

THE COLLECTORS' MONTHLY.

VOL. I.

LYNN, MASS., MAY, 1887.

No. 1.

THE STAMPS OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

By I. B. W.

The first issue made its appearance in 1852. It consisted of four varieties, as follows: 2c. blue, 5c. blue and two varieties of 13c. blue. In the centre is the value in numerals, surrounded by a fancy border. Above are the words "Hawaii Postage"; below is the value. The words "Hawaii Postage" are changed to "H. I. & U. S. Postage" on the second 13c. stamp. This was used for postage between the U. S. and the Hawaii Islands.

In 1853, the three following varieties appeared: 5c. blue on white, 5c. blue on blue and 13c. red. In the centre is the head of Kamehameha III. The two upper corners contain the value in numerals, between which is the word "Postage". At the bottom the value is expressed, while at the sides are the words "Honolulu Hawaii Is."

A 2c. rose and a 2c. red appeared between 1855 and 1863. On these stamps was engraved the head of Kamehameha IV instead of Kamehameha III. These stamps were all unperforated.

Two more stamps made their appearance in 1866; a 2c. vermilion and 5c. red. On these was engraved the head of Kamehameha V in the centre with "Hawaii" above.

A set of three varieties with various portraits in the centre with "Hawaii" above, were issued in 1871. They were 1c. violet, 6c. green and 18c. pink.

Four years later two more were issued; a 2c. brown and 12c. black. The design was slightly changed: "Hawaii" being changed to "H. I. Postage."

In 1882, seven years later, the following stamps made their appearance: 1c. blue, 1c. green, 5c. light blue, 10c. black and 15c. brown. These all have various portraits with "Hawaii" above,

Five more came out in 1883 with various designs. They were 10c. red, 12c. violet, 25c. purple, 50c. red and \$1 carmine. These were the last adhesive issued.

Provisional issues. In 1859, two sets were issued, one of four varieties and the other of two varieties. The design is the same in both sets: a numeral in a square frame. At the left is "Hawaii Postage," and "Ilka Leta" at the right. The first set—1c. blue, 1c. black, 2c. black and 2c. blue—were printed on blue paper. The second set—1c. black and 2c. black—were printed on white paper. A single stamp, a 5c. blue, was issued in 1865. The foregoing set and this stamp were somewhat similar, except the latter had "Hawaii Postage" on both sides instead of one.

A set of three varieties came out from 1860 to 1867. At the top is "Uka Leta," on the left "Interis land," on the right "Hawaii Postage and value below." They were 1c. blue on white, 2c. blue on white and 5c. blue on blue.

In 1884, a set of five envelopes came out. In the centre is a view of the harbor of Honolulu. They are 1c. green, 2c. pink, 4c. red, 5c. blue and 10c. black, all printed on white paper.

Three postal cards (1c., 2c. and 3c.) have been issued.

Over forty different postage stamps have been issued in all. The first issues are fast becoming very rare. The 1852 issue is valued at \$600 or \$150 each.

In one respect the large Madagascar stamps are unique. They are gummed only on the corner and affixed to letters mailed at Antananarivo, through the office of the British Counsel. At Mauritius, the Madagascar stamp is removed and its equivalent value in Mauritius stamps placed on the envelope. The Madagascar stamp is then returned by the Mauritius post office and payment has to be made for them.—Philatelic Monthly.

CONFEDERATE RARITIES.

By W. G. Whilden, Jr.

From the time when the pursuit of collecting stamps first came into existence up to the present time, when it has become a science, collectors have always desired rarities, or, in other words, those specimens that were difficult to obtain, and which had great value. This desire will always continue, and if there is one class that is more eagerly and anxiously sought for than another, that class is locals and rare general issues of the Confederate States of America.

There are no collectors who can truthfully boast of a complete collection of these very interesting labels. In fact, there are some persons, possessing large and valuable collections, who cannot show you a single specimen of the stamps in question. You will doubtless ask "Why is this thus?" This can be easily answered in a few words:

First, Because there are few dealers who have them for sale.

Second, Because many collectors do not take enough interest in them to hunt them up.

Third, They are found so seldom that exorbitant prices are asked for them.

The second reply can only be dispensed with when every collector places his whole energies into action, and spends hours in seeking for them among old papers and in old books.

Some collectors say to themselves, "I have not the time to bury myself for hours in a dark and gloomy attic, looking among soiled and dust-covered rubbish for Confederate stamps, when nine times out of ten my search will go unrewarded."

Permit me to say to you right here that you are entirely mistaken, and that if you carefully examine old moth-eaten letters, that nine times out of ten you will find something that will be of interest to you.

Every year that the stamps lie undiscovered, they are more and more likely to be destroyed. Therefore, I earnestly urge you to make an "exploration tour" now, at the same time remembering the old adage—"Do not put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day." Rats, mice,

and what is more worse—fire—all try to make way with the precious stamps and stamped envelopes that lie, as it were, "in a sea of oblivion."

Southern collectors have a great advantage over their Northern brethren in this respect. But this should not keep collectors from making thorough investigation, for whenever hostilities flagged between the two armies during the late war, letters were exchanged from one "line" to another.

You may perhaps ask "Where shall I look for them?" Why, of course, look everywhere and anywhere where they would be likely to be found. To Southern collectors I would say that the best place is in the country. During the War countrymen, as a general thing, never received over twelve letters per annum, consequently they valued each letter very much. As is the case with all valued articles, they were carefully put away, and with very few exceptions, they are "put away" now.

Supposing that the average collector would like to know exactly the best mode of obtaining the Confederate stamps from the above-mentioned countrymen. I append the following, which is a "leaf" taken from the "book" of my own personal experience. I have pointed out where to find them, and now I will try and show you how to find them.

If you wish to follow my example of scouring the country for varieties, take a horse and go to everyone in your neighborhood, and to as many others as you wish (the more the better), and state your mission, all the while trying to impress upon your hearers that it would be greatly to their interest to look over their old papers and letters in hopes of finding a "big bonanza." If they should object, tell them that they might find one worth a very large amount, and after awhile by a little persuasion, and much more "tongue," you will see them open some old trunk and place before your experienced eye an armful of "Confederate War Papers."

In this way you can obtain a large number of common and a small number of very rare stamps. I have obtained rare specimens at extremely low prices,

a few of which will be found as follows: 10c. rose 1861-'62 at 1-4c. each; 10c. blue 1861-'62, at 1c. each; 10c. green, 1863, at 1-2c. each. Assorted C. S. A. from 1-4c. to 2c. each; 3c. red 1853 U. S. envelope surcharge "Confederate States of America," etc., 5c. each.

Before closing I would like to give the following piece of advice to rarity seekers: Always buy the stamps the first time you call at a house. To show you what I once lost by not buying the stamps immediately after working the people to a "selling pitch" I will narrate the following.

Not very long ago I took a short ride in the country, and as I had plenty of time, I stopped at a house to see what "luck" I would have. I came upon a small dwelling house almost hidden from the road by a undergrowth of white oaks, I made a halt and began my siege on the lady of the house. She proved to be the widow of a Confederate soldier. It appeared that he was killed in Florida, near Lake City, and the captain under whom he served wrote to this lady informing her of his death. She received this letter in a peculiar kind of stamped envelope. It was yellow with age, but in one of the corners was impressed a small black flag. This flag was postmarked "Salt Lake City, Fla." Besides this there were a few others worth about four dollars by catalogue value. I offered her twenty-five cents for the whole lot. She accepted the offer. But alas! when I went to pay her I was penniless; I had left my money at home. Stating the circumstances to her I promised to return some time during the week and get them. Three days afterward I went to her house, when she said that she did not wish to sell under any circumstances. I persuaded "like a lawyer," but she was impenetrable. I at last ascertained that she thought I had some evil reason for "buying little pieces of paper," and that in order to prevent me from compelling her to deliver them according to verbal contract, she had destroyed them! The thought of losing such a lot of fine stamps including what I supposed was a rarity, almost drove me distracted.

So, therefore, when you are on a rarity search always buy the stamps the first

time you call at the house, before the inmates get out of the notion. Last month when on one of these trips, I came across an old gentleman who had about twenty Confederate stamps, including 1 ten-cent blue of 1861-'62. He did not wish to sell them to me as he thought they might affect, in some way his pension.

I have presented these thoughts in order to make you realize, if possible, that there are thousands of rare stamps buried in piles of old paper and rubbish and that a rich reward is yours if you would save these from the rust of time before it is too late. In November, 1877, I found a "Honow's City Post" Local in a barrel of old letters received 1850 and 1860. Four years ago, I "struck" a person who had 40,000 ten cent blue Confederates of 1863, in unused sheets of 200 each. He presented me with two sheets (400 stamps), and said that would keep the balance for "good luck." Perhaps you may find a few in your search which are far more valuable.

I truly hope that your patience is not quite exhausted, and I trust, in the future you will take a little more interest in "Confederate Rarities," and see for yourself "where to find them."

The Collector's Companion.

Publishers please accept our thanks for the following papers received during the last month.—

The Curiosity World.

Philatelic Tribune.

Philatelic Magazine.

Useful Instructor.

Philatelic Century.

Eclipse.

Agassiz Chapter.

Common Sense.

Advertiser's Guide.

We have received a copy of the American Philatelic Press Directory; a neat little book of 44 pages and cover published by Geo. H. Richmond, 5 Beekman St., New York, Price, 25 cents. Every dealer should possess a copy.

Dealers! We shall circulate
2000 COPIES
of number two.

THE COLLECTORS' MONTHLY.

Published Monthly

IN THE INTEREST OF PHILATELISTS.

Subscription Price.

U. S. & Canada.	15c.
Foreign Countries.	25c.
Single Copies.	3c.

Advertising Rates.

	1 mo.	3 mo.
1-2 inch.	\$.25	\$.60
1 inch.	.40	1.00
2 inches.	.75	1.80
1-2 column.	1.20	3.00
1 column.	2.40	6.00
1 page.	4.50	10.00

TERMS strictly cash in advance.

All advertisements must be in by the 25th, and exchanges by the 15th of the month to insure insertion in next number.

Remit by postal note when possible.

Foreign subscribers please remit in unused stamps of low value.

Address all communications to—

BISHOP & ELLISON,
P. O. BOX 365,
LYNN, MASS.

Entered at Lynn Post Office as Second-Class Matter.

MAY, 1887.

Publishers please send two copies and we will do the same.

We wish to add one hundred new subscribers to our list this month. Every one sending us 15cts for one years subscription, we give a fine, unused stamp.

- First ten : a Persian stamp each.
- Second ten : a Gold Coast stamp each.
- Third ten : a Cashmere stamp each.
- Fourth ten : a Borneo stamp each.
- Fifth ten : a Congo stamp each.
- Sixth ten : a Iceland stamp each.
- Seventh ten : a Siam stamp each.
- Eight ten : a Gibraltar stamp each.
- Ninth ten : a Malta stamp each.
- Tenth ten : a Grenada stamp each.

We have some fine approval sheets for beginners that we will send collectors sending a good reference with stamp.

Stamp dealers will find this paper an excellent advertising medium as its 1000 copies reach many collectors that receive no other philatelic paper.

We have received from Mr. W. F. Greany 827 Brannan St., Cal. a copy of his catalogue of coins, stamps, etc., Fourth Edition. It contains 32 pages of information valuable to every collector.

NOTES.

It took \$11,201 worth of ink to cancel the postage stamps of 1883.

One sixth of the million letters forwarded with special delivery stamps last year were posted in N. Y. City.

Probably one of the finest collections of stamps in the world is owned by the son of the Duchess of Galliera. It cost him more than \$350,000 and fills 300 volumes.

The Stamp Collector Mercury, published in Boston in 1866. was the first stamp paper. The first collector was Mount Brown, of London. The first dealer was J. B. Moens.

The \$5,000 U. S. document stamp is the largest and highest value adhesive stamp ever issued by any government in the world. It is beautifully engraved, and is printed in orange, green and black, and measures 4 1-2x2 3-4 inches. They were used only by railroad and other large companies.—The Philatelic Magazine.

The Lady McLeod local is perhaps a unique example of a stamp being chronicled, and for years being entirely lost sight of by collectors. It was fully described in the Stamp Collectors Magazine, October, 1867, where the editor did not give it a very favorable reception. Just fifteen years later a few more specimens were found, and this stamp was again chronicled as something previously unheard of. It was, no doubt, a thoroughly genuine issue, and prepaid postage on letters between Port of Spain and San Fernando (two ports in Trinidad) conveyed by the steamer Lady McLeod. The stamps are stated to have been sold at four dollars per hundred.—The Philatelic Magazine.

☞ SUBSCRIBE. † ADVERTISE. ☛

THE RAREST STAMP.

New Brunswick has the honor of having produced the rarest stamp in the world, viz: The "Connell" as it is universally called. Now, this stamp is not an essay in any sense of that much-abused word; the circumstances are as follows: In the year 1861, the Hon. Charles Connell, a gentleman renowned alike for his integrity, genius and benevolence, was the Postmaster-General of the province of New Brunswick. Soon after entering on his official duties, Mr. Connell discovered that the postage stamps of the province were susceptible of improvement, and to that end, employed the famous American Bank Note Company to execute a set of stamps in lieu of the labels hitherto used. Mr. Connell furnished the designs, the idea of which was certainly original, and which speaks for the excellent taste of that gentleman to the present day; for the stamps of New Brunswick are unsurpassed in point of elegance and neatness by any stamp in Christendom. Mr. Connell's idea was the sensible one of putting a different design on each stamp, and to that end, a steam-engine on the 1c., a head of Her Majesty of England on the 10c., a steamboat (indicating European postage) on the 12 1-2c., a portrait of the possible future monarch of England on the 17c., and his own portrait on the 5c.

The stamps arrived, and were issued to the public: but alas! unfortunate Mr. Connell had, in the eyes of Her Majesty's lieges of New Brunswick, committed a frightful crime. That he, a mortal created man, a descendant of Adam and Eve, should dare to engrave his honest countenance on a similar piece of paper to that on which majesty of that brawny domain, on which the sun never sets, was depicted! A mass meeting presided over by a political opponent of Connell was instantly called, and it was resolved to request Mr. Connell to resign, but Mr. Connell dashed the reins of the post-office department back in the face of the governor, and retired at once and forever, from the political arena.

The stamp was only used one day and a number having passed through the post-office, it therefore could not be an essay.

Toronto Philatelic Journal.

PHILATELY AS A SCIENCE.

By T. COOKE.

Postage stamp collecting is a pursuit that has exercised its charm over persons of both sexes and in every class of life, ever since the mania—as it was then called—commenced about 1863. No doubt, stamp collecting, as a mania has to a great extent died out, but the collecting of stamps as a science has probably taken a firmer hold than ever among that class of persons most suited for its propagation. Now that the time has come when gentlemen are willing to travel miles to attend an auction sale or to inspect a choice assortment of stamps and who are eager to give from fifty to a hundred dollars or more for some great, rarity one has no right to complain of the decline of Philately, at least considered as a science and not as merely the frivolous pastime of schoolboys.

Philately, as I understand it, does not mean merely the accumulation of a number of pieces of paper of different colors and designs, and issued by various countries and towns, sticking them into an album and then boasting over the large number you possess, but it implies a careful and accurate study of the postage stamps of all nations, in all their phases and varieties.—Granite State Philatelist.

In Japan the postman wears a uniform that consists of a suit of blue cloth, a wide butterbowl hat, and straw shoes. The mailbag swings under his arm, or is pushed along in a little two-wheeled cart. He is always running or trotting along. In Japan men do nearly all the work that horses do elsewhere; so you see the Japanese postman hasten along from station to station, traveling on a quick run mile after mile, up hill, down dale, never stopping until he reaches the place where another postman is waiting to receive the mail and run on with it in his turn. So the mail is carried in the greater part of the Japanese Empire.

SUBSCRIBE NOW!

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, WITH PREMIUM,
ONLY 15 CENTS.

DEALERS ADVERTISE!

COIN FACTORIES.

Everybody handles coin, more or less—gold, silver, nickel, and copper. Some people handle more of the government's coinage than others. Some people always have their pockets full of coins and the jingle thereof is pleasant to the ear—of owner thereof. From the Anarchist's point of view, no man has a right legal, moral or otherwise to possess coin or money in any form without sharing it with his neighbor, especially if he be an Anarchist. Yet the richest man in the world could hardly explain to you the process by which gold coin (the standard of the world's commercial transactions) is manufactured. Men who deal in coins of the realm are, as a usual thing, unfamiliar with those processes which take the metal of which coins are made from the bowels of the earth and finally stamp it for all it is worth as money. The mint at Philadelphia, established in 1792, that city then being the seat of the government has had the exclusive manufacture of the base metal coins.

There are five places in the United States where the money of the United States is made—Philadelphia, New Orleans, Denver, Carson City and San Francisco. There are also five assay offices located in New York City, Charlotte, N. C., St. Louis, Helena, Mont., and Boise City, Idaho. The smaller of these establishments are not in operation all the time, but the larger ones are busy the year round. The mint at Philadelphia was placed under the immediate supervision of a superintendent in 1873, in which the bureau of the mint was established as a division of the treasury department. It was in 1873 that what is known as the coinage act was passed, the mint at Philadelphia being styled as the United States mint, and the others styled branch mints, including one at Charlotte, N. C., which was established in 1835, at a period in our country's history when there was considerable gold mining in those states. Coinage was carried on at the branch mint at Charlotte until closed by the war of the rebellion. Its work has since been limited to the business of an assay office. All of the mints and assay offices are regarded by the treasury

department as manufacturing establishments and are conducted on the same business as any private manufacturing establishment, the limits of loss within which work shall be done being regulated by law and strictly adhered to. A peculiar air of mystery has always surrounded the places where metallic money of the world is made, and even rogues respect them, and that at Philadelphia is no exception to the rule. The mint of Carson City came into existence about the Comstock mines, being located about 25 miles from that bullion producer, whose depths have now reached over 2000 feet, and the water in the bottom of which is almost scalding hot. The several assay offices assay bullion of description, and the New York assay office separates it, and it is the only that does.

Before proceeding to a technical showing of the treatment of gold and silver at the Philadelphia mint, let us glance for a moment at some of the productions of Uncle Sam's manufactories. The total amount of gold coined in 1885 was \$24,861,123 distributed in 1,748,158 pieces; of silver, \$28,848,959, distributed in 31,699,076 pieces; of smaller coinage, \$527,556, distributed in 24,610,760 pieces making a total value of \$54,237,639 coined. Of the gold coinage, \$20,048,500 were in double eagles, \$2,746,890 in eagles, \$2,545,900 half eagles, \$5670 in \$3 pieces, \$6982 in quarter eagles, and 7181 in dollars.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

DEALERS! ADVERTISE IN NO. 2.

CIRCULATION,

2000

COPIES.

IT WILL PAY YOU. TRY IT.

EXCHANGE NOTICES.

We will insert "Exchange Notices" not exceeding thirty words under this heading from subscribers only. The right to reject all exchanges reserved.

Starfish, sea urchins, skate's egg, soldier crabs, red jasper, green jasper and black flint to exchange for minerals, fossils, stamps and Indian relics.

H. L. Leavitt.

6 Washburn St.,
Lynn, Mass.

AGENT'S DIRECTORY.

We will insert the name of any subscriber for one month when requested to.

STIGGINS was passing a watchmaker's establishment, and looking in the window he noticed a very pretty girl at the counter.

"Ha!" he soliloquized. "I'll go in and take a look at her under some pretext or other."

He entered, and was waited on by the young lady's father.

"What can I do for you?"

"I want to get a key for my watch." he stammered, feasting his eyes on the young lady.

"Let me see your watch," said the watchmaker.

As if in a dream he took out his watch. The watchmaker examined it, and said, with surprise:

"Why, your watch is a stemwinder."

He doesn't remember how he got out, but he does remember that the young lady laughed.—Texas Siftings.

Husband—"What are you going to take that scrap of lace along for?"

Wife—"Scrap, indeed! That's my handkerchief."

"Oh, that's it."

"Yes, by the way. I forgot to give you yours. It's up stairs on the——"

"Never mind, dear I've got a postage stamp.—Omaha World.

**SUBSCRIBE
NOW!
ONLY
15 CENTS,
WITH
PREMIUM.**

DON'T READ THIS.

BOYS If you want to get ahead of your rival at every party send 10c. for a pack of ESCORT CARDS.

ESCORT CARD CO.,

41 NEW CHATHAM ST.,
LYNN, MASS.

**WE DO NOT CLAIM
TO HAVE THE LARGEST CIRCULATION**

**OF ANY STAMP PAPER
BUT WE WILL CIRCULATE**

2000

**COPIES
OF NO. 2.**

**ALL DEALERS WISHING
SPACE IN THAT
NUMBER**

**Should send copy, with cash,
before June 1st.**

1869 ESTABLISHED 18 YEARS. 1887

L. W. DURBIN,
STAMP IMPORTER AND PUBLISHER,
FIFTH AND LIBRARY STS.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

The finest assortment of stamps in the country at reasonable prices and guaranteed genuine.

PACKETS OF STAMPS: 5c. to \$25.00
PACKET OF POSTAL CARDS: 25c. to \$50.00
STAMP ALBUMS: 28c. to \$12.00

The EXCELSIOR ALBUM with spaces for nearly 2000 stamps is the neatest and best book in the market for the price. It will be sent post free for 28c.

Postage Stamp Catalogue.
Latest. Best. Most Complete. 140 pages. Price 25c., or in cloth binding, gilt name, 50 cents.

COATS OF ARMS, FLAGS,
Photographs, Gummed paper
and every thing else required for a Stamp Collector.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
ORDERS FILLED THE DAY OF RECEIPT.

THE PHILATELIC HERALD.

A monthly journal for Philatelists.
One year 15c. One copy 3c.

SAMPLE COPY FREE.
W. W. JEWETT, Publisher,
504 Congress St., Portland, Me.

WM. V. D. WETTERN, JR.,
Wholesale Dealer in

POSTAGE STAMPS,
176 Saratoga St., Baltimore, Md.

Price List free on application to dealers only.

COLLECTIONS!

- No. 1 contains 6 different sea-curiosities. Price, post-paid, .20
- No. 2 contains 7 var. of named sea-shells. Price, post-paid, .25
- No. 3 contains 3 var. Florida curiosities. Price, post-paid, .10
- No. 4 contains 10 var. fine, large minerals. Price, post-paid, .25
- No. 5 contains 150 var. Foreign stamps. Price, post-paid, .25

H. L. LEAVITT,
6 Washburn St., Lynn, Mass.

DON'T READ THIS

BOYS If you want to get ahead of your rival at every party send 10c. for a pack of ESCORT CARDS.
ESCORT CARD CO.,
41 NEW CHATHAM ST.,
LYNN, MASS.

STAMPS, COINS, ETC,

WILLIAM P. BROWN,
114 Nassau St., N. Y. City,
Price Lists free
Good collections bought for cash.

Stamp Agents

Supplied with sheets containing scarce stamps of South America and Oceanica. Liberal Commission. Reference Required.
W. F. Greany,
827 Brannan St., San Francisco, Cal.

Foreign Stamps!

I have a large stock on hand, which I will sell at bottom prices. Will send a nice approval sheet, to any person sending 2 stamps for postage, and promising to return the same within ten days.
I. W. RISDON, Cambridge, Mass.
N. B.—Stamp papers copy once in 1 in. space with this notice, and send copy for [pay]

STANTON'S PHILATELIC DIRECTORY!

Says the "Philatelic Gazette": "The best work of the kind we have seen yet. It has already been worth to us many times its cost."

Says the Q. C. Philatelic: "It is one of the best since the days of Handfords." Every one speaks highly of it. 46 copies sold the first day of issue 1870 names and addresses. Price 25c post-free.

The Philatelic Tribune

is now one of the finest! 8 pages, 32 14 in. columns. Philatelic stories, sketches, news, Exchange Dep't, etc. 15c. for 6 mos., 25c. per year THE BEST advertising medium out. Sample copy for stamp. We give a copy of our Directory copy of our Revenue Catalogue, copy of our Song Book and copy of "Things Worth Knowing" and our paper one year for 50c. Actual worth, 75c.

Approval Sheets!

We started in the stamp business in 1875 and at present are devoting our attention entirely to Approval sheets. We WANT AGENTS to whom we can give GOOD commissions. No reference or deposits is required simply a Promise of Honesty. —Let us hear from you.—
F. J. Stanton, Smyrna, N. Y.

THE
**AMERICAN PHILATELIC
 MAGAZINE.**



CONTENTS FOR FEBRUARY, 1888.

	PAGE
BLOCKS AND STAMPS ON ORIGINAL ENVELOPES.. Rambler B...	3
CHRONICLE, January and February	5
JAY'S DISPATCH, Illustrated..... Wanderer.....	7
UNITED STATES STAMPS WITH GRILL..... E. B. Hanes.....	9
HOLIDAY MAGAZINES.....	10
INTRODUCTORY, EDITORIAL, &C.....	10

PITTSFIELD, MASS.
 W. F. JILLSON, PUBLISHER.
 1888.

AN ILLUSTRATED
 MONTHLY MAGAZINE.



DEVOTED TO
 STAMP COLLECTORS.

— THE — AMERICAN PHILATELIC MAGAZINE,

PUBLISHED BY W. F. JILLSON, PITTSFIELD, MASS.

Subscription Price, 25 cents per volume of six numbers.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch.....	\$.50	20 per cent discount on	STANDING AD-
Two inches.....	.90	VERTISEMENTS of three months.	
One-half column.....	1.50	Advertisements can be changed quar-	
One column.....	2.75	terly.	
One page.....	5.00		

COPY FOR NUMBER 2 MUST BE IN BY MARCH 20.

R. R. BOGART & CO.,

Tribune Building, New York City.

Postage & Revenue Stamps, Envelopes & Post Cards.

Philatelic World, per year.....	\$.25
Tiffany's History (U. S. Stamp,	\$1.50 and 2.00
Price Lists, wholesale and retail, free	
Cuba, 1888, 1-2, 2, 3, 4, 8, unused,10
Ecuador, 1887, 80 used,50
Haiti, " 1, 2, 3, 5, unused,22
Paraguay, " 5, 7, 10, 15, 20, unused	1.15
Portugal, " 500 used,50

Always mention the A. P. M. in answering advertisements

S. B. BRADT,

P. O. Box 676, Chicago, Ill.

Member A. P. A., Dresden Society, C. P. A. etc. Editor Western Philatelist.

My entire time is given to Philately and I am able to supply almost anything the stamp collector may need.

Approval books of desirable stamps sent on receipt of stamp and written reference from any dealer known to me or from any member of the A. P. A.

THE UNITED STATES ALBUM

Just published, contains spaces for all U. S. adhesive postage stamps and cut envelopes. 120 pages, 6x9 inches, nicely printed on fine paper. Price \$1.25 or with gilt edges, \$1.50.

"THE BLUFFTON STAMP SOCIETY"

by Philo: an interesting narrative of the proceedings of a society of stamp collectors. 81 pages, cloth covers, price 50 cents. The AMERICAN PHILATELIST says of it: "It will do much towards interesting collectors and showing them the advantages of being a society member."

Stamps & Entire Envelopes.

MATCH STAMPS.	
A. M. Co., Cleveland, 1c. black silk paper,	12
V. R. Powell Til. matches 1c. blue wmk. paper,	20
D. M. Richardson, 3c. blue silk paper,	12
Reed & Thompson, 1c. black,	20
Bert & Lea, 1c. black,	40
MEDICINE.	
Seabury & Johnson, "c. black,	12
" " " variety 1c. black,	20
Lawrence & Martin, 4c. black,	80
Cook & Bernheim, 4c. blue,	80
Warner Safe Cure (long) 4c. brown,	90
" " " " 6c. " "	12
Home Bitters Co., " 3c. green,	40
Demas Borns, 1c. black,	40
ENTIRE ENVELOPES	
1853-3c. buff and white—used the pair15
Postal Service, black on white 7,10
2c. Jc. 1874 wrapper unused,10
11-2 P. Gibraltar wrapper,05
Tasmania Fiscals used postally,	
18-5c., 3p. 50, 6p. 15, 1s. 40, set \$1, 6 sets \$15 (net.)	
Tasmania, 5s. 35 etc., U. S. of Columbia 10 ct. registered 1879,20

MITCHELL & CO.,
263 W. LAKE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

SHEETS OF STAMPS ON APPROVAL

To parties furnishing reference

PORTE--DE--MAR,

Complete unused set, 1880, postpaid 25 cents; send silver or postal note. Address—

JOHN S. BIXBY,
No. 8 W. Main St., Decatur, Ill.

4 French Colonies 5c., 4 Argentine 6c., 4 Peru 5c., 5 Roman State 6c., 4 Columbia 6c., 13 U. S. document stamps 10c., 10 Due and Department stamps 10c., 50 varieties of stamps 7c., 100 varieties, 12c. Sheets on approval at \$1.50 per ct. commission. Good reference. Large lots of stamps wanted for cash or exchange.

L. G. BLACK,
312 W. RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO, ILL.