lay the whole matter before the Association at one time.

Mr. Rice: I think the President understands why I prefer to have it read to-day.

The President: I don't, sir.

Mr. Doebelin: Explain.

Mr. Rice: I thought that was Doebelin over in the corner. If there is no objection, I will read it. Of course, if there are objections, I will have to lay it over.

Mr. Doebelin: Let us take a vote on it.

Mr. Rice: I presume that silence gives consent, Mr. President.

Mr. Doebelin: No.

The President: I don't know how we can get consent any other way, Mr. Rice.

Mr. Rice: I understand that fully.

Mr. Doebelin: I move that we take a vote whether he shall read it or not.

Mr. Rice: I don't see how we can do that, Mr. President.

The President: I have always ruled that until the report of the Committee on Credentials is presented no motion is in order and no vote can be taken.

Mr. Rice: That is just the reason, Mr. President, why I want to read my report.

The President: Well, I have called on the gentleman to read the report, and unless some manifestation of dissent is made we will hear the report.

Mr. Rice: I want to state, Mr. President, by way of preface, that whatever I have to say concerning any officer of this Association is merely a criticism of the officer and not of the person.

Mr. Doebelin: If you say anything about me you will find it out. (Laughter.)

Mr. Rice read the following report:

## REPORT OF THE LITERARY BOARD

Clayton, N. Y., August 13, 1895.

To the Officers and Members of the American Philatelic Association:

Your Literary Board beg leave to present the following report on the Year Book of 1894:

Contracts for advertising. . . . .	\$218 35
Paid N. W. Chandler,	
Treasurer. . . . .	\$160 98
Expenses. . . . .	35 87
Due for advertising. . . . .	21 50
	<hr/> \$218 35

We have also collected old accounts amounting to \$12.34, which has been paid to N. W. Chandler, Treasurer. We believe the above amount, \$218.35, to be the largest ever secured by any philatelic magazine for one number, and we hereby thank the various advertisers who so very liberally supported us.

The Board would suggest that the dues be raised twenty-five cents per year and that amount placed to the credit of the Literary Board, to be applied to the publication of the Year Book. It is evident that with the dues as at present, and the amount of advertising to be secured, some step must be taken that will place the Treasury on a better footing, as our publication has been a load for the Association to carry ever since its inception.

The Year Book of 1894 consisted of one-hundred and twenty-four pages, including the cover, of which twenty-three pages were advertisements. The cost of the two thousand copies, exclusive of postage, was \$364.

The Board this year have adopted a new plan in the advertising department. Heretofore advertisements have been placed at the end of the book, and the dealer rarely, if ever, derived a benefit from his investment. This year they were printed on colored sheets and inserted throughout the body of the book. Judging from the letters received from some of our advertisers the plan has proved a success, and the Chairman of the next Board should have no difficulty in securing at least forty pages of advertising.

The Board points with pardonable pride to the fact that the Year Book was in the hands of the members within three months after the Convention, an improvement of two months over the preceding number.

J. D. RICE, Chairman.

Mr. Rice: I would state that the reason for the printing of two thousand copies was that we desired to use the surplus for missionary work, inasmuch as the difference between the printing of the usual number and the two thou-

sand would not amount to over \$35.00 I do not recall the exact amount.

Mr. Doeblin: You could have read that to-morrow; you needn't have kicked so much about it.

Mr. Rice: I may not be alive to-morrow.

The President: The last of the reports of officers is the report of the—

Mr. Rice: Excuse me, Mr. President; is that report not to be referred?

The Secretary: To the Committee on Official Circular.

The President: We can refer it now or when the rest of it comes in. I am waiting for the rest of it.

Mr. Rice: I prefer to have it referred, Mr. President.

The President: We will refer this report to the Committee on Official Circular.

The report of the Superintendent of Purchasing, Sales and Exchanges is in order.

Mr. George D. Mekeel, Superintendent of Purchasing, Sales and Exchanges, read the following report:

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PURCHASING, SALES AND EXCHANGES.

To the American Philatelic Association:

I now present my annual report to the Convention of the American Philatelic Association for the fiscal year commencing August 1, 1894, and ending July 31, 1895:

The value of the stamps on hand and in circulation at the beginning of the year was .....\$13,461.28  
During the year received 1,467 books to the value of..... 37,151.11

\$50,612.39

Retired during the year 1,200 books valued at..... 28,587.16

Total value of stamps now on hand and in circulation...\$22,025.23

Total sales in this department for the fiscal year was.\$10,387.63

The sales from the books retired during the year amounted to..... 8,392.04

And the balance of the sales, amounting to.....\$ 1,995.59

are from books that are still in circulation.

The percentage of sales from the books retired was about 29½ per cent., which is a very good showing.

The Department has referred some minor matters to the Trustees for action, but has made no claim against

the Association for any loss. I believe that this Department can be conducted on business principles without costing the Association one cent, and I further believe that it will grow in importance and will become a source of revenue to the Association. At its present stage it is in a self-supporting condition, although all of the commissions have been, up to this point, necessary for the payment of salaries, postage and other expenses.

With regard to the Purchasing Department, new issues have been supplied to members during the year amounting to \$3,370.50.

This Department is yet in its infancy, and I expect a very large improvement during the next year. It takes time to perfect connections with foreign countries for the prompt receipt of new issues. And not until the present time have we been able to guarantee our membership good service.

We now have a Working Capital Fund established of \$1,460.00 and have forty-six regular subscribers to the Department, divided as follows:

Five in Class A, who have each deposited \$100.00 and receive every new issue regardless of denomination.

Five in Class B, who have each deposited \$50.00, and subscribe for each and every new issue up to and including \$5.00 face value.

Twelve in Class C, who have deposited \$35.00, and subscribe for every new issue up to and including \$1.25 face value.

Five in Class D, who have each deposited \$20.00, and subscribe for every new issue up to and including 50c. face value.

Nineteen in Class E, who have each deposited \$10.00, and subscribe for every new issue up to and including 25c. face value.

I urge upon the membership of the Association to consider these facts and join one of these classes. An opportunity, too, is given to secure the newly issued stamps far below the ordinary dealer's prices, because the stamps are supplied at the actual cost to the Department, with the addition of 10 per cent. commission, which is only enough to defray the cost of the clerical labor and expenses connected with same.

The general condition of the Department in regard to commissions and expense account, may be summarized as follows:

Deficit August 1, 1894, account of books and control stamps.\$ 43.11  
Postage and Express account 245.94



Expense of stenographer and printing .....	329.52
Salary of accountant.....	1,107.24
Total .....	\$1,725.81
The commissions for the year of the Sales Department have been.....	\$1,038.76
Commissions in the Purchasing Department.....	337.05
Cost of control stamps on hand..	53.50
Cost of blank books on hand..	180.00
Cost of books, stationery and other supplies on hand....	116.49
Total .....	\$1,725.81

I am glad to be able to say that these Departments have been the means of a large increase of our membership during the past year, and we are constantly adding to our ranks collectors who are joining the Association for the direct benefits that they are able to receive from a Department of this kind; and I hope that this report will arouse some interest among the older members who have never manifested the proper interest in these Departments.

GEO. D. MEKEEL,  
Superintendent.

The President: This report goes in due course to the Committee on Exchange and Purchasing Department.

We are ready to receive now the report which, I am informed, the Secretary has received from the publishers of the Official Circular. The report from the Secretary of the World's Fair Committee does not come under this head. Have you the report to read, Mr. Secretary, from the publishers of the Official Circular?

The Secretary: Yes, sir.

The Secretary then read the following report:

#### REPORT OF PUBLISHERS OF OFFICIAL CIRCULAR.

*To the American Philatelic Association:*

At the Annual Convention held in Chicago in 1893, our proposition to publish the official matter monthly in the *Philatelic Journal of America* was accepted, and since that time we have supplied the Association with their Official Circular free of cost. Our proposition for the publication of the Official Circular in this manner was made in the belief that it would bring the Association before collectors, and have a tendency to increase its membership. In this we have not been disappointed. The membership at the time this arrangement was made was 490, and to-day it is 1,014, an increase

of 524 members. And we are glad to say that a very large proportion of this increase can be traced directly to the advertising the Association has received through our publications.

Inasmuch as this matter was published in the *Philatelic Journal of America*, the reprint in the form of a circular was done at a nominal cost, and we were very glad to be of service to the Association in this way; and the arrangement was continued through the past year.

With the June number of 1895 the *Philatelic Journal of America* ceased publication as a monthly magazine. And as it will be issued semi-annually hereafter, the same conditions do not exist that made our original proposition possible. In order, however, to complete our arrangement, we have published the July and August reports in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, but on account of the increased quantity of matter that has been deemed advisable by the Literary Board to publish, we should be unable to continue this arrangement in our weekly publication, as it would crowd out other more important matter.

As the Association will have to make new arrangements with regard to the publication of its Official Circular, we hand herewith a proposition with regard to its publication, and also a statement of the actual cost of the publication of the Official Circular as it appeared during the past two years. These figures are only furnished for the information of the Committee to which this report will probably be referred as to the approximate cost to the Association of the Official Circular should it be printed by them independent of any other publication. It will be observed that for the first year the average cost of publication for the Official Circular was \$12.40 per month, while for the last year it has been over \$26.89 per month. The difference in cost is largely made up of reports of local philatelic societies, and other matter that is of trifling importance, and should not be a matter of expense to an Association of this kind. For instance, the reports of some of the philatelic societies, notably that of the Chicago society, published in the Official Circular for July, should have been liberally treated by the "blue pencil." In fact, all of the official matter needs editing, and very little has been done by the present Literary Board; and our proposition herewith for the publication of the official matter anticipates the insertion only of the regular reports of the different officers. The publication of the pro-

ceedings of Branch societies in detail and editorial matter would not be undertaken. We remain,

Yours very truly,

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING COMPANY, C. H. MEKEEL, Pres.

#### PROPOSITION.

*The American Philatelic Association:*

Gentlemen—In consideration of the appointment of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* as the official organ of the American Philatelic Association, we shall be very glad to devote such space as is necessary under a regular weekly head for the announcements of all officers of the Association. Sixty-five per cent. of the present membership of the Association are regular paid-up subscribers to this publication, and in order that *all* members shall receive the official matter containing the monthly report of the Treasurer and the monthly report of the Secretary, including applications for membership, we shall print this matter on a separate slip, and mail it once a month to every member of the Association, the cost to the Association to be one cent per member per month, the Association to be at no expense whatever for the printing of the matter. We remain,

Yours very truly,

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING COMPANY, C. H. MEKEEL, Pres.

The Secretary: Annexed is a statement of the cost of printing the Official Circular for the past two years, from July, 1893, to July, 1895, giving the cost per month, which I do not think it will be necessary to read, but can be referred to the committee for their information.

The President: This report will go to the Committee on the Official Circular.

This is all the business that should properly come before the convention until after the report of the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. Batchelder: When we adjourn this afternoon I would like to have the Committee on Finance meet immediately in this place. The committee consists of Messrs. Batchelder, Green and Schaefer. I would also like to have the reports that are to go to us handed in here.

#### TELEGRAMS.

The President: There are in the hands of the Secretary two telegrams

received by the President, which would properly be read under the head of communications, but having been wired here I will call for their reading.

The Secretary read the following telegram:

Harper's Ferry, W. Va., Aug. 13, 1895.

To John K. Tiffany, President, Hubbard House, Clayton:

I wish you all a pleasant and harmonious convention.

ADOLPH LOHMEYER.

The Secretary: The other one I shall have to ask our International Secretary to read, as I am not German. It is from one of our members who never forgets us.

Mr. Doebelin read the following telegram:

Carnegie, Pa., Aug. 13, 1895.

To John K. Tiffany, President, Hubbard House, Clayton, N. Y.:

Besten Glueck wunsch American Philatelic Association Convention, 1895. Bitte Abwesenheit zu Entschuldigen. IGNAZ STAUFFER.

(Applause.)

Mr. Gurdji and others: What is it?

Mr. Doebelin translated the telegram, as follows:

"Heartly congratulations to the convention of the American Philatelic Association of 1895. Excuse my absence."

#### WORLD'S FAIR COMMITTEE.

The President: Although it is not strictly in order, we have so much time that, unless the gentlemen prefer to spend the afternoon otherwise, I will call for some of these matters which are practically routine matters and let them go to the proper committees. Is there any objection? Then I will call for the report of the Committee on the World's Fair Exhibit.

The Secretary read the following report:

#### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD'S FAIR EXHIBIT OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

Since my report last year, the Chairman and the Secretary of this Committee have attended to what little work needed to be done. In November, 1894, the Treasurer, Mr. George H. Watson, turned over to me the bal-

ance, \$12.95, remaining in his hands. Since that time I have personally paid the following bills:

Insurance on cases while stored in New York City . . . . .	\$ 10.20
Carting in New York City . . . . .	10.00
Freight on cases, New York to Flemington . . . . .	30.00
Carting in Flemington . . . . .	3.50
Labor . . . . .	1.00
	<hr/>
	\$54.70

Leaving a deficiency of \$41.75.

In addition to this we are indebted to John B. Hobby's Son & Co. for storing the cases from the time they were received from Chicago up to July 15, 1895, a balance of \$287.88, which amount includes the freight and carting from Chicago to New York. Vouchers for all items mentioned above are submitted herewith for the examination of those who desire.

The cases are now stored in Flemington, where they can be kept at less than one-third of what it costs in New York, and even in New York we were paying less than half the regular charges for storage.

We have had a number of calls for information regarding the cases, but have been unable to make any sales. If they cannot be disposed of otherwise, the glass can be sold for an amount nearly equal to the present indebtedness, but we hope to do better than that. Respectfully submitted,  
H. E. DEATS, Secretary.

Mr. Krauth: Mr. President, if any remarks are in order, I would say that there are present a joint committee of Branch No. 5 of Pittsburgh, the Twin City Philatelic Society and the Pittsburgh Club, and we hope to be able to make a proposition to Mr. Deats, which will enable him to dispose of some of these cases for the opening of the Carnegie Library in Pittsburgh, about November 1. (Applause.)

#### AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS.

The President: There are two proposed amendments to the By-Laws which have both been printed in the Official Circular. These will naturally go to the Committee on By-Laws. Do you care to have them read?

Mr. Doebelin: We will hear them afterwards.

The President: Then they will go without being read.

The Secretary: For the information of the members I might state that one of them is an amendment proposing an insurance fund to insure stamps

in the Exchange Department. The other one is in regard to Branch Societies.

#### TIME OF NEXT SESSION.

The President: The Chair would like an expression of the desire of the convention as to what time adjournment shall be had to to-morrow morning.

Mr. Krauth: Mr. President, I would move that when we adjourn, we adjourn to re-assemble at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. We go to-morrow afternoon on an excursion, and we shall probably have a good deal of business to attend to and shall want to adjourn early in order to get lunch in time for the excursion. I think we should convene at 9 o'clock.

The motion was seconded.

The President: This being a privileged question, involving only the comfort of the members present, I will put it to vote. (Putting the question.) It is so ordered.

The Secretary has two resolutions.

#### SALE OF PERIODICAL AND POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

The Secretary read the following communication:

National Philatelic Society of New York, Room 26, Bible House, Secretary's Office, 11 Park Row, New York, June 18, 1895.

Mr. W. C. Stone, Secretary American Philatelic Association:

Dear Sir—You are respectfully requested to present the enclosed resolutions to the Convention of the American Philatelic Association for consideration, and we hope, favorable action.

Respectfully,

W. F. GREGORY.

Whereas, There is a patriotic desire on the part of American stamp collectors to possess sets of all stamps issued by our Government, especially the new series of Periodical and Postage Due stamps;

Whereas, There seems to be no valid reason why these stamps should not be sold at face value by the Post Office Department;

Whereas, The sale of these Periodical and Postage Due stamps would afford a very considerable source of revenue to the Government; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the National Philatelic Society, that the Postmaster-General be respectfully requested to carefully consider the advisability of putting the same on sale.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the various philatelic



societies in this country for their consideration and co-operation.

W. F. GREGORY, Secretary.

The President: There seems to be no necessity for the consideration of this motion by any committee whatever. The Association can discuss the matter and act upon it to-morrow, when we shall be in a condition to vote on it.

#### COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Kranth: Mr. President, I hold here a card of congratulation from one of our foreign members, and with your permission I will read it. (Reading.)

Elberfeld, 30 Juli, 1895.

Geehrter Herr—Ich bitte Sie freundlichst, die zur Jahre sver sammlung dort vereinigten Mitglidern der A. P. A. meine besten Gluckwunsche und herzliche Grusse aussprechen zu wollen.

Hochachtungsvoll,

RUDOLPH Kost, A. P. A., 181.

(Dear Sir—I beg that you will convey to the members of the American Philatelic Association in annual convention assembled, my best congratulations and hearty good wishes.)

#### LITERARY BOARD.

The President: Are there any further communications?

Mr. Kissinger: Mr. President, now that the Committee on the Official Circular has been appointed, and there is only one report—two reports in fact, but only a minority report, the report of the chairman—

Mr. Rice: That is no minority report, Mr. President. I would like to instruct the committee.

The President: The Chair differs from the gentleman as to that.

Mr. Doebelin: The gentleman? Who is it? (Laughter.)

Mr. Rice: Mr. Doebelin would like to have the Century Dictionary to define that word.

The President: The report is not here. Are there any further remarks?

Mr. Rice: Why, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Doebelin: President.

Mr. Rice: I accept the correction. Just by way of information I should like to know what the report of the Chairman of the Board is to be designated as?

The President: The report of the minority, if a report of the majority comes in, as I understand it.

Mr. Rice: How does it stand at the present moment?

The President: At the present moment we have received it.

Mr. Rice: What is it designated as?

The President: I don't know as it is known to parliamentary language by any particular name.

Mr. Rice: It has merely been received as a document?

The President: It is read as one of the reports received from a committee.

Mr. Rice: From what committee?

The President: From a committee.

Mr. Rice: From what committee?

The President: From the Literary Board. If two members of a board of three agree to a report, then that report is the report of that board. The Chairman certainly does not outride the other two members. It is a waste of time, I think, Mr. Rice, for us to enter into any discussion of the matter.

Mr. Rice: Well, I don't want any discussion at all, Mr. President; I don't propose to discuss it. I merely want a little information from the Chair as to what the report read by the Chairman of the Literary Board is; that is all, for the future.

The President: I do not know, sir. (Laughter.)

Mr. Rice: The Chair, then, does not know what to designate it as?

The President: I do not know that there is any parliamentary designation of the matter, as it now stands.

Mr. Rice: You then contend that the report signed by one is a minority report?

The President: I make no contention about it.

Mr. Rice: Is that your ruling?

The President: I make no ruling about it.

Mr. Rice: The Chair then evades the question, I presume?

The President: The Chair simply says that the Chair cannot rule on the point until the other report is before the house.

Mr. Rice: Well, inasmuch as there is no other report before the house, what then?

The President: The Chair is still unable to rule on it, so long as he is informed there will be another one.

Mr. Rice: But the Chair cannot take any information; the Chair can accept present facts only. What is to be has no bearing—

The President: The gentleman is out of order. Please sit down.

Mr. Rice: I—

The President: I think the gentleman is out of order. Please sit down.

Mr. Rice: I will take my seat, but I desire it placed upon record that I object to the proceedings.

The President: Is there any further matter that can be laid before the assemblage? If not, the Chair will entertain a motion to adjourn till to-morrow morning at the time specified.

Mr. Kissinger: Mr. President, I move we adjourn till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Seconded by Mr. Burt and carried; and the convention accordingly, at 5 minutes past 4, adjourned till 9 o'clock Wednesday morning.

THIRD SESSION.

Wednesday morning, August 14th.

Met pursuant to adjournment. No quorum being present, and the Committee on Credentials not being ready to report, the convention adjourned till 1 p. m. to-day.

FOURTH SESSION.

Wednesday afternoon, August 14th.

The convention met in Odd Fellows Hall, at 1:50 p. m., President Tiffany in the chair and a quorum present.

Mr. Deats read the following report:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Clayton, N. Y., August 14, 1895.

Gentlemen: Your Committee beg to report that fifteen hours of steady hard work has been required to reach the figures that are now given.

We recommend that steps be taken in future to hold the annual election one week prior to the convention, in order that this work shall not be imposed upon any committee during the period of the convention at such a great sacrifice of valuable time.

We have certified to the result of the ballot as tellers before a Notary Public, and the certificate of election of four directors and three trustees has been filed with the Secretary.

The total membership of the Association, according to the report of the Secretary, August 10th, was..... 1,013  
The Treasurer reports members delinquent ..... 56

Total number of stockholders in good standing..... 957

The total number of votes cast in this election was 667; each being entitled to five votes for Directors made the total number of votes possible 3,335.

The result of the ballot is as follows:

FOR DIRECTORS.

John K. Tiffany, recommended for President ..... 711  
N. W. Chandler, recommended for Treasurer ..... 626

C. W. Kissinger, recommended for Secretary ..... 530  
Alvah Davison, recommended for both President and Vice-President ..... 467  
E. Doebelin, recommended for International Secretary..... 431  
W. C. Stone, recommended for Secretary ..... 391  
H. B. Phillips, recommended for Vice-President ..... 130  
Scattering votes for Directors.... 44  
Our By-Laws, Article IV., Section 3, prescribes that "each director shall be a resident of a different State." C. W. Kissinger and E. Doebelin both being residents of the State of Pennsylvania, we certified to the election of C. W. Kissinger, who received 530 votes.

Another ballot will be necessary to elect another Director, as E. Doebelin is not eligible.

FOR TRUSTEES.

C. P. Krauth, G. W. Rode and I. Stauffer, of Pittsburgh, Pa. .... 289 each.  
Scattering vote for Trustees, 33

The suggestion comes from 243 members that the Board of Trustees be abolished and the duties discharged by the Board of Directors.

The following suggestions were made regarding appointive officers:

G. D. Mekeel, Supt. Sales and Purchasing Department..... 292  
Scattering for Supt. Sales and Purchasing Department..... 13  
H. E. Deats, Librarian..... 58  
J. A. Wainwright Collecting Agent 47  
J. W. Scott, Counterfeit Detector. 38  
Dr. G. N. Campbell, Literary Exchange Manager..... 42  
Literary Board: Messrs. Rice, Severn and Quackenbush..... 35  
Recommendations to abolish Literary Board..... 8  
W. F. Gregory, New York, Auction Agent ..... 1  
Recommendation to appoint no one a shareholder in a stock company dealing in stamps.... 1

Of the 667 ballots cast in this election 497 were voted by proxies and 170 by the individual members. Mr. John K. Tiffany received the largest personal vote, and in no case did the cumulation of votes change the relative position of the candidate in the result.

PROXIES FOR CONVENTION.

The Committee report 624 proxies for representation in convention, 577 of which entitle the holders to vote in

the next ballot for Director. They are distributed as follows:

	1st. Class.	2d Class.
C. H. Mekeel, 50 for stockholders, 4 as Vice-President of St. Louis Branch..	54	54
G. D. Mekeel.....	50	50
A. Strauss.....	50	50
L. G. Quackenbush..	50	50
J. F. Beard.....	50	34
H. E. Deats.....	50	47
C. W. Kissinger.....	50	44
Henry Gremmel.....	49	47
J. W. Scott.....	48	46
C. E. Cummings....	41	41
F. H. Burt.....	35	32
C. P. Krauth.....	34	25
P. J. Kranz.....	16	16
A. W. Bateholder....	8	7
E. Rosenthal.....	7	5
J. D. Rice.....	6	5
F. Michael.....	5	5
J. N. Luff.....	4	4
J. O. Hobby.....	4	4
E. Thwing.....	3	3
R. M. Miller.....	3	3
V. Gurdji.....	1	0
G. J. Bailey.....	1	0
A. L. Cassino.....	1	1
F. J. Bescher.....	1	1
C. E. Linsley.....	1	1
J. Lehmann, Jr.....	1	1
A. L. Becker.....	1	1

a624

b577

aFor use in convention.

bFor next ballot for Director.

Mr. Mekeel has a checked list of the entire membership certified to by the Secretary, upon which the Committee have made their notations, and from which he can answer to proxies or give any information about the disposition of proxies or votes that were in duplicate, or for other reasons were not in proper form.

H. E. DEATS, Chairman.  
JOE F. BEARD.  
C. H. MEKEEL.

Accompanying the report the Committee on Credentials filed a certificate of election, signed by the three members of the committee and sworn to before A. A. Warner, Notary Public, and setting forth that J. K. Tiffany, N. W. Chandler, C. W. Kissinger and Alvah Davison were elected Directors, and C. P. Krauth, G. W. Rode and Ignaz Stauffer, Trustees, and that there remained one Director to be elected.

Inquiries being made by several members as to certain proxies handed in by them the President ruled that such questions had better be asked of

the committee out of convention. If the gentlemen were not satisfied they should then report to the convention.

On motion of Mr. Rice, the roll-call was dispensed with, and the minutes of the last convention, as printed in the American Philatelist, were adopted as if read.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STANDING RULES.

Mr. Scott: We beg to recommend that the rules which have governed former conventions shall be in use at this one.

Adopted, on motion of Mr. Rice.

#### INVITATION FROM SAN ANTONIO.

The President then called for communications, and the Secretary read a communication from Julius Jermy, Official Correspondent of the Metropolitan Philatelic Club of San Antonio, Texas, transmitting to the American Philatelic Association the invitation of the Metropolitan Philatelic Club of San Antonio, signed by Edward W. Heusinger, President, Henry A. Reeves, Vice-President, John G. Roth, Secretary, and E. G. Cervantes, Treasurer, constituting the Executive Committee of the Club, cordially asking the American Philatelic Association to hold its convention of 1896 at San Antonio; also the invitation of the city of San Antonio, signed by Henry Elmenndorf, Mayor, and E. R. Norton, City Clerk; also the invitation of the Business Men's Club of San Antonio, signed by J. T. Burnett, Chairman of the Convention Committee, and H. L. Benson, Secretary; also an invitation signed by Edward W. Heusinger and forty-one other philatelists, resident in San Antonio, all of like purport. Also a printed list of places of interest in the city of San Antonio, and a letter from Edward W. Heusinger, President of the Metropolitan Philatelic Club, stating that a rate could be secured of about one and one-third fares for the round trip to San Antonio and return, and that there were special excursion rates from June to September. Accompanying this was sent a package containing some illustrated works on San Antonio.

The consideration of this communication was deferred until the question of the selection of a place for the next convention should come up.

There being no other communications and no unfinished business from last convention, the President ruled that the report of the committee ap-



pointed at the last convention to consider and report on the proper pronunciation of certain words called for by Mr. Krauth would be in order under the head of Reports of Standing Committees.

The Secretary read the following reports of officers:

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LITERARY EXCHANGE.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Aug. 9, 1895.

Mr. President and Members: I am, first, very sorry indeed that I cannot be with you, and wish you all as good a time as I had at the conventions of 1892 and 1893; I cannot wish you more.

As to an official report, I have only a short one. I have sold some papers for members and whenever I could do so I have been glad to accommodate them, with no charge for services. I have also compiled a list of all the better class of philatelic papers, with prices, when I could do so, either from publishers' lists or exchange lists. This I hope to extend in the future and it is always at the disposal of members. I have answered from seventy to eighty letters this year concerning philatelic papers, the Association, stamps, and even letters about other fellows' standing—in the last case, all philatelists are good philatelists with me, so I could say nothing but good of them. All these letters I answered as best I could, and while I also received some inquiries that were beyond my knowledge and I did not answer, I hope those who received no replies will rest assured that it was only because I knew no proper answers. I have received and made mention of Mr. Frankel's list of German papers, Mr. E. B. Jones' list of United States and Canadian papers, and also Mr. Tiffany's list of English stamp journals, all of which are great aids to the collector of philatelic literature. This is about all I have to report, but if the Convention will allow, I would like to add a few words, as an old member.

I would like to see the Convention meet in Cleveland, or some large central city. It is all very well for the city members to want to take a vacation in the country, but on the other side, we who live in the country, or the next thing to it, like to "go to town" for a holiday; so I think it is our time next year.

Also, I would like to suggest that the Stock Fund be kept just as it is and no changes be made in its manage-

ment or investment, unless by a two-thirds vote of the Association.

I have seen a notice also, I think in the Official Bulletin, that it would be proposed to again divide the Exchange and Sales Department. As neither prospered when under different managers and all work successfully now under one head, it seems to be best to make no changes.

Hoping the Convention will pardon these suggestions in a report, which I would not put in writing if I could be present, and which are only made in my humble opinion for the good of the Association, I respectfully submit this report and wish all possible success to the American Philatelic Association, and a delightful time to each member who may be so fortunate as to be able to be present at the Tenth Annual Convention.

Respectfully,  
GEO. N. CAMPBELL.

Literary Exchange Superintendent, A. P. A., No. 83.

This report was referred in regular order to the Committee on the Library.

The Secretary read the following report:

REPORT OF RESIDENT VICE-PRESIDENT, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The Resident Vice-President at San Francisco desires to report briefly a healthy, prosperous condition of philately in his jurisdiction. Leaving the innumerable throng of new recruits in the juvenile ranks out of the question, the older collectors are as assiduous in the pursuit as at any time since the organization of the American Philatelic Association. The only branch society in or near San Francisco—the Pacific—has enrolled as members the principal philatelists in the city and in the suburban cities of Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley. The officers and members of the Association have been apprised at regular intervals by the reports of the Secretary and Manager of our branch of the proceedings. Its meetings are usually well attended, and the papers and discussions are of a high order. The membership has from the first been restricted to gentlemen who had passed the first stages of the pursuit, those who had shown by years of study and devotion that they appreciated its benefits and privileges, and thus it has grown in numbers as fast as some other branches.

The matter of changing the name of the American Philatelic Association so that the initials could not be confounded with any other society or or-

ganization has been informally discussed. This confusion can *always* be avoided by writing the name in full instead of abbreviating it. Is there not a disposition on the part of the members to abbreviate too much? It is certainly better to write the name in full on all occasions, and the time and space consumed thereby is more than counterbalanced by the dignified appearance on the printed or written page. However, if a change is made, it has been suggested that the word "Society" be substituted for "Association," and the writers who have not time to spell the name out can use abbreviations which have not yet been appropriated by any political organization. Then, too, the objects are sufficiently specific and circumscribed to make the word "Society" the more suitable of the two.

If members could be induced to prepare books for circulation to branch societies and on individual circuits a twofold purpose would be served. On the one hand members would dispose of duplicates, and, on the other, add to their collections. The Superintendent of Sales and Exchange cannot circulate books unless they are sent him.

Wishing the annual assembly all success and harmony in its proceedings, I am,

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM E. LOY,

Resident Vice-President, 2431 Ellsworth Street, Berkeley, Cal.

#### REPORT OF RESIDENT VICE-PRESIDENT FOR CLEVELAND, O.

Cleveland, O., August 10, 1895.

*John K. Tiffany, President American Philatelic Association:*

Dear Sir—I have the honor of presenting the following brief report as Resident Vice-President for the Cleveland, O., District:

We have received four new members during the past year. None have removed, died or resigned. Present membership 20.

Cleveland Branch, No. 7, is in a very flourishing condition and the prospects of enlarging our A. P. A. membership from the ranks of the local society, which now numbers 60 members, is very encouraging, and we expect to show good results during the coming year.

The Cleveland members extend a hearty invitation to the Association to meet here next year.

For obvious reasons we would recommend that the name of the Association be changed to THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY. Also that the

publication of the American Philatelist as a literary feature be resumed.

Respectfully submitted,

G. J. BAILEY.

#### REPORTS OF BRANCH SOCIETIES.

The Secretary: From the Pomeroy Philatelic Society, Branch No. 9, we have the following report:

We have doubled our membership since the last convention, with bright outlooks for the coming year. We have one application on file and several collectors interested, who will join us in the fall. Philately is on a firm footing here in Toledo. Our membership consists largely of business men, who are interested in not only the local but also the national Association.

P. E. ROOD,

Resident Vice-President.

Branch No. 10, Kansas City Philatelic Society, reports as follows:

During the last year the Society has shown marked improvement, more interest being taken in attending meetings. The Society is purely local, all members except two being residents of the two Kansas Cities. During the year the Society has lost two of its most active members by death. They were both members of the Association: M. A. Swanbeck, A. P. A., No. 429, and B. E. Sturgis, A. P. A., No. 759.

F. J. BESCHER,

Resident Vice-President.

Branch No. 13, the Ohio Philatelic Society, sent the following report:

Our Branch is in a flourishing condition and we are getting a few new members each month. Since July 1, three members have been admitted. We urge all candidates to fill out an American Philatelic Association application when we receive the application to the State Branch. Success is assured.

P. E. ROOD.

Resident Vice-President.

The next order of business being New Business, Mr. Gremmel said: Mr. President, I would like to rise to a point of law. I represent Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer of Chicago and hold his proxy, and I hold a letter here in my hand, which contains, I believe, 14 or 15 proxies which have been transferred to Mr. Wolsieffer; and I wish you would rule whether I am entitled or whether I have the power to transfer these proxies to any party as the attorney of Mr. Wolsieffer.

The President: If the Convention will kindly indulge me, I will express my opinion. These proxies, signed by various members of the Association,

are transferred, most of them if not all, by Mr. Bailey to Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer. I understand the gentleman to state that he holds Mr. Wolsieffer's proxy. Now the form of our proxy is: "Know all men by these presents, that I hereby make, constitute and appoint — of the American Philatelic Association, my true and lawful attorney and agent, for me and in my name, place and stead, to represent me and to do and perform all acts and things, and to vote for me upon all questions, at the Convention — and at the stockholders' meeting of said corporation, to be held," etc. The language seems to be, and, I think, was intended to be, broad enough to cover this case; and I should, as a matter of personal opinion, think that the gentleman holding Mr. Wolsieffer's proxy, these proxies having been transferred to him, would be entitled to transfer them to some one else. That would be my opinion of it. I have no authority to accept the proxies.

Mr. Rice: Mr. President, you rule, then, that the proxies can be voted by Mr. Gremmel as attorney for Mr. Wolsieffer?

The President: Can be transferred by Mr. Gremmel.

Mr. Rice: Can be transferred?

The President: Yes, sir.

Mr. Rice: Doesn't that put them back into the hands of the Committee on Credentials?

The President: I should think so, sir.

Mr. Rice: Now the question arises: The Committee on Credentials have those in their hands, and do not deliver them to Mr. Gremmel until after the polls are closed or until after they have reported. What effect does it have upon the ballot?

Mr. Deats, Chairman of Committee on Credentials: Mr. President, the letter was with the ballots that were delivered to me by the postmaster this morning.

The President: I think that settles the question.

Mr. Rice: That is all right.

The President: I will say in this connection that in general it is becoming more and more established as a principle of law by the decisions of our courts that the rights of a stockholder given him by the statute in regard to voting shall not be in any manner abridged. I think that every new decision strengthens that doctrine. Some of the older decisions, for instance, allowed various provisions of By-Laws to control those rights, but those distinctions are being rapidly wiped out by the courts. In accordance with the belief that that is the

law and will be so established, it is my custom to rule on all occasions in such a way as to carry out, as far as possible, the desires of the stockholders and to give them the opportunity of being represented in the convention without the construction of any sort of technical distinctions, except in such cases where the courts have held that those distinctions ought to be observed.

Is there any other new business?

Mr. C. H. Mekeel: Mr. President, I think in justice to the Committee it had better be explained that this letter which was supposed to have been in the hands of the Committee on Credentials has not been in their hands, legally, and I do not know by what authority these proxies are in the Convention. The letter was delivered by the postmaster, sealed, and addressed to Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer, and not to the Committee on Credentials, and was returned, as it was improperly delivered. We had no authority whatever to open that letter, and as a matter of fact those proxies have not been in our possession legally. Probably the gentleman who has broken the seal and opened the letter addressed to Mr. Wolsieffer had full authority to do so, but the Committee, of course, had no such authority. The letter was a personal letter addressed to him and under the seal of the United States stamp.

Mr. Rice: Mr. President, I want to assure the Committee that I fully understood that they did not open that letter.

Mr. Mekeel: I want you to understand that the Committee did not have those proxies; they merely had a letter which was mis-delivered.

Mr. Rice: I understand that.

#### PROXIES OF MINOR STOCKHOLDERS.

Mr. Thwing: Mr. President, there is a case of three minors who are stockholders in this corporation. These three minors I am the legal representative and guardian of. I have the right under the law to sign the names of these three minors to any documents involving their ownership of stock. The proxies of these three minors, signed by me as guardian of the said minors, were made to me and handed to the Committee on Credentials. They have not been mentioned in the report of the Committee and I am credited with holding three proxies, whereas it should be six proxies. I ask for a ruling on that point.

Mr. C. H. Mekeel: Mr. President, as a matter of information, the gentleman has made a mistake in his statement. He did not sign for these



minors as guardian; he signed as guarantor. He has guaranteed their responsibility to the Association, and that name carries with it no legal authority. And in throwing out these proxies we have simply followed the precedent that has been established in this Association and has been followed by previous Committees on Credentials. There was a parallel instance of Mr. Millard F. Walton, our former Secretary, who had the Association's welfare so much at heart that he put his babies and children in and attempted to vote their proxies in the Convention as their father. I think he even voted them as guardian. It was brought up before the Convention, and it was decided that they should be thrown out. So that the Committee, in taking this course, have simply followed the precedent that has been established and imitated an action that has been taken in the Association in a similar case heretofore. I will say further that a great many of our stockholders are minors; it is not necessary that a party should be 21 years of age to hold stock in the Association; we issue stock every day to boys 16 or 17 years of age, and it has always been deemed necessary by the Committee on Credentials to have the signature of the party in every case to the proxy; and that has been the precedent established and followed by the Committees on Credentials for the last nine years.

Mr. Thwing: Mr. President, I want to thank the gentleman for his explanation, but I am not yet quite clear on this point. I understood the President to state just now that the right of stockholders was not to be limited by technicalities, and I also understand that every share of stock has a right to be represented in the election of officers. Those two facts being accepted, I cannot see why, in equity, these three votes or these three proxies should be thrown out because of the use of the word "guarantor" in place of the word "guardian." While I acknowledge that the use of the word "guardian" would have been more correct, the meaning is evidently the same, and the difference is so small that I think the case comes clearly under the President's ruling that the right of the stockholder is not to be abridged because of technicalities. If every share of stock has a right to be represented if it wishes to be represented, I feel that these three proxies should be recognized.

Mr. Scott: Mr. President, in regard to the remarks made by Mr. Mekeel, I was on the Committee on Credentials at the time he refers to. The reason why the vote of Mr. Walton's baby was

thrown out was because the father signed the child's name—I think at the time it was possibly under a month old, or at any rate very young—he signed it in the child's name, and not as proxy or attorney or as guardian, or anything else; and as that was manifestly impossible, it was thrown out. If he had signed it with a mark, or as attorney or guardian, it would have been passed.

The President: Are there any further remarks?

Mr. Mekeel: Mr. President, as a member, individually, I think that any guardian of any member of this Association has a perfect right legally to cast a vote for the stock. I think there is no question about that in law; and I think that in handling these proxies we have simply followed the precedent that has been established. If we are going to change our mode of procedure we want to know it, and it is time to take action in the Convention, so that all future Committees on Credentials shall be guided. But heretofore we have treated all members as if they were able to vote. Every young man in this room under 21 years of age could present a proxy signed by his guardian and would have a right to vote on it, because, legally, the stock belongs to his guardian until he becomes 21 years of age.

Mr. Thwing: I think there is every sign of our coming together on this point without any trouble. I think there is no question but what a hurtful and unjust precedent should be repudiated, and if it is merely a question of recognizing a precedent, if we see at once that that precedent is unjust, illegal, and injurious to the stockholders, we should abolish it at once and establish a new precedent.

The President: Gentlemen, the word "guarantor" does not carry with it a right to vote. The word "guardian" in almost all States does carry with it the right to vote the stock of the minor, and therefore my ruling would be that the gentleman should make out his proxies in proper form and submit them to the Committee, and I have no doubt they will be passed to his credit.

Mr. Thwing: Well, what will be the effect of that in this case and in other similar cases in this present convention and election?

The President: It certainly, sir, cannot affect the election, because they certainly were not in proper form prior to the election. But it will give you the right to vote on all questions that come before the Convention.

Mr. Thwing: Half a loaf in this

case is not better than no bread. If it is just that those proxies—

The President: The Chair has decided the point. The gentleman will please sit down.

Mr. Thwing: Mr. President, I beg to appeal from the decision of the Chair. Will you kindly put it to vote?

The President: Well, the decision of the Chair was that the question was decided, therefore—although the Chair did not say it—the gentleman is out of order in proceeding with any further remarks. The decision of the Chair is appealed from. Those in favor of sustaining the decision of the Chair that the gentleman is out of order in proceeding with remarks after the Chair had announced that the question was decided, will signify it in the usual manner.

Mr. Rice: You don't appeal from that, do you?

Mr. Thwing: I do not appeal from that ruling of the President. It is a misunderstanding.

The President: I beg the gentleman's pardon. What is the misunderstanding?

Mr. Thwing: Your ruling, as I understood it, was that these proxies, on being technically corrected, would be operative in the new business of this Convention, but that the same proxies, on being corrected in the same way, would have no effect on the election itself. I appeal from that decision.

The President: I beg the gentleman's pardon. I beg to say to the gentleman before putting the question that I cannot see how the decision of that appeal will affect the matter at all. That is a question which the Association cannot control. It is a question which must be decided in a court of law.

Mr. Thwing: May I be pardoned if I state the matter in other words?

The President: Certainly.

Mr. Thwing: If those proxies which were in the hands of the Committee on Credentials before the closing of the polls are to be recognized under any condition and have no effect, it will be manifestly unfair not to give them their full effect both on new business and on the election. If they cannot be given their full effect on the election, since they were in hand before the polls closed, it will be manifestly unfair to give them any recognition at all in new business.

The President: The Chair understands the gentleman's position, and the Chair still reiterates. While the Chair will put the appeal if the gentleman desires as to the—

Mr. Rice: Mr. President, before that vote is taken on sustaining the Chair,

I would like to have the privilege of explaining to the gentleman. I do not think he quite understood the idea. What I understood from the President's ruling is that the three ballots, not having been made out in proper form, were not available for ballots; but the proxies, having also been made out in improper form, were not legal but can be corrected. The polls having been legally closed, we cannot legally re-open the polls to correct the ballots.

The President: The gentleman states the position of the Chair a little more fully, and I thank him for it.

Mr. Thwing: Well, I see the matter in a little different light, and I withdraw the appeal.

#### CASE OF GEORGES CARION.

The President: Is there any other new business? Is there any other gentleman who desires to lay any matter before the Association?

Mr. Krauth: The Board of Trustees in their report made mention of a special report which they proposed to lay before the Convention. They availed themselves of a provision of our By-Laws to refer to the Convention the case of the charge of the Societe Philatelique Francaise against Georges Carion, a member of this Association. The Board has examined his case and there is a great deal of evidence on both sides which it desires to have the Association pass upon. I would move, sir, that it be made a special order of business for Friday morning, and that this Convention then go into executive session to consider the report of the Board of Trustees on the case of Mr. Carion and take action upon it and several matters before the Board of Trustees which require executive action.

The motion was seconded and carried.

The President: Is there any other new business or other matter that any gentleman desires to call up now?

Mr. Thwing: Mr. President, there are a few remarks that I wish to offer merely as a member of the Association, and would ask the courtesy of the members for that purpose. The remarks which I wish to make are preparatory to a motion which I desire to offer.

The President: The gentleman has the floor, by unanimous consent, I presume.

#### MR. THWING'S ADDRESS.

*Mr. President, Members of the American Philatelic Association:*

Gentlemen—I ask your patient attention to a few remarks before proceeding with the further business of this



Convention. We came together as philatelists, members of the American Philatelic Association, an organization that we want to see dignified and made prosperous at our hands.

Underneath all the unpleasant veering of apparent animosity, petty jealousy and spite, there is, after all, a solid and abiding love of our common weal. We do love fair play. We would be a good deal happier if wrangling and unpleasant recriminations could be dispensed with. There is a good deal more genuine satisfaction in making friends than in besting an enemy. It is my belief in these principles that encourages me to ask your attention to remarks that may at first be thought somewhat gratuitous.

I am only one member in an Association of over 1,000 members. The only right I have to speak is the right of any individual member. Unfortunately for my standing in the estimation of some of you, I am classed among the "Wise Men of the East." I frankly acknowledge that I am endowed with a full share of local feeling. I have worked hard in my limited way for the success of that ticket which represented my end of the country; but if there has been any trace in my heart of animosity against any persons, I cast it out as unworthy. If there has been the slightest wish to discredit any persons, I repudiate it as unworthy of a gentleman and a member of the American Philatelic Association.

Let us bury the hatchet. It is not the work of gentlemen to hurl biting and abusive epithets at each other. Let it not be said that we, the members of the American Philatelic Association, are lost to all sense of parliamentary dignity and even the claims of decency.

Let there be no more talk on the one hand of the American Philatelic Association being "owned" or "controlled" by any one person or clique; or of its being "run in the interest of" one particular member or firm; or of the ignorance, or unreliability of dealers west of a certain line; or of "glaring abuse" or of "outrage on members."

Let there be no more talk on the other hand of "cotton weighted bullets, stuffed with ignorance and soaked with jealousy;" or of "so-called experts," or "madmen," or "falsifiers," or of "song-and-dance buffoons."

Let us frankly acknowledge that there have been unworthy thoughts and utterances on both sides, and let us be in haste to concede a little, each to the other.

If there be anything lovely, if there be anything helpful to each other and to the Association, if there be anything

of good report, let us think on these things; let these things form the burden of all our official utterances; let these things go forth to the world in our official bulletins as the proceedings of our Conventions, so that every one of us may hold up his head proudly when it is said that he is a member of the American Philatelic Association; so that each may be spurred on to work for the good of all, and all for the good of each. In this way we can surely realize in truth what one who has the welfare of the Association deeply at heart prophesied to me last evening, that within two years this Association will have an active and harmonious membership of 5,000, and tens of thousands of enthusiastic collectors may be won over to our popular pursuit by the influence of this great, dignified and harmonious organization.

And now in keeping with these remarks I move you, Mr. President, that the letter or letters recently circulated and which have reflected disparagingly upon certain members and officials of the American Philatelic Association be omitted from the official records and bulletins of the Association, and that all portions of the President's address which reflect directly or indirectly against members of this Association be stricken out and not printed in any of the official bulletins of the Association, and that the President be requested to withhold such portions of his address from publication elsewhere. And so that no record of this unfortunate controversy may be perpetuated, I move also that, in the event of the foregoing motion being adopted, no minute be made of these remarks or these motions.

I now urge and confidently expect you, gentlemen, to adopt this motion unanimously, and so prove the genuineness of your professed love of fair play and harmony, as so emphatically set forth in the first part of our President's address yesterday. (Prolonged applause.)

#### DISCUSSION UPON MR. THWING'S MOTION.

Dr. Eaton: Mr. President, I am very happy to be able to further Mr. Thwing's ideas and his remarks by giving this motion my most hearty second. I think we are in a position where, in view of the occurrences of the past day or two, we can either kill the American Philatelic Association, or, by adopting some such method as Mr. Thwing advocates, not only give it a boom, but make it, as he says, *the* philatelic society of the world. We have gained, I think, 239 members



this year. We ought to gain 500 members next year, if our professions of harmony are worked out as they should be worked out and as we expect they will be worked out.

Mr. C. H. Mekeel: Mr. President, I am in the fullest sympathy with the remarks that have been made by the gentleman, and if I should speak on the sentimental side of this matter I should very likely want to vote with him. But before we come down to sentiment we must look cold facts in the face. This gentleman asks that our minutes omit all mention of a circular that was sent out by the "Wise Men of the East," of whom he is proud to acknowledge that he is one. He asks us to omit mention of that circular. He asks us to omit from our President's address the remarks that he made, alluding to the circular and other things. He asks us to omit the gentlemanly speech that he has made in coming before this little roomful. And then he asks us to go before the world, wiping off the slate everything that has been said in reply to that circular which was sent out from New York to disgrace the Association, while the circular itself is allowed to stand unanswered. Let every member who signed that circular come before the Association with a proper apology; let these members send out to the Association a proper kind of circular to follow it, and nobody will be more ready than I to let the matter drop. But to ask us to wipe out what we have said in justice to ourselves—it is scandalous.

Mr. Thwing: Mr. President, I have one or two other remarks that I wish to add to what I have said. Our President informed us yesterday morning that in the official capacity of President of this Association he refused admission in the Official Circular to the letter which subsequently was circulated by those signing it in a personal capacity. This letter I do not wish to discuss in one aspect or another. What I do wish to discuss is the official utterances of this Association. That letter did not appear as any part of the official issuances of this Association. It was refused admission to the official bulletin by the President of this Association. It is natural to suppose that the President, who has asserted himself strongly in favor of fair play, will see the justice of omitting from the official bulletin of this Association a reply to a letter which was refused admission to this Circular. (Applause.) Mr. President, as members of this Association we view with abhorrence the publication

to the world of this unfortunate and unparliamentary discussion. We protest against the appearance in our official bulletins of either side of the discussion. Neither side has been conducted with candor or with calm, deliberate and temperate language. For the sake of harmony, without discussing the merits of either side, I ask and urge you each and all to concede, to settle differences outside of the Association, to play fair, to be gentlemen. We are not school boys; we are gentlemen.

Mr. Rice: Mr. President?

The President: Will Mr. Rice yield the floor to the President for a moment?

Mr. Rice: Certainly.

The President: Before this discussion goes any further I wish to say, as the deliverer of the address a portion of which it is asked should be stricken out, that I am quite in sympathy, heart and soul, with the remarks of the gentleman (Mr. Thwing). If there were any way in which this matter could be wiped out, no one would be more heartily in favor of doing it than the President. It has cost him many thoughtful hours before he decided to deliver certain parts of the address. It was finally delivered in the belief that in the end it would be for the benefit of the Association. But there are some aspects of this matter which are beyond the control of the Association. The portion of the address which I presume the gentleman wishes to have stricken out was provoked by two documents, which, unfortunately, while the President tried to prevent the publication of one of them, have both been published in other papers. One of these letters, I suppose, we cannot control in any way. The gentleman who wrote it and who published it is not present. The other is not a letter; it is an argument. It was published by a gentleman who is present. He has control of a paper, in which he published it. If he is now convinced that he was mistaken in the attack which he made, it is a very easy thing for him to write and publish in his paper a retraction; and if these matters are to be expunged—and I hope most sincerely that they will ultimately be expunged—it seems to me that in all fairness to those upon whom this attack was made, at least the gentleman who published the article should be expected to make the retraction. Otherwise we stand before the world with an imputation cast upon the officers of this Association. We stand before the world with an imputation cast upon the Assoc-

ation. We stand before the world as having re-elected to office persons upon whom that imputation has been cast. I hope that the way will be opened so that I may heartily, frankly and fully consent to have that portion of my address stricken out.

Mr. Rice: Mr. President, the hour is growing late. I move that this matter be laid over and made the first order of business for this evening.

The President: No provision has been made for a session this evening.

On the motion of Mr. Krauth it was voted that when adjournment was had it be till 8 o'clock this evening, and, on motion of Mr. Rice, the matter under consideration was laid on the table for the first order of business this evening.

After which, on motion of Mr. Rice, the Convention adjourned at 3 minutes before 3 o'clock p. m.

#### FIFTH SESSION.

Wednesday evening, August 14th.

The Convention was called to order in Odd Fellows' Hall, at 8:55 p. m., by Vice-President Davison, and on motion of Mr. Rice, Messrs. Luff and Gurdji were appointed to advise the President that the Association awaited his pleasure.

A recess of 10 minutes was then taken and upon the reassembling of the Convention Mr. Krauth rehearsed at length the arrangements that had been made by the Entertainment Committee.

Discussion on Mr. Thwing's motion being resumed, the President, on taking the chair, said: When we adjourned this afternoon there was a matter under discussion which was made the special order of business for this evening. Since the adjournment and during the afternoon various members who are interested in the promotion of harmony and good will and interested in the welfare of the Association, have been discussing what was right and proper to do in the matter. It is not a matter which can be settled hastily, without due consideration, and I will ask that further discussion of it be laid over until Friday, to be taken up, if necessary, after the discussion of the report of the Board of Trustees, in order that we may see if it cannot be arranged properly by that time.

Mr. Batchelder: Mr. President, I assume that I was one of the parties to that discussion, and will say that I shall not be here on Friday. There are others who will not be here on Friday, and I think that the matter

must be settled before that time, or the parties who will go away will not be satisfied. I should object to its being postponed to the close of the Convention.

A protracted discussion followed as to the advisability of a postponement of the discussion. Mr. Thwing moved for an Arbitration Committee and Mr. Rice for a recess of ten minutes for conference.

Mr. Thwing: I second the motion.

The motion was carried, with one dissenting voice, and a recess was ordered 10 minutes past 9.

The Convention reassembled at 9:33 p. m.

Mr. Thwing: Mr. President, I move that a committee be appointed now to go into private session for fifteen minutes and consider this matter and present the result to the Convention this evening at the expiration of that fifteen minutes; that the Committee consist of Mr. C. H. Mekeel, Mr. N. W. Chandler, Mr. John K. Tiffany, Mr. Henry Gremmel, Mr. J. O. Hobby, Mr. John N. Luff, Mr. John W. Scott and Mr. Thwing—a committee of eight persons; and that this committee consider the matter briefly and see whether they think it is possible to present to the Association a way of disposing of this controversy. The Committee will report to the Convention this evening, there will be no delay, and then the Convention will be at liberty to act as it sees fit.

Mr. Batchelder: Mr. President, I would like to hear the names read again of the Committee that the gentleman suggests.

Mr. Thwing read the names of the Committee as proposed, after which the motion was seconded.

A Member: There should be nine upon the Committee.

Mr. Thwing: I do not think it is necessary to have an odd number, Mr. President, because it is only an informal discussion, the result of which is to be submitted to the open convention immediately.

The President: Gentlemen, you have heard the motion; you have heard the names of the Committee. Are you ready for the question?

("Question!")

Mr. Davison: Will that Committee accept?

The President: I suppose that no gentleman who is desired to be a member of this Committee will object.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The President: The Committee will kindly retire from the room. In the

meantime the Vice-President will take the chair and proceed with the regular order of business until the report of the Committee.

The Committee withdrew from the room and the Vice-President took the chair.

The Vice-President: The Convention will please come to order. In order to facilitate the business, if possible, I will call for some of the reports of the committees. Owing to the fact that there are probably two or three hundred votes out of the room, I will not have any vote taken on any of the recommendations. We will simply receive the reports as time allows us, holding them, and afterwards taking them up for action. Doing this will probably put us forward a little.

Mr. Deats: Mr. President, there are present in the room a majority of the members attending the Convention, but there are not a majority of the membership represented by proxy.

The Vice-President: Have we a quorum in the room?

Mr. Deats: We have a quorum of the members attending the Convention, but not a quorum of the membership as represented by proxy holders. I have a report of the Committee on Credentials, which I will not read tonight, because there will be some more proxies to add in the morning, unless there is some question to be decided. There are some changes—some added, and some taken away from the number of proxies as given this morning.

Mr. G. D. Mekeel: Mr. President, I move that we take a recess until we receive the report of the Committee.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Rice and carried, and a recess was accordingly ordered at 9:45 p. m.

The Convention reassembled at 10:45 p. m., the President in the chair.

The President: The Convention will be in order. The Convention will receive the report of the Committee.

Mr. Thwing: Mr. President, I will request Mr. Burt to read the report of the Committee, as it is in shorthand.

The stenographer read the following report:

#### REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

Your Committee, appointed in the interest of harmony and to suggest a plan of compromise of the difficulties which have arisen in connection with the present election, respectfully recommend:

1. That the Chairman of the Literary Board be allowed to withdraw his report from the Committee for emendation.

2. That the entire address of the President be omitted in the publication of the proceedings of the Convention.

3. That all personalities in the debate upon these matters be omitted.

4. That the remarks of Mr. Thwing, the mover of the resolution, be inserted.

5. That the following paper, signed by the Committee, be inserted:

"We, the undersigned Committee, desire to state that upon a full conference we are of opinion that in the course of this campaign many statements have been made by various parties based upon a misunderstanding of the facts in the case, and that we each of us hereby withdraw any statements that any one of us has made imputing improper conduct to any of the officers or members of the Association. We desire to express the belief that every officer of the Association has conducted his department with the best intentions. We further recommend that the Association express its regrets that any personalities or attacks upon the personal conduct of members should have been made in any campaign documents, and will look with disfavor upon the publication of any such allusions in future campaign documents."

EUGENE THWING, Chairman.  
JOHN K. TIFFANY,  
JOHN W. SCOTT,  
N. W. CHANDLER,  
HY. GREMEL,  
C. H. MEKEEL,  
J. OAKLEY HOBBY,  
JOHN N. LUFF.

The President: Gentlemen, you hear the report.

Mr. Rice: Mr. President, I move the adoption of the report of the Committee as read.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Kissinger and Mr. A. F. Stone, and unanimously carried.

The President: Shall we proceed with the regular order of business?

Mr. Batchelder: Under the order of business which calls for the reports of Committees, I was about to ask to be allowed to report for the Finance Committee, as I shall not be here after this session, and I think one of the other members of the Committee will also be absent.

The President: It is nearly 11 o'clock—

Mr. Batchelder: It will take but a minute.

The President: I think, under the circumstances, the Convention will hear this report.



Mr. Batchelder read the following report:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

Clayton, N. Y., August, 14, 1895.

*The President and Members of the American Philatelic Association in Convention Assembled:*

Gentlemen—We have examined the report of the Treasurer as submitted to us. We find vouchers for expenditures which agree with that part of the report. We find, however, no books or vouchers indicating a source of the receipts, and therefore can only report the accounts correct, so far as they have been submitted to us.

We would respectfully suggest that in future the Treasurer submit with his report all books and vouchers referring to the finances under his charge.

We have considered carefully the recommendation of J. Arthur Wainwright, collecting agent, and will offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Directors of the American Philatelic Association petition the Post-Office Department that a special Inspector be appointed, to whom shall be referred all complaints pertaining to the improper use of the mails by stamp frauds.

ALBERT W. BATCHELDER,  
JOHN W. SCHAEFER,  
CHAS. E. GREEN,

Secretary of Committee.

The President: The report will stand as accepted. Is it your desire to take any action upon any portion of it? It includes a resolution. The mere acceptance and adoption of the report does not make that a resolution of the Convention.

Mr. Batchelder: It is proper at this time to act upon this resolution, if desired?

The President: Yes, to move the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Batchelder: I will move the adoption of the resolution, then.

The motion was seconded and carried unanimously.

The President: Is it your pleasure to continue with the regular order of business and the hearing of further reports?

Mr. Rice: I move we adjourn.

The President: I would suggest that an hour be named. To what time shall we adjourn?

Mr. Rice: Don't you think it would be better and would expedite matters a little to meet to-morrow night?

Mr. Batchelder: I would move that, if the President think it best, he call a special meeting to-morrow at the grove. That is, if he finds matters that can be called up there (it being supposable that we will all be there), that he call a meeting. He could announce it at noon, perhaps.

Mr. Krauth: Mr. President, one word. Some of the ladies have expressed a desire to have a little dance to-morrow evening, and the management of the Hubbard House have kindly consented to clear the dining-room, and we are now endeavoring to secure music, with prospects of success. We shall probably be tired to-morrow evening, and should prefer to devote the time to amusement rather than business. Suppose we adopt a motion to adjourn until to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, at Bartlett's Point.

The President: If at that time we do not wish to meet we can adjourn. If the mover of the other resolution will withdraw it—

Mr. Batchelder: I withdraw it.

The President: The motion is, then, that we now adjourn to meet at Bartlett's Point to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The motion prevailed, and the Convention was accordingly declared adjourned at 11 o'clock p. m.

SIXTH SESSION.

Thursday afternoon, August 15th.

The Convention being called to order upon the picnic grounds at the time agreed upon, and a quorum not answering to the call to order, a motion of Mr. Krauth to adjourn until 8 o'clock this evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall, was carried, and the Convention was declared adjourned accordingly.

SEVENTH SESSION.

Thursday evening, August 15th.

The Convention met in Odd Fellows' Hall at 8:10 p. m., President Tiffany in the chair. Less than a quorum being present, the transaction of business was delayed for a short time, until the arrival of other members.

A quorum appearing to be present, the President said: The Convention will be in order. I believe there is now a working quorum present. When we adjourned we had begun on the order of business under the head of Reports of Committees. I am informed that Mr. Gremmel has a matter which should have come under the head of New Business, and before we proceed with the regular order I will give the

floor to him to present it, in order that it may go to the proper committee.

#### EXCHANGE AND PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Gremmel: Mr. President, I am requested by the Chicago society, or, in fact, by Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer, to present the following resolution to the Convention:

Chicago, May 9, 1895.

*To the President and Members of the American Philatelic Association:*

Whereas, Chicago Branch, No. 1, of the American Philatelic Association thinks the office of Purchasing, Sales and Exchange Manager is an extensive office, the workings of which are more than one member can ordinarily manage, and at the same time perfect the workings of said office to the satisfaction of all members; and,

Whereas, Chicago Branch, No. 1, of the American Philatelic Association thinks said office should be divided, and the distinct and separate offices of Purchasing Agent and Sales-Exchange Manager be created, as they were in former years, and in furtherance of the same, said Chicago Branch has placed in nomination members for said offices; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Chicago Branch, No. 1, of the American Philatelic Association requests that said offices be again created in place of the one now in vogue, and that, if necessary, the By-Laws of the American Philatelic Association be so amended in order that said officers may be duly elected to fill their respective offices.

The President: What shall be done with the resolution?

Mr. C. H. Mekeel: I move it be referred to the proper committee.

Seconded by Mr. Stone.

The President: It is moved and seconded that it be referred to the proper committee, which is the Committee on By-Laws.

The motion was carried.

The President: We will now proceed with the regular order of business. If you will give your attention, and the committee are ready to report, I hope we shall get through with all the regular business so as to make headway very fast to-morrow morning. We have already had the reports of the Committee on Standing Rules, the Committee on Credentials, and the Committee on Finance. The next committee in order is the Committee on Library, Mr. Luff chairman. Is Mr. Luff present?

Mr. Luff: Mr. President, I was not aware that these reports were expected

this evening, and if I may crave your indulgence a few moments we will have that report in shape.

The President: We will pass that. The next report in order is the report of the Committee on Exchange and Purchasing Department.

Mr. Strauss read the following report of the Committee on Exchange and Purchasing Department:

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EXCHANGE AND PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

Clayton, N. Y., August 14, 1895.

The Committee on Sales and Purchasing Department begs to report that it has carefully scanned the report of the Superintendent, Mr. G. D. Mekeel, which report is prima facie evidence of the skillful manner in which this department has been handled, and it is self-evident from the facts and figures shown that the department has been of great benefit to our Association. We deem it as due to you, therefore, to move the acceptance of the report, and to extend to Mr. G. D. Mekeel the thanks of the membership for the courteous and efficient manner in which he has conducted the affairs of the office entrusted to him.

We further recommend that some provision or enactment receive the consideration of this body, providing for the insurance of the stamps on circuits against loss not directly traceable to negligence of beneficiaries or superintendent of this department, and for the indemnification of parties sustaining such losses.

A. STRAUSS,

P. J. EATON,

ROBERT O. WILLIAMS.

The President: The report stands accepted under our standing rules, but the recommendation has to be acted upon. What is your pleasure with regard to the recommendation of the report?

Mr. Davison: I move, Mr. President, that the recommendation go to the Committee on By-Laws, as there is a similar one in their hands already.

Seconded by Mr. Gremmel, and carried.

#### REPORT OF LITERARY BOARD.

The President: The Chairman of the Literary Board, whose report, by order of the Convention, was allowed to be withdrawn for emendation last evening, sends in his report, and I will ask the Secretary to read it as amended.

The Secretary read the amended report of the Literary Board, as printed on page 27.

The President: The whole report goes to the Committee on Official Journal. Is that Committee ready to report?

Mr. Kissinger: Mr. President, as Chairman of the Committee on Official Journal, I will state that we were waiting for the corrected report of Mr. Rice before we made our report.

The President: Then the report of this Committee will have to be laid over until after the special business to-morrow. The next committee to report is the Committee on Branch Societies. Is that Committee ready to report, Mr. Kranz?

Mr. Thwing: Mr. Kranz has requested me to read the report of that Committee.

Mr. Thwing read the following report:

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BRANCH SOCIETIES.

1. We request the Convention to give immediate consideration to the question of numbering State and local branches separately, as proposed in the amendment to the By-Laws offered by Wm. J. Babcock.

2. We recommend the appointment at once by the Board of Directors of a permanent committee on branches, to consist of three members from the same locality, and to be appointed annually by the Board of Directors, the duties of this committee being to encourage and help the formation of branch societies of the American Philatelic Association throughout the country, and to foster these societies in every way possible, stimulating them to greater activity in their own interests and in the interests of the parent society. A branch society may be and should be something more than a mere gathering together of members of the American Philatelic Association in a certain locality. It should be a nucleus around which all in its locality who are interested in philately, or who may be interested, may be gathered. It should be an active agency for winning new followers of our pursuit, and new members for the National Association.

Under the guidance and encouragement of a permanent committee, such as we now recommend, we believe these results can be attained in a larger degree than at present.

P. J. KRANZ,  
EUGENE THWING.  
V. GURDJL.

The President: Gentlemen, you hear the report. Under our standing rules it stands accepted, but the Chair will inquire what is your pleasure with regard to the recommendations of this report. The first recommendation is that the Association take action upon the suggestion of separating the numbers of State and local branches. Under the present By-Law the case presented itself of an application from a branch of a character which we had not had. It was a local branch, and at the same time its By-Laws contained provisions for having members all over a State instead of in a certain city, and they requested the Official Board to allow them to be numbered as State Branch, No. 1. There being no provision to that effect in the By-Laws, the board admitted the branch, but left the question of separate numbering to be decided by the Convention. I suppose it is in the interest of this branch that the matter is now before the Convention, and the Chair will entertain any motion on the subject.

Mr. C. H. Mekeel: Mr. President, I move that State branches be allowed to have separate numbers, if there is any—

Mr. Doebelin: We have no State branches.

Mr. Gremmel: Mr. President, I believe that this recommendation should go to the Committee on By-Laws. It involves an amendment to a By-Law, and therefore it should go to the Committee first.

The President: The Chair would suggest that if too many matters go to the Committee on By-Laws without some instruction, then we shall have all this work to do over again. This is a matter which requires action on the part of the Association. I suppose the question first presents itself: Does the Association propose to have State branches? We have admitted these gentlemen as a local branch; they wish to be chartered as a State branch. And then, if so, the question is whether they shall be numbered consecutively with the local branches, or separately as State branches. That is the question. Whether you wish to take any action upon it is the inquiry of the Chair.

Mr. Kranz: Mr. President, I second the motion of Mr. Mekeel.

The President: The motion of the gentleman is, as the Chair understands it, that State branches applying for recognition be numbered separately.

Mr. Mekeel: Yes.

Mr. Doebelin: No.

Mr. Mekeel: That is what I intended to move.



Mr. Doebelin: We have no State branches.

Mr. Williams: Can we do this without amending a By-Law?

The President: If this motion is carried it goes to the Committee on By-Laws to be incorporated in the By-Laws, sir.

Mr. Mekeel: Mr. President, in regard to that motion, personally, I do not think I can see any great advantage in this new arrangement. But these gentlemen from Ohio have organized a State society, which includes members who are already in the local societies of Cleveland and Toledo, and they are very anxious that that branch shall be recognized as a State branch of the American Philatelic Association and that it shall have a number. The fact that they desire it is sufficient reason for me to believe that we ought to give it, because, while we may not see just what advantage that is going to be, they are very enthusiastic for it and believe that it will lead to the organization of other State branches and be an advantage to the Association. I cannot see any harm in granting their request, and therefore I favor the motion.

Mr. Thwing: Mr. President, if you will allow me, I think I can explain the real reason why the State branch may be helpful to the Association. While the committee did not present this in the form of a recommendation, the Committee on Branch Societies merely asked that some action be taken. Now, the fact of the matter is that it requires ten members to form a branch. In a good many small towns it is impossible to get ten members together in a local branch, but in several small towns throughout the State you can get two or three here and two or three there and form a State branch, whereas you could not form a local branch. And while it is true that a good many members of local branches in larger cities will belong to the State Branch, it is true that other members who could not belong to any local branch in their particular town or village will also belong to the State Branch, whereas otherwise they would be kept out of membership in any branch at all. And it is for those reasons that the formation of State branches is advocated.

The President: Are there any further remarks?

The Secretary: Mr. President, just for the information of the members I will state that the Ohio society had 40 members on the first day of July. 36

of whom were members of the Association.

Mr. Davison: Mr. President, it seems to me this formation of State branches, as I think I have stated before in the Board of Directors, will make a complication in the Sales and Exchange Department. We have, for instance, a local society in Toledo. We then charter a State society in Ohio. Will the local society in Toledo and the State Society be separate societies, or will they be one? Will the State Society take up the smaller society, or will they be separate?

Mr. Thwing: Separate.

Mr. Davison: In the Sales and Exchange Department the Superintendent of Sales only has transactions with the Branch Manager. If he has transactions with the Branch Manager of the State society, and there is still under that State society a local society, why, then, it seems to me, it is going to take the local society virtually out of the Sales Department; that is, the Superintendent of Sales would have no transactions with the local society. His transactions would only be with the Manager of the State Branch, and the State Manager would have to deal with the subordinate branch. It seems to me that there is where the complication is coming in chartering State and local branch societies.

Mr. Kranz: Mr. President, there seems to be a misunderstanding on the part of Mr. Davison regarding branch societies—as to local and State societies. He refers to the Pomeroy Society of Toledo and to the Ohio State Society. The Pomeroy Society is not under the supervision of the Ohio State Society at all. It is as distinct as the St. Louis Society is. They have no connection with each other whatsoever.

Mr. Stone: Mr. President, I should like to inquire if any members of the Pomeroy Society are members of the Ohio State Branch, and, if so, how many and what proportion?

Mr. Kranz: Mr. President, out of the number of 21 members of the Pomeroy Society there are 14 who are members of the Ohio Branch Society.

Mr. Stone: And I would also like to ask if the members of the other local branch in Ohio, the Garfield-Perry Stamp Club of Cleveland, are members of the Ohio Branch?

Mr. Kranz: Mr. President, of the Garfield-Perry Stamp Club of Cleveland, there are three members that belong to the Ohio Philatelic Society.

Mr. C. H. Mekeel: Mr. President, I think this idea of State societies that we are considering is very much like

the system followed in other organizations. I have in mind just at present the Manufacturers' Association of the United States. They have local societies in all cities of the United States, and they also have a State society in each State, and they have a national organization. The three classes in that organization might well be compared with this new system of branches in our body. We can have as many local societies in the State as we might wish, and those local societies, or any portion of the members, or the distributed members of the State, may form a State branch. I do not think it need make any difference with the dealings of the Sales and Exchange Department, and I think that these State branches would have no dealings whatever with the department—that is a prerogative of the local branch. I do not see how the organization of a State society, which may include members of local societies within the State, will complicate the matter at all. In fact, it is quite a common way of dividing the members of a large body. We have in St. Louis 36 different branches of the Manufacturers' Association; the printers are one, the iron founders are another, and so on through the different trades. Then in Missouri we have a State Manufacturers' Association, which includes the members of all these local associations, and then we have a national association for the country, which includes all. I think that is a simile which we can apply to the formation of these local and State branches.

Mr. Davison: Mr. President, if, as Mr. Kranz has explained, the members of the local societies are to be entirely separate from the members of the State society, then I acknowledge I cannot see any reason why a State branch should not be chartered. The only thing that in my mind was going to give rise to complication was the fact that the State branch controlled the local branch; that is where the complication would come.

Mr. Gremmel: Mr. President, before we vote on this question, I would like to have a little information. I would like to ask Mr. Kranz how many members of the State society are not members of the American Philatelic Association?

Mr. Kranz: Mr. President, if Mr. Gremmel had paid attention to the reports of branch societies he would not have put that question.

Mr. Gremmel: I put that question because we cannot remember everything that has been reported. Will Mr. Kranz kindly tell me—because he

will find that I am in favor of this proposition, but I want to ascertain first how we stand.

Mr. Kranz: Mr. President, on the 1st of July, out of a total of 40 members of the Ohio branch of this Association, there were 4 non-members of the Association; 36 were members at that time.

Mr. Gremmel: Now, Mr. President, will you kindly inform me, in case we adopt the motion of Mr. Mekeel, can anyone join a State branch without being a member of the American Philatelic Association?

The President: That would be properly reported on to the Convention by the Committee on By-Laws.

Mr. Gremmel: Well, I believe we should know that before we vote on the question. It would be a good point.

The President: The gentleman can offer that as an amendment to the pending motion if he wishes.

Mr. Gremmel: Understand, Mr. President, the point which I raise is this: If it is allowed that anyone can join a State society without being a member of the American Philatelic Association, he will have the same benefits of the American Philatelic Association as any member who is a member. He will have the same benefit of the Purchasing Department through his State branch; he will have the same benefit. You cannot prevent it; it cannot be prevented. The Exchange Superintendent will deal directly with the Exchange Manager of the State branch, consequently we cannot prevent that member of a State who is not a member of the American Philatelic Association from sharing the same benefit that we derive. And that is what I want to get at before we vote on this question. It is for the interest of the American Philatelic Association that I am speaking.

The President: The gentleman has asked a question of the Chair. The Chair will call his attention to the fact that the By-Law with regard to present branches has exactly the same feature in it—that a body can become a branch of the American Philatelic Association without being composed entirely of members of the American Philatelic Association to-day. The present local societies are so constituted to-day, and the reason of this was that at the time that this By-Law was made there was a large and flourishing branch of the Association in New York City which contained some members who were not members of the American Philatelic Association, and the By-Law was drawn so that they



would not have to be excluded from the National Philatelic Society in order to allow the National Philatelic Society to remain as an Association branch. I believe that is the history of that By-Law. But the By-Law, as it now stands with regard to local societies, contains a very objectionable feature, which the gentleman suggests might exist with regard to these State branches, and, as the Chair understands it, the idea of the State branch is simply to call it a State branch because it covers a larger territory than the local branch. It is to distinguish and encourage the formation of these larger branches by giving them separate names and numbers.

Mr. Gremmel: Now, Mr. President, to get right down to this point, I am a member of the National Philatelic Society, and I do not want to discuss what you say, because I am willing to vote afterwards that that provision be taken out of the By-Laws. I move to amend Mr. Mekeel's motion so that no person can be a member of a State branch of the American Philatelic Association unless he is a member of the American Philatelic Association.

Mr. Mekeel: I accept the amendment.

The President: The amendment is accepted. The question, then, before the house is this: It is moved that the Committee on By-Laws report a By-Law providing that State branches may be formed and separately numbered in the same manner that local branches are formed, provided that no person shall be a member of a State branch who is not a member of the Association.

Mr. Thwing: Mr. President, if this motion prevails as amended, it will destroy the very purpose of State branches as recommended. The idea in advocating a State branch is that the State branch shall be exactly the same in its standing with the Association as a local branch: that there shall be absolutely no difference between the State branch and the local branch, with the exception that, as the President says, it covers a larger territory. Now, in accordance with the second recommendation of the Committee on Branch Societies, the chief usefulness, or one of the chief usefulnesses, of a branch society is to be an active agent for bringing in new members to the American Philatelic Association. A man who is a collector, or interested in stamps, will very often join a local society because he knows the people in it—he has friends, and it is near by; he will very often join, although he is not interested in the American Philatelic

Association. But after he has become a member of the branch society, by meeting with other members of the American Philatelic Association, he can be persuaded by them to join the latter society. And it has been true that many persons who joined the branch society and were not members of the national society have, subsequent to their joining the branch, been persuaded to join the national association. In other words, the branch society is an agency for gathering in persons who will, later on, join the national society. Now, if the State society is going to be prohibited from admitting any members other than those who are already members of the American Philatelic Association, that portion of its usefulness will be destroyed and it will be at once placed on a different footing from other branch societies. The idea is that a State branch should be exactly the same as a local branch; it should have its resident vice-president and its secretary and treasurer in the same manner; it should exercise no supervision whatever over local branches; it should not occupy a higher rank than a local branch. It should have the same privileges and the same opportunities for usefulness to the national association. I certainly hope, if the system of State branches is adopted at all, that they will be admitted on the same footing as local branches, the only advantage in a State branch being that members can join a State branch from small towns where there are not sufficient persons to form a local branch.

Mr. Doebelin: Mr. President and Members, the first object of our Association is to get members for the Association, and not for the State branch or for the local branch. The model society is the American Philatelic Association. Anybody who wants to join that society can join it with very little cost, and then if there are members enough in a given locality they can form a branch—a local branch. I do not believe in State branches at all; it is a thing that is stretched too far. But I do not want to say anything against that. I will say, however, that no local branch should admit a member that is not a member of the American Philatelic Association. We do not form the branches for the local societies that they shall gain members, but for the American Philatelic Association. First comes the American Philatelic Association, and then comes the branch. The Pittsburgh Society works on a wholly different plan. We have a society, the Twin City Philatelic



elic Society. We try to get new members for that society, and when we have them in the Twin City it is an easy thing to get them into the American Philatelic Association. We do not say they shall come to the branch first—no; we say they shall come to the American Philatelic Association. After they are admitted to the American Philatelic Association they must come to our branch. We do not admit to our branch any persons who are not members of the mother society.

Mr. Kranz: Mr. President, why should State branches be so restricted? Why should not they enjoy the same liberties that local branches enjoy? I fail to see any reason for it. No one, so far, has given any reason for such restrictions.

Mr. C. H. Mekeel: Mr. President, I do not think it has been explained to Mr. Kranz that it is the intention of this Convention to eradicate that very thing from the liberties of local societies. It is the intention of the members, and it has been discussed, and the Committee on By-Laws will probably report in favor of altering the regulation of local societies in that respect. Therefore, in advocating the State societies in this way, we are not discriminating at all; we are simply trying to conform with what we believe will be carried out in respect to the others. Mr. Gremmel has already prepared a motion, and I will endorse it for the purpose of preventing branch societies from having members that are not in the national association. It is wrong from the start. There is not a national society to-day that has branches in cities and towns which permit members to belong to them who are not members of the national society. It is a wrong idea; I have not favored it. It was only put in as a concession to large societies already organized, of which some were members of this Association and some were not, and for the purpose of meeting them half way we simply permitted them to come in as branch societies and retain the non-members. But in the organization of new societies it is wrong. As Mr. Doebelin says, it is very easy to solicit members outside. You do not have to confine yourself to members of the American Philatelic Association. You simply have to provide that when they apply for membership in your society they must also apply for membership in the American Philatelic Association. They can make application for both at the same time, on one paper, and tear it apart, and pay another dollar. You certainly do not want mem-

bers in your local societies that we would not receive. If they are admitted to our Association, you can admit them to the branch.

Mr. Thwing: I have expressed myself on the subject of these branches so strongly that I want to say I am entirely in harmony with what Mr. Mekeel has said, and when he began speaking I thought, if that idea is true in principle and wise in policy, it will vitiate the recommendation already made by the Committee on Branch Societies, the idea of that committee being that one of the ways in which a branch could be useful to the Association was by gaining members merely through local sentiment, and later on bringing them into the Association. But it is true, as Mr. Mekeel says, that if they are sufficiently interested to join the local branch they can be simultaneously persuaded to join the national association. I do not see any reason why the recommendation made by the Committee on Branch Societies should not prevail right along with the change that may take place in the By-Laws.

Mr. Kranz: Mr. President, before a vote is taken on this proposition I would like to ask whether this affects State branches only, or local societies as well? I understand from the way Mr. Mekeel put his motion that this only affects State branches.

Mr. Mekeel: Mr. President, I will accept a further amendment to this motion and let it all go in one.

Mr. Gremmel: Mr. President, at present we cannot insert anything about local branches, because we have a By-Law. But if members will take my word for it, as soon as this motion is passed I will move that the By-Laws be so amended that local branch societies shall be on exactly the same basis as the State societies.

The President: Well, gentlemen, are you ready for the question?

("Question!")

Shall I repeat it?

("No!")

The question was put on Mr. Mekeel's motion as amended, and it was unanimously carried.

Mr. Gremmel: Now, Mr. President, I move that in Article VIII., Section 1, of the By-Laws the following words be stricken out:

"Any existing local society having the requisite number of stockholders among its members may become a branch society upon the same conditions."

Also to amend Section 2 of the same article so as to read:

"Section 2. Any branch society so

organized may admit to its membership only persons who are stockholders of the Association. Branch societies are expected to elect their Resident Vice-President from among their own officers, to make the consideration of the welfare of the Association a part of their regular order of business, and to make to the Official Board, from time to time, and to each annual convention, suggestions as to any matters that they may consider advisable for official consideration."

If this is done it will cover exactly the same provisions that we have just adopted for the State branches.

Mr. C. H. Mekeel: I second the motion.

The President: Had not this better be in the form of a recommendation to the Committee on By-Laws?

Mr. Mekeel: I think that would be the best way—to make the recommendation, and let the committee make the alterations.

Mr. Kranz: Mr. President, how soon would the local and State societies have to drop from the roll of membership those who are not members of the American Philatelic Association at this hour?

The President: The By-Law will not be retroactive at all. A State branch now admitted or a local branch now admitted will not be affected by this By-Law. This is a By-Law providing for future societies, sir. The motion is that the Committee on By-Laws be instructed to report amendments to Article VIII. of the By-Laws, Sections 1 and 2, as read.

The question was put on the motion as stated by the Chair and carried.

The President: The next recommendation—

Mr. C. H. Mekeel: Mr. President, I wish to ask these gentlemen who are in favor of this system of State branches what they expect the Association to do with regard to stock? The resolutions that we have passed here do not provide for the issuing of any stock for that State branch, nor would I be in favor of such a provision, and I think it is well that they may understand that before we pass this question.

Mr. Thwing: Mr. President, I think the just way to settle that matter is to provide that a State branch may apply for one share of stock for every ten members of that State branch who do not belong to any other branch society.

Mr. Mekeel: That would be fair.

The President: That would be the same provision, then, as relates to local societies.

Mr. Thwing: Yes, sir.

Mr. Davison: I recommend that the recommendation go to the Committee on By-Laws to insert the words "or State" in the first line of Section 3 of Article VIII. It would then read: "Any branch or State society so organized may from time to time, if it so elect, subscribe for, acquire and hold, in the name of such branch, one share of the capital stock of this Association for every ten stockholders who are members of such branch," etc.

Mr. Mekeel: Mr. President, that does not cover the question, because the men may be members of both State and local branches, and by simply inserting what Mr. Davison suggests, they would then count in ten of each.

The President: It is the idea to exclude any person in this count—

Mr. Mekeel: The last part of the section covers it. I did not read the last part of it.

(The rest of the section reads: "For every ten stockholders who are members of such branch, and not already included in the number who may have acquired stock in the name of the same or some other branch society, and shall vote the same by proxy duly instructed, or through their resident vice-president.")

Mr. Michael: Mr. President, in Chicago, under that condition, there will be two societies—American Philatelic Association, Branch No. 1, and American Philatelic Association, State Branch No. 1. There will be many complications over that.

Mr. Mekeel: No; one will be Illinois State Branch, No. 1, the other will be Branch No. 1.

Mr. Michael: We should call it just State Branch, No. 1.

Mr. Mekeel: No, you could not call it simply No. 1.

The President: The board could not admit you without the name of the State.

Mr. Mekeel: I second the recommendation of Mr. Davison.

The President: The recommendation is to so amend the section as to exclude any member of any branch, either State or local, who has already been counted in the number who may have acquired stock in some other society.

Mr. Davison: It is simply to insert the words "and State" in two places there.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Deats: It seems to me that State branches can now be formed in some States which contain a very small number of members, and it would be well to limit the States in which

Branches are to be formed to those which have at least 25 members.

Mr. Mekeel: I think that is a good idea. I think a State Branch ought to have at least 25 members.

The President: Is that motion seconded?

Mr. Mekeel: I second that suggestion, to be incorporated in the report of the Committee on By-Laws.

The President: It is moved and seconded that the Committee on By-Laws be instructed in drawing the By-Law relating to State branches, to limit the number to 25—that is, requiring the Branch to have 25 members before it can be admitted. Is there any debate?

Mr. Kissinger: Mr. President, I understand that Branch No. 14 is the Colorado State Branch, and that has only just been organized, because there are only 10 members in Colorado. Now, I think we have issued a stock certificate and that is a recognized branch. If that motion should be passed it would declare that Branch entirely out of order; you could not have it as a branch.

Mr. Mekeel: It will have to rank as a local society until it gets 25 members—that is all.

Mr. Deats: I understood that any State Branch could be formed with 10 members. What I meant to say was that the formation of such branches should be limited to such States as contained 25 members of the Association—that is, letting 10 members out of the 25 become members of the State Branch. There are some members in some States that would not care to be members of the State Branch, because they might have to pay a little more dues. I base that remark on what I have heard in New York City. Some members did not care to be bothered with a local branch.

The President: The motion is, that the By-Law with regard to admitting State Branches require that there shall be 25 members applicant before the Branch is admitted.

Mr. Gremmel: If that is the motion, I have nothing to say, but I understood the motion to be as Mr. Deats put it.

Mr. Davison: Mr. President, is that law going to be so framed as to nullify the Colorado Branch?

The President: I think that we shall have to construe that as a Branch already admitted, as not affected by it.

Mr. Thwing: It will not be retroactive?

The President: It is not retroactive at all—simply a rule for guidance in the future.

The question was put on Mr. Deats'

motion, and it was carried, with one dissenting voice.

The President: There is a still further recommendation in the report of the Committee on Branch Societies, which is to the effect that a Standing Committee on Branches shall be appointed, whose duty shall practically be to encourage the formation of branches. Is it your pleasure to do anything with this recommendation?

Mr. Deats: Mr. President, do I understand that this is to be a standing committee of the same rank as the committees now appointed by the President at the opening of each Convention—the Committee on Finance, etc.—or is it a committee to serve throughout the year?

The President: This is a committee to serve throughout the year. That would be the proper designation of it, I think.

Mr. Doeblin: Mr. President, I cannot understand that. The committee, the report says, shall be from one locality. Suppose the committee is in New Jersey, what good can it do in Nevada, Nebraska, or Texas?

Mr. Davison: Mr. President, it only costs two cents to carry a letter throughout the United States.

Mr. Mekeel: I want to ask Mr. Doeblin what harm it will do? I move that the Committee be appointed, and that it consist of gentlemen from Toledo, and I hope they will demonstrate that something is to be gained. We know there is nothing to be lost by it.

The motion was seconded.

The President: It is moved and seconded that the committee be appointed, and that three Toledo gentlemen be appointed on the committee for the coming year. (Putting the question.) It is a vote. How shall the committee be appointed?

A Voice: By the Chair.

The President: The Chair will appoint the committee later, after conference.

Mr. Michael: Mr. President, I move that whenever a State membership shall have fallen off to less than ten, their charter be canceled.

(The motion was not seconded.)

The President: The next thing in order is the report of the Committee on Library, if the gentleman is ready.

Mr. Luff read the following report:

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY.

Your Committee beg to report that they have reviewed the report of the Librarian, Mr. H. E. Deats, as presented to the Convention, and find his accounts satisfactory, and respectfully



recommend that the balance of \$4.55 due him be ordered paid.

We further recommend that the Librarian be instructed, in view of the excessive quantity of many numbers of the American Philatelist now on hand, to retain a sufficient quantity for possible needs, and dispose of the remainder in the manner which in his judgment will yield the best results.

Your Committee have also reviewed the report of the Superintendent of Literary Exchange, Mr. George N. Campbell, and note with pleasure his careful labors and interest in the welfare of the Association. There seems to be no matters in the report which call for the attention of the Committee on Library, as the remarks concerning the place for the next convention, the stock fund and the Official Circular are the affairs of other committees.

Respectfully,

JOHN N. LUFF,  
ALFRED L. BECKER,  
FRED MICHAEL.

The President: The report is now before the Convention for consideration.

Mr. Davison: I move, Mr. President, that the two recommendations—one for the payment of a bill of Mr. Deats, and the other for disposing of the surplus pares—be adopted.

Mr. Thwing: I second the motion.

The President: The motion before the house is that the two recommendations of this report be adopted.

Mr. Stone: Mr. President, I would move to amend the motion by directing the Librarian to turn over to the Secretary and to the Chairman of the Board of Trustees such copies of our official publications as they require to complete their office files. The files in the Secretary's office need quite a number of copies of the American Philatelist. I understand from the Secretary of the Board of Trustees that their file of our Official Journal is not complete.

Mr. Deats: I will take up a little more time by saying that the Secretary has already made the request and I have told him that he could have his request granted. (Laughter.)

Mr. Krauth: The Board of Trustees is interested in this. In our report, which is still in the hands of the Committee, we give a list of papers which we need to complete the file of official reports of the Association.

Mr. Gremmel: Mr. President, as far as I understand, that would leave it in the hands of the Librarian to dispose of the back numbers of the Journal to suit himself. All that the other Boards or Committees need to do is to ask Mr. Deats, after we pass the mo-

tion, to give them the copies that they need, and he will be glad to do so.

The President: The Chair hears no second to the amendment. The question is on the original motion to adopt the proposition of the Committee.

The question was put and the motion was carried.

The President: The only remaining report of the standing committees is the report of the Committee on the Official Journal. This Committee has already asked leave to report later. This is the end of the regular order of business for this evening.

Mr. Mekeel: Mr. President, I move that we adjourn.

The President: We have already voted to make 9 o'clock the hour.

The motion to adjourn was put and carried.

#### EIGHTH SESSION.

Friday morning, August 16th.

The Convention met in Odd Fellows Hall, at 9:25 a. m., President Tiffany in the chair and a quorum present.

The President: The convention will be in order.

(The members of the Committee on Credentials being obliged to withdraw from the room at this point to complete their report, the President stated that there appeared to be no quorum present, and the transaction of business was accordingly delayed until they should return.)

The President: The Committee on Credentials is in the room. I suppose the Secretary records them as being present, together with the number of proxies credited to them by the previous report, that we may get the record to show that we have a quorum present?

The names of the members present, according to the foregoing roll-call as amended, together with the number of proxies held by each, and the total voting representation, are as follows:

Names.	No. of Proxies.	Total Vote.
Bartels .....	1	2
Beard .....	50	51
Burt .....	35	36
Chandler .....	0	1
Davison .....	0	1
Deats .....	50	51
Doebelin .....	0	1
Green .....	0	1
Gremmel .....	49	50
Gurdji .....	2	3
Kissinger .....	50	51
Krauth .....	35	36
Kranz .....	15	16
Lehmann.....	1	2
Luff .....	49	50

Names.	No. of Proxies.	Total Vote.
Mekeel, C. H.....	54	55
Mekeel, G. D.....	50	51
Michael .....	5	6
Miller .....	4	5
Quackenbush .....	50	51
Rode .....	0	1
Rosenthal .....	7	8
Schaefer .....	0	1
Stone, W. C.....	0	1
Strauss .....	50	51
Tiffany .....	0	1
Thwing .....	20	21
Williams .....	0	1
Total .....	577	605

Members present in person, 28.

Absent—Messrs. Barr, Batchelder Becker, Cummings, Eaton, Fox, Hall, Hobby, Holland, Ketcheson, Luhn, Rice, Schiedt, Scott, A. F. Stone.

Messrs. Becker, Hobby and Luhn were present later in the session.

The President: Now, if the Committee is ready to make any additional report, then the roll-call will be changed in accordance with their report after they are through reporting.

The Secretary: Mr. President, the roll-call shows a quorum present—605 members, personally and by proxy.

The President: Are the Committee on Credentials ready to report?

ADDITIONAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Mr. Deats read the following report:

Revised list of proxies, August 16:

Names.	1st Class.	2d Class.
C. H. Mekeel.....	54	54
G. D. Mekeel.....	50	50
A. Strauss.....	50	50
L. G. Quackenbush...	50	50
J. F. Beard.....	50	34
H. E. Deats.....	50	47
C. W. Kissinger.....	50	44
H. Gremmel.....	50	48
J. N. Luff.....	49	47
G. W. Rode.....	45	45
F. H. Burt.....	45	42
C. P. Krauth.....	34	25
P. J. Kranz.....	16	16
E. Rosenthal.....	7	5
F. Michael.....	5	5
J. O. Hobby.....	4	4
E. Thwing.....	20	15
R. M. Miller.....	4	4
V. Gurdji.....	2	1
G. J. Bailey.....	1	0
A. L. Cassino.....	1	1
T. J. Bescher.....	1	1
J. Lehmann, Jr.....	1	1
A. L. Becker.....	1	1
J. M. Bartels.....	1	1
P. M. Wolsieffer.....	15	15

(As explained in connection with the previous report of the committee, the first column represents the total number of proxies held by each stockholder, valid for voting on any motion before the Convention; the second column represents the number of said proxies valid for voting in an election for directors of the corporation.)

Mr. Deats: Fifteen proxies were rejected by the Committee as not being in proper shape. Mr. Mekeel will explain the reasons of the Committee for rejecting them.

Mr. Gremmel: Explanation!

The President: Mr. Mekeel.

Mr. C. H. Mekeel: The Committee have unanimously rejected these proxies. The proxies referred to are made out by members of the Cleveland branch, and they all read: "I hereby make, constitute and appoint George J. Bailey, of the American Philatelic Association, my true and lawful attorney and agent, for me and in my place and stead to represent me and do and perform all acts and things, and to vote for me upon all questions at the Convention of the American Philatelic Association, to be held at Clayton, in the State of New York, in 1895, and at the stockholders' meeting of said corporation, to be held at said time and place, as fully and with like effect as I might do if personally present and acting, hereby giving my said attorney full power to substitute any other member in his stead for the same purpose, and the same to revoke and reappoint at will.

"And I further authorize him as my attorney to sign my name to and cast for me a ballot at the annual election of Directors and Trustees of said corporation."

These 15 proxies are signed by Mr. Aikenhead, Mr. Hoffman, and other members of the Cleveland Branch. You will notice that they all appoint Mr. George J. Bailey, giving him full power to transfer, reappoint, and do everything that they could do for themselves. Mr. Bailey has delegated this power to Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer. The proxy is transferred by the following at the bottom: "Hereby transferred to Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer. George J. Bailey." This is in due form, and Mr. Wolsieffer would have the privilege of voting these proxies, transferring them, reappointing, or doing just as he pleased with them if he were here. But Mr. Wolsieffer is not present. Mr. Wolsieffer is represented in this convention by Mr. Henry Gremmel, Mr. Joe. F. Beard, and one other gentleman. He has transferred his proxies in this convention to three different

parties. In the transfer of the proxies that Mr. Wolsieffer has signed, in every case he has simply authorized the transfer of the particular share of stock that has been specified. There has been no general power of attorney for Mr. Wolsieffer in this convention. If it were so, these proxies would naturally go to the gentleman who held Mr. Wolsieffer's general power of attorney. But no such power is here. Mr. Gremmel is vested with the power of Mr. Wolsieffer's personal share of stock. That takes with it nothing more than the one share of stock held in Mr. Wolsieffer's name. Mr. Wolsieffer has transferred to Mr. Beard certain other shares of stock which had, prior to that, been transferred to him by others and there is another proxy here in the hands of another gentleman transferred in the same way. Our President was asked a question the other day in regard to these proxies, which he answered, but I do not think it was specified to him or to the convention just what the character of these particular proxies is; but we find that they are vested in Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer, and as he has not authorized any member of this association or stockholder or attorney to transfer these proxies, we think that until Mr. Wolsieffer has done so they will have to rest. I will say further that these proxies are endorsed on the back: "This proxy is hereby transferred to J. D. Rice. P. M. Wolsieffer, H. Gremmel, attorney." Mr. Gremmel has no general power of attorney from Mr. Wolsieffer, nor will this committee recognize the proxy for Mr. Wolsieffer's personal share of stock in that capacity. Further, there has been a still further transfer of these proxies by Mr. Rice to Mr. Thwing. So you see the man who originally gave the proxy, the stockholder whose wishes we wish to carry out, as the President expressed it yesterday, whose wishes should be carried out, even avoiding all technicalities, never anticipated that these proxies were going through the hands of four or five members before they were voted. I do not suppose any of these gentlemen would object to Mr. Thwing's voting them if they knew him personally or had vested these proxies in him. They were all made to Mr. Bailey; he had full power to do with them as he pleased. He transferred them to Mr. Wolsieffer, and until Mr. Wolsieffer has transferred them further they have no standing in the convention, and the committee are unanimous in throwing them out.

The President: Do I understand the committee to make this report to the convention for action?

Mr. Mekeel: They simply give it as a matter of information. They report the proxies as refused, and they give this as a voluntary explanation. The convention has power to take any action they please. There is no motion before the house.

The President: The Committee on Credentials is absolute in its decision. They are responsible for it, whether it is right or wrong, and unless they have reported here for action some matter upon which they wish action to be taken, the report of the committee will be final.

Mr. Gremmel: I appeal from the decision of the Chair. According to parliamentary rule the President has nothing to say unless the Vice-President takes the chair. And then let us discuss it and see who is right in the situation.

The President: The gentleman is very much mistaken.

Mr. Gremmel: I am not. I know parliamentary law. As soon as an appeal has been taken from the decision of the Chair the President has no right to stay there, but he must give the Vice-President the chair; and then we have to discuss it and see who is right, and let the members vote.

The President: That is not the rule here, Mr. Gremmel.

Mr. Gremmel: What is our rule? Any parliamentary rule at all?

The President: We go by Roberts' Rules.

Mr. Gremmel: Then read them. I believe you will find that in there.

The President: The question recurs: Shall the decision of the Chair be sustained?

Mr. Gremmel: Mr. President, I request you to give the chair to the Vice-President and let us discuss, because I wish to explain why I appeal.

The President: You can discuss it.

Mr. Gremmel: No, sir, I will not discuss it as long as you hold the chair.

The President: Well, the question before the house is: Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the decision of the house?

Mr. Gremmel: Mr. President, I protest. I want to have my rights here as much as you do.

The President: The gentleman will sit down.

Mr. Gremmel: I will not.

The President: Are you ready for the question?

Mr. Gremmel: Mr. President, I protest. I appeal from the decision of the Chair, and I demand that the Vice-President take the chair. You can never put the vote as long as anybody appeals from it.

The President: The question is be-



fore the house: Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the decision of the house?

(Cries of "Question!")

Mr. Gremmel: Well, I protest.

The question was put on the appeal and the decision of the Chair was sustained.

Mr. Gremmel: Mr. President, you go ahead with the convention, and I will fight. I will take my proxies with me, and I am going to take it into court. I know that I can't do anything, because Mr. C. H. Mekeel holds 300 proxies.

The President: If the gentleman will examine Roberts' Rules he will find that the decision of the Chair is correct.

Mr. Gremmel: It is not.

The President: The only difference between the gentleman and the Chair is on a matter of parliamentary law.

Mr. Gremmel: Parliamentary law! You have no right to pass your own vote; you may just as well do something else. (Resuming his seat.)

Mr. Davison: As a question of information I would like to ask: Does not the ruling of the Chair that those proxies of Mr. Gremmel should be accepted take precedence over the ruling of the Committee?

The President: No, sir.

Mr. Gremmel: I think it does.

The President: The Chair was asked the question the other day and ruled upon it according to the statement then made, but expressly stated that in giving that opinion it was simply his opinion of what the law was, and that the matter remained with the committee. That has been the position of the President throughout.

Mr. Gremmel: Mr. President, I would like to ask another question: Did you decide a point of law day before yesterday?

The President: No, sir, I did not.

Mr. Gremmel: Yes, sir; the question was stated—I got up here on a point of law and nothing else.

The President: The gentleman is out of order.

Mr. Gremmel: Mr. President, I want you to answer. Don't bulldoze. I can bulldoze at the same time that you stop talking.

The President: The gentleman is out of order.

Mr. Gremmel: I am not out of order. I want you to answer for the interests of the American Philatelic Association.

The President: The Chair is not obliged to stand here—

Mr. Gremmel: I am here on a point of law.

The President: The gentleman will sit down.

Mr. Gremmel: I will not.

The President: The Chair will call upon the house to assist in preserving order.

Mr. Gremmel: You decided a point of law. You decided a point of law, and I want to find out whether three members have a right to go against that point of law.

The President: The Chair has already stated that he did not decide a point of law.

Mr. Gremmel: You did. Read the minutes. The decision was made.

The President: The Chair appeals to the house to aid in preserving order.

Mr. Gremmel: I want to know from the minutes of day before yesterday whether it was a point of law or anything else. I claim that it was a point of law, and it was decided. Mr. President, I demand that a part of the minutes of the proceedings of day before yesterday be read when that point was raised—whether that was a point of law or not.

The President: Will anybody second that?

Mr. Davison: I will second that, Mr. President, just to have the question raised.

The President: That is a proper way to come at it. Now, the gentleman is in order. He calls for the reading of the record. Will the stenographer read that part of the record which relates to what took place when Mr. Gremmel asked the Chair that question.

The stenographer read as follows from the proceedings of August 14th, pages 107 to 109:

Mr. Gremmel: Mr. President, I would like to rise to a point of law. Mr. President, I represent Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer of Chicago, and hold his proxy, and I hold a letter here in my hand, which contains, I believe, 14 or 15 proxies which have been transferred to Mr. Wolsieffer, and I wish you would rule whether I am entitled, or whether I have the power to transfer these proxies to any party as the attorney of Mr. Wolsieffer.

The President: Will the gentleman let me see the proxies?

(The proxies were handed to the President.)

The President: If the convention will kindly indulge me, I will express my opinion. These proxies, signed by various members, of—I don't know where—various members of the Association—are transferred, most of them, if not all, by Mr. Bailey to Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer. I understand the gentleman to state that he holds Mr. Wol-

sieffer's proxy. Now, the form of our proxy is: "Know all men by these presents, that I hereby make, constitute and appoint ——— of the American Philatelic Association my true and lawful attorney and agent, for me and in my name, place and stead, to represent me and to do and perform all acts and things, and to vote for me upon all questions, at the convention ——— and at the stockholders' meeting of said corporation, to be held," etc. The language seems to be, and I think was intended to be broad enough to cover this case; and I should, as a matter of personal opinion, think that the gentleman holding Mr. Wolsieffer's proxy, these proxies having been transferred to him, would be entitled to transfer them to some one else. That would be my opinion about it. I have no authority to accept the proxies.

Mr. Rice: Well, Mr. President, you rule, then, that the proxies can be voted by Mr. Gremmel as attorney for Mr. Wolsieffer?

The President: Can be transferred.

Mr. Rice: Can be transferred?

The President: Yes, sir.

Mr. Rice: Doesn't that put them back into the hands of the Committee on Credentials?

The President: I should think so, sir.

Mr. C. H. Mekeel: Mr. President, as the convention has heard this read, it makes it very plain that the President has only given what was his opinion in this matter. It is very clear that he only says "my personal opinion in the matter is so and so." And as a matter of law and fact, it is known that the Committee on Credentials are responsible for their own acts and words. The President has agreed with these gentlemen with regard to the transfer of the proxies. The Committee on Credentials do not consider that it would be in their line of official duty to accept these. There is absolutely no feeling in the matter; we should be perfectly content for Mr. Gremmel to vote these 14 proxies as a matter of compliment to him, and as a matter of concession. But there is a vital principle of law and of business involved, and this committee could not consistently make any such concession or report as a matter of precedent. It is a bad one. Mr. Gremmel has no more authority to transfer those proxies than he would have to endorse a check for Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer. The leading attorney in Clayton advised me of that principle of law yesterday, and the courts of West Virginia will no doubt sustain it. The committee therefore say that it is a matter of principle with them, and while they would like

to sustain the gentleman in the matter and have no objection to his voting those 14 proxies, there is a law point here which we cannot overlook.

Mr. Gremmel: Mr. President, I must differ with Mr. Mekeel. I got up here in the convention and raised a point of law. Whether it was a personal opinion, or whether it was a ruling which the Chair stated in reply, the law was decided in my favor. I believe there is nobody here who can dispute it. If this is accepted here as the Committee on Credentials report it, then in future we cannot abide by any decision of the Chair, because any committee—I don't care which committee it is—may go outside and decide entirely different from the decision of the Chair. And I wish to know whether there is any committee which has power to rule entirely different from the Chair? It is very plain. There is another question for us: If I have no right as Mr. Wolsieffer's representative in this society to transfer those proxies, there is nobody else who has a right to transfer his proxies to some one else. We may just as well decide this, because I am here for right and not for wrong. I don't care who holds the most proxies—I know that I can't do anything when it comes to a vote, but still I give you my opinion, and that is what I would like to know—why a committee of three can go against the law decision of our President. That is very plain.

Mr. Mekeel: Mr. President, I would ask as a matter of information to have the President state his ruling again. The Chair has made no decision that effects the decision of the Committee, and he has so stated.

Mr. Gremmel: Allow me a few words. Mr. Mekeel was here when that decision was made; all three members of that Committee were here when the decision was made. If they were not satisfied with the decision of the Chair, all they would have had to do was to appeal from the decision of the Chair, and settle it in two minutes—not go outside and make a different decision.

Mr. Thwing: Mr. President, when a ruling is asked of the President, does the President's reply to the question, if it is put merely as a personal opinion on the indulgence of the convention, necessarily constitute a ruling merely because a ruling was asked? If the Chair in response to that call for a ruling says that he prefers to give a personal opinion, is that personal opinion to be construed as a ruling?

The President: Are there any further remarks?

Mr. Davison: It seems to me, Mr.



President, that the situation is this: Mr. Gremmel asked for a ruling on a point of law. The President did not give a ruling on the point of law; he gave a personal opinion.

Mr. Gremmel: We have no personal opinion in the meeting.

Mr. Davison: As I take it, the President had no authority to make a ruling. In that case it concerned the Committee on Credentials. If the President did not have any authority to make a ruling for that committee, the ruling is void. That is the only question. Can the President make a ruling which will bind that committee? I think the President has acknowledged that he cannot make such a ruling. If that is so, the whole matter is straightened, and the Committee on Credentials make their own rulings, and are only responsible to the Association and to the courts of law for anything they may do which may be wrong.

The President: Are there any remarks? The question, in accordance with our standing rule, which has been announced here a great many times in similar instances, members having expressed their opinion on the question before the house, which is an appeal from the decision of the Chair, the Chair will say that he thinks it must be apparent from the record what was in his mind when the question was asked him. He stated that he would express a personal opinion. There was no question before the house at that time on which the Chair would have ruled. The ruling of the Chair was that the Chair had no authority in the matter—the Committee on Credentials is made by the law absolute in the matter. And from that decision, the Chair understands it, the gentleman appeals. The utterances in the excitement of the moment, I hope, will be overlooked by everybody. I have no idea that Mr. Gremmel in any way intended to be discourteous to the Chair. Before this appeal is put I only wish to read the rule of "Roberts' Rules of Order" on the question of whether the President should have vacated the chair when the appeal was taken. It is on page 167, section 62:

"While on all questions of order and of interpretation of the rules and of priority of business it is the duty of the Chairman to first decide the question.

"It is the privilege of every member to appeal from the decision. If the appeal is seconded, the Chairman states his decision, and that it is appealed from, and then states the question thus: 'Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the assembly, society, convention,' etc. The Chair-

man can then, *without leaving the chair*, state the reasons for his decision, after which it is open to debate, no member speaking more than once, excepting in the following cases: First, when it is undebatable. Second, when the previous question is pending at the time the question of order was raised. After the vote is taken, the Chairman states that the decision of the Chair is sustained or reversed, as the case may be."

The question is, then: Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the decision of the Association?

Mr. Gremmel: Mr. President, there is no appeal from the Chair at present.

The President: I thought that was the matter we were discussing.

Mr. Mekeel: The appeal is before the house.

A Member: It was withdrawn.

Mr. Gremmel: No, it was not withdrawn. It was voted down. The Chair was sustained. The President made a mistake.

The President: The special order of business for this morning is that we go into secret session to discuss certain matters which the Trustees desire to lay before the Convention. I will ask the Vice-President to take the chair during the secret session.

(The Vice-President in the chair.)

Mr. C. H. Mekeel: You ought to appoint a sergeant-at-arms to prevent intrusion.

Mr. Krauth: Mr. President, will the President give instructions to have the doors guarded?

The Vice-President: Will Mr. Doebelin see that the door is closed, to guard against intrusion?

Mr. Krauth: Mr. President, I would suggest that the door be not closed, on account of the ventilation, but guarded, so that we may not be overheard.

The Vice-President: Mr. Doebelin will guard it.

Mr. Doebelin accordingly took a position by the door to prevent intrusion.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Case of *Vertrauliches Korrespondenz-Blatt* vs. Georges Carion:

Mr. Krauth, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, read a special report of the Board in the matter of the charges against Georges Carion, and submitted the documentary evidence in the case. After discussion the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That pending Georges Carion's taking legal proceedings to vindicate his character he is suspended from all his functions as a member of the Association for one year, and that in the event that he does not bring



such suit and prosecute it with diligence so that the Association may be informed at the next convention as to the state of the facts, he shall be expelled; that in the event of his losing his suit he shall be expelled; that any attempt on his part to resign during the year shall be considered a confession on his part and he shall be expelled; that the matter be made a special order of business for the next Convention, and that Mr. Carion be informed by the General Secretary of the adoption of this resolution."

#### MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The open session of the Convention was resumed at 11 o'clock a. m., the President in the chair.

The President: The Convention will be in order. The regular order of business is the reception of the report of the Committee on the Official Journal.

Mr. Kissinger: Mr. President, the report of the Committee on the Official Journal is not yet ready to be given. I was speaking to Mr. Luhn last evening about it, but he was so busily engaged that he could not attend to it. I spoke to him this morning, and he said: "After dinner I will attend to it." So we shall be able to report the first thing after dinner.

The President: Is Mr. Krauth present?

Mr. Krauth: Yes, sir.

The President: The Chair will inquire of Mr. Krauth whether the little talk he proposed to give us this afternoon is still on the programme?

Mr. Krauth: That rests at the pleasure of the Association, Mr. President.

The President: I understand that the Association had already assented to that, but not knowing whether the circumstance of our being so far behind in business made any difference, I would like to know how to proceed.

Mr. Krauth: So far as the Entertainment Committee is concerned, they realize the fact that business takes precedence of these other things, and unless business permits they do not expect to have the talk. If business permits I shall be very happy to give it, but I do not want to do so at the expense of business, and I am afraid we shall not have time to have it.

The President: May I inquire of the gentleman further whether it would be possible for him to give us that talk shortly? I will state the reason. We have now practically finished every-

thing, with the exception of the report of the Committee on By-Laws. It is necessary for that Committee to hold a session. They ought to be able to report to us this afternoon.

Mr. Krauth: It would probably take me 15 minutes to transfer the material over here that I brought with me to show, and the Committee had also arranged with Mr. Davison and Mr. Mekeel to address the Association on philatelic topics. If one of these gentlemen will kindly take the floor and fill up the time until I can get the apparatus over here I will be glad to show what I have brought and condense my talk as much as possible, if the Association so desires.

The President: The Association has heard the information addressed to the Chair. What is your pleasure with regard to the matter? Shall we listen to Mr. Davison and then to Mr. Krauth?

Mr. Davison: Mr. President, I will state that the little talk that I was to give would take me just as long to prepare for—say, 15 minutes—as Mr. Krauth would take, and between the two I prefer to listen to Mr. Krauth's talk than to speak myself.

The President: The Chair will inquire, then, for information, whether Mr. Mekeel can occupy the attention of the Association during these 15 minutes?

Mr. Mekeel: Well, I will endeavor to, Mr. President.

The President: Is it the pleasure of the Association to listen to Mr. Mekeel?

Mr. Williams: Mr. President, I move that Mr. Mekeel be requested to address us at the present time.

Seconded by Mr. Thwing, and carried.

The President: While Mr. Mekeel is preparing his exhibits here I would suggest it would expedite matters if a motion were offered that we should adjourn upon the finishing of these papers or should take a recess upon the finishing of these papers until 2 o'clock, in order that the Committee on By-Laws may meet in the meantime.

Mr. Gremmel: Mr. President, before any such motion is made, will it not be advisable to appoint a new member on that Committee, as Mr. Rice is sick and has had to leave? We have only two members at present on the Committee.

The President: The Chair has no official information of Mr. Rice's having left.

Mr. Gremmel: Mr. President, I move that another member be appointed in place of Mr. Rice.

Mr. Williams: Mr. President, I second the motion.

The President: I think the Chair is bound to complete the Committee. Until the gentleman spoke the Convention had no official notice of Mr. Rice's having gone. I will fill the Committee by the appointment of Mr. Thwing. Is that satisfactory?

Mr. Gremmel: That is good.

The President: He holds the proxies, I believe, and perhaps has some instructions.

Mr. Doeblin: I am left again.

The President: Now, I will ask for a motion that after the reading of these papers we take a recess until 2 o'clock to allow the Committee on By-Laws opportunity to confer and report.

Mr. Gremmel: I make that motion, Mr. President.

Seconded by Mr. C. H. Mekeel, and carried.

Mr. C. H. Mekeel then addressed the Convention as follows:

#### THE STAMPS OF ST. LOUIS.

(Address by Mr. C. H. Mekeel.)

Gentlemen: I have been asked to fill fifteen minutes' time, and my talk has been alluded to as a paper. Before the Convention I consented to take part in the entertainment of the members in a paper on "Mexico." The committee asked me to prepare a philatelic paper, and I replied that I had given on several occasions before different bodies a talk on Mexico, more in reference to the country and my travels in it than with regard to philatelic matters. I have journeyed through Mexico in almost every way, traveling on horseback and by stage coach, covering almost the whole of that interesting country, and I have taken a great many views, of which I have made lantern slides, and had expected to combine with the accounts of travel and experience and adventure something about stamps, throwing them upon the screen and give you a talk along these lines. But it so happened that the magic lantern feature proved more difficult than we expected, and it was abandoned.

What I have to say this morning is in regard to some St. Louis stamps that have turned up in a very interesting manner, and as collectors always like to look at choice things I have taken the opportunity to allow them to examine these stamps. A number of members have seen them privately, and I would only request that the stamps be not handled. They are laid on the table here, and every one is welcome to view them to their heart's content. The St. Louis stamps have been so thoroughly discussed in the able article of

our President, Mr. Tiffany, which was published within the last year, that it perhaps would be unnecessary for me to repeat anything in regard to their character. But for the information of a number of members, who seem not to have been familiar with the character of these stamps, and as the recent discoveries of pairs have verified the theories which have heretofore existed, and have furthermore located the exact position of the different varieties on the plate, and we have enough specimens before us to reconstruct the plates, I will commence by showing the original condition of a plate as made by the engraver of these stamps. The arrangement is in two columns, the first containing three 5's, the second three 10's. The 5-cent stamp on the upper left-hand corner is what has been known as die C; the stamp below it, die B; and the bottom stamp, die A. On the other side the column of 10-cent stamps seems to have been arranged as they have been lettered, dies A, B and C, consecutively. These particular varieties, in this condition of the plate, are on the paper that characterized the first printing; the second variety of paper is known as the green shade.

The interesting fact with regard to the 20-cent stamp is probably also familiar to you. These stamps were engraved on a corner plate; the change was produced by hammering the back of the plate behind the numeral in such a way as to bring the surface flush, and then there were engraved over what had been before the 5, the numerals "20." This work was done in such a manner as to suggest that it was probably the work of an apprentice, and not the work of the original engraver of the St. Louis stamps. This assumption is further justified by the fact that Mr. Kershaw, the engraver, stated positively that he never engraved the 20 cent, and if it ever had been engraved he had forgotten it; in fact, he did not believe that it had been. The two 20's which I show here were engraved on the dies C and B in the upper left hand corner of the plate, die A not having been changed. This has been proven positively by the discovery of an unsevered pair of stamps, in which the 5-cent remained in its original condition below the 20-cent. This second printing of the plate also seems to have been on the first variety of paper, and again on the green shade, which has usually been denominated the second paper, a specimen of this rare variety being in evidence.

As the change of the second condition of the plate simply consisted of the alteration of the two 5's to 20's, I will



show you next the two stamps in that position, the upper being die C and the lower die B.

The most interesting condition of this St. Louis plate exists in the third stage. The 20-cent stamps produced by the second printing were evidently in excess of the requirements, and as there was only one 5-cent stamp on the plate the supply was doubtless soon exhausted. The poor lettering of the 20-cent may also have suggested that the 5-cent stamps be restored to the plate. Therefore, the same operation of hammering was probably gone through, and the re-engraved 5's—evidently the work of the original engraver—were restored to their proper position. In so doing, the engraver, of course, was unable to follow exactly the copy, and therefore the position of the "5" was slightly changed, and other traces of the evidence of retouching exist in the specimens.

This matter had not been published nor had it been recognized by American philatelists prior to last summer. Just after the Convention I was in New York City and dropped into the office of one of the Nassau street dealers; among other things was shown a stamp about which they seemed in doubt. They said they had a St. Louis stamp that was evidently a fourth die—there only having been three discovered theretofore—and asked me what I thought about it. They stated that they had sold the stamp to a prominent collector in New York City, who had shown it to a number of experts and had finally returned it to them, as he considered it doubtful. They had sold it as a simple die C. The stamp was one of the altered die C, having the numeral replaced. I secured an option on the stamp and finally bought it. This was the beginning of the recent investigation with regard to St. Louis stamps, and you have Mr. Tiffany's article as a result. Let me say here that that article was a great credit to its author, considering the material which he had to work upon. It would have been a very simple matter to-day, after this recent discovery of St. Louis stamps. In every point his opinions have been confirmed and verified by the discovery of the actual pairs and strips, all of which should be a great source of satisfaction to Mr. Tiffany.

I have the altered die B 5-cent attached to the unaltered die A in a pair, which is really the gem of this lot. Here can be seen every state of the plates, with the exception of the altered die C, which happened to be the very stamp that I bought last year in New York.

This completes the display. All

members who wish to look at these stamps are perfectly at liberty to come forward.

(After exhibiting the stamps to the members present, Mr. Mekeel continued his remarks as follows:)

One of the members has asked me whether the value of St. Louis stamps would not be lessened by this find. That leads me to comment on a note that was sent to *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* from New York City in regard to the matter, in which the writer sympathized with owners of St. Louis stamps and intimated that they would probably lose the value of some of their property. I will say if any of you have St. Louis stamps in your collections, do not be hasty in disposing of them on the apprehension that the price is going to drop. I think that this find is going to establish the St. Louis stamp in its proper condition, and the rarer varieties will take a position with respect to price that they have never before occupied. The fact of the 5-cent, die A, being the same in the three conditions of the plate will tend to keep that stamp within reach of the average collector, but the altered die 5-cent and the original die B and die C 5-cent will have five and six times the value that they have had before. The discovery of these 20's has been somewhat exaggerated. The information that we have is that there are only ten in the lot, one of which is damaged. According to the best information that has been obtained, the lot consisted of less than 70—possibly 69. It was not two or three hundred, as has been intimated. As an interesting anecdote I may give a little account of this discovery. A colored man who acted in the capacity of janitor in the Custom House in the city of Louisville was directed to clear out a room containing rubbish, among which was a trunk of private correspondence that had been deposited there by some official. The correspondence was that of a firm in its private capacity, and he was told to destroy it with the rest. The price of waste paper being so low, he took the stuff to the engineer of the Court House and requested that the fireman burn it, as an easy way of getting rid of it. This man, having some idea of selling stamps to collectors, for which he had gotten an occasional drink, had all the stamps in this correspondence, including the St. Louis, preserved. He began by selling for 35 cents several hundred United States of an early issue to a dealer in Louisville. He thought these bear stamps were very curious and might possibly be a little rarer, so he took nine of them to



a collector named Connor in Louisville, and for these stamps, including two 20's, he received the enormous (?) sum of \$5.00. Mr. Connor immediately corresponded with dealers in the East, and being conscience-stricken went back to the fellow and said: "Here, I want to square things; I will give you \$30.00 more." That opened the fellow's eyes in earnest. There were quite a number of persons taken in on the ground floor, and they made a search and found a number of other stamps. The next step was the sale of thirteen stamps to a man by the name of Hasler, for which he paid \$300. Mr. Hasler has since sold three of his stamps to a man named Heine. We have bought the rest, also those that went to Mr. Heine, and the stamps that were originally sold for \$300 have realized the sum of \$5,000.

In the meantime one of these men had called upon a friend of his, a member of the same secret society, a man named Jenkins, who was connected with the Standard Oil Company, and requested him to assist in the sale. Mr. Jenkins, being a man of more intelligence than the rest, wrote to the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. and also to us. He sold a lot to a firm in New York and another lot to us. While this was proceeding you will see that quite a number of men had become interested; some had two, some three, some five, some larger lots. But the fellows who had been at the bottom of the discovery still possessed the largest lot, 18 in number. They walked into our office one day and laid the whole 18 down on our counter. We bought the entire lot, whereupon these fellows proceeded to get gloriously full, came back to our office, took us into their confidence and gave the names of all the parties to whom they had made sales. This was after I had left home. My brother went to Louisville and succeeded in buying all the stamps that had been sold in that city.

As near as we can figure, the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. bought 40, ourselves 35, Mr. Gremmel 2 and Mr. Rice 3. There is one damaged 20 that is still unsold in Louisville, which, we are informed, is the only stamp in Louisville which has not passed into the hands of parties who appreciate its value.

As to what effect this discovery will have upon the value of the stamp, I will state that I have been offered \$15,000 for three reconstructed plates of the stamps, and I understand that the other firm that bought a large quantity have already disposed of almost the entire lot to wealthy collectors aside from those who have

secured any of these stamps that are very anxious to complete their plates. The result will be that these stamps will go into the collections of men who are able to own them at a high price, and that collectors will know more about the St. Louis stamps than ever before, and that the prices will be better than ever before for these particular varieties. I simply give these facts because collectors naturally think when a large lot of rare stamps is found, that the price is going to be depressed.

Mr. C. P. Krauth next addressed the Convention as follows:

#### MECHANICAL APPLIANCES FOR THE STAMP COLLECTOR.

(Address by Mr. C. P. Krauth.)

Gentlemen: I have brought here some apparatus which I have found helpful in various branches of stamp collecting, some of which is original and some copied; and which, it occurred to me, might be interesting to the younger members, and possibly also to some of the older members to examine it. The best way to look at it will be to follow the course of a stamp through a collection. We will suppose that we have obtained a stamp which we wish to examine. This, of course, it is necessary to do by the use of lenses, and I present here, without further remark, various forms of lenses which I have found useful under varying conditions, and which will give you some idea of the variety of lenses which are offered for philatelic use—pocket lenses of various kinds and qualities, some very cheap, some rather expensive, large and small—adapted to any class of philatelic work.

With these we can examine the engraving of a stamp. To examine through a stamp, to ascertain the quality of the paper, I have arranged a little device, which, unfortunately, has been broken in transit. It is simply a little box open at one end and having within an adjustable hinged mirror. Above it I have an arrangement for holding a small ordinary lens. The box has a glass top, and under it a piece of cardboard with an opening adapted to the size of stamp which we wish to examine. The stamp is laid on top of the glass and the mirror is adjusted with the fingers. The open end of the box is turned toward the source of light, either artificial or natural, the mirror is adjusted until the entire light is reflected upward through the stamp. This is then shielded with the hand or, better still, with a little piece of paper, half a cardboard box, or anything

which will not interfere with the light coming in below and falling upon the mirror, but will cut off extraneous light at the top. This illuminates the stamp very brilliantly, all the rays of light passing through the paper. You can determine then with the greatest accuracy whether the paper is laid or wove and what the nature of it is.

The apparatus is easily made; any druggist's dove-tailed box will do. This part for holding the lens, while I have made it of metal, can be just as well made of wood. To a person who has never tried the method of examining stamps by reflected light through the paper, it will be quite a revelation to see what it does.

It does not, however, answer for showing of the watermark. For that purpose I use a ferrotype plate and benzine. Benzine is a dangerous fluid, as we all know. I therefore carry it in what is known as a Worden safety metallic inkstand, which can be procured at any stationer's. I have soldered upon the outer cap a piece of fishing rod ferrule to hold my brush when it is placed on the table. I remove the safety cap, and you see that there is a little inner cap screwed upon the glass bottle which contains the benzine. I lay the stamp face down upon the ferrotype plate, dip the brush in the benzine and rub the brush over the stamp, and the watermark is instantly brought out. In this way you can detect watermarks without the slightest injury to the stamp. The fugitive or soluble colors of Great Britain and Russia are not injured in the least by the benzine, the only objections to its use being the danger of fire and its abominable smell; but I know of no substitute which is so effective. It does not injure the gum in the least. I use it as freely on stamps with gum as without.

A Member: Is it necessary to use a ferrotype plate?

Mr. Krauth: Any hard black surface will do. Ferrotype plate is so cheap and so easily obtained that I find it the best.

Our stamp having been examined and found to be correct, we will place it in an album, and in order to do this we must hinge it. The quality of the hinge is a matter of great importance. The ordinary cut hinges as sold, which come mixed in packages of 1,000, are not very good. There has recently been introduced to the trade a thin, tough hinge, which is recommended as very superior because it strips without injury to the original gum. It was introduced, so far as I know, by Albrecht & Co. of New York, and here are samples of it. It is a very nice hinge under certain circumstances, but it strips too

easily. I have found that upon approval sheets, and more particularly upon Staten Island sheets, where the stiffness of the cardboard gives resistance, the bending of the sheet will snap the stamp right up into the air.

Here is another hinge, which is not much known in this country, and which has about the same nature as the Albrecht hinge. It comes in the form of a roll of thin paper, and it is open to the same objection as the former. It is convenient for use, as it can be cut to any length you want it, but it also strips too easily.

It is made by Benrath & Franck, Gelbe Muehle, Duren, Germany.

The best hinge, so far as my personal experience goes, is this hinge, which is manufactured by Hugo Kroetzsch of Leipsig. It is put up in little boxes of 5,000 hinges, 19x14 millimeters, all faced the same way and fastened in little bundles, so that you can take out one bundle and use it without disturbing the rest of your hinges and getting them all mixed up and throwing away three-quarters of them, as is the case with the usual mixed hinge. This is made of paper which has been subjected to government inspection and declared chemically pure, and is coated three times with gum arabic. I know of no objection whatever to this hinge. I believe that, chemically, it does not affect any stamp it is used upon; and while it does not strip from the gum quite so readily as the tape hinge and the Albrecht hinge, it still strips sufficiently readily to meet all practical wants in that direction, and is to my mind the best hinge in the world. Quite a number of us in Pittsburgh have used it for some time, and the more we use it the better we like it. Mr. Doebelin is a man who is very careful in the mounting of his stamps, and he swears by it.

In order to apply the hinge without unnecessary handling of the stamp I use this hinge plier. This is a pair of pliers having a small triangular anvil block fastened at the end, affording a sharp edge over which to bend the hinge. This little centre piece is attached on the inside as a stop to keep the sides parallel when you are pressing. The hinge to be used is held in this plier with so much of it projecting as you wish to attach to the stamp. To my mind about 5-64 of an inch is as much as should ever go on the stamp. That is bent over and wetted. I have here a little glass cup, which is sold by all stationers as a stamp moistener. When you buy this it contains a roll of yellow felt. This you throw away and get from a rubber store a piece of solid rubber packing which has a small



hole through the center. In that I have placed a stout piece of brass and have turned on the end of the brass small journal bearings, which fit in the glass so that the roll revolves freely in the water and the rubber becomes wet. Rubber, being non-absorbent, does not soak up the water as cloth and felt do, but by capillary attraction it holds enough.

Now my hinge is straight in my tweezers. I pass it over the roll and place it on the stamp so that the end of the hinge projects just beyond the teeth of the perforation. That is an important point, because otherwise, when you turn that stamp over to look at it—and a great many fiends have a habit of turning over every stamp they lay their hands on, whether they know a watermark from a perforation or not—the perforations ultimately begin to break and drop off. But when a stamp is hinged this way it will lie perfectly flat and can be turned without injury to anything except the hinge itself,—and when that breaks you can use another.

Mr. Thwing: Is there more danger of tearing off some of the perforations in removing the hinge when it is put on in this way than if it were attached otherwise?

Mr. Krauth: I think the danger to the stamp is much less. If you use the proper hinge and tear it from below, giving it a little twist to one side, you will never injure a stamp. If you use the common hinges that are glued, you will rip the stamp to pieces anyhow.

The stamp being then inserted in the album, it becomes necessary to make a record of its history; and to do that I have found the use of rubber stamps a great convenience. I have prepared for myself small pieces of thin bond paper, which are slightly cut off at the corners and are made of several sizes, fitting different sizes of stamps, as you will see. I gum these myself from time to time as I need them with a little gum arabic, about a quarter of an inch at the top, which then makes a hinge of it. After my stamp is hinged in the album, I mount in precisely the same way, wetting it and putting it on top of the other hinge and underneath the stamp. That gives me a writing surface which is attached to the hinge which is fastened to the stamp, and when I tear out one I tear out the other. Before putting it in, however, I make a record of the stamp. And here I have a series of home-made rubber stamps, which contain all the watermarks and a long list of philatelic terms. Under the letter A I have, for example, "A. P. A.

No.—," "Approved," "A. P. A. No. 436," which is my personal number; names of various dealers; "April," "August," "Athens print," etc. Under B we find "Bordeaux print," "batonne," etc. Under C, "catalogue No.—," "catalogue price," "cancellation," "cut square," "cut to shape," etc., etc.

Thus I have an alphabetical list of over 300 different stamps. These stamps I prepare myself in the shape in which you see them. I have the matter set up and electrotyped. Here is one of the little electrotyped blocks. These are made in sheets for me, and not being separated or mounted the rubber sheets cost very little. A rubber sheet of a block like that, costing 50 cents, furnishes me with 180 stamps. To prepare the stamps I buy molding costing two or three cents a foot, and cut it off to fit the length of the stamp to be made. I have a rough little gauge here, which fits on my table and which I can slide along to suit the width of the stamp required. With a small fine-toothed saw I cut off a bit of moulding the size that I want for my rubber stamp. This is now ready to receive the rubber stamp, which is cut from a sheet of this kind, with the lettering on it, with a pair of ordinary scissors, and with a little Le Page's glue—10 cents a bottle at any hardware store, I put it on the bit of moulding and the stamp is made. Here I have a piece of fine sandpaper tacked on a piece of board; this is used to smooth the roughness made by the saw, so that the stamps are more presentable.

At my suggestion the New England Stamp Company of Boston has recently prepared a set of watermark stamps, which they made from an electrotype of my cut which I gave them, and which I find very useful. They are mounted so cheaply that they can be sold at a very low figure. This little box contains the pad and ink and stamps.

I have omitted to speak of the method of preparing the stamps for mounting. This is a little press for soaking stamps, which I described in an article last year. I procure a lot of advertising blotters printed in black on white and divide them into halves. Half of them I put into a basin of water, then lay them alternately with dry blotters and put them all into a press for a moment, so that the moisture is evenly distributed through the whole pile. Put the stamps between these blotters and place them in the press a few minutes. They come out, not reekingly wet, as when thrown in a basin, but with the gum so thoroughly moistened that they come off with a breath. Then they are laid on sheets of paper to dry.



I use the advertising sheets of *Harper's Weekly* or *Frank Leslie's*, or the *Railway Gazette*, which is printed on calendered paper. Those I fold into boxes and lay the stamps in them to dry, with the gummed side up. I pile these boxes up crosswise, like the corn-cob houses we used to build when we were children; so that on my table, without taking up more than a foot of superficial room, I can build a pile eighteen inches high, which will probably dry 5,000 or 6,000 stamps. I can work all the evening in removing stamps and drying them, and not have the whole room spread over with newspapers filled with stamps for drying.

Mr. Deats: Have you ever tried drying your stamps between pieces of blotting paper?

Mr. Krauth: Yes, I have, but they are very likely to stick.

Mr. C. H. Mekeel: How do you fasten those boxes?

Mr. Krauth: I fasten the corners with a pin or with a little paste. I fold up each of the four edges of the sheet of paper, making a fold about an inch wide. These folds form the sides of the tray. I then bend the corners, making a little triangular piece, and fasten them as I said.

The preservation of duplicates is a matter of much concern to most collectors, and of course the duplicate books that are on the market are well known. Here is the first form that attracted my attention, which is the Dieschburg album. This is made in various sizes up to a large folio which can be used for the preservation of entire envelopes. This is a smaller pocket size. It consists of little pockets on each page, into which stamps are slipped. An improvement on this has been made and patented by our friend, Henry Gremmel, which consists in having these leaves removable at will. They are fastened together by a metallic pin which can be taken out in case you want to take any of the leaves to the society to show them.

Mr. Ketcheson, our Canadian member who has been here, has another form of pocket album, in which, instead of having pasted pockets, he has die-cut pages, forming a series of pockets. The objection which I find to the book is that the pockets are not well gummed at the bottom and the stamps will slip through. That is also an objection to the Dieschburg book. In the Gremmel book the stamps never slide through.

To prepare the duplicate envelopes which I prefer to use, I have here two jaws of steel with a piece inserted between them which I can adjust to suit different thicknesses of paper. I insert

the bottom of the envelope and bend it backwards and forward, then do the same with both ends. That gives me a line of demarkation, and forms a little square at the bottom. Then I clip off the two lower corners with scissors, which enables me to fold in the ends and bottom of the envelope, turning the envelope into a wide pocket. Fold the flap over backward, and you have a gummed surface to stick to another envelope if you wish, and so on as far as you please, till you have a sort of accordion pocket, all the compartments of the same size. Any little dirt will shake out of the holes in the corners, and the envelopes will stand upright when you wish to get at the stamps. A piece of tin bent around, with a couple of tacks to keep it from slipping apart, will make just as effective an apparatus as these complicated pieces of steel. Larger envelopes can be used in this way for philatelic clippings.

In handling stamps I find this a convenient apparatus—a pair of spring clips, which open when you press them and keep their mouth shut when you wish them to. I wish I had had these with me on the first day—I would like to have exhibited them. (Laughter.)

Of course, something for lifting stamps is always useful, and I find that an aluminum paper cutter, such as are distributed for souvenirs, or can be bought for a few cents, is a very light and handy thing to have in the pocket.

In these other Worden safety bottles I have the various chemicals which a philatelist needs—the peroxide of hydrogen, the black and red ink, etc.

Here is an article of great use, a piece of solid mucilage. The shape of it is very convenient. If a hinge has started and you do not want to take the stamp from the album, you can wet it on the tongue and work it up into the corner and stick the hinge down.

These clips, gentlemen, are another thing of very general application with the philatelist. These are not clothespins, although they look like them. They are called photographers' drying pins. They are made just like a spring clothespin, except that the jaws are flatter and better shaped and the spring is more powerful, and they have a little hook for hanging up. In sorting stamps, when you get them into little piles and are called away and have to leave them, snap them together with these clips and you can toss them into a drawer or throw them around the room with any degree of recklessness. A gross of them only costs 85

cents, so they are within the means of any philatelist.

I have here something I am almost afraid to show you, because it may be injudiciously used. This is a stamp-cleaning soap. It will not clean a cancellation, but it will clean off dirt; and in Pittsburgh we sometimes in our old finds cannot tell the face of a stamp. I recently found a lot of stamps pasted up against a door, and upon removing one was absolutely unable to tell what the stamp was. After washing it with this soap it came up as a bright specimen of the half-penny Canada. It is known as Bazin's detergent soap and is manufactured by X. Bazin of Philadelphia. It seems to have detergent properties which will clean a stamp that cannot be cleaned in any other way. It makes a fine lather. I place the stamp on a ferrotype plate and wash it with a camel's-hair brush. Do not let the quill touch the stamp, or it will deface it, the stamp being moist.

To such of you as use the Staten Island album I would like to say a word or two. Most people, I think, believe that a stamp looks better with a border around it. I certainly am an advocate of that opinion, and Mr. Luff almost had a duel with Mr. Davison yesterday in support of that view. So I think many of us agree that the stamp should have a line around it. Now in laying off a Staten Island sheet you must first become familiar with the arithmetical properties of it. A Staten Island sheet contains 70 vertical rows and 52 horizontal rows. Of the ordinary sized stamp, measuring from 18 to 22 millimetres in width, a row of seven will give you a nice line across the sheet and will allow fair margins at each side and two spaces between the stamps. It is a good deal of work to calculate what the arrangement of each page should be. I have therefore prepared for my own use certain scales made of pieces of injured Staten Island sheets, in which I divide the quadrilled space into the greatest possible number of spaces which will contain a stamp of a given size. One size of stamp will go seven to a line, another size eight, another nine. I make one scale showing the arrangement of the sevens even and another of the sevens odd. On the evens I start from the edge and divide evenly; on the odds I start from the center. I have another scale for the eights and another for the nines. It is a very quick matter to lay the scales on the sheet, dot with your pencil the corners of the spaces and draw the border with your rule and India ink.

In order to pay off the sheet quickly, I have taken some trouble to prepare

three little rubber stamps, each having the simple outline of the shape of a postage stamp—one the ordinary stamp, one the oblong and one the triangular stamp. When I want to lay out a Staten Island sheet I first determine the size of the stamp. Most of the ordinary stamps will occupy seven spaces; the United States occupy eight spaces horizontally. I then take my catalogue and I see that the first issue consists of seven stamps. They will make a row. I stamp seven spaces on a blank sheet of paper, and in each space I mark the catalogue numbers from 1 to 7. The next issue has only three—an odd number—so I stamp three spaces directly below the three central spaces of the first line, and insert the catalogue numbers. I look up my next issue, which has five, so I know they center under the three. The next issue has six, and I stamp them as you see. When I have done that I have a rough representation of the page as it will appear after it is ruled, and each space bears the catalogue number. In an evening I can make a large number of these sheets, and I work from these entirely when I come to rule off my Staten Island sheets, which by means of my little gauges goes very rapidly. I can rule without difficulty 30 to 40 sheets in the course of an evening, and by simply entering in pencil the catalogue number, I have all the information necessary in my album for the proper location of the stamps.

For ruling I recommend most strongly this ruling pen, made by T. Altenecker & Sons of Philadelphia, the peculiarity of it being that instead of the jaws being simply hinged and fastened together with a screw, they are made like a knife-blade, and when any dirt gets in you can clean it readily. It is adjusted by a fine set-screw. They are simply a little more expensive than the ordinary pens, but they are worth the difference.

Now comes my pet baby, and I think she is very pretty. The envelope scheme for duplicates is all right but I have a better plan than that. The difficulty with the duplicate books which I have been showing you is that when you first start in you apportion out the space as you think you will need it. You come across a lot of stamps which do not fit into your books. You have either to take out everything you have put in and shove it along, or take another book, dividing the country between two books, or you must strike another method. I struck the other method. I went to my stationer and had him cut me bits of manilla cards,  $3 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ . I also had him cut me bits of manilla paper,  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$



and block them, fifty to a block. When I got those home I laid them on the kitchen table and took a chisel—my wife was out—and I cut out those two corners,  $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$  each, with two blows. It cuts clean and sharp, and beyond a little dirt on the floor there is no damage done. I didn't have to clean up the dirt, so I didn't mind it. In the evening when I have nothing else to do, I put these on my table; I take one of the bits of card, hold it level with the two ends of the cut in the paper and run my paste over it and bend the paper over so as to form a little pocket. I make thousands of those. The material for making 3,000 of them costs \$1.80. Then I put the pockets in cigar boxes. This box contains material for reconstructing sheets of the 1864, 1-penny, red, of England, by corner letters. This box contains the same by plate numbers. These boxes contain the single stamps in order of value. Each little pocket here has the letters in the corner, beginning with "A A," "A B," "A C," etc. In making a reconstructed plate, I have simply to take one stamp from each pocket. In sorting stamps I have always in my power to add any difference in watermark, tint or other peculiarity, simply putting the new envelope in place back of the last one.

Now we have another little kink that I think may be worth calling your attention to, and this is called the Wells partition holder. It is a little piece of steel, bent into shape to stick into the bottom and sides of a drawer to hold the partitions in place, so that you may subdivide a drawer in your desk to hold rubber stamps or anything else. They are made by the Wells Manufacturing Company of Syracuse, New York, and the same company furnish pieces of whitewood to fit the holders, which you can cut to suit your wishes in making the subdivisions.

I think now that I have almost reached the end of my string and my wind, but one thing more I want to show you, and that, unfortunately, I cannot show you in operation. This is a piece of apparatus for enlarging and projecting stamps. Optically, it works in this manner: The stamp to be examined is fastened on this black surface, facing downward. An argand gas burner (we have no gas here, so that I cannot light this up) with a condensing lens is placed in a metallic chimney and is supplied with gas by this hose. All the light of the burner is projected on a mirror, which is set in a frame at an angle of 45 degrees. The mirror reflects the light upward through a lens, which throws the rays upon the stamp, which is placed on this surface directly over the

lens. The light which illuminates the stamp is then reflected back downward through the same lens, which would naturally focus it upon the mirror so that it would be reflected back into the lamp. But the mirror is so placed that the focal point of the returning light corresponds with the center of the mirror, and at the center of the mirror I have cut a hole, so that the light, instead of being reflected, goes through the hole in the looking-glass and passes through a double lens directly below, which spreads the rays and projects an inverted image of the stamp upon this paper on the table. This crude apparatus, which I have arranged myself enlarges the stamp many times with perfect clearness. If I want to draw it I can draw it there, or I can throw it upon ground glass and get a correct image for drawing or examination, the image being bright and clear enough to get the fine details of the stamp. I believe that if the apparatus were carefully made by a professional optician it would be a valuable aid in the examination of stamps.

One thing more Mr. Gurdji reminds me I have forgotten. No doubt you have much trouble in accurately counting perforations. The ordinary perforation gauge is tolerably accurate, but here is a perforation gauge that is a perforation gauge. I have hunted out specimens of stamps with good perforations of all gauges from  $9\frac{1}{2}$  to 16. I cut the stamps in two, soak them in glue size to stiffen the paper, and then stick them on the bottom of this oblong beveled-edge block of wood in such a way that the perforation just extends beyond the edge of the block. In using the gauge I place it on a ferrotype plate or other dark surface, where you can see the perforations sharply defined as they project beyond the block. Now I have a stamp here, the perforation of which I wish to ascertain. I try to match its perforations to some of those projecting from the gauge, but I see at once that the perforations do not coincide; it is not 11, it is not  $11\frac{1}{2}$ . Now let us try 12. I put the two together. The moment it strikes the proper gauge you exclaim: "Why, that is an unsevered pair, is it not?" Then we know that the proper perforation has been found. There is no mistake about it. The gauge shows more quickly than you can count, and when you strike it, it shows for itself. With one of those gauges I can gauge with ease 500 stamps in an hour or two, but I would not undertake to measure 500 perforations on a paper gauge in one evening for \$1,000.



Mr. Doeblin: Mr. President, I wish somebody would make a motion—Mr. Thwing, for instance—to give Mr. Krauth and Mr. Mekeel a vote of thanks.

Mr. Thwing: I was just going to do so.

The President: It is moved and seconded that the thanks of the Association be tendered to Mr. Mekeel and Mr. Krauth for their kindness in entertaining us with these addresses this morning.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The President: Gentlemen will bear in mind that when we adjourn we adjourn until 2 o'clock p. m.

Mr. Doeblin: I move we adjourn.

The motion was seconded and carried and an adjournment declared at 12:30 p. m.

#### NINTH SESSION.

Friday afternoon, August 16th.

The Convention met in Odd Fellows' Hall at 3 o'clock, President Tiffany in the chair and a quorum present.

The President: The Convention will be in order. The Secretary will call the roll.

Mr. Deats: Mr. President, I figured it up a minute ago and found there was a quorum present, counting proxies.

The President: Before proceeding to the report of the Committee on By-Laws, I have promised the floor for a few moments to Mr. Luff, to dispose of a matter which should have come up under the head of New Business.

#### SEEBECKS.

Mr. Luff: Mr. President, before I left New York, a letter was handed me with a request that I should read it at the Convention. This letter is a circular letter, which has been prepared to be sent around and pretty generally published.

Mr. Luff read the following letter:

#### LETTER FROM N. F. SEEBECK.

Dear Sir: I am not callous to the attacks made upon me as a manufacturer of what my over-zealous critics have chosen to call "Seebeckized" stamp issues. As a mere manufacturer, I could afford to disregard these attacks; I would simply adapt my methods in the future, as I have adapted them in the past, to the needs and demands of my market. But I am not merely a manufacturer; I am, and for years have been, a loyal and ardent philatelist. Long before the gray hairs began to crop out

on the top of my devoted cranium, I became, and have ever since remained, an enthusiastic devotee of the science of philately, and it is as one of your fraternity, and because I want to retain the respect of my fellow-philatelists, that I feel most keenly the injustice which has been done me. I do not think that the false imputations are inspired by malice; they are rather the result of misdirected and exaggerated zeal in a crusade, the main end and purpose of which is laudable—a crusade against official abuse of postal administrative powers.

With this crusade, so far as it attacks vicious administrative systems, I heartily sympathize, but I protest against the personal animus injected into it, and which singles out a mere individual engraver as its victim and scapegoat. I protest especially against the unfair, not to say libelous, abuse of my name as a trade-mark of everything that is unholy, and as if I were personally and peculiarly responsible for the acts of every government that chooses to employ me. Is it not plain that such a rule of responsibility is false, unfair and overstrained?

For years I have dealt with these various governments, whose conduct seems recently to have aroused hostile criticism. During all these years, my dealings have been known to and sustained by the philatelic world—no one seems to have thought that my acceptance of payment in kind for my services as an engraver was anything but prudent and fair. Suddenly the current of opinion seems to have changed. Well and good. No one disputes that a man, or even a whole set of men, can honestly undergo a change of opinion. Gladstone in England, Bismarck in Germany, Gambetta in France, our Webster and Clay, and "honest old Abe" Lincoln are brilliant examples of courage and honesty in confessing that wider experience had convinced them of former error and induced them to modify their previous opinions. And as I honor them, so I respect those members of our fraternity who now claim that their previous sanction of my business methods was a mistake. But why am I not entitled to the same consideration which I am willing to extend to them? Why should they not recognize that, if I was or am mistaken in believing my methods to be right, I am, at least, honestly mistaken?

I have said that as a business man I necessarily adapt my methods to the changing demands of my market. In this case I shall, as a philatelist, do so most cheerfully. I shall bow to the consensus of opinion in my fraternity. Not that I am even now convinced that

as a manufacturer I am responsible for governmental abuses, nor because any combination of dealers will, in my opinion, ever be strong enough to force the hand of administrative officers. Indeed, I may go further and say that personally I believe the charges of mal-administration to be grossly exaggerated. But, in principle, I agree with the spirit of the crusade against the indiscriminate issue of speculative stamps, and wholly irrespective of the merits involved. I rejoice in the manly stand which our fraternity is taking for what it honestly deems to be fair and square. I trust that the time will come when governments will realize that they owe something to the philatelic world. I believe that the present crusade will help to bring nearer that philatelic millenium; although, as a practical man, I feel that the millenium is still a good way off. But each of us can help, and I, among others, am willing to become an ally in the movement by discontinuing the contracts which my fellow-philatelists find so obnoxious, provided that I can do so with honor and without prejudice to vested rights.

It must, however, be evident to every reasonable person, that my withdrawal from, or attempt to cancel my present contracts with the various South and Central American Republics would, for the purposes of our crusade, be futile, unless some adequate protection is guaranteed against the making of similar contracts with my competitors. But, if my fellow-philatelists, in furtherance of their high ends, can secure from each one of the countries concerned, a guarantee that no contract similar in spirit to those found objectionable, will hereafter be made with any other bank-note company or other person, I am prepared to cancel every objectionable contract which I now hold, provided, of course, that the respective governments will join in such cancellation and release me from obligations assumed. I do not know how I can more effectually evidence my sympathy with the demand for fair play, and, in the meantime, I wish God-speed to the crusade of honesty and integrity in philatelic affairs. Only, let the crusade be one of principle, not one of personal animosity.

Yours respectfully,

N. F. SEEBECK.

Mr. Luff: In addition to this, I wish to offer a few words on my own part. I have no authority to speak for Mr. Seebeck, or specially wish to do so, or to discuss the points of his letter. Both as a collector and as a dealer, I am not in sympathy with any speculative

methods or any tendency to inflation of volume or values. We have reached a stage when specialism is forced upon us, because of the magnitude of the task of making a general collection, and the large expenses entailed. Few of us are so financially blessed as to be able to collect everything, but most of us start as generalists; therefore, we must look with apprehension on any effort to increase our already large task. Cost, the size of albums, and prices in catalogues frighten intending collectors from joining our ranks. If the younger collectors are discouraged, there will be lack of recruits for our societies and customers for our dealers.

I deprecate all speculative and unnecessary issues, festivals of saints, birthdays of monarchs, anniversaries of revolutions (pictures sold for a day or two as an admitted source of revenue, in some cases not even to the post office department, but to the Treasury), Chinese locals, Samoan surcharges, and all this class of labels. I also deprecate speculative methods of collectors, seeking to corner certain scarce stamps, buying them at ever increasing prices, that they may eventually reap a pecuniary harvest. This is surely not pure philately.

I think myself, that the so-called Seebeck issues have been over-condemned. They have a year of life. They are not for a day or a week. They are genuinely and extensively used during that year. The lower values come in large quantities to this country on regular correspondence, and may be secured by almost any small boy as a gift. Having secured these stamps and placed them in his album, are we to confuse and discourage him by telling him that he must throw them out of his collection because there are certain contracts connected with these issues which do not suit our ideas of what is correct and desirable?

Spain and her colonies had for a long time annual issues, and no one seems to object to collecting them. Neither is there any apparent objection to the very numerous watermarks, perforations, plate numbers, etc., of the stamps of Great Britain and her colonies.

Many statements have been made that the Scott Stamp & Coin Company and Mr. G. B. Calman are largely interested in the Seebeck issues. I am not authorized to speak for either party, but from my connection with them, I am in a position to know much of their holdings and ideas in this connection, and I have of late been at some pains to inform myself more fully. I am prepared to state that the entire hold-



ings of these issues by the two firms in question are very small. Neither firm has any contract with the Hamilton Bank Note Company, or desires one; neither is specially in favor of these issues or desires to see more of them; but so long as the stamps are issued and genuinely used, I presume they can scarcely refuse to recognize them. Mr. G. B. Calman has, beyond any doubt, the largest interest at stake of any dealer in this country. He has not only a large capital invested in his wholesale business, but is a heavy stockholder in the Scott Stamp & Coin Company, and therefore he should be the last person in the country to wish anything done which will in any way be of damage to this business in which he is so largely interested.

I wish to call your attention to a certain point made by Mr. Seebeck, to the effect that ye need to do more than do away with present contracts. We must guard against similar, or worse, in the future. Suppose some of these Central American countries should give us a new issue annually, running to high values, and sell no remainders? I scarcely think it would improve the present state of affairs. You may stop the flow now, but unless you guarantee as much for the future, your efforts will be of no avail. I feel that a boycott will not suffice. It is a weak weapon at the best, and you cannot force governments. But, while they may not be driven, they may be led. We must try and stop this issue of unnecessary stamps. So long as they are issued and are pretty, some one will buy them; and there is no doubt that already speculative collectors are buying the very labels condemned by the S. S. S. S., in the hope that others will not, and that they will eventually benefit by a rise in value, which may ensue from a later restoration to favor.

In New York we have a committee appointed by the joint action of the National Philatelic Society and the Philatelic Society of New York, to act in unison with the London S. S. S. S. It is the opinion of this New York society that the best, and perhaps the only, way to secure the result we desire, is to memorialize the various offending governments, presenting to their attention the pernicious effects of their actions, and requesting (not trying to force) their concurrence with our ideas.

I ask the approval of this Convention for this committee, not because they are New York men, but because they are a representative body of American philatelists, who have the good of philately at heart, and will work earnestly

and for our best interests. I think all will admit that such a committee should be composed of men in one locality, who may meet together for frequent discussion. I move you, Mr. President, that this Convention appoint the same committee to represent the American Philatelic Association in this country in connection with speculative issues.

Mr. Deats: I second that motion.

The President: Will the gentlemen inform the Convention who are the members of that committee, and whether they are members of this Association?

Mr. Luff: I believe that committee was specially formed with a view to having all those comprised in it members of the American Philatelic Association. The members of the committee are Mr. J. M. Andreini, Mr. R. R. Bogert, Mr. G. B. Calman, Mr. Alvah Davison, Mr. H. E. Deats, Mr. William Herrick, Mr. F. W. Hunter, Mr. Joseph S. Rich and Mr. John W. Scott—five collectors and four dealers. I think they are all members of this Association. I was present at the time the matter was started, and I think it was carefully seen to that they should be members of the American Philatelic Association.

The President: The adoption of the resolution is the question before the house. Are there any remarks?

Mr. Deats: I was not present at the last meeting of this committee, but before the committee was appointed it was decided informally that all the members should be members of the American Philatelic Association, with a possible view to this action which is now under consideration here.

The resolution was adopted.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BY-LAWS.

The Vice-President in the Chair.

The Vice-President: The Convention will please come to order. The regular order of business is the report of the Committee on By-Laws. The Chairman of the Committee will make that report.

Mr. Tiffany: Gentlemen of the Association, as ex-officio Chairman of the Committee on By-Laws, I am going to present to you such a report as I am able, in behalf of the committee, departing somewhat from the usual custom of letting some other member of the committee make it, with the express purpose and desire to expedite the business. You have all been kept waiting a good while and are most of you anxious to go home. The committee has been unable to make a written report, owing to the brief space of time



given us to consider the important matters which we propose to lay before you, and you will bear with the chairman, if in making this report, it is not presented in quite as orderly a manner as is desirable. Mr. Burt, the stenographer of the Association, kindly consented to be present at our deliberations, and has made notes in shorthand, which I shall have to call upon him to read. Mr. Burt, will you read the first of your notes?

The stenographer read as follows:

"We recommend that the Convention appoint a standing committee of three to revise the By-Laws completely, in accordance with what is done here today, and to report them to the next Convention, for adoption; the committee to consist of three, the President to be the ex-officio chairman, and two members whom he shall appoint, or, if the Convention pleases, to be appointed by the Convention."

Mr. Tiffany: The object of that recommendation, you will see at once, is to avoid taking up our time and your time in the consideration of a great many necessary verbal emendations which should have been made all through the By-Laws.

Mr. Gremmel: Mr. President, would it not be advisable, in order to save time, to take this report up by sections? Here is one recommendation that we could decide on now, and then take up the next. I will move that this recommendation of the committee be accepted.

The motion was seconded.

The Vice-President: It is moved and seconded that a committee of three be appointed to revise the By-Laws—either to be appointed or elected by the Association, the report of this committee to be brought before the next annual meeting of the Association.

Mr. Beard: An important part of that motion was left out—that the President should be ex-officio chairman.

Mr. Gremmel: That is a recommendation of the committee, consequently when we adopt that, that is the law.

Mr. Beard: Yes.

The Vice-President: This committee, I believe, is to be appointed by the President.

Mr. Gremmel: Yes.

The question was put on the adoption of the recommendation, and unanimously decided in the affirmative. The President subsequently appointed Messrs. Rice and Krauth on the committee.

Mr. Tiffany: With regard to the recommendation of the Chicago branch

referred to your committee (page 45) the committee report that it is inexpedient, at present, to legislate. Our next recommendation is with regard to branch societies. The committee recommend that Article VIII., with regard to branch societies, be amended to read as follows:

"Article VIII.—Branch Societies. Section 1. Whenever ten or more stockholders, resident in the same locality, or twenty-five stockholders, resident in the same State, shall notify the official board that they have associated themselves together as a branch society, adopted a name and rules for their government, and have selected one of their number as a Resident or State Vice-President, and shall have submitted a copy of their rules to the Official Board, the Official Board, if satisfied that the formation of such branch would be advantageous to the Association and that said rules are not inconsistent with the Charter and By-Laws of the Association, shall issue a charter or certificate, under the seal of the corporation, to said stockholders, that they may become a local or State branch society, as the case may be, and shall appoint the member selected as Resident or State Vice-President. Such local and State branches shall be numbered in regular order in separate series, and each society shall be known by its number, in addition to the name selected by it, provided that the name of a State branch shall include the name of the State for which it is chartered.

"Sec. 2. Branch societies, so organized, may admit to their membership only persons who are stockholders of the Association, or who shall have made application for admission to the Association. The Resident and State Vice-Presidents shall make to the Official Board, from time to time, and to each annual Convention, suggestions as to any matters that they may consider advisable for official consideration, and file with the Secretary of the Association a report of each of their meetings."

(Sec. 3 remained unchanged.)

Mr. C. H. Mekeel: I move the adoption of the recommendation.

The motion was seconded, put to vote and carried.

Mr. Tiffany: The next matter which the committee had under consideration is a matter of mere phraseology, with regard to the various official bonds. As the By-Laws now read, the Treasurer gives his bond to the Association, the various auction purchasing agents give their bonds to the Trustees, the Superintendent of the Purchasing and Sales Department

gives his bond to the Official Board. We recommend a change in Section 5 of Article VII., so that it shall read: "The Superintendent of Purchasing, Sales and Exchanges shall give bond to the Association in the sum of twenty thousand dollars;" we recommend in Section 7, that "each Purchasing Agent shall give bond to the Association in the sum of one hundred dollars;" and that in all three cases, the words "to be approved by the Official Board" be inserted—that is, that the bonds shall all run to the Association and shall be approved by the Official Board in all three cases, so as to make uniformity. In no place in the By-Laws is it now stated who shall pass on these bonds.

Mr. Gremmel: Mr. President, I move that those recommendations be adopted.

Seconded by Mr. C. H. Mekeel and carried.

Mr. Tiffany: We also recommend that in Article VII., Section 7, the word "auction" be inserted before the words "purchasing agent," in the last two paragraphs. They now simply read: "In no instance shall any purchasing agent perform any act conflicting with duties of any other purchasing agents," and, "each purchasing agent shall give bond," etc. There are no purchasing agents now, except those performing the duties of auction purchasing agents, and the committee thought the By-Law would be more plain if the word "auction" was inserted in those three cases before the words now standing in the By-Laws.

Mr. Gremmel: I move that be adopted as recommended by the committee.

Seconded by Mr. C. H. Mekeel, and carried.

Mr. Tiffany: The next recommendation of the committee is that Section 5 of Article VII., relating to the Superintendent of Purchasing, Sales and Exchanges be amended by inserting the following at the end of the section:

"This Association cannot and does not guarantee any member from loss sustained in the usual and customary interchange of stamps among members, through the departments of the Association, except in such cases where loss accrues to a member through such gross negligence or dishonesty of an officer as would render him liable, under his bond to the Association, for the amount of the loss; neither does the Association guarantee its members against such losses as are commonly incident to the business of buying, selling and exchanging stamps. Any loss accruing to members from unavoidable accident, or the dishonesty of a fellow member, which could not

reasonably have been foreseen and prevented by the officer in charge of the transaction, must be borne by the member, and does not constitute a claim against the Association. But if any member, sending in stamps, shall pay to the Superintendent of Purchasing, Sales and Exchanges the sum of 1 per cent. of the value of the stamps sent in as a premium for insurance, the Association undertakes to reimburse him, after proper investigation by the Board of Trustees, for 60 per cent. of any losses of such stamps as far as the fund so accumulated shall be available. All sums received by the Superintendent of Purchasing, Sales and Exchanges for insurance shall be turned over monthly by him to the Treasurer, who shall keep the same as a separate guarantee insurance fund, subject to the provisions of this By-Law."

Mr. Gremmel: Mr. President, I move that that be adopted, as recommended by the committee. I think that is the finest thing that has been proposed.

The motion was seconded by Mr. C. H. Mekeel.

The Vice-President: Is there anything to be said?

Mr. Tiffany: No; I was going to explain it, but perhaps it is not necessary.

Mr. Gremmel: We can understand it perfectly; there is no need of explaining.

The Vice-President: Are there any remarks to be made? Those in favor of adopting the—

Mr. Gremmel: One moment. Will Mr. Tiffany, the President, kindly explain, as some members are asking me about it, about this 60 per cent.? That is, we know what 60 per cent. is, but why this has been made 60 per cent.? Only a few words will be necessary.

Mr. Tiffany: Yes, sir. The idea of the committee was this, that it is not probable that the losses in this department will be very great. At present, if we make the rate as low as 1 per cent., we are very much in doubt whether the fund will be large enough to guarantee the payment of the loss in full. This will be something of an experiment. It is a principle of insurance which we are incorporating upon our system, and the committee thought that a payment of 1 per cent. as the premium would be sufficient to pay about 60 per cent. of the losses at first. If we find that the experiment succeeds, the idea of the committee is that in another year it should be increased, until finally it comes up to the whole amount.

Mr. Thwing: Wasn't there another

feature of that 60 per cent. that was even more important?

Mr. Tiffany: There was another reason for it, which was spoken of in the committee and which had great weight with the committee, and that was this: All of you who have participated in the Exchange Department know that there are more or less exchange books sent in filled with what is practically rubbish—stamps of no value—and that if we undertook to guarantee the full 100 per cent., there would be some persons who would send in utterly valueless stuff, for the purpose of getting it insured, taking the chance of getting it lost, and paid for by this Association.

Mr. Gremmel: Question.

The recommendation was adopted.

#### LITERARY BOARD.

Mr. Tiffany: The committee want to say that the next recommendation is made to do away, as far as possible, with certain clashing that have occurred between various officers, and to remove, as far as possible, objections which have been made to the method in which we have to conduct our publications. And the first of them is a recommendation to amend the By-Law, as was voted by the Convention of last year, but which did not take effect for the reason that there was not a sufficient representation at the last Convention to amend the By-Law, and it stands now as a resolution of the Convention, and not incorporated in the By-Laws. It will be to strike out of Section 4 of Article VII., regarding the Literary Board, in the second paragraph, the words "the Official Circular," and the words "and official reports," so that it will read:

"Section 4. Literary Board. The Literary Board shall select its own chairman, who shall be its editor-in-chief.

"They shall edit the American Philatelist and supervise all literary publications.

"The American Philatelist shall be published annually, and shall contain annual reports of the officers, proceedings of the Convention, list of members, By-Laws, and all such other official matter as the Literary Board shall determine."

Following this, the committee recommend the insertion of the following words:

"The Official Board shall make an annual appropriation of such sum as they see fit, towards the defrayment of the expenses of this publication."

The other recommendation is with regard to the Official Circular, which

we have inserted in another section providing for its publication.

Mr. Gremmel: Mr. President, before we adopt this, would it not be advisable to hear that other recommendation?

Mr. Tiffany: I presume the suggestion is a good one, and I will report that accordingly. The other recommendation is with regard to the Official Circular, and that is to be inserted in Article V., Section 3, describing the duties of the Secretary, on page 3, after the words "register and attest all documents signed by the President," in the 11th and 12th lines of the section, where we recommend the insertion of the following:

"He shall, under the supervision of the President, edit and publish monthly the Official Circular, *provided* that if there shall be a disagreement between the President and Secretary as to the advisability of the publication of any matter, such matter shall be submitted to the Official Board."

Mr. Gremmel: Now, Mr. President, I move that the recommendation as regards Section 4 of Article VII. be adopted, as recommended.

Mr. C. H. Mekeel: Mr. Chairman—  
The Vice-President: That section, I think, was not changed.

Mr. Gremmel: No, all the change, I believe, is that the Official Circular is to be taken out. I move that everything that the committee recommend in that regard be adopted.

Mr. Deats: I second the motion.

The Vice-President: It is regularly moved and seconded that the second clause of Section 4, Article VII., be adopted, as reported by the committee.

Mr. C. H. Mekeel: Mr. Chairman, as I understand it, this simply leaves the Literary Board in existence to publish the American Philatelist; is that the object of it?

The Vice-President: Yes.

Mr. Gremmel: That is the object.

Mr. Mekeel: Now, I would like to ask, as a matter of information, why we need a Literary Board to publish the American Philatelist, and what we propose the American Philatelist shall be? We have eliminated the other literary matter from that section, and why should not that American Philatelist or our annual number be published under the direction of the Official Board, either by the Secretary or by whatever means we please? Why do you leave the Literary Board to publish what is nothing more or less than the annual report of the Association? I would like to have that as a matter of information. I think you are perpetuating an office that is useless, as has



been demonstrated the last year or two.

Mr. Doeblin: It is an office that doesn't cost anything.

Mr. Mekeel: It doesn't do anything.

Mr. Doeblin: They did a good thing by publishing the book.

Mr. Gremmel: I believe the Official Board have their hands full. They cannot do everything. If we have a Literary Board of three able men, they can perform the duty and give us a nice number, which will be a great deal better than if we leave it in the hands of the Directors. Here is one consideration: If we leave it in the hands of the Directors, each one has a voice in the matter. One may be 3,000 miles away, and the Board will have to wait fourteen days before they get his decision on any matter. If we leave it in the hands of a Literary Board and get them as close together as possible, we may be able to do in three hours what would otherwise take three months. I believe we ought to leave that section as recommended by the committee.

Mr. Thwing: Mr. Chairman, the duties of the Literary Board in connection with publishing the Annual, I think, are much larger than would appear from the short time it takes to say. The idea of the Committee on By-Laws in discussing the publication of the Annual, I believe, was that the Board of Directors, each year, should appropriate a certain amount towards the publication of the Annual. This amount, it was thought, would be sufficient to cover the cost of publishing all the official reports, the list of members, etc., in the Annual, including everything that was absolutely necessary in the Annual, as an annual report of the Association. But it is desirable, for the sake of interesting outsiders, and for the sake of making a good appearance, to include in that Annual other literary matter, and if that is included, it will add to the expense quite largely, and the expense would be more than the amount the Official Board had set aside towards its publication. That involves the obtaining by the persons who have charge of the Annual of advertisements, and everybody knows how hard it is to solicit advertising. One person cannot do it very well and at the same time do all the editing and collecting of literary matter, and a Literary Board, of three persons, in order to get the Annual out promptly or in the shortest time possible after the Convention, has its hands full. It is for that reason that a Literary Board is necessary, to attend to the publication of the Annual. The Board of Directors would not be able to get the advertisements and at-

tend to the matter inside of two or three months after the meeting of the Convention.

Mr. Luff: Mr. Chairman, I would ask a little information from the committee. I have failed to get the idea that they are seeking in taking from the Literary Board the supervision of the official matter and transferring it to the Secretary, who, it seems to me, has already his hands full. Will the Chairman of the Committee kindly give me a little information of what object is sought in that?

Mr. Tiffany: The object is this: That the Official Circular shall not have anything in it which is not official matter; if under the control of the Official Board on the plan proposed, some of the disagreeable questions which have come up during the past year would have been avoided. As at present constituted, the Literary Board having charge of the Official Circular, we will say, orders some matter inserted which the Official Board does not consider proper in the Official Circular. The Official Board certainly should have the right to say whether the Circular, which appears as the official report of their action, should contain comments on their conduct or comments on the conduct of members, and various other matters of that kind. I do not believe that the membership are aware of how many of those things we are being requested constantly to publish. The idea is, in the first place, to reduce the size and cost of the Official Circular to merely the size which is necessary to publish official matter, and that these questions which have excited us occasionally, as to whether this or that, or the other person, has received indorsement or condemnation in any way from the society, by reason of the appearance of such matter in its official publications, should be done away with. We think that it would be in the interest of good fellowship among members to exclude all such matter from the Official Circular, and to have the document which is called the Official Circular contain only official matter. Now, if that is put in the hands of the Official Board, through its Secretary, and under the control of its President, so that if the President thinks the Secretary has said something a little unnecessary, and if the President and the Secretary cannot agree, the Secretary thinking something ought to go in that the President thinks should not, the opinion of the Board may decide. We shall make a more dignified document of the Official Circular, and avoid all temptation on the part of anyone to attempt to insert anything in it that would be objec-

tionable to place the seal of the Association upon. That is the object. It is partly a matter of economy and partly a matter of harmony.

Mr. Mekeel: Mr. Chairman, I do not think there is any gentleman here but what can see the force of Mr. Tiffany's argument with regard to the Official Circular. It was certainly the expressed action of the last Convention, and our By-Laws would have been altered last year but for the fact that there were not sufficient proxies in the Convention to alter the By-Laws legally. That has been the express position of the Association for the last two years with regard to the Official Circular. Now, the point I made in regard to this proposition is: Why should the American Philatelist, which is practically the annual report, differ from the Official Circular, which is the monthly report? I have no objection to the Literary Board, but why have the Literary Board and give it such an important name, when they have so little to do? We all congratulate the Literary Board upon their publication of last year. That number contained exactly six pages of printed matter prepared by the Literary Board—six pages for three gentlemen to write in a year. They procured the advertising, to be sure; that involves the sending out of some circular letters. There is just six pages of printed matter which was written by the Literary Board. They printed one or two articles that were contributed; the rest of the volume was made up of the official matter furnished by the Secretary. The Literary Board is a useless appendage to the Association, as long as the Association is not in the publishing business and does not intend to give the Association literary matter.

Mr. Chandler: I would like to inquire of the Secretary as to the amount of labor bestowed on the Annual Members' List, and the lists, etc., in the monthly circular, during the past year? Did the Literary Board do any work on the Annual List of Members?

Mr. Stone: No, sir.

Mr. Mekeel: Not at all. The Secretary did the work and the Literary Board got the name of it. Mr. Stone ought to have been the man to get the credit of it. He did the work, and the Literary Board received the credit of it. The Secretary was the man that got out the book. They could not have done it without him.

Mr. Chandler: I understand, then, the Literary Board furnished six pages for the book, out of 124?

Mr. Mekeel: That was all.

Mr. Chandler: The rest was done by the Secretary.

Mr. Gremmel: I am not here to speak for an absent member, but I believe the Chairman of the Literary Board was at least three or four days in New York City, running from one dealer to another to get advertisements. Mr. Mekeel may be right about sending out circulars, but we know what a circular amounts to—we fire it into the waste basket, and that is the end of it. But if the Chairman of the Literary Board comes into my office and talks to me, I may give him an advertisement. That is the way he secured the advertisements last year, because a circular would have done no good at all. I believe he wrote personal letters to all the dealers in the United States, and received answers to his letters, but not to his circular. I believe now the officers of the Society have enough to do without putting this labor on them. They have too much work already.

Mr. Mekeel: If Mr. Gremmel will permit a personal question, I will ask him if he gave Mr. Rice an advertisement when he asked him for it last year?

Mr. Gremmel: That is entirely out of the question.

Mr. Mekeel: I gave him an advertisement in answer to his circular. Did you give him one on his personal request?

Mr. Gremmel: I refused him once. I gave him my reasons, too, which I would give to you, if you wish me to.

Mr. Mekeel: I want the Convention to understand that my remarks have no personal relation to Mr. Rice. I do not wish it understood that I intend any personal reflection on the Literary Board. I am simply voicing the sentiments that Mr. J. D. Rice expressed and stood up for at the time of the last convention, and I will ask permission to read from the official report of the last convention. We were assembled at Niagara Falls. (Reading from the report of Convention of 1894, page 34):

The Secretary read the following telegram:

Trenton, N. J., August 20, 1894.

To John K. Tiffany, Convention:

Give an occasional thought to one who has the Association at heart. Sciatic rheumatism prevents my attendance. Would suggest abolishing Literary Board, Secretary to edit circular. Abolish Trustees, Directors to do their work. My best wishes for enjoyable and harmonious time.

J. D. RICE.



Now, there are Mr. Rice's views, and we indorsed them at the time, and I was in favor of abolishing the Literary Board then. It was concluded best, by some who thought we might accomplish something by so doing, to continue the Literary Board, and Mr. Rice was put on it. It is with no feeling at all against Mr. Rice, that I suggest its abolishment. It is simply in accord with our opinion of last year. Mr. Rice was in favor of it last year, and I think we ought to do it this year.

Mr. Gremmel: I do not think he is in favor of it this year.

Mr. Mekeel: Well, perhaps he might consider it a personal reflection, but it is not intended as such.

Mr. Deats: I think there are very few persons who could accomplish the work by circular that Mr. Rice did last year in person. He spent a good deal of time and quite a good deal of money out of his pocket in soliciting advertisements, and far better results were produced than any Literary Board had ever accomplished before. Personally, I am in favor of continuing the Literary Board if we are to have an Annual American Philatelist of the size we had last year, because it is impossible for the Secretary of the Association to go around and solicit advertisements. And I am satisfied we cannot get that number of advertisements by circular or by letter.

The Vice-President: Before putting this motion, I should like to say a few words on that question myself. The fact that the last American Philatelist had but six pages of what we might call literary matter, is no criterion for the Association to go by for future numbers. Mr. Rice has told me that during the past year he has been working on the next Annual; he has been laying plans and getting things together so that the next one shall have much more literary matter than the former. We must remember that the Literary Board only had one or two months to get out the last Annual. That will account for the small amount of literary matter. So that while Mr. Rice has usually attended to the advertising department, I think his wishes in the matter are to have several assistants to help him in obtaining the literary matter. We will now take the vote. It has been regularly moved and seconded that Section 4, as revised by the Committee on By-Laws, be adopted. Are you ready for the question?

("Question!")

The Vice-President put the question.

Mr. Mekeel: The ayes have it.

Mr. Doeblin: How do you know?

Mr. Mekeel: Because I would not vote against it if it is desired.

Mr. Tiffany: We will then report the amendment which we proposed to Article V, in the same connection. In Section 3, after the words in the 12th line defining the duties of the Secretary, we recommend the insertion of the following:

"He shall, under the supervision of the President, edit and publish monthly the Official Circular; *provided* that if there shall be a disagreement between the President and Secretary as to the advisability of the publication of any matter, such matter shall be submitted to the Official Board."

The Vice-President: Gentlemen, you have heard this recommendation making a change in Section 3 of Article V.

Mr. Gremmel: I move it be adopted as recommended.

Seconded and carried.

#### CONSOLIDATION OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND OFFICIAL BOARD.

Mr. Tiffany: Now we come to a recommendation which is intended to do away with a great deal that has caused trouble in the past, and to render our Association more in accordance with the State law, under which we are incorporated. I have given this matter much thought, and ever since our corporation I have intended, at each Convention, to make some suggestion leading to this result, but I have only within the past three or four weeks gotten it into shape where I think what we want can be accomplished. Ever since the foundation of the Association we have had great trouble in selecting a Superintendent of Sales and Purchasing Department. Since the incorporation of the Association we have had more and more difficulty about it. We have a system of voting which practically takes away from the Official Board the appointment. A person is named for this office by a number of members—rarely, perhaps, a majority of the members, but a greater or less number of the members. Nobody else is suggested for the position, and the result is that the Board appoints an officer when it really has no responsibility for his appointment, and at the same time, if anything goes wrong, the Board is held responsible. There is also a Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees is one of the most valuable features of our Association. As President of the Association, I am called on frequently to act in the part of a peacemaker. The Board of Trustees is



called on much more frequently than the President, and with very much more power. They have rendered us at times great services, and during the past year they have rendered to us immense service. And when I say to you now that the committee recommend the abolition of the Board of Trustees it is only because the committee, appreciating the value of these services, desire to make a provision which, we think, will make the Board of Trustees still more efficient. But the Board of Trustees is an institution which is not recognized by the law of the State under which we are incorporated. So far as its disciplinary powers are concerned, the By-Laws are drawn in such a way that I think the courts would enforce any action which the Board might take. But it has other important duties and arrives at financial results. A member has a claim against the Association. He presents it in due form to the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees are the court, he is the plaintiff, and the Association is the defendant. The Board of Trustees consider the claim and decide that it is just and ought to be paid. There their power ceases. They are a court without the power to execute their decrees—a court without the power to issue an execution. Now we want to give them that power. We want to take them out from the position of a body without power, and put them in a place where they will be a body with power. And, therefore, we have two plans to submit to the Association for adoption. We prefer to present two propositions for the reason that one may suit the Association and the other may not. The first proposition is that these By-Laws shall be so amended that at the next election—that is, that the amendments shall not go into effect until the general election of next year—that at the next election, instead of choosing five Directors, you should choose seven; that of these seven Directors four should be chosen from different States; three should be chosen from the same locality, or live within a radius of fifty miles of each other and should include in their number the Vice-President, so that the By-Laws would read that the number of Directors should be seven; that they should select from their number a President, Secretary, Treasurer and International Secretary from those chosen from different States, and from the three chosen from the same State they should select their First, Second and Third Vice-Presidents; the duties of these three Vice-Presidents to be those of the present Board of Trustees.

This makes the Board of Trustees a committee of the Official Board for the performance of these important duties.

They will report to the Official Board in the same manner as the Trustees now report, and when the matter which they have investigated is passed upon by the Official Board, it will be the action of the Board and the action of the Association, and binding on everybody and on us all. If their report appropriating money is approved, the money is appropriated by the approval, and we are relieved of all difficulty of that kind.

That is one plan. The committee are of the opinion that it will be a very much more effective arrangement for the management of your business.

The other plan is precisely identical, except that we recommend that the Superintendent of Exchanges also be an elective officer and elected by the Association, and a member of the Board of Directors. The law of West Virginia looks not to the election of any man to any office, except he be a Director. Under the law we may determine on any number of Directors, from five to thirteen. If we make these changes all we have to do is to file notification of our action with the Secretary of State. In that case, we should still have the same officers. No limitation should be put upon the place from which three of the Directors are to be chosen, the remaining Directors to be chosen from six different States. The Superintendent of the Purchasing, Sales and Exchange Department would be an elective officer and a member of the Board. This, we think, would eliminate one of the greatest causes of dissatisfaction that has prevailed among us. He would be elected to the office, and he would be a dignitary of the Association. We should then have nine Directors, six of whom would come from different States, and we should be able to have the western part of our country and the eastern part of our country and the southern part of our country and the central part of our country represented. With the small number of Directors we have had, this has been impossible, owing to the influences which have been, and will probably, for many years, be at work. At different times they change, but there is always some influence at work to accomplish some purpose which leaves unrepresented a large part of the country, the collectors of which are enthusiastic, are growing wealthy, and are growing in such a way as to be able to take place soon with the foremost ranks of collectors,

and have as large and valuable collections as anybody, and are certainly entitled to representation. There is the great Northwest, which for a long time has claimed that it ought to be represented in this Association by having an officer of the dignity of Director. There is the great Pacific Coast, where great dissatisfaction has for many years prevailed, because they have not had a representation. There is the rising South, where the interest in our pursuit has, I am told, languished because they have not had a representation. And, therefore, if we increase the number of this Board to nine, we shall not only accomplish this result, which, it seems to the committee, desirable to be accomplished for ourselves, but we shall be enabled to have enough officers of the dignity of Director scattered all over the country, to give a representative to every section, with no liability of being obliged to take away the representation of any part of the country because of any other things that it may be desirable for the Association to accomplish.

The committee respectfully submits these two plans, in order that some one may move the adoption of one or the other, and the sense of the Association may thus be arrived at.

Mr. Gremmel: Mr. President, will the chairman of this committee kindly inform me, in case there are seven Directors, if there will be one President, First, Second and Third Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer and International Secretary? That will make seven.

Mr. Tiffany: Yes, sir.

Mr. Gremmel: Now, can the First, Second and Third Vice-Presidents be elected from one State?

Mr. Tiffany: They can if we make the By-Laws so read.

Mr. Gremmel: That is what I want to get at: If that is not against the law of West Virginia. I do not want to debate anything and find afterwards that I am wrong.

Mr. Tiffany: I can perhaps, by reading the law, satisfy you.

Mr. Gremmel: That is the point I want to get at. Let us have everything right before we go on with debate.

Mr. Tiffany: This is the general law of the State of West Virginia, in the official compilation of the corporation laws of that State. At page 21 are prescribed the qualifications of the Board of Directors:

"For every corporation subject to this chapter there shall be a Board of Directors, who shall have power to do or cause to be done all things that are proper to be done by the corpora-

tion. The stockholders may, in general meeting, by a By-Law, prescribe the number of which the Board shall consist, but unless a different number be so prescribed there shall be five Directors. They may also, by By-Laws, prescribe the qualifications of Directors, but if it be not otherwise provided, every Director must be a resident of the State and a stockholder."

Consequently, in our present By-Law we have prescribed as a qualification of Directors, that they shall each be residents of different States. The proposition now is to change the By-Law so that four of them, or six of them, shall be chosen from different States and the remaining three may be chosen from any one State, so as to enable us to get a Committee of the Board of Directors who will live so near together that they may meet whenever occasion requires. We have thought it best, instead of saying that they should all be in one city, to say that they should live within a certain radius, because there are a good many places within our country where three men chosen from three different States might be on this Board, and still be near enough together to meet in order to do those important duties which are performed by the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Gremmel: One more question for information, if you will excuse me: What will be the offices of the nine Directors? That is what I want to get at.

Mr. Tiffany: If we have nine Directors there will be a President, a Secretary, a Treasurer and International Secretary. That is four. Say a Corresponding Secretary; that is five. Then three Vice-Presidents, the three Vice-Presidents to perform the duties which are now the duties of the Board of Trustees, and the Superintendent of the Purchasing and Sales Department.

Mr. Luff: That makes your nine.

Mr. Tiffany: Yes.

Mr. Luff: I would like to ask the Chairman of the Committee if it is the idea that, if you have three members from one State in your Board of Directors, you do not propose to have any one of the remainder of your Board selected from that State?

Mr. Tiffany: No, sir.

Mr. Luff: There will only be three on the Board from any one State?

Mr. Tiffany: Yes, sir.

The Vice-President: This discussion is out of order, as there is no motion before the house.

Mr. Luff: We are only asking for information.

Mr. Tiffany: I believe the Chairman



of the Committee always has the floor to explain.

The Vice-President: I am not directing the remarks against the Chairman of the Committee at all. I think it would look better if someone would make a motion.

Mr. Gremmel: I think it is a great deal better to ask these questions and get full information upon the matter first. If we make a motion, we may go on in endless debate; if we ask these questions, we may get through in a few minutes.

Mr. Deats: It is the custom for the presiding officer to allow such discussions, when they are tending to the point at which we are now driving. I would suggest that instead of Corresponding Secretary we make an Assistant Secretary, because it would be very difficult, as the Association is now managed, to separate the work of a Corresponding Secretary and a Secretary in this Association.

Mr. Krauth: Mr. President, as I understood the explanation of the Chairman, the three members who would perform the duties of Trustees could not be elected from a State from which a Director had already been elected; therefore, as they would be the minor officials of the Board, four States would be disfranchised, so far as representation on the Board of Trustees is concerned, before we came to the election of the Trustees. Certainly the Directors would first proceed to elect their President and their more important officers, and would elect the First, Second and Third Vice-Presidents, probably at the last. Is that not going to lead to complications? We can take the case as it has been in the last year; the election of the Trustees from the State of Pennsylvania would have thrown out Mr. Doebelin, or Mr. Doebelin would have thrown out the Trustees. It seems to me that the duties of the Trustees are of such a nature that they hardly require to be considered from a geographical standpoint, and that if we make that By-Law read that the four main Directors of the Association must come from four different States, the three Trustees could then be elected from any State, irrespective of that. In the nature of things, the Trustees will usually come from a larger city, because only in larger cities do you find three men of prominence who are philatelists and members of the Association, and who have either the business capacity or the necessary time to give attention to these matters. I am afraid that we would be tying ourselves up for the sake of I hardly know

what. It does not seem to me to be a very important matter; it is a mere sentiment. We could represent the country geographically just as well if only four Directors were chosen from different States, and let the question of the location of the Trustees have no bearing on that whatever.

Mr. C. H. Mekeel: Mr. Chairman, I think that Mr. Krauth has struck the nail on the head. I think we are going to get into difficulty if we prescribe this geographical location. If, for instance, we should happen to have these three Vice-Presidents in New York City, it is certainly unjust that we should disqualify any other man in New York State from holding the office of President or Secretary, or anything else to which he should be elected. The committee could simplify this matter by simply eliminating from their recommendation any State provision at all. The law of West Virginia simply says that the Directors shall be stockholders, and that they shall be residents of West Virginia, unless otherwise specified in the By-Laws. I think we should merely provide that the Directors should be residents of the United States, without any further distinction. The provision now existing, that the Directors shall be residents of different States, is one that I am almost personally responsible for. I asked Mr. Deats a few minutes ago if he had the records of three or four Conventions in which the New York interest insisted that that should be eradicated, and the West felt that that was needed there to secure representation. It was put in our By-Laws before we were incorporated, to secure Western representation. Eastern parties have always been in favor of allowing the Association to elect officers where they could find the most competent men to fill the offices, and this provision was necessary from a Western standpoint up to the time when the Association became incorporated. We are now incorporated under the laws of West Virginia. The law allowing cumulative voting provides for the representation of the minority, and that very provision accomplishes what is intended by our By-Law. If a certain section of the country have not votes enough to put a man on that Board, they are not entitled to it. If another section of the country, such as New England, for instance, should put in members in proportion to the collectors there, New England would have four or five Directors, and who will say that they were not entitled to them, if that percentage of the membership resided in New England? It is perfectly fair, and the State laws, under



which we are now incorporated, provide for the minority to be represented; and I think if we eliminate all geographical distinction in this matter it will prevent complications. If we go ahead in this way we are going to hold elections and elect the wrong people and find ourselves unable to fit them to the right office, and we shall have trouble. I do not see any advantage in retaining it, and I shall be in favor of eliminating it, as I was in favor of inserting it.

Mr. Krauth: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Mekeel was kind enough to say that I agreed with him, and then proceeded to disagree with me. I am most heartily opposed to the doing away with the geographical distinction, so far as the chief officers are concerned; I believe that they should be scattered. But, I cannot see, if the Trustees are to have these important places assigned to them, why the geographical position should come in at all. My idea was to frame this By-Law so that the Board of Directors should elect a President, Secretary, Treasurer and International Secretary from different States, and should further elect First, Second and Third Vice-Presidents from any State and living within a radius of fifty miles from a common center, who should perform these specified duties.

Mr. Mekeel: In explanation to Mr. Krauth, I only intended to say that I agreed with him in regard to the difficulty that we were going to have. The conclusion I did not attribute to him, and do not wish to be so understood.

The Vice-President: Gentlemen, you have heard the recommendation of the Chairman of the Committee. What action will you take in the matter?

Mr. Gremmel: There are two recommendations.

Mr. Thwing: I move, Mr. Chairman, that the second recommendation of the committee, providing for nine members of the Board of Directors, shall be adopted, eliminating the geographical restriction with reference to the three members who shall have the duties of the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Bartels: I second the motion.

The Vice-President: It is regularly moved and seconded that the second recommendation of the Committee on By-Laws be adopted, provided that the geographical distinction be eliminated with reference to the three Vice-Presidents. Are you ready for the question?

Mr. Mekeel: I wish to offer, as an amendment to that resolution, the elimination of any geographical dis-

tingtion, with reference to any of the nine Directors.

The motion was seconded by several voices.

Mr. Doebelin: Mr. President, if nine are elected and the Exchange Superintendent is among them, if you have to elect six of them from different States, you will get into trouble. You know very well that the Exchange Superintendent is generally selected, as far as we have had one, from New York or St. Louis. We have always had the President and some other officer, also, from St. Louis and New York. Now, if you elect the President or Vice-President from New York, you could not elect an Exchange Superintendent from there; the same is true as to St. Louis. It will be very hard to elect six officers from different States; you have had trouble with five.

Mr. Mekeel: You would have trouble right along; you could not spread them out. One would disfranchise another.

Mr. Luff: Mr. President, I would like to offer an amendment to the original motion: That the names of the officers be inserted in the motion—the offices they are to hold.

Mr. Deats: It seems to me that the committee might incorporate the names of the officers there would be in the recommendation.

Mr. Gremmel: You might state that the officers should be so and so.

Mr. Tiffany: These remarks call for an explanation from the committee. We have merely suggested two plans; we have recommended two plans, in order that upon a motion being made, the sense of the meeting as to how this matter should be changed might be arrived at, and if the motion is carried, to adopt either one or the other of them, the committee should immediately be ordered to retire, and make the proper changes in the By-Laws. And, if they did that, of course, the changes which they would report would be incorporated under the different heads in the By-Laws. We did not do that work; we thought it would only complicate matters; and I undertook on behalf of the committee, to present the system, rather than the method, in which it should be worded.

Mr. Mekeel: Question.

Mr. Gremmel: Mr. President, before we vote on this amendment, if we have a right to elect as many Directors from one State as we please, will not this bring in more jealousy in the American Philatelic Association than there is to-day? We should think before we vote. For instance, if we, in New York, should succeed next year

in putting on that Board five or six members from the State of New York or out of the City of New York, I am positive that nearly all the members living outside of that State would be jealous. If the New England States, or any other State, should do the same thing, I am positive that the members in New York City would be jealous. I believe that we should adopt the original recommendation of that committee. Let us select six men, each one of a different State, and the three Vice-Presidents out of one State, and I believe we have all that we can get. We shall have no jealousy and no ill-feeling at all. I believe we shall have more fighting afterwards than we have had up to date, if we do away with the present distinction.

Mr. Deats: Mr. Gremmel, you meant seven, didn't you, instead of six?

Mr. Gremmel: No, six.

Mr. Deats: It has to be an odd number.

Mr. Gremmel: Yes, that is what I meant. It is to be six from one State each, or a different locality. I believe it would be for the interests of the American Philatelic Association to adopt the recommendation of that committee just as it is made.

The Vice-President: Well, gentlemen, the question has been called for.

Mr. Mekeel: Mr. President, before the vote is taken on this, I want to say that the whole idea of a corporation is that the will of the stockholders shall be done. If five men are elected from the City of New York it would be done at the will of the stockholders. They would have to have the assistance of collectors in other States to do it. They would be entitled to the offices. The same would be true of New England. I am in favor of this prevailing. As I said before, I was responsible for the restriction being put in. The reason for it has ceased, and I hope that the amendment will be carried.

The Vice-President: We will now proceed to vote on this amendment. The amendment, as the members will understand, is eliminating all geographical distinctions regarding the nine members of the Board of Directors. Are you ready for the question? ("Question!")

(The question was put by the Chair.)

Vice-President: The Chair is in doubt.

Mr. Gremmel: Roll-call!

Mr. C. H. Mekeel: There ought to be a roll-call on a matter of record.

The Vice-President: The Secretary will please proceed to call the roll.

The Secretary accordingly called the roll.

The vote in detail was as follows:

Yes—Beard, 50; Becker, 2; Chandler, 1; Deats, 51; Kissinger, 50; C. H. Mekeel, 55; G. D. Mekeel, 51; Quackenbush, 51; Schaefer, 1; Strauss, 51; Williams, 1; total, 364.

No—Bartels, 2; Burt, 48; Davison, 1; Doeblin, 1; Gremmel, 50; Hobby, 5; Krauth, 35; Kranz, 16; Luff, 50; Luhn, 1; Michael, 6; Miller, 5; Rode, 46; Rosenthal, 8; W. C. Stone, 1; Thwing, 21; total, 296.

The Secretary: The result of the vote is as follows: 364 members have voted in the affirmative; 296 members in the negative.

Mr. Krauth: It requires a two-thirds vote.

Mr. Gremmel: Mr. Chairman, it requires a two-thirds vote to change the By-Laws.

Mr. Doeblin: Oh, you are mistaken. Mr. Mekeel: I think Mr. Gremmel is very much mistaken.

Mr. Doeblin: Two-thirds have got to be present, and a majority voting.

Mr. Mekeel: Two-thirds have to be present; a majority of that two-thirds have to vote for it.

Mr. Krauth: It requires a two-thirds vote, provided that two-thirds constitutes a majority of the total vote of the Association.

The Vice-President: The amendment is carried. We will now proceed to vote on the original motion as amended. Are you ready for the question?

Mr. Krauth: Please state the motion.

The Vice-President: The motion was—I shall have to ask the stenographer to read the original motion.

Mr. Gremmel: Mr. President, before we vote on this motion, I should like to know how many votes it takes to carry it.

Mr. Mekeel: It takes four hundred and some votes.

Mr. Gremmel: No, not that. I should like to find whether it takes a two-thirds vote.

Mr. Mekeel: It takes a two-thirds vote.

The Secretary: It takes 409 votes.

Mr. Thwing: I cannot understand why it takes less than a two-thirds vote to carry the amendment to the amendment, and requires a two-thirds vote to carry the amendment itself.

The Vice-President: One is only an amendment; the other is an amendment to the By-Laws.

Mr. Thwing: No, but it affects the By-Law itself.

Mr. Tiffany: Mr. Chairman, if you will allow me to explain this problem—

The Vice-President: Proceed, Mr. Tiffany.

Mr. Tiffany: A motion is before the House which requires a certain number greater than the ordinary majority to become effective. Now, an amendment is proposed to that proposition; on the amendment the will of the majority rules, as it is merely beating the main matter into shape. After the Convention has got it shaped up, then they vote whether it shall go through at all. Therefore, it takes only a majority vote to amend the proposition before the Convention, but it will take a much larger vote to adopt it as an amendment to the By-Law.

The Vice-President: The original motion before the House is regarding nine members of the Board of Directors, six of them to be from different States and the geographical distinction for the other three to be eliminated. Are you ready—

Mr. Mekeel: I do not understand the question as you state it. Is that correct?

The Vice-President: This is the original motion.

Mr. Mekeel: It has been amended. Now, for the purpose of getting the original motion back before the House, you have got to put the original motion as amended. In order to get it back before the House, I move a reconsideration of the vote, which will cancel my amendment and put it back in shape. I move a reconsideration of the last vote taken. That will put it back in shape and will take out the amendment again. My object is to get the original motion before the House without the amendment. Now we have tacked on the amendment; we cannot carry it, and I want to get it back again, simply to facilitate business—that is all.

Mr. Tiffany: I think the proper course would be for the gentleman to ask leave to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Mekeel: I will ask leave to withdraw it.

Mr. Gremmel: We must reconsider it before it can be withdrawn.

Mr. Mekeel: It can be withdrawn by unanimous consent. That is the quickest way to get at it.

Mr. Gremmel: I move that we allow Mr. Mekeel to withdraw that amendment.

Mr. Kissinger: I second the motion, Mr. President.

The Vice-President: It is moved and seconded that Mr. Mekeel be allowed to withdraw his amendment. Are you ready for the question?

("Question!")

The motion was put to vote and carried unanimously.

The Vice-President: We now revert to the original motion of Mr. Thwing, providing that six Directors shall be from different States, and that as to the other three Directors, the geographical limits are eliminated. Are you ready for the question?

("Question!")

The motion was carried, with two dissenting voices.

The Vice-President: It is a vote.

Mr. Gremmel: There is the whole business settled.

The Vice-President: Wasn't there a second recommendation of the committee regarding the Sales Superintendent being a Director?

Mr. Gremmel: I move that the nine Directors consist of a President, First Second and Third Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, a Treasurer, an International Secretary, and Superintendent of Purchasing and Sales.

Mr. Mekeel: I think that has been included in the motion.

Mr. Luff: No, it was not. I tried to, and you told me I was out of order.

Mr. Mekeel: Read it again.

(The list of officers as proposed above was read.)

Mr. Mekeel: I second the motion.

The question was put and the motion was unanimously carried.

The Vice-President: Are there any further recommendations from the Committee on By-Laws?

Mr. Tiffany: There is no further report from the Committee on By-Laws.

Mr. Luff: I congratulate the Committee on By-Laws upon escaping alive.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICIAL JOURNAL.

The President in the chair.

The President: We have now finished all the regular order of business.

Mr. Kissinger: Mr. President, have we forgotten the report of the Committee on Official Journal?

The President: I thought that had been presented during the absence of the committee. The Chair is reminded that the Committee on Official Journal asked leave to report later, and have not yet reported. Is that report ready?

Mr. Kissinger: It is.

The President: Mr. Kissinger.

Mr. Kissinger read the following report:

The Committee on Official Journal recommend that the report of the Literary Board be accepted, with the exception of the recommendation of an



advance of twenty-five cents a year on each member's dues, to defray the expense of the Annual issue.

They recommend that the very liberal proposition made by the C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Company for the publication of the official matter be accepted.

They also recommend the continuance of the American Philatelist as an annual publication, to consist only of Convention report, list of members, references, and advertisements.

Your committee would renew the recommendation of last year's committee suggesting the abolishing of the Literary Board, and that the Official Board have charge of the Circular.

The Literary Board reports that there are due for advertising in the last annual number of the American Philatelist, accounts to the amount of \$21.50. We recommend that the accounts be turned over to the Collecting Agent.

C. W. KISSINGER,  
G. J. LUHN,  
H. F. KETCHESON.

The President: Gentlemen, you hear the report. Is it your pleasure to take any action on any part of it?

Mr. Gremmel: Mr. President, I move that the recommendations in that report be taken up in order and acted upon.

The motion was seconded and carried.

The President: The first recommendation is: "That the report of the Literary Board be accepted, with the exception of the recommendation of an advance of twenty-five cents a year on each member's dues, to defray expenses of the annual issue." That is the first proposition.

Mr. Williams: I move the adoption of the recommendation.

Mr. Kissinger: I second the motion.

The President: I do not think the gentleman understands the question. The question before the House is worded in this way: "They recommend that the report of the Literary Board be accepted—that is a matter of course—but "with the exception of the recommendation of an advance of twenty-five cents a year on each member's dues to defray the expense of the annual issue." The question which requires a vote is whether the recommendation of this advance of twenty-five cents be excepted in approving the report.

Mr. Luff: They recommend we do not accept it.

Mr. Thwing: My motion to accept it was to accept the recommendation

of this committee to *except* that provision—to accept the exception. (Laughter.)

Mr. Mekeel: Mr. President, I move that the dues remain as they are—that we accept the suggestion of this committee to ignore that suggestion of the Literary Board.

Seconded and carried unanimously.

The President: The next suggestion is: "That the very liberal proposition made by the C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Company for the publication of the official matter be accepted."

Mr. Mekeel: Mr. President, I wish to say that I am not interested in this matter at all; whatever I have offered has been for the good of the Association. I will say that I shall not vote myself or for my proxies on it, and if there is any opposition to it I do not want it to prevail.

Mr. Gremmel: Mr. Mekeel, what is the proposition?

Mr. Mekeel: It was to print it as we are doing now, only to cut it down and not print so much useless matter.

Mr. Gremmel: Mr. President, I move it be accepted.

Mr. Thwing: Mr. President, I move, as an amendment to that, that the proposition of the Mekeel Company be accepted with thanks.

The President: Is the amendment accepted by the mover of the original motion?

Mr. Gremmel: I accept the amendment.

The President: The Chair heard no second to it.

Mr. Doebelin: I second it.

The President: Then the motion is to accept the proposition of Mr. Mekeel with thanks.

Mr. Davison: Mr. President, I would like to have that proposition read.

The President read the proposition of the C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Company, as follows:

*The American Philatelic Association:*

Gentlemen: In consideration of the appointment of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* as the official organ of the American Philatelic Association, we shall be very glad to devote such space as is necessary under a regular weekly head for the publication of the official reports and announcements of all officers of the Association. Sixty-five per cent. of the present membership of the Association are regular paid-up subscribers to this publication, and in order that *all* members shall receive the official matter containing the monthly report of the Treasurer and the monthly report of the Secretary, including applications for membership,

we shall print this matter on a separate slip, and mail it once a month to every member of the Association, the cost to the Association to be one cent per member per month, the Association to be at no expense whatever for the printing of the matter. We remain,

Yours very truly,

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO., C. H. MEKEEL, Pres.

Mr. Mekeel: This proposition is to have the matter appear in the *Weekly* every week, or as often as sent in, and once a month the official matter, including the monthly reports, to be accumulated on a special slip and sent to each member. The form of that slip is not specified. It will have to be such as to go with our paper as a supplement. The charge of one cent per month is simply to comply with the United States laws. We should be very glad to give it free, but it would vitiate our arrangements for second-class rates, therefore we have made the proposition just as low as possible in order to show that the *Weekly* that is mailed is paid for at one cent a copy. We send it through the mail at second-class rates. The slip must be of a form to entitle it to go as second-class matter, because, understand, we do not propose to pay postage at one cent a copy. We cannot give it away, and the cost is more than what we propose to charge, but we wish to make it a nominal price, and merely make it cost the Association what the present circular costs—less, in fact, for now it has to pay for mailing.

Mr. Krauth: Can it be of the same size as at present, so that it will bind with the previous copies?

Mr. Mekeel: If you take the *Weekly* and double the page sidewise, you can get the same form. I do not know just how it will be practicable to arrange that, but it must be arranged so as to conform with the *Weekly*.

Mr. Doebelin: It will have to be headed *Supplement to Mekeel's Weekly*. If not, the mail would not pass it.

Mr. Deats: Mr. President, I think it will be easy for the printers to solve this problem and to mail the paper. That is about the size of *Mekeel's Weekly*—

Mr. Mekeel: I think the page can be made up sidewise to conform with their idea. We will try to do that, and I think there will be no difficulty about it.

Mr. Deats: And the member can fold it after he gets it.

The question was put and the motion carried unanimously.

The President: The next proposition is: "They also recommend the continuance of the American Philatelist as an annual publication, to consist only of Convention report, list of members, references and advertisements."

Mr. Mekeel: Mr. President, I move the acceptance, excepting all words after the words "annual publication"—all restrictions as to what that annual number shall be to be stricken out.

Mr. Gremmel: I second that motion.

The President: It is moved and seconded that the suggestion of the committee as far as the word "Philatelist" be adopted. It will then read: "They also recommend the continuance of the American Philatelist," without limitation.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The President: The next is: "Your committee would renew the recommendation of last year's committee suggesting the abolishing of the Literary Board, and that the Official Board have charge of the Circular."

Mr. Mekeel: I move to omit that portion referring to the abolishment of the Literary Board and accept that portion with reference to the Official Circular.

The President: The Chair does not think a motion is necessary; the Convention has decided to do the same thing.

Mr. Mekeel: I move we take no action on this.

The President: Another recommendation is as follows: "The Literary Board reports that there are due for advertising in the last annual number of the American Philatelist accounts to the amount of \$21.50. We recommend that the accounts be turned over to the Collecting Agent."

Mr. Gremmel: I would move that instead of giving this to the Collecting Agent we would kindly request the former Chairman of the Literary Board if he cannot collect this money within two months, that then he should place it in a collecting agency's hands.

The motion was seconded and carried.

#### PLACE OF NEXT CONVENTION.

The President: The next matter on the President's table is the question of

the place and time of holding the annual convention for next year.

Mr. Doeblin: I nominate St. Louis.

Mr. C. H. Mekeel: Mr. President, I have to nominate Los Angeles, San Francisco, Sacramento, State of Washington, "Any place," Havana, Cuba, San Antonio, New Orleans, Louisville, Milwaukee, Chicago and Cleveland—all on behalf of proxies that I represent.

Mr. Miller: I nominate Gettysburg.

The Secretary: Mr. President, we have an invitation from the Garfield-Perry Stamp Club to meet in Cleveland, which has been published in the Official Circular. We also have this invitation which was read from San Antonio.

Mr. Bartels: Mr. President, I would like to nominate Washington, D. C., as the place for the next convention of the American Philatelic Association. It has been the experience of all conventions that have been held there recently that the attendance at the National Capital has been unusually large. There are many members here who have not visited the Capital, and I think a large attendance would be assured.

Mr. Beard: Mr. President, I have been requested by quite a number of my proxies to ask the Convention to fix the next meeting place at some locality west of the Mississippi River. We should like very much to have them meet at one of our resorts, either in Minnesota or Wisconsin. We are guaranteed a large attendance of parties that have never been able to attend the Convention hitherto, should it come out that way. We can give you just as pleasant a place to meet at as you have had the last two years; what you had before I do not know, as I never attended a convention before last year. But we should very much like to have you give us one chance to attend a convention, and if possible, I will have the watermelons there. (Applause.)

Mr. Deats: As a member of the Committee on Credentials, I will state that I omitted to call the attention of someone, I forget who, to a request written on the edge of a proxy which was sent to the Committee on Credentials and did not get into the holder's hands, requesting him to nominate Watkins Glen, New York, as the place for the next convention. Inasmuch as I forgot it and it will take some time to hunt it up, I will place that in nomination on behalf of the proxy holder.

The President: Are there any further nominations?

Mr. Chandler: Mr. President, Western people have come East, I think,

a majority of the years. It is about time that we were getting back West again—getting back to the woods. I will nominate a point on Lake Minnetonka, the point to be decided by a committee to be appointed.

Mr. Deats: Mr. President, it seems to me that inasmuch as very few of us are acquainted with these summer resorts about Chicago and the surrounding territory, if it is the sense of the Convention to select some point in that neighborhood, we had better leave the selection of the particular summer resort to a special convention committee, who should receive suggestions from members living in that vicinity, and announce the meeting place as early in the year as possible, say by the first of January, so that members could select their summer vacation places six months in advance.

Mr. Kranz: Mr. President, there is a Society that has extended to us an invitation, and inasmuch as I am acquainted with several members of the Garfield-Perry Stamp Club, I would like to see the Convention held in Cleveland; not on my own account—I would as leave go a thousand miles from home as I would 40 or 60 or 100—but for the encouragement of the Ohio collectors, I should like to see the Convention held in Cleveland, O.

Mr. Davison: Mr. President, we started last year a very pleasing precedent of having each man putting a Convention city in nomination say something about it, so that the members before voting could get a general idea of the place they were going to. I think that ought to be carried out this year.

Mr. Luff (to Mr. Mekeel): Tell us about all your places.

Mr. Mekeel: I am unable to comply with the gentleman's request; but I will make a nomination on my own account now that I did not make before. If Mr. Deats did not make a motion, I will. I move that a committee be appointed to select the place of the next Convention at one of the summer resorts in Wisconsin, Michigan or Minnesota. There are a great number of summer resorts in these States where the prices have not reached the high figures that are familiar in Saratoga. They have all the advantages of Clayton, which is a splendid place to meet in, and arrangements can be made by a committee to provide for all who will attend this Convention. You will have the advantage in the East over the West in the matter of rates. It is always easier to get a rate from the East to the West than it is from the West to the East.

Rates are given from New York and



Boston all through the summer to these Western resorts, and people can come to Wisconsin or Minnesota at much less cost than we came from St. Louis to Clayton. Our Western country is teeming with collectors; great interest is manifested. San Francisco men are willing to come half way if we can get the Convention anywhere in the middle of the country and west of the Mississippi. I think that the place of the next Convention should be one of the cheaper summer resorts among the delightful lakes of Wisconsin, Minnesota or Michigan.

The motion was seconded..

Mr. Kranz: Mr. President, in favor of Cleveland I will say this: It will bring you right on the shores of Lake Erie, about 40 miles from Put-in-Bay, a renowned summer resort and a place as nice as you ever laid your eyes on—a statement in which some of the members in this hall will bear me out. Cleveland itself is a beautiful city. We can get better and cheaper hotel accommodations in Cleveland than we have had in Clayton. I think the members would enjoy Cleveland much more than they would Clayton itself, were it not for the Thousand Islands.

Mr. Miller: As for Gettysburg, there are excursion rates from any point in the East or West to Gettysburg, and the hotel rates are from a dollar a day to five dollars. If you wish to go to the Spring Hotel you can pay \$5.00 a day, but in the town you can secure very good accommodations for \$1.00 and first class for \$2.00. What is to be seen there, of course, is the battle field. I suppose all of you have read my letter in the Official Circular.

The President: Are you ready for the question.

Mr. Mekeel: I do not want to say anything that will offend the Cleveland members or any one from Ohio. I would be in favor of accepting the invitation of any large city that comes to us properly presented. If New York should ever invite this Convention to meet there, or St. Louis or Chicago or Cleveland, or any other large city, and the invitation should come in proper shape, in the manner in which invitations usually come to Conventions, with substantial backing, saying, "We will take care of you, we have \$500 subscribed to entertain you, and we want you to come," I believe we should accept the invitation and go there and be entertained. But when we go to a place and have to depend on our own Entertainment Committee and spend our own money, I believe that we should go to a summer resort, a place where we can have a good time and no one need feel under obligations for

our entertainment, nor for services rendered. I do not wish to deprecate in any way the invitations we have had from Cleveland, but I am acquainted with the gentlemen in Cleveland who are members of the American Philatelic Association, and I think if they had wanted us we should have received an invitation of a little different character. I think an invitation from a city ought to be accompanied by something more than a simple wish to have you there. There ought to be something substantial behind it. When St. Louis invites a convention—not to mention the Philatelic Convention—she usually puts something substantial behind it.

Mr. Strauss: Speaking selfishly, I should not be present here in Clayton were it not for the fact that it gave me a summer outing that I might not otherwise have had. It is true I could have gone away at any time and set a time and place to which I could have gone. Now, I believe that there are with me a number of members of this Association who would be tempted in like manner to be present at your meetings, but who would not go to a city like Cleveland, Washington, San Antonio, Detroit, Chicago or Milwaukee. It seems to me it was a happy idea to have the Convention at a place like this. The attendance here has shown that it is an improvement on the past. I have no doubt but that, if you would select a similar resort—not a large town, but a small place near some pretty body of water and with some natural attractions, where board is not unreasonably high—you would have as pleasant a meeting as you have had here at Clayton. It matters not where it is, whether it is in New York State, whether it is in Canada or in the West. I would perhaps myself prefer to go to this section, but I believe that in the interests of the whole Association a selection in one of the three States named would perhaps be the wisest and the happiest. I think that Cleveland should receive the thanks of the Convention, as well as San Antonio and Gettysburg, for their kind invitations, but I really and truly think that the prospect of a hot and dusty ride through the Central or semi-Southern States would not coax or tempt me to make the journey. I would like to second the motion that the selection be made from one of the States mentioned.

Mr. Deats: I would like to call attention to one point that everyone else seems to have overlooked. In previous years very few members of the Association have brought anyone

with them—that is, any member of their family. We have this year more wives and children and friends along than in any previous year, except perhaps when we met at Chicago.

Mr. Davison: I think this attendance, as Mr. Strauss says, indicates that in order to get a large attendance we must have it at some popular resort. We men living in the cities—and probably the majority of us live in cities—see enough of brick and stone. When we go out on a summer outing we want to see green woods and water. If we go to a city it will not bring anything in the line of attendance, especially in the way of families, as if we go to a summer resort. I do not care where it is, whether Wisconsin, Michigan or Cleveland—that is, if we say some summer resort three or four miles outside of Cleveland. I will not object to it. But if we hold it in a city we shall not get the attendance that we would at a summer resort.

Mr. Kranz: I will put in nomination Put-in-Bay, O., on Lake Erie.

Mr. Krauth: As the delegate of the Pittsburgh Branch, which has taken the responsibility of recommending Cleveland as the next place of meeting, I think I should be remiss in my duty to the members did I not speak a word in support of the claims of that city. Several letters have been received urging it. There was some opposition when the subject was first broached, which I understand was on account of the matter of providing for the expense. This, however, was finally put aside, and while no definite proposition was made, such as Mr. Mekeel speaks of, and which, I think, should accompany the invitation; yet I personally and as a representative of the Pittsburgh Branch would urge the selection of Cleveland as the place of the next Convention.

The President: The question is, where shall the next Convention be held? Our usual mode of arriving at this is for the Secretary to call the roll, each member present voting for himself and for his proxies for such place as he may desire himself or for such places as his proxies desire. When the roll call is over the number of votes will be added up, and the place receiving the highest number of votes will be declared the choice of the Convention.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. Bartels, who replied: "Two for Washington."

Mr. Mekeel: Before this proceeds I will ask as a suggestion, would it be acceptable to the gentleman who nominated Put-in-Bay to allow us to include Put-in-Bay with the Northwest-

ern summer resorts, so that the Committee may have that choice and selection with the others, instead of voting on it separately?

Mr. Krauth: We are not invited to Put-in-Bay.

Mr. Kranz: I was just about to rise, when the Secretary began to call the roll, to say a few words in favor of Put-in-Bay. In the first place, you are within 40 miles of Cleveland and go there and back for 50 cents. You can reach Toledo and return for 50 cents; Detroit, 50 cents; Sandusky, O., 15 cents—as nice a little town as you can lay your eyes on. You are about 15 miles off the shore from Sandusky. There are hotel accommodations sufficient for 60 societies as large as ours, and it is naturally a beautiful place.

Mr. Mekeel: I would like to include Put-in-Bay with the Northwestern resorts and have the Committee select a place that, to their minds, would be satisfactory to the majority.

Mr. Beard: If we should name any certain point in the States that I have mentioned it might embarrass the Committee, who might be able to do better in one place than another. If you go up among the lakes of the Northwest you will not only find beautiful scenery, but you will pass through as fine a country as you will find on God's green earth.

The President: The Secretary will proceed with the roll call.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

The Secretary: Mr. President, we have the result of the ballot. There are 341 votes for the Northwest, 303 votes for Put-in-Bay, and 18 scattering votes. (Applause.)

The vote in detail was as follows:

For the Northwest—Beard, 51; Chandler, 1; Deats, 51; Strauss, 50; Kissinger, 32; C. H. Mekeel, 41; G. D. Mekeel, 49; Michael, 6; Quackenbush, 51; Rosenthal, 8; Tiffany, 1; total, 341.

For Put-in-Bay—Becker, 2; Burt, 48; Davison, 1; Kissinger, 18; Kranz, 16; Gremmel, 49; Luff, 50; Schaefer, 1; Stone, 1; Thwing, 21; Williams, 1; Rode, 46; Krauth, 35; Hobby, 5; Bartels, 2; Doebelin, 1; Miller, 5; Luhn, 1; total, 303.

Scattering—Gremmel, 1; C. H. Mekeel, 14; G. D. Mekeel, 2; Strauss, 1; total, 18.

The President: The Northwest has 341 votes; Put-in-Bay, 303; scattering, 18. The Northwest is, therefore, selected.

Mr. C. H. Mekeel: Mr. President, inasmuch as there is such a strong expression of opinion in favor of Put-in-Bay, and as my only objection to voting for Put-in-Bay was the fact of bind-

ing us for a place in which we were not sure we could find everything auspicious, I now make the motion that Put-in-Bay be added to the summer resorts in the three States mentioned, and that the Committee have the privilege of selecting Put-in-Bay or any point in those three States.

Seconded and carried with one dissenting voice.

Mr. Mekeel: I now move that our Secretary acknowledge, with the thanks of the Association, the kind invitations we have received from Cleveland, San Antonio and Gettysburg.

Seconded by many voices and carried unanimously.

#### COMMITTEE FOR NEXT CONVENTION.

The President: The Chair will appoint as the Committee to select the place of the next Convention, Dr. S. G. Stein, of Muscatine, Ia.; Mr. E. R. Aldrich of Benson, Minn.; and Mr. P. J. Kranz, of Toledo, O.

Mr. Deats: Mr. President, I made a suggestion a while ago that they report by the 1st of January.

The President: The Chair so understood the motion and would have put it in that form if he had repeated it.

#### DATE OF NEXT CONVENTION.

The President: The next thing is to fix the date of the Convention.

Mr. Deats: I move that we select the usual time, the second Tuesday in August.

The motion was seconded and carried unanimously.  
(The second Tuesday in August, 1896, will be the 11th.)

#### COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF BY-LAWS.

Mr. Davison: Mr. President, there is a little matter that we almost overlooked. When I was in the Chair it was voted that a committee of three be appointed for the revision of the By-Laws, to report at the next Convention. That was left for the President to appoint.

The President: As the Chair understands that resolution, it was to the effect that the President should be ex-officio Chairman. As the other two members I will name Mr. Rice and Mr. Krauth.

#### COMMITTEE ON BRANCH SOCIETIES.

Mr. Kranz: Mr. President, there is another committee to be appointed, if

the vote was passed in good earnest, and that is the Committee on Branch Societies.

The President: The Chair will name Messrs. Kranz, P. E. Rood and Henry Meyer.

#### SALE OF PERIODICAL AND POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

Mr. Stone: Mr. President, there are two little matters that were passed over at the commencement of the session, and have not been attended to. The first was the resolutions of the National Philatelic Society of New York regarding the sale of periodical and postage due stamps to the general public. No action was taken on them. The resolution is: "That the Postmaster-General be respectfully requested to carefully consider the advisability of putting the same on sale."

Mr. C. H. Mekeel: I move that we indorse that request.

Seconded.

Mr. Davison: Mr. President, I am not in favor of that recommendation regarding newspaper stamps. I do not think that the newspaper stamps are postage stamps. They are not stamps at all—they are simply labels put on the stubs in order to have a check on the different postmasters; and I do not think if all the Philatelic societies in the world, combined with this one, made the request to the Department, they would ever sell them—not, at least, until they had changed their method of using those stamps.

The President: Are there any further remarks? (Putting the question.)

The Chair is in doubt.

Mr. Mekeel: I call for a standing vote.

(A standing vote was taken.)

The President: The Chair is still in doubt, but thinks the ayes have it.

#### VERTRAULICHES KORRESPONDENZ-BLATT.

Mr. Stone: Our International Secretary recommends an appropriation for the German publication for which we appropriated \$10.00 last year, the *Vertrauliches Korrespondenz-Blatt*. He recommended that the Association join in the proposed plan and subscribe annually a sum based on its membership as determined December 31st of each year. If Mr. Doeblin can will he tell me just what the amount is that they request?

Mr. Doeblin: Mr. President, they have made new rules. The German societies subscribe as much as they please. They have made the rule that a society of 50 members or less shall



pay 5 marks (\$1.25), and the larger societies, for each additional 100 members, 2 marks. It was about two months ago that the amount for our society to pay on that basis would have been \$6.25. It may be more now.

Mr. Mekeel: I move that the appropriation be made.

The motion was seconded.

Mr. Krauth: It is not a matter of appropriation, it is a matter of permanent subscription.

Mr. Mekeel: I move that the permanent subscription be made.

• Seconded and carried.

#### VOTE OF THANKS TO ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

Mr. Gremmel: Mr. President, I move that we pass a vote of thanks to the Entertainment Committee.

Mr. Kissinger: I second the motion, Mr. President.

The President: It is moved that the thanks of the Association be tendered to the Entertainment Committee for the entertainment that they have furnished here to the members and the manner in which we have been brought to enjoy ourselves during the session of the Convention.

Mr. Rode: I think the thanks of the Association are due more to Mr. Krauth personally as he has done nearly all the work. About all I have done, I have done since I arrived here. The principal work was done by him.

Mr. Doebelin: Mr. President, exclude me from that, because I didn't do anything. (Laughter.)

The motion was carried unanimously.

#### PHOTOGRAPH.

Mr. Deats: In regard to the photographer, I have arranged with him to take orders and cash for the photograph, which he will attend to sending by express when ready.

#### OBITUARY COMMITTEE.

Mr. Krauth: Mr. President, it has been our custom to remember those of our number who have passed away within the year since we last assembled in Convention. At our last convention a committee was appointed to prepare brief obituary notices and suitable memorial resolutions of the three members of the Association who had died during the preceding year. I move, sir, that a similar committee be this year appointed, as we have lost eight of our brethren by death during the last year.

Seconded by Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Gremmel, and carried.

Mr. Stone: I would like to move further that that committee be empowered to continue in office during the year and report at the next Convention suitable resolutions on those members who may pass away during the year. That will avoid the necessity of hurrying around after the Convention to gather the material; they can take action as soon as they learn of a member's death.

Seconded by Mr. Kranz.

The President: It is moved and seconded that this committee be made permanent, to serve during the year.

Carried.

The President: The Chair will appoint as that committee Mr. Kranz, Mr. Thwing and Mr. Stone.

#### ELECTION OF FIFTH DIRECTOR.

The President: There is another matter to which I wish to call your attention. It is provided by the law of West Virginia, that "the Directors of the Association shall be elected at the annual meeting of the stockholders, or as soon thereafter as practicable." It is therefore evident that, having only elected four Directors, we have not fully complied with the provisions of the statute. The By-Laws of this Association conforms with this statute as far as it goes and provides for the holding of a poll for the first ballot for the election, but goes no further. It does not say what shall be done in case the full Board are not elected. It therefore seems to me to be a case which should have been provided for more fully, so that there might be no doubt about it. There being no By-Law on the subject, and only the instruction of the State law, the Chair can only make the ruling that it is competent for the Convention, if they so choose, to hold an election for the additional Director, or to adjourn if they so choose without such election. In the case of such an adjournment it will then become necessary for the Official Board to decide in what form that election shall be held. We shall then be in a new difficulty. The By-Law is again defective. There is a provision that under certain circumstances the Directors may hold a vote by mail. It may be possible that that would be the proper way to hold the election in case you adjourn without action. If it should be decided in the Board that that was not the proper way, there would still be the opportunity, and I am afraid, after a careful study of the By-Law, that it would be the necessity, that another Convention should be called to elect this Di-

rector. The difficulty of holding it is apparent, and the expense of holding a mail vote is apparent. I do not think it is a question which the Chair can decide, but the Association may decide by its vote here—it will be within the law. I therefore lay the matter before you. I do not think we ought to adjourn without some action in the matter.

Mr. Gremmel: Mr. President, I believe that we can save all this expense for a mail vote if we elect the fifth member of the Board by acclamation. Mr. President, the man I would like to nominate for that fifth place on the Board is the Secretary of the Society. As we certainly could not instruct the Secretary to cast the vote of the Society for himself, I move that we elect Mr. Stone by acclamation as the fifth man on the Board.

Several Voices: Second the motion.

The President: The election must be by ballot, of course. Is it your desire to proceed to an election.

Mr. Kissinger: Mr. President, I move that we proceed with the election of the fifth Director.

Seconded and carried unanimously.

The President: The polls are now open for the election of a Director. The same tellers, being still in office, will serve. We must proceed according to the By-Law, and the form of the ballot must be the same as in the general election; it must be put in the envelope and delivered to the tellers.

Mr. Luff: Are we allowed to vote all our proxies on one ballot?

The President: Certainly, sir; the gentlemen can vote all their proxies on one ballot. It will not take long.

Mr. Williams: Whom are we to vote for?

The President: Mr. Stone is nominated for the office.

Mr. C. H. Mekeel: I think this matter can be explained in a few words. Mr. Stone is to be the unanimous choice of this Convention, and there has only been one obstacle which stood in the way of my casting a vote for him; that is, I want Mr. Stone to go on that Board specially recommended as International Secretary. I do not want him to go on that Board and be put in the office of Secretary, and I would not vote for him if there was any doubt on that subject, because Mr. Kissinger has received the votes of the membership by personal vote and by proxy for that office, and I would not vote for a man that was going to make any trouble in the organization of that Board. I do not believe Mr. Stone will, and as he has assured me on that point, I move you, sir, that Mr. Gremmel be authorized to cast the

ballot on behalf of this Convention for the election of Mr. Stone for the fifth Director.

The President: Is that seconded?

Mr. Kissinger: Mr. President, I second the motion.

The President: It is moved and seconded that Mr. Gremmel be authorized to cast the ballot of all the members here represented for Mr. Stone for Director, with the recommendation for International Secretary. Those in favor of that will signify it in the usual manner.

("Aye.")

Contrary minded! (None.)

It is a vote. Mr. Gremmel will cast the ballot.

Mr. Gremmel proceeded to cast the ballot.

Mr. Deats: Mr. President, the Committee on Credentials is ready to report, having received the ballot.

The President: Gentlemen, will you please come to order and hear the report of the Committee on Credentials?

Mr. Deats: Mr. President, the result of this extra ballot for fifth Director results in the unanimous election of Mr. W. C. Stone, with the recommendation for International Secretary.

(Applause, and cries of "Speech! Speech! Stone!")

Mr. Stone: Mr. President, I am the only man on the ticket who received a unanimous vote. (Applause and laughter.)

Mr. Davison: Mr. President, as that officer is to do all his work in foreign languages, I think that speech should have been in German, French, or some other barbaric tongue. (Laughter.)

The President: Is there any other matter to come before the Convention?

#### RESOLUTIONS OF THE LAST CONVENTION.

Mr. Krauth: Mr. President, last year there was a good deal of discussion and I believe some instructions given with regard to communicating with the Postoffice Department as to having the American flag placed on one of our stamps. I don't know that the Official Board have heard about it; the Association has heard nothing about it. They have also heard nothing from the Committee on Pronunciation, and to-day "Phil-a-tel-ic" and "Phi-lat-e-ly" have been thrown about this floor in the most reckless way. Now can't we hear something about those two points?

The President: The Chair heartily sympathizes with the gentleman's remark, especially in regard to pronunciation. The Chair always tries to

pronounce the words as they are pronounced by the maker of the motion (laughter), and consequently—

Mr. Krauth: I beg the Chair's pardon, I had not observed that you varied your pronunciation. I referred to the pronunciation of the various gentlemen who have spoken.

The President: If the gentleman had to labor under the difficulty of changing the pronunciation he most certainly would have known it. Are either of those committees ready to report?

Mr. Davison: Mr. President, regarding that recommendation about placing the flag on the stamp, I do not think there was any such committee appointed. My recollection of the matter was that we compromised upon it, simply deciding to send a letter to the Postmaster-General stating that this Association was in sympathy with the movement looking toward putting our flag on one of the stamps. That was the out-come of that matter.

Mr. Stone: Mr. President, I am afraid the members do not read the Official Circular. The Circular issued immediately after the Convention contained a resolution adopted by the Convention, a copy of which was sent to the Post Office authorities at Washington, but no acknowledgment was ever received from them. It was in the September or October Circular.

Mr. Krauth: I think Mr. Deats was Chairman of the other committee, if I am not mistaken. He was mixed up in it.

Mr. Stone: The committee on the pronunciation of certain words used in the Convention?

Mr. Davison: There was a committee appointed on that matter.

Mr. Stone: There was a committee, and I think Mr. Deats was the Chairman.

Mr. Deats: I believe I was the maker of that resolution. It was made as a joke and taken in earnest. But my recollection is that we adjourned last year without appointing any committee. I looked after I got home for that committee and inquired of people who were present, and I could not discover that any committee was appointed.

The President: Well, there seems to be no report before the Convention.

#### THANKS TO MR. F. D. ECKER.

Mr. Krauth: Mr. President, one more remark. The Board of Trustees in their report stated that they thought that the thanks of the Board as well as the Association were due to Mr. F. D. Ecker, who prepared the card catalogue of past and present members. He drew as pay the nominal sum of \$20.00 for doing this work, but he did \$150.00 worth of work, and he does a great deal of work in a quiet way for the Association through the Board of Trustees. I would like to make good the suggestion of the Trustees by proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Ecker from the Association for the aid rendered to us in the preparation of official documents.

Seconded and carried.

#### ADJOURNMENT.

The President: Is there any other matter to come before the Convention? If not, before asking for any further motion, I will ask that the newly elected Board of Directors meet with me for a few moments immediately after adjournment in order to comply with the law, and then we will decide when we shall proceed to have our meeting of organization. As the janitor of this building is waiting for the room I will ask that the Board meet me upon the piazza of the Hubbard House.

Mr. Kranz: I have nothing further to offer but a motion to adjourn *sine die*.

The motion was seconded.

Mr. Krauth: And not give thanks to the ladies for coming here after they have come by our special request of last year?

Mr. Doebelin: It is a shame.

Mr. Kissinger: Mr. President, I move to amend the motion of Mr. Kranz so that the ladies be given thanks for accompanying their husbands.

Mr. Davison: I think the thanks had better go to the husbands for bringing the ladies.

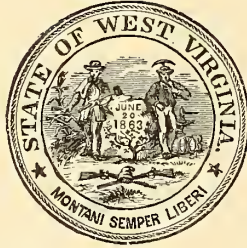
The President: The motion before the house is the motion to adjourn. (Putting the question.)

It is a vote. The Convention now stands adjourned *sine die*.

The Convention accordingly dissolved at 18 minutes past 6 o'clock p. m.



# CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION.



## AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

I, WM. A. OHLEY, Secretary of State of the State of West Virginia, hereby certify that an Agreement, duly acknowledged and accompanied by the proper affidavits, has been this day delivered to me, which Agreement is in the words and figures following :

The undersigned agree to become a Corporation by the name of the American Philatelic Association, for the purpose of assisting its members in acquiring knowledge in regard to philately, of cultivating a feeling of friendship among philatelists, and enabling them to affiliate with members of similar societies in other countries, and, in furtherance of these objects, to assist its members in buying stamps of various kinds for their collections, and in selling or exchanging duplicate stamps of various kinds through its several departments. Which corporation shall keep its principal office or place of business at Wheeling, in the County of Ohio, and State of West Virginia, and is to expire on the first day of November, in the year 1941.

And for the purpose of forming the said corporation, we have subscribed the sum of Five Dollars to the capital thereof, and have paid in on said subscription the sum of Five Dollars, and desire the privilege of increasing the said capital by the sale of additional shares from time to time to the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars in all. The capital so subscribed is divided into shares of One Dollar each, which are held by the undersigned, respectively, as follows, that is to say : By John K. Tiffany, of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, one share ; Millard F. Walton, of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, one share ; Joseph Rechert, of Hoboken, in the State of New Jersey, one share ; Charles Gregory, of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, one share ; Willard C. Van Derlip, of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, one share. And the capital to be hereafter sold is to be divided into shares of like amount.

Given under our hands, this second day of November, in the year 1891.

JOHN K. TIFFANY,  
WILLARD C. VAN DERLIP,  
MILLARD F. WALTON,  
JOSEPH RECHERT,  
CHARLES GREGORY.

WHEREFORE, The corporators named in the said Agreement, and who have signed the same, and their successors and assigns, are hereby declared to be from this date until the first day of November, nineteen hundred and forty-one, a corporation by the name and for the purposes set forth in said Agreement.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the said State, at the city of Charleston, this fourteenth day of December,  
[SEAL.] eighteen hundred and ninety-one.

WILLIAM A. OHLEY,  
Secretary of State.

# STOCKHOLDERS

—OF THE—

## American Philatelic Association

(Organized September 14, 1886. Incorporated January 20, 1892.)

FEBRUARY, 1896.

### LIST OF MEMBERS

In case two numbers precede the name, the outside one is that of the old membership card, and the one in the second column that of the stock certificate.

Where only one number is given, it indicates the number of the stock certificate, and the number of the membership is the same.

All new members are given but one number.

In all correspondence with the Secretary and Treasurer, the stock certificate number only should be used.

—A.—

- 336- 803—Abraham, W., cr. Booker Bros. & Co., Georgetown, De-  
merara, B. G.  
94- 214—Ackerman, E. R., Plainfield, N. J.  
694- 671—Adams, Chas. H., 312 Gravier St., New Orleans, La.  
1,166—Adams, Fred. W., Aspen, Colo.  
1,070—Addicks, Wm. A., 1343 3d Ave., New York City.  
775- 766—Additon, Harry L., Dover, N. H.  
79- 143—Adenaw, Julius, 116 E. 26th St., New York City.  
617- 690—Aikenhead, R. S., The Stillman, Cleveland, O.  
665 642—Aikman, Miss M., Belize, British Honduras.  
190- 113—Albrecht, R. F., 90 Nassau St., New York City.  
239- 282—Alcott, John S. P., 3 Somerset St., Boston, Mass.  
11- 32—Aldrich, E. R., Benson, Minn.  
491- 435—Aldrich, J. D., 189 College Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.  
191- 109—Allen, G. H. H., New Bedford, Mass.  
1,168—Allison, George Grier, No. 800 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
827—Althen, Edw. C., 369 N. State St., Elgin, Ill.  
238- 23—Althen, Wm. F., 682 Magnolia St., St. Paul, Minn.  
117- 158—Alvord, H. C., Gloversville, N. Y.  
828—Amann, Anton, Clay and Jones Sts., Dayton, O.  
673- 650—Ammann, A. J., Highland, Ill.  
1,167—Anderson, J., Amoy, China.  
1,071—Anderson, R. A., 509 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.  
499- 453—Andreen, Oscar, Lexington, Mo.  
691- 668—Andreini, J. M., 29 W. 75th St., New York City.  
779- 771—Andrews, Wm. H., 206 Harvard St., Cambridgeport, Mass.  
784- 776—Appleton, R. S., 314 W. Forest Ave., Detroit, Mich.  
383- 368—Ashcroft, R. W., 479 Third St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
751- 742—Averill, David M., Box 253, Portland, Ore.  
998—Averill, Emery H., Box 253, Portland, Ore.  
765- 756—Ayer, F. W., Bangor, Me.

## —B.—

- 588- 560—Babcock, Wm. J., 619 S. Erie St., Toledo, O.  
 786- 778—Bacheller, E. F., 40 Broad St., Lynn, Mass.  
 761- 752—Backer, Otto C., 622 Park Ave., St. Louis, Mo.  
 359- 363—Bacon, D. H., Derby, Conn.  
 449- 410—Badger, Joseph E., Augusta, Me.  
       999—Baer, Henry L., Hancock, Mich.  
       1,072—Bagley, B. D., 13 Astor Place, New York City.  
 108- 121—Bailey, Geo. J., 446 The Arcade, Cleveland, O.  
 606- 572—Bailey, T. O., 145 Gaylord St., Cleveland, O.  
       927—Bailey, Wm. O., 694 Edmond St., St. Paul, Minn.  
 387- 364—Baird, Wm. Raimond, 271 Broadway, New York City.  
 223- 293—Baitzell, Wm. E., 412 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.  
       1,169—Baker, Capt. S., Sixth Infantry, U. S. Army, Ft. Thomas,  
       Newport, Ky.  
 530- 483—Baldwin, F. J., Coral, Mich.  
 595- 601—Ballhausen, Chas. W. L., Dist. Survey Office, Goulburn,  
       New South Wales, Australia.  
       1,122—Bandy, John W., 407 W. Harrison St., Danville, Ill.  
       842—Banks, C. E. Marine Hospital Bureau, Washington, D. C.  
       1,132—Banks, Geo. L., Sonora, Cal.  
       1,029—Banks, Wm., Jr., 44 State St., Boston, Mass.  
       867—Barber, Edwin A., West Chester, Pa.  
       899—Barbour, W. J., 438 Clark St., Helena, Mont.  
 424- 375—Barden, Winthrop F., North Attleborough, Mass.  
       1,073—Bardsley, J. E., 33 Davis St., Fall River, Mass.  
       822—Barnard, G. S., Multan, India.  
 629- 585—Barnum, W. H., 47 Livingston St., Cleveland, O.  
       901—Barr, Hugh C., 1228 Tremont Ave., Davenport, Ia.  
 122- 244—Barr, Lawrence, 275 Marlboro St., Boston, Mass.  
 367- 356—Bartels, J. Murray, Alexandria, Va.  
 279- 223—Bartlett, A. H., 50 Washington St., Boston, Mass.  
       1,123—Bartlett, Chas. H., 213 Erie St., Toledo, O.  
 642- 616—Bartlett, Wallace C., Igera, Cal.  
 170- 336—Barton, Chas. J., 75 and 77 Commercial St., Boston, Mass.  
 563- 526—Batchelder, A. W., 325 Washington St., Boston, Mass.  
 542- 504—Battiste, Rev. A., Port-au-Prince, Hayti.  
 159- 156—Beamish, Chas., 1105 Frankford Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.  
       1,000—Beamish, Wm. M., 224 W. Penn St., Germantown, Phila., Pa.  
 480- 152—Beans, E. B., Fallsington, Pa.  
 528- 464—Beard, J. F., Muscatine, Ia.  
       35- 210—Beardsley, H. C., Box 216, St. Joseph, Mo.  
 362- 235—Becker, Alfred L., 160 Highland Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 473- 431—Beggs, Wm. N., 4612 Easton Ave., St. Louis, Mo.  
 171- 328—Beil, Gustave, 64 Rue des Batignolles, Paris, France.  
       868—Belden, Francis S., 211 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 809- 805—Bell, Tilton S., Box 5084, Boston, Mass.  
       1,032—Bellard, H. W., Mo. & Kan. Tel. Co., Kansas City, Mo.  
 742- 733—Benjamin, David, Shanghai, China.  
 767- 758—Bennett, W. C., 37 Milton St., Brockton, Mass.  
 446- 407—Bent, Stedman, Overbrook, Pa.  
       1,001—Bereman, H. A., 4547 Page Ave., St. Louis, Mo.  
 177- 496—Berger, Ant., 813 Rue de Nord, Luxembourg, Europe.  
       1,150—Berger, Wm. G., 2719 N. Robey St., Chicago, Ill.  
 136- 37—Bergholz, Chas., Millville, Ark.  
 566- 529—Beric, Geo., Belgrade, Servia.  
 127- 178—Berlepsch, M. C., Broadway & 9th St., cr. Hilton, Hughes  
       & Co., New York City.  
 182- 497—Bernichon, Jules, 54 Rue Lafayette, Paris, France.  
 382- 278—Bescher, F. J., City Hall Market, Kansas City, Mo.  
       814—Bettesworth, R. M., 911 Association Building, 153 LaSalle  
       St., Chicago, Ill.  
       1,170—Bicket, W. A., Sibley, Ill.  
       843—Bickford, H. M., Wolfeboro, N. H.  
 555- 510—Biermann, F. H., 112 Public Square, Cleveland, O.



- 370- 354—Bingham, Benj. S., 153 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 423- 688—Birch, P. C., China N. Borneo Co., Sandakan, British North Borneo.  
 50- 84—Bishop, C. F., 15 Madison Ave., New York City.  
 576- 537—Bixby, Fred. M., Brockton, Mass.  
 1,187—Black, John F., 23 W. 126th St., New York City.  
 110- 680—Blauhuth, B., Koenigsplatz 16, Leipzig, Germany.  
 984—Boardman, Henry F., 183 Second St., Troy, N. J.  
 51- 48—Bodine, W. H., Flemington, N. J.  
 1,186—Boehm, Herman, 408 Law Bldg., Baltimore, Md.  
 1,033—Boeman, Walter, Annandale, N. J.  
 2- 6—Bogert, R. R., 160 Nassau St., Tribune Bldg., New York City.  
 245- 116—Book, R. D., First Nat'l Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 957—Booker, W. E., Worcester, Mass.  
 829—Booleman, M. Z., Box 997, Johannesburg, So. Afr. Rep.  
 1,131—Bottliwalla, N. D., Church Gate St., Fort, Bombay, India.  
 515- 477—Bowen, Chas. W., 417 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.  
 1,188—Bowen, Herbert, 82 Moffat Bldg., Detroit, Mich.  
 42- 288—Boyd, Dr. S. B., Box 115, Knoxville, Tenn.  
 127- 44—Boyle, H. P., 1719 Q St., N.-W., Washington, D. C.  
 583- 554—Boynton, G. E., 926 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md.  
 1,141—Bradley, Roy B., Abilene, Tex.  
 4- 29—Bradt, S. B., Station R, Chicago, Ill.  
 161- 41—Breder, Chas. M., 129 Orient Ave., Jersey City, N. J.  
 1,034—Briggs, M. C., Muscatine, Ia.  
 928—Brill, Geo. E., 15th & Bremen Sts., Cincinnati, O.  
 650- 624—Brinsmade, Mary E., 217 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La.  
 43- 171—Brock, R. C. H., 222 W. Rittenhouse Square, Phila., Pa.  
 476- 436—Brodie, W. J., cr. Standard Oil Co., Cleveland, O.  
 1,142—Brodstone, L., Box 116, Superior, Neb.  
 614- 595—Bronson, Dr. T. S., 58 Dwight St., New Haven, Conn.  
 1,075—Brown, Allen A., Box 1802, Boston, Mass.  
 900—Brown, A. N., U. S. N. A., Annapolis, Md.  
 654- 628—Brown, Albert W., 11 Washington St., Room 15, Providence, R. I.  
 562- 525—Brown, F. P., 235 Washington St., Boston, Mass.  
 258- 298—Brown, Walter L., 364 Main St., Springfield, Mass.  
 138- 159—Bruce, W. H., Box 283, Hartford, Conn.  
 559- 511—Bruck, H. T., Mt. Savage, Md.  
 519- 481—Bruder, A. F., 149 Crawford St., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 1,076—Bruner, P. F., 27 W. 58th St., New York City.  
 297- 182—Bryant, Guy A., Princeton, Ill.  
 340- 260—Buchholtz, A., cr. McNair & West Sts., Station D, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 618- 598—Buehler, E. H., 134 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.  
 91- 101—Buehler, J. F., Arlington Heights, O.  
 99- 334—Burger, G. A., 59 Nassau St., New York City.  
 104- 789—Buhl, Theo., 11 Queen Victoria St., London, E. C., England.  
 99- 334—Burger, G. A., 59 Nassau St., New York City.  
 271- 218—Burt, Frank H., Newton, Mass.  
 844—Burton, Elliott H., 921 N. Delaware Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 456- 417—Burton, Judson N., Madison, N. Y.  
 77- 249—Bush, Geo. T., Bellefonte, Pa.  
 760- 751—Butlin, Claude M., City of Mexico, Mexico.  
 1,035—Button, B. G., Aurora, Ill.

## —C.—

- 264- 317—Cabot, Dr. John, 168 W. 48th St., New York City.  
 1,143—Caldwell, S. L., Colorado Springs, Colo.  
 649- 623—Callender, Jas. T., 840 Common St., New Orleans, La.  
 17- 144—Calman, G. B., 18 E. 23d St., New York City.  
 19- 146—Calman, H. L., 18 E. 23d St., New York City.  
 83- 97—Campbell, Dr. Geo. N., Hopkinsville, Ky.  
 1,077—Canfield, Edwin M., Webster, Mass.  
 929—Canwright, C. F., Manitowoc, Wis.

- 463- 565—Carion, Georges, Box 2457, San Francisco, Cal.  
(Suspended for one year; see Trustees' Report to Convention, 1895.)
- 1,133—Carpenter, Chas. T., Coffeyville, Kan.  
1,151—Carpenter, Ernest M., Salem, Mass.  
1,144—Carstarphen, Oney K., Box 734, Denver, Colo.  
830—Carter, N. E., Delavan, Wis.  
902—Cassidy, Rev. W. M., West Medford, Mass.  
831—Cassino, S. E., 51 Portland St., Boston, Mass.
- 218- 16—Chambers, P. L., 56 W. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.  
160- 204—Chandler, A. P., Fargo, N. D.  
73- 118—Chandler, N. W., Collinsville, Ill.
- 254- 199—Chapin, F. Newell, 570 Main St., Springfield, Mass.  
1,171—Chase, Albert E., 106 India St., Portland, Me.  
832—Cheney, H. A., Creighton, Neb.
- 504- 466—Clark, Dr. E. S., 16 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.  
464- 767—Clark, Herbert, Kinnoull, Angmering, Worthing, England.  
226- 283—Clark, T. S., Box 184, Belleville, Ontario, Canada.  
47- 14—Clotz, Henry, Box 999, New York City.  
930—Coad, John S., 44 E. Woolman St., Butte, Mont.
- 401- 379—Coburn, W. E., 291 Ferry St., Everett, Mass.  
540- 493—Coe, W. S., 2427 Webster Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
1,078—Cogswell, Geo. H., Bradford, Mass.
- 502- 461—Cohen, Geo. (Box 2092), 18th & Chestnut Sts., Phila., Pa.  
13- 145—Collin, Henry, 18 E. 23d St., New York City.  
1,165—Colorado State Branch, No. 2, Denver, Colo.
- 754- 745—Comstock, Dwight, 45 Lexington Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.  
846—Conant, Fredk. O., 139 Park St., Portland, Me.  
931—Conway, Geo. F., 464 8th Ave., Station F, San Francisco, Cal.  
1,079—Cook, R. L., 57 Westminster St., Springfield, Mass.  
1,189—Cook, Mathias, M. D., 92 Columbia St., Utica, N. Y.
- 34- 64—Coolidge, Capt. C. A., 7th Inft., Ft. Logan, Colo.
- 573- 534—Cooper, J. P., Red Bank, N. J.  
146- 172—Cooper, W. A., Box 1181, San Francisco, Cal.
- 316- 219—Corcoran, Jas. Brewer, 95 Maple St., Springfield, Mass.  
815—Correll, Wm. H., 1938 N. 22d St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
689—Corty, Ernest C., Box 54, Kingston, Jamaica, W. I.
- 23- 184—Cosby, Spencer, Lock Box 812, Philadelphia, Pa.  
903—Cottlow, B. A., 144 Oakwood Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.  
1,002—Coursen, Geo. B., 204 Buckeye St., Akron, O.  
958—Craig, W. J., Augusta, Ga.
- 663- 640—Crittenton, Geo. W. D., 208 West End Ave., New York City.  
1,152—Crocker, W. H., Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.  
898—Crocker, Henry J., 508 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
- 768- 759—Cummings, Chas. E., 243 Center St., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
192- 188—Curtis, Wm. T., Box 277, Boston, Mass.  
1,037—Custer, L. G., Postoffice, St. Louis, Mo.
- 410- 387—Cutler, S. M., Custom House, Louisville, Ky.  
363- 346—Cutter, C. W., 138 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass.  
420- 393—Cutter, L. F., 138 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass.

## —D.—

- 408- 386—Dahlberg, Dr. A., 193 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.  
335- 262—Dalby, J. M., 49 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
353- 332—Daum, Adam E., 421 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
769- 760—Davenport, W. H., 4001 West Belle Place, St. Louis, Mo.  
610- 602—Davis, A. D., Summit, N. J.  
564- 527—Davis, J. S., 1460 Pearl St., Denver, Colo.  
3- 31—Davison, A., 176 Broadway, New York City.  
37- 306—Dawson, Alfred, 20 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.  
727- 718—Dawson, Isaac, Smith St., Gympie, Queensland.  
440- 631—Dawson, Wm. C., Casilla 127, Lima, Peru.  
641- 613—Deady, C. L., Carson, Nev.  
30- 36—Deats, H. E., Flemington, N. J.  
1,004—DeCordova, Charles, Kingston, Jamaica, W. I.

- 545- 507—DeReuterskiold, Baron A., Brillancourt, Ouchy, Switzerland.  
 750- 741—Deglmann, Jno. N., Box 585, Mankato, Minn.  
 506- 468—Deiningcr, Jno., 109 12th Ave., McKeesport, Pa.  
 60- 142—Dejonge, Aug., Box 281, Stapleton, N. Y.  
 748- 739—DeLaRetord, Jules, 160 Rue de l' Arsenal, Lisbon, Portugal.  
 1,185—DeMissolz, E., Rue du Churchi Midi, Paris, France.  
 450- 411—Dick, Philip, Jr., St. Peter, Minn.  
 692- 669—Dickerman, Alton L., Colorado Springs, Colo.  
 217- 312—Dickinson, John W., 40 Park Row, New York City.  
 90- 679—Diena, Dr. Emilio, Via Torre, Modena, Italy.  
 1,080—Dilliard, J. I., Collinsville, Ill.  
 725- 716—Dimitrion, P. S., Larnaca, Cyprus.  
 331- 136—Dobriner, C., Cotton Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.  
 121- 96—Doebelin, E., Allegheny, Pa.  
 1,081—Doehler, C. A. F., Two Rivers, Wis.  
 538- 491—Doherty, Archie L., 1130 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.  
 274- 230—Dolle, J. A., Dell Rapids, S. D.  
 275- 154—Donaghho, W., Parkersburg, W. Va.  
 130- 681—Donnet, Fernand, 22 Longue Rue Lazare, Antwerp, Belgium.  
 1,082—Donohoe, J. F., El Paso, Tex.  
 904—Doughty, Eben W., 715 Broad St., Augusta, Ga.  
 128- 264—Doughty, Fred., 322 Johnson St., Saginaw, E. S., Mich.  
 658- 634—Douglas, Geo. W., 1332 Jenny St., McKeesport, Pa.  
 389- 362—Dreier, Carl, Room L, Produce Exchange, New York City.  
 811- 807—Drewson, C. C., Ostergade 34, Copenhagen K, Denmark.  
 959—Drown, Frank H., 20 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.  
 997—Duckworth, L. C., 80 Woodland St., Worcester, Mass.  
 496- 448—Dunkhorst, H. F., 1005 7th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.  
 172- 251—Dunning, A. W., Drawer 962, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 622- 576—Duperly, Earl V., Bucaramanga, U. S. Colombia.  
 303- 72—Dutton, Maj. C. E., U. S. Arsenal, San Antonio, Tex.

## —E.—

- 643- 617—Easter, Dr. D. M., 413 Market St., Altoona, Pa.  
 833—Eastman, W. L., Station B, Omaha, Neb.  
 1,039—Eaton, D. T., Muscatine, Ia.  
 810- 806—Eaton, Percival J., 131 N. Highland EE, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 222- 226—Eaton, W. C., 259 Steuben St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1,005—Edmonson, Dale, Collinsville, Ill.  
 1,083—Edmonson, F. E., Collinsville, Ill.  
 1,006—Edmonson, J. W., Collinsville, Ill.  
 651- 625—Edwards, D. C., Port Antonio, Jamaica, W. I.  
 741- 732—Ehrhardt, Gustave, 715 Ivy St. EE, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 147- 102—Eldred, W. L., 37 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.  
 1,040—Engel, E. S., 1732 Larimer St., Denver, Colo.  
 294- 181—Engeler, Oscar, Box 526, Louisville, Ky.  
 834—Epstein, Sallo, Box 1239, Johannesburg, So. Af. Rep.  
 736- 727—Esselborn, P., Freising, Bavaria.  
 53- 549—Evans, Maj. Edw. B., Longton Ave., Sydenham, England.

## —F.—

- 752- 743—Faber, Wm. H., 33 George St., Charleston, S. C.  
 355- 309—Faye, A., Faye, Fla.  
 501- 459—Feick, Geo., 513 Sheridan Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 905—Fenton, H., Knoxville, Tenn.  
 265- 546—Ferreira, A. F., Georgetown, Demerara, B. G.  
 738- 729—Fiaere, H., Nidderstrasse 60, Frankfort, AM., Germany.  
 67- 225—Fine, A. L., 1731 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 300- 205—Fiske, W. Edw., 169 Waterman St., Providence, R. I.  
 127- 117—Flachskamm, H., 4 Nicholson Place, St. Louis, Mo.  
 324- 131—Flachskamm, Louis, 4 Nicholson Place, St. Louis, Mo.  
 1,085—Fleischmann, A. R., Wilshire Bldg., Cleveland, O.  
 1,007—Folte, G., 526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.



- 871—Foot, James D., 102 Reade St., New York City.  
 332- 323—Forehand, Fred., 18 Mill St., Worcester, Mass.  
 503- 462—Fowler, H. A., Toronto, Ont. (Resignation referred to Trustees.)  
 933—Fox, Jacob W., Pottsville, Pa.  
 1,038—Frame, George M., 38 Lindel St., Haverhill, Mass.  
 872—Frank, E. D., 39 Eiserne Hand, Frankfort, AM., Germany.  
 1,042—Frank, Geo. W., Jr., Kearney, Neb.  
 683- 660—Frank, Otto, Box 49, Wilkinsburg, Pa.  
 598- 603—Fraser, W. S., Bangkok, Siam.  
 1,086—Fletcher, W. F., 344 Michigan Ave., Detroit, Mich.  
 605- 571—Frechie, S. M., 312 N. 3d St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 224- 229—Friedlander, Eugene H., 306 Callowhill St., Phila., Pa.  
 1,087—Friend, F. H., 274 Pleasant Ave., St. Paul, Minn.  
 906—Fries, Wm., 134 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.  
 321- 149—Frisby, Otis L., Box 43, Lena, Ill.  
 157- 122—Fritz, A. E., 100 Michigan St., Chicago, Ill.  
 1,008—Funk, W. A., 4513 Cook Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

## —G.—

- 6- 201—Gadsden, C. R., 2227 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 572- 499—Gaertner, Dr. Frederick, 3519 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 276- 105—Gardiner, W. J., 314 California Ave., San Francisco, Cal.  
 986—Gates, Burton N., Charlotte & Clifton Sts., Worcester, Mass.  
 1,145—Gaylord, Francis A., Barre, Mass.  
 698- 675—Genzeberger, M., Box 297, Butte, Mont.  
 1,190—Georgieff, Etienne, Sophia, Bulgaria.  
 388- 344—Gerberding, E. O., Hueneme, Ventura Co., Cal.  
 1,124—Gerding, Herbert, 2239 Keokuk St., St. Louis, Mo.  
 445- 406—Gesvret, E., 75 Union St., San Francisco, Cal.  
 987—Geuder, Geo. W., 862 Cedar St., Cleveland, O.  
 425- 514—Geudtner, Chas. P., 1026 Evanston Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 753- 744—Gile, Philip L., 12 Hillside Ave., Melrose, Mass.  
 960—Gillmayr, Edgar, Box 418, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.  
 56- 42—Gilmore, Geo. L., Lexington, Mass.  
 675- 652—Gladwin, Edward A., Box 582, Middletown, Conn.  
 260- 548—Glasewald, A. E., Gosnitz in Sachsen-Altenberg, Germany.  
 198- 125—Glogau, E., Sec. Commercial Building Co., St. Louis, Mo.  
 582- 553—Goerner, W. F., 20 Warren St., Providence, R. I.  
 1,191—Gordon, W. A., Grand Forks, N. D.  
 782- 774—Gottesleben, R. M., Box 571, Denver, Colo.  
 507- 469—Gowing, E., Medford, Mass.  
 1,088—Grabowsky, Wm., 707 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 189- 238—Graeme, Jos. Wright, U. S. N. Academy, Annapolis, Md.  
 329- 135—Grant, W. F., 4513 Cook Ave., St. Louis, Mo.  
 961—Grant, Willard W., 40 Providence St., Providence, R. I.  
 1,090—Grantley, A. W., 835 Post St., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1,089—Grantley, H. R., 835 Post St., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1,009—Grantley, H. W., 835 Post St., San Francisco, Cal.  
 962—Graves, Nathan R., 2 Wieting Block, Syracuse, N. Y.  
 186- 90—Gray, H. LeB., 19 Madison Ave., Springfield, Mass.  
 816—Green, Chas. E., cr. J. Horne & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 173- 308—Green, L. L., Medford, Mass.  
 684- 661—Greenebaum, Alfred H., 1914 Pacific Ave., San Francisco, Cal.  
 16- 10—Gregory, Chas., 3 Broad St., New York City.  
 934—Gregory, George, Clarendon Hills, Ill.  
 666- 643—Gregory, W. F., Room 5. 11 Park Row, New York City.  
 44- 183—Gremmel, Henry, 85 Nassau St., New York City.  
 1,172—Gressler, Albert F., 927 Summit St., Toledo, O.  
 311- 89—Grevning, Chas. W., Morristown, N. J.  
 438- 400—Grossman, Henry, 19 S. Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.  
 500- 458—Grove, E. M., 48th St. & A. V. R'y, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 543- 505—Gunter, J. E., No. 15 North St., Kingston, Jamaica, W. I.  
 1,010—Gunter, H. Edwin, Kingston, Jamaica, W. I.

- 31- 129—Gurdji, V., 81 Nassau St., Room 2, New York City.  
 371- 369—Gurley, Wm. F. E., Springfield, Ill.  
 988—Gutke, Chas., 3405 Osage St., St. Louis, Mo.

## —H.—

- 521- 450—Hagensick, A. C., Elkader, Ia.  
 247- 180—Hahn, F. Wm. H., Box 601, Louisville, Ky.  
 148- 233—Haldy, Walter A., 136 N. Lime St., Lancaster, Pa.  
 797- 790—Hall, Edw. H., Fort Collins, Colo.  
 565- 528—Hall, H. W., 33 Canterbury Road, Croydon, England.  
 508- 470—Hall, W. Kelsey, Peterboro, Ont., Can.  
 1,091—Hammond, Clarence A., 870 President St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1,173—Hancock, Geo. W., 365 Raymond St., Elgin, Ill.  
 26- 30—Hanes, E. B., 722 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1,012—Harder, Fred. W., Box 514, Middletown, Conn.  
 1,193—Harlow, Frederick B., 48 Burnside Bldg., Worcester, Mass.  
 791- 783—Harrington, Charles, 688 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.  
 963—Harrington, C. C., Colorado Iron Works, Denver, Colo.  
 964—Harris, F. M., 814 Main St., Worcester, Mass.  
 965—Harris, Howard P., 12 Northey St., Salem, Mass.  
 1,125—Harry, Minnie, Hamilton, Mo.  
 38- 217—Hart, H. L., Box 231, Halifax, N. S., Can.  
 586- 558—Haskell, F. W., Carnegie Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 731- 722—Hatton, Henry A., Newcastle, Natal, South Africa.  
 1,011—Hauck, Dr. Louis, 905 Morrison Ave., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1,043—Hawley, H., 3065 Easton Ave., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1,044—Hawley, Dr. Nelson, 3065 Easton Ave., St. Louis, Mo.  
 74- 83—Hawley, Thos. C., Lake Park, Minn.  
 320- 192—Hazen, D. E., Thonotosassa, Fla.  
 1,146—Heavenrich, Max. P., 603 S. Jefferson St., Saginaw, Mich.  
 1,154—Hendricks, W. F., 1711 Leavenworth St., Omaha, Neb.  
 141- 272—Henes, Edwin, 128 E. 93d St., New York City.  
 620- 599—Hennings, H. D., 1008 N. 25th St., Omaha, Neb.  
 284- 271—Herrick, Wm., Passaic Print Works, Passaic, N. J.  
 444- 405—Herrman, Wm., 526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.  
 120- 285—Herzog, Albert, 593 Hancock St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 873—Hess, Hugo, C., 36 E. 3d St., Cincinnati, O.  
 289- 77—Heusinger, Edw. W., Box 1025, San Antonio, Tex.  
 774- 765—Hickok, E. L., 135 Wall St., Auburn, N. Y.  
 648- 622—Hills, Isaac, Nantucket, Mass.  
 687- 664—Hilton, Albert B., 7 W. 34th St., New York City.  
 631- 587—Hine, Geo. F., 702 James St., Syracuse, N. Y.  
 165- 547—Hinton, T. H., Paulton Square, Chelsea, London, S. W., Eng.  
 433- 166—Hitchcock, J. L., 1010 Powell St., San Francisco, Cal.  
 166- 45—Hobbs, Chas. A., Watertown, Mass.  
 37- 51—Hobby, J. Oakley, 122 Washington St., New York City.  
 835—Hocking, Dr. Geo. H., Mount Savage, Md.  
 1,092—Hodgins, John, Bartow-on-Sound, New York, N. Y.  
 351- 197—Hodsdon, E. W., Center Sandwich, N. H.  
 390- 349—Hoerschgen, E. P., Arlington, Minn.  
 1,045—Holland, Geo. A., Box 526, Montreal, Quebec, Can.  
 92- 33—Holman, A. L., Herald Bldg., Chicago, Ill.  
 1,046—Holmes, Clay W., P. O. Drawer 13, Elmira, N. Y.  
 822- 812—Holmes, Joseph, 46 Gold St., New York City.  
 989—Holt, Warner R., Newton Centre, Mass.  
 45- 157—Holton, E. A., 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.  
 1,093—Homer, Roland, 4409 Morgan St., St. Louis, Mo.  
 430- 390—Hoover, H. D., 304 Jackman St., Janesville, Wis.  
 936—Hopkins, S. B., 3866 Delmar Ave., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1,192—Horner, J. T., 618 Sherman Ave., Allegheny, Pa.  
 1,013—Horr, H. M., Box 333, Wellington, O.  
 1,153—Howard, C. E. N., 656 Summit Ave., St. Paul, Minn.  
 498- 452—Howard, J. A., Athens, Ga.  
 875—Howard, Richard L., 223 Benton St., Aurora, Ill.  
 672- 649—Howe, Dr. Jas. S., Chestnut St., Brookline, Mass.

- 848—Howe, Wm. N., Box 1058, Portland, Me.  
 118- 150—Hubbard, Arthur B., 150 Grand St., Middletown, Conn.  
 1,174—Hubbel, Raynor, 22 Palace Arcade, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 347- 377—Huber, J. H., 803 Teutonic Bldg., Chicago, Ill.  
 246- 176—Hudson, C. L., 36 Wall St., New York City.  
 1,175—Hughes, Robert, Pinehurst, Harvey Road, Boscombe Park,  
 Bournemouth, Hants, Eng.  
 109- 232—Humphrey, Henry D., Box 63, Dedham, Mass.  
 787- 779—Hungerford, T. Russell, 219 H St., N.-W., Washington, D. C.  
 365- 248—Hunter, Fred. W., 79 Nassau St., New York City.  
 326- 133—Hussman, C. E., 2736 Dayton St., St. Louis, Mo.

## —I.—

- 465- 403—Ireland, Gordon, 291 Maple St., Springfield, Mass.

## —J.—

- 119- 322—Jackson, W. B., 272 Princeton St., E. Boston, Mass.  
 527- 463—Jacobsen, A. L., 356½ Prospect Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 516- 478—James, R. Lowther, 30 Highland St., Providence, R. I.  
 1,134—Jayne, Edwin, 111 E. 5th St., Muscatine, Ia.  
 200- 43—Jenkins, Bruce V., 1224 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.  
 187- 684—Jesurun, J. A., Salbke Westerhusen, AE, Germany.  
 470- 427—Jewett, W. W., 502 Congress St., Portland, Me.  
 269- 539—Johanssen, Joseph, Stockholm, Sweden.  
 135- 335—Johnson, H. N., Coeymans, N. Y.  
 613- 574—Johnson, J. F., 83 Thornton St., Boston, Mass.  
 1,047—Johnson, Wm. A., 1406 G St., N.-W., Washington, D. C.  
 1,048—Jonas, Henry, Goshen, N. Y.  
 106- 291—Jones, E. B., Sioux City, Ia.  
 625- 579—Jones, H. M., 25 N. Court St., Marysville, O.  
 1,194—Jones, J. Paul, 214 N. 3d St., Harrisburg, Pa.  
 33- 318—Jones, Melvin A., Hoosick Falls, N. Y.  
 639- 611—Jones, Thos. E., Box 148, Catskill, N. Y.  
 710- 701—Jones, Walter C., 51 Cherry St., Somerville, Mass.  
 1,094—Joplin, Rev. Geo. A., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 395- 358—Jordan, Scott, 16 E. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.  
 876—Jordan, Winthrop, 102 Commercial St., Portland, Me.  
 718- 709—Junkermann, F., Clinton, Ia.  
 603- 570—Just, Paul, Johnstown, Pa.

## —K.—

- 607- 573—Kalmbach, H. G., 48 Clinton St., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 836—Kandle, H. A., 7 Fern St., Worcester, Mass.  
 826—Kansas City Branch, Kansas City, Mo.  
 302- 53—Kasefang, Henry, 353 W. 35th St., New York City.  
 557- 522—Katzemberger, G. A., Greenville, O.  
 757- 748—Kay, John, 140 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.  
 1,049—Keilbach, Frank E., Court House, Savannah, Ga.  
 509- 471—Kelland, E. L., 27 S. 11th St., Newark, N. J.  
 1,050—Kellogg, Geo. A., Council Bluffs, Ia.  
 908—Kennedy, Frank M., Washington C. H., O.  
 140- 247—Kennedy, R. S., Box 536, Butte City, Mont.  
 1,095—Kennedy, Thomas, Collinsville, Ill.  
 719- 710—Kenyon, Brewster C., Long Beach, Cal.  
 1,155—Kilikian, Dikran G., 303 5th Ave., New York City.  
 285- 66—Kilbon, Rev. John Luther, Cong'l House, Boston, Mass.  
 1,135—Kimball, Benjamin, 50 State St., Boston, Mass.  
 877—Kimball, Francis K., 15 Orange St., Waltham, Mass.  
 878—Kinell, Rev. Andrew, P. O. Box 178, Funk, Neb.  
 82- 55—King, Henry F., Box 33, Boston, Mass.  
 24- 191—King, W. R., Box 84, Grand Island, Neb.  
 705- 696—Kirby, Bert, Marysville, O.  
 174- 211—Kirk, C. W., Horton St., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 167- 185—Kirtland, A. M., West Castle Place, New Rochelle, N. Y.



- 392- 343—Kissinger, Clifford W., 1030 Penn St., Reading, Pa.  
 1,097—Klapp, O. E., St. Paris, O.  
 806- 801—Klauser, F. E., 520 Cherry St., Toledo, O.  
 1,195—Kleiman, J. B., 83 James St., Allegheny, Pa.  
 58- 345—Kleine, Wm., 32 Cornelia St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1,136—Klinger, Wm., 401 California St., San Francisco, Cal.  
 100- 520—Kloss, Dr. P., Entritzcherstrasse 81, Leipzig, Germany.  
 1,137—Knapp, L. H., 321 Hawthorne Ave., Portland, Ore.  
 685- 662—Koechlin, F. C., Box 324, The Hague, Netherlands.  
 219- 162—Koenig, Frank, 122 Kearney St., San Francisco, Cal.  
 695- 672—Koenig, Geo. F., 528 Clawson St., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 510- 472—Koenig, Ludwig, 45 Brunswick St., Kiel, Ger.  
 1,096—Kopf, Emil A., 153 W. Kinney St., Newark, N. J.  
 549- 163—Kordt, F. S., Box 2284, San Francisco, Cal.  
 414- 687—Kosack, Philip, Konigstrasse 38, Berlin, Germany.  
 181- 683—Kost, Rudolph, Hofau 43, Elberfeld, Germany.  
 686- 663—Kramer, Rev. C., Potomac St. & Jefferson Ave., St. Louis, Mo.  
 417- 391—Kranz, P. J., 924 South St., Toledo, O.  
 352- 330—Krassa, A., 81 Nassau St., New York City.  
 486- 445—Krauth, C. P., 48th St. & A. V. R'y, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 587- 559—Krauth, G. E., 18 Mt. Airy Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1,156—Kroetzsch, Hugo, 22 Lange St., Leipzig, Germany.  
 479- 437—Kress, Chas., 117 Dare St., Cleveland, O.  
 233- 694—Kunast, W., 15 Unter den Linden, Berlin W. 64, Germany.

## —L.—

- 1,176—Labelle, Maj. A. E., 212 St. Hubert St., Montreal.  
 329- 124—Laessig, Clemens, 2738 Ivanhoe Ave., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1,098—Lalime, J. A., St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Canada.  
 149- 320—Lambert, W. F., Alexandria, Va.  
 730- 721—Lampel, Federico, Sanchez, Samana Bay, Dominican Rep.  
 1,196—Lancaster, F., Maywood, Ill.  
 398- 355—Landis, W. L., Melrose Park, Ill.  
 536- 489—Lane, Chas. H., Freeport, Ill.  
 204- 227—LaTourette, Philip, 83 West 5th St., Bayonne, N. J.  
 723- 714—Lawder, E., Bassin, St. Croix, W. I.  
 144- 39—Lawrence, A. E., 221 South St., New York City.  
 966—Lawrence, Wm. J., Kalamazoo, Mich.  
 70- 167—Lazarus, Paul, 2059 Lexington Ave., New York City.  
 709- 700—Lazell, Harry G., Big Rapids, Mich.  
 75- 62—Lehman, August, Jr., 188 Tyler St., Paterson, N. J.  
 250- 63—Lehman, John, 135 Pearl St., Paterson, N. J.  
 175- 27—Leland, Samuel, 6620 Oglesby Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 361- 234—LeMoine, Gaspard, Box 1100, Quebec, Canada.  
 520- 482—Leonard, W. A., Box 584, Providence, R. I.  
 1,051—Lepere, Wm. H., 1131 Leonard Ave., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1,052—Leser, Carl, 3519 N. 23d St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 10- 8—Levick, J. N. T., 54 William St., New York City.  
 193- 337—Levin, J., 629 N. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 413- 389—Lewis, Chas. C., Northampton, Mass.  
 849—Lewis, Chas. R., 267 Vaughan St., Portland, Me.  
 1,138—Lies, M. E., Denison, Ia.  
 696- 673—Lindsay, J. M., 527 Jeannette St., Wilkinsburg, Station D,  
 Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 659- 635—Lindsley, E. B., Three Rivers, Mich.  
 789- 781—Lippincott, W. V., Sheidley Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.  
 216- 339—Lizius, Bernhard J., 74 N. Liberty St., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 78- 46—Lohmeyer, A., 922 N. Gilmore St., Baltimore, Md.  
 1,053—Lombard, J. P., 100 3d St., Portland, Ore.  
 194- 289—Lomler, C. W., Box 555, Portland, Ore.  
 646- 620—Loomis, G. T., Attica, N. Y.  
 670- 647—Loomis, Geo. W., Box 174, Rochester, N. Y.  
 133- 682—Lossau, Julius, Kl Burstah 41 Hamburg, Germany.  
 416- 98—Lowrie, Henry H., Plainfield, N. J.  
 41- 161—Loy, Wm. E., Berkeley, Cal.

- 266- 58—Luff, John N., 18 E. 23d St., New York City.  
 84- 119—Luhn, G. J., 39 Broad St., Charleston, S. C.  
 1,015—Lumaghi, L. F., Collinsville, Ill.  
 990—Lyford, Charles D., Bailey Road, Watertown, Mass.
- Mc.—
- 879—McAlpine, S. H., 191 Middle St., Portland, Me.  
 39- 13—McCalla, W. A., 237 Dock St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 497- 451—McClain, J. H., Bellaire, O.  
 1,139—McCulloch, R. A., Henderson Ave., New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.  
 448- 409—McCoy, Jas. H., Box 179, Carnegie, Pa.  
 332- 221—McDonald, W. H., 4110 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 633- 589—McGregory, H. W., Palmer, Mass.  
 206- 311—McGregory, J. F., Hamilton, N. Y.  
 937—McKim, Robert A., Room 213, 280 Broadway, New York City.  
 796- 788—McKusick, Herbert N., 308 N. 3d St., Stillwater, Minn.
- M.—
- 600- 604—Macdougall, G. T., Market Square, Scarborough, Tobago, W. I.  
 236- 176—MacLaran, W. W., Rooms C and D, Y. M. C. A. Bldg., Cincinnati, O.  
 778- 770—Makins, J. H., 506 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.  
 880—Mangold, Otto, Bettinastrasse 35, Frankfort, AM, Germany.  
 805- 798—Manton, Wm. J., Mahe, Seychelles Islands.  
 911—Manwaring, Louis L., Stillwater, Minn.  
 817—March, P. G., Fernbank, O.  
 630- 586—Martin, Chas. A., 1212 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.  
 328- 134—Martin, W. M., 4748 Leduc St., St. Louis, Mo.  
 729- 720—Martinez, E., S. J. Nepomuceno baja No. 51, Santiago, Cuba.  
 1,099—Mason, Chas. D., Room 2, Covert House, Toledo, O.  
 345- 168—Mason, E. H., 70 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.  
 180- 370—Mayer, Emil, 20 and 22 Waverly Place, New York City.  
 377- 371—Mayer, R. P., 568 Woodland Ave., Cleveland, O.  
 1,054—Meade, Calvert, 420 California St., San Francisco, Cal.  
 27- 91—Mekeel, C. H., 3919 Morgan St., St. Louis, Mo.  
 201- 92—Mekeel, G. D., 3919 Morgan St., St. Louis, Mo.  
 1,017—Mekeel, G. M., 4381 Page Ave., St. Louis, Mo.  
 287- 93—Mekeel, I. A., 3919 Morgan St., St. Louis, Mo.  
 881—Merrell, H. F., 76 Commercial St., Portland, Me.  
 850—Merrill, Geo. W., 271 Middle St., Portland, Me.  
 823- 811—Meyer, Henry, 400 Forrer St., Toledo, O.  
 341- 302—Meyenburg, Max, Hoboken, N. J.  
 436- 398—Meyerink, J. O., 428 Sansom St., San Francisco, Cal.  
 938—Michael, Fred., 258 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.  
 632- 588—Miller, A. E., Box 16, Main St. Station, Meriden, Conn.  
 183- 257—Miller, Geo. A., Cotati, Sonoma Co., Cal.  
 1,100—Miller, Harry H., Burlington, Kas.  
 492- 434—Miller, J. C., Coal Valley, Pa.  
 967—Miller, L. H., 2715 N. Robey St., Chicago, Ill.  
 1,101—Miller, R. M., New Chester, Adams Co., Pa.  
 715- 706—Miller, Shirley P., Rockwell, Ia.  
 394- 314—Miller, W. F., 2715 N. Robey St., Chicago, Ill.  
 910—Milliken, Henry C., 165 Middle St., Portland, Me.  
 939—Moore, A. M., Greenfield, Mass.  
 48- 274—Moreau, C. L., 122 W. 48th St., New York City.  
 415- 366—Morgan, Wm. Festus, 67 Nahant St., Lynn, Mass.  
 473- 169—Morgan, Will J., 1918 Cleveland Ave., New Orleans, La.  
 225- 253—Morgenthau, Max., 176 State St., Chicago, Ill.  
 421- 383—Moses, J. L., Jr., 25 Broad St., Charleston, S. C.  
 940—Mosler, Max., 214 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.  
 342- 303—Mott, Luther W., 1750 Cambridge St., Cambridge, Mass.  
 141—Muenninghaus, W. F., 2613 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.  
 660- 637—Muir, W. E., Westmount, Quebec, Canada.

## —N.—

- 1,056—Naehner, Oscar W., 544½ E. 12th St., New York City.  
 350- 275—Neesner, John, Jr., 317 North Ave., Allegheny, Pa.  
 653- 627—Nelson, Aaron H., Morgan Park, Ill.  
 601- 605—Nelson, H. H., P. O. Box 149, Johannesburg, So. Afr. Rep.  
 882—Nelson, Harold H., Morgan Park, Ill.  
 1,018—Neustadt, A., Collinsville, Ill.  
 764- 755—Newberry, W. E., Colorado Springs, Colo.  
 455- 416—Newbury, F. E., Westminster St., Providence, R. I.  
 561- 524—Newlin, Jas. B., Bellvue, Del.  
 912—Newman, Chas. M., El Paso, Tex.  
 366- 365—Newmark, M. H., Box 473, Los Angeles, Cal  
 706- 697—Newton, Capt. Geo. B., Box 413, Hartford, Conn.  
 1,116—New York Branch, No. 2, New York City, 4 certificates—  
 (1116-1117-1118-1119).  
 624- 578—Nielsen, Jacob, Box 106, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.  
 534- 487—Norton, E., Alamo, Mich.  
 968—Nowland, J. A., New Castle, Del.  
 102- 277—Noyes, Frederick, Alice, Tex.

## —O.—

- 991—Odell, Arthur, 587 Hough Ave., Cleveland, O.  
 86- 237—Oincy, Frank F., Box 667, Providence, R. I.  
 1,177—Osborne, Burton S., Camden, N. Y.  
 150- 130—Osborn, Chas. E., 1425 Fairmount Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1,157—Ormiston, W. C., Azusa, Cal.  
 681- 658—Overton, J. J., 435 Pearl St., Cleveland, O.

## —P.—

- 168- 241—Page, Wm. H., 16 Daggett Bldg., Haverhill, Mass.  
 941—Paget, Every, Room D, Boston Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.  
 62- 292—Painter, J. V., Cleveland, O.  
 184- 28—Palmer, J. W., Oak Park, Ill.  
 69- 127—Parker, E. T., Bethlehem, Pa.  
 163- 220—Parker, Edw. Y., 57 Huron St., Toronto, Canada.  
 611- 580—Parmelee, F. S., 1316 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.  
 317- 195—Pattison, Arthur E., 466 Farmington Ave., Hartford, Conn.  
 913—Paxson, Loren C., 218 28th St., Chicago, Ill.  
 699- 676—Paxson, R. H., Butte, Mont.  
 884—Payson, Franklin C., Portland, Me.  
 703- 693—Peixotto, Sidney S., 601 Commercial St., San Francisco, Cal.  
 229- 82—Peltz, John DeWitt, 82 State St., Room 12, Albany, N. Y.  
 1,103—Perrin, Albert, 122 E. 23d St., New York City, N. Y.  
 1,104—Perrin, Chas. B., Box 1026, Springfield, Mass.  
 495- 443—Perry, F. A., Mt. Morris, N. Y.  
 64- 331—Perry, F. B., 5210 Washington Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 865—Perry, Nick., St. Lucas, Ia.  
 378- 415—Perryman, C. W., 96 Queen St., London, E. C., England.  
 914—Pesh, John, 4 Lautner St., Troy Hill, Allegheny, Pa.  
 68- 255—Peters, Geo. E., 145 High St., Boston, Mass.  
 585- 557—Petersen, H. M., Box 75, Santa Cruz, Cal.  
 9- 19—Phillips, H. B., Box 2113, San Francisco, Cal.  
 771- 763—Phillips, Wm. H., Box 606, Cincinnati, O.  
 656- 630—Phinney, O. H., cr. Builders' & Traders' Exchange, Kansas  
 City, Mo.  
 885—Pickard, F. W., 46 Cushman St., Portland, Me.  
 1,059—Pierce, Wm. T., Watertown, Mass.  
 244- 245—Pilcher, Capt. J. E., Columbus Barracks, Columbus, O.  
 215- 338—Pingpank, Carl, 7 S. Alabama St., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 801- 794—Pingree, Mellen A., Haverhill, Mass.  
 59- 100—Pinkham, F. H., Newmarket, N. H.  
 915—Piper, Carroll D., Wolfeboro, N. H.  
 916—Pitman, Fred. H., 45 Dartmouth St., Somerville, Mass.



- 457—Pittsburgh Branch, No. 5, Pittsburgh, Pa. (3 certificates—  
457-1120-1121).  
637- 593—Plank, Will H., 536 Barnett Ave., Kansas City, Kas.  
337- 259—Platz, A., 239 East St., Allegheny, Pa.  
1,178—Plesnier, Albert, 7 Michael Angelo, Trieste, Austria.  
467- 423—Pollock, Edwin T., Box 183, Mt. Gilead, O.  
874—Pomeroy Philatelic Society, No. 9, Toledo, O.  
616- 597—Pope, Dr. H. C., Port Gibson, Miss.  
942—Power, E. B., 69 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.  
1,127—Pratt, Fred, W., 575 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.  
917—Prescott, J. O., 84 Kentucky St., Cleveland, O.  
54- 300—Price, C. Wesley, Plymouth, Mich.  
379- 273—Price, Lizzie Keith, 60 High St., Springfield, Mass.  
783- 775—Puffer, W. L., Brockton, Mass.

## —Q.—

- 852—Quackenbush, L. G., 75 Madison St., Oneida, N. Y.  
262- 250—Quincy, C. F., Western Union Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

## —R.—

- 154- 348—Rackliffe, H. C., 12 Beacon St., Holyoke, Mass.  
682- 659—Rae, Albert, Port Louis, Mauritius.  
1,060—Rahm, Edw., 14 Liberty St., Allegheny, Pa.  
112- 24—Rall, Emil J., Calle de Gante, No. 10, City of Mexico, Mexico.  
61- 321—Ramborger, H. G. O., 506 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
918—Rand, Fred S., 7 Prospect St., Portland, Me.  
46- 316—Rasmus, W., 15 Broad St., New York City.  
886—Raymond, Geo. E., 20 Plum St., Portland, Me.  
66- 279—Read, J. Frank, 44 Custom House St., Providence, R. I.  
8- 5—Rechert, Joseph, Hoboken, N. J.  
969—Redfield, Henry S., Hartford, Conn.  
700- 677—Reinhart, J., Box 295, Butte, Mont.  
1,061—Reyes, Juan Jose, Casa Kromberg, Guatemala.  
123—Reymond, G., 2749 Russell Ave., St. Louis, Mo.  
943—Reynolds, John N., 756 The Rookery, Chicago, Ill.  
560- 523—Rhodes, G. W., 146 Downer Place, Aurora, Ill.  
598- 606—Ribiero, F. J., 20 Staunton St., Hong Kong, China.  
992—Rice, Arthur O., Box 1122, Pullman, Chicago, Ill.  
202- 140—Rice, J. D., Box 290, Trenton, N. J.  
308- 26—Rich, Jos. S., 489 Manhattan Ave., New York City.  
22- 18—Richards, C. F., 326 W. 20th St., New York City.  
717- 708—Richards, Chas. S., 130 W. 86th St., New York City.  
971—Richardson, Frank P., Box 304, Salem, Mass.  
14- 106—Richardson, L. C., 105 Cross St., Lawrence, Mass.  
993—Ricketts, Chas., Langworthy, Vryburg, British Bechuana-  
land.  
596- 608—Riddell, Richmond H., Napier, New Zealand.  
994—Riedl, P., 40 Wenzelplatz, Prague, Austria.  
972—Roberts, Reuben, 24 Bay St., Springfield, Mass.  
407- 385—Robinson, W. E., 79 Appleton St., Malden, Mass.  
151- 126—Rode, Geo. W., 38 Hazelwood Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.  
138—Rodgers, T. B., 3535 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.  
1,105—Roemer, Chas., 206 Adams St., San Antonio, Tex.  
241- 21—Rogers, A. R., 75 Maiden Lane, New York City.  
1,019—Rogers, Clifford R., 38 School St., Springfield, Mass.  
804- 797—Rood, P. E., 222 Floyd St., Toledo, O.  
945—Rosenthal, Edward, 2713 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
788- 780—Rosenwald, Davis J., 427 W. 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.  
400- 378—Ross, B. S., 509 Wieland St., Chicago, Ill.  
63- 256—Ross, J. H., Jamaica Plain, Mass.  
20- 47—Rothfuchs, C. F., 359½ Penn Ave., Washington, D. C.  
793- 785—Ruepprecht, Max., 20 Promenade Platz, Munich, Bavaria.  
1,020—Runmele, J. A., Manitowoc, Wis.  
1,062—Russell, Mrs. Marguerite V., 301 13th St., Portland, Ore.

—S.—

- 460—St. Louis Branch. No. 4, St. Louis, Mo., 4 certificates  
—(460-823-824-825).
- 853—Sahm, Wm., 1206 20th St., Washington, D. C.
- 721- 712—Salomon, Eugene, St. Pierre, St. Pierre-Miquelon.
- 546- 508—Sanchez, A. A., Box 838, City of Mexico, Mexico.
- 292- 160—Sanderson, Howard K., 646 Western Ave., Lynn, Mass.
- 756- 747—Saul, L. P., 148 Madison Ave., Allegheny, Pa.
- 973—Saxton, Will G., First National Bank, Canton, O.
- 1,158—Scallan, Thomas, 925 Gest St., Cincinnati, O.
- 866—Scard, John, Raratonga, Cook Islands.
- 662- 639—Schaefer, John W., 63 Walnut St., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 919—Schaper, C. H., 1900 Louisiana Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
- 739- 730—Schiedt, J. A., Room 265, Odd Fellows Temple, Phila., Pa.
- 735- 726—Schlachter, August, 72 Straubs Lane, Allegheny, Pa.
- 655- 629—Schluckebier, Henry, Petaluma, Cal.
- 647- 621—Schmidt, Herman, 229 E. 6th St., New York City.
- 584- 556—Schmidt, J. W. M., Box 679, Springfield, Ill.
- 1,021—Schmidt, T. H., Collinsville, Ill.
- 129- 326—Schneider, W. H., 17 Brookfield St., Cleveland, O.
- 974—Schrader, C. C., Box 7, Knoxville, Tenn.
- 1,159—Schroeder, Fernando, Zacatecas, Mexico.
- 356- 551—Schultze, Albert, 346 Mohawk St., Chicago, Ill.
- 76- 242—Schurmann, Edw., 6 Odd Fellows Hall, Indianapolis, Ind.
- 612- 581—Schuyler, A. L., Weston Bldg., Clinton, Ia.
- 888—Scot, John S., 1912 N. 31st St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 574- 535—Scott, Alex., U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
- 103- 15—Scott, J. W., 40 John St., New York City.
- 608- 607—Scott, W. L., 2911 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.
- 995—Sebbens, Chas. E., 11 Vine St., Worcester, Mass.
- 1,063—Seibel, Louis L., 1210 College Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
- 132- 164—Sellschopp, W., 108 Stockton St., San Francisco, Cal.
- 65- 761—Semple, Guy, 9 Amerland Road, Wandsworth, England.
- 95- 65—Severn, C. E., 448 Racine Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 364- 373—Shaw, H. M., Park Place, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
- 855—Shaw, Thos. P., M. C. R. R., Portland, Me.
- 889—Shearer, Chauncy H., 1015 Center Ave., Bay City, Mich.
- 105- 107—Shellenberger, L. R., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 890—Sherman, F. D., 312 S. Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.
- 1,106—Sherman, G. C., Watertown, N. Y.
- 330- 137—Shinkle, Jos. M., Box 232, Newark, N. J.
- 1,023—Shirrefs, Robt. A., 571 Madison Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.
- 795- 787—Shrader, Chas. C., Iowa City, Ia.
- 1,024—Shryock, Thos. J., Box 717, Baltimore, Md.
- 975—Simmons, W. Clayton, 18 Lincoln St., Hartford, Conn.
- 996—Simpson, John Boulton, 5 E. 14th St., New York City.
- 412- 388—Sisson, W. A., Security Building, St. Louis, Mo.
- 580- 550—Smith, Mrs. A. J., 688 Worthington St., Springfield, Mass.
- 833—Smith, Mrs. A. P., 1808 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1,179—Smith, Carlos, 392 Raymond St., Elgin, Ill.
- 678- 655—Smith, Chas. H., Brushton, N. Y.
- 946—Smith, Elizabeth H., Wind Gap, Pa.
- 671- 648—Smith, Fred S., 52 Federal St., Boston, Mass.
- 402- 380—Smith, H. G., 373 Main St., Winona, Minn.
- 676- 653—Smith, Roy C., 363 Central Ave., Dover, N. H.
- 1,180—Smith, Wellington, Lee, Mass.
- 1,160—Smythe, Hedley V., Box 205, St. Johns, Newfoundland.
- 591- 563—Snell, A. L., 210 W. 3d St., Oil City, Pa.
- 856—Snow, W. B., Watertown, Mass.
- 667- 644—Snyder, C. A., 812 Market St., McKeesport, Pa.
- 1,107—Snyder, Russell J. W., 231 Greenwich St., New York City.
- 569- 532—Solomon, N. S., P. O. Box 174, Nassau, N. P., Bahama Islands.
- 228- 555—Sommer, O. S., 27 Ernst Merck Strasse, Hamburg, Germany.
- 1,197—Sonntag, Adolf, 533 Winchester Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 920—Spalding, Jas. A., 627 Congress St., Portland, Me.

- 825- 809—Speas, C. J., 510 Cherry St., Toledo, O.  
 635- 591—Spence, Jno. M., cr. Kingan & Co., Ltd., Richmond, Va.  
 155- 50—Spencer, John J., 1441 Genesee Ave., Saginaw, E. S., Mich.  
 1,161—Spitzer, Lyman S., 1904 Madison St., Toledo, O.  
 278- 56—Stafford, Morgan H., Box 350, Santa Barbara, Cal.  
     947—Stamm, Sigmund, Box 507, Homestead, Pa.  
 749- 740—Stanley, Theo., 1204 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.  
 755- 746—Stannard, P. D., Renfrew St., E. E., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 708- 699—Starr, P. C., 1014 Superior St., Toledo, O.  
 101- 115—Stauffer, Ignatz, Carnegie, Pa.  
     948—Stebbins, Edw. J., 11 E. Maumee St., Adrian, Mich.  
     1,129—Stebbins, Dr. Jas. H., 114 Pearl St., New York City.  
 743- 734—Steele, John J., Mexico, Mo.  
 746- 737—Stegman, Chas. A., 5941 Cote Brilliance Ave., St. Louis, Mo.  
     1,064—Steinbrecher, W. Paul, 409 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.  
 441- 401—Stein, Herman, 187 Pearl St., New York City.  
 524- 454—Stein, Dr. S. G., Muscatine, Ia.  
     891—Stephenson, A. B., 121 State St., Portland, Me.  
     12- 86—Sterling, E. B., Box 294, Trenton, N. J.  
     1,065—Steuernagle, C. O., Waterloo, Ont., Can.  
 305- 40—Stevens, Albert, Box 254, San Antonio, Tex.  
     1,066—Stevens, Henry, Box 554, Portland, Ore.  
     858—Stevens, S. A., 216 Commercial St., Portland, Me.  
     922—Stewart, Charles, 210 E. 9th St., St. Paul, Minn.  
 812- 808—Stigeler, E. A., Paterson, N. J.  
 283- 34—Stiles, Frank S., 50 E. Main St., Norristown, Pa.  
 343- 240—Stilson, E. S., 207½ S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 734- 725—Stilson, J. H., Colon, U. S. Colombia.  
     976—Stimpson, Frank E., 28 Sever St., Worcester, Mass.  
 248- 685—Stock, Ernst, 69 Adalbert St., Berlin, S. O., Germany.  
 439- 95—Stockwell, C. N., Painesville, O.  
 482- 439—Stockwell, N. P., Painesville, O.  
 636- 592—Stone, Arthur F., St. Johnsbury, Vt.  
     29- 49—Stone, W. C., 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.  
 156- 231—Storer, Dr. Malcolm, 51 Washington St., Newport, R. I.  
     818—Strauss, Adalbert, Equitable Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.  
     1,025—Stuckert, Rev. Athanasius, 57 VanRipen Ave., Jersey City,  
     N. J.  
     923—Sturtevant, C. K., 1315 Linden St., Oakland, Cal.  
     1,067—Stutesman, C. W., Peru, Ind.  
     921—Suydam, W. H., 200 California St., San Francisco, Cal.  
     1,162—Swenson, H. S., 1605 Stevens Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 185- 615—Sylva, Henry, Shanghai, China.

—T.—

- 892—Tallman, B. G., 91 Mississippi St., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 72- 800—Tamsen, Emil C. C., Waterburg, South African Republic.  
 80- 207—Taylor, Chas. J., 203 W. Camden St., Baltimore, Md.  
 615- 596—Taylor, Henry R., 121 E. 21st St., New York City.  
     893—Taylor, Wm. N., 76 Commercial St., Portland, Me.  
     1,026—TenBroek, G. H., Turner Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.  
     15- 7—Terrett, H. N., Woodside, Queens Co., N. Y.  
 548- 216—Thiele, R. R., Wauwatosa, Wis.  
 513- 475—Thomas, Benj. P., Pemberton, N. J.  
     1,181—Thomas, F. M., No. 513 Royal St., New Orleans, La.  
 259- 290—Thompson, C. D., Port Carbon, Pa.  
     950—Thompson, J. L., 269 Morrison St., Portland, Ore.  
 776- 768—Thompson, John G., Essex St., Freemantle, West Australia.  
     1,163—Thurston, Clarence L., 2408 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.  
 680- 657—Thwing, Eugene, 156 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
     1,108—Thwing, Mrs. Eugene, 156 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
     1,109—Thwing, Maude, 156 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
     1,110—Thwing, Grace Eva, 156 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
     1,111—Thwing, Walter Eugene, 156 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
     1,112—Tichinger, Alois L., 412 W. 50th St., New York City.



- 924—Ticknor, Henry L., 1913 Baker St., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1- 1—Tiffany, J. K., 421 Security Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.  
 323- 222—Toppan, Geo. L., 294 Newberry St., Boston, Mass.  
 978—Toombs, J. Everett, 492 Main St., Worcester, Mass.  
 537- 490—Townley, F. M., Sayreville, N. J.  
 116- 190—Townsend, Chas. A., Akron, O.  
 142- 342—Trifet, F., 36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.  
 602- 609—Tsimis, A., 1 Ophthalmiatrion St., Athens, Greece.  
 380- 333—Tuck, Dr. Henry, 346 Broadway, New York City.  
 593- 567—Tucker, J. E., 100 Turnbull St., Hartford, Conn.  
 894—Tucker, Frank, 215 E. 5th St., New York City.  
 211- 243—Turk, Henry M., 299 Broadway, New York City.  
 396- 347—Turnbull, Newton, Waterbury, Conn.  
 406- 384—Tuthill, Geo. B., Sioux Falls, S. D.  
 523- 446—Tuthill, L. B., South Creek, Beaufort Co., N. C.  
 282- 155—Tuttle, Geo. R., 500 Sumner Ave., Newark, N. J.  
 860—Tyler, W. C., 189 Broadway, New York City.

## —U.—

- 551- 517—Ulman, J. A., 41 S. Gay St., Baltimore, Md.

## —V.—

- 96- 2—VanDerlip, Wm. C., Box 3416, Boston, Mass.  
 861—VanVolkenburg, J. D., Hamilton, Mo.  
 1,164—Vienot, T., 12 Klaragasse Mulhausen, IE, Germany.  
 251- 538—Vignon, J. L., Th., Heldewier, Curacao, W. I.  
 702- 692—Vila, A. deBrugada, Albion Dock Co., Port Louis, Mauritius.  
 114- 266—Vincent, F. P., Box 56, Chatham, N. Y.  
 590- 561—Vischer, P. J., 1 Spring Garden Ave., Allegheny, Pa.  
 485- 444—Voetter, T. W., Box 221, Ft. Wayne, Ind.  
 819—VonTreschow, P., Ruttenscheidt (Rheinl), Germany.

## —W.—

- 623- 577—Wade, John P., Mt. Eliza, Perth, Western Australia.  
 840—Wadsworth, F. T., Eastport, Me.  
 1,068—Wagener, F. E., 526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.  
 621- 691—Wagner, Carl, Pottsville, Pa.  
 1,182—Wainwright, Chas. T., 45 Broadway, New York City.  
 270- 120—Wainwright, J. Arthur, 14 Court St., Northampton, Mass.  
 862—Waite, Mrs. J. G., 5 Pearl St., Medford, Mass.  
 820—Walker, Harton, 596 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.  
 376- 267—Wall, Stephen A., 202 Market St., Paterson, N. J.  
 951—Walton, Franklin M., 520 Bailey St., Camden, N. J.  
 87- 3—Walton, M. F., Box 38, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1,027—Ward, Wm. F., 2304 Penn Ave., Washington, D. C.  
 554- 500—Waring, Chas., Box 292, Knoxville, Tenn.  
 609- 610—Warmbold, E. E., 189 Congress St., Savannah, Ga.  
 1,140—Warner, C. B., 538 Onondaga St., Syracuse, N. Y.  
 689- 666—Wasserburger, A., Trier, Mosel, Germany.  
 93- 54—Watson, Geo. H., 223 W. Grand St., Elizabeth, N. J.  
 403- 382—Weatherston, Wm. S., 13 Peter St., Toronto, Can.  
 437- 399—Weber, A. H., 2516 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal.  
 925—Weber, Frank E., 937 Summit St., Toledo, O.  
 453- 412—Weber, W., 85 Emslie St., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 391- 313—Webster, Chas. E. H., Box 103, Meriden, Conn.  
 745- 736—Weil, Jacob, 1006 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 895—Weise, Fred'k H., 524 E. 85th St., New York City.  
 579- 543—Welch, J. C., 120 Sansom St., San Francisco, Cal.  
 1,113—Welchans, W. H., Lancaster, Pa.  
 1,114—Welles, E. F., Colorado Springs, Colo.  
 7- 299—Wettern, Jr., W. v. d., 176 Saratoga St., Baltimore, Md.  
 980—Wheeler, Dr. Chas. D., 61 Pearl St., Worcester, Mass.

- 711- 702—Whitehead, C. R., Morristown, N. J.  
 550- 516—Wilcox, Gaylord S., Avenue House, Evanston, Ill.  
 1,147—Wilkinson, Ed. H., Box 47, Lincoln, Neb.  
     841—Williams, Miss Angie, Norrie St., Ironwood, Mich.  
 1,069—Williams, Eugene, Greeley, Colo.  
 447- 408—Williams, J. E., 336 N. Lafayette St., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
     926—Williams, Mary H., 1624 Mt. Vernon St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1,115—Williams, R. B., Jr., Ithaca, N. Y.  
 794- 786—Williams, Robt. O., 89 Watson St., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 1,148—Williston, Robt. L., 35 Round Hill, Northampton, Mass.  
     952—Wilson, H. E., 309 Times Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
     953—Wilson, Harry, 156 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1,200—Wilson, J. O. M., N. Third St., Steubenville, O.  
 1,183—Winslow, W. H., West Superior, Wis.  
 1,149—Winter, Adolph, 170 Broughton St., Savannah, Ga.  
     896—Winterhalter, Lieut. A. G., cr. Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal.  
 766- 757—Withee, N. H., LaCrosse, Wis.  
 49- 17—Witt, C., 304 E. 86th St., New York City.  
 1,198—Wollenberger, Herman, Box 205, Chicago, Ill.  
 1,130—Wolseley, Henry W., 100 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.  
 5- 38—Wolsieffer, P. M., 181 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
     897—Wood, S. M., Ponta Delgada, St. Michaels, Azores.  
 1,184—Woodbury, John C., 107 Lake Ave., Rochester, N. Y.  
 567- 530—Woods, P. S., U. S. Vice-Consul, Regent St., Belize, British Honduras.  
     981—Woodward, A. C., 883 Main St., Worcester, Mass.  
 733- 724—Woodward, A. Tracie, Kobe, Japan.  
     954—Woodward, Frank T., Northampton, Mass.  
 55- 151—Worthington, George H., Hickox Bldg., Cleveland, O.  
     821—Wright, Edw. C., Keith & Perry Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.  
     955—Wuerfel, Ralph O., 823 Erie St., Toledo, O.  
 1,199—Wylie, Duncan Stark, 60 Broadway, New York City.

## —Y.—

- 863—York, Edw. H., 176 Middle St., Portland, Me.  
 982—Young, Francis E., 54 Queen St., Worcester, Mass.

## —Z.—

- 983—Zahn, J. E., 23 Cass & Graham Blk., Denver, Colo.  
 864—Zastrow, Wm., 736 Ninth Ave., Helena, Mont.  
 Closing number, 1200.

# GEOGRAPHICAL LIST OF MEMBERS.

## UNITED STATES.

### ARKANSAS.

#### MILLVILLE.

Bergholz, Chas.

### CALIFORNIA.

#### AZUZA.

Ormiston, W. C.

#### BERKELEY.

Loy, Wm. E.

#### COTATI.

Miller, George A.

#### HUENEME.

Gerberding, E. O.

#### IGERNA.

Bartlett, W. C.

#### LONG BEACH.

Kenyon, B. C.

#### LOS ANGELES.

Dunning, A. W.  
Newmark, M. H.  
Stilson, E. S.

#### OAKLAND.

Sturtevant, C. K.

#### PETALUMA.

Schuckebier, H.

#### SAN FRANCISCO.

Clark, Dr. E. S.  
Conway, G. F.  
Cooper, W. A.  
Crocker, H. J.  
Crocker, W. H.  
Folte, G.  
Fries, Wm.  
Gardner, Wm. J.  
Gesvret, Eugene.  
Grantley, A. W.  
Grantley, H. R.  
Grantley, H. W.  
Greany, W. F.  
Greenebaum, A. H.

### SAN FRANCISCO.

Herrmann, Wm.  
Hitchcock, J. L.  
Klinger, Wm.  
Koenig, Frank.  
Kordt, F. S.  
Makins, J. H.  
Meade, C.  
Meyerink, J. O.  
Peixotto, S. S.  
Phillips, H. B.  
Sellschopp, W.  
Schiller, G. M.  
Suydam, W. H.  
Ticknor, H. L.  
Wagener, F. E.  
Weber, A. H.  
Welsh, J. C.  
Winterhalter, A. G.

### SANTA BARBARA.

Stafford, M. H.

### SANTA CRUZ.

Peterson, H. M.

### SONORA.

Banks, G. L.

### COLORADO.

#### ASPEN.

Adams, Fred W.

#### BOULDER.

Kingman, Henry.

#### COLORADO SPRINGS.

Caldwell, S. L.  
Dickerman, A. L.  
Newberry, W. E.  
Welles, E. F.

#### DENVER.

Colorado State Branch.  
Carstarphen, O. K.  
Davis, Jos. S.  
Engel, E. S.  
Gottesleben, R. M.  
Harrington, C. C.  
Zahn, J. E.



## FORT COLLINS.

Hall, Edw. H.

## GREELEY.

Williams, E.

## FORT LOGAN.

Coolidge, Capt. C. A.

## CONNECTICUT.

## DERBY.

Bacon, D. H.

## HARTFORD.

Bruce, W. H.  
 Pattison, Arthur E.  
 Newton, Geo. B.  
 Redfield, H. S.  
 Simmons, W. C.  
 Tucker, James E.

## MERIDEN.

Miller, A. E.  
 Webster, C. E. H.

## MIDDLETOWN.

Gladwin, E. A.  
 Harder, F. W.  
 Hubbard, Arthur B.

## NEW HAVEN.

Bronson, Dr. Thos. S.

## WATERBURY.

Turnbull, Newton.

## DELAWARE.

## BELLEVUE.

Newlin, Jas. B.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

## WASHINGTON.

Banks, C. E.  
 Boyle, Howard P.  
 Dunkhorst, H. F.  
 Hungerford, J. R.  
 Johnson, W. A.  
 Rothfuchs, C. F.  
 Sahn, Wm.  
 Scott, Alex.

## FLORIDA.

## FAYE.

Faye, A.

## THONOTASSA.

Hazen, D. E.

## GEORGIA.

## AUGUSTA.

Doughty, E. W.  
 Craig, W. J.

## SUWANEE.

Howard, J. A.

## SAVANNAH.

Keilbach, F. E.  
 Rall, Emil J.  
 Warmbold, E. E.  
 Winter, Adolph.

## ILLINOIS.

## AURORA.

Button, B. G.  
 Howard, Richard L.  
 Rhodes, G. W.

## BROOKLINE PARK.

Bradt, S. B.

## CHICAGO.

Belden, Francis S.  
 Bettesworth, R. M.  
 Berger, Wm. G.  
 Bingham, Benjamin S.  
 Buehler, Edward H.  
 Cottlow, Dr. B. A.  
 Dahlberg, Dr. Alfred.  
 Doherty, A. L.  
 Fritz, A. E.  
 Geudtner, Chas.  
 Higginson, D. T.  
 Holman, A. L.  
 Huber, Julius.  
 Jordan, Scott.  
 Leland, Samuel.  
 McDonald, W. H.  
 Michael, F.  
 Miller, L. H.  
 Miller, W. F.  
 Morgenthau, M.  
 Paxson, L. C.  
 Perry, F. B.  
 Power, E. B.  
 Quincy, C. F.  
 Reynolds, J. M.  
 Rice, A. O.  
 Rosenthal, E.  
 Ross, Byron S.  
 Severn, C. E.  
 Sonntag, A.  
 Steinbrecher, W. P.  
 Wollenberger, H.  
 Wolseley, H. W.  
 Wolseiffer, P. M.

## CLARENDON HILLS.

Gregory, G.

## COLLINSVILLE.

Chandler, N. W.  
 Dilliard, J. I.  
 Edmonson, D.  
 Edmonson, F. E.  
 Edmonson, J. W.  
 Kennedy, T.  
 Lumaghi, L. F.  
 Neustadt, A.  
 Schmidt, T. H.

## DANVILLE.

Bandy, John W.

## ELGIN.

Althen, Edw. O.  
 Hancock, Geo. W.

## EVANSTON.

Smith, C. H.  
 Wilcox, G. S.

## FREEPORT.

Lane, Chas. H.

## GRAND CROSSING.

Gadsden, C. R.

## HIGHLAND.

Ammann, A. J.

## LENA.

Frisby, Otis I.

## MAYWOOD.

Lancaster, F.

## MELROSE PARK.

Landis, W. L.

## MORGAN PARK.

Nelson, Harold H.  
 Palmer, John W.

## OAK PARK.

Bryant, John W.

## PRINCETON.

Bryant, Guy A.

## SIBLEY.

Bicket, W. A.

## SPRINGFIELD.

Gurley, W. F. E.  
 Schmidt, J. W. M.

## INDIANA.

## ELKHART.

Beyerle, W. H.

## INDIANAPOLIS.

Aldrich, J. D.  
 Chambers, P. L.  
 Lizius, Bernhard J.  
 Pingpank, Carl.  
 Schurmann, Edw.

## FORT WAYNE.

Goetter, T. W.

## PERU.

Stutesman, C. W.

## IOWA.

## COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Kellogg, G. A.

## CLINTON.

Schuyler, A. L.  
 Junkermann, F.

## DAVENPORT.

Barr, Hugh C.

## DENISON.

Lies, M. E.

## ELKADER.

Hagensick, A. C.

## IOWA CITY.

Schrader, C. P.

## MUSCATINE.

Beard, J. F.  
 Briggs, M. C.  
 Eaton, D. T.  
 Jayne, Edw.  
 Stein, S. G.

## ROCKWELL.

Miller, S. P.

## ST. LUCAS.

Perry, N.

## SIOUX CITY.

Jones, E. V.

## KANSAS.

## BURLINGTON.

Miller, H. H.

## KANSAS CITY.

Phinney, O. H.  
 Plank, W. F.  
 Spence, J. M.

## KENTUCKY.

## HOPKINSVILLE.

Campbell, Dr. George N.

## LOUISVILLE.

Cutler, S. M.  
Engeler, Oscar.  
Hahn, Fr. Wm. H.

## NEWPORT.

Baker, Capt. S.

## LOUISIANA.

## NEW ORLEANS.

Adams, C. H.  
Bergholtz, C.  
Brinsmade, M. E.  
Callender, J. T.  
Morgan, W. J.  
Thomas, F. M.

## MAINE.

## AUGUSTA.

Badger, Joseph E.

## BANGOR.

Ayer, F. W.

## EASTPORT.

Wadsworth, F. T.

## PORTLAND.

Chase, A. E.  
Conant, F. O.  
Howe, W. N.  
Jewett, W. W.  
Jordan, Winthrop.  
Lewis, C. R.  
McAlpine, S. H.  
Merrell, Henry F.  
Merrill, G. W.  
Payson, Franklin C.  
Pickard, F. W.  
Rand, Fred S.  
Raymond, Geo. E.  
Shaw, T. P.  
Small, C. W.  
Spalding, J. A.  
Stephens, A. B.  
Stevens, S. A.  
Taylor, Wm. N.  
York, E. H.

## MARYLAND.

## ANNAPOLIS.

Brown, A. N.  
Graeme, J. W.

## BALTIMORE.

Baitzell, William E.  
Boehm, Herman.  
Boynton, G. E.  
Jenkins, Bruce V.  
Lohmeyer, A.

## BALTIMORE.

Martin, C. A.  
Shryock, T. J.  
Taylor, Chas. J.  
Ulman, J. A.  
Wettern, Wm. v. d.

## MT. SAVAGE.

Bruck, H. T.  
Hocking, Dr. S. H.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

## BARRE.

Gaylord, Francis A.

## BOSTON.

Alcott, John S. P.  
Banks, Wm. J.  
Barr, Lawrence.  
Bartlett, A. H.  
Barton, Chas. J.  
Batchelder, A. W.  
Bell, T. S.  
Brown, A. A.  
Brown, F. P.  
Burt, Frank H.  
Cassino, S. E.  
Curtis, Wm. T.  
Drown, F. H.  
Harrington, Chas.  
Holton, E. A.  
Jackson, W. B.  
Johnson, J. F.  
Kilbon, Rev. John Luther.  
Kimball, Benj.  
King, Henry F.  
Mason, E. H.  
Peters, George E.  
Pratt, F. W.  
Ross, J. H.  
Shaw, H. M.  
Smith, F. S.  
Toppan, E. L.  
Trifet, F.  
Van Derlip, W. C.

## BRADFORD.

Coggswell, G. H.

## BROCKTON.

Bennett, W. C.  
Bixby, F. M.  
Puffer, W. L.

## BROOKLINE.

Cutter, Chas. W.  
Cutter, Leonard F.  
Howe, Dr. James S.

## CAMBRIDGE.

Mott, Luther W.

## CAMBRIDGEPORT.

Andrews, W. M.



- DEDHAM.  
Humphrey, H. D.
- EVERETT.  
Coburn, W. E.
- FALL RIVER.  
Bardsley, J. E.
- FALMOUTH.  
Davis, A. D.
- GREENFIELD.  
Moore, A. M.
- HAVERHILL.  
Page, Wm. H.  
Pingree, M. A.  
Frame, G. M.
- HOLYOKE.  
Rackliffe, H. C.
- JAMAICA PLAIN.  
Shaw, H. M.
- LAWRENCE.  
Richardson, L. C.
- LEE.  
Smith, W.
- LEXINGTON.  
Gilmore, George L.
- LYNN.  
Bacheller, E. F.  
Morgan, W. F.  
Sanderson, H. K.
- MALDEN.  
Robinson, Willard E.
- MELROSE.  
Gile, P. L.
- MEDFORD.  
Green, L. L.  
Gowing, Edw.  
Waite, Mrs. J. G.
- NANTUCKET.  
Hills, Isaac.
- NEW BEDFORD.  
Allen, Geo. H. H.
- NEWTON CENTER.  
Holt, W. R.
- NORTH ATTLEBORO.  
Barden, Winthrop, F.
- NORTHAMPTON.  
Lewis, C. C.  
Wainwright, J. Arthur.  
Williston, R. L.  
Woodward, F. T.
- PALMER.  
McGregory, H. W.
- SALEM.  
Carpenter, E. M.  
Harris, H. P.  
Richardson, F. P.
- SOMERVILLE.  
Jones, W. C.  
Pittman, F. H.
- SPRINGFIELD.  
Brown, Walter L.  
Chapin, F. N.  
Cook, R. L.  
Corcoran, James Brewer.  
Eldred, W. J.  
Gray, Harry L. B.  
Ireland, Gordon.  
Perrin, C. B.  
Price, Lizzie Keith.  
Roberts, R.  
Rogers, C. R.  
Smith, Mrs. A. J.  
Stone, W. C.
- WALTHAM.  
Kimball, Francis K.
- WATERTOWN.  
Hobbs, Chas. A.  
Lyford, C. D.  
Pierce, W. D.  
Sherman, C. C.  
Snow, W. B.
- WEBSTER.  
Canfield, E. M.
- WEST MEDFORD.  
Cassidy, Rev. W. W.
- WORCESTER.  
Booker, W. E.  
Duckworth, L. C.  
Forehand, Frederic.  
Harlow, F. B.  
Harris, F. M.  
Kandle, H. A.  
Gates, B. N.  
Stimpson, F. E.  
Toombs, J. E.  
Wheeler, Dr. C. D.  
Woodward, A. C.  
Young, F. E.  
Sebbens, C. E.

- MICHIGAN.
- ADRIAN.  
Stebbins, E. J.
- ALAMO.  
Norton, E.
- BAY CITY.  
Shearer, Chauncey A.
- BIG RAPIDS.  
Lazell, H. G.
- CORAL.  
Baldwin, F. J.
- DETROIT.  
Appleton, R. S.  
Bowen, H.  
Fratcher, W. F.  
Kay, John.
- EAST SAGINAW.  
Doughty, Fred.  
Heavenrich, Max. P.  
Spencer, J. J.
- GRAND RAPIDS.  
Kalmbach, H. G.  
Williams, J. E.
- HANCOCK.  
Baer, H. L.
- IRONWOOD.  
Williams, Miss A.
- KALAMAZOO.  
Lawrence, W. J.
- PLYMOUTH.  
Price, C. Wesley.
- THREE RIVERS.  
Linsley, E. B.
- MINNESOTA.
- ARLINGTON.  
Hoerschgen, E. P.
- BENSON.  
Aldrich, E. R.
- LAKE PARK.  
Hawley, Thos. C.
- MANKATO.  
Deglmann, J. N.
- MINNEAPOLIS.  
Swenson, F. S.
- ST. PAUL.  
Althen, William F.  
Bailey, Wm. O.  
Friend, F. H.  
Howard, C. E. N.  
Stewart, Chas.
- ST. PETER.  
Dick, Philip, Jr.
- STILLWATER.  
McKusick, H. N.  
Manwaring, L. L.
- WINONA.  
Smith, H. G.
- MISSISSIPPI.
- PORT GIBSON.  
Pope, Dr. Henry C.
- MISSOURI.
- HAMILTON.  
Harry, Minnie.  
Van Volkenburg, J. D.
- KANSAS CITY.  
Bellard, R. W.  
Bescher, F. J.  
Kansas City Branch.  
Lippincott, W. V.  
Paget, E.  
Rosenwald, D.  
Seibel, L. L.  
Stanley, Theo.  
Wright, E. C.
- LEXINGTON.  
Andreen, O.
- MEXICO.  
Steele, J. J.
- ST. JOSEPH.  
Beardsley, H. C.
- ST. LOUIS.  
Anderson, A. R.  
Backer, O. C.  
Bereman, H. A.  
Beggs, Wm. N.  
Custer, L. G.  
Davenport, W. H.  
Dobriner, C.  
Flachskamm, H.  
Flachskamm, L.  
Funk, W. A.  
Gerding, H.  
Glogau, E.  
Grant, W. F.  
Gutke, C.  
Hauck, Dr. L.

## ST. LOUIS.

Homer, R.  
 Hussman, C. E.  
 Hawley, H.  
 Hawley, N.  
 Hopkins, S. B.  
 Kramer, C.  
 Laessig, Clemens.  
 Lepere, W. H.  
 Martin, W. M.  
 Mekeel, G. M.  
 Mekeel, C. H.  
 Mekeel, Geo. D.  
 Mekeel, I. A.  
 Muenninghaus, W. F.  
 Raymond, G.  
 Rodgers, T. B.  
 St. Louis Branch.  
 Scott, W. L.  
 Stegman, C. A.  
 Strauss, A.  
 Tiffany, J. K.

## MONTANA.

## BUTTE CITY.

Coad, J. S.  
 Gensberger, M.  
 Kennedy, R. S.  
 Paxson, R. H.  
 Reinhart, J.

## HELENA.

Barbour, W. J.  
 Nelson, A. H.  
 Zastrow, Wm.

## NEBRASKA.

## CREIGHTON.

Cheney, H. A.

## FUNK.

Kinell, Rev. Andrew.

## GRAND ISLAND.

King, W. R.

## KEARNEY.

Frank, G. W., Jr.

## LINCOLN.

Wilkinson, Ed. H.

## OMAHA.

Eastman, W. L.  
 Parmelee, E. S.  
 Henning, H. D.  
 Hendricks, W. F.  
 Thurston, C. L.

## SUPERIOR.

Brodstone, L. T.

## NEVADA.

## CARSON CITY.

Deady, C. L.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

## CENTRE SANDWICH.

Hodsdon, E. W.

## DOVER.

Additon, H. L.  
 Smith, R. C.

## NEWMARKET.

Pinkham, F. H.

## WOLFEBORO.

Bickford, H. M.  
 Piper, C. D.

## NEW JERSEY.

## ANNANDALE.

Boeman, W.

## CAMDEN.

Walton, F. M.

## ELIZABETH.

Watson, Geo. H.  
 Shirrefs, R. A.

## FLEMINGTON.

Bodine, W. H.  
 Deats, H. E.

## HOBOKEN.

Meyenberg, Max.  
 Rechert, Joseph.

## JERSEY CITY.

Shinkle, J. M.  
 Stuckert, A.

## JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS.

Breder, C. M.

## MORRISTOWN.

Grevning, C. W.  
 Whitehead, C. R.

## NEWARK.

Kelland, E. L.  
 Kopf, E. A.  
 Tuttle, Geo. R.

## PASSAIC.

Herriek, Wm.



## PATERSON.

Lehman, Aug., Jr.  
Lehmann, John.  
Stigeler, E. A.  
Wall, Stephen A.

## PEMBERTON.

Thomas, Benj. P.

## PLAINFIELD.

Ackerman, E. R.  
Lowrie, H. W.

## RED BANK.

Cooper, John P.

## SAYREVILLE.

Townley, F. M.

## TRENTON.

Rice, J. D.  
Sterling, E. B.

## NEW YORK.

## ALBANY.

Peltz, John De Witt.

## ATTICA.

Loomis, G. T.

## BROOKLYN.

Eaton, W. C.  
Hammond, C. A.  
Herzog, Albert.  
Jacobson, A. L.  
Klein, Wm.  
Scott, J. W.  
Thwing, Eug.  
Thwing, Mrs. E.  
Thwing, Grace E.  
Thwing, Maude.  
Thwing, W. E.  
Wilson, H. E.

## BRUSHTON.

Smith, C. H.

## BUFFALO.

Becker, Alfred L.  
Comstock, D.  
Hubbel, R.  
Schaefer, J. W.  
Tallman, B. G.  
Weber, Wendelin.  
Williams, R. O.

## CAMDEN.

Osborne, E. S.

## CATSKILL.

Jones, T. E.

## CHATHAM.

Vincent, F. P.

## COEYMANS.

Johnson, H. N.

## ELMIRA.

Holmes, C. W.

## GLOVERSVILLE.

Alvord, H. C.

## GOSHEN.

Jonas, Henry.

## HAMILTON.

McGregory, J. F.

## HOOSICK FALLS.

Jones, Melvin A.

## ITHICA.

Williams, R. B., Jr.

## MADISON.

Burton, Judson N.

## MOUNT MORRIS.

Perry, F. A.

## NEW BRIGHTON.

McCulloch, R. A.

## NEW ROCHELLE.

Kirtland, A. M.

## NEW YORK CITY.

Adenaw, Julius.  
Addicks, W. A.  
Andreini, J. M.  
Baird, William Raimond.  
Bagley, B. D.  
Berlepsch, M. C.  
Bishop, C. F.  
Black, J. T.  
Bogert, R. R.  
Bruner, P. F.  
Burger, G. A.  
Cabot, John.  
Calman, G. B.  
Calman, H. L.  
Clotz, Henry.  
Collin, Henry.  
Crittenton, G. W. D.  
Davison, Alvah.  
Dickinson, John W.  
Dreier, Carl.  
Foot, Jas. D.  
Gregory, Charles.  
Gregory, W. F.  
Gremmel, Henry.  
Gurdji, V.  
Henes, Edwin.  
Hilton, A. B.

## NEW YORK CITY.

Hobby, J. Oakley.  
 Hodgins, J.  
 Holmes, J.  
 Hudson, C. I.  
 Hunter, F. W.  
 Kilikian, D. G.  
 Kasefang, Henry.  
 Krassa, A.  
 La Tourette, Philip.  
 Lawrence, A. E.  
 Lazarus, Paul.  
 Levick, J. N. T.  
 Luff, J. N.  
 Mayer, Emil.  
 Moreau, C. L.  
 Nacher, O. W.  
 New York Branch No. 2.  
 Perrin, A.  
 Rasmus, W.  
 Rich, Jos. S.  
 Richards, C. F.  
 Rogers, A. R.  
 Schmidt, Herman.  
 Simpson, J. B.  
 Snyder, R. J. W.  
 Stebbins, Jas. H., Jr.  
 Stein, Herman.  
 Taylor, Henry R.  
 Tichinger, A. L.  
 Tuck, Dr. Henry.  
 Tucker, Frank.  
 Turk, Henry M.  
 Tyler, W. C.  
 Wainwright, C. T.  
 Weiss, F. H.  
 Witt, C.  
 Wylie, D. S.

## ONEIDA.

Quackenbush, L. G.

## ROCHESTER.

Loomis, G. W.  
 Woodbury, J. C.

## STAPLETON.

Dejonge, August.

## SYRACUSE.

Graves, N. R.  
 Hine, G. F.  
 Warner, C. B.

## TOMPKINSVILLE.

Albrecht, R. F.

## TROY.

Boardman, H. F.

## UTICA.

Cook, M. D. Mathias.

## WOODSIDE.

Terrett, H. N.

## YONKERS.

Sherman, F. D.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

## ASHEVILLE.

Grossman, Henry.

## SOUTH CREEK.

Tuthill, L. B.

## NORTH DAKOTA.

## FARGO.

Chandler, A. P.

## GRAND FORKS.

Gordon, W. A.

## OHIO.

## AKRON.

Courson, G. B.  
 Townsend, C. A.

## ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

Buehler, Julius F.

## BELLAIRE.

McClain, J. H.

## CANTON.

Layton, W. S.

## CINCINNATI.

Hess, Hugo. G.  
 MacLaren, W. W.  
 Mosler, Max.  
 Phillips, W. H.  
 Scallan, Thos.

## CLEVELAND.

Aikenhead, R. S.  
 Bailey, George J.  
 Bailey, T. O.  
 Barnum, W. J.  
 Bierman, F. H.  
 Brodie, W. J.  
 Brill, S. E.  
 Fleischmann, A. R.  
 Geuder, G. W.  
 Kress, Charles.  
 Meyer, R. P.  
 Odell, A.  
 Overton, J. J.  
 Painter, J. V.  
 Prescott, J. O.  
 Schneider, W. H.  
 Worthington, Geo. H.

## COLUMBUS.

Pilcher, Capt. Jas. E.

## DAYTON.

Amann, A.

## FERNBANK.

March, P. G.

## GREENVILLE.

Katzenberger, G. A.

## MARYSVILLE.

Jones, H. M.  
Kirby, Bert.

## MT. GILEAD.

Pollock, E. T.

## PAINESVILLE.

Stockwell, C. N.  
Stockwell, N. P.

## ST. PARIS.

Klapp, O. E.

## STEUBENVILLE.

Wilson, J. M.

## TOLEDO.

Babcock, Wm. J.  
Bartlett, C. H.  
Gressler, A. F.  
Klauser, F. E.  
Kranz, P. J.  
Macken, R. J.  
Meyer, H.  
Pomeroy Philatelic Society.  
Rood, P. E.  
Speas, C. J.  
Spitzer, L. S.  
Starr, P. C.  
Weber, F. E.  
Wuerfel, R. O.

## WASHINGTON C. H.

Kennedy, F. M.

## WELLINGTON.

Horr, H. M.

## OREGON.

## PORTLAND.

Averill, D. M.  
Averill, E. H.  
Knapp, L. H.  
Lomler, C. W.  
Lombard, J. P.  
Russell, Mrs. M. V.  
Stevens, H.  
Thompson, J. L.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

## ALLEGHENY.

Doebelin, E.  
Homer, J. T.

## ALLEGHENY.

Kleiman, J. B.  
Neessner, Jr., John K.  
Pesh, John.  
Platz, A.  
Rahm, E.  
Saul, L. P.  
Vischer, P. J.

## ALTOONA.

Easter, D. M.

## BELLEFONTE.

Bush, Geo. T.

## BETHLEHEM.

Parker, E. T.

## CARNEGIE.

McCoy, J. H.  
Stauffer, Ignaz.

## COAL VALLEY.

Miller, J. C.

## FALLSINGTON.

Beans, E. B.

## GERMANTOWN.

Shellenberger, L. R.

## HARRISBURG.

Jones, J. P.

## HOMESTEAD.

Stamm, S.

## JOHNSTOWN.

Just, Paul.

## LANCASTER.

Haldy, Walter A.  
Welchans, W. H.

## McKEESPORT.

Deininger, John.  
Douglas, G. W.  
Snyder, C. A.

## NEW CHESTER.

Miller, R. M.

## MORRISTOWN.

Stiles, Frank S.

## OIL CITY.

Snell, A. L.

## PHILADELPHIA.

Allison, Geo. G.  
Ashcroft, R. W.  
Beamish, Jr., Chas.  
Beamish, W. M.



## PHILADELPHIA.

Bent, Stedman.  
 Brock, R. C. H.  
 Burton, Elliott H.  
 Correll, W. H.  
 Cohen, Geo.  
 Cosby, Spencer.  
 Fine, A. L.  
 Frechie, S. M.  
 Friedlander, Eugene H.  
 Hanes, E. B.  
 Krauth, G. E.  
 Leser, C.  
 Levin, J.  
 MacCalla, W. A.  
 Osborne, Chas. E.  
 Ramborger, H. G. O.  
 Schiedt, J. A.  
 Scot, John A.  
 Smith, Mrs. A. P.  
 Walton, M. F.  
 Williams, Mary H.

## PITTSBURGH.

Book, Robert D.  
 Bucholtz, A.  
 Bruder, A. F.  
 Coe, Wm. S.  
 Cummings, C. E.  
 Dalby, J. M.  
 Daun, A. E.  
 Eaton, P. J.  
 Ehrhardt, G.  
 Feick, Geo.  
 Gaertner, Dr. Fred.  
 Grabinsky, W.  
 Green, C. E.  
 Grove, E. M.  
 Haskell, W.  
 Joplin, G. A.  
 Kirk, C. W.  
 Koenig, G. F.  
 Krauth, C. P.  
 Lindsay, J. M.  
 Pittsburgh Branch.  
 Rode, Geo. W.  
 Stannard, P. D.  
 Weil, Jacob.  
 Wilson, H. E.

## PORT CARBON.

Thompson, C. D.

## POTTSVILLE.

Fox, J. W.  
 Wagner, Carl.

## READING.

Kissinger, C. W.

## WEST CHESTER.

Barber, Edwin, A.

## WILKINSBURG.

Frank, Otto.

## WIND GAP.

Smith, Elizabeth.

## RHODE ISLAND.

## NEWPORT.

Storer, Malcolm.

## PROVIDENCE.

Bowen, C. W.  
 Brown, A. W.  
 Dawson, Alfred.  
 Fiske, W. Edward.  
 Goerner, W. F.  
 Grant, W. W.  
 James, R. L.  
 Leonard, W. A.  
 Newberry, F. P.  
 Olney, Frank F.  
 Read, J. Frank.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

## CHARLESTON.

Faber, W. H.  
 Luhn, Gustav J.  
 Moses, Jr., J. L.

## SOUTH DAKOTA.

## DELL RAPIDS.

Dolle, J. A.

## SIOUX FALLS.

Tutbill, Geo. B.

## TENNESSEE.

## KNOXVILLE.

Boyd, S. B.  
 Waring, Chas.  
 Schrader, C. G.

## TEXAS.

## ABILENE.

Bradley, Roy B.

## ALICE.

Noyes, Frederick.

## EL PASO.

Newman, C. M.  
 Schafer, C. H.  
 Donohoe, J. F.

## GALVESTON.

Nicholas, T. P.

## SAN ANTONIO.

Dutton, Major C. E.  
 Heusinger, Edw. W.  
 Roemer, C.

## VERMONT.

## ST. JOHNSBURY.

Stone, A. F.

VIRGINIA.	LA CROSSE.
ALEXANDRIA.	Withee, N. H.
Bartels, J. M.	MANITOWOC.
Lambert, W. F.	Canwright, C. F.
WEST VIRGINIA.	Rummele, J. A.
PARKERSBURG.	TWO RIVERS.
Donaghho, W.	Doehler, C. A. F.
WISCONSIN.	WAWAUTOSA.
DELAVAN.	Thiele, R. R.
Carter, N. E.	WEST SUPERIOR.
JANESVILLE.	Winslow, W. H.
Hoover, W. D.	

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## FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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AUSTRIA.	BRITISH HONDURAS.
TRIESTE.	BELIZE.
Plesnier, Albert.	Aikman, M. Miss.
PRAGUE.	Woods, Philip S.
Riedl, P.	BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.
AZORES.	SANDAKAN.
ST. MICHAELS, PONTA DELGADA.	Birch, P. C.
Wood, S. M.	BULGARIA.
ARGENTINE.	SOPHIA.
BUENOS AYRES.	Georgieff, E.
Gillmayr, E.	CANADA—NOVA SCOTIA.
BAHAMAS.	HALIFAX.
NASSAU, N. P.	Hart, H. L.
Solomon, N. S.	CANADA—ONTARIO.
BELGIUM.	BELLVILLE.
ANTWERP.	Clark, T. S.
Donnet, Fernand.	PETERBORO.
BRITISH BECHUANALAND.	Hall, W. K.
VRYBURG.	TORONTO.
Ricketts, C. L.	Parker, E. Y.
BRITISH GUIANA.	Walker, Harton.
GEORGETOWN.	Weatherston, W. S.
Abraham, William.	WATERLOO.
Ferreira, A. F.	Steuernagle, C. E.

- CANADA—QUEBEC.
- MONTREAL.  
Holland, G. A.  
Labelle, A. E.
- QUEBEC.  
Le Moine, Gaspard.
- ST. HYACINTHE.  
Lalime, J. A.
- WESTMONT.  
Muir, W. E.
- CHINA.
- AMOY.  
Anderson, J.
- HONG KONG.  
Ribeiro, F.
- SHANGHAI.  
Sylva, Henry.  
Benjamin, D.
- COOK ISLANDS.
- RARATONGA.  
Scard, J.
- CUBA.
- SANTIAGO.  
Martinez, E.
- CYPRUS.
- LARNACA.  
Dimitrion, P. S.
- DANISH WEST INDIES.
- CURACAO.  
Vignon, J. L., Th. Heldewier.
- BASSIN, ST. CROIX.  
Lawder, E.
- DENMARK.
- COPENHAGEN.  
Drewson, C. C.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.
- SANCHEZ, SAMANA BAY.  
Lample, Federico.
- FRANCE.
- PARIS.  
Beil, Gustav.  
Bernichon, Jules.  
D'Missolz, E.
- GERMANY.
- BERLIN.  
Gewelke, Pablo.  
Kosack, Philip.  
Kunast, W.  
Stock, Ernest.
- ELBERFELD.  
Kost, Rudolf.
- FRANKFORT.  
Fiacre, Henri.
- FREISING (BAVARIA).  
Esselborn, P.
- GOSNITZ (SAXE ALTENBERG).  
Frank, Ernst D.  
Glasewald, A. E.  
Mangold, Otto.
- HAMBURG.  
Lossau, Julius.  
Sommer, O. S.
- LEIPSIK.  
Blauhuth, B.  
Kloss, P.  
Kroetzsch, Hugo.
- MUNICH.  
Ruepprecht, Max.
- MULHAUSEN i ELSASS.  
Vienot, T.
- TREVES, PRUSSIA.  
Wasserburger, A.
- RITTENSCHIEDT (RHEINL).  
Von Tresckow, P.
- SALBKE, WESTERHUSEN, A. E.  
Jeserun, J. A.
- GREAT BRITAIN.
- CROYDEN, ENGLAND.  
Hall, Henry W.
- LONDON, ENGLAND.  
Buhl, Theodore.  
Hinton, T. H.  
Perryman, C. W.
- BOURNEMOUTH, ENGLAND.  
Hughes, Robert.
- SYDENHAM, ENGLAND.  
Evans, E. B.
- WANDSWORTH, ENGLAND.  
Semple, Guy.



- WORTHINGTON, ENGLAND.  
 Clark, Herbert.
- ZACATECAS.  
 Schroeder, Fernando.
- GUATEMALA.  
 CITY OF GUATEMALA.  
 Reyes, J. J.
- NATAL.  
 NEWCASTLE.  
 Hatton, H. A.
- GREECE.  
 ATHENS.  
 Tsimis, Alex.
- NETHERLANDS.  
 THE HAGUE.  
 Koechlin, F. C.
- HAYTI.  
 PORT-AU-PRINCE.  
 Battiste, Rev. Alex.
- NEWFOUNDLAND.  
 ST. JOHNS.  
 Smythe, H. V.
- INDIA.  
 BOMBAY.  
 Bottliwalla, N. D.
- NEW SOUTH WALES.  
 GOULBURN.  
 Ballhusen, C. W. L.
- MULTAN.  
 Barnard, G. S.
- NEW ZEALAND.  
 NAPIER.  
 Riddell, R. H.
- ITALY.  
 MODENA.  
 Diena, Dr. Emilio.
- PERU.  
 LIMA.  
 Dawson, W. C.
- JAMAICA.  
 KINGSTON.  
 De Cordova, C.  
 Corty, E. C.  
 Gunter, J. E.  
 Günter, H. E.
- PORTUGAL.  
 LISBON.  
 De le Retord, J.
- JAPAN.  
 KOBE.  
 Woodward, A. T.
- QUEENSLAND.  
 GYMPIE.  
 Dawson, Isaac.
- LUXEMBURG.  
 CITY OF LUXEMBURG.  
 Berger, Ant.
- ST. PIERRE-MIQUELON.  
 Salomon, Eugene.
- MAURITIUS.  
 PORT LOUIS.  
 Rae, Albert.  
 Villa, A. de B.
- SERVIA.  
 BELGRADE.  
 Beric, Geo.
- MEXICO.  
 MEXICO.  
 Butlin, C. M.  
 Sanchez, A. A.
- SEYCHELLES.  
 MAHE.  
 Manton, W. J.
- SIAM.  
 BANGKOK.  
 Frazer, W. S.

- SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.  
JOHANNESBURG.  
Booleman, M. Z.  
Epstein, Sallo.  
Nelson, H. H.
- WATERBURG.  
Tamsen, Emil C. C.
- SWEDEN.  
STOCKHOLM.  
Johanssen, Josef.
- SWITZERLAND.  
OUCHY.  
De Reuterskiold, A.
- TOBAGO.  
SCARBOROUGH.  
MacDougall, G. T.
- U. S. BRAZIL.  
RIO JANEIRO.  
Nielson, Jacob.
- U. S. COLOMBIA.  
BUCARAMANGA, SANTANDER.  
Duperly, E. V.
- COLON, PANAMA.  
Stilson, J. H.
- WESTERN AUSTRALIA.  
PERTH.  
Wade, J. P.
- FREEMANTLE.  
Thompson, J. G.



# SUMMARY OF STOCKHOLDERS

FEBRUARY, 1896.

UNITED STATES.		FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	
Arkansas .....	1	British Bechuanaland .....	1
California .....	44	Bulgaria .....	1
Colorado .....	15	Belgium.....	1
Connecticut .....	14	British Guiana .....	2
Delaware .....	1	British Honduras .....	2
District of Columbia.....	8	British North Borneo.....	1
Florida .....	2	Canada .....	12
Georgia .....	7	China .....	4
Illinois .....	65	Cook Islands .....	1
Indiana .....	8	Cuba .....	1
Iowa .....	16	Cyprus .....	1
Kansas .....	4	Danish West Indies.....	2
Kentucky .....	5	Denmark .....	1
Louisiana .....	6	Dominican Republic .....	1
Maine .....	22	France .....	3
Maryland .....	14	Germany .....	20
Massachusetts .....	108	Great Britain .....	8
Michigan .....	19	Greece .....	1
Minnesota .....	14	Guatemala .....	1
Mississippi .....	1	Hayti .....	1
Missouri .....	53	India .....	2
Montana .....	8	Italy .....	1
Nebraska .....	11	Jamaica .....	4
Nevada .....	1	Japan .....	1
New Hampshire .....	6	Luxemburg .....	1
New Jersey .....	28	Mexico .....	3
New York .....	115	Mauritius .....	2
North Carolina .....	2	Natal .....	1
North Dakota .....	2	Netherlands .....	1
Ohio .....	56	Newfoundland .....	1
Oregon .....	8	New South Wales .....	1
Pennsylvania .....	84	New Zealand .....	1
Rhode Island .....	12	Peru .....	1
South Carolina .....	3	Portugal .....	1
South Dakota .....	2	Queensland .....	1
Tennessee .....	3	St. Pierre-Miquelon.....	1
Texas .....	9	Servia .....	1
Vermont .....	1	Seychelles .....	1
Virginia .....	2	Siam .....	1
West Virginia .....	1	South African Republic.....	4
Wisconsin .....	8	Sweden .....	1
	789	Switzerland .....	1
		Tobago .....	1
		U. S. Brazil .....	1
		U. S. Colombia .....	2
		West Australia .....	2
			108
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.			
Argentine Republic.....	1		
Azores Islands .....	1		
Austria .....	2		
Bahamas .....	1		

## RECAPITULATION:

	1893.	Feb. 1894.	Dec. 1894.	Feb. 1896.
United States .....	343	492	662	789
Foreign Members .....	61	94	111	108
Total .....	404	586	773	897



## LOCAL BRANCHES.

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- No. 1.—CHICAGO.  
Reorganized, January 15, 1895.  
W. P. Steinbrecher, Sec'y, 409 Clark St.
- No. 2.—NEW YORK.  
Organized June 18, 1895.  
W. F. Gregory, Sec'y, 11 Park Row, New York City.
- No. 3.—PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY.  
Reorganized December, 1888.  
H. B. Phillips, Sec'y, Box 2113, San Francisco, Cal.
- No. 4.—ST. LOUIS.  
Organized in 1893.  
G. D. Mekeel, Sec'y *pro tem.*, Station C.
- No. 5.—PITTSBURGH.  
Organized August 1, 1892.  
Adam E. Daum, Sec'y, 421 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- No. 6.—STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.  
Organized May 19, 1884.  
Rob't S. Lehman, Sec'y, 9 West 116th St., New York City.
- No. 7.—GARFIELD-PERRY STAMP CLUB.  
Organized, March, 1890.  
W. H. Barnum, Sec'y, 47 Livingston St., Cleveland, O.
- No. 9.—POMEROY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.  
Organized August 14, 1894.  
P. J. Kranz, Sec'y, 3d Floor Blade Bldg., Toledo, O.
- No. 10.—KANSAS CITY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.  
Organized August 22, 1893.  
F. J. Beschel, Sec'y, City Hall Market, Kansas City, Mo.
- No. 11.—PORTLAND PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.  
Organized October 30, 1894.  
Sterling T. Dow, Sec'y, 48 State St., Portland, Me.
- No. 12.—WORCESTER PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.  
Organized March 4, 1895.  
A. C. Woodward, Sec'y, 883 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

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## STATE BRANCHES.

- No. 1.—OHIO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.  
Organized May 31, 1895.  
Wm. J. Babcock, Sec'y, 619 South Erie St., Toledo, O.
- No. 2.—COLORADO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.  
Edward H. Hall, Resident Vice-President, Ft. Collins, Colo.

# THE SALES DEPARTMENT

—OF THE—

## American Philatelic Association

Geo. D. Mekeel, Station C, ST. Louis, Mo.

This Department is intended to provide a means for members to sell their duplicates, and give them an opportunity to purchase the duplicates of other members. The business is conducted for a commission of 10 per cent., which is used to pay the postage and salaries of the clerks employed in this Department. Any member of the Association is entitled to participate, either as a buyer or seller, subject to the following conditions and rules:

All stamps must be mounted with hinges in the blank books that are furnished by this Department at 10 cents apiece. These books hold 120 stamps each.

A member must price his own stamps, taking into consideration that the Department will retain 10 per cent. of the amount realized from sales. Members can place any price they choose on their stamps, but if they mark them too high they will be disappointed in the result of the sales; most stamps are sold at a discount from catalogue prices.

Members who only wish to participate in this Department as buyers should request to be placed on a circuit. Books are sent out to a list of members, to be forwarded by one to another, and finally back to the Department. A member, having requested his name placed on a circuit, must carefully examine the books when received and report any shortage promptly to the Superintendent, and must forward the package, either by registered mail, express or in person, to the next name on the circuit, at his own expense, receiving for same a receipt. As soon as the books are forwarded a report sheet containing a memorandum of the total value of all the stamps taken from *each book* must be sent to the Superintendent, and a remittance for the amount of stamps taken out must accompany the report, even if the party has stamps of his own circulating in the Department. This Department is conducted on a *strictly cash basis*.

The Department provides control stamps bearing a special number, which is recorded, so that when the stamp is removed from a book the member must attach one of his control stamps to the space and cancel same by marking upon it the price of the

stamp removed. These control stamps are furnished by the Department at 10 cents per hundred. Members are prohibited from writing or making any other marks upon the books. Should any blank spaces be found in the books received by a member, it is his duty to notify the one preceding him and adjust the matter with him. Failure to do this will render the last member responsible for the amount.

The Exchange Manager will exercise his judgment in the acceptance of stamps for circulation, and will not circulate rubbish or stamps that are priced too high.

Members who have become specialists, devoting themselves to certain countries, have disposed of the other parts of their collection very profitably through this Department.

As far as practicable, the following classification should prevail in making up books for circulation, and better results will be had than from mixed lots:

1. United States Stamps.
2. United States Revenues.
3. United States Match, Medicine and Proprietary Stamps.
4. Mexican Revenues.
5. Other Foreign Revenues.
6. British Colonials.
7. European.
8. Stamps of Different Countries.
9. Australia.
10. Asia, Africa and Oceanica.
11. New Issues.

The above may be a suggestion to members who request special selections with a view to purchasing, as well as for members who are sending stamps in for sale. However, the above is not arbitrary.

This Department advertises scarce and rare stamps, removed from the books of members, in the Monthly Official Circular. Owing to the limited space available for such advertising, and owing to the large number of books that are received, the Superintendent will not engage to advertise any special stamps sent into the Department for that purpose, but he uses his discretion in selecting such stamps as he deems advisable from the books sent in for circulation. Members having rare stamps that they are willing to sell at reasonable prices can usually depend upon it that the Department

will be likely to advertise them if they are placed in the sales books and sent in in the regular way.

Members of the Association who are not on circuits have an opportunity in this way of purchasing any of the advertised stamps. The stamps will be sent on approval to responsible parties

who will furnish an addressed stamped envelope bearing registration fee, but cash orders will have a preference. In case of dissatisfaction the money will be refunded. Postage and registration is extra in all cases.

GEO. D. MEKEEL,  
Superintendent.





# THE PURCHASING DEPARTMENT

— OF THE —

## American Philatelic Association.

GEO. D. MEKEEL, Superintendent, Station C, St. Louis, Mo.

This Department is organized to provide members, who furnish cash deposits in advance, with all newly issued stamps, envelopes and postal cards *unused* at 10 per cent. over cost to the Department.

The *cost* is sometimes not more than face value, but in other cases it includes a small rate of commission and postage, and in case of postal cards and entire envelopes, express charges and sometimes duty.

Any member of the American Philatelic Association is entitled to participate in this Department, and the following suggestions are made for the information of those who wish to join.

The working capital of this Department is supplied by deposits made by participating members, in accordance with the following rules:

On February 1st the Working Capital Fund amounted to \$1,650.00. To furnish the best service this Fund should be at least \$5,000, and I hope that other members will join in making this Department a success.

### GENERAL RULES.

*Governing All Classes of Participants in the Purchasing Department.*

#### I.

A member desiring to avail himself of the benefits of the Purchasing Department must make a cash deposit, as provided in one of the following classes:

#### II.

A certificate of deposit will be issued to him for the amount deposited, the same redeemable in cash, subject to thirty days' notice of a desire to withdraw from the Department. The member's open account with the Department, however, must be balanced.

#### III.

New issues will be sent to participating members from time to time, in accordance with their orders, as the stamps are received; he will remit for these bills regardless of his original deposit represented by the certificate. No account of this kind must remain open longer than thirty days.

#### IV.

A member joining one of the following classes may qualify his order as regards postal cards, cut or entire envelopes and adhesives. He may also make geographical distinctions and limitations according to the class of stamps he collects, *but the deposit*

*must be made in accordance with the class he joins, this to be governed by the limit of face value.*

#### V.

Any member participating is entitled to subscribe for one, two or three copies, or he may be entered in class A for one copy, class B for another copy, and one of the other classes for the third copy. In any case, he must make the full deposit in whatever class he joins, for each copy desired.

CLASS A.—Deposit required, \$100.00. This will entitle the participant to receive all new issues with the limit of face value over \$5.00, or up to any amount, or without any limit.

CLASS B.—Deposit required, \$50.00. This will entitle the participant to receive all new issues, placing the limit of face value over \$1.25 up to \$5.00, inclusive, he having the privilege of placing his limit at any point between these two amounts.

CLASS C.—Deposit required, \$35.00. This will entitle the participant to receive all new issues, placing the limit of face value over 50 cents, up to \$1.25, he having the privilege of placing his limit at any point between these two amounts.

CLASS D.—Deposit required, \$20.00. This will entitle the participant to receive all new issues, placing the limit of face value over 25 cents, up to 50 cents, inclusive, he having the privilege of placing his limit at any point between these two amounts.

CLASS E.—Deposit required, \$10.00. This will entitle the participant to receive all new issues of the face value up to and including 25 cents. No deposit will be received for less than \$10.00, nor will any order be accepted where the limit is less than 25 cents for the face value of the stamps required.

If you wish to join, send for an application blank. I have a special form for that purpose.

In conducting this Department I am very liberal in my dealings with individual members, allowing them to return such stamps as were not satisfactory, and omitting such as they did not care to collect.

I shall report each month in the Official Circular the developments with regard to new issues, arranged alphabetically, by country.

GEO. D. MEKEEL,  
Superintendent.

## RULES OF THE COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

(SEE BY-LAWS VII, 10.)

The terms of collecting are ten (10) per cent. of the amount recovered on each claim, with a minimum fee of fifty cents.

In case part stamps and part cash are returned, my commission will be deducted from the cash, as far as it goes, and the balance will be taken in stamps at cash rates. In case only stamps are returned, I will take my commission in stamps at cash rates.

In case I do not succeed in collecting

a claim, then the only charge I make is for postage actually expended.

All claims sent me must be accompanied with stamps to the amount of two cents for every claim and a one-cent stamp or postal card for reply. Old claims are very difficult to collect. Do not wait too long.

J. ARTHUR WAINWRIGHT,  
Collecting Agent.

Northampton, Mass.

## RULES OF THE COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.

(SEE BY-LAWS VII, 6.)

**Counterfeit Detector, John W. Scott, 40 John St., New York City.**

The Counterfeit Detector, will when called upon so to do, pronounce upon the genuineness, and, as far as he can, when asked, the value of the specimens sent him by members, charging therefor three cents for each specimen, up to the number of fifty sent to him

at one time, and two cents for every additional specimen. For making estimates of the value of collections, etc., he may make an agreement as to terms with the owner. Postage or expense of carriage must be, in all cases, defrayed by members.

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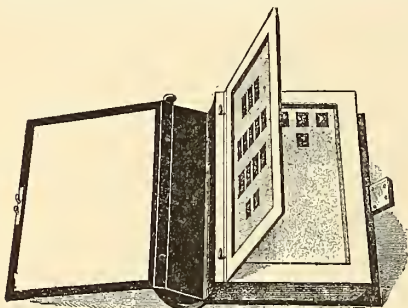
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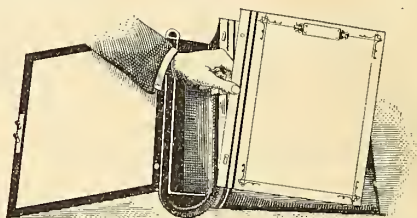
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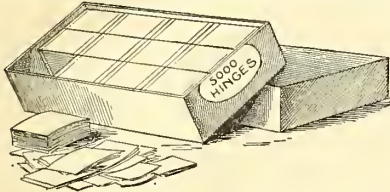
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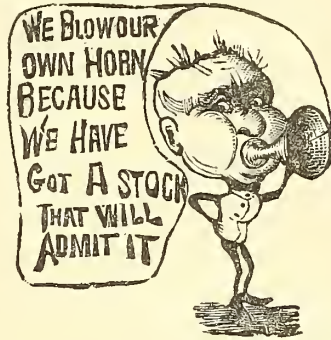
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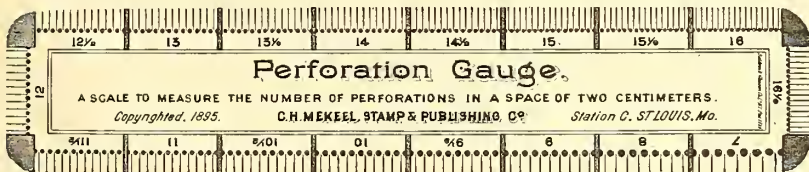
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