

GOVERNMENT

COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR

By JOHN S. DYE

OFFICIAL ORG.
TREASURY EXPERT



PERFECT PROTECTION.

Good Money, of the same denomination as the counterfeit, paid Every Yearly



Subscriber, for information of all Counterfeit Bills printed from any engraved plate in imitation of United States Treasury Notes, United States National Bank Bills, Dominion of Canada Notes, or Canadian Bank Bills, received by them in good faith for face value thereof, not mentioned by our special notice or in the latest issue of

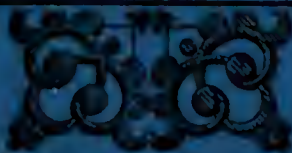
DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.

OFFICE, COR. TWELFTH AND CHESTNUT STS., PHILADELPHIA, PA.



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GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.

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Vol. XXXVII.

DECEMBER, 1888.

No. 7

Another Counterfeit \$10 Silver Certificate.

Series of 1880.

The latest capture of fine counterfeits by the Secret Service Department includes one of the "Morris Head" variety of the \$10 silver certificate. The note being of the Series of 1880, check letter C, signed B. K. Bruce Register of the Treasury, and A. U. Wyman, Treasurer of the United States.

The note is one of a very fine appearance, the general look of same being excellent, and note liable to deceive even an expert if not noticing the omission of the name of Robert Morris" which should be under the protrait, or the omission of words "Engraved and printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing." The parallel silk threads and fibre of note are nicely imitated. The portrait of Morris is well executed, as is also the large counter 10, the lathe work there being very well imitated by pen and ink, and the whole note being of this penwork class of work and made very deceptive.

On pages 2 to 5 will be found the Annual Report of Chief Bell of the Secret Service, and with the other matters of much interest therein will be found about the latest counterfeit \$5 and \$1 silver certificate. It has been found that those notes were printed direct from box-wood blocks, made in France by an Italian engraver, but the blocks

are now captured and destroyed by the Secret Service.

A State Bank Does Not Wind Up Its Business When It Turns National Bank.

By a decision rendered by the special term of the Supreme Court, in New York, the Metropolitan National Bank will have to pay the estate of James H. Paine, the miser, for \$12,300 of Metropolitan State Bank notes issued by that institution over 20 years ago.

The notes were found among the miser's effects after his death in December, 1885, after the State bank had gone into liquidation and been succeeded by the national bank. The notes had been in Paine's possession since 1861. The bank refused to pay on the ground that its predecessor's affairs had been liquidated according to law, and under the statute of limitation, which provides that notes must be presented within six years for redemption. The Court holds that the case is not within the statute of limitations, and that the liquidation does not protect banks whose business was to go on continuously.

A telegram from Washington says that the investigation into the loss of the missing ten sheets of \$5 notes stolen from the Treasury before being stamped with the seal, has practically closed without revealing the manner of their disappearance.

Annual Report of Chief Bell.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Secret Service Division,

Washington, D. C., Nov., 1, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, my first annual report, giving a summary of the operations of the Secret-Service Division of the United States Treasury Department, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888.

The arrests by the agents of this Division, together with those made by local officers, for which a reward was paid from the funds of this Division, number four hundred and seven (407).

The offences alleged were as follows :

Manufacturing counterfeit coin.....	19
Manufacturing and passing counterfeit coin.....	21
Manufacturing, having in possession, and passing counterfeit coin.....	13
Manufacturing and having in possession counterfeit coin.....	9
Manufacturing, dealing in, and passing counterfeit coin.....	1
Manufacturing and dealing in counterfeit coin.....	2
Aiding and assisting to manufacture counterfeit coin.....	2
Conspiracy to manufacture counterfeit coin..	1
Dealing in counterfeit coin.....	5
Passing counterfeit coin.....	150
Attempting to pass counterfeit coin.....	25
Having in possession and attempting to pass counterfeit coin.....	11
Having in possession, passing, and attempting to pass counterfeit coin.....	7
Having in possession and passing counterfeit coin.....	47
Having in possession counterfeit coin.....	15
Passing counterfeit paper money.....	14
Dealing in counterfeit paper money.....	3
Manufacturing counterfeit paper money.....	1
Attempting to pass counterfeit paper money..	4
Having in possession and passing counterfeit paper money.....	4
Conspiracy in manufacturing and counterfeiting paper money.....	1
Passing old \$5 Treasury note, issued by an individual during war.....	1
Attempting to pass advertising note.....	1
Personating United States officer.....	2
Presenting fraudulent claims.....	14
Passing counterfeit \$5 Canadian notes.....	3
Passing and having in possession counterfeit Canadian coin.....	1
Attempting to pass Spiel marks.....	1
Passing \$5 script note, N. Y. and E. T. Iron Co	1
Aiding and abetting in misappropriating funds of National Bank.....	1
Having in possession \$1,000 gold flash bond, Denver Mining Co.....	1

Selling manufactured tobacco without paying special tax.....	2
Passing \$5 Anoka, Minn., college note.....	1
Stealing postage stamps.....	1
Post office robbery.....	1
Raising and passing \$1 certificate to \$50 bill..	1
Raising and attempting to pass \$2 certificate to \$50 bill.....	2
Raising \$1 United States Treasury note to \$10	2
Attempting to pass \$1 United States Treasury note raised to \$10.....	1
Passing silver \$1 altered to resemble \$20 gold coin.....	1
Attempting to pass 5c gilded nickel for \$5 gold coin.....	1
Perjury.....	1
Circulating paper bearing similitude of United States Treasury note.....	1
Having in possession counterfeit coin and tools for making same.....	7
Passing old \$20 National Bank note.....	1
Passing \$10 Confederate States note.....	1
Violating Revised Statutes, section 5480, improper matter through mails.....	1
Having in possession wood cut, fac-simile of 5 pound Bank of England note.....	1

407

The disposition of the foregoing cases was as follows :

Convicted and sentenced.....	73
Convicted, awaiting sentence.....	2
Convicted and sentence suspended.....	4
Convicted, sentence and fine suspended.....	1
Plead guilty and sentenced.....	59
Plead guilty and awaiting sentence.....	3
Plead guilty and sentence suspended.....	4
Convicted and new trial granted.....	1
Tried and jury disagreed.....	3
Indicted, awaiting trial.....	29
Not indicted.....	41
Acquitted.....	40
Awaiting action of the United States grand jury.....	35
Awaiting preliminary examination.....	21
Discharged by United States Commissioner..	59
Discharged on personal recognizance.....	9
Discharged without examination.....	1
Nolle prosequi.....	7
Held as Government witnesses.....	7
Discharged by United States Attorney.....	4
Discharged by State Recorder.....	2
Discharged by United States Judge.....	2
Discharged on plea of non vult.....	1
Discharged on writ habeas corpus.....	1
Fugitives from justice.....	7

40

The fines imposed by court aggregate \$2,494. The sentences aggregate 267 years and 14 days. The above figures show substantially that 146 persons were convicted or plead guilty; 165 were discharged; and 96 cases not yet determined. Eighty-six cases were disposed of during

the past fiscal year which were determined at the close of the year preceding, to wit:

Convicted and sentenced.....	31
Convicted and sentence suspended.....	1
Plead guilty and sentenced.....	13
Acquitted.....	19
Discharged by the United States Commissioner.....	3
Bill ignored.....	9
Nolle prosequed.....	6
Discharged by United States Attorney.....	4
	86

Of those arrested during the past fiscal year, 46 had been previously arrested for offenses similar to those herein charged against them.

Places of nativity of persons arrested

America.....	182
Italy.....	67
Germany.....	21
American Negro.....	13
Ireland.....	10
Canada.....	7
England.....	4
China.....	3
Poland.....	2
France.....	2
Spain.....	2
Australia.....	1
Sweden.....	1
Scotland.....	1
Unknown.....	91
	407

From the above figures it will be seen that the natives of Italy continue to occupy the fore front of foreign born people as counterfeiters in this country. Out of the 134 foreigners arrested 67 were Italians, just 50 per cent., and a percentage of .1692 of the total number of arrests.

The following table gives the kinds and amounts (representative value) of counterfeit and raised notes, also coins and imitation money, captured and secured during the past fiscal year :

United States Treasury notes.....	\$1, 690 85
National Bank notes.....	437 00
Raised notes and coin.....	440 00
Foreign notes (Canadian).....	78 00
Imitations and facsimilies of notes..	2, 090, 674 13
Imitations and fac similies of coin.	19, 540 00
Silver coin.....	3, 615, 47
Gold coin.....	995 00
Nickel coin.....	52 83
Copper coin.....	03
Total.....	\$2, 117, 523 31

SUNDRIES.

Brass beer checks (representing 5 cents)..	311
Miscellaneous coins (foreign).....	109
Imitations imported cigar stamps.....	45, 071
Sheets in imitation of United States and foreign postage stamps.....	2, 757

The following plates, dies, molds, and miscellaneous articles used in counterfeiting and imitating the currency and coins of the United States and Canada, were captured by or surrendered to agents of this division during the past fiscal year :

PLATES.

	Number.
For face of \$5 flash note.....	3
For imitation United States notes.....	11
For imitation postage stamps.....	14
For imitation cigar labels.....	1
For imitation 2-cent postage stamps.....	2
For imitation \$5 silver certificate.....	1
For \$20 flash note.....	3
For \$10 flash note.....	2
For \$6 flash note.....	8
For — flash note.....	5
For 50-cent flash note.....	4
For 26-cent flash note.....	11
For 25-cent flash note.....	3
For 15 cent flash note.....	8
For 10 cent flash note.....	8
For \$10 Canadian note.....	1
Total.....	85

DIES.

For postage stamps.....	5
For flash notes.....	25
For United States ½-cent.....	2
For United States ½ and 1-cent coins.....	2
For United States 1-cent coins.....	2
For United States 2 cent coins.....	1
For United States 25-cent coins.....	2
For United States 50-cent coins.....	1
Total.....	40

MOLDS.

	Sets
Plaster for 5-cent nickels.....	5
Plaster for \$1 silver coins.....	19
Plaster for 50-cent silver coins.....	13
Plaster for \$10 gold coins.....	2
Plaster for \$5 gold coins.....	2
Plaster for medal.....	1
Plaster for 25-cent silver coins.....	1
Copper for 50-cent silver coins.....	1
Copper for 25-cent silver coins.....	1
Copper for 5-cent nickel coins.....	1
Total.....	46

MISCELLANEOUS.

Reeding machines.....	2
Oil stove.....	1
Lithograph stone for flash notes.....	1
Steel-punches for cutting planchets.....	13

Planchets.....	848
Ladles.....	9
Batteries.....	3
Imitation secret-service badge.....	1

Also a large lot of miscellaneous goods, consisting of metals, files, melting-pots tools, &c., &c.

During the fiscal year only two new counterfeit notes made their appearance, both being silver certificates. One of them, a \$2 (series of 1887,) being of such a poor character as to render its circulation almost impossible; consequently was not put upon the market. The second, a \$5 (series of 1886), a very fair production was put upon the market on Feb. 4, 1888, at Detroit, Mich.; and owing to the vigilance of the agents of this Service, the circulation of this note was almost wholly confined to that section of the country, and the supply of the same almost entirely cut off; and at present writing the mill for the manufacture of the same has shut down on account of the leader being in durance for a similar offense in Canada.

Among the most important arrests made by this Division during the past fiscal year were those of John Peter McCartney (with a dozen aliases) and Charles Johnson. The former is styled "The King of Koniackers," and is an adroit, shrewd old scoundrel with a criminal record which commenced in the courts of justice about 35 years ago. He has figured as a capitalist in nearly every important combination of counterfeiters since that time. He is an expert engraver, printer, and photographer, and was at one time connected with the noted "Reno gang" of thieves, highwaymen, and counterfeiters; is a brother-in-law of Benjamin Boyd, the noted engraver of counterfeit plates; traveled for some time as a lecturer on the subject "How to Detect Counterfeit Money," at the same time passing considerable counterfeit money on his audience at the ticket-office. He was released from Michigan City, Indiana, penitentiary October 29, 1887 after serving a sentence of 15 years. He next turned up at New Orleans, La., where he was arrested by an agent of this Service on the

18th day of February, 1888, under the name of John Wilson, for passing raised notes, for which offense he was tried and convicted, and on the 7th day of June, 1888, was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment in Columbus, Ohio, penitentiary. The latter (Charles Johnson) comes of a family of counterfeiters, consisting of a father, 4 brothers, and 2 sisters. In June, 1879, he was arrested at Dunkirk, N. Y., for passing counterfeit \$5 U. S. Treasury notes, and was convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment for a term of 8 years and 6 months, his brother Thomas Ira, who was arrested at the same time, receiving a sentence of 10 years, both being sentenced to the Albany penitentiary. In Feb., 1888, he was suspected of being the manufacturer of the counterfeit \$5 silver certificate which made its appearance in the city of Detroit, Mich., on the 4th of that month. He was subsequently located and arrested, but on the 14th day of June, 1888, escaped from custody, and was subsequently rearrested at Seaton Village, Ont. Canada, by the Canadian Secret Service, charged with counterfeiting Canadian bank notes; was tried at Sarnia, Ontario, convicted, and sentenced to a term of 12 years in Kingston prison at Kingston, Ontario.

There were arrested by this Service nine persons as being connected in one way or another with Johnson in disposing of the counterfeit \$5 silver certificate, 2 of whom have been convicted, 1 pleaded guilty, 4 are awaiting trial, 1 will plead guilty, and 1 died.

During the fiscal year several noted counterfeiters have been released from confinement, the most important one being Thomas Ballard, who, on January, 21, 1875 was sentenced to the Albany penitentiary for a term of 30 years; in July, 1887, was pardoned, after having served nearly 13 years of his sentence.

William E. Brockway, sentenced March 5, 1884, on a plea of guilty, to a term of 5 years in Sing Sing prison

Charles O. Brockway, arrested in Aug., 1880, at Providence, R. I., for forgery, sentenced to 8 years in the penitentiary at Cranston, R. I.

Gaetano Russo and wife, Rosa Russo, arrested January 28, 1887, in Boston, Mass.

In connection with the two last named, I would state that Gaetano Russo was the capitalist who procured the manufacture in France of the counterfeit \$1 and \$5 silver certificates which were put upon the market July, 1888, in New York City, and the following parties have been arrested and sentenced for handling the same : Gaetano Russo, pleaded guilty, sentenced to 12 years.; Rosa Russo, pleaded guilty, sentenced to 4 years ; Salvatore Di'Giovanni, alias Charles Soles, pleaded guilty, sentenced to 3 years ; Angelino Di'Giovanni, alias Soles, pleaded guilty, sentence suspended ; Joseph Roffone, convicted, sentenced to 5 years ; Candellero Bettini, convicted, sentenced to 8 years ; Francis C. Walker, released on his own recognizance ; Robert J. Traynor, pleaded guilty, sentenced to 1 year ;

During the past fiscal year this Service investigated and reported upon 66 cases for the Second Auditor. For the Third Auditor (at an expense of \$243. 31, paid from appropriation for "Contingent Expenses Treasury Department, 1888"), 42 claims for reimbursement of expenses incurred in last sickness and burial of deceased pensioners were investigated, and special reports made thereon. The total amount claimed amounted to \$47,388.00 ; amount allowed after investigation, \$16,272.89 ; amount saved, \$31,115.11. For the Fourth Auditor investigated 2 claims.

Upon assuming the position of Chief, I found the office overerowed with contrabrand property, which had been accumulated since December, 1876 (date of last destruction), and on April 14, 1888, I asked you for the appointment of a special committee to superintend the destruction of the same, The committee was appointed April 15, 1888, consisting of Webster Elmes, chief clerk solicitor's office ; Charles Neale, of the Register's office, and John A. O'Neill, sup't of engraving, Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The following property was

turned over to the committee : Counterfeit U. S. and national bank notes, \$773, 629; 48 ; counterfeit gold, silver, nickel, and copper coin, \$52,700.55 ; total, \$826-330.03. Counterfeit plates, 446 ; dies, sets, 33 ; single dies, 564 ; metal molds, 65 ; plaster of paris molds, 1,190. Also presses milling machines, ladles, crueibles, batteries for electro-plating, and a quantity of "flash notes." representing several million of dollars, for destruction, or such as might be desirable by the Government. This committee has completed its labor and will report their actions in the premises.

In conclusion, I cannot refrain from renewing the oft-repeated recommendation of my predecessor, *i. e.* that the language of the statue making the appropriation which sustains the operations of this Service be changed so as to read as follows, viz. : "Suppressing coanterfeiting and other crimes. For the expense of detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons engaged in counterfeiting Treasury notes, bonds, national bank notes, and other securities of the United States, as well as the coins of the United States ; felonies committed against the laws of the United States relating to pay and bounty laws, including \$4,000 to make the necessary investigation of claims for reimbursement of expenses incident to the last sickness and burial of deceased pensioners, under section 4718 of tha Revised Statutes, and other felonies committed against the laws of the United States, and for no other purpose whatever ;" and that the amount of the appropriation be increased to the sum of \$100,000. Also that a statute be enacted prohibiting the making or selling, except by competent authority, of any die or mold by which may be struck, or cast in metal or any material, the similitude or likeness of the obverse or reverse side of coins current in the United States.

Respectfnly submitted.

JOHN S. BELL, Chief.

Our Western Letter About the Silver Dollars, etc.

Dear Sir :—In the daily papers I lately saw the regular Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and I thus again write you to say that it is really just the same old two and six pence yet. It, of course recommends Congress in substance to stop the coinage of the silver dollars, or we will be overburdened with them, etc. It is the same old cry that we have heard for years ever since the standard dollar coinage commenced. The report again recommends fixing a limit to the silver dollars that the Government should own, and that at not over \$5,000,000, and providing, that then the purchase of silver for coinage should cease until the amount should fall below that figure, or in the meantime, cancelling the U. S. legal tender notes to the amount of the excess.

Of course you understand that in such a case a way could mighty soon be found for the Government to have the great body of these notes on hand, and then they would very soon be redeemed and destroyed, and what a hole would be made in them even before another Congress could meet. Then a way could also certainly be provided for the Government, with its large surplus, to constantly own over the \$5,000,000 in silver, and thus then stop short the coinage of silver. It is a nice scheme to be sure, but it won't work well for the country. Those U. S. notes have always been an awful source of trouble to the different administrations at Washington, including McCulloch, Sherman and others, and mostly all of them have tried every possible way to get the notes redeemed and not have them issued again, and you will notice how often they mention the mistake made by the U. S. Supreme Court, in declaring these paper legal tenders as constitutional and lawful—a decision that really could not be true and ought soon to be reversed in their opinion. But as you must see, all their ideas and recommendations have been in vain, as Congress, for some time past, has not seen things in the same light.

The Annual Reports have also for a

long time put forth some kind of an idea about a vacuum somehow in the money business and wanting at times to destroy one kind of money to make room for or fill up with another kind. In fact, to get a safety valve and put it on the money business, and let somebody then attend to the valve, evidently thinking that the country has too much money at some times and not enough at other times.

They did really once succeed in fooling Congress and the President and getting silver well on the road to demonetization, but then it very soon went back again under the Bland-Allison Bill, but to the limited amount of from 2 to 4 million dollars worth of bullion per month for coinage, the Government also keeping the profits on the coinage; but even that bill saved silver, and you notice that the free and compulsory coinage of gold was not limited, even if it had to be coined to 100 times that amount. They have always apparently been afraid that there may possibly be too much money for the country's good, and so generally recommend that the U. S. notes not bearing interest should be redeemed, and that the U. S. bonds bearing interest should remain outstanding. In fact, our worthy President in his first message, thought that the country had plenty of money and enough for all, and he was just going to control the whole business or recommend or engineer the same, and he did pitch into it too in dead earnest, but he was the first one to ever look at it in just that light, and it was certainly a bran new idea of his own and of no one else.

But I tell you his little silver letter issued even before he took his seat in office, just doomed him for a non-continuance in office, at least in so far as the sincere and close thinking class of people was concerned; although, at that time, they did not expect he would again run for office, and I told you one just year ago, and you published it in the December number, that the free trade ideas of that time would certainly kill him any way, and it does really take the free trade notions to reach the body of voters, but then on that you can depend on them every time. What I wrote you last year

about this and the silver business, is as true as the world yet, every word of it, and now you can very soon observe what a Democratic vacuum there will be in Washington in a few months, when the present administration takes their leave. No one administration ever made such blunders or tried ways to damage the country, and if it was not a mighty country and with a Congress to check them they might have succeeded somewhat. In some cases they acted as if the whole thing was their own private business and they were going to manage it to suit themselves, but I notice that Congress brought them up with a sharp snap at times.

They certainly have supplied us with the worst lot of poor paper money or bills we have ever had, and it will take many years to get them all in again and replaced with better. They also wanted badly to get the silver dollar coinage stopped, and use the bullion for a time at its marked price, as a basis for those certificates, but that thing has not yet worked; of course the bullion bar idea is a good one, provided the bars are made legal tender at their regular coining value, but not when at the market value; and most certainly certificates redeemable in only bullion at its market value are not the thing at all, as neither the bullion nor certificates would then be a legal tender.

Perhaps the coming Congress and Administration may fix the country on a permanent metal basis, with free coinage for both metals and then leave it alone—and perhaps they will not, as it is not an actual party question the Republicans having first demonetized our silver, and John J. Knox, the then Comptroller of the Currency, etc., was the main or ring leader in the matter of so quietly stopping the standard silver dollar coinage in 1873 and in issuing the trade dollar nuisance, and that was a bright idea, and what a nice ratio there was then between our gold and silver. Ex-President Hayes also vetoed the Silver Bill, and certainly now he ought to have a monument erected in Washington to his disgrace on that account, while, at the same time, its cost would help lessen the large surplus

on hand. Then another fact was, that after the trade dollars were made a legal tender for the sum of \$5 only, that then the coins were demonetized, a thing that certainly any other country would be ashamed of to thus demonetize their own coin; then after the last cat was hung, after repeated failures of bills for their redemption, after thousands of people had lost a large percentage on them and had given up every hope of their ever being redeemed, and after the great bulk of them had thus accumulated in the hands of brokers, that then they were redeemed for a time at face value.

Truly, Washington is the great head-centre for schemes, and in fact is the great gaming table where different ones simply go to play. But it may however be, that in the course of a little time, very many of the present ones there will all be bounced, and their places supplied with sincere and sensible men for their country's good. Or it might be that nearly all law may become a farce, (and very little justice is in it now) and the people will only look at it about as the present administration looked at it when it did not suit them. Or perhaps it may end up in a great mess of it somehow at Washington and elsewhere, for nearly every one can see that this country is too large now, even without Canada, to be controlled as it has been in the past by such narrow contracted, but multifarious views, with laws amending, patching and dabbling with this, that and the other thing, and as if such a country could be bought to some one little view of everything, while the matters that can be and should be wholly controlled are controlled mainly for private interests. New York and the East will see that the West will now soon have more of a voice at Washington in national questions, and I think you will soon see a corresponding change for the better, while as to money, the people of the West are half paralyzed for want of it, and in fact many have to rely almost wholly on the old barter system, an inconvenient way, but yet one always at hand.

If we had only had the real Democratic party in power for the few years past, it might have been much better,

than the queer Combination party that was in power, and if the next administration does not suit, then perhaps the next one will be the real Democratic one. But this of course, time only will tell, yet in either or any case, I will remain as now and ever.

Respectfully yours,
"S."

Congressional.

The second session of the Fiftieth Congress convened on the 3rd inst.

The President in his message says :

As authorized by the Congress, preliminary steps have been taken for the assemblage at this capital during the coming year, of the representatives of South and Central American States, together with those of Mexico, Hayti and San Domingo, to discuss sundry important monetary and commercial topics.

The Secretary recommends the suspension of the coinage of silver, and in such recommendation I earnestly concur. For further valuable information and timely recommendations I ask the careful attention of Congress to the Secretary's report.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

In the Senate the President *pro tempore* laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement from the Director of the Mint, made in conformity to a resolution of the Senate May 1, 1888, in regard to purchases by the Government of silver bullion, and stating that the quotation of India council bills in London so far enter into the determination of the market price of silver bullion in the United States as those quotations enter into the market price of silver bullion in London, etc.

The statement was very lengthy and was ordered printed.

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, introduced a bill (S. 3679) for free coinage of silver, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the committee of Finance.

Dollars Which Deceives Street-Car Conductors.

There is an unusually large amount of spurious coin in circulation in this city at present. The pieces are mostly of the \$1 denomination, and of very good workmanship. Three or four were accepted by conductors on the Market Street Line on Saturday, and many others were detected by them and refused.

The new Keystone Bank building at Juniper and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, was taken possession of by the officials of the bank and opened for business on the 3rd inst.



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Extracts from the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., Dec. 3, 1888.

Sir; I have the honor to submit the following report:

The ordinary revenues of the Government from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, were:

Customs.....	\$219,091,173	63
Internal revenue.....	124,298,871	98
Sales of public lands.....	11,202,017	23
Profits on coinage, bullion deposits, and assays.....	9,387,634	48
Tax on national banks.....	1,748,566	85
Fees—consular, letters-patent, and land.....	3,433,448	99
Customs fees, fines, penalties etc...	1,097,448	20
Sinking-fund for Pacific railways...	1,170,331	43
Repayment of interest by Pacific railways.....	681,696	95
Sales of Indian lands.....	880,087	43
Soldiers' Home permanent fund....	433,189	29
Sales of Government property.....	365,877	26
Tax on seal-skins.....	317,500	00
Immigrant fund.....	291,189	50
Deposits for surveying public lands.	161,890	76
Deductions on mutilated notes, currency, etc.....	112,422	05
Sale of condemned naval vessels....	105,665	88
Revenues of District of Columbia....	2,650,350	31
Miscellaneous sources.....	1,838,712	64
Total ordinary receipts.....	379,266,074	78

The ordinary expenditures for the same period were:

Civil expenses.....	\$22,852,334	03
Foreign intercourse.....	1,593,461	40
Indian service.....	6,249,307	87
Pensions.....	80,288,508	77
The military establishment, including rivers and harbors and arsenals.....	38,522,436	11
The naval establishment, including vessels, machinery, and improvements at navy-yards.....	16,926,437	65
Miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, light-houses, and collecting the revenues.....	44,228,351	89
Expenditures on account of the District of Columbia.....	4,278,113	48
Interest on the public debt.....	44,715,007	47
Total ordinary expenditures...	259,653,958	67

Leaving a surplus of.....\$119,612,118 09
Which was applied as follows:

Purchase of bonds for sinking-fund, including \$2,852,015.88 for premium.....	\$46,577,165	88
Redemption of—		
Fractional currency for sinking-fund.....	7,400	00
Loan of July and August 1861....	34,350	00
Loan of 1863.....	4,500	00
Five-twenties of 1862.....	11,300	00
Five-twenties of 1865.....	1,500	00
Ten-forties of 1864.....	7,850	00
Consols of 1865.....	26,350	00
Consols of 1867.....	97,550	00
Consols of 1868.....	1,250	00
Oregon war debt.....	150	00

Funded loan of 1881.....	83,100	00
Loan of July 1882.....	4,176,750	00
Old demand, compound interest, fractional currency and other notes.....	65,863	06
Purchase of—		
Funded loan of 1891.....	8,337,550	00
Funded loan of 1907.....	18,233,950	00
Premium on loans of 1891 and 1907..	6,418,826	78
	83,084,405	51
Leaving a balance added to the cash in the Treasury of.....	36,127,710	58
Total.....	\$119,612,118	09

As compared with the fiscal year 1887, the receipts for 1888 have increased \$7,862,797.10, and there was a decrease in the ordinary expenditures of \$8,278,221 30.

FISCAL YEAR 1889.

For the present fiscal year the revenues, actual and estimated are:

Total ordinary receipts.....	\$377,000,000	00
Total ordinary expenditures.....	273,000,000	00
Estimated surplus applicable to the purchase of bonds.....	\$104,000,000	00

SINKING-FUND.

The requirements of the act of February 25, 1862 (R. S., 3688, 3689), establishing a sinking-fund for the gradual extinguishment of the public debt, estimated for the current fiscal year at \$47,583,000, have been thus far met by the redemption of treasury notes, fractional currency, and bonds of the United States which had ceased to bear interest, amounting to \$77,797.35, and by the purchase of \$26,839,650 of the funded loan of 1907 and \$12,143,150 of the funded loan of 1891, at a cost to the fund for premium of \$7,672,222.29 on the former and \$844,206.73 on the latter loan.

SURPLUS REVENUE.

Upon the basis of appropriations recommended by the Department and upon the assumption that the revenues of the fiscal years to end June 30, 1889 and 1890, will be equal, the surplus revenues for the latter fiscal year will be \$101,000,000, which, with the surplus revenues of this year and the surplus already accumulated, make a total of \$228,000,000, which might be used during the next nineteen months in the purchase of the interest-bearing debt, and which ought to be used for that purpose, unless the laws are so changed as to reduce the difference between expenditures and revenue by nearly that sum.

About \$188,000,000 of the four-and-a-half per cent. bonds are now outstanding; they are payable September, 1891. The total amount of interest which will accrue on them from now until their maturity is in round numbers \$25,000,000; consequently the present surplus and the surplus which will probably accrue before July 1, 1890, will suffice to pay the principal of those bonds and all the interest which would accrue upon them should they be permitted to remain unpaid until their maturity.

The principal of the four per cent. bonds is now \$680,000,000, and the interest which could accrue upon them until their maturity in 1907 is about \$500,000,000; a calculation will show that the present surplus revenues, if continued, would pay before 1900 all of these four per cent. bonds and all of this interest. Of course all the money which is saved by purchase of bonds at less than the principal and the interest to accrue but shortens the time when all the bonds may be paid if the holders will surrender them.

Nothing more is needed than the foregoing statement to show the absolute necessity of a readjustment of the public revenues at the earliest possible date.

That it will be necessary to pay nearly the whole of the interest which will accrue upon the public debt if an attempt is made to invest the present surplus revenues in it before its maturity is evident from the fact that even now the Government is paying for the four-and-a-half per cent. bonds a price which realizes only about one-and-a-half per cent. annually, and receives but meager offerings of them at that price.

To continue taxation with no other use for its proceeds than such an investment is a cruel waste of the people's money.

PURCHASE OF BONDS.

Since the last annual report and after the completion of the sinking fund requirements for the year ended June 30, 1888, no bonds were bought until there had been an expression of opinion by resolutions in both Houses of Congress, that it was lawful and proper to invest the surplus in bonds at the premium necessary to obtain them. Under the then

state of public opinion in many parts of the country upon this question, both as to its legality and propriety, it seemed wise to seek the co-operation of the Congress in this important matter. I am confident that the delay in the purchase of bonds while waiting for Congress to act resulted in no substantial pecuniary loss to the Government. The purchase was resumed under a circular of April 17, 1888, and since that time nearly all the bonds which have been offered for sale to the Government have been bought by it, as will appear from an inspection of the bond-purchase book. Of course many offerings of bonds have been declined because the price was thought to be too high, but finally, almost all of the offered bonds were bought at some price. An example will show this more clearly. Certain bonds of a par value of only \$326,000 were offered so often that the offerings aggregated over \$19,700,000, but they were at last secured by the Department. Ninety-four millions of dollars of bonds have been secured under this circular, and a premium paid for the privilege of buying them of about \$18,000,000; the net rate of interest realized from this investment is only about two per cent. and the saving in the total amount of interest which would have been paid had the bonds been allowed to run to maturity, is about \$27,000,000. Had taxation been reduced so as to leave this money with the people and if it is worth in their business 6 per cent. per annum, the total value of the money to them during the term which these bonds had to run would be about \$83,000,000; thus, there is a resulting loss to the people of \$56,000,000 upon this transaction alone; if this over taxation is not stopped, and if the Government is forced to continue to be a purchaser of its own bonds at the holder's prices, the loss to the people, as could be shown by a like calculation, must be hundreds of millions of dollars.

REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

I cannot too strongly repeat by recommendation of last year to reduce taxation, and as far as possible, without too sudden disturbance of existing interests, to make this reduction in customs taxation, to the

end that the people may get the greatest possible benefit from the reduction.

Beside the vexed economic question as to whether a country can make itself prosperous by a tariff; whether it can increase the relative average comfort of its whole people by diverting a portion of its labor and capital from the employments which could be most profitably followed under natural conditions, thereby making certain of the necessities of life more costly than they would be otherwise, there is a higher moral question which may well be asked, and that is, can a government be kept pure and free which through the agency of its laws, offers vast pecuniary temptations to some kinds of business?

There are many indications that this question must be answered in the negative. There are many proofs that large classes of our business men have come to depend for success upon their skill in manipulating governmental agencies rather than upon industry, intelligence, and honorable competition.

Is it not possible that eagerness for the money which men assume comes to them only through government, may lead them to use an ever growing proportion of their gains to possess and influence the supposed source of their wealth?

And will not the endeavor to make men rich soon become the chief function of our Government? Is not this already the case? If these dangers exist, if they are not overestimated, and they do exist and are not overestimated, then can it be doubted that the true welfare of our people calls for the rescue of the Government from them as speedily as may be?

This can only be done by severing government from private business; steps should at once be taken in that direction, always, however, let me repeat, bearing in mind interests which have become established under present laws; to the end that they may not suffer unduly while beneficent reforms are made.

CURRENCY CIRCULATION.

The following table shows changes in circulation which are interesting:

	In circulation July 1, 1887.	In circulation Nov. 1, 1888.
Gold coin.....	\$376,758,607	\$380,016,817
Standard silver dollars.....	55,504,310	59,801,350

Subsidiary silver....	48 697 259	52,571,712
Gold certificates.....	91 225,437	140,613,658
Silver certificates....	142,118,017	229 753 152
United States notes.	326,867,219	309 867,698
National bank notes.	276,855,203	235,217,283
Totals.....	\$1,317,826,052	\$1,407,871,618
Net increase.....		\$90,045,616

As was the case last year, the increase in circulation this year has been in the form of small money. The increase of outstanding paper and coin in denominations of \$20 and less is more than \$115,000,000, thus exceeding the total increase of circulation among the people by about \$25,000,000, and showing a conversion of larger into smaller denominations to that extent.

SILVER COINAGE.

The ownership of silver by the Government again was largely decreased, in spite of the increase of the total stock of silver dollars in the country, by the coinage of sixteen months. During the past few years the decrease of circulation caused by the cancellation of national bank notes and by the deposit of money with the Treasurer by the banks to redeem their notes when presented for that purpose has been but little exceeded by the increased circulation of silver certificates and of standard silver dollars; thus silver seems to have filled the vacuum caused by the retirement of national bank circulation. The circulating medium in small denominations has been largely converted into silver certificates. And, finally, business has largely increased in the South and in portions of the country where there are few banking facilities. All of these causes have co-operated to postpone any evil effects which might arise from a continued and excessive coinage of the silver dollar; but the danger still exists, and should be guarded against. This can be done by the adoption of the recommendation of my last report, viz., by fixing the maximum of silver which shall belong to the Government and by providing that when it was exceeded by \$5,000,000, the purchase of silver bullion should cease until the amount owned by the Government should be again reduced to such maximum, or by canceling United States notes to the amount of the excess over the maximum, provided the Government held the notes;

if not, then by ceasing the purchase of bullion. Such plan, if adopted, would provide a safety valve which would be self-operative, and would assure the country against any possible danger from silver; for as soon as it exceeded the amount which could be absorbed in the business of the country, it would begin to flow into the Treasury in payment of taxes, and would be there held until business called for it, and when the Government's ownership fell below the maximum, the purchase of the bullion would again begin.

Thus the country's business demand would regulate the country's silver circulation, and there would be little danger of depreciation in the value of the silver dollar as compared with the gold dollar. I venture to predict that if some such safeguard is not adopted and if thereby the silver dollar is suffered at some time to lose a part of its purchasing power, that the people will demand the absolute stoppage of the silver bullion purchase, and furthermore, the use by the Government of the whole or a portion of the silver coinage profits for the redemption of the silver dollars which are held by them. It is to be hoped that before such crisis is reached that the nations of the world will have agreed upon some standard of bi-metallism which will forever maintain a fixed ratio between gold and silver, but in the meantime there is no occasion to burden ourselves with a stock of silver which may be troublesome.

COIN CERTIFICATES.

The system of coin circulation by means of certificates has certain conveniences and advantages, but it is a costly form of money; last year the cost of the \$105,000,000 silver certificates issued was about \$421,000, and as more and more of these certificates are converted into smaller denominations this cost is likely to increase. There are also certain dangers connected with it, for example, in time of war, the possession by the Government of such vast stores of the precious metals might prove embarrassing, and at a time when the Government was in financial need the temptation to spend the coin held against outstanding certificates

might prove too strong. The loss by the abrasion of the coin, if it was in circulation, would not equal the cost of the certificates; on the whole I think it may be said that the currency of the country would be more safe and more economical if the coin were in actual circulation instead of being held by the Government on pledge against outstanding certificates, as is now the case. But whatever may be thought about the wisdom of the certificate system, there can be no doubt that with it the further coinage of gold and silver, except subsidiary coin, is not necessary or wise. Far more gold and silver coins are now in the possession of Government than probably ever will be needed for the redemption of certificates. Future accumulation of the precious metals should be only in the form of bullion, which can be kept more safely and counted more easily than the coin. If this suggestion was adopted all but one of our mints might be closed, and large, useless expense be saved annually. I earnestly call the attention of the Congress to this subject.

PUBLIC MONEYS.

The monetary transactions of the Government have been conducted through the offices of the Treasury of the United States, nine assistant treasurers, and two hundred and ninety-seven national bank depositaries.

The gross receipts of the Government, amounting during the fiscal year, as shown by warrants, to the sum of \$664,282,224.76 (\$285,016,150 of which were on account of United States notes, certificates, and conversion of refunding certificates), were deposited as follows, viz:

In the Treasury and sub-treasuries. \$532,953,095 72
In national bank depositaries. 131,329,128 04

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The values of our imports from and exports to foreign countries during the year ended June 30, 1888, as compared with the preceding fiscal year, were as follows:

MERCHANDISE.

	1887.	1888.
Exports—		
Domestic.....	\$703,022,923	\$683,862,104
Foreign.....	13,160,288	12,092,403
Total.....	716,183,211	695,954,507
Imports.....	692,319,768	723,957,114

Counterfeits of \$1 National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

FACE OF NOTE.—Two females standing in front of an Altar, one of them pointing upward—1—large ornamental, 1 across, on which is "Secured, &c."

BACK OF NOTE.—Landing of Pilgrims—ONE, eagle and shield in an oval, ONE—ONE, Arms of the State in which the bank is located—ONE.

The Treasury number of each One Dollar National Bank Bill is at the left end of the face, the Bank's number at the upper right-hand corner, and the charter number is in larger figures across the left end and lengthwise at the right end.

Description of Counterfeits of \$1 National Bank Bills.

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
MASS.	BOSTON.	NAT. EAGLE BANK. John Allison, Register; A. U. Wyman, Treasurer. Treasury No. 211,944. Bank No. 3,640. Old process photograph. This photograph is the only counterfeit of the One Dollar Bills of the National Banks. Having been done on good paper, the black work fairly reproduced, though the red numbering is inferior, it is in some respects the best early photographic counterfeit, yet not dangerous, being blurred in spots and off color.	A	Series of 1875.	993

Counterfeits of \$2 National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

FACE OF NOTE.—Large 2 extending two-thirds the length of the note, "United States, etc.," on upper part, and 2 on lower part of the 2. Left end, female seated holding the American flag, on which is a wreath.

BACK OF NOTE.—Sir Walter Raleigh smoking, six men and boy grouped around a table—2, eagle and shield in an oval—2, Arms of the State in which the bank is located.

The Treasury number of each Two Dollar National Bank Bill is at the lower left-hand corner of the face, the Bank's number at the upper right-hand corner, and the charter number is in larger figures across the left end and lengthwise at the right end.

Description of Counterfeits of \$2 National Bank Bills.

\$2 SPECIAL POINTS.

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
N. Y.	KINDERHOOK.	NAT. UNION BANK. On the genuine the check letter A at the left of note, near the vignette, has one flourish under it; on the counterfeit there are two flourishes under the check-letter.	A	July 1, 1865.	929.
"	KINDERHOOK.	NAT. UNION BANK.—(No such bank).			
"	N. Y. CITY.	MARKET NAT'L BANK. In the genuine issue, over the letters AR of the title MARKET appear three flourishes. In the counterfeit there is only one.	A	July 1, 1865.	964
"	N. Y. CITY.	MARINE NAT'L BANK. In the genuine note the black panel under the title reads CITY OF NEW YORK; in the counterfeit it simply reads NEW YORK, the CITY OF being entirely omitted from the panel.	A	July 1, 1865.	1215
"	N. Y. CITY.	NINTH NAT. BANK. In the counterfeit THE after OF in the title is omitted. In the genuine, under BANK, appear two flourishes; in the counterfeit there are none.	A	July 1, 1865, and Jan. 2, 1865.	387
"	N. Y. CITY.	AIN'T NICHOLAS NAT. BANK. In the genuine, NEW YORK over the date of July 1st, 1865, is engraved in italic, sometimes called stump letters; in the counterfeit the NEW YORK is engraved in script.	A	July 1, 1865.	972
"	PEEKSKILL,	WEST CHESTER CO. NAT BANK. This bank has two bills, check-letters A and B; check-letter A counterfeited. In the counterfeit, under the left check-letter A, there are two flourishes, in the genuine but one.	A	Aug. 15, 1865.	1422
PA.	PHILADELPHIA,	IXTH NAT. BANK. No bills from this plate found in circulation.	A	July 1, 1865.	352
R. I.	NEWPORT.	NATIONAL BANK OF R. I., The counterfeits on this issue are very inferior and printed from stone. The imprint, "National Bank Note Co., New York," and other small lettering, is hardly legible the letters are so poorly formed, with no approximation to the original work.	A	Nov. 1, 1865.	1532

Counterfeits of \$5 National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

FACE OF NOTE. Centre; United States and Title of Bank. Right end; 5, Columbus introducing America to Europe, Asia and Africa, the countries represented by females. Left end; FIVE, Columbus discovering America.

BACK OF NOTE. Centre; Landing of Columbus. Right end; FIVE, spread eagle, 5. Left end; FIVE, arms of the State in which the bank is located, 5. Ends and border printed in green.

Change made in bills of new design, series of 1882.

FACE OF NOTE. Right end; 5. Left end; vignette portrait of Garfield. Border; all changed.

BACK OF NOTE. Centre; brown lathe-work, having in its centre the charter number in large figures set in green lathe-work. Rest of back all printed in brown.

The Treasury number of each Five Dollar National Bank Bill is at the upper right-hand corner of the face, the Bank's number at the lower left-hand corner, and the charter number is in larger figures across the left end and lengthwise at the right end. With bills of new design, series of 1882, the charter number is also in several places in the border, on the face, and in large figures in centre of back.

Description of Counterfeits of \$5 National Bank Bills.

\$5 GENERAL POINTS.

Boyd plates. The counterfeit \$5 Bills of National Banks in Illinois were printed from one series of plates engraved by Ben Boyd, and captured by the Secret Service, October 29th, 1875. All this issue of counterfeits may be instantly detected by comparison of the lower right corner of the back of the same with the genuine. On the genuine the vertical line dividing the vignette from the coat of arms, if continued downwards, would pass through one of the little figures "5" in the lower margin. In the counterfeit the same line would pass between two of the figures, thus:—

The adjoining cut is published by special permission of Chas. J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, given under date of December 14, 1882.



GENUINE PLATE—DOUBLE SIZE.



COUNTERFEIT (BOYD PLATE)—DOUBLE SIZE.

The adjoining cut is published by special permission of Chas. J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, given under date of December 14, 1882.

White plates. The counterfeit \$5 Bills of National Banks in Massachusetts were (excepting the photographs), all printed from one series of plates engraved by Irvine White, in 1875-6, and captured by the Secret Service, June 26, 1876. All this issue of counterfeits may be instantly detected by comparison of the lower left face of same with the genuine. On the genuine the vignette of Columbus discovering America on left end of bill is well engraved and complete. In the counterfeit the same is imperfect, notably the end of the ship's rail on which a sailor is leaning shows no mark of a joint where it rests upon the upright stanchion, and the vertical line between the stanchion and knee is indistinct. Also on the back of genuine bill, at lower left-hand corner, two vertical lines divide the State coat of arms from the large center vignette, and the line nearest the vignette, if continued downwards, would pass through the middle of one of the little figures "5" in the lower margin; but on the counterfeit it would not quite touch the little "5."

Ulrich plates. The counterfeit \$5 Bills of National Banks in Pennsylvania were printed from one series of plates engraved by Chas. F. Ulrich, the same being afterwards used with extra "title lines" to print counterfeits of the same denomination of bills on The National Bank of Pawling, Pawling, New York, and The National State Bank of Troy, Troy, New York, and captured by the Secret Service, April 1, 1880. All this issue of counterfeits may be instantly detected by comparison of portions of vignette at right end of bill and of work at left upper corner of bill with genuine. On genuine, vignette at right end of bill, the moustache of the male figure Columbus curls downward before the ends turn outwards. In counterfeit, as printed, the moustache stands out straight right and left from the upper lip as if waxed. On genuine, in work at left upper corner of bill, letter "F" in word "Five" touches the small ornament in the corner of border of bill. In counterfeit it does not by about the sixteenth of an inch.

Unknown plates. The counterfeit \$5 Bills of The Manufacturers' National Bank of Amsterdam, New York, and The Fort Stanwix National Bank of Rome, New York, were both printed from one series of plates engraved by some unknown artist, and not as yet captured. All this issue of counterfeits may be instantly detected by comparison of the general style of engraving and of portions of vignettes with genuine. In counterfeit, the appearance of the bill is fair and the expression of the same as a whole deceptive; but when closely examined the engraving is found defective in many small details and poorly finished. On genuine, in vignette at left end of bill, the distance from edge of sail to where stay ropes are made fast upon the yard-arm is two-sixteenths of an inch, and thence to the point of the yard-arm two-sixteenths of an inch. In counterfeit, the point where stay ropes are made fast upon the yard-arm is three-sixteenths of an inch from edge of sail, and upon the plate for the same, as first engraved, was at the end of the yard-arm. Subsequently the plate was retouched and the point of the yard-arm merely extended three-sixteenths of an inch, making the yard-arm in counterfeit two-sixteenths of an inch longer than on genuine.

On genuine, vignette, back of note, the line of the horizon is distinct above the head of the central figure Columbus. In counterfeit the line of the horizon fails to appear, or is shown on a level with the crown of the head of Columbus.

\$5 SPECIAL POINTS.

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of genuine
CONN.	Jewett City.	Jewett City Nat'l Bk.	B.	Sept. 1, 1865.	1478
				Printed from an original counterfeit plate in various kinds of execution, some samples of which have been called dangerous, while others are very poor. This bank is closed, being merged into National Bank, Norwich, Conn. Best refuse all	
"	Norwalk	Central Nat'l Bank.		Series, 1882.	2342
				None genuine of that series (Portrait of Garfield). The counterfeits have on them charter number 404. Genuine bills have charter number 2342, and are of the older series of 1875.	
ILL.	Aurora.	First Nat'l Bank.	A.	Nov. 2, 1863.	38
				None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."	
"	Canton.	First Nat'l Bank.	A.	May 21, 1864.	415
				None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."	
"	Cecil.	First Nat'l Bank.		No such bank.	
"	Chicago.	Central Nat'l Bank.	A.	May 10, 1865.	2047
				None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."	
"	"	First Nat'l Bank.	A.	May 10, 1865.	8
				None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."	
"	"	German Nat'l Bank.	A.	Mar. 10, 1865.	1734
				None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."	
"	"	Merchants' Nat'l Bank.	A.	May 10, 1865.	642
				None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."	
"	"	Traders' Nat'l Bank.	A.	May 10, 1865.	966
				The parent plate for all counterfeit fives of the Illinois issue, all of which have the same check letter, and, with but few exceptions, the same date. See general points, Boyd plates.	
"	"	Union Nat'l Bank.	A.	May 10, 1865.	698
				None genuine dated "May 10, 1865."	
"	Galena.	First Nat'l Bank.		No such bank.	
"	Paxton.	First Nat'l Bank.	A.	Oct. 20, 1871.	1876
				None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."	
"	Peru.	First Nat'l Bank.	A.	June 2, 1864.	441
				None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Reg'r of Treas." (and May 10, 1865.	
"	Pontiac.	Nat'l Bank of Pontiac.		Stolen. Series of 1875.	2141
				Five Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 741 to 765, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 252,111 to 252,135, inclusive, were stolen from the bank unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department. Amount stolen \$500.	
"	Virginia.	Farmer's Nat'l Bank.	A.	May 10, 1865.	1471
				Refuse all dated May 10, 1865.	
OWA.	Osage.	Osage Nat'l Bank.		Stolen. Red pointed seal.	1618
				Five Dollar bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 1,751 to 2,200, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 560,959 to 561,408, inclusive, were stolen from the bank unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department. Amount stolen, \$9000.	
MASS.	Boston.	Boylston Nat'l Bank.	C.	Series of 1875.	54 5
				New process photograph. (See page 19).	
"	"	Globe Nat'l Bank.	C.	Series of 1875.	936
				Old process photograph. (See page 19).	
"	"	Pacific Nat'l Bank.	B.	Series of 1875.	2373
				Old process photograph. (See page 19).	
"	Dedham.	Dedham Nat'l Bank.	B.	Series of 1875.	669
				Old process photograph. (See page 19).	
"	Fall River.	Pocasset Nat'l Bank.	C.	Series of 1875.	679
				Old process photograph. (See page 19).	
"	Leicester.	Leicester Nat'l Bank.	C.	Series of 1875.	918
				New process photograph. (See Page 19).	
"	New Bedford.	First Nat'l Bank.	B.	Series of 1875.	261
				This note is photographed, and of the same poor quality as \$5 note of the Pacific and Boylston Banks, also of the Dedham and Fall River \$5, the carbon print having a washed or faded appearance, while the pink seal, the Treasury and Charter numbers are in such lurid contrast with the black as to at once proclaim the note a counterfeit. The green in the border, on the back of this note, is not put on with a brush, as in the foregoing counterfeits, but is printed. Treasury No. B 796654. Charter No. 261. This counterfeit first appeared in March, 1886. (See page 19.)	
"	"	Merchants' Nat'l Bank.	C.	Feb. 14, 1865.	799
				The parent plate for all counterfeit fives of the Massachusetts issue, except the photographs. In addition to the General Points already given it may be observed that in the words "Five Dollars," lower center face of bill, the letter S appears engraved irregularly above the line of the other characters. See general points, White plates.	

\$5 Special Points continued.

State.	City	Bank.	Check Letter,	Date or Series	Charter No of Genui
MASS.	Northampton.	First Nat'l Bank.....	C....	May 2, 1864....	383
		None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."			
"	Southbridge.	Southbridge Nat'l Bk..	B....	Series of 1875....	934
		Old process photograph. (See page 19).			
"	Westfield.	Hampden Nat'l Bk....	C and D..	Aug. 1, 1865....	1367
		See general points, White plates.			
MICH.	Jackson.	Peoples' Nat'l Bank.....	D....	Oct. 2, 1865....	1533
		Printed from a coarse original counterfeit plate, presenting the appearance of a poor lithograph or common wood cut. The defects are numerous. The bill not likely to deceive			
N.Y.	Amsterdam.	Manufact'rs' Nat'l Bk...B....		Apr. 15, 1875....	2239
		John Allison, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. General appearance deceptive, engraving coarse, especially on back. Shading under "Manufacturers" done in straight lines, spaces broken out roughly. No shading inside first A in "Manufacturers," and but two lines of the same in second A in same word. The line "with the U. S. Treasurer at Washington" very irregular. Just above signature of Allison is a flourish not in genuine, unless pen-made. Face of man kneeling lower left corner looks wild and agonized; in genuine the same appears devout. Plates not captured. See general points, Unknown plates.			
"	Castleton.	Nat'l Bank of Castleton...D		Mar. 10, 1865....	842
		Good counterfeits, but none found in general circulation. Printed from the White plates. See general points, White plates.			
"	Pawling.	Nat'l Bank of Pawling....A....		July 20, 1865....	1269
		Signatures of President and Cashier, which are written on the genuine notes, are printed on the counterfeit. The check-letter, upper left corner of genuine note, is about an eighth of an inch from the yard-arm of the frigate; on counterfeits of the notes of this bank the check-letter is nearer to and generally touches the yard-arm. See general points, Ulrich plates.			
"	Rome.	Fort Stanwix Nat'l Bank....B....		Sept. 1, 1865....	1410
		S. B. Colby, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. See general points, Unknown plates.			
"	Troy.	Nat'l State Bank.....	A....	May 10, 1865....	991
		None genuine signed "Jno. C New, Treasurer of the United States," and bearing at the same time the old pointed Treasury seal.			
PA.	Hanover.	First Nat'l Bank.....	D....	Feb. 20, 1864....	187
		Under "Continental Bank Note Co., New York" lower center border, face of note genuine has "Act approved Feb. 25th, 1863;" counterfeit has "Act approved June 3d, 1864." See general points, Ulrich plates.			
"	Tamaqua.	First Nat'l Bank.....	B....	July 1, 1865....	1219
		No counterfeits seen bear the true Charter number, 1219. On upper right back of note "owing" is spelt <i>ownig</i> on lower right back "thousand" is spelt <i>thousaud</i> . This is the parent plate for all the counterfeits of the Pawling, Troy, and Hanover Fives. See general points, Ulrich plates.			
VT.	Montpelier.	Montpelier Nat'l Bank..	A....	Series of 1875....	857
		Old process photograph. (See page 19).			
"	St. Johnsbury.	First Nat'l Bank.....	C....	Series of 1875....	489
		New process photograph. (See page 19).			
WIS.	Milwaukee.	First Nat'l Bank.....	B..	Series of 1882....	64
		Brown Back and Brown Scalloped Seal. Photograph. Vignette, Garfield. Poor counterfeit and color very bad. This bill appeared in May, 1883.			

Counterfeits of \$10 National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

FACE OF NOTE.—United States and Title of Bank—10, half-nude female seated on spread eagle in clouds—TEN, Franklin drawing lightning from the clouds with a kite, boy seated.

BACK OF NOTE.—De Soto discovering the Mississippi—10, spread eagle, 10—10, Arms of the State in which the bank is located--10.

The Treasury number of each Ten Dollar National Bank Bill is at the upper right hand corner of the face, the Bank's number at the lower left-hand corner, and (unless on bills of new design of 1882) the charter number is in larger figures across the left end and lengthwise at the right end.

\$10 GENERAL POINTS.

The counterfeits of the Ten Dollar Bills of National Banks in Indiana, were printed from one series of plates engraved by Miles Ogle, and captured by the Secret Service, January 7th, 1877. The engraving is coarse, especially in vignette, lower left corner face of bill. All yet seen bear Bank Number 1496. Treasury Number, B 165,167. On counterfeit, in border, upper left end of bill, the word "Currency" is lettered in reverse and appears to be spelt backwards.

The counterfeits of the Ten Dollar Bills of National Banks in Pennsylvania, were printed from one series of plates engraved by Nat. Kinsey, and captured by the Secret Service, September 26th, 1867. On counterfeit the post in vignette, lower left corner, was made perfect or plain; the genuine at $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the ground shows a knot hole or nick. This issue bears no Charter number.

The counterfeits of the Ten Dollar Bills of National Banks in New York, were printed from various original plates, or from electrotypes of the same, all of which have been captured by the Secret Service, in different portions, part August 1st, 1866, and the rest at several subsequent dates. The engraving upon these plates is from fair to good, yet similar defects are to be observed in all. The lathe-work is irregular, as may be seen in the counters "10" on right upper corner face of bills, where the small heart-shaped centers are variable and the work incomplete. The title lines of various banks used with these plates are generally shaded in an irregular and faulty manner and the details of engraving in vignettes imperfect. On the counterfeit in the counter "TEN," left hand upper corner of bills, the heavy white line formed in the lathe-work just above the "TEN" is continuous, and merely touches the top of "E." On the genuine the same line is disconnected above "E," and the ends turn down and enter the top of "E" at points about one-sixteenth of an inch apart. On the counterfeit in vignette, lower left corner face of bills, the post was made perfect or plain; the genuine shows a knot hole, or nick on the corner of the same, one-fourth of the length of the post from the ground.

\$10 SPECIAL POINTS.

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of genuine.
IND.	Lafayette.	Lafayette Nat'l Bank.	A	Dec. 22, 1874.	2213
		From same plate as counterfeits of Tens of Richmond National Bank, Richmond, Ind., by change of title lines, and showing the same defects. These counterfeits bear Charter Number 346, but the true charter number of the bank named is 2213. Refuse all bearing any other charter number than 2213. Refuse all bearing Bank Number 1496, Treasury Number B 165167.			
"	Muncie.	Muncie Nat'l Bank.	A	Feb. 14, 1865.	793
		From same plate as counterfeits of Tens of Richmond National Bank, Richmond, Ind., by change of title lines, and showing the same defects. These counterfeits bear Charter Number 346, but the true charter number of the bank named is 793. Refuse all bearing any other charter number than 793. Refuse all bearing Bank Number 1496, Treasury Number B 165167.			
"	Richmond.	Richmond Nat'l Bank.	A	Mar. 15, 1873.	2090
		On this counterfeit a portion of eagle's wing covers bottom of date "1873." On upper left margin, in border, the word "Currency" is lettered in reverse, and appears to be spelt backwards. Refuse all bearing Bank Number 1496, Treasury Number B 165167.			
KANS.	Atchison.	First Nat'l Bank.		Series of 1882.	1672
		The bills stolen when unsigned bear bank numbers 663 to 668 and Treasury numbers 679,929 to 679,942			
MASS.	Boston.	Nat Hide & Leather Bk.		Red pointed Seal.	460
		Ten Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 11,919 to 11,972, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 22,900 to 22,953, inclusive, were stolen from the bank unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.			
N. Y.	Albany.	Albany City Nat'l Bank	A	July 20, 1865.	1291
		A superior counterfeit issue. Note "General Points" already given.			
"	"	Merchants' Nat'l Bank.		Series of 1875	1045
		Ten Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 759 to 766, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 45,195 to 45,202, inclusive, were stolen from the bank unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.			
"	Auburn.	Auburn City Nat'l Bank.	A	July 20, 1865.	1285
		In vignette, lower left corner, Franklin's kite string is broken, or hidden by clouds. In genuine it is wholly visible. Note "General Points" already given.			
"	Buffalo.	Farmers' and Manufacturers' Nat'l Bank.			
		No such bank. From changed counterfeit plate of Farmers' and Manufacturers' National Bank of Poughkeepsie, New York.			
"	Lockport.	First Nat'l Bank.	A	Feb. 20, 1865.	211
		None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."			
"	Newburg.	Highland Nat'l Bank.	A	July 1, 1865.	1106
		Note "General Points" already given.			
"	New York City.	American Nat'l Bk.	A	July 1, 1865.	50
		Refuse all dated July 1, 1865.			
"	"	Croton Nat'l Bank.	A		1556
		Note "General Points" already given. This bank is closed, and genuine bills upon the same are very rare. Best refuse all.			
"	"	First Nat'l Bank.	A	July 1, 1865.	29
		None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."			
"	"	Marine Nat'l Bank.	A	July 1, 1865.	1215
		No genuine note of this denomination, on this bank, bears upon its face Marine National Bank of New York. Title of good note reads, "Marine National Bank of the City of New York."			

\$10 Special Points continued.

- “ “ *Market Nat'l Bank*.....A....July 1, 1865.... 964
Refuse all dated July 1st, 1865.
- “ “ *Mechanics' Nat'l Bank*A....July 1, 1865....1250
No genuine note of this denomination on this bank bears on its face "Mechanics' National Bank of New York." Title of good note reads, "Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York."
- “ “ *Merchants' Nat'l Bank*.....A..... 1370
Signatures printed; the genuine are written.
- “ “ *Nat'l Bank of Commerce*.....A....July 1, 1865 ... 733
Refuse all dated July 1st, 1865.
- “ “ *Nat'l Bk. of the State of N. Y.*...A....July 1, 1865....1476
Refuse all dated July 1, 1865.
- “ “ *Third Nat'l Bank. Old Seal. Stolen*..... 87
Ten Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 9,414 to 9,428, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 644,416 to 644,430, inclusive, were stolen from the Treasury Department at Washington unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, but has redeemed such as have been presented at 50 per cent. of their face value.
- “ “ *Union Nat'l Bank*.....A....July 1, 1865....1278
Refuse all dated July 1st, 1865.
- “ *Poughkeepsie. City Nat'l Bank*.A....July 5, 1864....1305
Note "General Points" already given. The Tens put in circulation by this bank bore Bank Numbers from 1 to 1789 only, included in Treasury series 389,828 to 391,616, nearly all of which have been cancelled.
- “ “ *Farmers' & Manuf's' Nat. Bk.*..A.... Aug. 1, 1865....1312
Engraving and shading of title line defective. In word POUGHKEEPSIE, the capital "P" strikes the letter "O" and extends below base line of the other letters. On the genuine, the letters are separated and all in line at the bottom.
- “ “ *First Nat'l Bank*A....July 5, 1864.... 465
None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."
- “ *Red Hook. First Nat'l Bank*.....A....Feb. 20, 1865.... 752
Refuse all dated February 20, 1865.
- “ *Rochester. Flour City Nat'l Bank*...A.....July 1, 1865 ...1362
Refuse all dated July 1, 1865.
- “ *Rome. Central Nat'l Bank*.....A....May 12, 1865....1376
Refuse all dated May 12, 1865.
- “ *Syracuse. Syracuse Nat'l Bank*A....Aug. 1, 1865....1341
A dangerous counterfeit when well printed. The lathe-work was re-touched and the plate improved to produce these bills. Carefully note "General Points" already given, and sharply observe the work upon the back of the bill in comparison with the genuine.
- “ *Troy. Mutual Nat'l Bank*.....A....May 10, 1865.... 992
On this counterfeit, a portion of eagle's wing covers bottom of "65" in date. The wing does not reach date on the genuine.
- “ *Waterford. Saratoga County N. B.*...A....July 1, 1865....1229
Refuse all bearing Bank Number 1048. Treasury Number 810,516.
- “ *Watkins. Watkins' Nat'l Bank*.....A....Aug. 1, 1865
Refuse all dated August 1, 1865.
- OHIO.** *Cincinnati. Third Nat'l Bank*C... Series of 1882....2730
Brown back and brown scalloped seal. This bill appeared in August, 1884. Paper greasy and stiff and with no distributed fibre or parallel silk threads; vignettes coarse and scratchy. In the words "Printed at the Bureau Engraving and Printing, U. S. Treasury Department," in the upper left hand corner of the note, the letter N in the word "printed" is engraved the wrong side up, thus: W. The space between the signatures of B. K. Bruce and Jas. Gilfillan and their official titles is $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch, on the genuine the signatures nearly rest upon the same. The back of the note is well executed; but the face is poor, lathe-work in both counters very poor.
- PENN.** *Philadelphia. First Nat'l Bank*.....B....Feb. 20, 1864.... 1
Refuse all dated February 20th, 1864.
- “ “ *Third Nat'l Bank*.....B....Feb. 20, 1864.... 234
Note "General Points" already given. Lettering and shading of title lines imperfect, being darker than genuine. In the word PHILADELPHIA (directly under the words Register of the Treasury) the capital letter "P" extends below the base line of the other letters. On the genuine the letters are all in line at the bottom.
- VT.** *Barre. Nat'l Bank of Barre. Stolen. Red pointed Seal* ...2109
Ten Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 911 to 936, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 932,805 to 932,830, inclusive, were stolen from the bank unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.

Counterfeits of \$20 National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

FACE OF NOTE.—United States and Title of Bank—20, allegorical representation of Loyalty, Liberty bearing national flag, farmers, artisans, etc., rallying around the flag—20, Battle of Lexington.

BACK OF NOTE.—Baptism of Pocahontas—20, eagle and shield XX—20, arms of the State in which the Bank is located—XX.

The Treasury number of each Twenty Dollar National Bank Bill is at the upper right-hand corner of the face, the Bank's number at the lower left-hand corner, and (unless on bills of new design of 1882) the charter number is in larger figures across the left end and lengthwise at the right end.

Description of Counterfeits of \$20 Nat'l Bank Bills.

\$20 GENERAL POINTS.

The counterfeits of the Twenty Dollar Bills of National Banks in the State of New York, are all from one series of plates, the issue having been varied by the use of skeletons and extra title lines to imitate the bills of eight different banks, until October, 1870, when all the plates were captured by the Secret Service.

In the vignette, lower right corner, face of bill, appears the goddess of Liberty rallying the people. Over her head LOYALTY is inscribed. On the genuine, the inscription is legible and clear, but on the counterfeit, hardly to be seen. On genuine, the details of the figure of the goddess are plain, but on the counterfeit the smaller points are very indistinct or not to be seen, and the toes are missing. The features of the figures around the goddess are very much blurred, and the general expression of the faces wild and unnatural. On the back of the counterfeit, the lathe-work is irregular and defective.

The counterfeits of the Twenty Dollar Bills of National Banks in the States of Connecticut, Indiana and Pennsylvania, one bank in each State, are all from one series of plates captured by the Secret Service, May 7, 1867. The engraving of these plates was coarse, and the bills from them are dark and blurred. The foliage to the right of figures "20," upper left end of counterfeit, is coarse, bunched and heavy; on the genuine, it presents a soft, vapory appearance. On counterfeit, in vignette of battle of Lexington, lower left corner, face of bill, the musket lying on the ground appears to be thrust through the leg of the fallen man, and the features of the kneeling woman are defective, the eyes mere dots. On the back of counterfeit, the lathe-work is very coarse, scratchy and irregular, and the details of the other work incomplete.

\$20 SPECIAL POINTS.

State.	City	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of genuine.
CONN.	Portland.	First Nat'l Bank.	A	May 10, 1865.	1013
				Note "General Points" already given. On shield with the eagle, back of counterfeit, are six imperfect stars; on genuine, seventeen perfect stars appear.	
IND.	Indianapolis.	First Nat'l Bank.	A	Nov. 2, 1863.	55
				Note "General Points" already given.	
KANS.	Atchison.	First Nat'l Bank.	Stolen.	Series of 1882.	1672
				Stolen when unsigned and bearing bank numbers 655 to 668, and Treasury numbers 679,929 to 679,942.	
MASS.	Boston.	Nat'l Hide & Leather Bank.	Stolen.	Old Seal.	460
				Twenty Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 11,919 to 11,972, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 22,900 to 22,953, inclusive, were stolen from the bank unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.	
N. Y.	Albany.	Merchants' Nat'l Bank.	Stolen.	Series of 1875.	1045
				Twenty Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 759 to 766, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 45,195 to 45,202, inclusive, were stolen from the bank unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.	
	Mohawk.	Nat. Mohawk Valley Bk.	A	Series of 1882.	1130
				Photograph, but none in circulation and glass plate captured.	

\$20 Special Points continued.

<i>N. Y.</i>	<i>New York City. First Nat'l Bank . . . B . . .</i>	July 19, 1865 . . .	29
		Refuse all dated July 19th, 1865.	
"	" <i>Market Nat'l Bank B . . .</i>	Jan. 19, 1865 . . .	964
		None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of Treasury."	
"	" <i>Merchants' Nat'l Bank B . . .</i>	July 19, 1865 . . .	1370
		None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury."	
"	" <i>Nat'l Bank of Commerce B . . .</i>	Jan. 19, 1865 . . .	733
		None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury."	
"	" <i>Nat'l Shoe & Leather Bank B . . .</i>	July 19, 1865 . . .	917
		None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury."	
"	" <i>Third Nat'l Bank. Stolen. Old Seal</i>		87
		Twenty Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 9,414 to 9,423 inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 644,416 to 644,430, inclusive, were stolen from the Treasury Department at Washington unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, but has redeemed such as have been presented at 50 per cent. of their face value.	
"	" <i>Tradesmens' Nat'l Bank B . . .</i>	July 19, 1865 . . .	905
		None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury."	
"	<i>Utica. City Nat'l Bank. No such bank.</i>		
"	" <i>Oneida Nat'l Bank B . . .</i>	Aug. 19, 1865 . . .	1393
		None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury."	
<i>PENN.</i>	<i>Philadelphia. Fourth Nat'l Bank . . . A . . .</i>	Mar. 7, 1864 . . .	286
		Engraving of title line defective; "A" in PHILADELPHIA not crossed. The letter "W" in the word TWENTY, lower right end border, face of note, is shorter than rest of the letters in counterfeit. The lettering in margin, either end of back of counterfeit note, is scarcely legible.	
<i>VT.</i>	<i>Barre. Nat'l Bank of Barre. Stolen. Old Seal</i>		2109
		Twenty Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 911 to 936, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 932,805 to 932,830, inclusive, were stolen from the bank unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.	

Counterfeits of \$50 National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

FACE OF NOTE.—United States and Title of Bank—50, allegorical representation of Victory: three figures in a cloud, soldier kneeling, praying for victory—50, Washington crossing the Delaware.

BACK OF NOTE.—Embarkation of the Pilgrims—50, arms of the State in which the Bank is located, L.

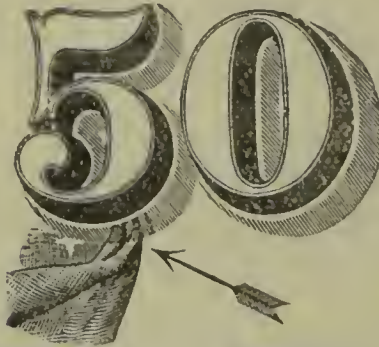
The Treasury number of each Fifty Dollar National Bank Bill is at the upper right-hand corner of the face, the Bank's number at the lower left-hand corner, and (unless on bills of new design of 1882) the charter number, if any, is only in larger figures across the left end and lengthwise at the right end.

LOCATION.	TITLE LINES OF COUNTERFEITS.	CHARTER NO. OF GENUINE.	CHECK LETTER.
<i>Mass.</i> Lynn.	National City Bank.	697	Stolen.
<i>N. J.</i> Jersey City.	First National Bank.	374	Stolen.
<i>N. Y.</i> Buffalo.	Third National Bank.	850	A
" N. Y. City.	Central National Bank.	376	A
" "	Mechanic's National Bank.	1250	A
" "	Metropolitan National Bank.	1121	AC
" "	National Bank of Commerce.	733	AC
" "	National Broadway Bank.	687	AC
" "	Tradesmen's National Bank.	905	AD
" "	Union National Bank.	1278	A

\$50 GENERAL POINTS.*Applying to ALL the Counterfeit 50's.*

On the counterfeit, in the vignette, upper right end corner face of bill, the uplifted arm of the central figure representing "VICTORY" ends in a stump without a hand at the bottom of the shading of the large figure "5" in "50." while on the genuine the thumb and fingers are defined. On the counterfeit, in the vignette, lower right end corner face of bill, the end half of the extra long finger of the right hand of the praying soldier is made to point downward to his right foot. On the genuine the finger being bent more, the same points toward his left foot.

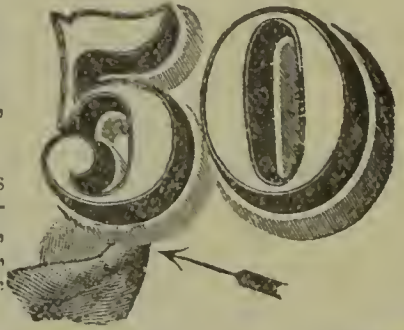
On the back of counterfeit, in the coat of arms of the State of New York, left end center of bill, the bandage crosses the forehead of the figure of justice, leaving the eyes exposed and open. On the genuine the eyes are hidden by the bandage which covers them.



GENUINE PLATE—DOUBLE SIZE.

The cut to the left is published by special permission of Chas. J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, given under date of June 6, 1883.

The cut to the right is published by special permission of Chas. J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, given under date of June 6, 1883.



COUNTERFEIT (ULRICH PLATE)—DOUBLE SIZE

The counterfeits of the Fifty Dollar National Bank Bills, of banks in the State of New York include all as yet issued, and were produced from one series of plates made by Charles F. Ulrich, and captured by the Secret Service in April, 1880. The original plate was an imitation of the bills of the Central National Bank of New York City. The title line was changed to the Third National Bank, Buffalo, New York; the National Broadway Bank, New York City; and the Tradesmen's National Bank, New York City. By various alterations of the bills printed in imitation of those of the banks above named, several other spurious issues have been made to appear, as may be noted in the list of counterfeits on which "Special Points" are given hereafter. The lathe-work on this series of plates was very well done; the best result being obtained at the corners and on the back of the bills.

\$50 SPECIAL POINTS.

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.
MASS.	LYNN.	NAT'L CITY BANK.		Stolen.
The Fifty Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 121 to 150, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 66,796 to 66,825, inclusive, were stolen from the Treasury Department at Washington unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.				
N. J.	JERSEY CITY.	FIRST NAT'L BANK.		Stolen.
The Fifty Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 671 to 750, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 19,609 to 19,688, inclusive, were stolen from the Treasury Department at Washington unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.				
N. Y.	BUFFALO.	THIRD NAT'L BANK.	A	March 10, 1865.
The Charter Number, if any, is 850; the counterfeit bears various figures as charter numbers. Non-genuine bearing other charter number than 850. None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury."				
"	NEW YORK CITY.	CENTRAL NAT'L BANK.	A	April 15, 1864.
The Charter Number of this bank is 376; the counterfeits bear various figures as charter numbers. Non-genuine bearing other charter number than 376. None genuine, signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury," and having the imprint, "Printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, U. S. Treasury Dep't," in the upper left-hand corner of the bill.				
"	NEW YORK CITY.	MECHANICS' NAT. BANK.	A	April 20, 1865.
The charter number of this bank is 1250. Imitations of its fifty dollar notes have been made by erasing the title "Tradesmen's National Bank" from counterfeit bills and working in the name of this bank. Such altered counterfeits bear the charter number 905. None genuine bearing other charter number than 1250. Note "General Points" already given.				
N. Y. CITY.	METROPOLITAN NAT'L BANK.		A and C	January 10, 1865.
The charter number of this bank is 1121. Imitations of its fifty dollar bills have been made by erasing the titles "National Broadway Bank" and "Tradesmen's National Bank" from counterfeit bills and working in the name of this bank. Such altered counterfeits bear respectively charter numbers 687 or 905. None genuine bearing other charter number than 1121. Note "General Points" as already given.				

\$50 Special Points continued.

<i>State.</i>	<i>City.</i>	<i>Bank.</i>	<i>Check Letter.</i>	<i>Date or Series.</i>
N. Y.	N. Y. CITY.	NAT'L BANK OF COMMERCE.	A and C	January 10, 1865. The Charter number of this bank is 733. Imitations of its fifty dollar bills have been made by erasing the title, "National Broadway Bank," from a counterfeit bill and working in the name of this bank. Such altered counterfeits bear the Charter Number 687, and the names of "J. L. Everett, Cashier," and "F. L. Palmer, President." The genuine fifties of this bank bear only the Check Letter A. None genuine bearing other Charter Number than 733. Refuse all dated Jan. 10, 1865.
"	N. Y. CITY.	NAT'L BROADWAY BANK.	A and C	January 10, 1865. The genuine fifty dollar bills of this bank all bear the Check Letter A. The plates from which the counterfeits on this bank were printed, are the same as had been used to print the \$50 notes on the Central National Bank, of New York City, and the Third National Bank, of Buffalo, New York, with this exception: the imprint, "Printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing," which appeared on the two notes last mentioned, was omitted in printing the counterfeit on the Broadway Bank, of New York City. The date was also changed to correspond with the genuine issue of the Broadway Bank. These counterfeits bear the true Charter Number of this bank, 687. Note "General Points" already given.
"	N. Y. CITY.	TRADESMEN'S NAT'L BANK.	A and D	April 20, 1865. The genuine fifty dollar bills of this bank all bear the Check Letter A. The plates used in printing the counterfeit notes on the Tradesmen's National Bank, are the same we have described in "Special Points" on the National Broadway Bank. The date was changed to correspond with the genuine issue of the Tradesmen's Bank. These counterfeits bear the true Charter Number of this bank, 905. Note "General Points" already given.
"	NEW YORK CITY.	UNION NAT. BANK.	A	April 15, 1864. The charter number of this bank is 1278. Imitations of its fifty dollar bills have been made by erasing the title "Central National Bank" from counterfeit bills and working in the name of this bank. None genuine bearing other charter number than 1278. None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury." Refuse all dated April 15, 1864.

Counterfeits of \$100 National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

FACE OF NOTE.—United States and Title of Bank---100 C female seated with wings, allegorical representation, maintenance of Liberty and Nationality---C, 100, men in row boat, two vessels in back.

BACK OF NOTE.---Signing Declaration of Independence---100, eagle in oval, C---100, arms of the State in which the Bank is located, C.

The Treasury number of each One Hundred Dollar National Bank Bill is at the upper right-end corner of the face, the Bank's number at the lower left-hand corner, and (unless on bills of new design of 1882) the charter number is in larger figures across the left end and lengthwise at the right end.

LOCATION.	TITLE LINES OF COUNTERFEITS.	CHARTER NO. OF GENUINE.	CHECK LETTER.
Mass. Boston.	First National Bank,	200	A
" "	National Revere Bank.	1295	A
" Lynn.	National City Bank.	697	Stolen.
" New Bedford.	Merchant's National Bank.	799	A
" Pittsfield.	Pittsfield National Bank.	1260	A
Md. Baltimore.	National Exchange Bank.	1109	A
N. J. Jersey City.	First National Bank.	374	Stolen.
N. Y. N. Y. City.	Central National Bank.	376	A
Ohio. Cincinnati.	Ohio National Bank.	931	A
Penn. Pittsburgh.	Pittsburgh N.B. of Commerce.	688	A
" Wilkesbarre.	Second National Bank.	104	A

Description of Counterfeit \$100 National Bank Bills.

\$100 GENERAL POINTS

APPLYING TO ALL THE COUNTERFEIT 100's FROM THE

SMITH PLATES—On the face of genuine bills, at the right upper corner the space between the edge of the wing of the Goddess of Liberty and the shading of the C is about the 16th of an inch. On all these Smith Plate counterfeits the distance between the edge of the wing and the shading of the C is but about half the distance, or the thirty-second of an inch.

On the genuine bills the sailor, standing in the bow of the boat, has a fair face with a partly opened mouth; but on all these Smith Plate counterfeit bills the same man has a very widely opened mouth, and eyes of large black dots resembling the eye-holes of a skeleton head.



GENUINE PLATE—DOUBLE SIZE.

The cut to the left is published by special permission of Chas. J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, given under date of April 10, 1883.

The cut to the right is published by special permission of Chas. J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, given under date of April 10, 1883.



COUNTERFEIT (SMITH PLATE)—DOUBLE SIZE.

On the back of the genuine bills, in the upper lettered panel, on the third line, right, the words OTHER DEBTS are properly spaced. In the counterfeit the R in OTHER joins the D in DEBTS, and the D is raised above the top of the other letters preceding.

The counterfeits of the Hundred Dollar Bills of The National Exchange Bank of Baltimore, Maryland, The Merchant's National Bank of New Bedford, Massachusetts, The National Revere Bank of Boston, Massachusetts, The Pittsfield National Bank of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, The Second National Bank of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, and The Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, of Pittsburgh, Pa., were all printed from one series of plates, which were engraved in Brooklyn, N. Y., by Charles H. Smith, for William E. Brockway, by whom they were surrendered to the Secret Service, November 25th, 1880.

\$100 GENERAL POINTS

APPLYING TO ALL THE COUNTERFEIT 100's FROM THE

ULRICH PLATES—On the face of all genuine bills, in right lower corner of bill under the hand of the Goddess of Liberty, and in a sun-burst, appears the word MAINTAIN. On all these Ulrich plate counterfeits the same read MAINIAIN, the top cross of the "T" being omitted. This defect is generally mended by reprint, pen or pencil, but not so as to deceive close observers.

On the genuine bills the sailor, standing in the bow of the boat, has a medium-sized head and face with a partly opened mouth; but on all these Ulrich Plate counterfeits the same man has a large broad head and face, a closed mouth, and a broad full forehead.

On the back of the genuine bills, the lettering of the several panels is properly punctuated. In the counterfeit in the lower panel containing a quotation from the law against counterfeiting, on second line, after the word IT a comma is omitted, also after the word PRINTED on the fourth line in same panel.

The counterfeits of the Hundred Dollar Bills of The First National Bank of Boston, Mass., The Central National Bank of the City of New York and The Ohio National Bank of Cincinnati, State of Ohio, were all printed from one series of plates, which were engraved by Charles F. Ulrich in 1866 and captured by the Secret Service near Cincinnati, Ohio, March 14, 1867.

\$100 SPECIA POINTS.

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.
MASS.	BOSTON.	FIRST NATIONAL BANK.	A	Feb. 2, 1864.
		L. E. Chittenden, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. On genuine, under large panel BOSTON, each side of "Will Pay" appear two flourishes (four in all). In counterfeit the same are omitted. On genuine the various inscriptions are properly punctuated. In counterfeit the comma after Boston engraved in script, is omitted, also the period after the abbreviation "Feb y" in date. See genuine points, Ulrich plates.		
	BOSTON.	NATIONAL REVERE BANK.	A	July 20, 1865.
		S. B. Colby, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer; H. Blasdale, Cash'r; Sam'l H. Walley, Pres't. On the genuine hundreds of this bank the N of NATIONAL CURRENCY, upper center of bill, touches the scroll ornament of the left top border. In the counterfeit the same does not reach the scroll by one-sixteenth of an inch. See general points, Smith plates.		
	LYNN.	NATIONAL CITY BANK.		Stolen.
		The Hundred Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 121 to 150, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 66,796 to 66,825, inclusive, were stolen from the Treasury Department at Washington unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury.		
	NEW BEDFORD.	MERCHANTS' NAT. BANK.	A	Feb. 14, 1865.
		S. B. Colby, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer; P. C. Howland, Cashier; C. R. Tucker, President. On the genuine the hair line under the President's name, if extended, would pass just above the top of the period under the "r" in Cash'r. In the counterfeit the same line would strike the middle of the letter "r" in Cash'r. On the genuine the ground-work of the vignette in lower right corner of bill does not reach the end border by one-sixteenth of an inch. In the counterfeit the ground-work of the same vignette extends to within a half's breadth of the end border. See general points, Smith plates.		
	PITTSFIELD.	PITTSFIELD NAT. BANK.	A	July 20, 1865.
		S. B. Colby, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer; E. S. Francis, Cashier; John V. Barker, Vice-President. Signatures of bank officers printed in different colored inks, as if written. On the genuine hundreds of this bank the lower loop of the S in the signature of S. B. Colby touches the yard-arm and the sail of the frigate Niagara. In the counterfeit the same loop clears the sail of the vessel by one sixteenth of an inch. See general points, Smith plates.		
MD.	BALTIMORE.	NAT. EXCHANGE BANK.	A	July 1, 1865.
		S. B. Colby, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. On the genuine the small heart-shaped figure at the left end of the panel BALTIMORE in title shows seven lines. In the counterfeit the same shows eight lines. On the genuine the hair line for writing the Cashier's signature almost touches the O of Cashier. On the counterfeit the hair line does not reach the O by one-sixteenth of an inch. See general points, Smith plates.		
N. J.	JERSEY CITY.	FIRST NAT'L BANK.		Stolen.
		The Hundred Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing Bank numbers from 671 to 750 inclusive and Treasury numbers from 19,609 to 19,688 inclusive, were stolen from the Treasury Department at Washington, unsigned, signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills upon authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.		
N. Y.	N. Y. CITY.	CENTRAL NAT'L BANK.	A	April 15, 1864.
		L. E. Chittenden, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. On the genuine, under the panel CITY OF NEW YORK, appear four flourishes. In the counterfeit the same are omitted. See general points, Ulrich plates.		
OHIO.	CINCINNATI.	OHIO NATIONAL BANK.	A	Dec. 22, 1864.
		L. E. Chittenden, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. On the genuine the outer white line extending the length of the panel enclosing CINCINNATI is of the same width as the white parallel lines running through the body of the panel. In the counterfeit the white line around the panel is broader than those through the body of the panel. See general points, Ulrich plates.		
PENN.	PITTSBURGH.	PITTSB'G NAT. BK. OF COMMERCE.	A	Series of 1875.
		John Al son, Register; Jno. C. New, Treasurer; Joseph H. Hill, Cash'r; Alfred Patterson, Pres't. On the genuine the signatures of the officers of the bank are written. On the counterfeit the name of the Cashier is printed and that of the President written. The genuine is printed on Government localized fibre paper, a very close imitation of which is used in making the counterfeit, but the fibre in the same is not so widely distributed as in the genuine, is tender, and cannot be picked out unbroken. Numbering nearly perfect. Color of figures and seal excellent. See general points, Smith plates.		
	WILKESBARRE.	SECOND NATIONAL BANK.	A	Nov. 2, 1863.
		L. E. Chittenden, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer; E. A. Spalding, Cash'r; Abram Nesbitt, Vice-President. On the genuine the names of the officers of the bank are written. On the counterfeit the same are printed. See general points, Smith plates.		

COUNTERFEITS OF U. S. TREASURY NOTES.

Check Letters with * are poor or coarse counterfeits, like Photos, Lithos, Etchings or Pen-work.

1862. Convertible 2d 1862, non do.		Vignette. 1862, Chase. 1875, Washington.	Vignette. 1862, Hamilton. 1875, Jefferson.	Vignette. 1862-3 Hamilton. 1875, Emigrant.	Vignette. 1862-3, Lincoln. 1875-80, Webster.	Vignette. 1862-3, Liberty. 1875-80 Hamilton.	Vignette 1862-3, Hamilton. 1869, Clay. 1875, Franklin.	Vignette. 1862 Spread Eagle.	Vignette. 1869, Adams.	Vignette. 1862-3, Morris.
		\$1	\$2	\$5	\$10	\$20	\$50	\$100	\$500	\$1000
Dates of	1862.			A	B C	A B C	C	A B C		
	1862.	B* *C *D	A* *C B* *D		B C	A B C				A B C
	1863.			A D	A B C D	A	A B C D			A B C D
Series of	1869.						B		A B C D	
	1875.	*D	*D	A* *C *D	C	A* *C B* *D	*D			
	1878.					A* *C B* *D				
	1880.		*D	B*	*D *L	A* *C B* *D				

Beware of United States Treasury Notes, or imitations of the same, of the series, denomination, and check letter given in the preceding table; they are counterfeited or counterfeits. Both the genuine and counterfeit notes of dates of 1862 and 1863 are signed L. E. Chittenden, Register, and F. E. Spinner, Treasurer; and those of Series of 1869 are signed John Allison, Register, and F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

United States Treasury Notes are printed four on a sheet and lettered respectively, A, B, C, or D. Each Note also bears a Treasury number—one of a series. On notes lettered A, this will be 1, or a number divided by four leaves one remainder; on notes lettered B, it is 2, or a number divided by four leaves two remainder; on notes lettered C, it is 3, or a number divided by four leaves three remainder; on notes lettered D, it is 4, or a number divided by four leaves no remainder.

Divide the number by four; if the result differs from the foregoing, the note is counterfeit. If the results agree, the note may be counterfeit nevertheless, and reference must be made in such a case to the following:

Descriptive List of Counterfeits of U. S. Notes.

ONES

\$1 B C D. Dated August 1, 1862; Act of July 11th, 1862. Two similar counterfeits, both poor. Engraving coarse. Vignette head of Chase very badly done, the mouth crooked, the eyes blurred, and the expression unnatural. Numbering irregular and off color. Imprint of Bank Note Company very imperfect. The ones in circles in the top and bottom border of note almost illegible. The lathework quite defective. Receivable in payment of all loans. Plates captured.

\$1 D. Series of 1875. Act of March 3, 1863. John Allison, Register; A. U. Wyman, Treasurer. A poor counterfeit, but of passable appearance at a distance, or in a poor light. Engraving coarse, lines broken and uneven. Vignette of head of Washington very badly done. Lettering imperfect. Numbering very irregular. On the back an attempt has been made to imitate fibre by printing. In the inscription on the back, a number of words are mis-spelt. Specimens of this counterfeit seen have been an eighth of an inch longer than the genuine.

TWOS.

\$2 A B C D. Dated August 1, 1862; Act of July 11, 1862. A poor counterfeit. Engraving coarse. Vignette head of Hamilton very badly done. Shading of large letters in United States badly engraved. Lettering uneven. Imprint of National Bank Note Company almost illegible. Lathe-work defective, lines indistinct. Receivable in payment of all loans. Lithograph. Materials captured.

\$2 D. Series of 1875. Act of March 3, 1863. Treasury number, 8347504. John Allison, Register; A. U. Wyman, Treasurer. A poor counterfeit, printed on plain paper by the old photographic process. See page 20.

\$2 D. Series of 1880. B. K. Bruce, Register; A. U. Wyman, Treasurer. A poor counterfeit, and seems to be the product of a wood cut. The picture of the Capitol in centre of note is a mere outline of the same. Numbering fair, lettering in border and back poor. Legal Tender on back reads Legal Lender in counterfeit. Paper soft and dark. This counterfeit first appeared March, 1886.

FIVES.

\$5 A. Dated March 10, 1862; Act of February 25, 1862. Series 90. Convertible note. The best of the counterfeits of the five dollar Treasury Notes of 1862 and 1863. Engraving coarse, but the vignette head of Hamilton presents a fair expression. The lathe-work around the large figure 5, in right upper corner of note, is defective. Lathe-work on back of note also faulty. Plates captured.

\$5 A. Dated March 10, 1863; Act of February 25, 1862. Series 114. Convertible note. A poor counterfeit. All genuine notes dated March 10, 1863, are non-convertible.

\$5 A D. Dated March 10, 1863; Act of March 3, 1863. New series, and new series 70. Inferior counterfeits. The engraving on the face of the notes is very coarse; vignette statue of Liberty, left end of notes, looks like a cheap wood engraving. Vignette head of Hamilton, right end of notes, coarse, of very poor appearance, and not a likeness. Signature of L. E. Chittenden, Register, engraved in coarse lines, not a *fac-simile* of genuine. Numbering very poor. Imprint of American Bank Note Company imperfect. Lathe-work around the figure 5 on the counters and on the back of notes very defective.

\$5 A D. Dated March 10, 1863; Act of March 3, 1863. New series 77. A passable counterfeit. The engraving on the face of the note is coarse. The lathe-work around the figure 5, on the counter, right upper corner face of bill, is very defective. The vignette of Hamilton, right lower corner, though poorly engraved, presents a fair expression, and is to a certain degree a likeness. Vignette statue of Liberty, left end of bill, "scratched" and unfinished in detail, and lacking the cross lines in shading. About the feet of the statue a few rough lines alone appear, instead of the sharply-defined folds of drapery shown on the genuine. Lathe-work on back of note faulty, the lines not traceable in the green tint.

\$5 A D. Dated March 10, 1863; Act of March 3, 1863. New series 77, and new series. Good counterfeits of these series. Engraving quite well done; general appearance comparatively good; very likely to deceive unless carefully examined. The lettering of these counterfeits is well engraved and the shading regular, yet heavier than on genuine. The lathe-work around the figure 5 on the counter, right upper corner face of bill, appears good at first sight, yet when inspected is found to lack the very fine continuous lines of the genuine. The vignette of Hamilton is almost as finely engraved as the genuine, and presents a very fair likeness. The vignette statue of Liberty, left end of note, is not so carefully finished; the general features of the statue and its drapery are discernable, but details are imperfect or wanting. On the left hand of the figure (the side toward the body of the note) the drapery below the knee does not show the ornamental ball-tassels as prominent as on the genuine. Lathe work on back of note defective.

\$5 C. Series of 1875. Act of March 3, 1863. John Allison, Register; A. U. Wyman, Treasurer. Dangerous counterfeit. General appearance good. Printing well done. Lettering generally clear and regular. Lathe-work a good imitation of genuine. Shading of words United States in title coarse and "scratchy." Center vignette, emigrant family, coarsely engraved. Vignette head of Jackson in lower left of note badly done; the face has a scared or startled expression, unlike the firm, calm, intelligent look of the genuine. In the upper left corner of note the "Series of 1875" lacks the flourishes which appear above and below "1875" on the genuine. Imprint of Bureau, Engraving and Printing, irregular and imperfect, and several letters are incomplete or broken; after the word Bureau is a period instead of a comma as in genuine, and the & is blotted at the top where the genuine distinctly shows a clear open space in a loop. The genuine notes of this series are all on fibre paper. This is poorly imitated in the counterfeit by fine lines printed only on the space at the left end of back of note. Plates captured.

\$5 D. Series of 1875. Plate 12, and Plate 14. Act of March 3, 1863. Both Treasury numbers, B8058120. John Allison, Register; A. U. Wyman, Treasurer. Two passable counterfeits, from plates made by the old photographic process. All imprints are about a quarter of an inch shorter than the genuine. The perspective in the center vignette of emigrant and family is very bad, the lathe-work, lettering and border are blurred in several places, and the vignette head of Jackson, in lower left corner of note, does not show the fine dotted lines of the genuine. Plate 12 is printed on an imitation of localized fibre paper, rather heavy, but equal to genuine in appearance, made by cementing a thin back to a thicker face sheet with fibre in place between them.

Plate 14 is printed both on plain paper, and on an imitation of localized fibre-paper. The seal, Treasury numbers, and charter numbers, as well as the whole of the back were copied and appeared in black on the photographs; these were then tinted more or less by hand in attempted imitation of the colors of the genuine; the black can be seen under the tints, the tint on the seal is blotted and covers the white lines which appear in the genuine. Numbering blurred with color. On the back of notes the tinting is badly done, often incomplete and the whole note is off color.

\$5 A. Series 1875. Act of March 3, 1863. Treasury number, B3420232. Plate 22. John Allison, Register; A. U. Wyman, Treasurer. Photograph. Printed on plain paper, coarse and heavy. Seal and cycloid work very pale. Numbering fair. Lathe-work on back, and in two counters on face, so blurred hardly a line can be seen. The green ink and red numbers are very good so far as the shade of color goes. The note on face has a blurred appearance and is very dark. Of the same length as the genuine. Not dangerous, but deceptive.

\$5 B. Series of 1880. B. K. Bruce, Register; A. U. Wyman, Treasurer. The paper is thin and soft, being unsized, and lacking the parallel silk threads of the genuine note. The medallion of Jackson in lower left corner of note is badly executed. The letter "y" in the Treasurer's name is a "g" in the counterfeit. This counterfeit first appeared in March, 1886.

TENS.

\$10 B C. Dated March 10, 1862; Act of February 25, 1862. Series 19. "Exchangeable for six per cent. U. S. bonds." A poor counterfeit. Engraving coarse, blurred generally, especially in the vignette head of Lincoln, where the eyes have a wild, staring expression. In the imprint of the National Bank Note Company, the first "a" in "Nation" is smaller than the adjoining letters, and the imprint is about a sixteenth of an inch above the border of the note. On the genuine, the panel inscribed "National Bank Note Company" touches the hair line inside of border. There are eight or ten different counterfeits of this denomination, act and date, some of which are almost equal to the genuine. Plates captured.

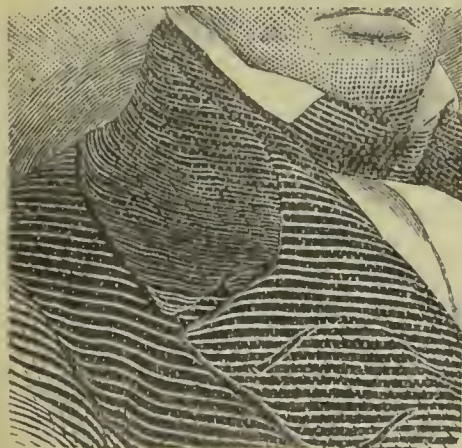
\$10 B C. Dated March 10, 1862; Act of February 25, 1862. New series 23. "Receivable in payment of all loans." A good counterfeit; close imitation of the genuine, well calculated to deceive. Engraving good, but somewhat coarse on the vignettes. Lathe-work excellent. Numbering well done. Imprint of Na-

tional Bank Note Company almost perfect. On genuine, under the wing of the eagle in vignette center are four clean cut feathers. In the counterfeit, the feathers are blurred and indistinct at that point. On the genuine, the line on which the Treasury number is printed ranges below the words "New Series" to the right of the figures. In the counterfeit, the line, if continued, would strike "New Series" below the middle of the letters. Plates captured.

\$10 B C. Dated March 10, 1862; Act of February 25, 1862. Series 52. "Exchangeable for six per cent. U. S. twenty years bonds." A good counterfeit. Vignette head of Lincoln fairly engraved, but a poor likeness; hair coarse, fine lines in drapery irregular. Imprint of National Bank Note Company, lower left corner of note, in a good style of plain lettering, but irregular, especially in the word "NOTE," where the letter "t" appears leaning forward at a lower angle than the adjoining letters.

\$10 A B C D. Dated March 10, 1863; Act of March 3, 1863. New Series 7, Series 19, New Series 23, New Series 52, and New Series 53. Counterfeits in general well done, especially in engraving of vignettes. The center vignette of a spread eagle, is, however, comparatively inferior, presenting a somewhat scratchy appearance; and the figure of a woman artist on right end of face of counterfeit is imperfect in detail and faulty in shading. The lathe-work of these counterfeits is defective in the green tint center of face of the same and in the green medalion counters inscribed 10. On the genuine, to the left of figures 10 on green counters, are four green dots. In the counterfeits but three such dots are plainly visible.

\$10 C. Series of 1875. Act of March 3, 1863. An extensively-circulated counterfeit. In the engraving of vignette head of Webster the face has a surly expression. On the genuine the lines of shading across the breast of Webster's coat are uniform in drawing, equally spaced and regular. In the counterfeit the lines of shading on the body of the coat are much finer, and those on the lapel much coarser than the genuine. Thus the counterfeit also differs from the genuine in showing both coarse and fine lines of shading on the breast of Webster's coat, as may best be seen around the upper button hole and on the adjoining part of the coat, as illustrated in the cuts here presented.



The cut to the left is published by special permission of Chas. J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, given under date of July 14, 1883.

The cut to the right is published by special permission of Chas. J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, given under date of July 14, 1883.



GENUINE PLATE—DOUBLE SIZE.

COUNTERFEIT PLATE—DOUBLE SIZE.

On the genuine note the inscription WASHINGTON, D. C., center of bill, is in open-faced italic caps and small caps, the letters W and D. C. being larger than the others. In the counterfeit the inscription WASHINGTON, D. C. is in the same kind of type but the letters are all of the same size. On upper center of border the inscription "This note is a legal tender for ten dollars" is badly spaced on the counterfeit, the words "for" and "ten" joining each other. All genuine notes of this series are on distinctive fibre paper; the counterfeits are on plain paper, the fibre in the original issues of counterfeits being imitated by fine lines on the back, which are printed, or drawn with a pen. The latest issue of counterfeits of this description are printed on an imitation of fibre paper, made with very coarse threads or hairs in the body of the same.

\$10 D. Series of 1880. Signed B. K. Bruce and A. U. Wyman, but the small words "Register of the Treasury" and "Treasurer of the United States," which should be under the signatures, are omitted on the counterfeit, also the words "Engraved and printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing" and "Act of March 3d, 1863." On the right end, back of notes, all the small lettering which should appear there about the legal tender quality, penalty for counterfeiting, &c., is also all omitted. Lathe-work very poor, some notes on the back have no attempt at lathe-work, only the outline made and the green color being put on as with a brush. Other notes seen have the lathe-work partly imitated but very poorly done. The inks and color used on the notes can be rubbed off or the work disfigured by applying moisture with finger or sponge. The general appearance, however, of the face of the note, is fair, but the quality of the work will not bear close inspection. The paper is poor, and lacks the fibre and the two parallel silk threads.

In the vignette of Webster, on the lapel and body of the coat adjoining, the lines of shading there are uniform but not level on the lapel, while at the same time the white lines of such shading are about as broad or coarse as the black lines between them, thus counterfeits here present a very different appearance from genuine.

\$10 L. Series of 1880. Signed B. K. Bruce and Jas. Gilfillan. These notes are slightly different in all their parts from the notes just mentioned. They are, however, of the same general appearance and quality of work, bear all the defects just mentioned about the \$10 notes of check letter D, and none are genuine with a check letter "L" thereon, but the L may easily be changed to a D.

TWENTIES.

For a General Point—To detect all the old counterfeit 20's of dates 1862 or 1863, notice on the face of notes the little small lines or dots crossing lengthwise at the top and bottom part of the large green figures 20; these lines are known to those of our craft as telegraph lines. On genuine notes they are distinct, uniform and straight across the figures 20. On the great majority of, as well as the best, counterfeits, these lines are lacking. Only a few of the very poorer counterfeits have them at both the top and bottom part, and even by these lines alone these notes can be detected, as such lines are very imperfectly and coarsely done.

\$20 A B C. Dated March 10, 1862; Act of Feb. 25, 1862. Series 6 and Series 24. "Exchangeable for six per cent. twenty years bonds." Dangerous counterfeits. Engraving coarse generally. Imprint of American Bank Note Company, New York, very imperfect. Numbering good. Lathe work very defective, especially in medallion counters around larger figures 20 on face of note. Plates captured.

\$20 A B C D. Dated March 10, 1862; Act of February 25, 1862. New series 7. An inferior but passable counterfeit. Engraving quite coarse and faulty. The hands of the Goddess of Liberty are shapeless and out of form. In the center foreground of vignette the drapery of the figure seems to reach the earth, and but a few irregular marks indicate where the foot appears on the genuine. The lines of the shield though tolerably clear at the top are too heavily shaded at the bottom. The inscription "Payable at the Treasury of the U. S. At New York" underneath the vignette is very imperfect, as are the imprints of the two bank note companies below. Lathe-work exceedingly defective. Plates captured.

\$20 A. Dated March 10, 1863; Act of March 3, 1863. "Exchangeable for six per cent. twenty years bonds." A poor counterfeit. Lathe-work very defective. The back of this note is "muled," or mismatched with its face. No genuine Twenty Dollar U. S. Treasury Note issued under the Act of March 3, 1863, was "convertible" or had on its back the words "Exchangeable for six per cent. bonds."

\$20 A. Dated March 10, 1863; Act of March 3, 1863. New series. A very poor counterfeit. Vignette of Goddess of Liberty badly done. Shading of large letters "United States" on face of note coarse and "scratchy." Lathe-work exceedingly defective, especially on back of note. Lithograph. Materials captured.

\$20 A. Dated March 10, 1863; Act of March 3, 1863. New, series 19. A poor counterfeit. Engraving quite coarse. The fingers of the left hand of Goddess of Liberty appear broken and the foot is not at all well defined. Imprint of bank note companies very imperfect. Lathe-work very defective. Plates captured.

\$20 A B C D. Series of 1875. Act of March 3, 1863. John Allison, Register; John C. New, Treasurer. A dangerous counterfeit if taken at first glance, but will not bear close examination. The outlines of this counterfeit are supposed to have been produced by some modification of the photographic process, and the finish and details by the skillful and artistic use of pens and brushes. The portrait of Hamilton finely executed, but the back-ground a mass of black washed

in, nearly the proper shade, but lacking the fine lines which make up the ground work of the genuine. No attempt at lathe-work in the center surrounding the figures "20"—of similar nature to the back-ground of portrait.

Another **\$20** note, Series of 1875. Letter B, appeared in June 1884, and is about the same class of a note. Signed John Allison as Register and Jas. Gilfillan as Treasurer. None genuine signed Jas. Gilfillan as Treasurer. At top center on face of note the fine imprint, "Engraved and printed at the Bureau Engraving and Printing" is also omitted on the counterfeit.

\$20 A B C D. Series of 1878. Act of March 3, 1863. John Allison, Register; Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer. A passable counterfeit but will not bear close examination. Made by a plate process in outline and finished much the same as counterfeit of 20, series of 1875, just described. Done on a paper nearly a perfect imitation of the genuine. Inks almost the same shade of genuine.

\$20 A B C D. Series of 1880. Act of March 3, 1863. B. K. Bruce, Register; A. U. Wyman, Treasurer. In general looks the counterfeits are dangerous notes, colors excellent, but moisture applied with finger or sponge will disturb the inks. At top centre, face of note, the words "Engraved and Printed at the Bureau Engraving and Printing" are omitted. The paper lacks the two parallel silk threads and the silk fibre, yet all are nicely imitated by ink lines. A similar class of counterfeits to those of series of '75 and '78. Examine pen-made lathe-work around large 20 in centre face of note.

FIFTIES.

\$50 C. Dated March 10, 1862; Act of February 25, 1862. Series 1. One of the "convertible" series. An inferior counterfeit. Engraving badly executed. Vignette head of Hamilton defective, the nose of the portrait runs to an unnatural sharp point and there is a peculiar "dish" to the countenance not seen in the genuine. Numbering imperfect. Plates captured.

\$50 A B C D. Altered note. Very dangerous. Made by raising genuine \$2 Treasury notes. By error, certain Treasury 2s and 50s bear the same vignette head of Hamilton. On genuine fifties the vignette head of Hamilton is at the top of the note, on the twos and the raised note, it is at the bottom. The vignette head of Hamilton has often been cut from genuine twos, the back removed and the face neatly cemented over the inferior work of poor counterfeit fifties, which were thus made passable.

\$50 A B C D. Dated March 10, 1863; Act of March 3, 1863. New series 1. Patented 30, June, 1857. Two different counterfeits, but both poor. Face of notes from different plates, but with same backs. Engraving of vignette head of Hamilton coarse and defective. On the face of notes in the counters bearing the large figures 50 are white lines surrounding smaller italic 50s. On the genuine, one of these white lines crosses the space inside the large 0. In one of the counterfeits, this line does not cross the large 0, and the space inside the same is occupied only by the back-ground. But in both counterfeits on the back of notes the small counters inscribed 50, which form the border of the back and the inside space, though octagonal, are crooked in outline and lack the perfect form of the genuine and surrounding all these small 50s are the words fifty, fifty, yet in both counterfeits these words are perfectly illegible. Plates captured.

\$50 A B C D. Dated March 10, 1863; Act of March 3, 1863. New series 1. Patented 30, June, 1857. Dangerous counterfeit. Engraving good in general. Vignette head of Hamilton very finely done. The buttons on Hamilton's vest not as distinct as on genuine. In the counters bearing the large figures 50 are white lines surrounding smaller italic 50s. On the genuine, one of these white lines crosses the space inside the large 0. In the counterfeit this line does not cross the large 0, and the space inside the same is occupied only by the back-ground. On the back of the genuine, the counters inscribed 50 forming the border of the greenback and of the inside space are octagons having obtuse angles. In this counterfeit the outlines of the small counters described are almost perfect circles.

\$50 A C D. Dated March 10, 1863; Act of March 3, 1863. New Series 2. Patented April 28, 1862, above the check letter. A splendid counterfeit, one of the most dangerous in existence. Inks and printing nearly equal to the genuine, Numbering perfect. The buttons on the vest of Hamilton are not as distinctly prominent as on genuine. In the counters bearing the large figures 50 are white lines surrounding smaller italic 50's. On the genuine, one of these white lines crosses the space inside the large 0. In the counterfeit, this line does not cross the large 0, and the space inside the same is occupied only by the back-ground. On the back of

counterfeit near lower left corner two of the counters in the border are partly merged and a cipher being omitted, the figures read "550." On the genuine the same counters are not so much merged, and the figures read "50 50." On the genuine the small counters inscribed "50," which form the border of the green back and of the inside space are octagons with obtuse angles. In the counterfeit the outlines of the small counters described are almost perfect circles. Plates captured

\$50 B. Series of 1869. Act of March 3, 1863. A superior and dangerous counterfeit. Excellent general appearance. Engraving good. Vignette portrait of Henry Clay a fair likeness. Numbering well done. Lathe-work a fine imitation of genuine, nearly perfect. On the genuine, between "Series of" and "1869," at upper left face of note, is a flourish, which is omitted from the counterfeit unless pen-made. On back centre of genuine note, at top of large 50, two stars emerging show five points each; two stars bottom of 50 four points each. On counterfeit the star top of large 5 in 50 shows six points; the star top of 0 in 50, and two stars bottom of 50, five points each. All genuine notes are printed on distinctive fibre paper, counterfeits on plain paper. Plates captured. *Handle with Care.*

\$50 D. Series of 1875. Act of March 3, 1863. A pen-made counterfeit of good appearance, artistically finished with the brush. A moistened thumb applied to the Treasury numbers or green tint on back of note removes the color.

ONE HUNDREDS.

\$100 ABC. Dated March 10, 1862; Act of February 25, 1862. Series 1. "Exchangeable for U. S. six per cent. twenty years bonds." A dangerous, though defective, counterfeit. Engraving coarse. Vignette of spread eagle upon a rock badly done, the plumage "scratchy." On the genuine the stem of the feather in the eagle's tail near the left claw is very distinct. In the counterfeit the stem of the feather described is almost or quite invisible. The figures used in numbering are much longer or "deeper" than in genuine, are imperfect, and the printing off color. On the back of the genuine, in the scroll work on both sides of the circle, the figures appear repeatedly in regular order thus—on the left hand "001"; right hand "100." On the counterfeit the figures are just reversed and stand thus—left hand "100"; right hand "001."

FIVE HUNDREDS.

\$500 ABCD. Series of 1869. Act of March 3, 1863. An exceedingly dangerous counterfeit. Some on fibre paper. Engraving and general execution equal to genuine. Upon the appearance of this counterfeit the Treasury issued enlarged photographs of the same, and of the genuine for comparison, to aid detection. The buttons on the coat of Adams are not as round as on the genuine, particularly the upper one nearest the lapel, which button is quite oblong. The three middle toes of the figure of Justice are shorter and are of about one-third of the whole length of the exposed foot; on the genuine the same are in length full one-half or more of the exposed foot. The scale held aloft in the left hand has the upright of the beam a little larger and if not inked, shows plainly from the beam to the end of the third finger; on the genuine it shows only to about the bottom of the hand. In the counterfeit, in the ornamental work around the lower Treasury numbers, between the vignette and the upper corner of the N or letter forming part of the numbers, is a small oblong but complete loop; in the genuine the same is like an oblong loop disconnected at its left end, and then the top lines or top half part of the loop extending at least one-third beyond the lower half-part. Nearly all the genuine notes have been retired. *Best receive these notes, only as bills for collection.*

ONE THOUSANDS.

\$1000 ABCD. Dated March 10, 1862, and March 10, 1863; Act of March 3, 1863. An exceedingly dangerous counterfeit; nearly a perfect imitation. Engraving almost or quite equal to genuine. Lathe-work in the border and corner of the face of the note a little defective, and the words "Act of March 3, 1863" are a little coarser than the genuine. The points of difference are so very slight that a direct and very careful comparison of the genuine with the counterfeit is necessary to detect. Upon the appearance of this counterfeit the Treasury issued enlarged photographs of the same and the genuine for comparison to aid detection. Upon the original plate of the genuine first issue of this note the date was by mistake engraved March 10, 1862. This error was copied by the engraver of the counterfeit and notes thus printed. Afterwards the genuine issue was made to bear the proper date, March 10, 1863. This too was copied, and counterfeit notes issued accordingly. Very few genuine are in circulation. *Receive these notes only as bills for collection.*

Counterfeits of Silver Certificates

\$1 D. Series 1886, W. S. Rosecrans, Register, and James W. Hyatt, Treasurer. In counterfeit the whole end border on left end face of note appears light, more of a uniform shade from top to bottom, and thus it lacks the contrast of several dark lathe-work designs with lighter parts intervening, as on genuine. Portrait of Martha Washington fair, but work not as fine as genuine. No actual silk thread lengthwise of note. In small words "Treasurer of the United States" the "e" in "the" is imperfect or far too high. "Engraved and Printed, &c.," not as clear cut as genuine.

\$5 A. Series of 1886; W. S. Rosecrans, Register, and James W. Hyatt, Treasurer of the United States. Good counterfeit except the portrait of Grant. The color of Treasury numbers, seal, and on the back of note being good though those numbers are longer and larger. The counterfeit portrait of Grant lacks that stern look and life-like expression of genuine, but instead has a blank, flat look; a different set to the eyes; his right eye in particular being wider open, and not deep set as in genuine. Has also a whitish beard with a dark-colored moustache, the appearance of a longer or not so broad a head and face, and altogether a different look and expression from the genuine. The counterfeits are on different kinds of paper, some of it being good both in thickness and color, and another kind is thinner than genuine, more flimsy, of an old or yellowish shade of color, but all the paper lacks the silk thread, although this is nicely imitated by a line lengthwise on the back of the note. A dangerous bill to the general public, or to all persons if the portrait of Grant is much worn.

\$5 D. Series 1886. W. S. Rosecrans, Register, and James W. Hyatt, Treasurer. The portrait of Grant has a fair expression, but the work coarse; the background of portrait lacks the uniform cross line work of genuine, but has on his left side only irregular lines running perpendicularly, and on his right side little short white lines "picked" in. In small words "Register of the Treasury" the word "Register" is out of line or much higher than the other words. Lathe-work counters very good. No actual silk thread lengthwise of the note.

\$10 Series of 1880. This very inferior counterfeit (signed G. W. Schofield, Register, and James Gilfillan, Treasurer) appeared in July, 1884, and is supposed to have been printed from a poor wood-cut. Lathe-work poor. Paper inferior, and sometimes of two thin layers with silk thread placed between. Check Letters A and D, have been noticed and probably all the Check Letters have been inserted. Some of the very small lettering on the notes have been omitted. On the back of bill, near the top, from this portion of a sentence "and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued" the word "all" is entirely omitted, and the words "when so" are tied together as one word.

\$10 Series of 1880. Act Feb. 28, 1878. Signed B. K. Bruce, Register; A. U. Wyman, Treasurer. A poor counterfeit. The words "Engraved and printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing" on right end of genuine note are omitted on the counterfeit. No attempt to form the small letters in border on face of note. Check letter in upper left corner omitted, but traces of one on lower right end that resembles a "C."

\$10 Series of 1880. A very poor counterfeit. Signed B. K. Bruce and A. U. Wyman, but the small words "Register of the Treasury" and "Treasurer of the United States" are omitted on the counterfeit, also other small lettering on the face of bill. Lathe-work very bad, on the back of the note only a daubing of ink. Vignette of Robert Morris very badly done. The paper is poor and lacks the fibre and the two parallel silk threads. Check Letter C has been noticed.

\$10 Series of 1880. A very poor counterfeit. Signed B. K. Bruce, Register; Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer. The stone, from which part of it was printed, is of the coarsest grain, and the workmanship of the crudest character. The words "there have been deposited with" and "payable at his office to the bearer on demand" are all in script type, and are the only clear lines in the note, all else being blotchy, blurred and soiled. Treasury number B376780X, probably the same on all.

\$10 PENWORK. Done by the same method as the 20's. Work coarse and sketchy, still effective.

\$10 D Photographic Process Counterfeits. The tens all bear the Treasury number B109016, Letter D, and the twenties, B675114, Check Letter B.

20 B The Seal and X's, which in the genuine are of pink color, have also been photographed and produced in black on the counterfeits, then colored by hand in a bungling manner, the black underneath being easily discernible, giving the appearance of dirty red to the work. This color is readily disturbed by the application of moisture.

\$20 C Series of 1880. A good counterfeit. Signed B. K. Bruce, Register, and Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer. In this counterfeit silver certificate, which is shorter than the genuine note, there is no distributed fibre or parallel silk threads in the paper as in the genuine, and the paper itself is thick and stiff. The words "silver certificate" appear in panels twice in the upper border on the face of the note. In the panel to the left in the counterfeit the letters R T and F in the word certificate are engraved the "wrong side up." In the counterfeit there are no periods dividing the initials in K. B. Bruce. On the lower left corner the check letter C is without an accompanying number, and in the name Gilfillan only the first "i" is dotted. On the back of the note the word "taxes" is plainly spelt "tares" and the word "Engraved" is spelt "Engravod." The color of the seal is brick red, it should be verging on brown. It has been definitely ascertained that only two sets of Treasury numbers have been used on said certificates, viz., B1467X and B1487415X. This counterfeit appeared in March, 1884.

One issue of these certificates are printed on thinner paper, and with better ink and color to the seal than as above described, otherwise they are the same.

\$20 PENWORK. First appearance of these \$20 certificates was in May, 1881. The paper is of ordinary bank note quality, being thinner than that upon which the genuine certificate is printed, and in color darker. The counterfeiter has drawn two parallel lines throughout the length of the note. There are so many defects and omissions in the spurious certificate when compared with the genuine that it would be futile to enumerate them, seeing they are the product of the pen and not of the plate. The Treasury number can be wiped off by the aid of a damp sponge.

Numerous other \$20 silver certificates of this pen and brush work have appeared since the above. They are of the series of 1880, and include all the check-letters. The paper is thinner than the genuine, but these notes are very deceiving in their general look. Each note differs from another and from the genuine in many points. All should be detected by general look and quality of work, ink and paper. Especially examine closely the lines of shading on the coat of Commodore Decatur.

COUNTERFEITS OF COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES AND U. S. BONDS.

\$10 Compound Interest Note. Act of June 30, 1864—October 15, 1864. Letter C. Number 198380. Photograph, of the brownish color of old fading photographic work.

	Letter.	DATE.	Captured.
\$50 Series of 1864. Compound Interest Note	C	July 15, 1864	July, 1866.
\$50 Series of 1865. Compound Interest Note.	D	May 15, 1865	July, 1866.
\$50 Series of 1865. 5-20 Note, Eagle Vignette	C	July 15, 1865	April, 1866.
\$100 Series of 1865. Compound Interest Note :	B	May 15, 1865	March, 1866
\$1000 Series of 1861. U. S. Bonds. Sixes of 1881. Exceedingly dangerous, well-executed counterfeit. Handle all \$1,000 U. S. Bonds, of Acts July 17th and August 5th, 1861, with greatest care. The genuine vary in size. Counterfeits seen bear only coupons maturing Jan. 1, 1881. On counterfeit, in the \$1,000 counter of nine sections, each side, portrait of Chase in the section at left of lower ball of the figure 1 in 1,000, the letter S in "Stat" is entire. In the genuine only the upper half of the S is seen. The hair line around portrait on counterfeit shows a break of 1-16 of an inch. Counterfeit differs from genuine in mitreing of four corners of green border. In title, "United States of America," ruled shade left side spur of letter "U" in counterfeit are seven short lines, forming slight shade under that part of the letter. On genuine are ten lines. The signature on lower right hand of counterfeit engraved, printed in grayish-colored ink, traced over with pen and ink. Signature of genuine written.		Act of July 17, 1861 and Aug. 5, 1861.	
\$1000 7-30 United States Bonds. Very dangerous. Matured. Interest ceased. Outstanding total of genuine very small. Best decline all. The Treasury Department redeemed \$90,000 of these counterfeit bonds before their character was discovered.	B	June 15, 1865	Nov. 21, 1867
\$1000 5-20 of 1862. Fourth series. One of the best specimens of counterfeiting work ever made. It is believed no printing was ever done from the plate which was made.		Washington, May 1, 1862.	Nov. 21, 1867

Genuine Bills and their Counterfeits.

HOW GENUINE BILLS ARE PRINTED.

The United States Government prints all the paper money of the nation, from plates generally made four in a set and lettered respectively A, or B, or C, or D, in a few cases certain banks have been supplied with bills lettered respectively E, or F, or G, or H. These are called "check letters" and appear in various places upon the face of notes or bills according to their issue and denomination.

HOW COUNTERFEITS ARE PRODUCED.

When making counterfeits of paper money by use of engraved plates, the counterfeiter produces but one plate upon which he copies but one bill of one check letter of the genuine set. Counterfeiters seldom use the same plate on two or more check letters of the same denomination of bills of the same national bank, but when the counterfeit has become notorious they change the issue, inserting, by the use of "skeleton plates," extra title lines, coats of arms, and other changeable pieces, the name of another and unsuspected bank not always in the same State as the first, upon which no counterfeit of that denomination has yet appeared.

Whenever a counterfeit (not a photograph, lithograph, acid etching, or pen-made bill), of any National Bank bill appears, the genuine, which has been counterfeited, rapidly disappears from circulation.

All National Bank bills, or imitations of the same, of the denomination, letter and date noted in the List of Counterfeits given in "Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector" should be refused, unless proved good by reference to the conclusive Points of Detection published in the same book.

CHARTER NUMBER OF GENUINE.

On all National Bank bills, old or new, issued through the United States Treasury since 1874, and previous to the bills of new designs issued in 1882, the charter number of the bank of issue only appears in the largest of the figures upon the face of the bill; across the left end of the same and lengthwise at the right end; and thus a few of the old bills bear no charter number as they have not been through the Treasury since 1874. On all genuine National Bank bills the charter number will be the same as the figures to the right of the name of the bank in the List of Counterfeits; if these numbers differ refuse the bill; if they are the same the bill may be counterfeit.

BILLS EXEMPT FROM SUSPICION.

All the counterfeits of the ONE Dollar bills of National Banks, are imitations of the issue of a bank in one State (Mass.); all of the TWOS in three States (N. Y., R. I., Penna.); all of the FIVES in eight States (Ill., Mass., Conn., Mich., N. Y., Pa., Vt., Wis.); all of the TENS in four States (N. Y., Ind., O., Penna.); all of the TWENTIES in four States (N. Y., Conn., Penna., Ind.); all of the FIFTIES in one State (N. Y.); all HUNDREDS in five States (N. Y., Mass., Penna., Ohio, Md).

Thus it is evident that the National Bank bills of nearly three-fourths of the United States are entirely exempt from suspicion, and may be taken in perfect confidence the instant the name of the State or its coat of arms can be seen upon a bill. Still further, all fifties of National Banks in the United States are exempt from suspicion, except those of two cities (N. Y. and Buffalo) in one State (N. Y.); and the fifties of all National Banks in Buffalo are exempt from suspicion, except those of one bank (the Third National), and of these, all are exempt from suspicion except those bearing the check letter A—and so on discriminatingly.

HOW TO DETECT COUNTERFEITS OF NATIONAL BANK BILLS.

In the complete Lists of Counterfeits of National Bank Bills given in "Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector," on the Ready Reference List and as per index in the body of the work, the names of the States appear first at the left hand of the page and in alphabetical order. If the name of the State borne by a suspected bill does not appear in the List of Counterfeits of its denomination the bill

is genuine. If the denomination, State, town, bank, charter number and check letter of a bill are the same as those in the List of Counterfeits (if the charter number differs the bill is bad) the bill is very likely counterfeit and reference must be made to the General and Special Points of detection printed with the list.

PLATES CAPTURED AND NOT CAPTURED.

The plates for printing counterfeits of the bills of National Banks have all been captured by the Secret Service, except those from which imitations of the five dollar bills of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Amsterdam, N. Y., and the Fort Stanwix National Bank of Rome, N. Y., and the Central National Bank of Norwalk, Conn., were produced. Hence the bills of all National Banks, except the three just named, may be taken in safety, unless of the title and very letter or letters are given in the list. In plates not captured, changes may be made at any time.

U. S. TREASURY NOTES AND THEIR COUNTERFEITS.

The Treasury Notes of the United States are printed in the same general manner as the bills issued by the National Banks. The designs of these notes are varied, and the imitations of them are numerous, and some very dangerous. Counterfeits of the older issues of Treasury Notes are often accepted, because comparatively few of the genuine are in circulation and most persons are unfamiliar with them.

HOW TO DETECT COUNTERFEITS OF U. S. TREASURY NOTES.

Beware of United States Treasury Notes or imitations of the same, of the same series, denomination and check letter given in "Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector," in the table entitled "Counterfeits of United States Treasury Notes," regularly published on Ready Reference List as per index in the body of the work. Such notes are counterfeited, or counterfeits. To discriminate, observe the rules given under the table aforesaid in the body of the work, and in case of doubt refer to the "Special Points" which are thereunder enumerated.

BRITISH AMERICAN CURRENCY AND ITS COUNTERFEITS.

For the protection of its subscribers, "Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector" publishes as per index an account of British American Currency and Banks, with a complete descriptive list of counterfeits of Canadian bills. By reference to said account and list in the manner obviously indicated by their form and composition all such counterfeits may be detected, the character of other worthless bills discovered, and the rates of discount upon uncurrent funds ascertained.

THE OLD PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESS.

By the "old" photographic process used in producing counterfeit bills and notes, the seal and numbers (unless previously removed), as well as the whole of the back of the note, were copied and appeared in black on the photograph. These were then tinted with pens and brushes by hand in attempted imitation of the colors of the genuine. On counterfeits thus produced, the black can be seen under the tint, which, on the seal, is blotted and covers the white lines that appear in the genuine. The numbering is also blurred with color and the tinting on the back of the note is badly done and often incomplete. The only plate used in this process is the ordinary glass "negative," and the printing is done by sunlight on "sensitized" paper. Of course the same number will be shown on all copies from the same negative; but as a negative of any note can be made in a few minutes the detection of photographic counterfeits depends upon a critical observation of their character and appearance. There are various photographic processes known to counterfeiters, from some of which danger is to be apprehended; but the black part of all notes printed from "negative plates" by sunlight, may be removed by a solution of cyanide of potassium, and unless perfectly new is off color, and shows the reddish brown peculiar to faded photographs.

THE NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESS.

By the "new" photographic process used for producing counterfeits of bills and notes, the seal and numbers and the color work on the back, whether pink, carmine, chocolate, or green, are first entirely removed from the note to be imi-

tated. All but the black having been washed out of the note a negative of the same is taken and from that photographs are printed by sunlight on "sensitized" paper. To produce the color work on these photographs an engraved cut or plate of the seal and the tinted part of back is used and the tints are clearly "surface printed." in their places. The numbers are also printed in colors from separate engraved figures used in combination and changeable, so that unlike the numbers photographed and then tinted by hand in the old process, these figures are well done and run in a series. This "new" process is far more dangerous than the "old."

Ten Instructive Sight Guides.

U. S. NOTES.

1. Of date 1862 and 1863, have no jute or fibre in the paper.
Of Series 1869, 1874, 1875 or 1878 are printed on a distinctive fibre paper known as the Wilcox patent.
Of Series 1880, are printed on the new paper, having a red and blue silk thread running from end to end, one at the top and the other at the bottom of the notes, and shreds of red and blue silk fibre scattered through the paper, and known as the Crane patent.
2. All counterfeits of U. S. Notes, dated 1862 or 1863, bear the Red Pointed Seal.
3. All U. S. Notes, Series of 1880, bear the large Brown or large Red Seal, and all Notes bearing these Seals can be taken with entire freedom from suspicion, excepting the late \$2 and \$5 poor counterfeits, the Webster-head \$10 poor counterfeits and the \$20 counterfeits of this series.

NATIONAL BANK BILLS.

4. Very few National Bank Bills bearing the Red Pointed Seal have any fibre in the paper.
Of Series of 1875 (all of which have the Red Scalloped Seal), are either printed on jute fibre paper, or the new silk line paper, the same as used for the U. S. Notes, Series of 1880.
Of Series of 1882, bearing the Brown Scalloped Seal, are also printed on the same silk line paper as the U. S. Notes, Series of 1880.
5. All the counterfeit National Bank Bills bear the small Red Pointed Seal, except the several Photographs and the Pittsburgh, Pa., 100's, the latter are of the series of 1875, and have the Red Scalloped Seal; and except also the Norwalk, Conn., 5's, and the Cincinnati, O., 10's, both of which are of the series of 1882, and have the brown back and brown Scalloped Seal.
6. All the new issues, Series of 1882, having brown backs, and bearing the Brown Scalloped Seal on the face, can be handled with entire freedom from suspicion; excepting the photographs, and excepting also the Norwalk, Conn., 5's and the Cincinnati, O., 10's.

SILVER CERTIFICATES.

7. Of Series 1880, having the Large Brown Seals, the only dangerous counterfeits are on the \$20 issue.
8. All Silver Certificates of Series 1886 have a *small* red plain bordered seal, or the *large* Reddish Seal bordered with lathe-work points, and all bills having those seals are free from suspicion, except the \$5 certificates, portrait of Grant, small seals; and the \$1 certificate with small seal.
No gold certificates of any kind are yet counterfeited.
9. The Check-letters, A B C D, etc., referred to in the body of this DETECTOR, are all printed in black on the face of the U. S. Notes and National Bank Bills, as well as on the Dominion of Canada Bills.
10. The Dufferin issue of the Dominion of Canada One and Two Dollar Bills have the following distinctive features on the back and face: Those made payable on the back at Toronto, have red; Montreal, blue; St. John, black; and Halifax, green figures on the face. The late issues of the Dominion One, Two and Four Dollar Bills have not the above distinctive features.

OFFICIAL LIST OF UNITED STATES COINS.

Historical, Descriptive and Statistical; compiled expressly for Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector; to which has been added a full account and description of all dangerous Counterfeits and mutilations of the same.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Penalty for fraudulently defacing, mutilating, impairing, diminishing, or lightening gold or silver coin of the United States, or any foreign countries, made current in the United States by law—

That, if any person shall fraudulently, by any art, way, or means whatsoever, deface, mutilate, impair, diminish, falsify, scale, or lighten the gold or silver coins which have been, or shall hereafter be coined at the Mints of the United States, or any foreign gold or silver coins which are by law made current, or are in actual use and circulation as money within the United States, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years, and fined not exceeding two thousand dollars.

Penalty for making or uttering coin in resemblance of money.

Every person who, except as authorized by law, makes or causes to be made, or utters or passes or attempts to utter or pass, any coin of gold or silver or other metal, or alloys of metals, intended for the use and purpose of current money, whether in the resemblance of coins of the United States or of foreign countries or of original design, shall be punished by a fine of not more than three thousand dollars or by imprisonment not more than five years, or both.

COUNTERFEITS OF COINS.

Counterfeits of Coin are mostly of one of the two following kinds: 1st. Pieces struck in steel or other dies; 2nd. Pieces cast in plaster of paris or other molds, or formed in the same by electrical deposition of metals.

The first class of counterfeits of coin; those produced by means of dies, are some times in appearance fac similes of the genuine; being struck from authentic legal dies which have been stolen; as far as known, this applies only to imitations of foreign coin. In dies which have been feloniously made for the purpose of producing counterfeits, there are variations to a greater or less degree from the original, sufficient, except in a few rare instances, to at once cause the detection of the pieces struck in them, when the same are carefully compared with a genuine coin or a fac simile of the type and variety imitated.

The material generally used in the coinage of such counterfeits of gold coin as are struck in dies, is a debased compound of silver and gold. For counterfeits of silver coin, made in a die, the material generally used is silver debased by an undue alloy of copper. To these base pieces, a good external color is given, by scrubbing them with aqua ammonia, or by boiling them in dilute sulphuric acid, or some other kind of "pickle." In this process, the liquid menstruum dissolves the copper with which it comes in contact, and leaves a surface of fine silver. Counterfeits, thus made and finished, present a fine appearance, and have a sonorous ring very nearly resembling that of the genuine coin. The composition of gold and copper, or silver and copper, used in the various counterfeits of coin ranges from 150-1000ths to 750-1000ths fine, while the standard gold and silver coins of several principal nations are 900-1000ths fine. Unless very thoroughly pickled, counterfeits of a low grade will, when rubbed, show by the color exposed, their excess of copper; or they may be detected by the regular tests, as given in this article hereafter. To the composition of the counterfeits of silver coin, different metals, zinc, tin, nickel, &c., &c., are sometimes added to improve the color. The richer the metal of any counterfeit coin, the more difficult it is to distinguish the same from the genuine. To detect the best counterfeits of coin, requires a careful examination and close comparison of the impress of the die with the genuine. Counterfeits, made of the compositions described, are necessarily too large or too light and the more alloyed with copper, the lighter they must be according to their size. The cause of this is the excess in gravity of gold and silver over copper. In gold, the disparity of its gravity with copper is so great as to be most obvious. Standard silver (900-1000ths fine), compared with distilled water, has a gravity of 10-30, while that of copper is but 8.80. By ascertaining the specific gravity of a sonorous coin, the amount of gold or silver it contains may be learned very nearly. The precise method of ascertaining the amount of precious metal contained in a coin, is by chemical assay; though an approximate estimate of the same may be obtained by fusing a part of the coin under the flame of a blow pipe; by which, most of the base metal in alloy is dissipated. The foregoing observations apply to most cases, nevertheless, so familiar have counterfeiters made themselves with the science of metallurgy, that they have produced dangerous counterfeits of both gold and silver coin, of base metals, yet very nearly or exactly the size and weight of the genuine.

Gold coins are sawed asunder and the interior removed, the cavity being then filled with less costly material; sometimes they are bored from the edges, and the holes afterwards plugged with cheap composition. All kinds of coins of the precious metals are dishonestly bored, filled, clipped, sweated, abraded and made light; the criminal operator finding a profit in the considerable portion of bullion thus removed from the several pieces.

The second class of counterfeits of coin, those cast in plaster of paris or other molds, or formed in the same by electrical deposition of metals, are usually very good fac simile representations of the coins used as patterns in the process of their manufacture. The metals from which counterfeits of coins are cast, are various, such as platinum, silver, copper, tin, iron, brass, bronze, nickel, zinc, antimony, bismuth, &c., in different forms of composition. The more common varieties of this class of counterfeits, are made as follows: A complete cast of a genuine coin is taken, in plaster of paris, after the method used in the art of stereotyping, to make a mold. The plaster of paris mold is then moderately baked and filled with whatever base composition is to be used, in a melted state. When

the metal cast becomes sufficiently cool, the mold is taken apart, the casting is removed, and is sound and perfect, finished up and, in general, washed in a solution of silver or electroplated with the same metal. These counterfeits are usually under weight, and being too soft, lack the sonorous ring found in the denser metal of the genuine coin.

For the last few decades, the more scientific counterfeiters have been enabled to make effective use of the electro-galvanic current for the deposition of metals in producing counterfeits of coin. In this process, a matrix is first prepared, by pressing the side of a perfect genuine coin, into lead, or some other soft metal; the same being, perhaps, in a semi fluid state of fusion at the instant. Upon the interior surface of the matrix thus formed, a uniform electro deposit of copper is made, which, in the manner well known to electrotypers and those familiar with the action of the electric current adapts itself to every feature of the type or variety in the matrix. When the deposit has been made sufficiently thick, the battery is stopped and the disk produced removed, finished and polished. One piece is made for the obverse and one for the reverse of the coin, and these are brazed or soldered together, and the edges finished to imitate the genuine. Otherwise, the counterfeit is deposited entire. Last, the copper piece imitations are electroplated with silver, when they are ready for circulation. The counterfeits of coin made in this way are usually considerably lighter than the genuine, and though of good color, show the fine lines of the device, lettering, &c., rounded and indistinct; moreover, a slight scratch or a little abrasion and wear removes the silver surface exposing the copper.

GOLD AND SILVER COINS.

All Mutilated Coins are uncurrent. Foreign Coins are not a legal tender.

R. S.—“*Sec. 3585.* The gold coins of the United States shall be a legal tender in all payments at their nominal value, when not below the standard weight and limit of tolerance provided by law for the single piece, and, when reduced in weight below such standard and tolerance, shall be a legal tender at valuation, in proportion to their actual weight.” “*Sec. 3505.* Any gold coins of the United States, if reduced in weight by natural abrasion not more than one-half of one per centum below the standard weight prescribed by law, after a circulation of twenty years, as shown by the date of coinage, and at a ratable proportion for any period less than twenty years, shall be received at their nominal value by the United States Treasury, and its offices, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe for the protection of the Government against fraudulent abrasion or other practices.”

Silver dollars (except the trade dollar) are unlimited legal tender. Silver half dollars, quarter dollars and dimes, since 1879, are a legal tender when offered in sums not exceeding ten dollars. There is no allowance for abrasion or wear; silver coins must be of coinage weight. Silver twenty-cent pieces, half dimes and three-cent pieces, though their coinage is discontinued, are yet a legal tender.

All fractional silver coins and also minor coins, if not mutilated, will be exchanged into lawful money by the U. S. Treasurer or any Assistant-Treasurer, if presented in sums or multiples of \$20: the Treasury Circular also states that reduction by natural abrasion is not considered mutilation. Mutilated U. S. silver coins, when exceeding the amount of three dollars, will be purchased at the Mints as silver bullion at market price of same.

HOW TO DETECT BASE COINS AND COUNTERFEITS.

Coin is tested by its weight, dimensions, appearance, ring and quality of metal. The scale and gauge give the two first; the third is taken by comparison; the last, except in coins of platinum, is to be ascertained by the use of the United States Mint Fluid Coin Tests, constantly used in the United States Mint, and formulas for which are printed herein and on the back of the receipts given to subscribers for DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.

To detect base pieces, or counterfeits of standard coins, compare their weight, size, impress, device, color, reeding, ring and general appearance with that of the genuine of the same period and coinage. To further test the piece, if necessary, prick its edge with a knife; if metal is discovered not the color of the genuine the piece is fraudulent or counterfeit. With most people the ring of a coin is a very critical test, provided the coin is balanced upon the end of the finger and struck by another good coin on the surface near the edge; as with some of the counterfeits simply a ring on the counter will not detect them; and, there are also exceptions even in the ring of genuine coins, as the ring may be dead because the planchets were cracked or flawed when being made. To all suspected coins, seeming to be genuine, apply the acid tests, using, of course, for gold coins the gold fluid test, and for silver coins the silver fluid test, taking care to have a clean surface and to touch the worn corner of the edge of the coin, or if very heavily plated reach the body of the piece through a little cut; if the metal exposed is discolored by the chemical action the coin is base or counterfeit. Upon standard or genuine metal the respective fluid test described has no observable effect; but gold or silver of a low grade is soon discolored, and base metal at once made black by its action when properly applied. The fluid test, however, has no effect upon platinum.

Double Eagle.—\$20.

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1849. Weight, 516 grains; fineness, .900. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, .5 of a grain. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .001; lowest, .899; highest, .901. Coinage commenced, 1850. Unless artificially reduced in weight, should continue current for fifty years from date of coinage. Allowance for natural abrasion, 2.58 grains. Least legally current weight, 513.42 grains. For total amount coined, see page as per index.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE DOUBLE EAGLE.

The Double Eagle of the United States is a broad thick coin, and has, therefore, been tampered with to make a false piece, which Treasury experts declare: "the worst fraud we have to deal with." To effect this, the double eagle is sawed from the edge into two or three parts, leaving the obverse and reverse with all their impressions and inscriptions untouched. The central part is removed by the saw or turning tool, to the value of about \$15, and the cavity filled nearly to the edge of the piece and to the original thickness, with platinum, a very heavy metal, about one-third the value of fine gold. The edge of the disk of platinum is then covered in by a soldered rim of gold; the whole coin thus presenting a genuine surface and being almost without fault as to weight, diameter, thickness and ring. The edge is at last quite perfectly renewed by use of a "nurling machine," and the spurious piece is ready for fraudulent circulation. What with the two genuine outsides; the false inside; the new ribbed rim and the solder, there are present no less than four separate pieces and five distinct metals, all joined together with such nicety, that unless put carefully on their guard, none but an expert can tell the spoiled coin from the perfect genuine piece. This method of degradation has been used, not only on double eagles, but, as is more remarkable, on eagles, half eagles, British sovereigns, and even quarter eagles. The platinum filling is sometimes alloyed with silver. The most noticeable defect of this kind of false coin is that—THE "RING" IS NOT PERFECT.

Experts also bore deep holes in the edges of the double eagle, drilling out about seven dollars' worth of gold. The holes are then nearly filled with cheap composition and the opening soldered up with gold. Reeding nicely fixed over. The "ring" of the piece is almost destroyed.

Counterfeits of the Double Eagle have been made from gold excessively alloyed with copper, the surface being gilded or electroplated with gold of standard fineness. The pieces thus produced are either too light or too large, and the color of the surface, especially when worn, is not the same as that of the genuine. Such pieces are not as dangerous as the filled coins.

The dates of the counterfeits of the double eagle are as follows:

1850—Weight, 360 grains, or 156 grains light. Gold fineness, about .500.

1880—Weight, 296 grains; composition metal gold plated. A very poor coin.

Eagle.—\$10.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792. Weight, 270 grains; fineness, .916 $\frac{2}{3}$. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, .5 of a grain. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .001; lowest, .899; highest, .901. Coinage commenced, 1795. Weight changed act of June 28, 1834, to 258 grains. Fineness changed act of June 28, 1834, to .899,225. Fineness changed act of January 18, 1837, to .900. Unless artificially reduced in weight, should continue current for thirty-five years from date of coinage. Allowance for natural abrasion, 1.29 grains. Least legally current weight, 256.71 grains.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE EAGLE.

There are numerous counterfeits of the eagle, either cast of base metal in a mold and gilded, made of gold excessively alloyed with copper or other metals, and surface gilded or washed, or struck of platinum or other metal in a die, and then plated with gold of standard fineness. There are also many pieces of this denomination which have been filled or otherwise made by the same processes used upon the double eagles and half eagles herein described. The eagles coined before 1805 were extensively counterfeited, but specimens of that false issue are rare at this time. From 1805 to 1837, inclusive, no eagles were coined for circulation.

The dates of the counterfeits of the Eagle are as follows:

Dates prior to 1805 extensively counterfeited.

- 1841—Weight, 235.2 grains, or 22.8 grains light weight. Mint mark, O.
 1847—Weight, 252 grains; a good counterfeit. New Orleans mint mark, O.
 1849—Weight, 228 grains; gold excessively alloyed with other metals.
 1855—Weight, 265 grains, platinum heavily gold plated. The acid test has no effect upon platinum, but the light color of the inside metal is easily seen if the edge of the coin is a little worn.
 1861—Weight, 154 grains, or 104 grains light; coin gold plated.
 1877—Weight, 178 grains; plated coin, thicker than the genuine, and has on it letter S, in imitation of the San Francisco mintage.
 1879—Weight, 165 grains: plated coin, the inside metal is like type metal, and which has on it sharp impressions, but the plating fails to adhere to it properly, as the whole plating can be easily peeled off or removed.
 1880—Weight, 150 grains; composition metal gold plated. Letter S.
 1881—A plated coin, date 1881 and light in weight.

Half Eagle.—\$5.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792. Weight, 135 grains; fineness, .916 $\frac{2}{3}$. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, .25 of a grain. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .001; lowest, .899; highest, .901. Coinage commenced, 1795. Weight changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 129 grains. Fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to .899,225. Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900. Unless artificially reduced in weight, should continue current for twenty years from date of coinage. Allowance for natural abrasion, .64 of a grain. Least legally current weight, 128.36 grains.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE HALF EAGLE.

There are numerous counterfeits of the half eagle, made in the same way as those of the eagle, and many pieces of this denomination have been filled or otherwise made by the same processes used upon the double eagle and eagle, already described. One piece—a half eagle of date 1844 with silver filling—weighed just 129 grains. Its gold part weighed 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains and was .915 fine; value of gold, \$3.30. Its inside silver planchet weighed 44 grains and was .897 fine; whole value, \$3.40. This same class of half eagles of other dates—1845, 1847, etc.—have been found in some cases to weigh 10 or 12 grains under weight, and in some cases a little over weight; one piece had the obverse gold planchet .902 $\frac{1}{2}$ fine, and the reverse one .901 $\frac{1}{2}$ fine. These coins of silver filling have the inside silver planchet made of a little less than the proper diameter of the coin; so that, after the silver and the two gold planchets are soldered together, the projecting rim of one of the gold plates is bent up to meet the other gold one of correct diameter, and thus it forms the edge of the coin, and making the whole coin of right diameter, when the same is then finished by a blow in a coining-press, and the effect of the blow is visible on the silver planchet. These coins have also about as good a general appearance in every way as the genuine; though rather a dull sound in ringing, but not as if flawed; and where their weight is kept up they are a little thicker than the genuine. There are also half eagles and other denominations of gold coin with a different filling, done in different ways. Some are filled with platinum and are exceedingly dangerous, being of good ring and of the same weight, diameter, and thickness of the genuine coin; such are of later dates, by about fifteen years or more, than the pieces with silver filling just mentioned.

Numerous other counterfeits of the half eagle are struck in well-executed dies, with weight correct, or very nearly so. They are dangerous when new; but if somewhat worn on the edges, they will show the platinum or other metal underneath the plating, while a number of the counterfeits do not vary sufficiently from the genuine to be detected by any of the gauge-scales or "coin detectors" which ignorant or unprincipled dealers advertise as "entirely reliable" and "affording complete protection against counterfeit coin." Those half eagles composed of gold excessively alloyed with copper or other metals will vary from about .800 to .500 fine. One of the latter kind, weighing 67.27 grains, was sent to the director of the Mint for assay, and the composition was found to be gold 493.7 fine, and silver 238 fine, the mixture being alloyed with tin and copper, the value of the precious metals being \$1.37. These coins, however, can easily be detected by hand alone, even in the dark, as such are 63.73 grains, light weight. Those counterfeit half eagles of .800 gold fineness are very deceptive coins; they stain but slightly when tested by the acid test, but such coins nevertheless contain over \$4 worth of gold:

The dates of the counterfeits of the Half-eagle are as follows:

Some dates prior to 1821 are also counterfeited.

- 1821—Eight grains light weight, and also larger in diameter and thickness than genuine coin. In head of Liberty, chin very long. In the word United the capital N is reversed, thus, \mathbb{N} . Intrinsic value of metal, about half that of genuine.
- 1834—Gold excessively alloyed with copper and other metals; a little light in weight.
- 1837—Base metal gold plated; about 50 grains light.
- 1838—Weight, 125 grains, or 4 grains light. Gold value, \$2.75.
- 1839—Base metal gold plated; very light weight.
- 1843—Brass gilt; well executed but very light. Dahlonega, Ga., Mint mark, D. Also, one of mint mark O; a heavily-plated struck piece, $49\frac{1}{2}$ grains light.
- 1844—Platinum, gold plated. No mint mark. Very dangerous if plating is not worn. Counterfeits about 5 grains too light.
- 1844—Weight, 128.9 grains; specific gravity, 15.9, genuine are about 17.20, gold fineness, $805\frac{1}{2}$; silver, 23; value, \$4.47. Reeding faulty but very fair; color good, a trifle yellowish. Examined and assayed at the Philadelphia mint.
- 1845—Value of metal, about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the face value; a good counterfeit, but light weight.
- 1847 } Platinum gold plated; weight same as genuine; ring good; very dangerous until
1848 } worn, when they show the platinum on the edges. The acid test has no effect on platinum.
- 1851 } Gold excessively alloyed with copper and other metals; all light weight from 4 to
1853 } 14 grains.
1855 }
1857 }
1858 }
1860 }
- 1861—Plating thin, no mint mark in imitation of the Philadelphia mintage; light weight, but a well cast piece.
- 1862—Gold fineness, 762; a little light in weight.
- 1869—Platinum well plated with gold; struck piece, and of size and weight nearly correct. Very dangerous when new.
- 1872—No mint mark. Fineness, 848. Weight, 128.8 grains. Value of gold, \$4.70. A very fine counterfeit every way. Reeding is of as good if not a better quality of work than genuine, though of a less number of reeds than is usual. Coin a trifle large in diameter, more convex on the surface, and a very little off color. Ring good.
- 1872 } Gold excessively alloyed; coins a few grains underweight
1875 }
- 1880 } Cast pieces and gilded; weight, but 60.6 grains; proper diameter, but thickness
1881 } greater.
- 1881—Brassy color and weighs 76.5 grains.
- 1881—No mint mark. Weight, 127.4 grains; specific gravity, 16.3; 8-thousandths of an inch too thick; gold fineness, about 800; value of gold, about \$4.38; a struck piece, with reeding irregular; raised edge, or milling very slightly done; some with dimly struck impressions serving the idea of a worn coin, and these coins stain slightly under the acid test. Similar coins of this date, assayed at the Philadelphia mint, proved to be of gold fineness, 798; copper, 153; silver, 38; platinum, 11; value, \$4.43; specific gravity, 16; weight, 128.7 grains, or .3 of a grain below the standard weight.
- 1882—Similar to those of 1881, but the reeding, milling, etc., well executed; fineness, about 800.
- 1885—No mint mark. It is said to have been struck up in a die; it has a good appearance, but is light weight.

Three Dollar Piece.—\$3.

Authorized to be coined, act of February 21, 1853. Weight, 77.4 grains; fineness, .900. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, .25 of a grain. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .001; lowest, .899; highest, .901. Coinage commenced, 1854. Unless artificially reduced in weight, should continue current for fifteen years from date of coinage. Allowance for natural abrasion, .38 of a grain. Least legally current weight, 77.02 grains.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE THREE DOLLAR PIECE.

The coinage of three dollar pieces has been, as may be noted, quite limited, yet this denomination of gold coin has been considerably counterfeited, the false coin being struck in a die from base metal, and so perfectly executed as to be dangerous. In color this counterfeit is a close imitation of standard gold, and a careful comparison of the general appearance and device of the false piece with that of the genuine coin is necessary to detect the difference between them. Genuine three dollar pieces are sometimes swedged with fraudulent intent between plates of copper until of the diameter of the half eagle, when, the device and general appearance of the pieces being well preserved, they are placed in rolls among half eagles, and, unless detected, pass for five dollars.

To detect counterfeits of the three dollar piece use the regular tests given under the head of TESTS FOR COIN, as directed in the paragraph entitled HOW TO DETECT BASE GOLD COINS AND COUNTERFEITS.

Quarter Eagle.—\$2½.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792. Weight, 67.5 grains; fineness, .916⅔. Deviation of weight allowed in coinage, .25 of a grain. Deviation of fineness allowed in assay, .001; lowest, .899; highest, .901. Coinage commenced, 1796. Weight changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 64.5 grains. Fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to .899,225. Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900. Unless artificially reduced in weight, should continue current for fifteen years from date of coinage. Allowance for natural abrasion, .32 of a grain. Least legally current weight, 64.18 grains.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE QUARTER EAGLE.

There are numerous counterfeits of the quarter eagle, made in the same way as those of the eagle, and even quarter eagle pieces have been filled or otherwise made by the same processes used upon the double eagle and half eagle already described. Quarter eagle filled pieces of date 1843 weigh from 1 to 9 grains light; one piece was a little over weight. Such have on them the letter O, which represents the Mint-mark of the New Orleans Mint.

The dates of the counterfeits of the Quarter-eagle are as follows :

- 1843 } Heavily-plated pieces, about 22 grains light.
 1844 }
 1846—No mint mark. Weight, 48 grains instead of 64½ grains; copper and silver; heavily gilt.
 1851—Weight, 61 grains, or 3½ grains light. The nose of the Goddess of Liberty is very different from that on the genuine coin.
 1852—Gold excessively alloyed with other metals. A little light weight.
 1853—Weight, 42½ grains. No mint mark.
 1856—Below standard fineness, and light weight by a few grains.
 1858—Plated piece. No mint mark. Weight, 45.9 grains.
 1858—Brass. No mint mark. Well struck piece, but 25 grains too light and of brassy color.
 1861—Weight, 42 grains; heavily gold plated.
 1862—Platinum heavily gold plated; full weight and very dangerous unless coin is worn, thus exposing the grey metal especially on the edges.
 1874—Gold, excessively alloyed with copper or other metal. Reeding irregular. Coins about 25 grains too light.
 1879—Weight, 51½ grains; good appearance but no ring.

The Gold Dollar.—\$1.

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1849. Weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, .25 of a grain. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .001; lowest, .899; highest, .901. Coinage commenced, 1849. Unless artificially reduced in weight, should continue current for about thirteen years from date of coinage. Allowance for natural abrasion, only .13 of a grain. Least legally current weight, 25.55 grains.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE GOLD DOLLAR.

The Gold Dollar, of 1849, was .5 of an inch in diameter, and .025 of an inch thick, and coined up to 1854. Counterfeits of the gold dollars of the first pattern are numerous. Gold dollars since 1854 (new pattern) are .55 of an inch in diameter and .018 of an inch thick.

The dates of the counterfeits of the gold dollar are as follows :

1851, 1852, 1853 1854, 1856, 1857, 1861.

Those of date 1854, plated pieces old pattern, and with no mint mark ; were 14.2 grains, 15.8 grains and 16.9 grains, instead of 25.8 grains; a fair sample in weight of the counterfeit dollars of nearly all the dates.

U. S. MINT TEST FOR GOLD COIN.

- Strong Nitric Acid 6½ drachms.
- Muriatic Acid ¼ drachm, or 10 m. or drops.
- Pure Water 1⅔ drachm, or 100 m.

TEST FOR SILVER COIN.

- Nitrate of Silver 24 grains.
- Nitric Acid 10 m. or drops.
- Water 1. ounce.

Observe the action of a drop of the fluid test on genuine coin. If the counterfeit coin is heavily plated and not worn scrape the edge before applying the test, then if the coin is of base metal it will at once turn black. See page 39.

For convenience use the regular coin test bottle of hollow stopple, or one having the glass stopple sharp pointed and reaching far down into the bottle. Any Druggist can prepare the compounds at a trifling expense to the purchaser.

TOTAL U. S. COINAGE.		GOLD COINAGE.		SILVER COINAGE.		MINOR COINAGE.	
	During fiscal year ended June 30, 1888.	Total from 1793 to June 30, 1888.					
Double Eagles...	\$16,361,740 00	\$1,042,573,360.00		Standard Dollars	\$32,718,673.00	\$307,740,028 00	
Eagles	8,998,260.00	192,365,870.00		Half Dollars...	2,836.50	122,815,984.50	
Half Eagles.....	2,996,610 00	190,662,499.00		Quarter Dollars..	194,668.25	39,494,187 25	
Three Dollars...	34,098.00	1,612,089.00		Dimes	1,219,917.50	21,103,974.70	
Quarter Eagles...	15,682.50	28,518,220.00		Total.....	\$34,136,095.25	35,965,924.00	
Dollars.....	18,580.00	18,278,778.00		Trade Dollars coined to....	1883	271,000.00	
Total.....	\$28,364,170 50	\$1,474,009,807.00		Twenty Cents "	1878	4,880,219.40	
				Half Dimes "	1873	1,282,087.20	
				Three Cents "	1873	\$533,653,405.05	
				Grand Total Silver			
				Five Cents.....	\$760,368.65	\$9,428,040.40	
				Three Cents.....	1,367.19	940,653.15	
				Cents (bronze)..	457,250.73		
				Total	\$1,218,976 57		
				Two Cents coined to.....	1872	912,020.00	
				Cents (copper) "	1857		
				Cents (nickel) "	1864	8,337,483.65	
				Cents (bronze) "	date		
				Half Cents "	1866	39,926.11	
				Grand Total Minor		\$19,658,123.91	

TOTAL MONEY CIRCULATION.

(EXCLUSIVE OF MINOR COIN.)

For July 1, 1887. (the figures are taken from the Report of the Director of the Mint) the total amounts and the different kinds of U. S. money in the United States with the ownership and location of same are shown as follows:—

	Total in U. S. Treas.	In U. S. Treasury. Net Cash.	In National Banks August 1.	In Other Banks and in General Circulation.	Total Money.
Gold Coin	\$192,368,915	101,143,478	98,137,439	278,501,711	569,008,065
" Certificates.....	30,261,380		54,274,940	36,950,497	
Gold Bullion in Treasury...	85,512,270	85,512,270			85,512,270
Silver Dollars.....	211,483,970	69,365,953	6,343,213	49,162,934	266,990,117
" Certificates.....	3,425,133		3,535,479	138,582,538	
Subsidiary Silver.....	26,977,493	23,977,493	2,813,138	45,767,168	75,547,799
Silver Bullion in Treasury..	10,455,650	10,455,650			10,455,650
Legal Tender Notes.....	28,783,796	20,013,796	74,477,342	243,419,878	346,681,016
Certificates of Deposit....	310,000		7,810,000	960,000	
Old Demand Notes.....				57,130	57,130
National Bank Notes.....	197,046	197,046	22,962,737	256,058,005	279,217,788
Fractional Paper Currency..	2,366	2,366	564,266	6,380,332	6,946,964
Total	\$589,778,019	\$313,668,052	\$270,918,564	\$1,055,830,193	\$1,640,416,789

In the above total amount of money, a certain amount of same is kept from actual circulation and held as security for the above-mentioned notes; and just in the case of the legal tender notes, \$100,000,000 of coin is thus held in the Treasury by the Government.

Standard Silver Dollar.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792. Weight, 416 grains; fineness, .892 & 89-208. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grain. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .003; lowest, .897; highest, .903. Coinage commenced, 1794. Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 412.5 grains. Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900. Coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873. Total amount coined previous to act of February 12, 1873, \$8,045,838. Coinage re-authorized, act of February 28, 1878; a new pattern, but same weight and fineness as dollars of 1837 and subsequent years. For total amount coined see page as per index.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE STANDARD SILVER DOLLAR.

Various dates up to 1873 were counterfeited. They were generally composed of compound metal or brass, having a keen ring like glass, and unless silver plated and unused were of a brazen color, yet near the proper weight and specific gravity. Others of like dates were of white metal but not so perfect, being underweight or oversized.

All dates since 1878 are counterfeited. There are innumerable kinds and quantities of counterfeit dollars. Many white metal coins of these dates, nearly the size of the genuine coin, have an excellent impress, good color, and fine general appearance when fresh from the mold; but very soon assuming a leaden spotted color after being handled, unless well covered with silver. Most of these coins are from 95 to 125 grains too light, a light weight that can be readily detected by hand alone without the aid of scales. Some of them are of right size, others a little too thick to pass through the ordinary slots or gauges used for detecting the improper diameter and thickness of coins. Many of them plainly show the imperfections usual with molded coins, having spots of a rough sande appearance, with figures and letters, with the centers of same filled up with the metal, or parts not clean cut like the impressions from a die, while numbers of them have the reeding poor and imperfect, and ring very bad. One dollar coin of date 1884, with no mint mark, weighs, however, 347 grains, or $65\frac{1}{2}$ grains too light; it has a short, sharp ring, is a little too thick to pass through the ordinary gauges, and its reeding runs diagonally across its edge. Those dollars made from German silver are very light weight, and if new are so heavily plated with silver as to resist the acid coin test, unless deeply scraped before applying the acid.

Dangerous dollars of date 1883, no mint mark, weigh 360 grains, or about 50 grains too light; heavily plated with standard silver; fine general appearance in every way; have a fair ring; are about 260 fine or contain 15 or 20 cents of silver; the size is correct by the ordinary gauges.

Other dangerous dollars of date 1883, no mint mark, are heavily plated, weigh $378\frac{1}{2}$ grains, some only 30 grains too light; general appearance as good as genuine; specific gravity 8.40, genuine are 10.20 to 10.30; ring good on a counter, but not the true ring when balanced upon the finger. One dated 1884 is of same class of coin, weighing 375.4 grains. In size none of this class can be detected by the ordinary slots or gauges, though the counterfeits are a little too thick but not on the edge. Weigh, ring, or scrape and apply the acid test and pay little attention to dates as all are counterfeited.

A few molded dollars date 1882, no mint mark, weigh 460 grains, $47\frac{1}{2}$ grains too much; for diameter they are a little too small; for thickness they will pass through ordinary gauges for same; thinly plated; ring poor.

NOTE—Old silver dollars of certain dates command high premiums, especially the following:—Date 1794; obverse, profile of Liberty facing right; reverse, eagle in a wreath, and on the edge of coin, "one dollar or unit . . . hundred cents." Date 1798; obverse, bust of Liberty facing right, with 13 or 15 stars; reverse, small eagle on clouds in a wreath. Date 1804; obverse, bust of Liberty facing right; reverse, national arms, etc. Date 1836—C. Gobrecht—stars on reverse; also 1835 and 1839—star on obverse only; obverse, Liberty seated facing right; reverse, flying eagle. Dates 1851, 1852, 1854, 1858; obverse, Liberty seated facing right; reverse, eagle standing, and without words "In God we trust." This motto was put on our coins only since 1866. Alterations of dates are numerous. Thus, 1850 and 1853 have been altered to 1851 and 1852, and 1861 changed to 1864, as the latter, if genuine, would probably be worth six or seven hundred dollars.

With dollars of 1878, those with nine leaves on olive branch, and eagle with 8 tail feathers have been represented to be worth anywhere from two to twelve dollars; but the fact is thousands of them were coined, though if such coins are in good condition, uncirculated, they may be sold to those who want them for about 10 cents premium, and the same way with those coins of 1878 having but 7 feathers in eagle's tail. Those of 1878 are of uniform value with the coinage of succeeding years, and all proofs, or even uncirculated coins, are worth a small premium to those who want them.

The coinage of the Silver Dollar began 1794, free coinage and a full legal tender, and up to 1806, but \$1,439,517 of the piece had been coined. No more silver dollars were coined until 1836, when \$1000 were coined. In 1838 only pattern pieces were coined. In 1839, \$300 were coined. In 1846 \$61,005 were coined, and the coinage continued in moderate sums every year until 1858, when no silver dollars were coined, unless proof pieces. Larger amounts were coined the succeeding years until 1873, when the coinage was discontinued. Again re-authorized February 28, 1878, as a legal tender to any amount, but bullion purchased at market rates and coinage limited, a new pattern of the silver dollar was provided, and coinage of the same resumed, and up to October 1st of the same year, \$16,212,500 of the new pattern were coined.

Trade Dollar.

Authorized to be coined, act of February 12, 1873. Weight, 420 grains; fineness, .900. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grain. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .003; lowest, .897; highest, .903. Only "proofs" were struck of date 1873. Coinage commenced, 1874. Trade dollars are a legal coin but not now a legal tender. Demonetized July 22, 1876, and the Secretary authorized to limit the coinage thereof. Amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30 1876, \$15,418,450. Coinage suspended by Secretary of the Treasury, February 22, 1878. Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, \$35,959,360. Proof pieces executed during the calendar year 1879, \$1,541, in 1880, \$1,987; and in 1881, \$960, etc., etc., up to 1884.

By Act of March 3, 1887, and their value was then about 80 cents, they were redeemed dollar for dollar until Sept. 3, 1887. The amount so redeemed was \$7,689,036. Said Act then also repealing all laws for their coinage and issuance.

For present value, see coins and notes of the world, as per index.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE TRADE DOLLAR.

The Trade Dollar of all dates has been variously, repeatedly and extensively counterfeited. They are mostly of type metal, and many were circulated in the East Indies, China, Japan and other countries, and are usually from 95 to 130 grains light. Some of the counterfeits are of excellent ring and good general appearance, but very soon show the dark color after being handled; and some have a smooth, greasy, or quicksilver feeling when rubbed between the thumb and fingers.

A few of the counterfeits weigh 417 grains, or only 3 grains too light. They are of silver excessively alloyed with other metals, and have a ring somewhat defective. Apply the acid test.

NOTE—The trade dollar was authorized by act of February 12, 1873, a legal coin of the United States, a legal tender in all sums not exceeding \$5, and the only silver dollar then authorized to be coined, as the standard dollar coinage was thereby repealed. At the time of the above authorizing act neither silver nor gold was in full use as money in the United States, unless west of the Rocky Mountains, where trade dollars were first put in circulation, the currency at other places being upon a paper basis. The gold dollar was then quoted here at about \$1.14, while a trade dollar would then be worth as silver bullion about \$1.16, and would cost about 1½ cents to coin it; including coinage, and if quoted in gold at London price, it would then be worth about \$1.04 in gold. Specie resumption was January 1, 1879.

The trade dollar, when thus authorized, was intended for exportation abroad; especially to China, Japan, and other Oriental countries, where, in competition with the Mexican silver dollar, which it excels in intrinsic value as bullion, by (.002) two-tenths of a cent, the trade dollar had a popular circulation; and thus making a foreign market for American silver. The joint resolution of Congress of July 22, 1876, demonetizing the trade dollar is in these words: "That the trade dollar shall not hereafter be a legal tender, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to limit from time to time the coinage thereof to such an amount as he may deem sufficient to meet the export demand for the same." At this time of demonetization of coin, gold was quoted in paper at about \$1.03; but silver bullion if quoted in gold at the London price only—at an average of 52¼ pence, though the highest quotation in 1876 was 58½, and the lowest 46¼ pence—would show the bullion in the trade dollar to be worth about 91 cents in gold. On October 15, 1877, the trade dollar coinage was discontinued at the mint at Philadelphia, though afterwards coined at the mints in the west, but finally suspended February 22, 1878. The present average bullion value of full weight trade dollars is noted in list of coins and notes of the commercial nations of the world as per index.

Half Dollar.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792. Weight, 208 grains; fineness, .892 & 89-208. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grain. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .003; lowest, .897; highest, .903. Coinage commenced, 1794. Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 206.25 grains. Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900. Weight changed, act of February 21, 1853, to 192 grains. Weight changed, act of February 12, 1873, to 12.5 grams, which are equal to 192.90+ grains.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE HALF DOLLAR.

The Half Dollar has been fearfully counterfeited; false half dollars of every kind may be found of almost any date since they were first coined. Very dangerous counterfeits of the silver half dollars are of dates 1841, 1842, 1843, 1860, 1872, 1876 and 1877, all these are made of compound metal or brass, struck in a die, and heavily silver plated; they are generally well executed, having a fair impress, and are of good color when new; when the plating is somewhat worn they present a brazen color, and all have a sharp, keen ring like glass; some of those dated 1841, 1842 and 1872, are the exact size and weight of the genuine half dollar, and can not be detected by a scale or gauge. One piece, dated 1876, is a minute trifle oversize, and but 1.4 grain light weight. Another struck piece, of same date, with no mint mark, weighs 201.7 grains, or 8.8 grains overweight: the receding is well done; general appearance good, but the letters a little defective, especially the word "Liberty" on the shield of the Goddess of Liberty; when worn the coin shows the brass metal underneath the plating; and is a little too thick to pass through the ordinary gauges. One dated 1877 is but very little oversize and but 7.7 grains light.

Well made counterfeits, of a composition of silver, copper and zinc, and intrinsically worth about 17 cents, have been passed in great numbers, though from 7 to 10 grains light weight. Others of German or nickel silver, and sometimes silver plated, are handsome pieces, but light weight unless oversized; one of these, dated 1823, having the lettered rim, is an excellent imitation; one also dated 1830, with the lettered edge, weighs 191 grains, or is 17 grains too light, and has a false ring. A counterfeit half dollar, dated 1868, weighs 191 grains, or but 1 grain too light; it is of proper thickness, but a little too large in diameter. Another one of same date, mint mark S, weighs 13.6 grains too heavy; it is .025 inch too small in diameter, .018 inch too thick, and of .784 fineness. The reeding on this coin is irregular and shallow, surface of coin greasy; specific gravity 10.07, should be 10.30.

Coins made in a mould of white metal, or of type, or other metal, are of every date, and many of them, when new, are of a good color, as well as a good appearance if well moulded; but all have a dull ring, or one unlike that of the genuine coin, and weigh from 22 to 58 grains underweight. Some are of right size, others a little too thick to enter the ordinary gauges used for size of coins; one, however, of proper size by these gauges, and dated 1862, with Mint mark S, weighs but 19 grains underweight; it has a good appearance, fair reeding, a little sharper glass like ring than genuine when balanced upon the end of the finger, but on a counter the ring is excellent.

Quarter Dollar.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792. Weight, 104 grains; fineness, .892 & 89-208. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grain. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .003; lowest, .897; highest, .903. Coinage commenced, 1796. Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 103.125 grains. Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900. Weight changed, act of February 21, 1853, to 96 grains. Weight changed, act of February 12, 1873, to 6.25 grams, which are equal to 96.45+ grains.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE QUARTER DOLLAR.

The Quarter Dollar has been extensively counterfeited, and the false pieces are of almost every date, since it has been coined. The most dangerous counterfeits are dated 1858 and 1860, of compound metal or brass, struck in a die, and heavily silver plated, having the exact weight of the genuine coin. One dangerous piece, dated 1853, upon assay, was found to consist of a composition partly iron; it was heavily silver-plated, had a fair ring, varied but little from the true size, but was somewhat light. One piece, of date 1861, having a fair appearance of genuine silver but a little sharper ring, is of 15 grains underweight. Counterfeits of the quarter dollars of 1857 and 1861, have been common, being made of a composition consisting mostly of tin. Others of various dates have been made of soft, base metal, or composition, some of lead; such pieces are from 20 to 30 grains light.

Twenty Cent Piece.

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1875. Weight, 5 grams, which are equal to 77.16+ grains; fineness, .900. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grain. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .003; lowest, .897; highest, .903. Coinage commenced, 1875. Coinage discontinued, act of May 2, 1878. Total amount coined, \$271,000.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE TWENTY CENT PIECE.

Very few counterfeits of the Twenty Cent piece have been put in circulation.

Dime.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792. Weight, 41.6 grains; fineness, .892 & 89-208; value, 10 cents. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grain. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .003; lowest, .897; highest, .903. Coinage commenced, 1796. Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 41.25 grains. Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900. Weight changed, act of February 21, 1853, to 38.4 grains. Weight changed, act of February 12, 1873, to 2.5 grams, which are equal to 38.58+ grains.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE DIME.

Counterfeits of the Dime are numerous and of various dates. False dimes of compound metal or brass, struck in a die and silver washed or plated, dated 1848, have been passed freely. Counterfeits, made of soft white metal, some of them at least, are, in appearance, close imitations of the genuine coin, and so far almost defy detection. A false dime, of 1875, made of antimony, lead and zinc, has all the bright color and fine appearance of a newly struck genuine coin. False dimes, of various dates, are in circulation; many are poor, but some are well executed, good impress, fair color when new, but if worn, soon become brazen, tin-like, or leaden in color, besides being generally underweight or oversized; they usually weigh from 3 to 12 grains light, and, if of the cheap, soft metal, can be bent or even broken by the fingers. One dime, of date 1884, is about proper size, has excellent reeding, and weighs $36\frac{1}{2}$ grains, or only 2 grains light.

Half Dime.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792. Weight, 20.8 grains; fineness, .892 & 89-208; value, 5 cents. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grain. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .003; lowest, .897; highest, .903. Coinage commenced, 1794. Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 20.625 grains. Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900. Weight changed, act of February 21, 1853, to 19.2 grains. Coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873. Total amount coined, \$4,906,946.90.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE HALF DIME.

Very few counterfeits of the Half Dime have been put in circulation.

Silver Three Cent Piece.

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1851. Weight, 12.375 grains; fineness, .750. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, .5 of a grain. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .003; lowest, .897; highest, .903. Coinage commenced, 1851. Weight changed, act of March 3, 1853, to 11.52 grains. Fineness changed, act of March 3, 1853, to .900. Coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873. Total amount coined, \$1,281,850.20.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE SILVER THREE CENT PIECE.

Counterfeits of the Silver Three Cent piece were once quite numerous, made of compound metal or brass, struck in a die and silver washed, they are generally close imitations of genuine, and, when new, well calculated to deceive.

MINOR COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

R. S.—“Sec. 3587. The minor coins of the United States shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding 25 cents in any one payment.”
If mutilated, there is no provision for the redemption of minor coins. See also under the head of GOLD AND SILVER COINS.

FIVE CENT—(NICKEL).

Authorized to be coined, act of May 16, 1866. Weight, 77.16 grains; copper, 75 per cent.; nickel, 25 per cent. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 3 grains. Deviation allowed in metal, 2.5 per cent. of nickel; (actual, much less.) Coinage commenced, 1866. New pattern in 1883, at first without, and afterwards with the word “cents” thereon.

COUNTERFEITS.—Very fine counterfeits of the Nickel Five Cent piece, of the old pattern, have been made and struck in a die; they are of the same color, weight and alloy of the genuine, and almost defy detection. Other fine counterfeits of this piece are numerous. Struck pieces, of date 1875, are of good color, of true weight, but imperfect in the lettering, especially in the words “States of,” as the letters S and O too closely join each other.

Other fine struck pieces, many of good color, and of different dates, weigh from 66 to 74½ grains; they are all slightly imperfect in the form or spacing of the letters on the obverse side of the coin.

With numerous counterfeits of both the old and new pattern, cast in a mold, most of them lack the sharp, distinct impress given by a good die to genuine coin, and being rough and of a leaden color, they become black and dirty in appearance, and usually weigh from 60 to 75 grains; a few, however, weigh 78½ grains.

THREE CENT—(NICKEL).

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1865. Weight, 30 grains; copper, 75 per cent.; nickel, 25 per cent. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 2 grains. Deviation allowed in metal, 2.5 per cent. of nickel; (actual, much less.) Coinage commenced, 1865.

COUNTERFEITS.—Counterfeits of the Nickel Three Cent piece are very numerous, and some of them well calculated to deceive. One dated 1865, is a fair counterfeit, while others are inferior; being cast pieces, they lack the sharp, distinct impress given by the die to a genuine coin, and being rough, soon become black and dirty in appearance.

TWO CENT—(BRONZE).

Authorized to be coined, act of April 22, 1864. Weight, 96 grains; copper, 95 per cent.; tin and zinc, 5 per cent. Coinage commenced, 1864. Coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873. Total amount coined, \$912,020.00.

CENT—(COPPER).

Authorized to be coined, act of July 6, 1787. Coined for the United States, by James Jarvis, at New Haven, Conn. Authorized to be coined, (by the United States Mint,) act of April 2, 1792. Weight, 264 grains; copper. Weight changed, act of January 14, 1793, to 208 grains. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 2 grains. Coinage commenced, 1793. Weight changed, by Proclamation of the President, January 26, 1796, in conformity with the act of March 3, 1795, to 168 grains. Coinage discontinued, act of February 21, 1857. Total amount coined, \$1,562,887.44.

CENT—(NICKEL).

Authorized to be coined, act of February 21, 1857. Weight, 72 grains; copper, 88 per cent.; nickel, 12 per cent. Coinage commenced, 1857. Coinage discontinued, act of April 22, 1864. Total amount coined, \$2,007,720.00.

CENT—(BRONZE).

Authorized to be coined, act of April 22, 1864. Weight, 48 grains; copper, 95 per cent.; tin and zinc, 5 per cent. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 2 grains. Coinage commenced, 1864.

HALF CENT—(COPPER).

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792. Weight, 132 grains; copper; "Not a legal tender." Weight changed, act of January 14, 1793, to 104 grains. Coinage commenced, 1793. Weight changed, by Proclamation of the President, January 26, 1796, in conformity with the act of March 3, 1795, to 84 grains. Coinage discontinued, act of February 21, 1857. Total amount coined, \$39,926.11.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE CENT AND HALF CENT.

Even the cents of each kind, as well as the half cents, have been counterfeited, and the small copper and bronze currency extensively corrupted. The counterfeits of the copper cent are excellent copper imitations, and were struck from dies, originally made for the purpose of manufacturing copies of unique and rare cents of such dates as commanded high premiums among collectors, numismatologists and antiquarians. False cents, imitations of the genuine copper coin, have also been cast of various metals, but these pieces are generally rough and poor copies, some of them being of brass or of white metals, evidently executed by workmen merely to show their skill in the art of "found-ing." The counterfeits of the half cent are of the same general character as those of the cent. Cast pieces, in imitation of the nickel cent, are either of a leaden or brazen color, and usually weigh from 55 to 60 grains. Fair counterfeits, in imitation of the bronze cent, are made of pure copper, and struck in a die, but the color of the metal will generally distinguish such.

PUBLIC DEBT OF U. S.: JULY 1, 1888.

Interest-Bearing Debt.

TITLE OF LOAN AND AUTHORIZING ACT.	RATE. per ct.	WHEN REDEEMABLE	ACCRUED INTEREST.	TOTAL PRINCIPAL	INTEREST DUE AND UNPAID.
Funded Ln, 1891, July, '70, Jan., '71	4½	Sept. 1, 1891..	\$833,276 43	\$222,207 050 00	\$362,445 90
Funded Ln, 1907, July, '70, Jan., '71	4	July 1, 1907..	7,141,774 00	7,141,774 000 00	1,072,885 33
Refunding Certificates, Feb. 26, 1879	4	.....	1,380 50	138,050 00	49,698 00
Navy-Pension Fund, July 23, 1868...	3	.....	210,000 00	14,000,000 00	.....
Bonds to Pac. Railroads, July '62 & '64		.....	1,938,705 36	64,623,512 00	14,039 96
Aggregate of Interest-bearing Debt.....			10,125,136 27	1,015,146,012 00	1,499,368 69

Debt on which Interest has ceased since Maturity.

		MATURED.		
Old Debt, Various, prior to 1858.....	1-10 to 6..	Prior to Jan. 1, 1861....	\$151,920 28	\$62,489 27
Loan of 1847, Jan. 28, 1847.....	6.....	Dec. 31, 1867.....	1,250 00	22 00
Texan Indemnity Stock, Sep. 9, 1850	5.....	Dec. 31, 1864.....	20,000 00	2,945 00
Loan of 1858, June 14, 1858.....	5.....	After Jan. 1, 1874.....	2,000 00	125 00
Loan of 1860, June 22, 1860.....	5.....	Jan. 1, 1871.....	10,000 00	600 00
5-20's of 1862, Feb. 25, 1862 (called)...	6.....	Dec 1, 1871, and later..	254,750 00	200 49
5-20's of 1864, June 30, 1864 (called)...	6.....	Nov. 13, 1875, and later	44,100 00	288 98
5-20's of 1865, Mar. 3, 1865 (called)...	6.....	Feb. 15, 1876, and later	27,350 00	1,364 05
10-40's of 1864, Mar. 3, 1864 (called)...	5.....	July 9, 1879, and later..	63,600 00	3,694 47
Consols of 1865, Mar. 3, 1865 (called)	6.....	Aug. 21, 1877, and later	153,250 00	243 08
Consols of 1867, Mar. 3, 1865 (called)	6.....	April 1, 1879, and later	281,200 00	7,036 06
Consols of 1868, Mar. 3, 1865 (called)	6.....	July 4, 1879.....	72,150 00	8 856 32
Loan of Feb., 1861, Feb. 8, 1861.....	6.....	Dec. 31, 1880.....	6,000 00	2,580 00
Fd Ln, '81, July '70, Jan. '71 (called)	5.....	May 21, 1881, and later	52,050 00	351 78
Fd Ln, '81, July '70, Jan. '71 (called)	5 cont. 3½	Dec. 23, 1882, and later.	42,000 00	3,788 13
Oregon War Debt, Mar. 2, 1861.....	6.....	July 1, 1881.....	3,700 00	655 50
Loan of 1861, July & Aug., 1861.....	6.....	June 30, 1881.....	91,100 00	1,369 00
Loan '61, July & Aug., 1861 (called)	6 cont. 3½	Dec. 24, 1881, and later.	69,300 00	563 53
Loan of 1863 ('81's), Mar. 3, 1863.....	6.....	June 30, 1881.....	16,400 00	581 40
Loan '63 ('81's), Mar. 3, '63 called...	6 con't. 3½	Aug. 1, 1882, and later.	4,150 00	47 24
Loan of 1862, July 12, 1882 (called)...	3.....	Dec. 1, 1883, and later..	722,900 00	8,830 35
Treasury Notes of 1861, Mar. 2, 1861..	.....	March 1, 1863.....	2,500 00	364 50
Seven-thirties of 1861, July 17, 1861..	3-10.....	Aug. 19 and Oct. 1, 1864	10,800 00	756 89
1-year Notes of 1863, Mar. 3, 1863.....	.....	Various dates in 1866..	35,085 00	1,766 35
2-year Notes of 1863, Mar. 3, 1863.....	5.....	Various dates in 1866..	28,750 00	1,216 50
Comp'd-int. Note, Mar. '63, June '64	6.....	June '67, and May '68..	189,530 00	39,036 35
7-30's of 1864-5, June '64, Mar. '65.....	7 3-10.....	Aug '67, Jn. & July '68	128,300 00	17,103 64
Cert's of Indebtedness, Mar. '62 & '62	.....	Various dates in 1866..	4,000 00	253 48
Temporary Loan, June 30, 1864.....	1 to 6.....	October 15, 1866.....	2,960 00	244 19
3 p.c. Cert's, Mar. '67, July, '68 (call)	.....	Feb. 28, 1873.....	5,000 60	594 31
Aggregate of Debt on which Interest has ceased since Maturity..			2,496,095 26	168,267 86

Debt bearing no Interest.

Old Demand Notes..	July 17, 1861; Feb. 12, 1862.....	\$56,807 50	.....
Legal-tender Notes..	Feb. 25, 1862; July 11, 1862; March 3, 1863.....	346,681,016 00	.....
Certific'ts of Deposit.	June 8, 1872.....	\$ 14,665,000 00	.....
	Less amount held in Treasurers' cash....	250,000 00	14,415,000 00
Gold Certificates....	March 3, 1863, and July 12, 1882.....	142,023,150 00	.....
	Less amount held in Treasurers' cash....	22,135 780 00	119,887,370 00
Silver Certificates...	Feb. 28, 1878.....	229,491,722 00	.....
	Less amount held in Treasurers' cash....	29,104,396 00	200,387,376 00
Fractional Currency.	July 17, '62; March 3, '63; June 30, '64...	15,298,577 82	.....
	Less amount estimated as lost or destroyed, act June 1879.....	8,375,934 00	6,922,643 82
Aggregate of Debt bearing no Interest.....		688,350 213 32	.....

CASH IN TREASURY.

Gold held for gold certificates....	\$119,887,370 00
Silver held for silver certificates..	200,387,376 00
U. S. notes held for cert. of deposit	14,415,000 00
Cash held for mat'd debt and int.,	14,288 568 42
Fractional currency.....	1,357 97
Total available.....	348,979,672 37
Reserve for redemption of notes..	100,000,000 00
Fractional Silver & minor coins..	26 163,776 77
Certificates held as cash.....	51,490,176 00
Net cash balance on hand.....	103,220,464 71
Total cash by Treas. gen. acc't..	\$629,854,089 85

Total Principal	\$1,705,992,320 58
Total Interest.....	11,792,473 14
Total Debt	1,717,784,793 72
Less cash available and reserve.....	448,979,672 37
Debt, less available cash items.....	1,268,805,121 35
Net cash in Treasury.....	103,220,464 71
Debt, less cash in Treas., July 1, '88.	1,165,584,656 64
Debt, less cash in Treas, Jan. 1, '88.	1,180,014,169 08
Decrease of Debt during the month.	14,419,502 44
Decrease of Debt since June 30, '87..	113,844,080 38

SINKING FUND

RAILWAY.	SINKING FUND			Bonds.	Cash.
	Int. paid by U. S.	Cr. by Transp'n.	Cr. by Cash		
Central Pacific.....	\$30,441,537 67	\$5,677,463 67	\$658,283 26	\$2,900,000 00	\$3,178 80
Kansas	7,831,143 09	3,614 719 77	.....	.....	.....
Union	32,311,708 65	11,717,776 96	438 409 58	6,716,650 00	11,113 61
Gen. Branch U. P.....	1,981,808 26	341,109 78	6,926 91	.....	.....
Western Pacific.....	2,200,300 14	9,367 00	.....	.....	.....
Sioux City & Pacific.....	1,903,943 89	141,050 64	.....	.....	.....

Stolen United States Bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. O., Dec. 1, 1888.

Registered Bonds of the following Acts, numbers, and denominations are caveated upon the Books of this Department at this date, viz:

ACT OF JANUARY 28, 1847.
 \$200 each—1620 1710 2132 2270 2271
 2455.
 300 each—1697 1698 1699.
 500 each—2987 3085.
 1000 each—7422 7598 7599 8430.
 5000 each—3044.

ACT OF FEBRUARY 8, 1861.
 \$1000 each—43 44 2749 5221 6125.
 5000 each 2280.

ACT OF MARCH 2, 1861, "OREGON WAR."
 \$50 each—270.
 100 each—276 682.
 500 each—1014 1089.

ACT OF JULY 17, 1861.
 \$50 each—1181 1267.
 \$100 each—30 31 888 5928 5930 6451 8069
 8070 8071 8072.
 500 each—933 1394 1867 4303 6848.
 1000 each—2463 2533 6833 6861 8081
 8713 9102 11429 18114 20341
 23670 26541 26542 26543 26544
 29278 29413 29414 30259 30260
 36901.
 5000 each—6195 8438 8761 10860.
 10000 each—9276 to 9295 inclusive 11138
 11452 12800.

Act of July 17, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent.
 \$100 each—14457 16232.
 500 each—10472 10915.
 1000 each—50879 50880 54259 54260
 54261 54262 54263 54545
 54546 54547
 5000 each—17254.
 10000 each—35208.

ACT OF FEBRUARY 25, 1862.
 \$50 each—1177.
 100 each—1299 1748 1749 1750 1869
 to 1874 inclusive 2787 3547
 3549 4627 4931 5021 5168
 5169 5170 6029 6030 6662
 6663 7527 7528 9500 14113
 14114 14201.

500 each—375 1273 3460 4323 7636
 7921 8051 8430.
 1000 each— 2633 2634 3308 3309
 3310 5893 9023 to 9028 in-
 clusive 12110 12111 14243
 20320 to 20327 inclusive
 20377 20378 23429 23430 23431
 23559 23560 24150 26490 26491
 26492 26493 27666 27780 27781
 27782 32721 32832 33192 33324
 34814 34815 37910.

5000 each—323 1635 3796 9587.
 10000 each—318 12813

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1863.
 \$50 each—99.
 100 each—3089 3460.
 500 each—388 389.
 1000 each—234 235 236 3066 9541
 9542 9543 9544 10185 10896.
 10000 each—4605 4606.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1864, 10-40's.
 \$ 50 each—960.
 100 each—1582 to 1585 inclusive 7405
 8977 8978 10794 10795 10796.

500 each—5834.
 1000 each—1785 2493 13247 13248 16109.
 5000 each—6329 7696 7697.
 10000 each—8744 to 8763 inclusive
 11658 18903 to 18942 inclusive.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD 1868's.
 \$5000 each—310.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, 1868's.
 5000 each—1465.
 10000 each.—1864.

ACT OF JUNE 30, 1864.
 \$100 each—1502 1503 1504.
 500 each—709 1699.
 1000 each—4143 4144 7813 7814 7815
 7816 8801 10450

5000 each—2275.
 ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865, MAY AND NOVEMBER.
 \$100 each—389 390 2405 2406 4738.
 500 each—839 871 2998 3719.
 1000 each—645 646 798 2543 2544
 3579 3580 7842 7843 13836
 13837.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865—JULY, 1865, CONSOLS.
 \$50 each—1211 1212 1241 1242 1243
 1244 1245 1246.
 100 each—946 1008 2383 2384 2385
 2619 12229 12231 13767 13768
 13769 13774 14256 14288 15604
 15605 15692 15693 15694.
 500 each—1905 1906 1985 2047 3123
 6230 6231 7013 8597 8598
 8646.

1000 each—1293 3489 6331 10324 14372
 15111 16331 16332 16959
 16960 17004 17005 18878
 18879 18880 20033 22099
 22100 22101 22436 to
 22449 inclusive 28157 28158
 30517 30690 31021 31303
 31304 36717.

5000 each—461 2667 2668 3907 4987
 10000 each—3226 3227

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865—1867, CONSOLS.
 \$50 each—353 929 2444 2654.
 100 each—588 589 590 591 1445
 2751 2752 2753 2776 2777
 3528 6687 7323 7324 8392
 8393 14722 14723 15391 16069
 16070 16071 20801 22261 22262
 22263 22264.

500 each—999 1968 1982 3515 3964 4914
 5162 5347 6255 6256 6257 6258
 7102 8208 8255 9446 9788 10854
 \$1000 —3357 3358 5959 11103 11104 11105
 11624 11646 11647 11648
 11649 11650 11653 11654
 12208 12211 12214 12215 12506
 12689 12690 12691 14316 to
 14325 inclusive 16413 18444

18435 18937 18938 23830 23831
 23832 23833 30748 31788 31994
 31995 33463 36642 42500.
 5000 each---181 182 503 3620 3625
 8606 12236.
 10000 each---2812.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865—1868. CONSOLS.

\$500 each---98 355 1291 1313 1518 1527
 1748.
 1000 each---571 1062 1063 1286 1287
 1288 2828 4772 4777 4846
 4847 5558 5560 5561 5868 6159.
 5000 each---1280 1299.
 10000 each---204 206 207 208 209 225

ACT OF JULY, 14, 1870, 5% FUNDED LOAN.

\$100 each---792 6727
 500 each---4203.
 1000 each---3248 4710 4711 4712 17880
 17881.
 5000 each---12194
 10000 each---13486 to 13495 inclusive
 18038 18081.
 50000 each---165 166 643 644 645 646 737
 738.

ACT OF JULY 14, 1870, 5% FUNDED LOAN CON
 TINUED AT 3½%.

\$100 each---8009 8010 8011 8587.
 500 each---3846 4074 5602.
 1000 each---17434.

ACT OF JULY 14, 1870, 4½% FUNDED LOAN.

\$50 each---144 3671.
 100 each---2566 2567 2572 2574 14388
 14389 14390 14548 14549 16828 17244
 17591 17592 18051 18052 18053 18054
 21351 28078 32887 32888.
 500 each---319 680 3462 3585 3586
 4846 6154 7283 7460 7728 7833 8079
 8301 11510 11597 13331
 1000 each---3976 3977 3978 14327 16884
 19820 19821 20667 20668 21161 22792
 24605 24606 24607.
 5000 each---4944 9733.

ACT OF JULY 14, 1870, 4% FUNDED LOAN

\$50 each---1147 1425 1426 2148 2390 3041
 3074 3123 3681 4611 4825 8575 9636
 9709 11189 11581 14296 15393 156451
 6395 17617 19133 20067 20164 21547
 22222 22860 23468 26754 27577.
 100 each---2432 2562 2924 2925 3211 4542
 4543 4557 4765 7869 to 7872 inclus'e
 8822 8823 8868 8869 8870 8871
 10058 10060 10139 10140 10141
 10142 12473 12474 12475 12476 13624
 13625 14259 14260 14439 14648 14649
 14789 14790 16015 16036 16344 16345
 16512 16513 16514 16686 21438 22374
 25147 25148 25280 25973 26331 26786
 33396 33397 35697 39683 39684 40162
 to 40166 inclusive 42283 44769
 44803 44804 44805 44806 44807
 47857 50571 50572 52442 54282 54297
 54482 55406 55407 55408 58850 60272
 63202 63944 63945 64808 65662 66521
 66522 67969 71145 73958 77898
 77948 79900 79901 83419 83420

83421 83422 83867 83868 83869
 83870 86306 86307 86308 86626 86627
 86628 88283 88412 88413 89187 89188
 89336 89337 89338 91030 91288 93425
 93426 94560 94708 98903 98904 98905
 101241 101242 101243 101244 103665
 103666 103667 103668 104256 105255
 106169 106170 106171 106172 106173
 106935 106936 107099 107190 107192
 107193 110208 112584 112585 112586
 113364 113365 113366 116666 116667
 117355 118276 118283 122086 122256
 122257 122290 122291 122292 122293
 124516 124517 124518 125009 125010
 125011 126432 126433 130607 131488
 131592 131593 136842 137206 137207
 137208 137209 139067 139068 139069
 139070 139173 139174 139175 139176
 141694 143766 144647 144648 144738
 144739 149680 149681 151069 153263
 153264 153265 153266 154166 157028
 157029 160210 160211 163718 166319
 166320 166321 166322 166425 166426.

500 each---2114 2871 2872 6545 6619 6658
 7252 8286 8600 9471 9472 10871 12927
 12959 13249 13479 13700 16740 16741
 16826 16827 16828 16829 18924 19959
 22559 23016 23734 25071 26128 26656
 26985 29302 30236 31614 31685 32572
 36072 37450 38903 39008 41099 41639
 41640 41641 41642 41825 43893 45716
 48311 50469 51641 53224 53466 to
 53473 inclusive 54623 58001 61041
 61437 61511 61512 70217.

1000 each---1907 to 1912 inclusive 6092
 6093 6094 9104 13646 13832 16506
 17843 21147 21353 22099 22259
 22650 24487 24923 24924 24925 26193
 26194 26195 26196 26197 26403 29800
 29801 29802 29821 to 29834 in-
 clusive 33561 35293 37916 37917
 37918 38331 41157 42695 43595 46650
 47563 49757 52858 52859 55593 55594
 56370 60980 62757 62758 62759 62760
 62761 67010 68519 68520 69048 69049
 69108 69109 69110 70600 72253 72420
 72421 73184 81567 85006 87000 90244
 90245 90433 to 90441 inclusive 90444 to
 90457 inclusive 92210 93331 to 93334
 inclusive 95493 95494 98375 102402
 103050 103051 103052 106898 107523
 112196 112197 114829 114830 115400
 115578 118673 118674 124619 125607
 126182 136093 136749 136750 136751
 136752 140476 142585 145189.

5000 each---4927 10645 17182 19057 21998
 22006.

10000 each---1971 to 2000 inc've 2883 10307

ACT OF JULY 12, 1882, 3 PER CENT.

\$50 each—Original Nos. 123, 688 to 696 incl.
 100 each—Original Nos. 1949 2790 4537
 4538 4539 4540 4668 5299.
 100 each—Original Nos. 2013.
 1000 each—Orig'l Nos. 16216 18647 18648
 10,000—Original Nos. 16543.

COINS AND NOTES

OF THE

COMMERCIAL NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

This list of the legal tender and various uncurrent coins of the commercial nations of the world is of strict business importance and reliability. The coins named, unless designated as being "no longer current," are those in legal and actual circulation, and with quotations for uncurrent coins not inclusive of ancient pieces seldom seen outside cabinets and museums. The values here given are the current values of the United States coins and the exchange value of the foreign gold and silver coins corrected each month for DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR. See note on page 55.

UNITED STATES.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.

Dollar of 100 Cents.

PAR OF EXCHANGE.

\$1.....	Equals 4 Shillings 1 1/4 d
\$1.....	"0.20548 £
\$1.....	"5.1827 francs
\$1....	"4.197 marks
1 cent	"1/2 pence
1 cent	"-.05 franc
1 cent	"-.04 mark

GOLD COINS.

Double Eagle.....	\$20.00
Eagle, prior to 1834.....	10.85
Eagle, since 1834.....	10.00
Half Eagle, prior to 1834, ..	5.32
Half Eagle, since 1834....	5.00
Three Dollars.....	3.00
Quarter Eagle, prior 1834 ..	2.88
Quarter Eagle, since 1834 ..	2.50
Dollar.....	1 00

SILVER COINS.

Trade Dollar.....	\$-.74
Dollar.....	1.00
Half Dollar.....	-.50
Quarter Dollar.....	-.25
Twenty Cents.....	-.20
Ten Cents.....	-.10
Five Cents.....	-.05
Three Cents.....	-.03

CALIFORNIA GOLD COINS, NO LONGER CURRENT.

Value of the gold therein but some command a good premium value.

Quintuple Eagle.....	\$49.90
Twenty-five Dollars.....	24.50
Double Eagle, S. M. V..	19.30
Double Eagle Moffat....	19.90
Double Eagle, Kellogg & Co.	
Eagle, S. M. V.....	9.95
Eagle, Templeton Reid..	9.75
Eagle, A. Humbert.....	9.95
Eagles of 1849 and 1850...	9.95
Eagle, Cin., M. & T. Co.	9.70
Eagle, Miners' Bank....	9.85
Eagle, J. S. O.....	9.50
Eagle, Dubosq & Co.....	9.95
Eagle, K. M. T. P. U. S.	8.00
Eagle Pacific Co.....	7.88
Eagle Oregon Co.....	9.85
Eagle, Baldwin & Co. ..	9.95
Eagle, Moffat & Co.....	9.95

Eagle, Pike's Peak, Clark, Gruber & Co., Denver.	9.75
Half Eagle, Dunbar & Co	4.95
Half Eagle, S. M. V.....	4.95
Half Eagle, Pacific Co..	4.50
Half Eagle, N. G. & N..	4.85
Half Eagles of 1849.....	4.75
Half Eagle, Mass. Co....	4.75
Half Eagle, Alta.....	4.75
Half Eagle, Oregon Co..	4.85
Half Eagle, Cin., M. & T. Co.	4.95
Half Eagle, Baldwin & Co	4.85
Half Eagle, Moffat & Co.	4.85
Half Eagle, Shults & Co.	4.95
Half Eagle, Pike's Peak, Denver, Clark & Co.,	4.85
Half Dollar.....	-.40
Quarter Dollar.....	-.20

N. CAROLINA GOLD COINS*

Five Dollars C. Bechtler 1830-1834.....	\$5.30
Five Dollars C. Bechtler "N. C." 1834-1842.....	4.96
Five Dollars "Carolina Gold, 1834-1842.....	4.96
Two and a half Dois. N. C.	2.45
One Dollar.....	-.96

GEORGIA GOLD COINS.

Ten Dollars T. Reid 1834..	\$10.05
Ten Dols. T. Reid aft. 1834.	9.75
Five Dols. " " " "	4.80
Two and a half Dollars, T. Reid, after 1834.....	2.37

MORMON GOLD COINS, Current only among themselves

for face value, weight and fineness irregular, value of gold therein about	
Double Eagle.....	\$18.00
Eagle.....	9.00
Eight Dollars.....	7.75
Five Dollars.....	4.50
Four Dollars.....	3.85
Quarter Eagle.....	2.25

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.

Florin, of 100 Kreuzers.

GOLD COINS.

Quadruple Ducat.....	\$ 9.15
Double Ducat.....	4.57
Ducat	2.28
Souverain.....	6.75

Half Souverain.....	3.37
Austrian Ducat.....	2.28
Krone or Crown	6.82
Half Crown	3.31
Eight Florins (20 francs)	3.88
Four Florins	1.93

SILVER COINS.

Florin 190.512 gs. 900 fine	-.33
Double Florin.....	-.87
Maria Theresia Thaler..	-.70
Crown Thaler.....	-.77
Species Thaler.....	-.70
Vereins-Thaler.....	-.50

BANK NOTES.

1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500 and 1000 Florins or Gulden.

In Austria, Bank and Government notes are at par with the silver coins only. Gold is at a premium above silver or notes.

BELGIUM.

Gold and Silver Francs, Bank Notes, Par of Exchange and Money of Account are all the same as those in France.

DENMARK.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.

Crown or Krone of 100 Ore.

PAR OF EXCHANGE.

1 Crown Equals.....\$0.288

GOLD COINS.

Twenty Kroner.....	\$ 5.36
Ten Kroner	2.68
Double Christian D'or... ..	7.88
Christian D'or.....	3.94
Double Frederiks D'or..	7.88
Frederiks D'or	3.94
Ducat.....	2.24

SILVER COINS.

Two Kroner.....	-.53
Krone.....	-.28
Half Krone.....	-.13
Quarter Krone.....	-.06

The *bullion* value of the Silver Krone is about 31 per cent. less.

In Denmark bank notes and silver coins are each at par with the gold coins.

BANK NOTES.

1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500 and 1000 Kroner or Crowns.

*The fineness of North Carolina Gold Coins varied but little during the mintage of O. Bechtler, from 1830 to 1842. His coins of 20 carats fineness are stamped "N. C. Gold," and those of 21 carats "Carolina Gold." The weight of the "N. C." Five Dollar Gold piece ranges from 138 to 140 grains, and the "Carolina " at from 132 to 134 grains. After 1842 the mint passed into the possession of A. Bechtler, and his name appeared upon its coinage instead of that of C. Bechtler. The only marked effect which this change produced upon the gold coins from 1842 to 1848, when that establishment was abolished, was a considerable deficiency in value as compared with former emissions.

FINLAND.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.
Markka, of 100 Penni.
Gold and Silver Markkaa, the
Same as Francs of France.

FRANCE.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.
Franc, of 100 Centimes.
PAR OF EXCHANGE.
1 Franc Equals 0.1929 dollar
1 Franc " 0.03985 £
1 Franc " 9½ pence.

GOLD COINS.

100 Francs.....	\$19.29
50 Francs.....	9.64
40 Francs.....	7.72
20 Francs.....	3.86
10 Francs.....	1.93
5 Francs.....	— .96
Louis D'or.....	4.50

SILVER COINS.

5 Francs.....	— .96
2 Francs.....	— .38
1 Franc.....	— .19
50 Centimes.....	— .09
20 Centimes.....	— .03
Crown=8 francs.....	

The bullion value of the silver
5 franc piece is about 29 per cent
less. The other silver coins
about 33 per cent less.

In France bank notes and sil-
ver coins are each at par with
gold coins.

BANK NOTES.

5, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1000 Francs.

GERMAN EMPIRE.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.
Mark, of 100 Pfennigs.

PAR OF EXCHANGE.

1 Mark Equals — 0.2382 dollar

GOLD COINS.

20 Marks.....	\$ 4.76
10 Marks or Crown.....	2.38
5 Marks.....	1.19

SILVER COINS.

Five Marks.....	\$1 19
Two Marks.....	— 47
One Mark.....	— 23
50 Pfennige.....	— 16
20 Pfennige.....	— 04

The bullion value of the silver
coins is about 36 per cent less

In Germany bank notes and
silver coins are each at par with
gold coins.

BANK NOTES.

5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1000 Marks

**OLD GOLD COINS
NO LONGER CURRENT.**

August D'or of Saxony..	\$ 4.00
Carolin of Bavaria.....	4.99
Carolin of Manhelm.....	4.85
Crown of Prussia.....	6.50
Crown of Hanover.....	7.90
Double Friederich's D'or	8.00
Ducat of Bavaria.....	2.20
Ducat of Hamburg.....	2.25
Five Guilders.....	1.90
Five Thalers.....	4.00
Friederich's D'or.....	4.00
Maximilian D'or.....	3.40
Pistole of Brunswick.....	3.90
Pistole of Manheim.....	3.80

**OLD SILVER COINS NO
LONGER CURRENT.**

(Bullion value.)

Double Thaler.....	\$ 1.01
Thaler.....	— .50

Double Florin.....	— .57
Florin.....	— .28
Half Florin.....	— .14

GREAT BRITAIN.**MONEY OF ACCOUNT.**

Pound Sterling, of 20 Shillings
or 240 Pence.

PAR OF EXCHANGE.

£1 Equals..	4.8665 dollars
£1 ".....	25.2215 francs
£1 ".....	20.4294 marks
1s ".....	0.2433 dollar
1d ".....	0.02 dollar
1d ".....	0.10½ franc

GOLD COINS.

Five Sovereigns.....	24.33
Double Sovereign.....	9.73
Sovereign, pound sterling	4.86
Half Sovereign.....	2.43
5 Guineas.....	\$25.55
2 Guineas.....	10.22
Gulnea (21 shillings).....	5.11
Half Guinea.....	2.55
Quarter Guinea.....	1.27
Third Guinea.....	1.70

SILVER COINS.

Crown (5 shillings).....	\$ 1.21
Half Crown.....	— .60
Florin (2 shillings).....	— .48
Shilling.....	— .24
Six-Pence.....	— .12
Three-Pence.....	— .6

The bullion value of the silver
coins is about 34 per cent less.

In Great Britain bank notes
and silver coin are each at par
with gold coins.

BANK NOTES.

£1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 300, 500.

Colonial Coins.**GOLD COINS.**

Mohur, 15 Rupees.....	7.08
Native Gold Mohur.....	7.90
Double Pagoda.....	3.75
Pagoda.....	1.85
Australlan Sovereign...	4.86
" Half Sovereign	2.43
Two Dol. Newfoundland	2.02

SILVER COINS.

Double Rupee.....	\$— .70
Half Pagoda.....	— .58
Rupee (India).....	— .35
Quarter Pagoda.....	— .29
Half Rupee.....	— .17
½ Rupee (2 Annas).....	— .14
Dollar of Sierra Leono. \$	— .65
Half Dollar ".....	— .32
50 Cents of Canada.....	
25 Cents ".....	
20 Cents ".....	
10 Cents ".....	
5 Cents ".....	
50 Cents of Newfoundland	
20 Cents ".....	
20 Cents of N. Brunswick	

See note on next page.

The bullion value of Canada
silver is about 35 per cent less
than face value.

GREECE.**MONEY OF ACCOUNT.**

Drachma, of 100 Lepta.
Gold and Silver Drachmas the
same as francs of France.

HOLLAND.**MONEY OF ACCOUNT.**

Florin of 100 Cents.
PAR OF EXCHANGE.
1 Florin Equals 0.402 dollar.

GOLD COINS.

10 Guilders or Florins..	\$ 4.02
5 Guilders.....	2.01
Ducat.....	2.28

SILVER COINS.

2½ Gulden.....	\$ 1.00
Gulden.....	— .40
Half Gulden.....	— .10

ITALY.**MONEY OF ACCOUNT.**

Lira, of 100 Centesmi.

Gold and Silver Liras, Bank
Notes and Par of Exchange are
all same as Francs of France.

**OLD GOLD COINS NO LONGER
CURRENT.**

Doppia of 1814.....	5.25
Doppia of 1826.....	3.85
Sovereign of Milan.....	\$ 6.70
Doppla ".....	3.80
Zecchino of Milan.....	2.25
10 Scudi Papal.....	\$10.20
5 Scudi ".....	5.10
2½ Scudi ".....	2.50
1 Scudi ".....	— .97
Gold Scudo of Rome.....	\$32.60
Doppla ".....	3.27
Zecchino ".....	2.20
Genovine of Sardinia...	\$15.10
Carlino ".....	9.40
Half Genovine ".....	7.50
Pistole ".....	5.70
Double Onzie of Sicily..	\$ 5.15
Onzie.....	2.50
80 Florini of Tuscany....	\$21.70
Ruspone of Tuscany.....	6.80
Zecchino of Tuscany....	2.25

**SILVER COINS NO LONGER
CURRENT.**

(Bullion value.)

Francescone.....	— 77
Scudo.....	— 75
Half Scudo.....	— 37
Scudo Papal.....	— 74
Half Scudo Papal.....	— 37

PORTUGAL.**PAR OF EXCHANGE.**

1 Milreis (1000 Rels) = \$1.08.

GOLD COINS.

10 Milreis.....	10.80
5000 Reis.....	\$6.40
2000 Rels.....	2.16
1000 Rels.....	1.08

**GOLD COINS NO LONGER
CURRENT.**

Dobrao of 24 Milreis....	\$32.50
Dobrao of 15 Milreis....	17.25
Joao or Joanese.....	7.75
Lisbonne.....	6.48
Moeda D'ouro.....	4.85

SILVER COINS.

500 Rels.....	— .54
200 Rels.....	— .21
100 Rels.....	— .10
50 Rels.....	— .5

RUSSIA.**MONEY OF ACCOUNT.**

Rouble, of 100 Kopecks.

GOLD COINS.

Imperial of 10 Roubles..	\$ 7.97
Polo-imperial of 5 ".....	3.99
3 Roubles.....	2.39
Ducat.....	2.28

PLATINA COINS.

12 Roublos.....	\$ 8.75
6 Roublos.....	4.35
Roublos.....	2.15

SILVER COINS.

Rouble.....	- 54
Rouble and half.....	- 81
75 Kopecks.....	- 40
50 Kopecks.....	- 27
25 Kopecks.....	- 13
20 Kopecks.....	- 6
15 Kopecks or Zlot.....	- 4
10 Kopecks.....	- 3
5 Kopecks.....	- 1

SPAIN.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.
Poseta, of 100 Centimes.
Gold and Silver Pesetas, Bank Notes, and Par of Exchange, are all the same as Francs of France.

GOLD COINS NO LONGER CURRENT

Onza or Doubloon.....	\$15.50
Four Escudo.....	7.70
Two Escudo.....	3.80
Escudo.....	1.87
Half Escudo.....	-.92
160 Reales of Ferdinand.....	7.75
Centen.....	4.90
80 Reales of Napoleon.....	3.80
4 Piasters of Isabella.....	3.90
2 Piasters of Isabella.....	1.90
40 Reals of Isabella.....	1.90

OLD SILVER COINS.

(Bullion value.)

Plaster of 8 Reales.....	\$-.74
5 Peseta of Ferdinand.....	-.74
20 Reales of Isabella.....	-.74
Pistareen.....	-.17

SWEDEN and NORWAY

Gold and Silver Crowns, Bank Notes, and Par of Exchange, are all the same as crowns of Denmark.

SWITZERLAND.

Gold and Silver Francs, Bank Notes, and Par of Exchange, are all the same as Francs of France.

TURKEY.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.
Piaster, of 40 Paras.

GOLD COINS

500 Plastres.....	\$22.25
Lira or 100 Piastres.....	\$ 4.45
50 Plastres.....	2.22
20 Plastres.....	-.88
5 Plastres.....	-.22

SILVER COINS

Medjdlic or 20 Plaster.....	\$-.88
5 Piasters.....	-.22
2 Piasters.....	-. 8

JAPAN.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.
Yen, of 100 Son.

GOLD COINS.

20 Yens.....	\$19.04
10 Yens.....	9.97
5 Yens.....	4.98
2 Yens.....	1.99
1 Yen.....	-.99

SILVER COINS.

Trade Yen.....	\$-.74
Yen.....	-.73
50 Sen.....	-.31
20 Sen.....	-.12
10 Sen.....	-. 6

SOUTH AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

GOLD COINS.

Argentine.....	\$ 4.82
Half Argentine.....	2.41

SILVER COINS.

Peso.....	\$-.96
50 Centavos.....	-.48

BRAZIL.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.
Milreals, of 1000 Reis.

GOLD COINS.

Twenty Milreals.....	\$10.92
6400 Reis, 16 Milreals.....	8.73
Ten Milreals.....	5.46
4000 Reis.....	4.88

SILVER COINS.

Two Milreals.....	\$-.70
Double Pataca.....	-.49
Milreals.....	-.35
Five Hundred Reis.....	-.17

CHILI.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.
Pesos, of 100 Centavos.

GOLD COINS.

Doubloon (old) 8, E.....	\$15.53
Condor, 10 Pesos.....	9.12
Doubloon, 5 Pesos.....	4.56
Escudo, 2 Pesos.....	1.82
Peso.....	-.91

SILVER COINS.

Peso.....	\$-.68
Half Peso.....	-.34
20 Centavos.....	-.13
Declmo.....	-. 6
Media Declmo.....	-. 3

PERU.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.
Sol, of 100 Centavos

GOLD COINS.

20 Sols.....	\$19.30
10 Sols.....	9.65
5 Sols.....	4.82
2 Sols.....	1.93
1 Sol.....	-.96

SILVER COINS.

Sol.....	\$-.68
Old Peso.....	-.74
Half Sol.....	-.34

U. S. of COLUMBIA.

Gold and silver pesos the same as sols of Peru.

VENEZUELA.

Gold Bolivars the same as gold francs of France.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

GOLD COINS.

Doubloon or Onza.....	\$15.53
Quar Doubloon or Pistole.....	3.88
Quarter Pistole.....	-.97
N.B.—Doubloon=8 Escudos Pistole=2 Escudos	

SILVER COINS.

Peso, of 8 Roales.....	\$-.74
Four Reales.....	-.37
Two Reales.....	-.19
One Real.....	-.09

MEXICO.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.

Peso or Dollar, of 100 Centavos.

GOLD COINS.

DOLS.

16 Doubloon, 8 Escudos.....	\$15.53
8 Half Doubloon.....	7.76
4 Quarter Doubloon.....	3.88
2 Eighth Doubloon.....	1.94
1 Sixteenth Doubloon.....	.98
20 Twenty Pesos.....	\$19.68
10 Ten Pesos.....	9.84
5 Five Pesos.....	4.92
2½ Two-and-a-half Pesos.....	2.46
1 Peso.....	-.98
Old coins not up to .875 fine.	

SILVER COINS.

1 Eight Reals (old).....	\$-.74
1 Dollar (1 Peso).....	-.74
½ Fifty Centavos.....	-.37
¼ 25 ".....	-.18
10 Ten ".....	-.07
05 Five ".....	-. 3

The foregoing prices of foreign gold coins are their home value represented in U. S. Money, exchange at par; or such prices are their intrinsic or bullion value if coins are of full weight; U. S. Custom House valuation see "Circular," page

The foregoing prices of silver coins are their full home values, represented in U. S. money.

Some brokers are paying for silver, viz.: (In large lots the better the price).

French 5 Franc pieces (silver).....	.85 to .95
Italian 5 Liro " ".....	" " "
Spanish Dollars " ".....	" " "
Canada Silver (per dol.) ".....	.90 " .98
English Crowns ".....	1.15 " 1.20
German 5 Marks ".....	1.10 " 1.18

BRITISH AMERICAN CURRENCY.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The seat of Government of the Dominion of Canada is in Ottawa, Province of Ontario, where the Public Buildings form three sides of an oblong hollow square, the Parliament buildings being on the north side, facing inward. The offices of the Finance Department are located in the eastern building, with Sir S. L. Tilley as Minister of Finance, John Mortimer Courtney as Deputy-Minister of Finance, and Fred. Toller as Comptroller of Currency. No bills of any denomination are actually issued to the public from this department in Ottawa, but are issued through the sub-offices of the Receiver-General at the following points, each of which is in charge of an Assistant-Receiver-General, viz. :—

Montreal, P. Q.....	E. J. Barbeau, A.R.G.
Toronto, Ontario.....	C. J. Campbell, A.R.G.
St. John, N. B.....	R. W. Crookshanks, A.R.G.
Halifax, N. S.	J. R. Wallace, A.R.G.
Victoria, B. C.....	John Graham, A.R.G.
Winnipeg, Manitoba.....	H. M. Drummond, A.R.G.

The system of paper money of Canada is similar to that of the United States, consisting of Dominion notes, which now amount to \$15,000,000, while the note circulation of the different banks amounts to about \$37,000,000, the whole volume being subject to contraction or expansion, as circumstances may warrant. The issue of Dominion notes is limited to \$20,000,000, for which specie and Government securities are held.

CANADIAN BILLS—GOVERNMENT ISSUE

PROVINCE OF CANADA.—Bills recalled and going out of circulation—\$1 \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000.

DOMINION OF CANADA.—Present Government issue—Scrip, twenty-five cents; bills of \$1, \$2, \$4, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000.*

Some issues of "Dominion of Canada" Bills are backed "Payable at Toronto, Montreal, St. John, Halifax or Victoria, but later issues have engraved, through the centre of the green printed design on the back, the words "DOMINION OF CANADA," and are redeemed by any of the Assistant Receivers General throughout the Dominion.

The Bills of the Banks of Canada and British Provinces in distant centres of trade are subject to a discount by Brokers in the United States and Canada, and at the following rates, the highest rates prevailing in the winter months and at points most distant from the place of issue or redemption:—

DISCOUNT RATES.

Bank Bills, Province of Ontario.....	1	to	3	per cent.
“ “ Quebec.....	1	“	3	“
“ “ Manitoba.....	1	“	3	“
“ New Brunswick.....	1	“	3	“
“ Nova Scotia.....	1	“	3	“
“ Prince Edward Island.....	2	“	5	“
“ Newfoundland and British Columbia.....	3	“	7	“
Dominion Notes in United States.....	Par	“	2	“

BANKS IN BRITISH AMERICA.

Bills of Issue purporting to be on any Canadian Bank not mentioned in this List are either entirely worthless or of doubtful value, and should be handled only as "Bills for Collection."

DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR, of the United States, gives this List of Parent Banks in business in the British Dominion for the protection of all its subscribers from doubtful, broken, and worthless institutions, which previously existed in the Provinces, their bills being still in circulation and used by dishonest persons. These parent banks, however, have branches in other provinces, and bills are issued therefrom, but this fact of a different location will appear upon the bill.

The bills of the United States National Banks are all secured by deposit of United States Bonds with the National Government, which guarantees the currency though the banks may fail; hence a List such as we give of U. S. National Banks having bills counterfeited is all safety requires, as the bills of the former State and private banks are entirely superseded by the money of the National Banks.

Banks in this List having Counterfeit Bills are marked with a *

Province of Ontario.

Place.	County.	Name.	Bills of Issue.
Hamilton..	Wentworth..	BANK OF HAMILTON.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 \$100.
		J. Stuart, Pres. ; James Turnbull, Cashier.	
Oshawa....	Ontario.....	WESTERN BANK OF CANADA.....	\$5, \$10.
		John Cowan, Pres. ; T. H. McMillan, Cashier.	
Ottawa....	Carleton	BANK OF OTTAWA.....	\$5, \$10.
		Jas. MacLaren, Pres. ; Geo. Burn, Cashier.	
Toronto....	York.....	*BANK OF TORONTO.....	\$5, \$10, \$20.
		G. Gooderham, Pres. ; D. Coulson, Cashier.	
"	"	*CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100
		H. W. Darling, Pres. ; B. E. Walker, Gen'l Mgr.	
"	"	*DOMINION BANK.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.
		Jas. Austin, Pres. ; R. H. Bethune, Cashier.	
"	"	*IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.
		H. S. Howland, Pres. ; D. R. Wilkie, Cashier.	
"	"	*ONTARIO BANK.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.
		W. P. Howland, Pres. ; C. Holland, Gen'l Mgr.	
"	"	STANDARD BANK.....	\$5, \$10, \$50.
		W. F. Cowan, Pres. ; J. Lowe Brodie, Cashier	
"	"	TRADERS BANK OF CANADA.....	\$5, \$10.
		Alex. Manning, Pres. ; H. S. Strathy, Gen'l Mgr.	

DISCOUNTS.—For discount rates in distant provinces see page 56.

Since July 1st, 1881, none of the banks in this province have been permitted to issue any bills of other denominations than Five Dollars and their multiples, which makes it obligatory on the banks to retire all their bills of smaller denomination from circulation as fast as possible.

Province of Manitoba.

Place.	County.	Name.	Bills of Issue.
Winnipeg..	Selkirk ..	Commercial Bank of Manitoba.....	\$5, \$10.
		D. MacArthur, Pres.	
"	"	Bank of Montreal (Branch).....	Merchants Bk of Can. (Branch)
"	"	Bank of Ottawa (Branch).....	Ontario Bank
"	"	Imperial Bk of Can. (Branch).....	Union Bk of Canada

Bills issued by branch banks in Manitoba are redeemed there only, and the bills are subject to discount in distant provinces. For rates of discount see page 56.

Province of Quebec.

Montreal..Hochelaga....	*BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100
“	R. R. Grindley, G'l Mgr. J. Penfold, Mgr at Montreal.	
“	BANK OF MONTREAL.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100
“	D. A. Smith, Pres. ; W. J. Buchanan, Gen'l Mgr.	
“	BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100
“	F. X. St. Charles, Pres. ; M. J. A. Prendergast, Cashier.	
“	LA BANQUE VILLE MARIE.....	\$5, \$10, \$50
“	W. Weir, Pres. ; U. Garand, Cashier.	
“	LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.....	\$5, \$10, \$20
“	Jacques Grenier, Pres. ; J. S. Bousguet, Cashier.	
“	LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, 50
“	A. Desjardins, Pres. ; A. de Martigny, Cashier.	
“	*MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100
“	A. Allan, Pres. ; G. Hague, Gen'l Mgr.	
“	THE MOLSON'S BANK.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50
“	T. Workman, Pres. ; F. W. Thomas, Gen'l Mgr.	
Quebec....Quebec....	*LA BANQUE NATIONALE.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100
“	I. Thibaudeau, Pres. ; P. Lafrance, Cashier.	
“	QUEBEC BANK.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100
“	Jas. G. Ross, Pres. ; Jas. Stevenson, Cashier.	
“	{ UNION BANK OF CANADA, formerly	
“	{ Union Bank of Lower Canada. . .	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100
	Bills having both titles are in circulation.	
	A. Thomson, Pres. ; E. E. Webb, Cashier.	
Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke..	EASTERN TOWNSHIPS' BANK.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100
	R. W. Heneker, Pres. ; W. Farwell, Gen. Mgr.	
St. Hyacinthe, St. Hya'ce..	LA BANQUE DE ST. HYACINTHE.....	\$5, \$10
	G. C. Desscaulles, Pres. ; E. R. Blanchard, Cashier.	
St. Johns. .St. Johns....	LA BANQUE DE ST. JEAN.....	\$5, \$10
	L. Molleur fils, Pres. ; Ph. Baudouin, Cashier.	

DISCOUNTS.—For discount rates in distant provinces see page 56.

Since July 1st, 1881, none of the banks in this province have been permitted to issue any bills of other denominations than Five Dollars and their multiples, which makes it obligatory on the banks to retire all their Six and Seven Dollar Bills from circulation as fast as possible, as well as bills smaller than \$5.

Prince Edward Island.

Charlottetown..Queens..	MERCHANTS' BANK OF P.E. ISLAND.....	\$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20.
	W. A. Weeks, Pres. ; F. Mitchell, Cashier.	
Summerside....Prince...	SUMMERSIDE BANK.....	\$1, \$2, \$5, \$10.
	A. MacMillan, Pres. ; R. C. McStavert, Cashier.	
Rustico.....Queens.†	FARMER'S BANK OF RUSTICO.....	\$1, \$2, \$5.
	Jos. Gallant, Pres. ; Adrien Doiron, Cashier.	

DISCOUNTS.—For discount rates in distant provinces see page 56.

The banks in the Province of Prince Edward Island are working under their old charters, obtained before confederation. These charters give the banks the privilege of issuing bills of smaller denominations than Five Dollars. The charter of the Merchants Bank of P. E. I. expires May 1, 1892. The charter of the Summerside Bank expires May 1, 1890.

†The Farmer's Bank of Rustico (capital about \$8,000,) is continued under the Dominion Government until 1891, its circulation is limited and its reliability may be fairly questioned.

New Brunswick.

Fredericton..York.....	PEOPLE'S BANK OF N. B.	\$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50
	A. F. Randolph, Pres. ; J. W. Spurden, Cashier.	
St. John...St. John....	BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50.
	J. D. Lewin, Pres. ; W. Girvan, Cashier.	
St. Stephen..Charlotte...	ST. STEPHEN'S BANK.....	\$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, 10.\$
	F. H. Todd, Pres. John F. Grant, Cashier.	

Nova Scotia.

Place.	County.	Name.	Bills of Issue.
Halifax...	Halifax....	*BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.....	\$5, \$10, \$20 John S. Maclean, Pres. ; Thos. Fyshe, Cashier.
"	"	HALIFAX BANKING Co.....	\$5, \$10, \$20. R. Uniache, Pres. ; W. L. Piteaitly, Cashier.
"	"	*MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX.....	\$5, \$10, \$20 T. E. Kenny, Pres. ; D. H. Duncan, Cashier.
"	"	PEOPLE'S BANK OF HALIFAX.....	\$5, \$10, \$20. R. W. Fraser, Pres. ; R. T. Braine, Cashier.
"	"	UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.....	\$5, \$10, \$20. W. J. Stairs, Pres. ; E. L. Thorne, Cashier.
Windsor...Hants.....		COMMERCIAL BANK OF WINDSOR.....	\$5. \$10. G. P. Payzant, Pres. ; W. Lawson, Cashier.
Yarmouth..Yarmouth..		BANK OF YARMOUTH.....	\$5, \$10, \$20- L. E. Baker, Pres. ; T. W. Johns, Cashier.
"	"	EXCHANGE BANK OF YARMOUTH.....	\$5, \$10, \$20. A. C. Robins, Pres. ; Alex. S. Murray, Cashier.

DISCOUNTS.—For discount rates in distant provinces see page 56.

Since July 1, 1881, none of the banks in the Provinces of N. B. and N. S. have been privileged by the Canadian Government to issue bills other than \$5 and their multiples, except the People's Bank, Fredericton, N. B., and the St. Stephen's Bank, St. Stephens, N. B., which are working under their old charters obtained before confederation, and which two charters each expire May 1, 1890.

British Columbia.

Victoria.....		BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 W. C. Ward, Manager.
"		BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA (Branch).	

Bills of branch banks in British Columbia are redeemable there only, and are subject to discount in distant provinces. For rates of discount see page 56.

NOTE.—The banks of British Columbia come under the same restrictions as the banks in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Newfoundland.

St. Johns..St. Johns....		COM'L BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND.....	\$2, \$4-£1, \$20-£5. H. Cooke, Manager.
"	"	UNION B. OF NEWFOUNDLAND....	\$2, £1-\$4, £5-\$20, \$10-\$40. J. Goldie, Manager.

Banks Merged into other Banks.

- City Bank of Canada, Montreal, P. Q., merged into the Consolidated Bank of Canada, Montreal, Q. C. See banks in liquidation.
- Royal Canadian Bank, Montreal, P. Q., merged into the Consolidated Bank of Canada, Montreal, P. Q. See banks in liquidation.
- Commercial Bank of Canada, Kingston, Ont., merged into the Merchants' Bank of Montreal, the bills of the former being redeemed by the latter.
- Gore Bank of Niagara, Hamilton, Ont., merged into the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, Ont., the bills of the former being redeemed by the latter.
- The Niagara District Bank, St. Catharine's, Ont., merged into the Imperial Bank of Toronto, Ont., the bills of the former being redeemed by the latter.
- The St. Lawrence Bank, Toronto, Ont., merged into the Standard Bank of Toronto, Ont., the bills of the former being redeemed by the latter.
- Union Bank of Prince Edward Island, Charlestown, P. E. I., merged Oct. 3, 1883, into Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S. Bills of former redeemed by latter.

Banks in Liquidation.

- Consolidated Bank of Canada, Montreal, P. Q. Bills will be redeemed at par in Montreal until about 1890, but all tens are worthless, having been stolen unsigned and signatures forged.
- Exchange Bank of Canada, Montreal, P. Q. Suspended Sept 17, 1883. Bills redeemed at par in Montreal. Brokers are paying 95 per cent.
- Stadacona Bank, Quebec, P. Q. Bills redeemed at par in Quebec.
- Pictou Bank, Pictou, N. S. " " " Pictou.
- Central Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ont. " " " Toronto.
- Federal Bank of Canada, " " " " "

Banks in Receivers' Hands or Suspended.

- Bank of Upper Canada, Toronto, Ontario, in the hands of the Canadian Government as Receiver. Bills are worth about 70 per cent. in Toronto, Ontario. Final report for settlement and final closing of this bank will probably be soon made, after which the bills will be worthless.
- Maritime Bank of the Dom. of Can., St. John, N. B. Suspended March 8, 1887. In liquidation. It is believed that bills of this bank cannot finally be redeemed at par. Brokers at St. John are paying about 70 or 75 per cent. for them.
- Bank of London in Canada, London, Ont. Suspended Aug. 19, 1887. Bills redeemed at par in London. Brokers are paying about 95 to 98 per cent.

Failed Banks.

TITLE OF BANK.	LOCATION.	MEM'M.
Commercial Bank of New Brunswick	St. John, N. B.	Failed.
Westmoreland Bank of New Brunswick	Moncton, N. B.	"
Charlotte County Bank	St. Andrews, N. B.	"
Bank of Acadia, Nova Scotia	Liverpool, N. S.	"
Bank of Liverpool	" "	"
Bank of P. E. I.	Charlottetown, P. E. I.	"
International Bank of Canada	Toronto, Ontario	"
Colonial Bank of Canada	" "	"
Agricultural Bank of Upper Canada	" "	"
Farmer's Bank	" "	"
Bank of Canada	Montreal, P. of Q.	"
Mechanics' Bank	" "	"
Bank of Brantford	Brantford, Ontario	"
Bank of Clifton	Clifton, Ontario	"
Bank of Western Canada, Clifton, Ont.	Bank unknown, but the bills	Worthless
Union Bank Montreal	Montreal, Quebec. " " " " "	"

Closed Banks.

- The Metropolitan Bank, Montreal, P. Q., went into liquidation about 1876 and redeemed all of its outstanding notes that were presented before the final closing up of the Bank's business.
- The Bank of the People, Toronto, Ont., organized about 1835, under the Scotch banking system, by Sir Francis Hincks and Charles Beaty, of Toronto, withdrew from business in a few years, but redeemed all its outstanding notes. The bill plates were deposited with the Montreal Bank, Montreal, P. of Q.
- The Provincial Bank of Canada, Stanstead, P. Q., early established under the Free Bank Act, withdrew from business January, 1864, its notes being redeemed and the securities returned by Government.
- Zimmerman's Bank, Elgin, Ontario, established in 1854 under the Free Bank Act, became the Chartered Bank of Clifton by Act of Parliament in 1858. The notes of the Zimmerman Bank were redeemed and securities returned by Government.
- Central Bank of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N. B. The bills of the Central Bank are now worthless for the time of redemption expired in January, 1882.
- Bank of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Final closing up April 28, 1887, and final dividend paid; hence, any bills now outstanding are worthless

COUNTERFEIT STOLEN AND RAISED CANADIAN BILLS. ONES.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

- 1 Portrait of Jacques Cartier. Red numbers. Letter D. Dated Ottawa, July 1st, 1870. "Payable at Toronto" on the back. In the counterfeit in the vignette-portrait in the upper left end of note there is a white streak running from the ear to the chin, and defining the line of the jaw-bone. There are three issues of these counterfeit bills, the difference being principally in the size of the red figures, but in no instance are the figures exactly like those used on the genuine bills. The lathe-work around the "1" on the right face of the bill is bad when examined under the glass, while the large green "1's" on the face are more blurred than on the genuine.
- 1 Portrait of Lady Dufferin. Letter A. Payable at Montreal. Dated 1st June, 1878. A very poor counterfeit on very soft paper and numbers in green. A later issue of the counterfeit is on stiff white paper. No part of the note will bear close inspection. Vignette portrait and all lathe-work very coarse work. On the left end, face of bill, the circle of lathe-work surrounding the large "1" has only alternate small squares of light and dark, the light squares being finely speckled.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, St. John, N. B.

- 1 Lithograph, old. "New Brunswick" across end of bill.

BANK OF MONTREAL, Montreal, P. Q.

- 1 Old counterfeit. Right upper corner, 1 on ships under full sail. Left upper corner, two Indians and shield.

BANK OF TORONTO, Toronto, Ont.

- 1 Vignette: Lumberman axe and log.

UNION BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

- 1 Dated 1st January, 1872. Photograph poorly done. No. 30252. Green letters in ONE and red letters in "Canada Currency" are very badly printed or painted on the face. Easily detected because of its faded appearance.

None of the above banks now issue \$1 bills.

TWO'S.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

- 2 Portrait of Lord Dufferin. Letter B. Blue numbers. Payable at Montreal. Dated June 1st, 1878. Very dangerous counterfeits, and both the face and back of notes are good. Portrait of Lord Dufferin, a good imitation of that on the genuine note, though the forehead appears a little too broad or full. Paper fair but a little harsh and yellowish. Color of blue numbers as good as genuine, but part of them are not of the true shape.

On the face of bills the imitation lathe-work in the large green figures 2 is poor, and in the lower half of each of these figures 2 there are on the genuine bills four upright zigzag lines, formed by the peculiar shape or joining of the fine lathe-work lines; but on the counterfeit notes these four engraved zig-zag lines are very prominent, and the two centie ones do not touch one another as on the genuine bills. In the imprint "British American Bank Note Co., Montreal," the dots over the "i's" are omitted, and the letters different and unequally spaced, the e and r in American being widely separated.

- 2 Dufferin Issue. Letter C. Red numbers. Payable at Toronto. Dated June 1st, 1878, which date in some cases has been changed. *Same defects as mentioned in the above paragraph* A dangerous counterfeit, excepting the poor centre vignette of Lord Dufferin, and the imitation lathe-work in those large green 2's. Most all the other work on the bill is about as good as some genuine. Vignette portrait coarse, expression of the face unlike the genuine, eyes and nose poor, and lower lobe of the ear, in width up and down, is far too narrow. When the vignette of Lord Dufferin is worn this note is very dangerous. Paper fair, but in some cases very good. The color of the red numbers on some of these notes is very bad and on others quite fair.

BANK OF MONTREAL, Montreal, Quebec.

- 2 Vignette: View of Niagara Falls, railcars and bridge.
- 2 Ottawa Branch. Dated March 1, 1852. Ottawa printed in red across the bill: coarse engraving.

BANK OF TORONTO, Toronto, Ont.

2 Vignette: Shield, Lion and Unicorn.

QUEBEC BANK.

2 Toronto, Ont., Branch. Old issue, dated 1860. Issues of this bank after 1863 had green backs.

UNION BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

2 Plate A, dated 1st Jan'y, 1872, and numbered differently in blue or green ink. Photograph, old issue. Large letters in TWO are badly printed or painted in green or blue inks on the face, which is the case with the red letters in "Canada Currency."

2 New Issue. Letter A. Dated March 1st, 1875. Coarse engraving, similar to an inferior wood cut. Fully one-quarter inch shorter than the genuine bills. "British American Bank Note Co., Montreal," is entirely omitted in the center portion of the bottom border. The line "Dominion of Canada" over vignette-engraving of dog and safe is without any shading, which is also the case with the lines "of Prince Edward Island" and "on demand" beneath. Back of note bad, and unlike genuine. Lathe-work patterns very coarse. Title of bank very poor.

None of the above banks now issue \$2 bills.

FOURS.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

4 St. John Branch, N. B. Old issue. Photograph and very pale. They are all supposed to be numbered 74981.

CITY BANK, Montreal, P. Q.

4 Vignette—Vulcan, anvil, etc. Right end, woman, lion and unicorn. Left end, lion, etc.

DOMINION BANK, Toronto, Ont.

4 Old issue. Dated Feb. 1st, 1871. Letter B. Lathe-work around "4" is defective on close inspection, and has a fine white line running round inside of the black border line, which is not in the genuine bills. There is also a white line around the hair portion of Prince Arthur's head, which serves to separate it from the back-ground. Cashier's signature, W. H. Holland, Jr., is engraved, while on the genuine bills it is written.

4 Bank of Upper Canada, altered from 4 of Bank of Western Canada.

4 Raised from 1. New Government Issue, with vignette-portrait of Lady Dufferin in the center. Very badly done, but calculated to deceive.

FIVES.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, Montreal, P. Q.

5 Old issue. Letter D. General appearance good, but quality of the work will not bear close inspection. Lathe-work presents a coarse appearance. "British American Bank Note Co., Montreal," badly done, many of the letters are irregular, poorly spaced and varying in size. Engravings on face of counterfeit are all coarsely engraved and defective. On lower left end Britannia seated has her right hand resting upon a shield, the lower rim of which is well defined by a clear *white* line on the counterfeit, which does not appear on genuine bill. The *day* of the date of July, 1877, is omitted on the first issue of counterfeits, but often supplied with pen and ink. Later issues, however, have "5th" inserted and printed.

5 Kingston Branch. Very old issue. Dated 1st May, 1875. Genuine notes of this date are numbered from 30000 to 36000 inclusive, while the counterfeits, so far as detected, have all been numbered between 20000 and 30000. Lathe-work in small circular design on each side of the "5's" is defective under inspection with the glass. There is no shading about the oval designs in the border, while in the genuine there is. It is positively asserted that half a million dollars' worth of these notes were issued and mostly circulated in the fur regions of Upper Canada, many of them being used in the purchase of peltries. The genuine bills of this issue are nearly all withdrawn from circulation.

5 Quebec Branch. Very old issue. Photograph very pale. FIVE in large letters across the centre of green-tinted design of lathe-work is badly printed thereon in green ink. They are all supposed to be numbered 44490. Dated 22nd Nov., 1871.

BANK OF MONTREAL, Montreal, Que.

5 *Twenty-five Shillings*. Old Plate. Refuse all bills of this kind.

5 Old counterfeit. Vignette in upper right corner, steamer; left end, cattle; 5 in centre of lower right corner.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA, Halifax, N. S.

5 Dated Halifax, N. S., July 5, 1877. Letter B 126304. Very rough pen and brush work. Not dangerous.

BANK OF TORONTO.

5 Port Hope (Branch) issue. Photograph. Check letter E; dated July 1st, 1880; number 45831, and by changing the figure 1 to 4 some have number 45834. The color is a purple-brown. Date is very indistinct, as well as the counters and vignettes, which have a dim appearance, usual in photographs. The green FIVE across lower center face of bill is painted over with a green water color. The figures in the numbers are painted in red water color, and the letters in PORT HOPE across each end are also painted in blue ink, signed Wm. Gooderham, President.

5 Peterborough (Branch) issue. Photographs. Only about twenty of these notes were made, numbers on all 29356. Easily detected on account of their brownish tint.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, Toronto, Ont.

5 Old issue. Letter C. Dated May 1st, 1871. Signature of E. J. Smith, Cashier, is heavily printed, while on the genuine it is written. In the oval portrait in the center the Queen's face is turned more to the front than in the genuine, thus showing the whole of her left eye and a portion of the temple beyond very distinctly, while in the genuine the farther corner of her left eye is scarcely seen, her face being more in profile than in the counterfeit. On the Queen's right hand the ring on her finger is very indistinct, while in the genuine it is very plainly seen. The general engraving of the portrait is coarse and much inferior to that on the genuine bills.

MARITIME BANK, St. John, N. B.

5 Rough pen and brush work.

UNION BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

5 Photograph poorly done. Plate A. Easily detected by the brownish faded appearance.

TENS.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

10 Ottawa Branch, Ottawa Ont. Photograph, and very poor. Numbered 16279, which is most probably the case with the whole of them. The printing of "Ottawa" on each corner is poorly done.

CITY BANK OF MONTREAL, Montreal, P. Q.

10 Vignette—British Coat of Arms Left end, male bust. *Parliament* spelt "Parliment."

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, Toronto, Ont.

10 Dated May 1st, 1871. Letter D. These very dangerous counterfeits have "capital \$6,000,000," and are signed W. Cooke, cashier. Under all the letters of the words TEN DOLLARS are five black parallel lines of shading; on the genuine notes there are only four such lines. The lion's face has also on the counterfeit note more of a scared or startled expression, and his right ear is not so prominent and pointed. Lathe-work but little defective; in both counters **10**, especially when viewed with a glass, parts of it lack the unbroken and continuous lines of the genuine. The green color on the back of this issue of notes is too light, and the blue numbers on the face of note are also a little light in color. Notes well printed on good paper and very dangerous.

CONSOLIDATED BANK OF CANADA, Montreal, P. Q.

10 *Stolen*. All Tens are worthless, the bills having been stolen unsigned and signatures forged, they are usually signed W. Irwin as Cashier. Bank in liquidation.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE, Quebec, P. Q.

10 The several specimens seen bear the check letter A. The counterfeit vignettes all very coarsely done, as are the large 10's and the counters in both upper corners. The lettering is much better and deceptive. In the genuine bills the P in "Prest" comes directly over the D in DIX in the bottom border, while in the counterfeits the P comes over the IX.

MARITIME BANK, St. John, New Brunswick.

10 Dated St. John, New Brunswick, Oct. 5, 1881. Letter A; numbered 00737. Very rough pen and brush work. Not dangerous.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA, Montreal, P. Q.

10 Photograph. Letter D. Number 83993. Capital \$6,000,000. The green tint on the face and back of note is rubbed on over the purple photographic tints with an oil green crayon pencil, which gives the green a yellowish tone and the work a blurred appearance. Only one of these notes have been seen so far, and the negatives are captured and destroyed.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX, Halifax, N. S.

10 Dated 1st January, 1874. Photograph and Lithograph combined. Purple tint in the photographic part, the 10—TEN—10 being done in red and green ink by lithography, and badly blurred. The vignette of ship under sail is very coarsely done, while in the genuine it is very fine and distinct. The back is badly lithographed, but the genuine backs are so badly colored but they quickly fade, and become worn and indistinct. It is not believed that many of these counterfeits ever got into circulation.

10 Old issue. Dated 1st January, 1874. A counterfeit of engraved and lithograph work, having a blurred and dark look. The words 'Cash'r' and 'Pres't,' and the name of bank note printers, "Blades, East & Blandes, London," are all omitted. The back of note is also lithographed, and printed in a yellow-red shade of ink.

ONTARIO BANK.

10 Old Issue. Letter A. Dated Bowmanville, Nov. 1st, 1870. In the lathe-work designs in each upper corner of note there appears a fine white line just inside of the black border line which is not visible in the genuine bills. The foliage in the engraving of the woodsman chopping down the tree is indistinctly worked up, being rather blurred in its details. In the genuine bill the woodsman has a very neat moustache on his upper lip, while in the counterfeit there is simply a black mark defining his mouth, having no visible moustache above it. There are two issues of these counterfeits, on some of which the imprint of the "British American Bank Note Company, Montreal and Ottawa" does not appear underneath the green-printed design on the backs. Best decline all on the "A" plate.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK, Fredericton, N. B.

10 Photograph poorly done. Plate A. Easily detected by its brownish-faded appearance.

10 raised from **1**. New Government Issue. Vignette—Lady Dufferin. Note scraped with a knife and the alterations of the figures and large characters are done with pen and ink, the border and other parts of note made indistinct by ink lines scattered over. There are no genuine \$10 Dominion notes.

10 raised from **4** CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, Toronto, Ont. The alterations are made with pen and ink, being very neatly done and well calculated to deceive those who are careless in handling money. The borders of the genuine Fours and Tens are totally different.

10 raised from **5** CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, Toronto, Ont. New Issue. The green ink "V"s on the face of the note to the left and right of the President's portrait are not wholly removed. The altered parts are done by the "bugging" process, which shows very plainly upon holding the bill up to the light. The border and back designs of these Fives are totally different from genuine Tens.

10 raised from **5** IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA, Toronto, Ont. Alterations are made with pen and ink, and poorly done. The border designs of the genuine Fives and Tens are different on the ends and easily distinguished.

COUNTERFEITS.

20 25 and **50** Cent Canada Silver Pieces; extensively counterfeited.

£ British Sovereign. Very dangerous. Platinum, heavily plated with gold. The metals in these coins are worth less than two dollars. Weight of genuine coin, 123.27 grains; fineness, .916 $\frac{2}{3}$. Weight of the counterfeit of date 1872, 113 grains.

£50 Notes—Bank of England—dated "1883, May 16, London, 16 May, 1883," $\frac{2}{3}$ before the numbers. Very dangerous counterfeit notes, but paper thinner, water-mark patterns more indistinct, and the wave lines less broken than in the genuine notes. Blue or red words or letters put on with rubber stamp and hence variable.

£100 and **£500** Notes, each dated London, Aug. 16, 1883, are also said to be dangerously counterfeited, as well as the £10 notes.

COUNTERFEITS OF U. S. NAT'L BANK BILLS

(See guide 5, page 37 of Detector.)

Copyright sec

\$1 State	City	\$1 Bank	Letter	\$1 Remarks			
Mass.	Boston,	Nat'l Eagle, 1875,	A	Photo.			
\$2	\$2	\$2	\$2				
N. Y.	Kinderhook,	Nat'l Union,	A				
"	Linderpark,	Nat'l Union,	A				
"	N. Y. City,	Market,	A				
"	"	Marine,	A				
"	"	Ninth,	A				
"	"	St. Nicholas,	A				
"	Peekskill,	Westchester Co.	A				
Penn.	Philadelphia,	Sixth,	A				
R. I.	Newport,	N. Bank of R. I.	A				
\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5				
Conn.	Jewett City,	Jewett City,	B				
"	Norwalk,	Central, 1882,		Series all bad.			
Ill.	Aurora,	First,	A	Boyd pl.			
"	Canton,	First,	A	"			
"	Cecil,	First,	A	"			
"	Chicago,	Central,	A	"			
"	"	First,	A	"			
"	"	German,	A	"			
"	"	Merchants',	A	"			
"	"	Traders',	A	"			
"	"	Union,	A	"			
"	Galena,	First,	A	"			
"	Paxton,	First,	A	"			
"	Peru,	First,	A	"			
"	Virginia,	Farmers',	A	"			
Mass.	Boston,	Boylston, 1875,	C	Photo.			
"	"	Globe.	C	"			
"	"	Pacific,	B	"			
"	Dedham,	Dedham,	B	"			
"	Fall River,	Pocasset,	C	"			
"	Leicester,	Leicester,	C	"			
"	Southbridge,	S'th'b'dge,	B	"			
"	New Bedford,	First,	B	"			
"	New Bedford,	Merchants',	C	White pl.			
"	Northampton,	First,	C	"			
"	Westfield,	Hampden,	CD	"			
Mich.	Jackson,	Peoples',	D				
N. Y.	Amsterdam,	Manufacturers	B	Unkwn pl.			
"	Rome,	Fort Stanswix,	B	"			
"	Pawling,	N. B. of Pawling,	A	Ulrich pl.			
"	Troy.	National State,	A	"			
Penn.	Hanover,	First,	D	"			
"	Tamaqua,	First,	B	"			
Vt.	Montpelier,	Montpl'r, 1875,	A	Photo.			
"	St. Johnsbury,	First,	C	"			
Wis.	Milwaukee,	First, 1882.	B	"			
\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10				
Ind.	Lafayette,	Lafayette,	A	Ogle plate			
"	Muncie,	Muncie,	A	"			
"	Richmond,	Richmond,	A	"			
N. Y.	Albany,	Albany City,	A				
"	Auburn,	Auburn City,	A				
"	Buffalo,	Farmers & Mnfrs,	A				
"	Lockport,	First,	A				
"	Newburg,	Highland,	A				
"	N. Y. C.,	American,	A				
"	"	Croton,	A				
"	"	First,	A				
"	"	Marine,	A				
"	"	Market,	A				
"	"	Mechanics',	A				
"	"	Merchants',	A				
"	"	N. B. of Commerce,	A				
"	"	N.B. of State N.Y.	A				
"	"	Union,	A				
"	Poughkeepsie,	City,	A				
"	"	Farmers & Mnfrs,	A				
"	"	First,	A				
"	Red Hook,	First,	A				
"	Rochester,	Flour City,	A				
"	Rome,	Central,	A				
"	Syracuse,	Syracuse,	A				
"	Troy,	Mutual,	A				
"	Waterford,	Saratoga Co.,	A				
"	Watkins,	Watkins,	A				
Ohio.	Cincinnati,	Third, 1882,	C	Series			
Penn.	Philadelphia,	First,	B	Kinsse I.			
"	"	Third,	B	"			
\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20				
Conn	Portland,	First,	A				
Ind.	Indianapolis,	First,	A				
N. Y.	N. Y. C.,	First,	B				
"	"	Market,	B				
"	"	Merchants',	B				
"	"	N. B. of Commerce,	B				
"	"	N. Shoe & Leather,	B				
"	"	Tradesmen's	B				
"	Utica,	City,	B				
"	"	Oneida,	B				
Penn.	Philadelphia,	Fourth.	A				
\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50				
N. Y.	Buffalo,	Third,	A	Ulrich			
"	N. Y. C.,	Central,	A	"			
"	"	Mechanics'	A	"			
"	"	Metropolitan,	AC	"			
"	"	N. B. of Commerce,	AC	"			
"	"	N'l Broadway,	AC	"			
"	"	Tradesmen's,	AD	"			
"	"	Union,	A	"			
\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100				
Mass.	Boston,	First,	A	Ulrich			
"	"	Nat'l Revere.	A	Smith			
"	New Bedford,	Merchants',	A	"			
"	Pittsfield,	Pittsfield,	A	"			
Md.	Baltimore,	N'l Exchange,	A	"			
N. Y.	N. Y. C.,	Central,	A	Ulrich			
Ohio	Cincinnati,	Ohio.	A	"			
Penn.	Pittsb'h,	N.B. of Com. 1875,	A	Smith			
"	Wilkesbarre,	Second,	A	"			

DENOMINATION.	LOCATION.	SERIES.	BANK.	NOS.	LOWER CORNER.	UPPER CORNER.
\$5	...Ill., Pontiac.....	(1875)	N'l Bank of Pontiac.....	741 to 765.....	252111 to 252111	252111 to 252111
	...Iowa, Osage.....		Osage Nat'l Bank.....	1751 " 2200.....	560959 " 560959	560959 " 560959
\$10 & \$20	...Kans. Atchison (1882).		First National Bank...	655 " 668.....	679929 " 679929	679929 " 679929
"	...Mass, Boston.....		N. Hide & Leather Bk.....	11919 " 11972.....	22900 " 22900	22900 " 22900
"	...N. Y. Albany.....	(1875)	Merchants' Nat'l Bk.....	759 " 766.....	45195 " 45195	45195 " 45195
"	...N. Y. New York...		Third Nat'l Bank.....	9414 " 9428.....	644416 " 644416	644416 " 644416
"	...Vt. Barre.....		Nat'l Bank of Barre.....	911 " 936.....	932805 " 932805	932805 " 932805
\$50 & \$100	...Mass., Lynn.....		National City Bank.....	121 " 150.....	66796 " 66796	66796 " 66796
"	...N. J. Jersey City.		First National Bank.....	471 " 750.....	19609 " 19609	19609 " 19609

STOLEN

DOMINION OF CANADA CURRENCY.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS.

31	Dominion of Canada.	Cartier Issue.	Toronto banks	Letter D	Dangerous
1	"	"	"	"	"
1	"	"	"	"	"
1	Bank of British N. A.	St. John. N. B.			Old Counterfeit
1	Bank of Montreal.	Montreal, P. Q.			"
1	Bank of Toronto	Toronto, Ont.			"
1	Union Bank of P. E. I.	Charlottetown, P. E. I.	Old Issue.		Photo
2	Dominion of Canada	Dufferin Issue.	Montreal banks.	Letter B	Dangerous
2	"	"	Toronto banks	C.	"
2	Bank of Montreal.	Montreal, Que.			Old Counterfeit
2	"	Ottawa, Ont.			"
2	Bank of Toronto.	Toronto, Ont.			"
2	Quebec Bank.	Toronto, Ont.			"
2	Union Bank of P. E. I.	Charlottetown, P. E. I.	Old Issue.		Photo & Letter
2	"	"	New		Fair
4	Bank of British N. A.	St. John. N. B.	Old Issue.		Photo
4	City Bank.	Montreal, Que.			Uncounterfeit
4	Dominion Bank.	Toronto, Ont.			Dangerous
4	Bank of Upper Can.	From worthless	4 West Can.		Altered
5	Bank of British N. A.	Montreal, Que.	New Issue.	Letter D	Dangerous
5	"	Kingston, Ont.	Old	"	"
5	"	Quebec, Que.	"	"	Photo
5	Bank of Montreal.	Montreal, Que.	"	"	Old Counterfeit
5	Bank of Nova Scotia	Halifax, N. S.	Letter B		Fair and Fresh Note
5	Bank of Toronto	Port Hope, Ont.			Photo
5	"	Peterborough, Ont.			"
5	Canadian Bank of Com.	Toronto, Ont.	Old Issue.	Letter D	Dangerous
5	Maritime Bank	St. John, N. B.			Fair and Fresh Note
5	Union Bank of P. E. I.	Charlottetown, P. E. I.			Photo
10	Bank of British N. A.	Ottawa, Ont.	Old Issue.		Photo
10	City Bank of Montreal.	Montreal, Que.			Counterfeit
10	Canadian Bank of Com.	Toronto, Ont.	Letter D.	Old Issue.	Dangerous
10	Consolidated Bank of Can.	Montreal, Que.	All worthless.		Fair
10	La Banque Nationale.	Quebec, Que.			Fair
10	Maritime Bank.	St. John, N. B.	Letter B		Fair and Fresh Note
10	Merchants' Bank of Canada	Montreal, Que.	Letter D.		Photo
10	Merchants' Bank of Halifax	Halifax, N. S.	Old Issue.		Photo and Letter
10	"	"	"		Eng. and Letter
10	Ontario Bank	Brimleyville, Ont.	Old Issue.	A	Dangerous
10	Peoples Bk of New Brunswick.	Fredericton, N. B.	Letter A		Photo

BANKS FAILED, CLOSED, MERGED, in LIQUIDATION or in RECEIVER'S HANDS

NEW BRUNSWICK.		Quebec	
Fredericton, Central Bk of N. B.	Closed	Toronto, Bk of Upper Can.	In R. H.
Moncton, W'moreland Bk of N.B.	Failed	" Central Bank of Can.	In Liq.
St. Andrews, Charlotte County Bk.	"	" Colonial Bk of Canada	Failed
St. John, Commercial Bk of N.B.	"	" Farmers' Bank.	"
" Maritime Bank.	Susp.	" Federal Bank of Can.	In Liq.
		" International Bk of Can.	Failed
		" St. Lawrence Bank.	Merged
NOVA SCOTIA.		PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	
Liverpool, Bank of Acadia, N.S.	Failed	Charlottetown, Bk of P. E. I.	Closed
Liverpool, Bank of Liverpool	"	" Union Bk of P.E.I.	Merged
Pictou, Pictou Bank	In Liq.		
ONTARIO		QUEBEC.	
Brantford Bank of Brantford	Failed	Montreal, Bank of Canada	Failed
Clifton, Bank of Clifton	"	" City Bk of Montreal	Merged
" Bk. of Western Can.	Swindle	" Consolidated Bk	In Liq.
Elgin, Zimmermann's Bank	Closed	" Exchange Bk of Can.	"
Hamilton, Gore Bk of Niagara	Merged	" Mechanics' Bank	Failed
Kingston, Commercial Bk of Can.	"	" Metropolitan Bank	Closed
London, Bank of London	Suspended	" Royal Canadian Bk.	Merged
St. Cath., Niagara Dist. Bk.	Merged	" Union Bk of Montreal	"
Toronto, Agri. Bk of Up. Can.	Failed	Quebec, Stadacona Bank	In Liq.
" Bank of the People	Closed	St. John's, Provincial Bk of Can.	Closed

Bills of issue by merged banks or banks in liquidation, are treated as unissued at the date of redemption. The bills of failed or merged banks are worthless. For more details see page 2.