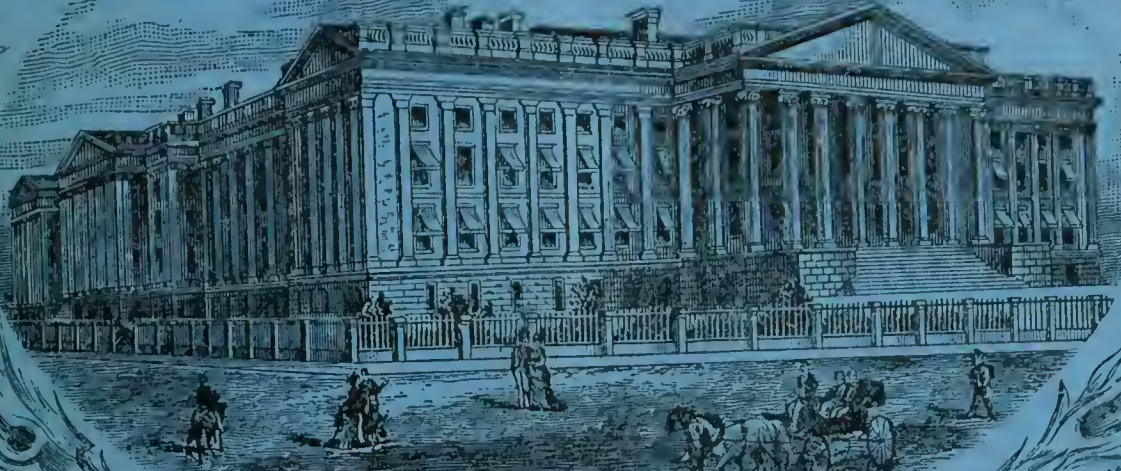


1883.



NO. 10



U.S. TREASURY

COUNTRY REPORTER

Edited by

B. G. UNDERWOOD.

OCTOBER

UNDERWOOD REPORTER CO.

Publishers and Proprietors.

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UNDERWOOD'S COUNTERFEIT REPORTER.

1883.]

OCTOBER.

[No. 10.]

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1883, by B. G. UNDERWOOD, with the Librarian of Congress at Washington, D. C.

THIS REPORTER will be issued on the first Saturday of each month, or as early as certain Treasury reports can be obtained. All changes are made monthly in the body of the work. With each number is furnished a card, containing the names of all counterfeit and stolen bank notes, and a new and very valuable classification of counterfeit United States notes, especially adapted for counter use. This feature gives this work the advantage of both single sheet and pamphlet form.

The plan of this REPORTER in giving the names of Register and Treasurer on all counterfeit notes is of great value, as many of these banks have notes in circulation bearing the names of two or more Registers and Treasurers; and, as the counterfeits are all printed from the same plate, by using this list, any one, without being a judge of money, can instantly decide as to the genuineness of a large number of notes on which counterfeits are in circulation. We give a copy of the counterfeit note. The date is not given unless it differs from the genuine. This simple plan furnishes an infallible test in a large number of cases.

The list of genuine numbers on all bank notes that have been counterfeited, and which is given only in this work, is of the utmost importance to all who handle National Bank notes. It not only in most cases enables any one to detect a counterfeit instantly, but by its use to verify the genuineness of a note. This information is worth many times the price of this work, and will not be found in any other publication.

In all cases where the single line explanation or the list of numbers will not enable any one to detect a counterfeit bank note, a full explanation is given.

In case a new counterfeit appears, we immediately send postal-card notices to all our subscribers, giving full description of the counterfeit, thus affording complete protection.

In addition to descriptions of all counterfeit U. S. and National Bank notes, we give Canadian Bank note quotations, Values of Foreign Gold and Silver Coins, List of Stolen Registered U. S. Bonds, weight and Legal-Tender Quality of all U. S. Coins, besides various tables, Current Treasury Rulings and Information, and items of great value, from month to month. ALL TABLES ARE CORRECTED MONTHLY TO DATE OF ISSUE.

Underwood Reporter Co.,

267 Broadway New York.

P. O. Box 2624.

UNDERWOOD'S Counterfeit Reporter.

EDITED BY

B. G. UNDERWOOD.

UNDERWOOD REPORTER CO.
PUBLISHERS,

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Removal of Our Office.

We have found it necessary to remove our office to 18 Spruce Street, in order to have our business and printing departments in the same building. This will enable us to make corrections up to the very moment of going to press. We will be pleased at all times to see our friends, and our office is conveniently located, being but a few steps from the *Tribune* building.

Bank Statemets.

We would be much obliged if all the National Banks would send us a copy of their last report to Comptroller of the Currency, and if all State, Private and Savings Banks would forward us copies of their last statements so we can correct our BANK RLPORTER to date.

We desire to have the capital and surplus correct in each case, and will be glad to have our attention called to any error in our works.

STOLEN POSTAL NOTES.

The public are warned against Postal Notes issued by the following Post Offices:

Gloucester, Mass., Nos. 105 to 500.
Junction City, Ohio, Nos. 7 to 500.

As there is nothing to prevent the numbers in these notes from being changed, the public are warned not to receive any postal notes issued by those offices..

EDITORIAL.

We would call attention to the various matters of interest which we discuss in this issue. We think the views of the Chief of the Secret Service on the new Postal Note will be found of general interest, especially as he admits they can be both counterfeited and altered, and we show that owing to some cause the ordinary safeguards which are adopted on all other issues of the government have been omitted in these notes.

We are sure the account of cutting genuine coin by the Treasury, and then refusing its receipt or redemption will be read with interest. We do not think the treatment which a Baltimore bank received at the Sub-Treasury in that city would be submitted to from any one else than an officer of the government, and

while we regret that the Secretary did not at once direct the Assistant Treasurer to redeem the piece at par, we are satisfied the publication of the facts and correspondence in this case will have a good effect on officials of the Treasury and make them more careful of the rights of outsiders. Too many of these officials act as though the the Treasury Department was their own private property and they only attend to your business as a favor.

We are informed that the Assistant Treasurer at Cincinnati still continues to deface light weight gold coin, notwithstanding the permission given these officers to do so has been revoked by the Secretary. We would call the attention of all officers of the government to Section 5459 Revised Statutes, and shall insist in the next instance that the penalty be enforced. The Assistant Treasurer at Baltimore, in his report of the case, says that he supposes that this section was never intended to deter government officials "from the exercise of a conscientious scrutiny in detecting spurious coin."

We didn't suppose it was, but when an officer of the Treasury cuts a genuine coin in error, it would seem to us good policy to pay for the coin out of his own pocket, unless he wishes to advertise the fact of his own incompetency, which we did not think any one would care to do for a few cents.

We have several questions which we will shortly refer to the Treasury authorities for decision, and hope to present them in our next issue.

It seems that the Secret Service has sent out a circular recently, asking all banks to send all counterfeit notes in their possession to the Secret Service so they can be destroyed. So far we understand the circular has met with but few responses, and we do not think it will be complied with any great extent. Bankers and others like to keep a counterfeit note which they have taken so as to guard against taking others of the same issue. We were in a large retail store in New York recently, where the cashier had the edge of his desk covered with counterfeit silver which he had nailed on the edge so he could see all the different counterfeits that had deceived him.

We have no doubt but the banks would cheerfully comply with a request from the proper authorities to properly brand all counterfeits in their possession.

We would again remind our readers that all questions regarding coin and currency will be promptly answered by the editor, but we must insist on the real name and address of our correspondent being given in full.

The New Postal Notes.

WHAT THE CHIEF OF THE SECRET SERVICE THINKS OF THEM.

Shortly after the Postal Notes appeared, we wrote to the Postmaster General, showing him how they could be altered and raised and calling his attention to some of the regulations regarding their issue, as well as to some concerning defects in the law.

We received a reply from him that our communication had been read with interest and had been "referred to the Superintendent of the Money Order and Postal Note Bureau, who has your suggestions with various others under consideration."

We also wrote to the Chief of the Secret Service, calling his attention to the faults and omissions, as we deemed them, that have been made on the note, and have the pleasure of printing, herewith, his reply to our letter. So that our readers may fully understand the matter, we print both letters in full.

It will be observed that Mr. Brooks did not find time to read our letter of the 1st inst., until it appeared in print in our REPORTER, dated the 6th. This shows the necessity of putting a letter in print upon which immediate action is desired.

We did not say that, the insertion on these notes of the date of the authorizing act and the penalty for counterfeiting or altering, would have prevented the notes from being altered; but that these should have been inserted "is shown by the fact that these notes were successfully altered before they had been in existence four days."

We desire to call particular attention to only one point in his letter, and are willing to let the public read the two letters and draw their own conclusions.

Mr. Brooks says, "your objection to the numbering has no force in it, for that point has never been any protection to the public, and is of little, if any, value to the government, except by way of verification of accounts as to issues."

We are forced to admit that this assertion by an officer of the Treasury surprises us. The number on a note, check or bond, is one of the most important features, and should be so guarded as to make alteration impossible. How are notes or bonds identified or traced if

stolen, except by their numbers? How could the public guard against stolen National Bank notes, were it not for the numbers on the notes which are published? Why does the Government so carefully protect these numbers on all its issues except the Postal Notes, if it is not considered important? We would ask Mr. Brooks what is of more importance to the Government than a certain means of verifying the accounts as to issues? After the robbery of the Junction City, Ohio, Post Office, the Post Office Inspector for the district, warned all postmasters to refuse Postal Notes issued by that office, numbered 7 to 500. On examining a Postal Note it was found that there was nothing to prevent a figure being prefixed or affixed to the number, and so a second notice to refuse all notes issued by this office was issued. Does this show that the point we made as to the numbers being protected has "no force?" This single point of failing to properly protect the numbers, which should be printed on a clear background so they can be seen, should cause a new issue to be made.

We do not wonder that Mr. Brooks regrets that the Homer Lee Bank Note Co. obtained the contract, and that he offers no defense as to the character of the work on the notes as a means for preventing counterfeiting or alterations. We presume he did not desire this work to go outside of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, who have the experience which is essential in designing and printing issues to be circulated as currency, and to whom should have been awarded the contract.

Mr. Brooks says that, "all I have advanced has been simply to show your ground of argument untenable."

We think our readers can draw their own conclusions as to which party occupies "untenable" ground, and are content to leave the matter with them.

Letter to Secret Service.

Office UNDERWOOD REPORTER Co., }
267 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY. }

October 1, 1883.

Hon. J. J. BROOKS,

Chief, Secret Service,

Washington, D. C.

Sir—I notice a dispatch in one of the New York dailies that the Secret Service

had congratulated the Homer Lee Bank Note Co. on the workmanship, etc. of the new Postal Note, and that it was impossible to alter the same or counterfeit it. I have reason to doubt the genuineness of this dispatch, for I believe you to be too good a judge of currency to make any such statement.

These Postal Notes are a discredit to every one who has anything to do with them. I beg leave to call your attention to a few seeming defects in them and their manner of issue, and at the same time I enclose three Postal Notes for your examination: No. 841, issued by New York for \$1.11; No. 1,423 for 15 cents, and No. 1,424 for 4 cents.

You will, on examination, observe two important omissions on these notes: first the date of the authorizing act, and second that the penalty for counterfeiting or altering a security of the United States has been omitted. That this should have been inserted is shown by the fact that these notes were successfully altered before they had been in existence four days.

I would also call your attention to the wretched lettering on the back of the note, particularly the line, "Engraved by the Homer Lee Bank Note Co., New York," at the bottom of the note. If any poorer work has been done on a counterfeit I have not yet seen it.

I would also call your attention to the fact that the numbers are not protected in any way, and that it is perfectly easy to prefix or affix a number. I cannot imagine why the numbers were not protected as is done on all United States and national bank notes, bonds, checks, etc., issued by the government.

Furthermore, on all issues of notes by the United States a distinctive paper is used, the possession of which is felony. On the Postal Notes a very cheap paper is used. As the amount is written in, and as the holes punched in the marginal numbers are no protection—as I will show you—it seems certain that some kind of safety paper should have been used; certainly if not *safety paper*, then the distinctive paper which belongs to the United States.

As to the manner of raising the notes—to make the note 4 cents, four dollars and four cents—take the note for \$1.11 and cut

the square containing the "0" in the dollar column and paste this over the cancelled "0" in the dollar column of the note for 4 cents, remove the two lines "==" drawn through the dollar place, and write in the word "Four," punch out a hole in the "4" and you have a note for \$4.04, and have made \$3 by the operation, and the alteration has been done in such a manner as almost to defy detection. The lines on the face of the Postal Note dividing the numbers representing dollars, dimes, and cents, will only serve as a help to the forger, and as the back is covered with scroll work it will be very difficult to see any such alteration.

That this punch system is a failure is shown by the fact that on the note for four cents, the "4" in the cent column has not been removed, and this failure of the punch to work was also shown on two notes which I forwarded some time since to the Postmaster General. There is too much background in the face of the note, and it is a well known fact that this only makes the alteration easier, as, if this note was printed on safety paper, and a blank space left to write in the amount, any alteration could be immediately detected.

Again the form of the note is faulty, and especially the arrangement of the figures indicating the amounts. In the note for \$1.11 you see all the figures except \$1.11, and the note therefore is worth exactly what you cannot see. Again the "0" should have been placed before the "1," and not following the highest figure. You will also observe that the circles in which the stamps of the issuing and paying offices are to be impressed are filled with lathe work so that it is almost impossible to see the date. These places should have been left clear so that the date would be readily seen.

These notes were submitted to the postal authorities for approval and it seems strange that the Postmaster General, who has been a United States Judge, should not have noticed the omission of the authorizing act and the penalty for counterfeiting or altering.

Again the law was submitted for approval to the post office authorities, and why a receipt should be required when the note is payable to bearer, and why the note should be drawn on any particular

office when no duplicate advice is sent the paying office, are two things hard to determine, except that it causes the issuing postmaster a little more work with no resulting advantage, and enabled the post office to use more *red tape*.

If the punch was not used at all and the notes were cut as I have cut the note for 15 cents enclosed herewith it would be impossible to make the note for a larger amount after it had been issued.

Then again the pieces that would be cut from the notes under this plan could be forwarded the Postmaster General as often as once a week, and by this means he would have a complete check on all of the issuing offices, while as it is, there are 6,500 open accounts, not one of which can he verify.

Remembering your protest against the "V" coins intended for five-cent pieces, I cannot believe that you approve of the Postal Notes as issued, and hope you will insist that some kind of safety paper must be used, and that some safeguards other than the punch be adopted, so that the notes cannot be raised.

Please return the notes to me after examination, and I would be pleased to have your views on this subject.

Very respectfully yours,

B. G. UNDERWOOD.

Reply of Chief Brooks.

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Secret Service Division, Office of Chief, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10, 1883. }

MR. B. G. UNDERWOOD, *New York* :

Sir—Your letter dated October 1, 1883, was duly received, but I have been too busy to read it, and I know its contents at this time only by reading a copy of the same published in your REPORTER of October 6th.

I beg of you to accept nothing printed as being a reflex of my opinion, unless it is given over my own signature. I have not "congratulated the Homer Lee Bank Note Company on the workmanship, etc. of the new Postal Note, and that it was impossible to alter or counterfeit it."

You enclose three Postal Notes, and complain of omissions of date of authorizing act and penalty for counterfeiting or altering a security of the United States, and state "that this should have been inserted is shown by the fact that these notes were

successfully altered before they had been in existence four days."

If the altering was done *fraudulently* you cannot believe it was a natural sequence of the omissions referred to, because you are well aware that the printing on the securities of the Government, of the date of their authorizing act and the penalty for counterfeiting and altering them, has never been a preventive to the counterfeiter.

Your objection to the numbering has no force in it, for that point has never been any protection to the public and is, if any, little service to the Government, except by way of verification of accounts as to issues. You state the paper "is very cheap." Please remember the life of the note under most favorable circumstances cannot exceed four months, now take a note in your hand and after carefully testing its fibre say if it is not good enough.

But you want "safety paper," that is you desire paper having a fugitive or sensitive color upon it, so that alterations when made will reveal themselves. Are you quite sure the Postal Note paper has not this quality? To an extent, I believe it has.

You enter into elaborate explanations as to how Postal Notes may be altered from lower to higher denominations. I admit the possibility, but ask you, is it wise to publish such an evil suggestion, showing how a crime may be committed?

You state "that the punch system is a failure is shown by the fact that on the note for four cents the 4 in the cent column has not been removed." (Let me here interject the fact that although the piece holds by a mere thread and a dozen hands have been picking at it, yet it holds. Is not this evidence of toughness of fibre in this cheap paper?) The office through negligence failed to cleanly cut out the 4, therefore the punching system is a failure; by parity of reasoning, every invention, system or mechanical operation requiring human agency to demonstrate its adaptability to an end, is a failure if the agent fails in his duty. You will perceive that all I have advanced has been simply to show your ground of argument untenable. I offer no word in praise of the work of the Homer Lee Bank Note Company. I

regret that company obtained the contract, but they obtained it by honest competition, in conformity with law. It is of little consequence to the public what I think of the quality of their work. It can be counterfeited; it can be altered, and while a confiding public suffer therefrom, a careful person, who familiarizes himself with the details of a genuine note, need not unduly worry himself about possibilities.

Your suggestion as to clipping the note, as illustrated in No. 1,423 is an advance step, but totally unsuited to the note in its present form, involving probable loss by mutilation while in circulation. I herewith return the three Postal Notes.

Respectfully,

JAMES J. BROOKS, *Chief.*

A Counterfeit Detector.

THE TEST THAT WAS GIVEN A MAN WITH A MYSTERIOUS ART BY BANK TELLERS.

James Hoover is the name, and Denver, Col., the address furnished by a person who has been actively at work among the merchants and bankers of Louisville for the past several weeks. Hoover is a man with a secret art. He claims to know how to detect counterfeit money instantly, and is willing to sell his secret to anybody who wants to buy it for \$15. Several persons, including one or two bankers have invested. Recently, Hoover was taken to the clearing house by a party of bank tellers to undergo a test.

Capt. George Speed, of A. D. Hunt & Co.'s bank; Mr. Frank Johnson, of the Merchants' National; Mr. Oscar Finley, of the Citizens' National; Mr. Fisher, of the Bank of Kentucky and other bank tellers were present. Mr. Wm. Dickerman, of Underwood's Bank and Counterfeit Reporter, printed at 267 Broadway, N. Y., was also on hand.

A number of questions were put to Hoover concerning his theory, all of which he failed to answer satisfactorily. Packages of good and counterfeit notes were brought in to test his skill, and in several instances he condemned good notes. Mr. Dickerman offered him \$50 to tell what was on a one-dollar treasury note, but he was unable to do it, and the assembled gentlemen laughed at his pretensions.

Mr. Dickerman concluded the entertainment by mildly denouncing Hoover as an impostor. Dickerman said to a reporter last night: "No man can teach another how to detect counterfeit money. Long experience is the only teacher of that art."

Refusal of Postal Notes by the Treasury.

A printed statement has been going the rounds of our exchanges, to the effect that the Treasurer of the United States had refused to receive the Postal Notes as payment for express charges on currency forwarded for redemption.

We wrote to the Treasurer and have the pleasure of presenting his reply. We are sorry he could not see his way clear to accept the Postal Note. We do not see why the Treasury of the United States should not be conducted the same as a private business. We do not know of a business man who would refuse to accept a Postal Note because its collection would cause him a little trouble—and regret that the Treasurer returned the note. The fact is that the collection of these notes has been made as inconvenient as possible by the Post Office authorities, and the action of the Treasurer certainly does discredit the Postal Note, whatever the intentions of that officer might have been.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5, 1883.

Sir—I am in receipt of yours of the 22d ultimo, inclosing a slip cut from a newspaper, stating that this office had refused to accept one of the new postal notes in payment of express charges upon a package of bank notes, and desiring to know whether this statement was correct,

In reply, I beg to say, that but in one instance has a postal note been sent to this office for the purpose named, or any purpose whatever. A bank, in sending United States notes for redemption, enclosed a postal note for the amount of the express charges, which, under present regulations, must be paid by the bank. It is the custom of this office to deduct from the proceeds, the amount due for express charges, and in this instance the note was returned to the sender, and the charges deducted, as is usual.

In this action it was not intended to discredit in any way the postal notes, which may be a convenience to the public for many purposes, but these notes are not by law made receivable by the Treasury; their collection can only be made by presentation at the city post office, and their receipt, to any considerable extent, would entail upon the Treasury offices a risk in sending out to make collection, which cannot be required of them, and a labor of keeping records of the notes, which might become burdensome. Very respectfully,

A. U. WYMAN, *Treas. U. S.*

Receiving the Postal Notes.

The Chicago *Herald* asserts that the banks of that city comprising the clearing house have all signed an agreement not to receive the new

postal notes on deposit. This paper also makes a statement which, if true, would seem to indicate that the Chicago Post Office had issued very arbitrary and unwarranted instructions—that of causing these postal notes to be signed by one of the offices of the bank. These notes are payable to bearer, and we do not know whose gigantic brain first proposed that the signature of any one would be required before payment would be made. As they are payable to bearer and as no identification of the person presenting the note is required we not do see why a bank messenger could not sign the receipt on the notes as well as one of the bank officers.

The notes are a stupid blunder, and we are surprised that the post office officials should have consented to some features of the law, as it was submitted to them before being passed. Why these notes should be drawn on any particular money-order office is hard to determine except that there is a little more red tape about it, and that seems to be desirable in all governmental proceedings.

“Raised” Postal Notes.

Washington, Sept. 29, 1883.—An ingenious method of raising the figures of the new postal notes has just been brought to the attention of the Post Office Department. The fraud consists in punching from a high figure in the note a piece of paper of the proper shape and size to fill up the hole previously punched by the postmaster through a lower figure. The written words or figures are then removed by acids, and the blank filled in to correspond with the punched figures. Some of the notes have been changed so skilfully that it is very difficult to detect the alterations.

Express Charges on Fractional Silver Coin Forwarded from the Treasury to be paid by the Consignees After October 1, 1883.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15, 1883. }

As the appropriation for the transportation of Fractional Silver Coin will be exhausted by the 1st of October, proximo, the express charges on such coin forwarded from the Treasury on and after that date will not be paid by the Government, but must be borne by the consignees.

A. U. WYMAN,
Treasurer, U. S.

Customs Collections.

A table prepared in the Treasury Department of the business in the several customs districts in the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, shows that \$216,780,869 were collected at an expense of \$6,422,127, the average cost of collecting \$1 in all the districts being .029.

One Hundred and Twenty-third Call—Redemption of Bonds of the Three per Cent. Loan of 1882.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13, 1883. }

By virtue of the authority conferred by law upon the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that the principal and accrued interest of the Bonds herein-below designated will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, D. C., on the fifteenth day of December, 1883, and that the interest on said Bonds will cease on that day, viz:

Three Per Cent. Bonds issued under the Act of Congress approved July 12, 1882, and numbered as follows:

\$50—Original No. 888 to original No. 971, both inclusive, and original No. 1,304 to original No. 1,307, both inclusive.

\$100—Original No. 6,041 to original No. 6,719, both inclusive, and original No. 9,451 to original No. 9,464, both inclusive.

\$500—Original No. 2,565 to original No. 2,926, both inclusive, and original No. 3,978 to original No. 3,979, both inclusive.

\$1 000—Original No. 17,402 to original No. 18,974, both inclusive, and original No. 22,636 to original No. 22,645, both inclusive.

\$10,000—Original No. 25,659 to original No. 27,039, both inclusive. Total, \$15,000,000.

As required by the following provision of the authorizing Act, viz: “The last of said Bonds originally issued under this Act, and their substitutes, shall be first called in, and this order of payment shall be followed until all shall have been paid.” The Bonds described by numbers above are the Bonds of the *original issue*, or their substitutes—*i. e.*, Bonds which have been issued on transfers in exchange for original Bonds, and which bear an original as well as a substitute number.

All of the Bonds of this loan will be called by the original numbers only.

Many of the Bonds originally included in the above numbers have been transferred or exchanged into other denominations on “waiver”—the original numbers being cancelled, and leaving outstanding the amount above stated.

Bonds forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the “Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans, &c., Washington, D. C.,” and all the Bonds called by this Circular should be assigned to the “Secretary of the Treasury for redemption.” Where checks in payment are desired in favor of any one but the payee, the Bonds should be assigned to the “Secretary of the Treasury for redemption for account of” —(here insert the name of the person or persons to whose order the check should be made payable).

CHAS. J. FOLGER, *Secretary.*

Defacing United States Coin.

SINGULAR ACTION OF ASSISTANT TREASURER AT BALTIMORE.

Our old subscribers will remember that it was formerly the practice of United States Treasury officials to stamp all gold coin reduced in weight below the legal limit with a letter "L" to indicate that the coin was light. This practice was carried on until we called the attention of the proper authorities to the fact that it was in direct violation of section 5459 Revised Statutes, and that an order of an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury could not nullify or change an existing law. After considering the matter, the officers of the Treasury was directed by the Secretary to cease marking these coins.

The Assistant Treasurer at Baltimore, in his attempt to ascertain whether the doubtful \$10 gold piece was genuine attempted to bore a hole, thus removing some of the gold, and after being forced to admit that it was pure gold, insisted that the piece was never coined by the United States Mint and was, therefore, a counterfeit.

The letter of the Secretary of Treasury and the report of the Assistant Treasurer at Baltimore, which we print in full, shows that the coin was genuine, and that it was mutilated in error by the latter officer. I simply asked that the Assistant Treasurer be instructed to forward me \$10 for this coin.

The facts, briefly stated, are these: The coin was cut in error by the Assistant Treasurer at Baltimore. Evidence was produced showing the coin was genuine, payment was demanded and refused, and now after the Department has decided the coin to be genuine it is proposed to pay, not the person who forwarded the coin to the Treasurer and holds his receipt for it, but the bank, whatever the mint decides it to be worth.

I should think, under the circumstances, it would be the least the Assistant Treasurer could do to send me face value for the coin cut in error at his office, and let the matter end there.

NATIONAL ———— BANK,
BALTIMORE, Sept. 24, 1883.

B. G. UNDERWOOD, Esq.:

Dear Sir—As a subscriber to your DETECTOR, I have to make the following complaint.

A few days ago I sent to the U. S. Treasury a bag containing \$4,000 in assorted gold pieces; the next day I had a ten dollar piece returned as counterfeit, after being very badly cut and defaced by the Government.

I could not satisfy myself of its being a counterfeit. I applied my acid which had no more effect than water. I then sent it to a well-known jeweler, and he pronounced it a genuine coin. I then asked the jeweler to accompany one of my clerks to the Treasury Department with the coin and make his statement there, which he did, at the same time offering to venture \$100 on the genuineness of the coin. To my surprise the officials were made to admit the good metal, but emphatically deny its having been coined at the U. S. Mints, and decline to accept or have anything to do with the piece. I write to ask your advice in the matter—your book does not mention gold counterfeits being in circulation.

Very respectfully,

————, Cashier.

We wrote this bank that if they would forward us this piece, and should it be genuine, we would take pleasure in compelling the Assistant Treasurer at Baltimore to redeem, at face value, the \$10 gold piece which he had mutilated in violation of the law. Upon receiving the coin which was genuine, as we supposed, we forwarded it to the Treasurer of the United States with the following letter.

Office UNDERWOOD REPORTER Co.,

NEW YORK, October 1, 1883.

Hon. A. U. WYMAN, *Treasurer U. S.:*

Sir—I enclose herewith a mutilated \$10 gold piece, which I would thank you to cause the Assistant Treasurer at Baltimore to redeem at par, as he has mutilated the coin in violation of sections 5459 and 3517 Revised Statutes.

The circumstances connected with this case are as follows: The coin was one of a number delivered to the Assistant Treasurer at Baltimore, by a bank in that city, and when delivered to him was not mutilated in any way. There has been an attempt to bore a hole in the coin by the Assistant Treasurer, and an attempt has also been made to cut the coin in two by the same officer, who pronounced it a counterfeit, and refused its receipt after mutilation as shown.

As the experts to whom it was submitted after this decision of the Assistant Treasurer, pronounced it genuine, it was taken back to the officer, who admitted that it was pure gold, but insisted that it was not an issue of the U. S. Mint, and was therefore a counterfeit.

This coin was struck by a genuine die at the U. S. Mint in Philadelphia, and has evidently been submitted to the "sweating" process—and it seems singular to me that an officer of the U. S. Treasury holding such a position should not have known this to be a fact.

The permission which was given U. S. officers to mutilate light weight coins was revoked after I had called the attention of the authorities to the fact, that this permission was in violation of sec.

5459 and in the case presented, the action of the Treasury officer is all the more flagrant, as considerable of the gold has been removed.

You will greatly oblige me by directing the Assistant Treasurer at Baltimore to forward me \$10 for this coin, and I would respectfully suggest that he be instructed to employ some one in his office who knows a genuine coin, and that he be informed what the penalty is for defacing a genuine coin issued by the United States.

Very respectfully yours,
B. G. UNDERWOOD.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1883.

Sir—I am in receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, with inclosure of a \$10 mutilated gold coin; and in reply to your request that instructions be given the Assistant Treasurer U. S., Baltimore, Md., in regard to the payment of said coin, have to inform you that the subject has been referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, who has in several instances, heretofore, decided questions of a similar character.

Very respectfully,
A. U. WYMAN, *Treasurer U. S.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 10, 1883. }

MR. B. G. UNDERWOOD :

Sir—Referring to your letter of the 1st instant, addressed to the Treasurer of the United States, concerning the mutilation by the United States Assistant Treasurer at Baltimore of a \$10 gold coin presented at his office by the National ——— Bank of that city. I enclose, herewith, copy of a report on the subject, by the Assistant Treasurer to whom your report had been referred.

In order that the matter may be disposed of, it has been suggested to the Assistant Treasurer to transmit the coin to the United States Mint, ascertain its value and pay the same to the owner, in addition to an allowance for the loss, if any, caused by the mutilation.

Very respectfully,
CHAS. J. FOLGER,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER, U. S. }
BALTIMORE, MD., Oct., 6, 1883. }

HON. CHAS. J. FOLGER, *Secretary of the Treasury :*

Sir—In reference to the \$10 gold piece enclosed to me, with the papers returned in this letter, I have the honor to report that some ten days ago two gentlemen came into my office and one of them handed me said coin, which was then mutilated as it now is, saying that it was one of a lot of gold coins that the National ——— Bank of Baltimore had sent into the Treasury, and that it had been returned to the bank cut and spoiled for circulation, when in fact it was a genuine coin (as they insisted), according to the judgment of several experts to whom the bank had submitted it for examination. They did not name any of the experts to me. I, at once took the coin to Mr. Nice, my clerk, who weighs and examines all the gold, and he informed me that after weighing it and finding this piece light, he made a further

critical examination of it, and came to the conclusion that it was not a genuine coin, being of the opinion that even if it was all gold of the proper fineness, which he thought it was not before cutting with chisel, it was not stamped at the Mint, but moulded. He did not think that "sweating" would account for every bad indication on the coin. Mr. Nice, before cutting the coin, however, had the cashier, Mr. Leary, to examine it also, and his examination resulted in a concurrence with Mr. Nice, and it was then by their joint judgment cut, but the "round hole," spoken of in Mr. Underwood's letter was in it when sent into the Treasury, and was one of the grounds of first suspecting the genuineness of the piece, leading Mr. Nice to the impression that some one had before been testing it.

Mr. Leary has been cashier of the Government funds here for twenty years, and Mr. Nice has been a clerk in the office since 1869, and in charge of gold especially for several years. Both of them are capital judges of money and are so regarded if reputation stands for anything. They are gentlemen of high character, upon whose judgment, always conscientious and intelligent (though without pretence to infallibility), the Department and the people can rely with as much certainty of protection against counterfeits and spurious moneys as can ordinarily be obtained through the agency of experts.

The information given me by Mr. Nice and Mr. Leary in reference to the coin in question, I communicated to the gentlemen from the ——— Bank, and told them that for the purpose of getting an authoritative determination of the character of the coin, I would like to take it to the Department in Washington myself, and offered so to do, assuring them that if decided at Washington that the coin had been condemned and cut by mistake, the bank should be repaid without delay. In reply to this offer they said they would see their cashier about it. I made the proposition to have the coin examined in Washington, because I regard the judgment of Mr. Nice and Mr. Leary or either of them sufficient ground for the exercise of the greatest precaution possible in such matters, and therefore felt it to be my duty to obtain the best assurance that the coin was struck at the mint, and this not because of any question of loss of value either to myself or any one else, of the coin in question, but because of the possibility of the existence of a spurious coin which might prove a fraud upon the public. Instead of accepting my proposition the bank, without further notice to me, sent the coin to Mr. B. G. Underwood, the proprietor of the COUNTERFEIT REPORTER.

I would state further, that both of the clerks named have passed upon millions of dollars in gold and detected very many counterfeits, and they assert that neither of them ever had a piece pronounced genuine and returned to them after they had condemned it; and in the face of such facts as these I submit that the animadversions contained in the letter of Mr. Underwood upon the administration of this office and of the competency of the men employed in it, must be regarded as the intemperate expression of a man having only imperfect and partial information of one incident in the entire history of the office.

The statutes of the United States (section 5459 R. S.), enacted to prevent fraudulent mutilation of coin. &c., I suppose never was designed to deter officials of the Government, whose duty it is to handle the Government moneys, from the exercise of a conscientious scrutiny in detecting spurious coins.

I return the papers, herewith, as requested, but retain the coin, assuming it has been adjudged good at the Department, and await your further instructions in reference to its disposal or redemption.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 FRANCIS M. DARBY,
Asst. Treas. U. S.

As we forwarded the coin to the Department, we insisted that returns be made to us and not to the bank. The following letter shows that the Treasury Department concluded to comply with our request. We regret that the Secretary did not decide the question, but we think any officer of the Department who brands a genuine bill in error or cuts a genuine coin in error, should be made to promptly redeem it at face value, and an appeal to the Secretary should not be necessary:

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER, U. S., }
 BALTIMORE, MD., Oct. 12, 1883. }

B. G. UNDERWOOD, Esq.,

Sir—Your request to have the ten-dollar cut gold coin returned to you, has been communicated to me by the Secretary of the Treasury, and I here with enclose it by registered mail.

Very respectfully,
 FRANCIS M. DARBY,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

Valuation of Fragmentary Bank Notes.

Up to July 1st last it was the practice of the Treasury Department to redeem a mutilated bank note when over one-half was presented at such valuation as might be given the piece by the bank of issue. The last Congress settled the question of who should be gainer in case of lost or destroyed bank notes, by deciding that all this gain should accrue to the government, and it seems that using this decision as a pretext, the Treasury officers are now requiring affidavits in addition to the bank's acceptance before redeeming a note.

We do not see why the acceptance of the bank of issue should not be final unless there is something to show evidence of fraud, and think the Department had better exercise this superabundant caution in some other direction.

As the present Treasurer is a practical business man, we have no doubt but this ruling will be promptly revised when his attention is called to it.

Redemption of the Three-Cent Postage Stamps.

FRIEND, NEBRASKA,

October 3, 1883.

Editor Underwood's Reporter:

Dear Sir—I had a dispute with the postmaster here in regard to the redemption of the enclosed postage stamps. He, the postmaster, will redeem all like the No. 1 or those that the envelopes are made by the government. But refuses the kind like No. 2. Neither of these, as you will see, have been through the mails. I claim the department will redeem the No. 2 as well as No. 1.

L. E. S

No. 1 are where the stamps are printed on the envelope. No. 2 are the ordinary three-cent stamps.

Reply—The postmaster at Friend, Neb., is acting under instructions from the Post Office Department. It seems to us strange that all this trouble should occur, especially as if the Postal authorities were disposed to be at all accommodating this could be readily avoided. It would be an easy matter for the different postmasters to exchange these stamps (the ordinary three-cent stamp) for those of smaller denominations, and then dispose of the three-cent stamps to parties who want larger stamps than the two-cent ones. This would settle the whole matter and would greatly accommodate the public, and as a great many stamps of larger denominations are used, in a short time the three cent stamps would disappear, and as this common-sense method would not necessitate any appropriation or redemption we do not see why it cannot be adopted.

U. S. Coinage September, 1883.

	Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles.....	185,700	\$3,714,000
Total Gold.....	185,700	\$3,714,000
Standard Dollars.....	2,350,000	\$2,350,000
Dimes.....	680,000	68,000
Total silver.....	3,030,000	\$2,418,000
Five Cents.....	2,012,000	\$100,600
One Cent.....	4,361,000	43,610
Total Minor.....	6,373,000	\$144,210
Total Coinage.....	9,588,700	\$6,276,210

NUMEROUS inquiries as to why the money value of stamped checks, adhesive check stamps and proprietary stamps forwarded to the Internal Revenue Bureau for redemption has not been returned to the persons forwarding them, have been received by Commissioner Evans. The commissioner said that owing to a large number of claims presented it will be several months before they can all be disposed of. Much of the delay is caused by persons failing to comply with instructions in stating when the stamps were purchased, and whether from the Government or from a Government agent.

Correspondence.

October 11, 1883.

Editor Underwood's Reporter:

Stumptown Bank receives following note for collection and remittance:

\$5,000. STUMPTOWN, August 1, 1883.
Ninety days after date I promise to pay to John Doe, or order, five thousand dollars, in exchange on New York, at Stumptown Bank. Value received.

RICHARD ROE.

Must a collecting bank accept a New York draft for \$5,000 in payment? From whom, payer or sender, must bank collect its exchange charge? Please to define distinctly, the rights of all parties having to do with notes and CHECKS payable in exchange.

STUMPTOWN.

Reply—Collecting bank must accept New York draft for \$5,000 in payment, as that is exactly what is called for.

Bank must charge exchange to account of Richard Roe, as he ordered payment in that manner.

The bank is not obliged to pay in New York exchange, but would probably do so for a good customer, and should charge the exchange to the party making the note or check. See answer to F. F. P. in this issue.

NATIONAL BANK,

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., OCT. 8, 1883.

B. G. UNDERWOOD Esq.:

Dear Sir—A check was presented at this bank for payment for \$900, written "with exchange in New York," the presenter demanded \$901.12. I offered to give him a New York draft for \$900 which he refused to accept, and the check was protested and returned. Did I not do all that was consistent and right when I offered him the draft in payment, and could he legally protest the check?

F. F. P.

Reply—You complied with the exact conditions of the check. The check was not drawn for value in New York exchange, but "with exchange in New York." The party who had the check protested has made himself liable to a suit for damages, as the protest was illegal, and we do not see on what ground protest was made, as payment was not refused, and think the party having it protested was guilty of perjury.

George Wm. Ballou & Co.

We are pleased to announce that George Wm. Ballou & Co. have resumed business and have settled all outstanding claims. The suspension of this house was a shock to the entire community, and we are certain the prompt manner in which all liabilities have been discharged, and the re-opening of both the Boston and New York houses will be welcomed by their many friends, and bespeak for them a larger business than heretofore.

STATEMENT of the Comptroller of the Currency on October 1, 1883, showing the amounts of national bank notes and of legal tender notes outstanding at the date of the passage of the Acts of June 20, 1875, January 14, 1875, and May 31, 1878, together with the amounts outstanding at date, and the increase or decrease.

NATIONAL-BANK NOTES.

Amount outstanding June 20, 1874...	\$349,894,182
Amount outstanding January 14, 1875..	351,861,450
Amount outstanding May 31, 1878.....	322,555,965
Amount outstanding at date*.....	355,599,137
Decrease during the last month.....	1,235,405
Decrease since Oct. 1, 1882.....	9,478,493

LEGAL-TENDER NOTES.

Amount outstanding June 20, 1874.....	\$382,000,000
Amount outstanding January 14, 1875..	382,000,000
Amount retired under Act of January 14, 1875, to May 31, 1878.....	35,318,984
Amount outstanding on and since May 31, 1878.....	346,681,016
Amount on deposit with the Treasurer U. S. to redeem notes of insolvent and liquidating banks, and banks retiring circulation under Act of June 20, 1874.....	36,821,501
Increase in deposit during the last month.....	848,245
Decrease in deposit since Oct 1, 1882..	2,229,131
*Circulation of National Gold Banks not included in the above... ..	743,534

JOHN JAY KNOX,

Comptroller of the Currency.

An Attachment Against a Bank.

NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN TRYING TO RECOVER OVER THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

An attachment was granted October 6 by Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court Chambers, New York, against the property of the Molson's Bank of Montreal. The attachment was granted upon a claim of \$30,462 against the bank held by George C. Magown. Between the 1st and the 28th days of September last, Kidder, Peabody & Co., of Wall street, this city, and Boston, Mass., who are the correspondents of the Molson's Bank, paid out for the latter at their request \$52,000, while but about \$22,000 was upon their books to the credit of the bank. The difference being \$30,462, was never paid by the bank, and Kidder, Peabody & Company assigned their claim to Magown. The attachment is against the property of the bank in this State.

A New Assay Furnace.

The United States Assay Office in New York has something new in the way of a melting furnace which is the only one of its kind in use. Its construction was begun several months since. It was completed some time ago in the Assay Department, and experiments have now shown that the new furnace to be an entire success. The apparatus is constructed so as to use illuminating gas, mixed with air, for fuel. The gas is let into a chamber in small quantities at the same time that a blower fans air into the furnace. When ignited the gas mixed with the air burns with a slow and steady heat. Only forty-five minutes are necessary to develop heat enough to melt the precious metals in the new furnace, while the process in which coal or wood is used for fuel requires from one and a quarter to one and a half hours to heat the furnace. The gas heat is slightly more expensive than the other.

Important Judicial Decision.

THE VICE CHANCELLOR OF NEW JERSEY ON RESPONSIBILITY OF EMPLOYES.

An important opinion filed by Vice Chancellor Bird, at Trenton recently, establishes a legal principle in regard to the responsibility of subordinate officers and employes in banks and mercantile business. It decides in favor of the plaintiff in the suit of Mary Dovell vs. Garret A. Hobart, receiver of the First National Bank of Newark, which was brought to compel the defendant to restore the property which Mrs. Dovell had placed in the hands of the directors of the bank at the time of the discovery of embezzlements of its funds, as security for any loss which might have been caused through acts of her son, Louis Dovell, who was then teller of the institution. The property consisted of all her real estate in Newark, together with bonds and securities aggregating \$100,000.

RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION.

The investigation of the bank's troubles in the United States Court exonerated Dovell, and James A. Hedden, the cashier, was convicted and sent to the State prison for seven years for embezzlement of the bank's funds. It was proved that Hedden, who occupied a higher position than Dovell, directed false entries to be made, and on information furnished by Dovell a deficiency of \$95,827 was discovered in the accounts.

When Hobart was appointed receiver a demand was made on him to return Mrs. Dovell her property. He refused on the ground "that Dovell, being teller, knew of Hedden's guilt and concealed it at first; also that Dovell allowed himself to be used by Hedden in altering the accounts, and he was, therefore, liable with Hedden for the amount of the defalcation, although not guilty of malfeasance, Dovell obeyed the commands of Hedden, such being criminal."

DECISION OF THE VICE CHANCELLOR.

The Vice Chancellor holds that while Dovell was morally obliged to expose Hedden's doings, yet Mrs. Dovell was not surety for mere moral delinquency. The burden of proof is upon the receiver to show Dovell's liability, and he has failed to do so. Not a dollar of the funds were traced to Dovell's hands. There is no proof against him, and when there is such abundant proof against another the Court cannot force conclusions as to the teller in order to reach the property of his mother. She knew nothing of the crime and only pledged her property to secure the bank against her son's default, and she cannot be held for the default of others of which she had no knowledge and which was no part of the contract. She is entitled to a re-conveyance of all the property and whatever revenue has been received from it while out of her hands. A decree to that effect was issued.

Coupons Stolen for Ten Years.

DISCOVERIES MADE IN THE NEW YORK FINANCE DEPARTMENT BY THE CITY ACCOUNTANTS.

The report of the Commissioners of Accounts on the coupon frauds and the general condition of the Finance Department will be made to the Mayor October 8. The tabulated statements on which the report is based cover about one hundred sheets of

paper three feet square, and hundreds of sheets of paper of bank ledger size. The report will show that the double payments of interest began ten years ago, and were made, with few exceptions, on the \$15,000,000 of bonds known as the Belmont loan. Nearly all the coupon bonds issued prior to 1874 were included in that loan. They were Park and Dock bonds and Consolidated City stock. Some of the overpayments were made on Tax Relief bonds. The report will also show exactly how the coupon frauds were committed, and will give reasons for rejecting the theory that counterfeit coupons were used. The Commissioners' former report covered only the time between the beginning of 1878 and August, 1882, when Clerk William B. Carroll died. The report gave the amount of the city's loss at about \$169,000. The new report will fix the sum at a considerable higher figure.

The trial of Ira C. Bellows, who has been indicted for misappropriating the city's money while he was employed in the Water Register's office, has been set down for Nov. 13.—N. Y. Sun, Oct. 7.

Taxation of Mining Shares.

Taxes were assessed in California against the holders of stock in a Nevada mining company, and the corporation was obliged to pay taxes in Nevada on all of the property which the capital stock represented. The California stockholders sued to recover the taxes assessed upon and paid by them, on the ground that there was double taxation against them. They were defeated in the case, San Francisco vs. Fry, and an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of California, when the judgment was affirmed. Judge Thornton in the opinion said:—"In this State the shares of the corporation alone are taxed. Its property is not alone assessed here. Therefore no stockholder could complain here of double taxation." In a Massachusetts case the law of that State as to this question is well set forth, and as that decision gives our views of the law of this State, we quote it: "Our whole system of taxation, as established and practiced, is to disregard the liabilities of shares in foreign corporations to taxation in the States where they are situated. Thus shares in foreign railroad corporations held by citizens of this State are fully taxed here, and no deduction is made for any taxation to which the corporation are subject in the State where they are situated. So it is in regard to shares held by our citizens in banks, insurance companies and other moneyed corporations situated in other States. Such shares, when held by our own citizens, are here treated as so much personal estate, following the person of the owner and taxable at their full value in this Commonwealth, regardless of what may be the foreign law as to the taxation of the capital, or any part of it, elsewhere."

Important Time Lock Patent Decision.

Judge Lowell, of the U. S. Circuit Court, District of Massachusetts, has recently decided an important suit, brought by the Yale Lock Manufacturing Co., of Stamford, Conn., and Sargent and Greenleaf, of Rochester, New York, against the Berkshire National Bank of North Adams, Mass., for alleged infringement of Letters Patent, known to the banking public as the "Sargent Broad Claim" or "Triple Combination." Being the one under which they have claimed the control of the time lock business of this country. The case was fully argued in February last by eminent counsel on both sides. Judge Lowell holds this patent to be *invalid*, and in his opinion, recently filed, he says: "Claim three undertakes to monopolize what is now called the triple combination of any time lock, and any combination or key lock, with the multiple bolt-work of a single door of a vault or safe." * * * * *

"Multiple bolt-work, which means several bolts connected with a common cross-bar, so that by locking the bar you lock all the bolts, had been used on heavy iron doors, such as those of safes and vaults, long before the date of the patent and had been known to Sargent himself for sixteen years, or more, when he testified in 1877. Safe doors had been fastened by key locks, by combination locks, and by time locks, and all these locks had been applied to independent bolt-work. Two combination locks had been used upon a single door with such bolt-work; and a time lock and combination lock had been put upon a single door with two sets of multiple bolt-work. This is found to be the state of the art by Judge Shlpman, and the record of his case, and of still another, as well as the evidence taken for this case, are made part of the record here, and I agree with his findings of fact.

"In this state of the art, there was no patentable novelty in putting one old form of lock, a time lock, in place of another; a combination lock, in the instance above-mentioned, of two combination locks dogging one compound bolt-work.

"Nor was it patentable to substitute a well-known multiple bolt-work for two such bolt works with which a time-lock and a combination-lock had been combined in another of those instances. But my opinion does not depend wholly upon the proved state of the art.

"There never was a time, in my judgment, since the first lock was invented by Tubal Cain, or whoever was the inventor, when there was a patentable novelty in combining two locks with a single door. There may be no record of its having been done, but no one can doubt that whenever one lock was found to be inadequate another was added.

I cannot make this plainer by argument, but I may, perhaps, by illustration. When nails were invented, the carpenter who had the right to use one nail might use two, if he found one would not fasten his two pieces of wood sufficiently for his purpose.

"If one has invented a pair of shoes of a new form, and another a pair of shoes of a different form, a combination, consisting of putting a shoe of one of these forms upon the right foot, and one of the other form upon the left would not be patentable. If one has made a new plough and used it with oxen, it is not patentable to use the same plough in combination with a horse, independently of the mechanical adaptation. In the language of the old law, it is a double use."

WE call attention to the change in prices of Clark's Wire Coin Holders. These holders are made of refined tinned wire and packed in boxes, with the denomination neatly labelled on each box. This is the most perfect coin package ever invented, and is in use in most banks of the country.

United States Treasury Officials.**WASHINGTON, D. C.**

CHARLES J. FOLGER...Secretary of the Treasury.
JOHN C. NEW.....Assistant Secretary of Treasury.
HENRY F. FRENCH...Assistant Secretary of Treasury
ALBERT U. WYMAN...Treasurer of United States.
EDWARD O. GRAVES....Assistant Treasurer U. S.
JAMES W. WHELPLEY...Cashier U. S. Treasury.
JOHN JAY KNOX.....Comptroller of the Currency.
JOHN S. LANGWORTHY...Dep'y Comptroller of Currency.
BLANCHE K. BRUCE....Register of Treasury.
W. P. TITCOMB.....Deputy Register of Treasury.
HORATIO C. BURCHARD...Director of the Mint.
JAMES J. BROOKS.....Chief of U. S. Secret Service.
WALTER EVANSCommissioner Int. Revenue.
H. C. ROGERSDep.
T. N. BURRILL.....Superintendent Bureau Engraving and Printing.

Officers of the Sub-Treasuries.**NEW YORK, N. Y.**

THOMAS C. ACTON.....Ass't. Treasurer U. S.
WILLIAM SHERER.....Deputy Ass't Treasurer

BOSTON, MASS.

M. P. KENNARD.....Ass't Treasurer U. S.
A. J. HASTINGS.....Chief Clerk.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

GEORGE EYSTER.....Ass't Treasurer U. S.
BARNET EARLEY.....Cashier and Chief Clerk

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

BENJAMIN F. FLANDERS...Ass't Treasurer U. S.
J. H. H. TAYLOR.....Cashier.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

A. G. EDWARDS.....Ass't Treasurer U. S.
W. W. BELL.....Chief Clerk.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

L. MARKBREIT.....Ass't Treasurer U. S.
E. R. ANTHONY.....Cashier and Chief Clerk.

CHICAGO, ILL.

J. L. BEVERIDGE.....Ass't Treasurer U. S.
J. M. BRADLEY.....Cashier.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

N. W. SPAULDING.....Ass't Treasurer U. S.
F. G. BORNEMANN.....Cashier.

BALTIMORE, MD.

FRANCIS M. DARBY.....Ass't Treasurer U. S.
THOMAS H. H. LEARY....Cashier.

TUSCON, ARIZONA.

VACANT.....U. S. Depository.

United States Mints.**PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

A. LOUDEN SNOWDEN....Superintendent.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

A. W. SMYTHE.....Superintendent.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

E. F. BURTON.....Superintendent.

CARSON, NEVADA.

JAMES CRAWFORD.....Superintendent.

United States Assay Offices.**NEW YORK, N. Y.**

ANDREW MASON.....Superintendent

HELENA, MONTANA.

RUSSEL B. HARRISON....Assayer.

An Important Arrest.

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 13, 1885.—For some time past considerable counterfeit money has been circulated in this city and the police have been quietly working up the case. The result was the arrest of Lewis Horan, Martin Cruise, Patrick Kelley and James Walsh. Considerable importance is attached to these arrests, as they are supposed to be the gang who have flooded the country lately.

The Different Forms of Counterfeiting Coins.

GOLD coins are tampered with in a number of ways.

The most common are "sweating," filing the edge, or reeding, plugging, and filling.

Sweating is done in a variety of ways, all removing portions of the coins from all parts equally and reducing the value about 1-20. Filing the edge, or reeding, leaves the ridges quite sharp and subtracts as high as one-tenth the value. In all these cases the appearance, ring, etc., are very good, the weight only being defective.

In plugged coins (double eagles only having been found subjected to this process), holes are bored into the coin from the reeding and the cavities filled with base metal, only the orifice being covered with gold and the reeding then touched up with a file. The loss in these coins is from one-eighth to one-sixth.

Filled coins of all denominations are found from the quarter eagle to the double eagle. The reeding is taken off entire, the coin sawed through, and the inner part of each removed, leaving only a paper thickness of the original surface. With a filling of platinum and the surface restored, the coin is outwardly a genuine one, and is of correct size and has a good ring. By this process nearly four-fifths of the value is removed.

There are numerous counterfeits of SILVER COIN, and a description of all of the different issues would be almost impossible.

The tests applied at the mint are weight and size, and if we take the three tests of weight, diameter, and thickness, it will be found almost impossible for the counterfeiters to comply with these three tests unless genuine metal is used.

"Struck" counterfeits, or those made by dies, are by far the most dangerous, as the lettering and milling is sharp and clear, and they have the same ring as a genuine coin. The weight alone is sufficient to determine the character of nearly all counterfeits of this class.

In counterfeit silver a very large percentage are made by moulds. Ordinary type metal is used and the coins are then plated. Some very good specimens are made in this manner, but if of the required size they are much lighter than the genuine, and if of the required weight they differ in diameter or thickness.

The outfit required for moulding counterfeit silver is so simple and inexpensive that the number of moulds that have been made is very large.

Last year alone, according to the report of the Chief of the Secret Service, eighty-six sets of moulds were captured, and it is not thought that a very large percentage of this class of a counterfeiter's outfit is yet discovered.

The manner of making this class of counterfeits is as follows: A complete cast of a genuine coin is taken in plaster of paris, after the method used in stereotyping to make a mould. The plaster of paris mould is then moderately baked and filled with whatever base compound is used. When the metal cast is sufficiently cooled, the mould is taken apart, the casting removed, finished up, and either washed in a solution of silver or electro-plated with the same metal. These counterfeits are generally under weight, and lack the clear ring of the genuine.

A much larger amount of counterfeit coin is in existence than is supposed. Statistics obtained from a large railroad company, whose daily receipts exceeded \$8,000 in coin, show that the amount of counterfeit coin offered for tickets at its different offices exceeds \$400 a week, or over \$20,000 a year. This is over six-tenths of one per cent. of the entire amount offered. As it is probable that a large amount of the poorer counterfeits are never offered to ticket agents (they naturally being considered good judges of money), it is probable that six-tenths of one per cent. is a low estimate of the amount of counterfeit coin in existence.

When it is considered that \$600,000 of one counterfeit United States note was circulated (the \$50 of the old issue), and that there is hardly a bank in the country but has from one to half-a-dozen of these notes among its assets, the large amount of counterfeit currency in existence will be appreciated.

And, further, when it is considered that the smaller the denomination counterfeited the wider will be the field where it can be circulated, as a majority of people are not familiar with a note of the denomination of \$50, and it is a fact that counterfeit notes of the smaller denominations have had a much more extended circulation. This has been particularly noticeable among the \$5 counterfeits.

Among silver the quarter dollar has been most extensively and successfully counterfeited, and when it is considered that this coin has a wider circulation than almost any other denomination, and is much more used than any other coin, it will be seen that the counterfeiters evinced good judgment in making this selection.

Counterfeit Double Eagle and Spiel Marke.



1850—The counterfeit double eagle weighs 360 grains. Fineness: gold, 571; silver, 85; copper, 344. Value, \$8.83. This is believed to be the only date of the double eagle that has been counterfeited.

The Spiel Marke is made in imitation of the double eagle and have been largely passed on emigrants and others. They weigh but 259 grains. *The genuine double eagle weighs 516 grains.*

Counterfeit Eagles.



1847—This counterfeit weighs 252 grains and bears the New Orleans Mint mark, and is dangerous.

1849—Weighs 228 grains.

1855—This is a platinum counterfeit; weighs 265 grains, and is very dangerous, as the ring is perfect and the piece well executed.

1880—This counterfeit presents a remarkably good appearance. It is made of white metal and weighs but 145 grains. It bears the San Francisco mint mark, and as it is over 100 grains lighter than the genuine, will not not easily deceive if weighed by lifting.

The weight of the genuine eagle is 258 grains.

Platinum Counterfeit Half-Eagles.



The two fives which we illustrate above are both composed largely of platinum and are the exact weight, size, and thickness of the genuine. These dates are the only ones we have heard of which so closely resemble the genuine. The plating of gold is very thin, and on all these pieces we have examined the composition could be plainly seen by examining the coins closely.

There is also another platinum half-eagle in circulation dated 1862.

The weight of the genuine half-eagle is 128 grains.

Counterfeit Half-Eagles.



81 grains.



33 grains.



95 grains.



125 grains.



122 grains.



115 grains.



75 grains.

The 1800 and 1803 counterfeits, it will be observed, are much lighter than the genuine.

The 1843 piece bears upon the reverse the Dahlonega, Ga., mint mark, D It is a very poorly made coin and weighs but 95 grains.

The 1851 piece is a good looking piece; it is thicker than the genuine and weighs 125 grains, being but four grains light.

The 1855 piece presents a good appearance; the lettering is well done and the piece has a fair ring This piece weighs 122 grains.

The 1858 piece is also well made, and it is thought that these three pieces, 1851, 1855, and 1858 were struck from the same die, the dates being changed. The 1858 piece is the lightest, weighing but 115 grains.

The 1881 piece is poorly executed and weighs only 75 grains.

The weight of the genuine half-eagle is 129 grains.

Counterfeit Quarter-Eagles.



All the counterfeit quarter eagles which we illustrate are much lighter than the genuine.

The first 1843 piece is poorly executed and weighs 40 grains.

The second 1843 piece presents a better appearance, but the reading and milling is poor and the piece weighs 42 grains.

The 1844 coin is clearer than either of the others; its weight is 41 grains.

The 1852 coin weighs 40 grains.

All of these counterfeits can be detected by the weight, as the genuine quarter eagle weighs 64½ grains.

COUNTERFEIT DOLLARS—SMALL.



COUNTERFEIT DOLLARS—LARGE.



There are numerous counterfeits of the gold dollar, but all of them are much lighter than the *genuine, which weighs 25.8 grains*. Some of these coins present a fair appearance, and would be apt to deceive, unless examined.

The following is the weight of the different counterfeits as shown above:

SMALL SIZE.

1851.....	17 grains.
1852.....	14 grains.
1853.....	24 grains.
1854.....	15 grains.

LARGE SIZE

1856.....	13 grains.
1857.....	14 grains.

As none of these coins weigh much over one-half of the genuine, they can readily be detected by comparison.

Our thanks are due to the New York Assay Office for the exact weight of these counterfeits and for much valuable information regarding counterfeit coin.

We would call particular attention to the table of Gold, Silver and Minor Coinage which we print on page , of this number. The table shows at a glance the weight of all genuine coins at different periods, amount allowed for abrasion and least current weight, and will be found of great value to all handling coin.

SAN FRANCISCO GOLD DOUBLE-EAGLE.



This coin was sent us by a banker in New York State to ascertain its value. It was coined in San Francisco before a branch mint was established by the United States Government, and is worth face value in San Francisco to-day. We called on a large number of bullion dealers and brokers in New York, and none would give over \$19 for it until we went to the office of Zimmerman & Forshay, 19 Wall street, who correct the list of foreign gold, silver and bank notes that we publish each month. They informed us that California gold was at a discount here of two per cent., and offered us \$19.60 for the coin. In some of these coins issued by private mints the standard is higher than that used by the U. S. Mint to-day, and some coins are quoted at more than face value by bullion dealers.

COUNTERFEIT TRADE DOLLARS.



Every date of the "Trade" dollar has been imitated, and there are many remarkably clear looking counterfeits in circulation.

The 1877 counterfeit weighs 301 grains.

The 1878 counterfeit weighs 293 grains.

The weight of the genuine is 420 grains.

COUNTERFEIT STANDARD DOLLAR.



The standard dollar has been extensively counterfeited, all dates having been imitated. The pieces we illustrate this month are the best counterfeits yet issued. They are all much below the weight of the genuine, which weighs 412½ grains.

The 1879 counterfeit weighs 302 grains.

The 1880 counterfeit weighs 285 grains.

The 1881 counterfeit weighs 286 grains.

These pieces have a fair ring, though not as sharp and clear as the genuine.

COUNTERFEIT HALF DOLLARS.



143 grains.



151 grains.



148 grains.

COUNTERFEIT HALF DOLLARS.



153 grains.



145 grains.



142 grains.



177 grains.



139 grains.

The weight of the genuine half dollar is 192.9 grains.

COUNTERFEIT QUARTER DOLLARS.



77 grains.



71 grains.



68 grains.



73 grains.



77 grains.



.1 grains.



75 grains.



66 grains.



68 grains.

The weight of the genuine quarter dollar is 96.45 grains. It will be seen that all of the silver counterfeits given above are much lighter than the genuine.

The weight of all the counterfeits is furnished by the New York Assay Office.

GOLD.

Denominations.	Coinage commenced.	Amount coined June 30, 1883.	Standard weight, grains.	Weight prior to 1834, grains.	Abrasion allowed in grains.	Least current weight, in grains.	Unless artificially reduced in weight the following will be found within the limit of natural abrasion allowed by law.	Unless artificially reduced should continue current.	Deviation allowed in coinage, in grains.
Double-eagle...	1850	\$977,190,040	516.	.....	2.58	513.43	All coined.....	50 years.	0.5
Eagle.....	1793	161,092,730	258.	270.	1.20	256.71	All coined since 1847.....	25 years.	0.5
Half-eagle.....	1793	149,565,980	129.	135.	0.64	128.36	All coined since 1862.....	20 years.	0.25
Three-dollars.....	1854	1,565,592	77.4	.....	0.88	77.02	.....	.....	0.25
Quarter-eagle.....	1796	28,393,865	64.5	67.5	0.32	64.18	All coined since 1867.....	15 years.	0.25
Dollars.....	1849	19,371,364	25.8	.....	0.13	25.67	.....	.....	0.25

SILVER.

Denominations.	Coinage commenced.	Coinage ceased.	Amount coined to June 30, 1883.	Standard weight, grains.	Weight prior to 1837, grains.	Weight from 1837 to 1853, grains.	Weight from 1853 to 1873, grains.	Amount for which a legal tender.	Deviation allowed in coinage, in grains.	Redemption of silver.
Standard dollars..	1873	\$155,301,737.00	412.5	Unlimited.....	1.5	Silver coins of smaller denominations than \$1, if not mutilated so as to be unfit for circulation, may be presented in sums of \$20, or any multiple thereof, to the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States for redemption in lawful money.
Trade dollars.....	1873	.....	35,959,360.00	420.	.....	.....	Not a legal tender.....	1.5
Dollars.....	1793	.....	8,045,838.00	412.5	416.	412.5	Unlimited.....	1.5	
Half-dollars.....	1793	.....	122,761,270.00	192.9	208.	206.25	Ten dollars.....	1.5	
Quarter-dollars.....	1796	.....	38,492,086.25	96.45	104	103.125	Ten dollars.....	1.5	
Twenty cents.....	1875	.....	271,000.00	77.16	.....	.....	Five dollars.....	1.5
Dimes.....	1796	.....	17,638,012.20	38.58	41.5	41.25	Ten dollars.....	1.5	
Half-dimes.....	1793	.....	4,906,909.16	19.29	20.8	20.625	Five dollars.....	1.5	
Three cents.....	1851	.....	1,251,850.20	11.52	.....	12.375	Five dollars.....	0.5
.....	

MINOR COINAGE.

Denominations.	Coinage commenced.	Coinage ceased.	Amount coined to June 30, 1883.	Standard weight, grains.	No allowance for abrasion.	Amount for which a legal tender.	Deviation allowed in coinage, in grains.	Redemption of Minor Coinage.
Five cents.....	1866	\$7,016,583.40	77.16	No allowance for abrasion.	Twenty-five cents.	2	Minor coins may be presented in sums of twenty dollars, or multiples thereof, assorted by denominations and issues, at the mint in Philadelphia, to the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer, for redemption in lawful money. <i>Mutilated minor coin will not be redeemed or exchanged.</i>
Three cents.....	1865	.....	890,483.97	90.		Twenty-five cents.	4
Two cents.....	1864	.....	912,020.00	96.		Twenty-five cents.	4
Cents.....	1793	.....	6,900,328.33	48.		Twenty-five cents.	4
Half cents.....	1793	.....	39,926.11	.....		Not a legal tender.	.....

COUNTERFEIT NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

The following list embraces all the counterfeits that have been presented at the National Bank Redemption Agency from its organization to the present time, and, it is believed, all that are in actual circulation. The Treasury Department will not issue any more notes of the denominations and issues named below, bearing the signature of the Register and Treasurer given in this Counterfeit List, except those of which photographic counterfeits have appeared. All such notes, whatever may be their condition, received by the Treasurer of the United States, will be destroyed.

All counterfeits in circulation bear the names of the Register and Treasurer given in this List. Where the plate has not yet been captured the names may be changed by the counterfeiters, such Banks being designated by a (*) star. The check-letter (A) (B) (C) or (D) printed in bold-face capitals in the List will be found in the upper and lower corners, diagonally opposite, on all National Bank Notes. *Any note of which counterfeits are in circulation may be taken as good if the signatures of the Register and Treasurer differ from those given in this List, and all notes may be taken where the signatures are the same, provided the check-letter is different.* In nearly every case, where a doubtful bank-note is presented, a certain test may be had by comparison with the list of genuine numbers given on following pages.

In all cases where the single line explanation or the list of numbers will not enable any one to detect a counterfeit, a complete description is given.

Recent photographic counterfeits make a general description of this class necessary. We think the following will enable any one to detect them :

As a genuine note is photographed, all is copied upon the plate, and when the counterfeit is printed, all the numbers on the note, as well as the seal, appear in black. It is then necessary to color them with a brush, and it is impossible to give them the same tint as found on the genuine. An examination of the seal on a counterfeit will show that the lines have all been black, and that the red color covers the whole surface of the seal. On genuine notes the white paper can be distinctly seen between the red lines. The words, "Series 1875," which are printed across the notes to the right of the charter number, are so small that it is impossible to color them nicely, and they will be found to be badly blurred. On the genuine the lettering is very clear.

On the backs of these counterfeits the green tint is very badly imitated. These counterfeits are printed in black, and then painted green. On some places on the back of the fives, particularly in the centre of the upper border, where the words, "National Currency" occur, no attempt has been made to give the green tint. On the "one" the tinting is much better done, but on close examination will prove to have been put on after the border had been printed in black. On genuine National Bank Notes the backs are made by two impressions—the border in green and the centre in black.

National bank notes are divided into three classes, as follows : The old series, series of 1875 and series of 1882.

All of these series have been counterfeited. With the exception, however, of the counterfeit \$100 on the Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, Pittsburgh, Pa., which was printed from an engraved plate, all of the other counterfeits on the series of 1875 and 1882 are photographic.

Nearly all of the old series are without the charter number, all have the old pointed seal and *all bear the name of F. E. Spinner, as Treasurer.*

The series of 1875 are all printed on the fibre paper, all have the scalloped seal, and have the names of John C. New, A. U. Wyman, or Jas. Gilfillan, as Treasurer, and have the words, "Series of 1875" printed in red below the charter number across the face of the note, and also bear the imprint of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing on the face of the note.

The series of 1882 has the charter number engraved in the face of the plate, and this number is also repeated a number of times in the border of the face of the note. The seal is printed in chocolate, and the centre of the back of the note consists merely of the charter number, surrounded by lathe work.

We have designated these series in the description of counterfeits which follow as "Old series" and "Series of 1875," and "Series 1882."

ONES.

†BOSTON, MASS.

J. ALLISON, Register.

A

(Series of 1875.)

National Eagle Bank.

A. U. WYMAN, Treasurer.

This note is signed Wm. G. Brooks, Cashier, and R. S. Covell, President. Numbered as follows:—Treasury No. 211,944. Bank No. 3,640. Has a blurred appearance, and is made by a photographic process. The numbers are much darker than on the genuine.

TWOS.

KINDERHOOK, N. Y.

S. B. COLBY, Register.

A

(Old series.)

National Union Bank.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

Check letter A in lower left-hand corner touches border of note; in genuine it is 1-16 in. from border. Counterfeit is dated July 1, 1865. The same points of detection will answer for this note as the Westchester County National Bank, Peekskill, N. Y.

LINDERPARK, N. Y.

All fraudulent.

A

National Union Bank.

No such bank in existence

NEWPORT, R. I.

S. B. COLBY, Register.

A

(Old series.)

National Bank of R. I.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of numbers of genuine notes on page 464.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

S. B. COLBY, Register.

A

(Old series.)

Ninth National Bank.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

In the genuine note the title reads—"The Ninth National Bank of the City of New York." In the counterfeit note the title reads—"The Ninth National Bank of City of New York," omitting "the."

NEW YORK, N. Y.

S. B. COLBY, Register.

A

(Old series.)

Marine National.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

In the genuine note the title reads—The Marine National Bank of the City of New York. "City of New York" in black panel. In the counterfeit note the title reads—The Marine National Bank of New York, "New York" only being in the black panel.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

S. B. COLBY, Register.

A

(Old series.)

Market National.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

In the genuine note over the letter "r" in the title of "Market" are two strong flourishes. In the counterfeit only one.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

S. B. COLBY, Register.

A

(Old series.)

St. Nicholas National.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

In the genuine note over the date July 1st, 1865, appears "New York, N. Y.," engraved in upper and lower case, italic style. In the counterfeit the "New York" is engraved in script and the N. Y. only in italic.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y.

S. B. COLBY, Register.

A

(Old series.)

Westchester Co. National.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

Check letter A, lower left corner, touches border of note; genuine it is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from border. On genuine the capital "W" of the script line "Will pay to bearer" commences with a double-curved flourish, running on an angle with the body strokes of the "W." In the counterfeit the letter "W" commences with a flourish, forming an oval.

† All the above-named \$2 Counterfeits can be instantly detected by referring to list of numbers on genuine notes on page 464.

FIVES.

***AMSTERDAM, N. Y.**

JOHN ALLISON, Register.

B

(Old series.)

Manufacturers' National.

F. E. SPINNER, Treas.

General appearance fair, while the engraving is coarsely done particularly noticeable in the faces and shading of large letters on face of note. Engraving of the line "with the U. S. TREASURER at WASHINGTON," just over the signature of Register and Treasurer, very poorly done. On the counterfeit below the letters TREA in TREASURER, and just above the printed signature of Allison, is a flourish. This flourish does not appear on the genuine. The work on back of note is much inferior to that on the face. The genuine note described above bears the signatures of Allison and Spinner.

This bank has fives of the series of 1875 in circulation signed G. W. Scofield, Register, and Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer, and bearing the check letters E, F, G, and H.

AURORA, ILL.

S. B. COLBY, Register.

A

(Old series.)

First National.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

All notes signed S. B. Colby as Register are counterfeit. Genuine are signed L. E. Chittenden.

†BOSTON, MASS.

JOHN ALLISON, Register.

C

(Series of 1875.)

Boylston National.

JNO. C. NEW, Treasurer.

This note is signed J. T. Bailey, President, and D. S. Waterman, Cashier. Numbered as follows—Bank 13,156. Treasury E 43,076. The face of this counterfeit is probably the best of the photographic counterfeits issued. It has a blurred appearance, and the reddish brown color familiar in photographs. The numbering and scalloped seal is surface work, having been printed on after the completion of the photograph. The green tint on the back is evidently printed from a plate and very poorly done. This counterfeit is easily detected by this inferior work.

†BOSTON, MASS.

JOHN ALLISON, Register.

C

(Series of 1875.)

Globe National.

JNO. C. NEW, Treasurer.

This note is signed C. J. Sprague, Cashier, and W. B. Stevens, President. Numbered as follows—Bank No. 2,694. Treasury No. D 333,764. Has a blurred appearance, and is made by a photographic process. The numbers are much darker than on the genuine. Green tint on the back is put on carelessly, having a smeared appearance, and is entirely omitted in the space at the top of the back where the words "National Currency" occur.

†BOSTON, MASS.

JOHN ALLISON, Register.

B

(Series of 1875.)

Pacific National.

JAS. GILFILLAN, Treasurer.

This note is a photographic counterfeit, and presents the same appearance as the Globe National Bank counterfeit, just above. Is numbered as follows—Bank No. 5,033. Treasury No. E 171,783.

CANTON, ILL.

S. B. COLBY, Register.

A

(Old series.)

First National.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

All notes signed S. B. Colby as Register are counterfeit. Genuine are signed L. E. Chittenden.

CECIL, ILL.

All fraudulent.

A**First National.**

No such Bank in existence.

CHICAGO, ILL.

S. B. COLBY, Register.

A

(Old series.)

First National.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

All notes signed S. B. Colby as Register are counterfeit. Genuine are signed L. E. Chittenden.

CHICAGO, ILL.

S. B. COLBY, Register.

A

(Old series.)

Central National.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

All notes signed S. B. Colby as Register are counterfeit. Genuine are signed L. E. Chittenden.

CHICAGO, ILL.

S. B. COLBY, Register.

A

(Old series.)

German National.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

All notes signed S. B. Colby as Register are counterfeit. Genuine are signed L. E. Chittenden.

CHICAGO, ILL.

S. B. COLBY, Register.

A

(Old series.)

Merchants' National.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of numbers of genuine notes on page 465.

CHICAGO, ILL.

S. B. COLBY, Register.

A

(Old series.)

Traders' National.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of numbers of genuine notes on page 465.

CHICAGO, ILL.

S. B. COLBY, Register.

A

(Old series.)

Union National.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

All notes having the date May 10, 1865, are counterfeit. The genuine are dated Jan. 14, 1865.

* Counterfeit plate not yet captured.

† Photographic counterfeit.

FIVES--Continued.

†**DEDHAM, MASS.****B****Dedham National.**

JOHN ALLISON, Register.

(Series of 1875.)

JNO. C. NEW, Treasurer.

The note is signed L. H. Kingsbury, Cashier, and Ezra W. Taft, President. Numbered as follows—Bank No. 224. Treasury No. B 864,806. Has a blurred appearance and is made by a photographic process. The numbers are much darker than on the genuine. Words "Series 1875." across face of note in red, very badly blurred. Green tint on back carelessly put on, and entirely omitted in the space at the top of the note where the words "National Currency" occur.

†**FALL RIVER, MASS.****C****Pocasset National.**

JOHN ALLISON, Register.

(Series of 1875.)

A. U. WYMAN, Treasurer.

This counterfeit plate was evidently photographed from a genuine note. The lines are very faint and blurred; numbers very dark. Has the appearance of a washed note. Series of 1875. Treasury No. B 974,157. Bank No. 762. But two of these counterfeits have ever been seen at the Treasury, and it is believed there are none in circulation.

GALENA, ILL.**A****First National.**

All fraudulent.

No such Bank in existence.

HANOVER, PA.**D****First National.**

E. L. CHITTENDEN, Register.

(Old series.)

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

All notes having the words "Act approved June 3, 1864," in the lower border of the note are counterfeit. On the genuine the date is Feb. 25, 1863.

JACKSON, MICH.**D****Peoples' National.**

S. B. COLBY, Register.

(Old series.)

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of numbers of genuine notes on page 465.

JEWETT CITY, CONN.**B****Jewett City National.**

S. B. COLBY, Register.

(Old series.)

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of numbers of genuine notes on page 465.

†**LEICESTER, MASS.****C****Leicester National.**

JOHN ALLISON, Register.

(Series of 1875.)

JNO. C. NEW, Treasurer.

A photographic counterfeit, numbered as follows: Treasury D 7 0,578; Bank 2203. Letter C. On the specimen we have seen the numbers present a very light appearance while the balance of the note is very much faded.

†**MILWAUKEE, WIS.****B****First National Bank.**

B. K. BRUCE, Register.

(Series of 1882.)

JAMES GILFILLAN, Treasurer.

A poor photographic counterfeit, and only liable to deceive because it is the first note of the series of 1882 counterfeited. Bears the vignette of Garfield and is numbered as follows: Bank No. 269. Treasury No. A 347,146. Charter No. 2715. The scalloped seal is of pale pink color, almost gray. The border on back of note and brown lathe work of slate color; and green centre of back of light olive color. The lathe work and vignette of Garfield very poorly done.

†**MONTPELIER, VT.****A****Montpelier National Bank.**

JOHN ALLISON, Register.

(Series of 1875.)

JNO. C. NEW, Treasurer.

Photographic note. Series of 1875. Bank No. 1166. Treasury No. B 137,701. Charter No. 857.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.**C****Merchants' National Bank.**

S. B. COLBY, Register.

(Old series.)

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of numbers of genuine notes on page 465. In the genuine note directly at the left of the dress of the figure Pocahontas and over the bit of mountain will be seen a vessel. In the counterfeit the vessel is entirely omitted. This note is printed from skeleton plates. Consequently no reliance can be placed upon the position of the forming legend title of bank, etc.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.**C****First National Bank**

S. B. COLBY, Register.

(Old series.)

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

All notes signed S. B. Colby as Register are counterfeit. Genuine are signed L. E. Chittenden.

PAWLING, N. Y.**A****The National Bank of**

S. B. COLBY, Register.

(Old series.)

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

To detect this counterfeit *instantly* see list of numbers of genuine notes on page 466.

PAXTON, ILL.**A****First National Bank.**

S. B. COLBY, Register.

(Old series.)

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

All notes signed S. B. Colby as Register are counterfeit. Genuine are signed John Allison.

* Counterfeit plate not yet captured.

† Photographic counterfeit.

FIVES--Continued.

PERU, ILL.

S. B. COLBY, Register.

All notes signed S. B. Colby's Register are counterfeit. Genuine are signed L. E. Clittenden.

A

(Old series.)

First National Bank.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

***ROME, N. Y.**

S. B. COLBY, Register.

This note is printed from the same plate as the Manufacturers' National Bank, Amsterdam. The signatures of the bank officers are written. The engraving is coarsely done—particularly noticeable in the faces and shading of large letters on face of note. Engraving of the line "with the UNITED STATES TREASURER AT WASHINGTON," just over the signatures of Register and Treasurer, very poorly done. The work on the back of the note is much inferior to that on the face. This bank has five of the series of 1875 in circulation, bearing the signatures of Allison and Gilfillan, but, as this issue has not been counterfeited, all such notes may be taken as genuine.

B

(Old series.)

Fort Stanwix National Bank.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

†SOUTHBRIDGE, MASS.

JOHN ALLISON, Register.

This is a photographic counterfeit and numbered—Bank No. 409. Treasury No. 532,804. Charter No. 934, Series of 1875. The same description applies to this counterfeit as to that of the "Five" on Globe National Bank of Boston, which see.

B

(Series of 1875.)

Southbridge National Bank.

JOHN C. NEW, Treasurer.

†ST. JOHNSBURY, VT.

JOHN ALLISON, Register.

This is a photographic counterfeit and numbered—Bank No. 325. Treasury No. B 120,360. Charter No. 489, Series of 1875. The seals evidently printed on after the note has been photographed, as the white on the paper shows through very plainly. The back is poorly done, especially the green tint on border.

C

(Series of 1875.)

First National Bank

JNO. C. NEW, Treasurer.

TAMAQUA, PA.

S. B. COLBY, Register.

All notes bearing another charter number than 1,219 are counterfeit. On the back of the counterfeit, to the right of the words "National Currency," the word "owing," is printed "ownig."

B

(Old series.)

First National Bank.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

TROY, N. Y.

JOHN ALLISON, Register.

All notes on this bank having the name of Jno. C. New as Treasurer and the old pointed seal are counterfeit.

A

(Old series.)

National State Bank.

JNO. C. NEW, Treasurer.

VIRGINIA, ILL.

S. B. COLBY, Register.

All notes dated May 10, 1865, are counterfeit. Genuine are dated September 1, 1865.

A

(Old series.)

Farmers' National Bank.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

WESTFIELD, MASS.

S. B. COLBY, Register.

To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of numbers of genuine notes on page 466.

C & D

(Old series.)

Hampden National Bank.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

TENS.

ALBANY, N. Y.

S. B. COLBY, Register.

To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of numbers of genuine notes on page 466.

A

(Old series.)

Albany City National Bank.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

AUBURN, N. Y.

S. B. COLBY, Register.

To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of numbers of genuine notes on page 402.

A

(Old series.)

Auburn City National Bank.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

S. B. COLBY, Register.

All fraudulent. No such bank in existence. This plate was changed from Farmers' and Manufacturers' National of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

A

(Old series.)

Farmers' and Manuf. Nat. Bank.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

LAFAYETTE, IND.

JOHN ALLISON, Register.

All these counterfeits are numbered—Bank, 1,496, Treasury, 165,167. To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of numbers of genuine notes on page 466.

A

(Old series.)

Lafayette National Bank.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

LOCKPORT, N. Y.

S. B. COLBY, Register.

All notes signed S. B. Colby as Register are counterfeit. Genuine are signed L. E. Chittenden.

A

(Old series.)

First National Bank.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

MUNCIE, IND.

JOHN ALLISON, Register.

All notes bearing BOTH the signatures of John Allison as Register and F. E. Spinner as Treasurer are counterfeit. All counterfeits have these numbers—Bank, 1,496; Treasury, 165,167. Genuine notes of old series are signed S. B. Colby, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. Genuine notes of series of 1875 are signed John Allison, Register; Jno. C. New, Treasurer.

A

(Old series.)

Muncie National Bank.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.

S. B. COLBY, Register.

To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of numbers of genuine notes on page 466.

A

(Old series.)

Highland National Bank.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

S. B. COLBY, Register.

All notes signed S. B. Colby as Register are counterfeit. Genuine are signed L. E. Chittenden.

A

(Old series.)

First National Bank.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

S. B. COLBY, Register.

All notes having the date July 1, 1865, are counterfeit. The genuine are dated Jan. 26, 1865.

A

(Old series.)

American National Bank.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

S. B. COLBY, Register.

To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of numbers of genuine notes on page 466.

A

(Old series.)

Croton National Bank.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

S. B. COLBY, Register.

To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of numbers of genuine notes on page 466.

A

(Old series.)

Marine National Bank.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

S. B. COLBY, Register.

All notes having the date July 1, 1865, are counterfeit. The genuine are dated May 10, 1865.

A

(Old series.)

Market National Bank.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

S. B. COLBY, Register.

To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of numbers of genuine notes on page 466.

A

(Old series.)

Mechanics' National Bank.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

S. B. COLBY, Register.

To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of numbers of genuine notes on page 467.

A

(Old series.)

Merchants' National Bank.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

S. B. COLBY, Register.

All notes having the date July 1, 1865, are counterfeit. The genuine are dated Jan. 19, 1865.

A

(Old series.)

Nat'l Bank of Commerce.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

TENS--Continued.

- NEW YORK, N. Y.** **A** **Nat'l Bank of State of N. Y.**
S. B. COLBY, Register. (Old series.) F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.
To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of numbers of genuine notes on page 467.
-
- NEW YORK, N. Y.** **A** **Union National Bank.**
S. B. COLBY, Register. (Old series.) F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.
All notes having the date July 1, 1865, are counterfeit. The genuine are dated July 20, 1865.
-
- PHILADELPHIA, PA.** **B** **First National Bank.**
L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register. (Old series.) F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.
All notes having the date February 20, 1864, are counterfeit. The genuine are dated Nov. 2, 1863.
-
- PHILADELPHIA, PA.** **B** **Third National Bank.**
L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register. (Old series.) F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.
To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of numbers of genuine notes on page 467.
-
- POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.** **A** **First National Bank.**
S. B. COLBY, Register. (Old series.) F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.
All notes bearing signatures of S. B. Colby as Register are counterfeit. Genuine are signed L. E. Chittenden.
-
- POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.** **A** **City National Bank.**
S. B. COLBY, Register. (Old series.) F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.
To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of numbers of genuine notes on page 467.
-
- POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.** **A** **Farmers' & Manuf. Nat. Bank.**
S. B. COLBY, Register. (Old series.) F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.
To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of numbers of genuine notes on page 467.
-
- RED HOOK, N. Y.** **A** **First National Bank.**
S. B. COLBY, Register. (Old series.) F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.
All notes having the date February 20, 1865, are counterfeit. The genuine are dated January 26, 1865.
-
- RICHMOND, IND.** **A** **Richmond National Bank.**
JOHN ALLISON, Register. (Old series.) F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.
All counterfeits on this issue have the following numbers—Bank, 1,496; Treasury, 165,167.
-
- ROCHESTER, N. Y.** **A** **Flour City National Bank.**
S. B. COLBY, Register. (Old series.) F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.
All notes having the date July 1, 1865, are counterfeit. The genuine are dated August 1, 1865.
-
- ROME, N. Y.** **A** **Central National Bank.**
S. B. COLBY, Register. (Old series.) F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.
All notes having the date May 12, 1865, are counterfeit. The genuine are dated August 1, 1865.
-
- SYRACUSE, N. Y.** **A** **Syracuse National Bank.**
S. B. COLBY, Register. (Old series.) F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.
To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of numbers of genuine notes on page 467.
-
- TROY, N. Y.** **A** **Mutual National Bank.**
S. B. COLBY, Register. (Old series.) F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.
To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of numbers of genuine notes on page 467.
-
- WATERFORD, N. Y.** **A** **Saratoga County Nat Bank.**
S. B. COLBY, Register. (Old series.) F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.
All counterfeits on this bank are numbered as follows—Bank No. 1,048; Treasury No. 810,516.
-
- WATKINS, N. Y.** **A** **Watkins National Bank.**
S. B. COLBY, Register. (Old series.) F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.
All notes having the date August 1, 1865, are counterfeit. Genuine are dated May 15, 1875.

TWENTIES,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register.

A

(Old series.)

First National.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of numbers of genuine notes on page 468

NEW YORK, N. Y.

L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register.

B

(Old series.)

First National.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

All notes bearing date July 19, 1865, are counterfeit. Genuine are dated Nov. 2, 1863.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register.

B

(Old series.)

Market National.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

All notes signed L. E. Chittenden as Register are counterfeit. Genuine are signed S. B. Colby.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register.

B

(Old series.)

Merchants' National.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

All notes signed L. E. Chittenden as Register are counterfeit. Genuine are signed S. B. Colby.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register.

B

(Old series.)

Nat. Bank of Commerce.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

All notes signed L. E. Chittenden as Register are counterfeit. Genuine are signed S. B. Colby.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register.

B

(Old series.)

Nat. Shoe and Leather.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

All notes signed L. E. Chittenden as Register are counterfeit. Genuine are signed S. B. Colby.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register.

B

(Old series.)

Tradesmen's National.

All notes signed L. E. Chittenden as Register are counterfeit. Genuine are signed S. B. Colby.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register.

A

(Old series.)

Fourth National.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of numbers of genuine notes on page 468.

PORTLAND, CONN.

S. B. COLBY, Register.

A

(Old series.)

First National.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of numbers of genuine notes on page 468.

UTICA, N. Y.

All fraudulent.

B

City National.

No such bank in existence.

UTICA, N. Y.

L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register.

B

(Old series.)

Oneida National.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

All notes bearing signature of L. E. Chittenden as Register are counterfeit. Genuine are signed S. B. Colby.

No genuine \$20 notes were issued to the above-named banks having another check-letter than A, so all having B as the check-letter are counterfeit.

FIFTIES.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register.

A

(Old series.)

Third National.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

All notes signed L. E. Chittenden as Register are counterfeit. Genuine are signed S. B. Colby.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register.

A

(Old series.)

Central National.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

All notes having *BOTH* the signature of L. E. Chittenden as Register, and the words "Printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, U. S. Treasury Dept.," in the upper left-hand corner of the note are counterfeit, as Mr. Chittenden had ceased to be Register long before the notes were printed in the Treasury.**NEW YORK, N. Y.**

S. B. COLBY, Register.

A C

(Old series.)

Mechanics' National.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

No plate has been made for this note, but it was altered from a counterfeit note on Tradesmen's National Bank, and bears the charter number of that bank, 905, while all genuine notes on this bank are numbered 1250. It is not believed that more than one or two of these counterfeits are in existence.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

S. B. COLBY, Register.

A

(Old series.)

Metropolitan Nat'l.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

There was no plate made for this note, but it was altered from a counterfeit note on Tradesmen's National Bank, and bears the charter number of that bank, 905, while all genuine notes on this bank are numbered 1121. It is not believed that more than one or two of these counterfeits are in existence.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

S. B. COLBY, Register.

A & C

(Old series.)

National Bank of Commerce.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

This counterfeit is altered from a counterfeit note on National Broadway Bank, New York, and bears the signatures of the officers of that bank, J. L. Everett, Cashier, F. L. Palmer, President. Its detection is a matter of certainty, as the date is January 10, 1865, while all the genuine notes bear another date. All notes bearing another number than 733 are counterfeit. On the counterfeit, the left hand of the central figure of Victory in upper right end of note is without thumb or fingers. On the back of note, the bandage does not cover the eyes of the figure of Justice in the State coat of arms. All notes having check-letters B, C, or D are counterfeit.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

S. B. COLBY, Register.

A & C

(Old series.)

National Broadway.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

On the genuine, the end of the oar in the hand of the soldier in the bow of the boat touches the circle surrounding "50" in border of note; on the counterfeit it does not touch the border of the note, and is quite a distance below the circle. On the counterfeit, the left hand of the central figure of Victory in upper right end of note is without thumb or fingers. On the back of note the bandage does not cover the eyes of the figure of Justice in the State coat of arms. Signatures of bank officers are written. All notes having check-letters B, C or D are counterfeit.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

S. B. COLBY, Register.

A & D

(Old series.)

Tradesmen's National.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

On the counterfeit, the left hand of the central figure of Victory in upper right end of note is without thumb or fingers. On the back of note, the bandage does not cover the eyes of the figure of Justice in the State coat of arms. All notes having check-letters B, C, or D are counterfeit. On all genuine notes the check-letter is A.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register.

A

(Old series.)

Union National.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

All notes bearing the signature of L. E. Chittenden as Register are counterfeit. The genuine are signed S. B. Colby. The counterfeit is dated April 15, 1864. All genuine notes are dated July 20, 1865.

ONE HUNDREDS.

‡ BALTIMORE, MD.

S. B. COLBY, Register.

A

(old series)

National Exchange.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

In the genuine, the loop of the letter y in "July" is one-sixteenth of an inch above the letter k in "Bank;" in counterfeit the loop touches the k. In the genuine there is a clear space of one-thirty-second of an inch between the J in "July" and shading of letter l in "National." In counterfeit it touches. At the left end of the panel "Baltimore," enclosed in scroll work, is a small heart-shaped figure, containing in the genuine seven horizontal lines; in counterfeit there are eight. In the genuine the upper yard-arm of foremast of frigate *Niagara*, holding the sail partly reefed, points to the space between the two flourishes below the word "The" attached to the title "United States." In counterfeit this yard-arm points to the base of the letter T in "The."

BOSTON, MASS.

L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register.

A

(Old series)

First National.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of numbers of genuine notes on page 469.

‡ BOSTON, MASS.

S. B. COLBY, Register.

A

(Old series)

National Revere.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

The counterfeit bears signatures of H. Blasdale, Cash'r, and Sam'l H. Walley, Pres't. On the genuine the hair-line on which the President's name is written, if extended, is below the "r" in the word "Cash'r;" on the counterfeit, this line strikes about the middle of the "r." On the genuine the flourish in upper border on face of note touches the "N" in "National currency;" on counterfeit it is one-sixteenth of an inch distant.

CINCINNATI, O.

L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register.

A

(Old series)

Ohio National.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of numbers of genuine notes on page 469.

‡ NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

S. B. COLBY, Register.

A

(Old series)

Merchants' National.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

The counterfeit bears the signatures of P. C. Howland, Cash'r.; C. R. Tucker, Pres't. On the genuine the hair-line on which the President's name is written, if extended, is below the "r" in the word "Cash'r;" on the counterfeit this line strikes about the middle of the letter "r."

NEW YORK, N. Y.

L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register.

A

(Old series)

Central National.

F. E. SPINNER, Treas.

To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of numbers of genuine notes on page 469.

‡ PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN ALLISON, Register.

A

(Series 1875)

Pittsburgh Nat. B'k of Commerce.

JNO. C. NEW, Treasurer.

This counterfeit is printed on fibre paper, which is a very close imitation of the genuine. Numbering well done; color of number and seal good. The base of check-letter A in lower left corner on counterfeit is in line with hair-line for cashier's signature; on genuine, it is one-sixteenth of an inch above.

‡ PITTSFIELD, MASS.

S. B. COLBY, Register.

A

(Old series.)

Pittsfield National.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

The signatures of the bank officers, E. S. Francis, Cashier, and John V. Barker, Vice-President, are printed in different colored ink, which gives them the appearance of being written. On the genuine, the flourish in upper border of face of note touches the "N" in the words "National Currency;" on the counterfeit, it is one-sixteenth of an inch distant. On the genuine, the end of the line on which the President's name is written comes below the "r" in the word "Cash'r." On the counterfeit, the end of this line comes in the middle of the "r."

‡ WILKESBARRE, PA.

L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register.

A

(Old series.)

Second National.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

The Counterfeits bears signatures of E. A. Spalding, Cash'r, and Abram Nesbitt, V.-Pres't.

☞ All the above plates (One Hundreds) have been captured.

‡ The following points of difference may be observed on all these \$100 notes. On counterfeit a line drawn from the top of the period after Washington to top of check-letter A, at right of figure of Liberty, strikes the chin of the Goddess of Liberty.

On the genuine this line strikes the end of the nose, except in Revere Bank the mouth.

On the counterfeit the distance between the outer edge of the wing of the figure of Liberty and the bottom of the check-letter A is barely one-eighth of an inch.

On the genuine the space is over three-sixteenths of an inch.

On counterfeit the upper yard-arm of frigate *Niagara*, holding sail partly reefed, points to bottom of the letter "T" in "The" attached to the title United States.

On genuine this yard-arm points to the first flourish below the word "The."


On counterfeit the water seems to fall from one side only of the oar in how of row-boat.

On genuine the water can be distinctly seen to fall from both sides of the oar.

There are other and minor differences, but these will enable any one to decide at once whether one of these notes is genuine or counterfeit.

STOLEN NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

The National Bank notes described below were stolen when unsigned, the signatures of the bank officers forged, and the notes put in circulation. They are rejected when presented for redemption, for the reason that, in the opinion of the law officers of the Department, they are not obligatory promissory notes of the banks.

 *The Bank number on all stolen National Bank Notes is in the lower left-hand corner, and the Treasury number in the upper right-hand corner*

5's.

OSAGE, IOWA.

S. B. COLBY, Register.

Bank Nos. 1,751 to 2,200.

Osage National Bank.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

Treas. Nos. 560,959 to 561,408.

*PONTIAC, ILL.

JOHN ALLISON, Register.

Bank Nos. 741 to 765.

The National Bank of

A. U. WYMAN, Treasurer.

Treas. Nos. 252,111 to 252,135.

10's & 20's.

*ALBANY, N. Y.

JOHN ALLISON, Register.

Bank Nos. 759 to 766.

Merchants' National Bank

JOHN C. NEW, Treasurer.

Treas. Nos. 45,195 to 45,202

BARRE, VT.

JOHN ALLISON, Register.

Bank Nos. 911 to 936.

The National Bank of

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

Treas. Nos. 932,805 to 932,830.

BOSTON, MASS.

L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register.

Bank Nos. 11,919 to 11,972.

National Hide & Leather Bank.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

Treas. Nos. 22,900 to 22,953.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register.

Bank Nos. 9,414 to 9,428.

Third National Bank.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

Treas. Nos. 644,416 to 644,430.

50's & 100's.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register.

Bank Nos. 671 to 750.

First National Bank.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

Treas. Nos. 19,609 to 19,688.

LYNN, MASS.

S. B. COLBY, Register.

Bank Nos. 121 to 150.

National City Bank.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

Treas. Nos. 66,796 to 66,825.

NUMBERS ON GENUINE NATIONAL BANK NOTES

That have been Counterfeited.

So arranged that any one can decide if a Note is genuine.

The following list embraces the numbers on genuine National Bank notes that have been counterfeited up to the series of 1875. All National Bank Notes bearing the signature of F. E. Spinner, as Treasurer, were issued prior to the series of 1875. All notes of series of 1875 bear ANOTHER name than that of F. E. Spinner as Treasurer. On Twos, the Treasury number is in the lower left-hand corner of the note, and the bank number in the lower right-hand corner. This list has been arranged for reference in the same way. In the Twos, the Treasury numbers have been placed on the left of the bank numbers, and in all other denominations on the right.

For convenience in reference, the Treasury numbers have been arranged in numerical order, so that one can know at a glance if a certain number should appear on a note. In order to ascertain if a note is genuine, see if the Treasury number on the note comes between a series of numbers given in this list as issued to that bank; if not, the note is a counterfeit. Should the number of the note come between the series of Treasury numbers, deduct the first number of the series from the number on the note, add the difference to the first bank number given in the same series, and if the number obtained is the same as the bank number on the note it may be taken as genuine.

Example: A ten-dollar note on National Bank of Commerce, New York City, No. 102,175, is presented. It comes between the series of Treasury numbers 101,979—102,978. To decide if it is genuine, from 102,175 deduct the first number of the series, 101,979; add the difference (196) to the first bank number in the same series, (10,001) and it makes 10,197. Should this be the bank number on the note, the chances are almost infinite that the note is genuine. Again: A five-dollar note on First National Bank of Tamaqua, Pa., is presented, No. 784,051. On glancing at the list, you discover that no such number has been issued to the bank, and reject the note as a counterfeit without further examination. The counterfeiters have so far been without a system in numbering notes, and there is not one chance in a thousand that the number on a counterfeit will come between any series of Treasury numbers. Should the Treasury number happen to come between a series of genuine numbers, the chances are almost infinite that the bank number on the note would not come between the bank numbers given in the same series. A calculation as given above would hardly ever be necessary, except in case a genuine note was presented about which a doubt existed.

The charter number (which is now printed across the face of all bank-notes in large red figures) is given in bold-face type in this list. All notes having different charter numbers from those given in this list are counterfeit.

The numbers given in this list embrace only the numbers on these notes issued prior to 1875.

ONES.

Treasury Nos. (Lower left corner.) BOSTON, MASS. (993)	Bank Nos. (Upper right corner.) NATIONAL EAGLE.
Photographic Note, Treasury No. 211,941. Bank No. 3,640. See description on page 454.	

TWOS.

Treasury Nos. (Lower left corner.) KINDERHOOK, N. Y. (929)	Bank Nos. (Upper right corner.) NATIONAL UNION.
171,880—173,879.....	8,001—10,000
571,272—573,011.....	10,001—11,740
711,941—713,940.....	1—2,000
734,176—736,175.....	2,001—4,000
827,514—829,313.....	6,001—8,000
832,228—833,227.....	4,001—5,000
837,235—838,234.....	5,001—6,000

NEWPORT, R. I. (1,532)	NATIONAL BANK OF RHODE ISLAND.
130,907—132,046.....	4,001—5,140
453,995—459,994.....	5,141—6,140
601,367—602,366.....	1—1,000
611,853—612,852.....	1,001—2,000
623,699—624,698.....	2,001—3,000
826,814—827,813.....	3,001—4,000

NEW YORK CITY. (387)	NINTH.
154,070—159,069.....	1—5,000
206,861—211,860.....	5,001—10,000

NEW YORK CITY. (964)	MARKET.
9—2,008.....	14,001—16,000
20,976—22,975.....	16,001—18,000
61,550—63,549.....	18,001—20,000
760,339—762,338.....	1—2,000
808,789—810,788.....	2,001—4,000
865,281—867,280.....	4,001—6,000
871,288—872,287.....	6,001—7,000
955,638—958,637.....	7,001—10,000
974,145—976,144.....	10,001—12,000
997,694—999,693.....	12,001—14,000

NEW YORK CITY. (972)	ST. NICHOLAS.
45,798—47,797.....	41,601—43,600
154,326—156,325.....	29,601—31,600
171,205—173,204.....	10,001—12,000
235,009—239,008.....	43,601—47,600
314,457—315,056.....	12,001—12,600
378,796—379,795.....	12,601—13,600
393,283—395,282.....	1,001—3,000
420,056—424,055.....	47,601—51,600
423,873—425,872.....	3,001—5,000
428,163—429,162.....	51,601—52,600
472,476—475,475.....	5,001—8,000
491,630—493,629.....	13,601—33,600
503,404—505,403.....	8,001—10,000
525,034—527,033.....	31,601—15,600
625,493—627,492.....	15,601—17,600
638,497—642,496.....	33,601—37,600
663,987—664,986.....	52,601—53,600
667,794—668,793.....	53,601—54,600
671,794—672,793.....	54,601—55,600
677,094—679,093.....	55,601—57,600
686,711—687,710.....	57,601—58,600
726,659—730,658.....	17,601—21,600
831,560—832,559.....	58,601—59,600
834,482—838,481.....	37,601—41,600
838,960—840,959.....	59,601—61,600
842,560—845,559.....	61,601—64,600
867,386—871,385.....	21,601—25,600
917,696—918,695.....	1—1,000
972,007—976,006.....	25,601—29,600

NEW YORK CITY (1,215)	MARINE.
10,230—13,729.....	8,501—12,000
270,883—272,882.....	1—2,000
284,911—286,910.....	2,001—4,000
329,963—331,962.....	4,001—6,000
344,977—347,476.....	6,001—8,500
662,814—663,813.....	12,001—13,000
845,414—847,413.....	13,001—15,000

PEEKSKILL, N. Y. (1,422)	WESTCHESTER CO.
5,512—7,311.....	1—1,800
7,312—9,311.....	1,801—3,800
9,312—10,511.....	3,801—5,000
11,862—14,861.....	5,001—8,000
15,932—17,381.....	8,001—9,450

Numbers of the series of 1875 are not given.

FIVES.

Bank Nos. (Lower left corner.) **Treasury Nos.** (Upper right corner.)
AMSTERDAM, N.Y. (2,239) MANUFACTURERS'

1-3,000..... 9-3,008
3,001-3,750..... 28,859-29,608

AURORA, ILL. (38) FIRST.

9,251-9,280..... 53,016-53,045
1-500..... 66,834-67,333
501-1,000..... 68,834-69,333
1,001-1,500..... 82,490-82,989
6,251-6,750..... 119,383-119,882
1,501-2,500..... 134,623-135,622
2,501-3,000..... 138,136-138,635
3,001-3,500..... 164,228-164,727
3,501-4,000..... 169,728-170,227
4,001-4,500..... 179,520-180,019
5,751-6,250..... 333,138-333,637
5,001-5,250..... 410,720-410,969
7,251-8,250..... 427,353-428,352
4,501-5,000..... 573,807-574,306
6,751-7,250..... 756,860-757,359
8,251-9,250..... 757,301-758,300
5,251-5,750..... 886,569-887,068

BOSTON, MASS. (545) BOYLSTON.

Photographic note. Numbered—Bank 13,156. Treasury E 43,076. See description on page 391

BOSTON, MASS. (936) GLOBE.

Photographic note. Numbered—Bank 2,694. Treasury D 333,764. See description on page 291.

BOSTON, MASS. (2,373) PACIFIC.

Photographic note. Numbered—Bank 5,033. Treasury E 171,783. See description on page 391.

CANTON, ILL. (415) FIRST.

3,826-4,325..... 7,141-7,640
2,751-2,825..... 21,411-21,485
2,501-2,750..... 79,763-80,012
2,826-3,825..... 266,433-267,432
1,501-2,500..... 375,160-376,159
4,326-4,825..... 889,780-890,279
4,826-6,075..... 974,847-976,096
1-500..... 983,589-984,088
501-1,500..... 995,638-996,637

CHICAGO, ILL. (8) FIRST.

1-600..... 10,944-11,543
601-1,200..... 15,051-15,650
1,201-1,800..... 19,251-19,850
1,801-2,300..... 20,351-20,850
2,301-3,000..... 25,358-26,057
3,001-4,000..... 111,067-112,066
4,001-4,500..... 122,602-123,101
4,501-5,000..... 130,116-130,615
5,001-6,000..... 140,136-141,135
6,001-7,000..... 154,186-155,185
7,001-8,000..... 287,419-288,418

CHICAGO, ILL. (2,047) CENTRAL.

1-2,000..... 545,479-547,478
2,001-4,000..... 563,018-565,017
4,001-6,000..... 580,075-582,074
6,001-7,000..... 585,325-586,324

CHICAGO, ILL. (1,734) GERMAN.

1-1,000..... 762,673-763,672
1,001-4,000..... 771,880-774,879
4,001-4,750..... 783,937-784,686

CHICAGO, ILL. (642) MERCHANTS'.

1-500..... 27,051-27,550
501-1,500..... 80,142-81,141
1,501-2,500..... 98,184-99,183
8,751-9,750..... 102,594-103,593
2,501-3,500..... 103,698-104,697
3,501-4,500..... 123,233-124,232
4,501-5,500..... 137,275-138,274
5,501-6,500..... 145,625-146,524
6,501-7,500..... 215,651-216,650
7,501-8,000..... 278,298-278,797
8,001-8,750..... 373,728-379,477
9,751-11,750..... 652,437-654,436
11,751-13,750..... 664,526-666,525
13,751-14,750..... 672,526-673,525

FIVES.—Continued.

Bank Nos. (Lower left Corner.) **Treasury Nos.** (Upper right Corner.)

CHICAGO, ILL. (966) TRADERS'.

1-2,000..... 189,436-191,435
2,001-3,000..... 218,085-219,084
3,001-4,000..... 238,220-239,219
4,751-5,075..... 750,205-750,529
4,001-4,750..... 852,398-853,147

CHICAGO, ILL. (698) UNION.

8,221-8,520..... 9,259-9,558
1-1,000..... 263,777-269,776
1,001-2,000..... 302,819-303,818
2,001-3,000..... 310,326-311,325
3,001-4,000..... 335,132-336,131
4,201-5,070..... 343,995-344,864
6,471-7,470..... 367,571-368,570
8,521-8,820..... 386,533-386,832
7,471-8,220..... 387,171-387,920
5,471-6,470..... 715,454-716,453
4,001-4,200..... 903,897-904,096
5,071-5,470..... 959,298-959,697

DEDHAM, MASS. (669) DEDHAM.

Photographic note. Numbered—Bank 224. Treasury B 864,806. See description on page 456.

FALL RIVER, MASS. (679) POCASSET.

Photographic note. Numbered—Bank 762. Treasury B, 974,157. See description on page 456.

HANOVER, PA. (187) [FIRST.

1-500..... 229,668-230,167
501-1,000..... 233,202-233,701
1,001-1,500..... 236,730-237,229
1,501-2,000..... 238,230-238,729
2,001-2,500..... 244,272-244,771
4,251-5,230..... 271,819-272,798
2,501-3,000..... 273,898-279,397
3,001-3,250..... 377,078-377,327
3,251-4,250..... 897,600-898,599

JACKSON, MICH. (1,533) PEOPLES'.

4,476-5,975..... 173,172-174,671
1-1,250..... 261,153-262,402
3,476-4,475..... 408,046-409,045
1,251-1,300..... 538,445-538,994
1,801-2,475..... 723,007-723,681
2,476-2,725..... 742,431-742,680
2,726-3,475..... 873,775-874,524

JEWETT CITY, CONN. (1,478) JEWETT CITY.

1,701-1,791..... 492,930-493,020
1,501-1,700..... 905,207-905,406
1-1,000..... 949,606-950,605
1,001-1,500..... 962,120-962,619

LEICESTER, MASS. (918) LEICESTER.

Photographic note. Numbered—Bank 2203. Treasury D 700,578. See description on page 456.

MILWAUKEE, WIS. (2,715) FIRST.

(Series of 1882.)
Photographic note. Numbered—Bank, 269. Treasury A 347,146. See page 456.

MONTPELIER, V T. (857) MONTPELIER.

Photographic note. Numbered—Bank 1,116. Treasury B 137,701, series of 1875. See page 456.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS. (799) MERCHANTS'.

12,501-13,500..... 45,159-46,158
9,251-10,500..... 266,378-267,627
10,501-12,500..... 408,338-410,337
1-1,000..... 719,175-720,174
1,001-2,000..... 739,410-740,409
2,001-3,000..... 753,195-754,194
3,001-4,000..... 763,702-764,701
4,001-5,000..... 773,716-774,715
5,001-6,000..... 778,723-779,722
6,001-7,000..... 783,730-789,729
7,001-8,000..... 809,079-810,078
8,001-9,250..... 989,399-990,648

Two counterfeiters have been seen on this bank with the genuine numbers—Bank No. 10,892. Treasury No. 408,729.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS. (383) FIRST.

7,101-7,600..... 62,223-62,722
5,501-6,100..... 303,823-304,422
3,001-4,000..... 393,167-394,166
4,001-4,500..... 414,631-415,180
8,601-9,700..... 451,726-452,325
6,101-7,100..... 533,106-534,105
4,501-5,500..... 557,103-558,102
9,701-11,700..... 715,769-717,768
7,601-8,600..... 718,705-719,704
1-1,000..... 911,435-912,434
1,001-3,000..... 921,470-923,469

FIVES.—Continued.

Bank Nos. (Lower left corner.)	Treasury Nos. (Upper right corner.)	THE
PAWLING, N. Y. (1,269)		
1,751—2,000.....	74,148—74,397	
1—1,000.....	139,381—140,380	
1,001—1,500.....	196,158—196,657	
3,001—4,000.....	555,459—556,458	
2,001—3,000.....	571,659—572,658	
1,501—1,750.....	784,154—784,403	
PAXTON, ILL. (1,876) FIRST.		
1,876—2,535.....	416,046—416,705	
1—1,875.....	626,947—628,821	
PERU, ILL. (441) FIRST.		
1—1,000.....	18,565—19,564	
1,001—1,500.....	36,107—36,606	
2,851—3,350.....	70,149—70,648	
1,501—2,500.....	342,118—343,117	
2,501—2,600.....	485,615—485,714	
2,751—2,850.....	845,358—845,457	
2,601—2,750.....	946,998—947,147	
ROME, N. Y. (1,410) FORT STANWIX.		
4,651—5,400.....	29,680—30,429	
3,451—3,650.....	68,745—68,944	
7,901—8,900.....	334,976—335,975	
3,651—4,150.....	346,047—346,546	
8,901—10,900.....	356,833—358,832	
1,501—2,000.....	500,260—500,759	
7,401—7,900.....	640,369—640,868	
2,001—2,500.....	715,657—716,156	
2,501—3,000.....	720,082—720,581	
5,401—6,400.....	736,755—737,754	
6,401—7,400.....	756,705—757,704	
3,001—3,450.....	784,404—784,853	
1—1,000.....	818,599—819,598	
1,001—1,500.....	828,520—829,019	
4,151—4,650.....	957,791—958,290	
SOUTHBRIDGE, MASS. (934) SOUTHBRIDGE.		
See description of this countereit on page 457		
ST JOHNSBURY. (489) FIRST.		
Photographic note. Numbered—Bank 325. Treasury B 120,360. See description on page 457.		
TAMAQUA, PA. (1,219) FIRST.		
3,651—4,650.....	181,072—182,071	
2,651—3,150.....	193,867—194,366	
2,001—2,150.....	281,752—281,901	
3,151—3,650.....	365,149—365,648	
2,151—2,650.....	766,962—767,461	
1—1,000.....	932,539—933,538	
1,001—2,000.....	941,046—942,045	
TROY N. Y. (991) NATIONAL STATE.		
4,241—4,740.....	47,167—47,666	
1—1,000.....	258,018—259,017	
1,001—3,000.....	287,339—289,338	
5,741—6,240.....	492,200—492,698	
4,741—5,740.....	525,073—526,072	
6,241—7,240.....	696,635—697,534	
3,001—4,000.....	818,411—819,410	
4,001—4,240.....	865,371—865,610	
7,241—8,740.....	915,188—916,687	
VIRGINIA, ILL. (1,471) FARMERS'.		
3,251—3,550.....	47,630—47,929	
1—1,000.....	73,327—74,326	
1,001—2,000.....	643,150—644,149	
2,501—3,250.....	835,559—836,308	
2,001—2,500.....	878,705—879,204	
WESTFIELD, MASS. (1,367) HAMPDEN.		
2,801—3,010.....	231,156—231,365	
3,011—3,510.....	236,417—236,916	
4,511—5,510.....	504,802—505,801	
1—500.....	528,514—529,013	
501—1,500.....	575,714—576,713	
1,501—2,800.....	579,914—581,213	
3,511—4,501.....	737,755—738,754	

TENS.

Bank Nos. (Lower left-hand corner.)	Treasury Nos. (Upper right-hand corner.)
ALBANY, N. Y. (1,291) ALBANY CITY.	
1,603—2,004.....	53,216—53,617
1,201—1,450.....	117,680—117,929
2,005—2,466.....	394,075—394,476
1—1,000.....	426,688—427,687
2,407—2,808.....	580,693—581,094
1,451—1,602.....	845,847—845,998
1,001—1,200.....	991,120—991,319
AUBURN, N. Y. (1,285) AUBURN CITY.	
1,476—1,751.....	147,065—147,340
1—1,000.....	515,351—516,350
1,001—1,100.....	642,529—642,628
1,101—1,475.....	849,364—849,733
LAFAYETTE, IND. (2,213) LAFAYETTE.	
1—2,000.....	765,498—767,497
2,001—4,000.....	778,698—780,697
LOCKPORT, N. Y. (211) FIRST.	
1—1,000.....	178,377—179,376
1,001—2,000.....	231,080—232,079
2,001—3,000.....	274,192—275,191
3,001—3,250.....	685,431—685,680
3,251—3,500.....	768,062—768,311
3,501—3,675.....	849,739—849,913
MUNCIE, IND. (793) MUNCIE.	
501—1,300.....	3,272—4,071
2,301—2,500.....	78,549—78,748
1,301—2,300.....	232,523—233,522
3,001—4,200.....	411,263—412,462
2,501—3,000.....	536,916—537,415
1—500.....	790,781—791,280
NEWBURGH, N. Y. (1,106) HIGHLAND.	
4,301—6,779.....	139,765—142,243
1—500.....	484,418—484,917
501—1,500.....	486,452—487,451
1,501—1,700.....	565,831—566,030
1,701—2,300.....	574,726—575,325
2,301—2,425.....	629,024—629,148
2,426—2,675.....	664,593—664,842
2,676—2,925.....	751,148—751,297
2,926—3,925.....	751,798—752,797
3,926—4,300.....	830,723—831,097
NEW YORK CITY. (29) FIRST.	
1—2,000.....	29—2,028
2,001—3,500.....	10,135—11,634
3,501—4,000.....	17,393—17,892
4,001—4,400.....	28,416—28,815
NEW YORK CITY. (750) AMERICAN.	
501—700.....	166,108—166,307
1—500.....	719,001—719,500
701—1,499.....	799,475—800,273
NEW YORK CITY. (1,556) CROTON.	
1—1,400.....	956,620—958,019
NEW YORK CITY. (1,215) MARINE.	
1—2,500.....	495,217—497,716
2,501—3,375.....	604,350—605,224
3,376—3,625.....	787,432—787,681
3,626—4,000.....	839,748—840,122
NEW YORK CITY. (964) MARKET.	
1—1,000.....	45,582—46,581
1,001—2,000.....	48,889—49,888
2,001—3,200.....	60,727—61,926
3,201—4,400.....	647,239—648,438
NEW YORK CITY. (1,250) MECHANICS'.	
3,701—4,700.....	272,443—273,442
1—1,600.....	338,983—340,582
1,601—3,700.....	553,085—555,184

TENS.—Continued.

Bank Nos. (Lower left corner.)	Treasury Nos. (Upper right corner.)
NEW YORK CITY. (1,370)	MERCHANTS'.
6,001—7,000.....	23,564—24,563
7,001—8,000.....	125,816—126,815
11,001—12,000.....	273,161—274,160
12,001—12,200.....	309,520—309,719
8,001—11,000.....	478,685—481,684
1—3,000.....	497,997—500,996
3,001—4,000.....	819,194—820,193
4,001—5,000.....	826,438—827,437
5,001—6,000.....	828,508—829,507

NEW YORK CITY. (733)	NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.
10,001—11,000.....	101,979—102,978
11,001—12,000.....	103,579—104,578
12,001—13,000.....	105,579—106,578
13,001—15,000.....	121,499—123,498
45,001—49,000.....	188,513—192,512
49,001—51,000.....	195,313—197,312
51,001—52,000.....	230,140—231,139
52,001—60,000.....	592,795—600,794
1—1,000.....	884,456—885,455
1,001—2,000.....	892,127—893,126
2,001—3,000.....	906,354—907,353
15,001—17,000.....	*906,131—908,130
17,001—19,000.....	909,338—911,337
19,001—21,000.....	912,838—914,837
21,001—25,000.....	915,068—919,067
3,001—4,000.....	916,824—917,823
4,001—5,000.....	936,279—937,278
25,001—40,000.....	*959,717—974,716
40,001—45,000.....	A 967,722—972,721
5,001—7,000.....	976,619—978,618
7,001—10,000.....	996,289—999,288

* This series in blue. † This series in red.

NEW YORK CITY. (1,476)	NATIONAL BANK STATE OF NEW YORK.
1—1,000.....	582,279—583,278
1,001—2,000.....	583,529—584,528
2,001—3,000.....	584,654—585,653
3,001—5,000.....	586,589—588,588

NEW YORK CITY. (1,278)	UNION.
1,601—2,600.....	34,752—35,751
1—1,600.....	371,001—372,600
2,601—4,600.....	789,105—791,104

PHILADELPHIA, PA. (1)	FIRST.
1—2,500.....	9—2,508
2,501—3,000.....	5,023—5,522
3,001—3,800.....	7,144—7,943
3,801—4,400.....	9,051—9,650
4,401—5,000.....	11,165—11,764
5,001—6,000.....	90,918—91,917
6,001—7,000.....	129,168—130,167
7,001—8,000.....	159,120—160,119
8,001—9,000.....	164,120—165,119
9,001—10,000.....	296,309—297,308
10,001—12,000.....	569,584—571,583
12,001—12,250.....	622,057—622,306
12,251—12,555.....	628,719—629,023
12,556—12,855.....	689,494—689,798
12,856—13,155.....	734,668—734,967
13,156—13,255.....	768,437—768,536
13,256—14,255.....	821,273—822,272
14,256—15,255.....	861,553—862,552

PHILADELPHIA, PA. (234)	THIRD.
1—1,000.....	208,996—209,995
1,001—2,000.....	268,685—269,684
2,001—2,250.....	443,270—443,519
2,251—2,500.....	447,934—448,183
2,501—3,750.....	690,294—691,543

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. (465)	FIRST
2,551—2,750.....	22,674—22,873
1—1,000.....	150,794—151,793
1,001—1,250.....	247,752—248,001
1,251—1,750.....	318,962—319,461
1,751—2,250.....	379,936—380,435
2,251—2,550.....	511,740—511,939
2,751—3,250.....	551,753—552,252
2,251—2,350.....	623,040—623,139
3,251—3,950.....	627,295—627,994

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. (1,305)	CITY.
1—1,789.....	389,828—391,616

TENS.—Continued.

Bank Nos. (Lower left corner.)	Treasury Nos. (Upper right corner.)
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. (1,312)	FARMERS' AND MANUFACTURERS.
1—1,000.....	473,592—474,591
5,001—6,600.....	481,249—482,848
1,001—3,000.....	503,018—505,017
3,001—4,000.....	501,025—510,024
6,601—7,324.....	546,343—547,066
4,001—5,000.....	893,256—894,255

RED HOOK, N. Y. (752)	FIRST.
1,901—2,874.....	81,458—82,431
1—500.....	420,678—421,177
501—1,200.....	447,234—447,933
1,201—1,400.....	776,037—776,236
1,401—1,900.....	851,664—852,163

RICHMOND, IND. (2,090)	RICHMOND.
1—1,000.....	158,472—159,471
1,001—2,000.....	164,672—165,671
2,001—5,000.....	315,920—318,919
5,001—8,000.....	323,020—331,019
8,001—8,148.....	725,491—725,638

All counterfeiters on this issue have the following numbers, Bank, 1,496; Treasury, 165,167.

This bank was originally organized as No. 1,102, but was reorganized as No. 2,090. A very few notes are in circulation bearing the charter number, 1,102.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (1,362)	FLOUR CITY.
2,301—2,600.....	109,751—110,050
1,801—2,300.....	641,432—641,931
1—100.....	660,639—660,738
101—200.....	703,524—703,623
201—300.....	767,473—767,572
301—480.....	777,483—777,662
481—660.....	791,878—792,057
661—750.....	817,374—817,463
751—1,650.....	847,226—848,125
1,651—1,800.....	904,154—904,303

ROME, N. Y. (1,376)	CENTRAL.
701—804.....	14,638—14,741
805—1,004.....	230,874—231,073
1,705—2,504.....	329,735—330,534
1,305—1,704.....	468,449—468,848
1—250.....	516,424—516,673
1,005—1,304.....	718,900—719,199
251—550.....	813,939—814,238
551—700.....	945,516—945,665

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (1,341)	SYRACUSE.
1,201—1,700.....	230,274—230,773
1,701—1,800.....	254,915—255,014
1—1,000.....	463,693—464,692
1,001—1,200.....	739,904—740,103

TROY, N. Y. (992)	MUTUAL.
1—600.....	90,202—90,801
601—1,100.....	126,020—126,519
1,101—1,350.....	140,804—141,053
1,551—1,650.....	257,372—257,471
2,251—3,150.....	390,324—391,223
1,651—2,250.....	675,951—676,550
1,351—1,550.....	872,446—872,645

WATERFORD, N. Y. (1,229)	SARATOGA COUNTY.
1—600.....	419,089—419,688
601—1,200.....	810,069—810,668
1,201—1,400.....	902,224—902,423

All counterfeiters on this issue have the following numbers—Bank, 1,048; Treasury, 810,516.

WATKINS, N. Y. (358)	WATKINS.
1—300.....	395,249—395,548

TWENTIES.

Bank Nos. (Lower Left-hand corner.)	Treasury Nos. (Upper Right-hand corner.)	Bank Nos. (Lower Left-hand corner.)	Treasury Nos. (Upper Right-hand corner.)
INDIANAPOLIS, IND. (55) FIRST			
1-1,000	14,627-15,626		
1,001-1,500	82,568-83,067		
6,501-6,700	89,100-89,299		
1,501-2,000	89,631-90,130		
6,701-7,100	127,416-127,815		
7,101-8,100	170,295-171,294		
8,101-12,100	172,790-176,789		
12,101-13,100	178,277-179,276		
13,101-14,500	211,662-213,061		
2,001-3,000	287,822-288,821		
3,001-4,000	295,857-296,856		
18,001-18,500	361,579-362,078		
4,001-5,000	366,887-367,886		
5,001-6,000	375,415-376,414		
6,001-6,500	379,436-379,935		
14,501-16,000	492,496-493,495		
16,001-18,000	953,895-955,894		

Bank Nos.	Treasury Nos.
NEW YORK CITY. (29) FIRST.	
1-2,000	29-2,028
2,001-3,500	10,135-11,634
3,501-4,000	17,393-17,892
4,001-4,400	28,416-28,815
4,401-4,500	28,816-28,915
4,501-5,000	3,907-4,406

Bank Nos.	Treasury Nos.
NEW YORK CITY. (1,370) MERCHANTS'.	
6,001-7,000	23,564-24,563
7,001-8,000	125,816-126,815
11,001-12,000	273,161-274,160
12,001-12,200	309,520-309,719
8,001-11,000	478,685-481,684
1-3,000	497,997-500,996
3,001-4,000	819,194-820,193
4,001-5,000	826,488-827,487
5,001-6,000	828,508-829,507

Bank Nos.	Treasury Nos.
NEW YORK CITY. (733) NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.	
10,001-11,000	101,979-102,978
11,001-12,000	103,579-104,578
12,001-13,000	105,579-106,578
13,001-15,000	121,499-123,498
45,001-49,000	188,513-192,512
49,001-51,000	195,313-197,312
51,001-52,000	230,140-231,139
52,001-60,000	592,795-600,794
1-1,000	884,456-885,455
1,001-2,000	892,127-893,126
2,001-3,000	906,354-907,353
15,001-17,000	*906,131-908,130
17,001-19,000	*909,338-911,337
19,001-21,000	912,838-914,837
21,001-25,000	915,068-919,067
3,001-4,000	916,824-917,823
4,001-5,000	936,279-937,278
25,001-40,000	*959,717-974,716
40,001-45,000	A967,722-972,721
5,001-7,000	976,619-978,618
7,001-10,000	996,289-999,288

Bank Nos.	Treasury Nos.
NEW YORK CITY. (964) MARKET.	
1-1,000	45,582-46,581
1,001-2,000	48,889-49,888
2,001-3,200	60,727-61,926
3,201-4,400	647,239-648,438

Bank Nos.	Treasury Nos.
NEW YORK CITY. (917) NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER.	
3,501-6,400	573,365-576,264
1-1,000	918,645-919,644
1,001-2,000	930,558-931,557
6,401-8,000	943,716-945,315
2,001-3,500	951,000-952,499

Bank Nos.	Treasury Nos.
NEW YORK CITY. (905) TRADESMEN'S.	
5,701-6,200	362,025-362,524
7,701-8,700	404,163-405,162
6,701-7,700	427,771-428,770
2,201-3,200	692,879-693,878
6,201-6,700	726,147-726,546
3,201-3,700	821,664-822,163
3,701-4,500	893,693-894,492
1-1,000	908,875-909,874
4,501-5,200	936,306-937,005
1,001-2,000	971,191-972,190
2,001-2,200	980,226-980,425
5,201-5,700	989,840-990,339

TWENTIES.

Bank Nos.	Treasury Nos.
PHILADELPHIA, PA. (286) FOURTE.	
1-1,000	35,760-36,759
2,501-2,900	137,078-137,477
2,901-2,998	409,203-409,300
1,001-2,500	551,659-556,158

Bank Nos.	Treasury Nos.
PORTLAND, CONN. (1,013) FIRST.	
1-1,700	64,955-66,654
1,701-2,100	294,357-294,756
2,101-2,500	305,930-306,329
3,001-4,000	449,503-450,502
2,501-3,000	842,375-842,874

Bank Nos.	Treasury Nos.
UTICA, N. Y. (1,392) ONEIDA.	
2,861-3,050	342,093-342,342
1-2,000	539,835-541,834
3,051-3,450	759,747-760,146
3,451-4,650	845,275-846,474
2,001-2,700	934,996-935,695
2,701-2,800	989,740-989,839

FIFTIES.

Bank Nos.	Treasury Nos.
BUFFALO, N. Y. (850) THIRD.	
1-200	87,264-87,463
201-300	155,231-155,330
301-350	163,389-163,438
351-400	244,926-244,975
401-450	283,457-283,506
451-500	325,974-326,023
501-600	370,399-370,498
601-800	485,185-485,384

Bank Nos.	Treasury Nos.
NEW YORK CITY. (376) CENTRAL.	
8,971-11,670	22-2,721
1-1,500	4,620-6,119
1,501-2,500	7,611-5,640
2,501-3,750	10,976-11,225
2,751-3,250	32,043-32,542
3,251-3,650	160,384-100,783
3,651-5,150	141,075-142,574
5,151-5,800	182,498-183,147
5,801-6,470	184,269-184,938
6,471-6,670	240,635-240,834
6,671-6,870	242,695-242,894
6,871-7,070	246,965-247,164
7,071-7,470	254,096-254,495
7,471-7,870	316,656-317,055
7,871-8,170	327,571-327,870
8,171-8,370	347,791-347,990
8,371-8,670	371,919-372,218
8,671-8,970	404,338-405,137

Bank Nos.	Treasury Nos.
NEW YORK CITY. (1,250) MECHANICS'.	
1-600	145,353-145,952
601-900	423,735-424,034

Bank Nos.	Treasury Nos.
NEW YORK CITY. (1,121) METROPOLITAN.	
1-1,000	151,036-152,035
1,001-2,700	153,067-154,766
2,701-3,700	225,013-226,012
3,701-6,700	227,423-230,422
6,701-9,450	230,723-233,472
9,451-10,450	248,182-248,181
10,451-10,650	342,143-342,342
10,651-11,450	354,193-354,992
11,451-12,450	395,921-396,920
12,451-13,450	454,142-455,141

Bank Nos.	Treasury Nos.
NEW YORK CITY. (733) NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.	
1-1,000	91,598-92,597
1,001-2,000	92,798-93,797
2,001-4,000	97,963-99,962
4,001-7,000	112,532-115,531
7,001-10,000	117,499-120,498
10,001-12,000	235,214-237,213
12,001-18,000	540,214-546,213
18,001-22,000	547,321-551,320

FIFTIES.

NEW YORK CITY. (687)	NATIONAL BROADWAY
1-1,500.....	67,364-68,803
1,501-1,700.....	210,335-210,394
1,701-2,100.....	245,991-246,390
2,101-2,240.....	259,595-259,734
2,241-2,600.....	277,600-278,019
2,601-3,190.....	326,021-326,523
3,191-3,690.....	362,929-363,428
3,691-4,290.....	386,125-386,724
4,291-4,890.....	450,748-451,347
4,891-5,390.....	560,993-561,392

NEW YORK CITY. (905)	TRADESMENS'
1-700.....	101,360-102,068
701-950.....	196,131-196,380
951-1,150.....	211,129-211,628
1,151-1,350.....	276,966-277,165
1,351-1,650.....	309,592-309,891
1,651-1,950.....	372,959-373,258
1,951-2,281.....	441,256-441,589
2,285-2,618.....	573,142-573,475

NEW YORK CITY. (1,278)	UNION.
1-600.....	147,859-148,458
601-1,000.....	242,145-242,514

ONE HUNDREDS.

Bank Nos. <i>(Lower left corner.)</i>	Treasury Nos. <i>(Upper right corner.)</i>
BALTIMORE, MD. (1,109)	NAT. EXCHANGE
1-750.....	131,004-131,753
751-850.....	144,639-144,738
851-1,350.....	247,682-248,181
1,351-1,750.....	422,975-423,374
1,751-2,750.....	482,997-483,996

BOSTON, MASS. (200)	FIRST.
1-1,000.....	543-1,512
1,001-1,500.....	6,599-7,098
1,501-2,100.....	16,176-16,775
2,101-2,600.....	24,683-25,182
2,601-3,600.....	33,120-34,119
3,601-6,100.....	472,051-474,550

BOSTON, MASS. (1,295)	NAT. REVERSE.
1-660.....	152,250-152,909
661-2,660.....	569,542-571,541

CINCINNATI, OHIO. (630)	OHIO.
1-350.....	54,472-55,121
351-600.....	89,456-89,705
601-900.....	109,719-110,018

ONE HUNDREDS.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS. (799)	MERCHANTS'
1-600.....	82,483-83,082
601-1,200.....	275,946-276,545
1,201-1,700.....	424,135-424,634
1,701-2,300.....	517,345-517,844
2,301-2,699.....	571,370-571,868

NEW YORK CITY. (376)	CENTRAL.
8,971-11,670.....	22-2,721
1-1,500.....	4,620-6,119
1,501-2,500.....	7,641-8,640
2,501-3,750.....	10,976-11,225
3,751-5,250.....	32,043-32,442
5,251-6,650.....	100,334-100,733
6,651-8,150.....	111,075-112,574
8,151-9,800.....	182,498-183,447
9,801-11,450.....	184,269-184,938
11,451-13,100.....	240,635-240,834
13,101-14,850.....	242,695-242,894
14,851-16,700.....	246,965-247,164
16,701-18,650.....	251,096-251,495
18,651-20,700.....	316,656-317,055
20,701-22,850.....	327,571-327,870
22,851-25,100.....	347,791-347,990
25,101-27,450.....	371,919-372,218
27,451-30,000.....	404,838-405,137

PITTSBURGH, PA. (668)	PITTSBURGH N. B. OF COMMERCE.
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The numbers given below are of the series of 1875, as this is the issue that has been counterfeited. All notes of the old series can be taken as genuine.

A few counterfeits on this bank have been seen, numbered correctly. A complete description of this note, enabling any one to detect it, is given on page 462.

1-167.....	28,228-28,394
168-282.....	75,050-75,164

PITTSFIELD, MASS. (1,260)	PITTSFIELD NATIONAL.
1-250.....	146,874-147,123
251-300.....	390,801-390,850
301-400.....	431,210-431,309
401-550.....	469,551-469,700
551-830.....	489,453-489,732
831-1,130.....	529,182-529,481
1,131-1,530.....	595,671-596,070

WILKES BARRE, PA. (104)	SECOND.
1-500.....	7,106-7,605
501-660.....	28,430-28,586
661-922.....	42,592-42,853
923-1,422.....	57,138-57,637

Numbers of series of 1875 not given, except Pittsburgh N. B. of Com. above.

List of National Banks with other Check Letters than A B C and D.

That have two sets of Check Letters, caused by the original plates having been worn out or accidentally broken, and new plates prepared with new Check Letters.

5's. (Plate 5, 5, 5, 5.)

- Original Check-Letters, A. B. C. D* *New Check-Letters, E. F. G. H.*
- Amsterdam, N. Y., Manufacturers' National Bank. Charter No. 2239.
- Boston, Mass., Columbian National Bank. Charter No. 1629.
- Boston, Mass., Maverick National Bank. Charter No. 677.
- Boston, Mass., Mount Vernon National Bank. Charter No. 716.
- Boston, Mass., National Bank of the Republic. Charter No. 379.
- Cooperstown, N. Y., First National Bank. Charter No. 280.
- New York, N. Y., Importers' and Traders' National Bank. Charter No. 1231.
- New York, N. Y., St. Nicholas National Bank. Charter No. 972.
- Philadelphia, Pa., Keystone National Bank. Charter No. No. 2291.
- Providence, R. I., Commercial National Bank. Charter No. 1319.

10's & 20's. (Plate 10, 10, 10, 20.)

- Original Check-Letters, A. B. C. A.* *New Check-Letters, D. E. F. B.*
- Hoboken, N. J., First National Bank. Charter No. 144.
- New Haven, Conn., National Tradesmens' Bank. Charter No. 1202.
- New Bedford, Mass., Merchants' National Bank. Charter No. 799. This bank had first a plate 10, 10, 10, 20. Check-Letter on the 20, A; then a new plate of four twenties. *New Check-Letters, B. C. D. E.*

20's. (Plate. 20, 20, 20, 20.)

- New Bedford, Mass., First National Bank. Charter No. 261. This bank had first a plate 20, 20, 50, 100; Check-Letters A. B. C. D. Then a new plate 20, 20, 20, 20; Check-Letters, C. D. E. F.

50's & 100's. (Plate 50, 100.)

- Original Check-Letters A. A.* *New Check-Letters, B. B.*
- New York, N. Y., Gallatin National Bank. Charter No. 1324.

COUNTERFEIT UNITED STATES NOTES.

On the reference card we divide United States notes designated by the Treasury Department as "new issue" (so called because they superseded the first issue, or demand notes) into four series: 1st. Those issued under act of February 25, 1862, and exchangeable at par for U. S. bonds. A second issue under the same act, called "new series" (the words "new series" being printed on all this issue just below the number,) were not exchangeable for U. S. bonds (see back of both this and the first issue.) 3d. Those issued under the act of July 11, 1862, of which only the "ones" and "twos" bear the date of the act. 4th. Those issued under the act of March 3, 1863. All of these issues bear the signatures of L. E. Chittenden as Register, and F. E. Spinner as Treasurer. The act of March 3, 1863, limited the time U. S. notes of February 25, 1862 (first issue), could be exchanged at par for U. S. bonds, to July 1, 1863. In consequence of the demand of some banks, subsequent to July 1863, for U. S. bonds in exchange for these convertible notes, the Treasurer issued orders to the Assistant Treasurers to forward these notes for redemption; and they were retired as rapidly as they came into the Treasury. This policy has left very few of these convertible notes in circulation. Of these issues but two counterfeits have been put in circulation (out of the fifteen issued) that would be likely to deceive an expert—50's and 1,000's.

The counterfeits of the "series of 1869" were considered so dangerous as to warrant the Treasury in preparing new plates for both the 50's and the 500's.

In the following list we have not been able to satisfy ourselves in regard to all the check-letters given, as the Treasury, while having a complete set of counterfeits of all issues and denominations, has not all the different check-letters of each denomination counterfeited. In order fully to protect our patrons, we give all the check-letters of each denomination which have been reported counterfeited upon fair authority. We print the check-letters in full-face type (A) (B) (C) (D) where we have examined the counterfeit; the letters given in plain Roman (A) (B) (C) (D) are those reported as in circulation which we have not seen. We will be much obliged if bankers or others will forward to us, at our expense, for examination, any counterfeit of which we do not give the check-letter in full-face type.

United States notes are printed in sheets of four notes of one denomination on each sheet. The notes are lettered, respectively, in the upper and lower corners, diagonally opposite, A, B, C, and D. Each United States note has a distinct number, and the notes are always numbered in their order on the sheets; thus, all notes of letter A will be 1, or a number which if divided by 4 would leave 1 remainder; B, 2 remainder; C, 3 remainder, and D, 4, or the number will be divided by 4 without a remainder. This test, while not by any means certain, will enable any one to detect one-third of the counterfeits in circulation. *Any United States note upon which the number cannot be divided by four without showing the above result is a counterfeit.* Bear in mind that all genuine notes with letters A and C will have odd numbers, and all with B and D even numbers.

We think the following list will be found to be one of the most complete published. The public can rest assured that it is perfectly trustworthy, that it embraces all the counterfeits known at the Treasury, and such counterfeits only as are, or have been in actual circulation.

1's.

Act July 11, 1862.

(A) **B** (C) **D**

Dated August 1, 1872.

A poor counterfeit. Engraving very coarse, particularly the head of Chase. Numbers irregular and of bad color. On the genuine the small "ones" in circles in border at top and bottom of note are very plain; in counterfeit they can hardly be distinguished. It is impossible to trace the lines in the lathe work.

1's.

Act March 3, 1863.

D

Series of 1875.

A very poor counterfeit, and not likely to deceive. Signed A. U. Wyman, Treasurer. The specimen seen here is one-eighth of an inch longer than the genuine. We do not think the note worthy a detailed description.

2s.

Act July 11, 1862.

B C D

Dated August 1, 1862.

A poor counterfeit. Engraving very coarse, especially the head of Hamilton. Shading of the words "United States" in large letters and engraving of "National Bank Note Company" in lower border of face of note poorly done. Impossible to trace the lines in the lathe work.

2's.

Act March 3, 1863.

D

Series of 1875.

A photographic note, so poorly executed that a description is not needed. All we think necessary is that the public should be reminded of its existence.

5's.

Act February 25, 1862.

A

Dated March 10, 1862.

This note is one of the convertible series. Engraving of vignette of Hamilton and statue of Liberty much coarser than in genuine. Numbering very poor. Impossible to trace lines in lathe work surrounding large "5" on face or in green tint on back of note.

5's.

Act February 25, 1862.

A

Dated March 10, 1863.

A poor counterfeit. This note has what is known as a "convertible" back. All genuine notes of this issue are dated March 10, 1862. As this counterfeit is dated March 10, 1863, its detection is a matter of certainty, even to those unacquainted with the genuine.

5's.

Act March 3, 1863.

A (B) (C) **D**

Dated March 10, 1863.

A poor counterfeit. Engraving of the vignette of Hamilton and statue of Liberty very coarse. Shading of "United States" in large letters on face of note poorly done. Impossible to trace the lines in the lathe work.

5's.

Act March 3, 1863.

C

Series of 1875.

This note is very well printed, and presents a good general appearance; lettering remarkably clear; lathe-work very good. An attempt has been made to imitate the fibre paper by printing the lines, but this can readily be detected. Engraving of head of Jackson and vignette in centre of note poorly done. On the genuine, below the words "Series of" and "1875," in upper left of note, there is a flourish; on the counterfeit there is none. On the counterfeit, in the line "Engraved & Printed at the Bureau of Engraving & Printing," there is no loop in the top of the "&'s." On the genuine this loop is very distinct. On the genuine, the lines on the shield in lower right of face of note are so fine as to be almost imperceptible. On the counterfeit they are quite a distance apart, and clearly visible. As this plate is in the hands of the counterfeiters, all notes of this series must be carefully examined. All five dollar notes of the series of 1875 are signed John Allison, Register, and John C. New or A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

5's.

Act of March 3, 1863.

D

Series of 1875.

A poor photographic counterfeit, signed John Allison, Register, and A. U. Wyman, Treasurer, numbered B 8058120, and all notes printed from this negative will have the same number. *The pink cycloid work over and above the signature of A. U. Wyman, Treasurer, and the pink seal have been removed. The only color on face of note is the Treasury number, which is poorly tinted, having been traced with a pen. Paper greasy and tender. This counterfeit note is $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch shorter than the genuine. "Series 1875" on lower right of note is black on counterfeit and pink on genuine.*

5's.

Act of March 3, 1863.

D

Series of 1875.

This counterfeit, which recently appeared in Kentucky, is evidently made from the same plate as the one described above, as the numbers are the same—Plate 14, signed John Allison, Reg., A. U. Wyman, Treas. It is like the photo-lithographic or carbon process, and 7-16 of an inch shorter than genuine, printed on localized fibre paper; color in numbers and seal a brick-red. The dotted lines in face of Jackson are wanting. Several ellipses in border containing the words "United, Five, States," are blurred and blackened in counterfeit (in genuine all are sharp and clear). The lathe-work and lettering somewhat blurred. The figures "1875" in genuine in red ink, in upper right corner, between "S" in States and the counter V. are wanting in counterfeit examined.

5's.

Act March 3, 1863.

D

Series of 1875.

This counterfeit which appeared in February, 1883, in New York City is numbered B 3,420,232, check letter A, signed John Allison, Register, and A. U. Wyman, Treasurer. It is a poor counterfeit and not worthy of a detailed description. It is badly printed and numbered, and will not deceive, if the public will remember that such a note is in existence. A second edition has appeared, the only difference being it is check letter D.

10's.

Act February 25, 1862.

B C

Dated March 10, 1862.

This note is one of the convertible series. Engraving course, numbering poorly done. On the genuine, the words "Printed by the National Bank Note Co." in the lower left corner on face of note touch the hair-line inside of border of note. On the counterfeit seen, they are one sixteenth of an inch above the line. The Government has in its possession seven distinct counterfeits on this denomination and issue. There is also a spurious issue of these notes which was printed from a plate surreptitiously gotten out of one of the bank-note companies. It bears a counterfeit seal, and is likely to deceive.

10's.

Act February 25, 1862.

(A) B C (D)

Dated March 10, 1862.
New Series.

A good counterfeit. Engraving well done. Lathe work very good. On the genuine, the end of the line upon which the number is printed comes below the words "new series;" on the counterfeit, the end of this line comes about the centre of the words. Numbering very fair.

10's.

Act March 3, 1863.

A (B) (C) D

Dated March 10, 1863.
New Series.

A good counterfeit. Vignette of Lincoln remarkably well engraved. Engraving of Eagle in centre of note presents a scratchy appearance. Lathe-work in green tint is irregular. On the left of the large "10's" in green on face of note there are four distinct green dots on the genuine; on the counterfeit there are but three. The numbering on this counterfeit is unusually well done.

10's.

Act of March 3, 1863.

C

Series of 1875.

This note is signed John Allison, Register, and Jno. C. New, Treasurer. Notice the irregular shape of the letters in line top of border of counterfeit, "This note is a legal tender for ten dollars." On the counterfeit there is no space between the words *for* and *ten*. In the word printing, just below the words "for ten," the last four letters "TING" are italic in the counterfeit. The numbers are irregular, and lathe-work particularly in upper right hand corner is blurred.

20's.

Act February 25, 1862.

B C

Dated March 10, 1862.

This note is one of the convertible series. A poor counterfeit. Engraving of vignette in centre of note poorly done. Impossible to trace lines in the lathe work. Engraving of words "American Bank Note Co., New York," in centre of lower border on face of counterfeit very coarse and irregular.

20's.

Act February 25, 1862.

A (B) (C) (D)Dated March 10, 1862.
New Series.

A very poor counterfeit. Engraving very coarse, especially of vignette in centre of note. Lathe work on back of note so coarse as to be hardly an imitation of the genuine. The engraving of the words "Payable at the Treasury," &c., under the vignette, is so poorly done that almost any one could readily detect this note.

20's.

Act of March 3, 1863.

A

Dated March 10, 1863.

A very poor counterfeit. Engraving coarse. A certain test may be had as this note has a convertible back. No genuine convertible notes issued under this act.

20's.

Act of March 3, 1863.

A (B) (C) (D)Dated March 10, 1863.
New Series.

A poor counterfeit. Engraving especially of vignette in centre of note very coarse. Shading of "United States," in large letters on face of note, poorly done. Lathe work on back of note so coarse as to be hardly an imitation of genuine.

20's.

Act March 3, 1863.

A B C D

Series of 1875.

This note presents a remarkably good appearance at first sight, but will not bear a close examination. It was the opinion at first that it was all pen and ink work, but as a number of these counterfeits have appeared, it is thought that the outlines are photographed in some manner, and the notes are finished with a pen. The notes are signed John Allison, Register, and John C. New, Treasurer. We do not think a detailed description of this counterfeit is necessary as an examination of the note will instantly reveal its character.

20's.

Act March 3, 1863.

A B C D

Series of 1878.

This note closely resembles the counterfeit of the series of 1875, signed John Allison, Register, and Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer. Is what is known as pen-and-ink work, and is not dangerous.

50's.

Act of February 25, 1862.

C

Dated March 10, 1862.

This note is one of the convertible series. A poor counterfeit. "Series 1" under number in upper right corner, and figure 2 under letter C on upper left of note. Engraving poor, especially of the vignette of Hamilton. Numbering very imperfect.

50's.

Act of March 3, 1863.

A B C D

Dated March 10, 1863.
New Series, 1.

A poor counterfeit. Engraving of vignette of Hamilton poorly done. Shading of "United States," in large letters on face of note, coarse. Numbering imperfect. Lathe work irregular. On these counterfeits, the distance between the signatures of Chittenden and Spinner is $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches; on all genuine notes of this issue and series, "new series, 1," below the number, the distance is $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

50's.

Act March 3, 1863.
Patented 30th June, 1857,
on upper left of note.

A C D

Dated March 10, 1863.
New Series, 1.

One of the most dangerous counterfeits in existence. Engraving of vignette of Hamilton fully equal to the genuine. On the back of note the lines surrounding the 50's in border of note and the 50 in large circle in centre are nearly round, on the genuine these 50's are surrounded by an octagon. The description of this counterfeit given below under New Series, 2, applies to this counterfeit, as both were printed from the same plate.

50's.

Act March 3, 1863.
Patented April 23, 1863,
on upper left of note.

A C D

Dated March 10, 1863
New Series, 2.

One of the most dangerous counterfeits in existence. Engraving of vignette of Hamilton fully equal to the genuine. Numbering excellent. The buttons on the coat are not as distinct as on the genuine. On the genuine, the white lines that divide the nine small 50's surrounding the large 50, on both ends of the note can be seen to cross the centre of the large 0. On the counterfeit, they do not. On left end of back of note the cipher in second 50 from the bottom is omitted. This omission renders the detection of this counterfeit a certainty.

50's.

Act of March 3, 1863.

B

Series of 1869.

A good counterfeit. Genuine notes of the issue were all printed on fibre paper; no attempt is made to imitate the fibre on this counterfeit. Lathe work well done; numbering good. On the genuine, between "Series of" and "1869," on upper left of face of note, is a small flourish. This is omitted on the counterfeit.

50's.

Act March 3, 1863.

D

Series of 1875.

This note is calculated at first sight to deceive any person not handling much money. It is a cleverly done pen and ink counterfeit, the work being similar to the counterfeit \$20's of the same series, described on preceding page. We do not think our patrons need to fear this note if they will simply remember that it is in existence.

100's.

Act February 25, 1862.

B C

Dated March 10, 1862.

A poor counterfeit. This note is one of the convertible series. There are probably very few genuine notes in circulation. "Series 1," just below the number. In the numbering, the figures used are much larger than on the genuine; are imperfect, and of bad color. The engraving of the feathers on the eagle's wing is coarsely done, and gives the work a scratchy appearance. Lathe work very poor.

500'S.**BC**

Act of March 3, 1863.

Series of 1869.

Unquestionably one of the most dangerous counterfeits in existence. The engraving and workmanship nearly equal to the genuine; the lathe work is excellent, numbering of the work fair, and color good. The star on the right of the Treasury number is somewhat blurred. The portrait of J. Q. Adams is excellent, but the lobe of the ear is very indistinct. In the counterfeit, the button upon the coat nearest the lappel is almost square—in the genuine it is round. The vignette of the figure of Justice is finely engraved with the exception of the following points: As the scale is held aloft in the left hand, the upright holding the beam is crooked, and is larger in the counterfeit than in the genuine—in the genuine the upright shows only to the lower part of the hand, while in the counterfeit it shows to the second finger from the base; the white curve in the arm is a perfect oval in the genuine, while in the counterfeit it is not. The left foot of the vignette, as it extends from the garment, presents a clubbed appearance in the counterfeit, while the toes are short and not one-half the length of the genuine. The parallel ruling is excellent; the note is printed on fibre paper, and signed John Allison, Register, and F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. Bankers and others should receive these notes with great care, as it is only by a comparison with the genuine that the majority of experts can positively decide as to the genuineness of a note of this class. Nearly all of this issue have been retired by the Treasury, very few genuine notes now being in circulation.

1,000'S.**ABD**

Act March 3, 1863.

Dated March 10, 1862.

Dated March 10, 1863.

A very dangerous counterfeit. Engraving nearly equal to the genuine. A singular mistake was made in the genuine issue under this act, which the counterfeiters copied, that of dating the notes March 10, 1862, instead of 1863; this error was corrected in a subsequent issue of the genuine.

On the face of the counterfeit the lathe-work in the border and on the corner of the note is much inferior to the genuine.

On left end of face of note, in border, the words "Act of March 3, 1863," are much coarser than in genuine.

The circles of 1,000 that surround the vignette of Morris are much more irregular on the counterfeit than on the genuine.

On the counterfeit the face of Morris is more front view. On genuine the eyes cast more to the left.

The imprint "American Bank Note Co.," on right end of border, is much narrower than on the genuine.

On back of note the four points at each end of note are much more pointed than on genuine.

These differences were all noted by comparison with a genuine note of same date and check letter.

The following description was published shortly after this counterfeit appeared, and was prepared at the Treasury Department:

"General appearance very good and work well executed; paper made greasy to make it appear genuine. In the centre of the bill the vignette of Robert Morris, though well formed, looks as if peck-marked, and white of eyes like pin holes; eye-brows irregular; nose as if pinched, and the shadow on its left, near the point, seems a part of that organ; while the original has a bright, intelligent face, and nose straight and clearly defined. Large words 'United States' rather dark, especially the shading; lathe-work in die and that in the border well done, but not as clear and plain as in the original; all the lettering in the bill shows the ink plainly, as if india ink. This may also be said of the signatures looking as if stamped; that of Spinner being a plain imitation; that of Chittenden has a striking defect, its termination forming a serpent's head; the seal is not perfectly round. The back of the bill shows no prominent defects, only a general dingy appearance."

Very few of these genuine notes are now outstanding, as the Treasury has been retiring them as rapidly as possible since this counterfeit appeared.

COUNTERFEIT SILVER CERTIFICATES, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES AND U. S. BONDS.

- \$10.** Silver Certificate, payable at Washington, D. C. It is pen and ink work, poorly executed and easily detected. The paper is thinner than the genuine, and the work appears darker. An attempt is made to imitate the distinctive Government paper by two parallel lines drawn lengthwise through the certificate. The Treasury number can be rubbed off the counterfeit with a damp finger or sponge. Check-letter D, payable at Washington, D. C. No. 1650916; series of 1880. Signed G. W. Scofield, Register. Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer.
- \$10.** Silver certificate, payable at Washington, D. C. Signed G. W. Scofield, Register. Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer. Numbered B 109,016. Check-letter D. Series of 1880. These photographic notes, printed on ordinary bank-note paper, are one-eighth of an inch shorter, and are narrower than the genuine note. The seal and X's, which in the genuine are of pink color, have been photographed black in the counterfeit, like the balance of the note. To imitate the genuine, the counterfeiter has colored those designs by hand in a very haggling manner, the black underneath being easily discernible, giving it the appearance of a dirty red, which color is readily disturbed by the application of moisture. This note is not at all dangerous, and will not deceive any one accustomed to handling money.
- \$20.** Silver Certificate, payable at Washington, D. C. Signed G. W. Scofield, Register. Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer. Numbered B 675,114. Check-letter B. Series 1880. Photographic note, not at all dangerous, and the general description of the photographic counterfeit ten printed just above applies to this note.
- \$20.** Silver Certificate, payable at Washington, D. C. It is pen-work, poorly executed and easily detected. The paper is thinner than the genuine, and the work appears darker. An attempt is made to imitate the distinctive Government paper by two parallel lines drawn lengthwise through the certificate. The Treasury number can be rubbed off the counterfeit with a damp finger or sponge. The diamond figures between the letters of the word CERTIFICATE on the back are duplicates of each other in the genuine, while in the counterfeit they differ in shape and size. The words "ENGRAVED & PRINTED AT THE BUREAU ENGRAVING & PRINTING" appear on the genuine under the word "CERTIFICATE" on the back, also outside the border at right end on the face, and are wanting at both places on the counterfeit seen. They may be added, however, on the next. *This counterfeit is on the silver certificate payable at Washington, D. C.*
- \$50.**† Compound-Interest Note, series of 1864, dated July 15, '64. Issued under act June 30, '64, payable three years after date. Signatures, L. E. Chittenden, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. Check-letter C. "Compound-Interest Treasury Note" printed on face in gold letters.
- \$50.**† Compound-Interest Note, series of 1865, dated May 15, 1865. Check-letter D. Same description as above.
- \$50.**† 7.30 Note, dated July 15, 1865; issued under act of March 3, 1865. S. B. Colby, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. Payable three years after date and convertible into 5.20 U. S. bonds.
- \$100.**† Compound-Interest Note, series of 1865, Dated May 15, 1865. Issued under act June 30, '64. Payable three years after date. Vignette of George Washington. A number of printed impressions of back of note from genuine plate were stolen from Treasury Department by an employee. Charles H. Smith has confessed that he engraved the plate for face of note. The words, "Compound-Interest Treasury Note" appear on face, printed in gold letters.
- \$1000.**† 7.30 Note. S. B. Colby, Register; F. E. Spinner Treasurer. Dated June 15, 1865. Check letter B. A very dangerous counterfeit. Many of the notes were redeemed at the Treasury Department for Jay Cooke & Co. before it was discovered that they were counterfeit. Charles H. Smith states that the plates were engraved by him.
- \$1000.**† 5.20 United States Coupon Bond; consols '67; 4th series; act Feb. 25, '62. Date, May 1, 1862. It is believed that none of these counterfeit bonds were ever issued as the plates were captured before they were quite completed. Engraved by Wm. Overton, Sr.
- \$1000.**† United States Coupon Bond, 6's of 1881. Acts of July 17 and August 5, 1861. Mature June 30, 1881. In the 1,000 counter, composed of nine sections at each side of the portrait of Chase, it will be observed, in the section at the left of the lower half of the figure "1" in "1,000" the letter "S" in "Stat." is entire in the counterfeit; in the original only the upper half of the "S" is seen. Also, to the right of the letter S in the word "registers" will be found a break in the hair line surrounding the portrait of Chase, about one-sixteenth of an inch in length, which does not appear in the original. The counterfeit differs from the original in the mitering of the four corners of the green border. Near the extreme corner inside of the lathe-work border a uniform white figure in the shape of a heart, with the apex pointing toward the corners, will be observed, and this figure is the same on all four corners; in the original these figures are irregular, having no symmetrical form. In the words "are indebted unto," below the portrait of Chase, the heavy black line in the centre of the face of the first letter "A" is omitted in the counterfeit. In the title, "United States of America," the ruled shade on the left-hand side of the spur of the letter "U" at the bottom, on the counterfeit, are seven short lines, forming but a slight shade under that part of the letter, while in the genuine there are ten lines about one-sixteenth of an inch in length, forming a shade the same width as the shade at the bottom of the letter. On the right of the spur, at the bottom of the letter "U," in the counterfeit, the ruled shade where it touches the bottom of the letter "N," four lines only touch the "N;" on the genuine seven lines touch the "N." On the counterfeit the shade on the right spur at the bottom of the letter "T" in "United," three lines touch the bottom of the letter "E;" on the genuine the shade does not touch the "E." The shading in the top loop of the first "S" in "States" fills the loop on the counterfeit, while on the genuine there is a slight blank space in the lower right-hand part of the loop. There is a blank space in the shading of the bottom loop of the same letter on the counterfeit in the lower right-hand part; on the genuine the blank space is directly over the point in the bottom of the letter. On the lower loop of the second "S," in the counterfeit, the ruled shaded lines fill the whole loop, while in the genuine there is a blank space free from ruling.
- No reliance can be placed on the relative sizes of the bonds, as the genuine vary in size, which is accounted for by the stretch and shrinkage of the paper on which they are printed; nor to differences in the relative positions of portions of the bond printed in different colors, the printing being done by separate impressions for each color. The title, as well as the engraving on the bond, varies in every particular from the genuine, but the points mentioned are some of the most prominent discrepancies.

† Plate captured.

—THE—
NATIONAL SAFETY PAPER.

TO PREVENT "RAISING" CHECKS, DRAFTS, ETC.

Patented in the United States, Great Britain, France and Belgium.

A few Reasons why Bankers and all Business Men should Use this Paper.

- It is the only positive protection known. It is the *only* thing that will stand *every test*.
- It guards fully against every alteration, either by erasure or chemicals.
- It is better than any combination of words or figures, punches or stamps, as they only protect the amounts.
- It is the *only* means that prevents the removal of one name and the insertion of another in vouchers of value.
- It is the *only* means that prevents changing of dates.
- It is the *only* means that protects the endorsement.
- It is the *only* means applicable to all written obligations, bonds, wills, deeds, certificates, engrossed bills, etc.
- It involves no extra labor or care, no punching, stamping, cutting or washing.
- It cannot get out of order; is always ready for use.
- It is the best protection ever invented for Paying and Receiving Tellers, as such is the peculiarity of the paper that any tampering with it is at once apparent.
- It is the only *absolute security* for the Merchant, as every voucher is *fully* and *surely* protected.
- It protects the acceptor of drafts, the certifier of checks, and the indorser of all monetary paper.
- It has been tested and recommended by the United States Assay Office.
- It is indorsed by the highest banking authorities. Banks, for their own protection, should urge the use of this paper.
- It has been used for more than *nine hundred millions* of checks, drafts, etc.
- It has been tested in the *severest* manner with not a single instance of *successful alteration*.
- It is impossible to make a successful alteration of writing upon it.
- It is but *business prudence* to avail yourself of protection against fraud.
- It costs but a trifle extra. It is the cheapest form of insurance.
- It is better to prevent loss than to mourn over it.

Ask your Printer or Stationer for the "National Safety Paper," for by its use you will always be on the safe side.

CAMPBELL & SMITH,
 110 & 112 NASSAU STREET, . . . NEW YORK.

CANADIAN BANK NOTES.

J. B. Rhodes, Broker, Corner State and Congress streets, Boston, furnishes the following information regarding Canadian Currency, together with buying price, corrected to date:—

Bills on New Brunswick.....	99
New Foundland.....	98
Nova Scotia.....	99
Ontario.....	99 1/4
Prince Edward Island.....	98 1/2
Quebec.....	99 1/4
Vanconver Island.....	93

COUNTERFEIT CANADIAN NOTES.

DENOMINATION.	PLACE.	PROVINCE.	NAME OF BANK AND DESCRIPTION.
\$1.....			Dominion of Canada, Old Issue, Letter D. Dated Ottawa, July 1, 1870. The lathe work on this note is irregular and blurred.
\$1.....	Charlottetown.	Prince Edward's Island..	Union Bank of Prince Edward's Island. Photographic counterfeit. Poorly done. No. 30,252.
\$5.....	do	do	Union Bank of Prince Edward's Island. (Old Issue.) Photographic counterfeit. Not dangerous.
\$2.....	do	do	Union Bank of Prince Edward's Island. (New Issue.) Engraving coarse, and not at all likely to deceive.
\$4.....	Toronto.....	Ontario.....	The Dominion Bank. (Old Issue.) Letter B. Dated February 1, 1881. Lathe work irregular.
\$4.....	Montreal.....	Quebec.....	City Bank of Montreal.
\$4.....	St. John.....	New Brunswick.....	Bank of British North America. Photograph not dangerous. Numbered 74,981.
\$5.....	Halifax	Nova Scotia	Bank of Nova Scotia. Photograph very poorly done. Plate B. Specimen seen numbered 126,304.
\$5.....	Montreal.....	Quebec.....	Bank of British North America. (Old Issue.) Photograph poorly done. Numbered 44,490.
\$5.....	Toronto.....	Ontario	Canadian Bank of Commerce. This counterfeit bears the vignette of the "Queen," and is signed by Wm. McMaster and E. J. Smith. On either side of the vignette is a large "V" in green tint with the word "five" printed across each in large black letters; at each corner of the note is the figure "5" in large type with black shading, and over the vignette is printed "Bank of Commerce" in large black type, and around the edge is the word "five" printed in small characters. This counterfeit may be detected by the poor quality of the paper; the signature of the countersigning officer, "E. J. Smith," seems to have been stamped with a rubber stamp, and not written.
\$5.....	Charlottetown.	Prince Edward's Island..	Union Bank of Prince Edward's Island. Photographic counterfeit. Work poor. (Plate A.)
\$10....	Montreal	Quebec.....	Bank of British North America.
\$10....	do	do	City Bank of Montreal.
\$10....	Quebec	Quebec	La Banque Nationale. The ten counterfeit of the La Banque Nationale is poorly done; the work is poor throughout. In the centre is a train of cars going from right to left. The bill is dated April 28, 1860, with Ottawa in red letters at each end. It is not at all likely to deceive.
\$10....	Toronto	Ontario	Ontario Bank. (New Issue.) Letter A. The genuine has a green tint all over it, and the words TEN in large letters across the middle of the bill, while the counterfeit has in it small letters within two large ones, thus: X Ten Dollars X The genuine has on the left lower end a bridge with canal boat, while the counterfeit has a woodman cutting down a tree. The genuine has in lower right corner a bridge with cattle in the foreground, while the counterfeit has a figure of commerce. The counterfeit is dated Nov. 1, 1870. As the counterfeit is not an imitation, the above description will enable any one to detect it.
\$10....	Fredericton ..	New Brunswick.....	Peoples' Bank of New Brunswick. Letter A. Photographic note. Not at all dangerous.

CANADIAN NOTES—STOLEN BILLS.

\$1's...	Legal tenders.	Toronto issue.....	Nos. 505,001 to 506,000 inclusive.
\$2's...	do	do	Nos. 145,001 to 146,000 inclusive.
\$2's...	do	do	Nos. 155,001 to 156,000 inclusive.
\$10's..	Montreal.....	Quebec.....	* Consolidated Bank of Montreal.

Canadian Bank-Notes.—Raised Bills.

Denomin'al value.	Place.	Province.	Name of Bank.
\$1 to \$4	Toronto.....	Ontario.....	Dominion of Canada. (New Issue.)
\$1 to \$10	Montreal.....	Quebec.....	City Bank of Montreal.
\$1 to \$10	Toronto.....	Ontario.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce. (Old Issue.)
\$5 to \$10	do	do	Canadian Bank of Commerce. (New Issue.)
\$5 to \$10	do	do	Imperial Bank of Canada.

None of the above are dangerous, and all can be readily detected.

Canadian Banks that have been Consolidated with others.

Place.	Province.	Name of Bank.	Oct. Quotations.
Montreal.....	Quebec.....	City Bank of Montreal.....	96¼
		New Consolidated Bank of Montreal. Bills are redeemed at par in Montreal.	
Do.....	Do.....	Commercial Bank of Canada.....	99¼
		Consolidated with Merchants' Bank of Montreal Bills redeemed by latter at par.	
Do.....	Do.....	Royal Canadian Bank of Montreal.....	99¼
		New Consolidated Bank of Montreal. Bills redeemed at par in Montreal.	
Niagara		Gore Bank of Niagara.....	99¼
		Consolidated with the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Toronto Bills redeemed at par by latter.	
St. Catherines	Ontario.....	Niagara District Bank.....	99¼
		Consolidated with Imperial Bank of Toronto Bills redeemed by latter bank.	
Toronto.....	Do.....	St. Lawrence Bank.....	99¼
		Consolidated with Standard Bank of Canada. Bills redeemed by latter bank.	

Failed Canadian Banks and Banks in Liquidation.

Bank of Acadia, Nova Scotia.....	Worthless.
Bank of Clifton.....	do.
Bank of Liverpool, Nova Scotia.....	do.
Bank of Prince Edward's Island.....	20 cents.
Bank of Western Canada.....	Worthless.
Colonial Bank of Canada.....	do.
Commercial Bank of New Brunswick.....	do.
Consolidated Bank of Montreal.....	99¼ cents.
\$10's on this bank have been stolen.	
Refuse all of this denomination signed by W. Irwin.	
Exchange Bank of Canada, Montreal.....	85 cents.
International Bank of Canada, Toronto.....	Worthless.
Mechanics' Bank of Montreal.....	do.
Mechanics' Bank of St. Johns.....	do.
Stadacona Bank of Quebec.....	99¼ cents.
Westmoreland Bank of New Brunswick.....	Worthless.
Zimmerman's Bank.....	do.

UNDERWOOD'S COUNTERFEIT REPORTER.

Counterfeit United States Notes.

These issues are aggregated by the Treasury as "NEW ISSUE"
All notes of these issues are signed by L. E. Chittenden, Register, and F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

All notes of this issue are signed by John Allison, Register, and F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Both genuine and counterfeit are signed John Allison, Register, and A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

Both genuine and counterfeit are signed John Allison, Register, and Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer.

ACT FEB. 25, 1862. Dated March 10, 1862. This series has a clause on back of note making them exchangeable for U. S. Bonds.	ACT FEB. 22, 1862. Dated March 10, 1862. New Series.	ACT MAR. 3, 1863. Dated March 10, 1863.
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ACT MAR. 3, 1863.
Series of 1869.
Genuine notes of this series are printed on fibre paper.

ACT MAR. 3, 1863.
Series of 1875.
Genuine notes of this series are printed on fibre paper.

ACT MAR. 3, 1863.
Series of 1878.
Genuine notes of this series are printed on fibre paper.

5 A. — — —	*1 A. B. C. D.	5 A. B. C. D.
10 — B. C. —	*2 — B. C. D.	10 A. — — D.
20 — B. C. —	10 A. B. C. D.	20 A. B. C. D.
50 — — C. —	20 A. B. C. D.	50 A. B. C. D.
100 — B. C. —	50 A. B. C. D.	500 — B. — —
	*These notes issued under act July 11, 1862. Dated Aug. 1, '62.	1,000 A. B. — D.

1 — — — D.
2 — — — D.
5 A. — — C. D.
*10 — — — C. D.
20 A. B. C. D.
50 — — — — D.
500 — B. C. —

1 — — — D.
2 — — — D.
5 A. — — C. D.
*10 — — — C. D.
20 A. B. C. D.
50 — — — — D.

20 A. B. C. D.

GOLD.

Denominations.	Weight, Grains.	Amount for which a Legal Tender.
Double Eagle...	516.	Gold coin of all denominations is a legal tender for any amount. For least current weight, and for weight prior to 1834, etc., see current Reporter.
Eagle	258.	
Half Eagle	129.	
Three Dollars	77.4	
Quarter Eagle	64.5	
Dollars	25.8	

MINOR.

Five cents	77.16	Twenty-five cents.
Three cents	30.	Twenty-five cents.
Two cents	96.	Twenty-five cents.
Cents	48.	Twenty-five cents.

SILVER.

Denominations.	Weight, Grains.	Amount for which a Legal Tender.
Standard Dollars	412.5	Unlimited.
Trade Dollars...	420.	Not a legal tender.
Dollars	412.5	Unlimited.
Half Dollars	192.9	Ten dollars.
Quarter Dollars	96.45	Ten dollars.
Twenty Cents	77.16	Five dollars.
Dimes	38.58	Ten dollars.
Half-Dimes	19.29	Five dollars.
Three Cents	11.52	Five dollars.

Mutilated Silver and Minor Coins should be refused as there is no provision for their redemption. See current Reporter for weight at different dates and other useful information.

Entered according to an act of Congress in the year 1883, by B. G. UNDERWOOD, with the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C.

UNDERWOOD REPORTER CO., PUBLISHERS, 18 Spruce St., New York.

UNDERWOOD'S COUNTERFEIT REPORTER.

Counterfeit and Stolen National Bank Notes.

Counterfeits, Roman ; Fraudulent, SMALL CAPS ; Photographic, Gothic ; Stolen, *Italics*.

	CHECK-	LETTER.		CHECK-	LETTER.
1's.			10's.—Continued.		
Boston, Mass.....		A	New York, N. Y.....	Croton	A
2's.			New York, N. Y.....	Marine	A
Kinderhook, N. Y.....		A	New York, N. Y.....	Market	A
LINDERPARK, N. Y.....		A	New York, N. Y.....	Meehanics'	A
Newport, R. I.....		A	New York, N. Y.....	Merchants'	A
New York, N. Y.....		A	New York, N. Y. N. B. of Commerce		A
New York, N. Y.....		A	New York, N. Y. N. B. of State of N. Y.		A
New York, N. Y.....		A	New York, N. Y.....	Union	A
New York, N. Y.....		A	Philadelphia, Pa.....	First	B
Peekskill, N. Y.....		A	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Third	B
5's.			Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....	First	A
Amsterdam, N. Y.....		B	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....	City	A
Aurora, Ill.....		A	Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Farm & Manf.		A
Boston, Mass.....		C	Red Hook, N. Y.....	First	A
Boston, Mass.....		C	Richmond, Ind.....	Richmond	A
Boston, Mass.....		B	Rochester, N. Y.....	Flour City	A
Canton, Ill.....		A	Rome, N. Y.....	Central	A
CECIL, ILL.....		A	Syracuse, N. Y.....	Syracuse	A
Chicago, Ill.....		A	Troy, N. Y.....	Mutual	A
Chicago, Ill.....		A	Waterford, N. Y.....	Saratoga Co.	A
Chicago, Ill.....		A	Watkins, N. Y.....	Watkins	A
Chicago, Ill.....		A	20's.		
Chicago, Ill.....		A	<i>Albany, N. Y.....</i>	<i>Merchants'</i>	A
Dedham, Mass.....		B	<i>Barre, Vt.....</i>	<i>The N. B. of</i>	A
Fall River, Mass.....		C	<i>Boston Mass.....</i>	<i>Nat'l Hide & Leather</i>	A
GALENA, ILL.....		A	Indianapolis, Ind.....	First	A
Hanover, Pa.....		D	New York, N. Y.....	First	B
Jackson, Mich.....		D	<i>New York, N. Y.....</i>	<i>Third</i>	A
Jewett City, Conn.....		B	New York, N. Y.....	Market	B
Leicester, Mass.....		C	New York, N. Y.....	Merchants'	B
Milwaukee, Wis.....		B	New York, N. Y. N. B. of Commerce		B
Montpelier, Vt.....		A	New York, N. Y. Nat'l Shoe & Leather		B
New Bedford, Mass.....		C	New York, N. Y.....	Tradesmen's	B
Northampton, Mass.....		C	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Fourth	A
<i>Osage, Iowa.....</i>		All	Portland, Conn.....	First	A
Pawling, N. Y.....		A	UTICA, N. Y.....	CITY	B
Paxton, Ill.....		A	Utica, N. Y.....	Oncida	B
Peru, Ill.....		A	50's.		
<i>Pontiac, Ill.....</i>		All	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Third	A
Rome, N. Y.....		B	<i>Jersey City, N. J.....</i>	<i>First</i>	A
Southbridge, Mass.....		B	<i>Lynn, Mass.....</i>	<i>National City</i>	A
St. Johnsbury, Vt.....		C	New York, N. Y.....	Central	A
Tamaqua, Pa.....		B	New York, N. Y.....	Mechanics'	A—C
Troy, N. Y.....		A	New York, N. Y.....	Metropolitan	A
Virginia, Ill.....		A	New York, N. Y. N. B. of Commerce		A—C
Westfield, Mass.....		C—D	New York, N. Y. National Broadway		A—C
10's.			New York, N. Y.....	Tradesmen's	A—D
Albany, N. Y.....		A	New York, N. Y.....	Union	A
<i>Albany, N. Y.....</i>		All	100's.		
Auburn, N. Y.....		A	Baltimore, Md.....	National Exchange	A
<i>Barre, Vt.....</i>		All	Boston, Mass.....	First	A
<i>Boston, Mass.....</i>		All	Boston, Mass.....	National Revere	A
BUFFALO, N. Y.....		A	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Ohio	A
Lafayette, Ind.....		A	<i>Jersey City, N. J.....</i>	<i>First</i>	A
Lockport, N. Y.....		A	<i>Lynn, Mass.....</i>	<i>National City</i>	A
Muncie, Ind.....		A	New Bedford, Mass.....	Merchants'	A
Newburgh, N. Y.....		A	New York, N. Y.....	Central	A
New York, N. Y.....		A	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	Pittsb'g N. B. of Com'e	A
<i>New York, N. Y.....</i>		All	Pittsfield, Mass.....	Pittsfield	A
New York, N. Y.....		A	Wilkesbarre, Pa.....	Second	A

The above are all the check-letters known to be counterfeited. Patrons noticing any counterfeits with different check-letters will please advise us.

HOLLAND.		JAPAN.		SPAIN.	
BANK-NOTES.		SILVER.		GOLD.	
10 Guilders.....	\$3.90	Itzbu	\$0.35	Doubloon	\$15.50
25 Guilders	9.75	Five Sen.....	.04	Half Doubloon.....	7.75
40 Guilders.....	15.60	Ten Sen.....	.09	Four Piasters.....	3.89
60 Guilders.....	23.40	Twenty Sen.....	.18	Pistole.....	3.89
100 Guilders.....	39.25	Fifty Sen.....	.45	Half Pistole.....	1.90
200 Guilders.....	78.50	One Yen.....	.90	Quarter Pistole.....	.95
300 Guilders.....	117.75			25 Pesetas.....	4.76
500 Guilders.....	197.50				
1,000 Guilders.....	395.00				
INDIA.		MEXICO.		SPAIN.	
GOLD.		GOLD.		SILVER.	
Mohur.....	\$7.10	Doubloon	\$15.50	Spanish Dollar.....	\$0.90
SILVER.		Half Doubloon.....	7.75	Half Spanish Dollar.....	.40
One Rupee.....	\$0.36	Quarter Doubloon.....	3.85	Spanish Quarters, new.....	.20
Half Rupee.....	.18	Sixteenth Doubloon.....	.97	Five Pesetas.....	.83
Quarter Rupee.....	.09	Twenty Pesos.....	19.57	Twenty Reals.....	.83
Quarter Pagoda.....	.30	Ten Pesos.....	9.70	Ten Reals.....	.40
BANK-NOTES.		Five Pesos.....	4.87	Pistareen.....	.18
5 Rupees.....	\$1.75	Two and a half Pesos.....	2.43	Half Pistareen.....	.09
10 Rupees.....	3.50				
20 Rupees.....	17.50	SILVER.		SWITZERLAND.	
100 Rupees.....	36.00	One Peso.....	\$0.86	SILVER.	
		Mexican Sun Dol. commercial	.86 $\frac{3}{4}$	Five Francs.....	\$0.93
		Maximillian Dollar.....	.85	Ten Francs.....	.36
		Eight Reals.....	.80	One Franc.....	.18
		Half Mexican.....	.40	Crown.....	.80
		Quarter Mexican.....	.20	Half Crown.....	.40
		Tenth Mexican.....	.08	Quarter Crown.....	.20
		Real.....	.10	Half Florin.....	.18
		One-half Real.....	.05		
		Bank notes (per peso).....	.75		
ITALY.		PERU.			
GOLD.		GOLD.			
One hundred Lire.....	\$19.15	Doubloon	\$15.50	SWEDEN, NORWAY, and DENMARK.	
Fifty Lire.....	9.57	Pistole.....	3.85	GOLD.	
Forty Lire.....	7.66	Five Soles.....	4.75	Twenty Kronors.....	\$5.25
Twenty Lire.....	3.83	Ten Soles.....	9.50	Ten Kronors.....	2.63
Ten Lire.....	1.91	Twenty Soles.....	19.00	Ducat.....	2.20
Five Lire.....	.96			SILVER.	
Two Doppia.....	6.25	SILVER.		Specie Dollar (called in).....	\$0.85
96 Livres.....	15.00	One Sole.....	.81	One Rigsdaler (called in).....	.42
SILVER.		One-half Sole.....	.40	One Kronor.....	.25
Five Lire.....	\$0.93	One-quarter Sole.....	.20	One-half Kronor.....	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Two Lire.....	.34	One-tenth Sole.....	.08	One-quarter Kronor.....	.06
One Lire.....	.17	BANK-NOTES.		One-tenth Kronor.....	.02
One-half Lire.....	.08	1 Sol.....	\$0.03		
Ten Solidi.....	.08	RUSSIA AND POLAND.			
Five Solidi.....	.04	GOLD.			
Twenty Grani.....	.15	Six Rubles, Platina.....	\$4.60		
Testoon.....	.25	Five Rubles, Gold.....	3.90		
Seudo.....	.90	SILVER.			
Half Seudo.....	.45	One Ruble.....	\$0.66		
Crown.....	.90	One and a half Ruble.....	.99		
Five Paul.....	.45	One-half Ruble.....	.33		
Ten Paul.....	.90	25 Kopees.....	.09		
Silver Lion.....	.90	20 Kopees.....	.07		
Floria.....	.27	15 Kopees.....	.05		
BANK NOTES.		10 Kopees.....	.03		
1 Lire.....	\$0.19	Five Zlot.....	.50		
2 Lire.....	.36	Two Zlot.....	.20		
5 Lire.....	.95	BANK-NOTES.			
10 Lire.....	1.90	1 Ruble.....	\$0.48		
20 Lire.....	3.80	3 Rubles.....	1.44		
50 Lire.....	9.50	5 Rubles.....	2.40		
100 Lire.....	18.50	10 Rubles.....	4.80		
250 Lire.....	46.25	25 Rubles.....	12.25		
500 Lire.....	95.00	100 Rubles.....	48.50		
1,000 Lire.....	190.00	In lots, 48 to 49.			
JAPAN.					
GOLD.					
One Yen.....	\$0.95				
Two Yen.....	1.90				
Five Yen.....	4.75				
Twenty Yen.....	19.50				

J. B. Picken & Co., Bankers and Brokers,
124 St. James Street, Montreal, Quebec, are paying for

United States Gold.....	99 $\frac{3}{4}$
United States or National Bank-Notes.....	99 $\frac{3}{4}$
United States Silver.....	98

D. C. Clinch, Banker, St. John, New Brunswick pays for

U. S. Gold Coin, full weight.....	Par.
U. S. Notes or National Bank-Notes.....	99 $\frac{3}{4}$
U. S. Silver.....	92

STOLEN UNITED STATES BONDS.

**REGISTERED Bonds of the following Acts, Numbers, and Denominations are
caveated upon the books of the Treasury Department, Oct. 12, 1883.**

<i>Act Jan. 28, 1847.</i>					<i>Act March 3, 1864, 10 40's.</i>					
200's	1,620	2,132	2,271	2,455	50's	960				
	1,710	2,270			100's	1,582	1,585	8,978	10,795	
300's	1,697	1,698	1,699			1,584	7,405	10,794	10,796	
500's	2,987	3,085				1,583	8,977			
1,000's	7,422	7,598	7,599	8,430	1,000's	230	2,493	13,248	16,109	
5,000's	3,044					1,785	13,247			
<i>Act Feb. 8, 1861.</i>					5,000's	6,329	7,696	7,697		
1,000's	43	44	2,749	5,221	6,125	10,000's	8,744	11,658	18,903	
5,000's	2,280					@	@	@	@	
<i>Act March 2, 1861, Oregon War.</i>						8,763		18,942		
50's	270				<i>Act June 30, 1864.</i>					
100's	276	682			100's	1,502	1,503	1,504		
500's	1,014	1,089			500's	709	1,699			
<i>Act July 17, 1861.</i>					1,000's	4,143	7,814	7,816	10,450	
100's	30	888	5,930	6,451		4,144	7,815	8,801	11,042	
	31	5,928			5,000's	2,275				
500's	933	1,394	1,867	4,303	<i>Act March 3, 1865, May and Nov.</i>					
1,000's	2,463	10,988	20,341	29,278	100's	389	2,405	2,406	4,738	
	2,533	@	23,670	29,413		390				
	6,833	10,999	26,541	29,414	500's	839	871	2,998	3,719	
	6,861	11,429	26,542	30,259	1,000's	645	2,543	3,580	13,836	
	8,081	11,693	26,543	30,260		646	2,544	7,842	13,837	
	8,713	11,694	26,544	36,901		798	3,579	7,843		
	9,102	18,114			<i>Act March 3, 1865—July, 1865, Consols.</i>					
5,000's	6,195	8,438	8,761	10,860	50's	1,211	1,241	1,243	1,245	
10,000's	9,276	11,138	11,452	12,800		1,212	1,242	1,244	1,246	
	@				100's	946	2,619	13,768	15,604	
	9,295					1,008	10,900	13,769	15,605	
<i>Act of July 17, 1861.—Cont'd at 3½ per cent.</i>						2,382	12,229	13,774	15,692	
100's	16,232					2,384	12,231	14,256	15,693	
500's	10,472	10,915				2,385	3,767	14,288	15,694	
1,000's	50,879	54,260	54,263	54,545	500's	1,905	3,123	7,013	8,646	
	50,880	54,261	54,543	54,546		1,906	5,906	7,351		
	54,259	54,262	54,544	54,547		1,985	6,230	8,597		
5,000's	17,254					2,047	6,231	8,598		
10,000's	35,208				1,000's	1,293	17,074	22,101	24,771	
<i>Act Feb. 25, 1862.</i>						3,489	17,005	22,436	28,157	
50's	1,177					6,331	18,878	@	28,158	
100's	1,299	1,873	5,168	7,527		10,324	18,879	22,449	30,517	
	1,748	1,874	5,169	7,528		14,372	18,880	22,925	30,690	
	1,749	2,787	5,170	9,500		15,111	19,025	22,926	31,021	
	1,750	3,547	6,029	14,113		16,331	20,032	22,927	31,303	
	1,869	3,549	6,030	14,114		16,332	20,033	24,768	31,304	
	1,870	4,627	6,662	14,201		16,959	22,099	24,769	36,717	
	1,871	4,931	6,663		5,000's	461	2,667	3,907	5,645	
	1,872	5,021				2,340	2,668	4,987		
500's	375	3,460	7,636	8,051	10,000's	3,226	3,227			
	1,273	4,323	7,921	8,430	<i>Act March 3, 1865.—Consols, 1867.</i>					
1,000's	2,122	12,110	23,029	27,780	50's	353	929	2,444	2,654	
	2,633	12,111	23,030	27,781	100's	588	2,777	6,688	15,391	
	2,634	14,243	23,429	27,782		589	3,528	6,964	16,069	
	3,308	20,320	23,430	31,339		590	5,162	6,965	16,070	
	3,309	20,321	23,431	@		591	5,163	7,323	16,071	
	3,310	20,322	23,559	31,342		1,445	5,164	7,324	20,801	
	5,893	20,323	23,560	31,360		2,751	5,165	8,392	22,261	
	9,023	20,324	24,150	32,721		2,752	5,166	8,393	22,262	
	9,024	20,325	26,490	32,832		2,753	6,686	14,722	22,263	
	9,025	20,226	26,491	33,192		2,776	6,687	14,723	22,264	
	9,026	20,327	26,492	33,324						
	9,027	20,377	26,493	34,814						
	9,028	20,378	27,666	34,815						
				37,910						
5,000's	323	1,635	3,796	9,587						
10,000's	318	12,813	12,815							
<i>Act March 3, 1863.</i>										
50's	99									
100's	3,460									
500's	388	389								
1,000's	234	3,066	9,543	10,185						
	235	9,541	9,544	10,896						
	236	9,542								
10,000's	4,605	4,606								

Act March 3, 1865—Consols 1867,

500's	999	4,914	6,257	9,446
	1,968	5,162	6,255	9,788
	1,982	5,347	7,102	10,854
	3,515	6,255	8,208	
	3,964	6,256	8,255	
1,000's	3,357	11,654	14,318	23,830
	3,358	12,208	14,319	23,831
	5,959	12,211	14,320	23,832
	11,103	12,214	14,321	23,833
	11,104	12,215	14,322	30,748
	11,105	12,506	14,323	31,788
	11,624	12,507	14,324	31,394
	11,646	12,689	14,325	31,995
	11,647	12,690	16,413	33,463
	11,648	12,691	18,434	36,642
	11,649	14,316	18,435	42,500
	11,650	14,317	18,937	
	11,653		18,938	
	5,000's	181	503	3,625
182		3,620	8,606	12,236
10,000's	2,812			

Act March 3, 1865—Consols. 1868.

500's	98	358	1,313	1,527
	355	362	1,518	1,748
	356	1,291		
1,000's	571	1,287	4,777	5,560
	1,062	1,288	4,846	5,561
	1,063	2,828	4,847	5,868
	1,286	4,772	5,558	
5,000's	1,280	1,299		
10,000's	204	207	209	225
	206	208		856

Act July 14, 1870, 5 per cent. Funded Loan.

100's	792	6,727		
500's	4,203			
1,000's	3,248	4,711	4,713	17,881
	4,710	4,712	17,880	
5,000's	12,194			
10,000's	13,486	13,489	13,492	13,495
	13,487	13,490	13,493	18,038
	13,488	13,491	13,494	18,081
50,000's	165	643	645	737
	166	644	646	738

Act of July 14, 1870, 5 per cent. Funded Loan, continued at 3½ per cent.

100's	8,009	8,010	8,011	8,587
500's	3,846	4,074	5,602	
1,000's	17,434			

Act July 14, 1870, 4½ per cent. Funded Loan.

50's	144			
100's	2,566	14,388	14,549	17,591
	2,567	14,389	16,828	17,592
	2,573	14,390	17,244	21,351
	2,574	14,548		
500's	319	3,462	4,846	8,079
	680	3,585	6,154	8,301
1,000's		3,586	7,728	
	3,976	3,978	16,884	21,161
	3,977		21,018	23,685
5,000's	4,944	9,733		
10,000's	20,722	@ 20,767		

Act July 14, 1870 4 per cent. Funded Loan.

50's	1,147	3,123	14,296	19,741
	1,425	4,611	15,393	20,164
	1,426	8,575	15,645	22,222
	2,390	9,709	16,395	22,860
	3,074	11,581	19,426	23,468
100's	2,562	14,260	54,282	98,904
	2,924	14,789	54,297	98,905
	2,925	14,790	54,482	104,256
	4,542	16,036	55,406	107,099
	4,543	16,512	55,407	107,190
	4,557	16,513	55,408	107,192
	4,765	16,514	58,850	107,193
	7,869	21,438	63,202	110,208
	7,870	25,280	63,944	116,666
	7,871	25,973	63,945	116,667
		26,331	66,521	117,355

Act July 14, 1870, 4 per cent. Funded Loan.

100's—Con'd	7,872	26,786	66,522	118,276	
	8,822	36,721	67,969	119,018	
	8,823	36,722	71,145	119,019	
	10,058	39,683	77,896	122,256	
	10,060	39,684	79,900	122,257	
	10 139	40,162	79,901	122,290	
	10,140	40,163	83,867	122,291	
	10,141	40,164	83,868	122,292	
	10,142	40,165	83,869	122,293	
	12,473	40,166	83,870	125,009	
	12,474	42,283	92,449	125,010	
	12,475	42,390	92,450	125,011	
	12,476	44,769	92,451	130,607	
	14,259	47,857	94,560	132,533	
	52,442	98,903	134,336		
			136,842		
500's	2,114	16,830	37,450	51,641	
	6,545	16,831	41,099	53,466	
	6,619	16,832	41,639	53,467	
	6,658	18,924	@	53,468	
	7,252	23,016	41,642	53,469	
	8,286	23,734	43,893	53,470	
	8,600	25,071	44,558	53,471	
	12,959	26,128	44,559	53,472	
	13,249	26,985	44,640	53,473	
	13,479	29,302	45,716	54,623	
	16,740	30,236	46,051	57,700	
	16,741	32,572	50,469	58,001	
	1,000's	1,907	29,801	68,520	90,444
		1,908	29,802	69,048	@
1,909		29,821	69,049	90,457	
1,910		@	70,600	92,413	
1,911		29,834	72,420	93,331	
1,912		33,561	72,421	93,332	
6,092		35,293	73,184	93,333	
6,093		38,331	81,567	93,334	
6,094		41,157	82,575	95,210	
9,104		42,695	82,576	95,211	
11,940		43,595	82,577	95,212	
@		47,563	82,578	95,220	
11,943		55,593	82,639	98,375	
13,832		55,594	82,640	114,633	
16,506	62,757	82,641	114,634		
21,147	62,758	82,720	114,829		
21,353	62,759	82,721	114,830		
22,099	62,760	85,006	115,400		
22,259	62,761	90,433	115,606		
22,650	64,081	@	115,607		
24,923	64,082	90,439	115,608		
24,924	64,083	90,440	115,609		
24,925	67,010	90,441	118,673		
26,403	67,783		118,674		
29,800	68,519				
5,000's	4,927	19,503	20,510	20,553	
	10,645	20,484	@	@	
	12,032	@	20,514	20,562	
	15,276	20,488			
	17,182		20,526	20,579	
	17,487	20,498	@	21,564	
	19,057	@	20,539	21,998	
		20,502		26,560	
	10,000	1,971	10,307	27,506	45,993
		@	31,402	45,990	45,994
		2,000	@	45,991	46,159
		2,883	31,419	45,992	46,160

Act July 12, 1862, 3 per cent.

50's	Substitute—	136	130	142
		137	140	143
		138	141	144
100's	2,790	4,666	4,667	4,668
500's	2,043			
1,000's	12,349	12,350	15,197	15,198

Central Pacific Railroad, 1868's.

5,000's	310		
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Union Pacific Railroad, 1868's.

5,000's	1,465		
10,000's	1,864		

Union Pacific Railroad (Central Branch), 1868's.

1,000's	26	27	28
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Union Pacific Railroad (Eastern Division), 1868's

5,000's	38		
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DECISIONS OF INTEREST TO BANKERS AND OTHERS.

[From the New York *Journal of Commerce*.]

BROOKLYN, E. D., September 29, 1883.

Editor of the Journal of Commerce :

We wish you to give us your opinion upon the following? We shipped to a firm in the West a quantity of goods and invoiced them; terms—to be paid for when sold. These terms were made as an inducement for them to take hold of these goods, which were entirely new articles in their locality (our usual selling terms being 30 or 60 days). In no other way did the above mentioned sale differ from our regular sales. The goods were billed at our lowest prices and freight was to be paid by the consignees, &c., and no commission was to be allowed as the prices named were not. After a lapse of almost two years, during which time they had been selling off part of these goods, a fire in their store destroyed the balance, together with their entire stock. They have remitted for one-half of our account, and say that is all they can pay us, as the balance of the goods destroyed by fire they are not responsible for—the goods having been consigned to them. Are they liable for the balance? Does invoicing goods in the above way constitute a consignment account; if so, are such consignees compelled to cover such property by insurance against damage by fire and water?

READER.

Reply—In our opinion the consignees in this case cannot be held for the part of the goods destroyed by fire unless they had insurance applicable to them; and they were not legally bound to provide such insurance.

RALEIGH, N. C., September 26, 1883.

Editor of the Journal of Commerce :

Referring to answer in your issue of the 25th to my query of the 20th, please allow me to inquire if some unknown party, after the execution of note has written in pencil the words "no protest" over the signature of the first indorser, and the bank attempting to collect should in consequence thereof have failed to protest, would said bank have been released from liability?

RALEIGH.

Reply.—If the words "no protest" were written before the first indorser signed his name, they bound him and all subsequent indorsers. If they were written above his name after he signed, it is a forgery, and if acted on to the injury of the indorser, the loss will fall on the one who was misled by it, as by any other forgery.

CHARLESTON, S. C., September 26, 1883.

Editor of the Journal of Commerce :

A certified check is represented as having been lost, without indorsement. Can I safely issue a duplicate, and on what conditions?

A. M.

Reply.—If our correspondent is certain of the truth of the representation he is safe in issuing a duplicate check, as it is worthless to the holder without a genuine indorsement. But no one has a right to insist that he shall confide in the representation, and he has the privilege of demanding a bond with sufficient sureties to protect him against the possibilities of loss.

NEW YORK, September 24, 1883.

Editor of the Journal of Commerce :

The executor and trustee of an estate dies, and I, as one of the heirs, go to the Nassau Bank, where the funds of the estate are deposited, to in-

quire what balance there is to the credit of the estate, and am refused the information, with the reply that a man's bank account is secret. Is this right in the present case, and must I apply to the court in order to make the bank disclose the information to an heir?

J. L. K.

Reply.—The courts would not compel the bank to give the desired information, except to a person authorized to deal with the assets, as the administrator or new trustee who will be appointed to settle to estate. The bank is standing on its proper legal right

Union Bank Amalgamation.

A member of the staff of the *Examiner* called upon George McLeod, Esq., at the Union Bank, Wednesday afternoon, and obtained some interesting information.

The amalgamation will be practically carried out on Monday next, the first of October, when the old P. E. Island Bank premises will be vacated, and the city business of the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Union Bank will be concentrated in the Union Bank Building, at the corner of Great George and Richmond Streets, opposite the Law Courts Building.

The branches at Summerside and Montague will be continued under the same agents, viz., Neil McKelvie, Esq., and M. J. Fitzgerald, Esq.

The Island business of the bank will be, as heretofore, under the direction and management of Mr. McLeod.

The bank will continue to be local in its character. The shareholders will, for the most part, simply exchange their stock, and the profits made on the island will consequently be returned to the island.

There will be a transfer book for the island, so that shares bought and sold here may be transferred without the trouble and inconvenience of going to Halifax.

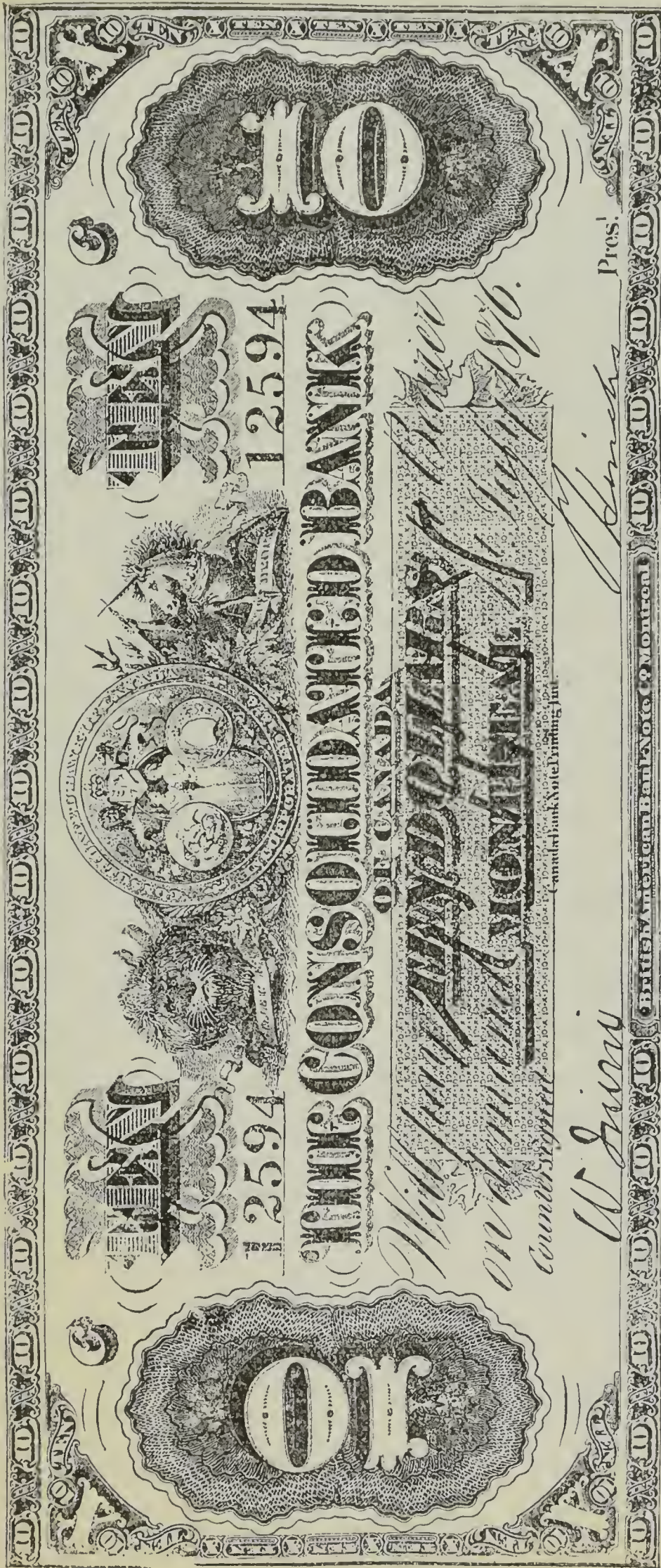
The staff of the bank will be, for the most part, local; and this bank will thus afford a training school—under the superintendency of a practical banker—for promising young men, who will have a chance for promotion in the other agencies of the bank.

The Bank of Nova Scotia has twenty-five branches, including those in P. E. Island, and exclusive of the head banking house in Halifax. It was established in 1832, has a paid-up capital of \$1,000,000, and a "Rest" of \$400,000.—*Charlottetown Examiner*, Sept. 28.

Moss Engraving Company.

The work done by the new method used by this Company (Moss' new process), has effected a revolution in the art. Relief plates in hard type metal are furnished at a much lower price than wood cuts, and are better to handle and more durable. The principal publishers throughout the country are using this process, and we can give it no stronger endorsement than is contained in the fact that we have adopted it for the cuts in the REPORTER. The office of the Company is at 535 Pearl Street, New York City.

Stolen \$10 Canadian Note, on the Consolidated Bank of Montreal, Canada.



A large number of these Notes were stolen, before reaching the Bank, from the Express Company—the signature of W. Irwin forged. The Notes are worthless, and we warn our friends to be on their guard, as a large number have been passed recently in our large cities.

All \$10 Notes on this Bank countersigned by W. Irwin are worthless.

SPECIAL OFFER TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

We will forward all of our works, from now to end of 1884, at the regular price for one year, thus giving

THREE MONTHS SUBSCRIPTION FREE.

Monthly Bank Reporter.....	\$3.00
Monthly Counterfeit Reporter.....	3.00
Both to one Address.....	5.00
Weekly List of Changes, New Banks, etc.....	2.00
Title of Bank or Bankers in display type, with an extra line for collections or line showing specialty, with Subscription to three publications.....	10.00

We will insert name in display type, with line for collection, &c., and will forward all our works to the end of 1883 for \$2.

Send on your order at once, and fill up and forward blank, herewith.

Make checks, drafts or money orders payable to, and address,

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The United States Mutual Accident Association.

The United States Mutual Accident Association, 320 and 322 Broadway, New York, incorporated 1877, is the original and largest Mutual Accident Association in the world, and affects a saving to the insured of more than one-half the usual cost of accident insurance. This Association has paid to the Beneficiary of each member who received fatal injuries who held full policy, \$5,000. It has paid more than 2,000 claims for indemnity for disabling injuries. It has in force over \$70,000,000 of accident insurance, with weekly indemnity amounting to \$18,000,000 per annum. It has no proven death or indemnity claims, or indebtedness of any nature audited and unpaid. The membership fee in this Association for \$5,000 accident insurance with \$25 weekly indemnity is \$4 payable but once. Annual dues thereafter, \$1. Assessments for \$5,000 insurance have never exceeded the cost of \$12 per annum, and may be paid at one time in advance if preferred, and the sending of Assessment notices also omitted if desired. Assessments paid in advance are held in trust by the Ninth National Bank—special deposit. There is no reason why the number of assessments in this Association should increase with the advancing age of members, as insurance against accidents is not affected by age, as in the case of life insurance.

STATEMENT of the Merchants' National Bank of Richmond, Va., at the close of business, June 30, 1883:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts.....	\$839,312 83
U. S. and other bonds.....	281,444 50
Premium on U. S. and other bonds. . .	15,875 00
Due from other banks, etc.....	401,181 22
Cash on hand.....	183,644 64
Banking house, fixtures, etc.....	49,325 42
Total.....	\$1,470,783 61
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in.	\$200,000 00
Surplus Fund.....	\$50,000 00
Undivided profits.....	14,216 66
	64,216 66
Circulating notes.....	179,900 00
Semi-annual dividend, payable July 2 .	7,000 09
Deposits.....	1,019,666 35
Total.....	\$1,470,783 61
J. F. GLENN, Cashier.	

United States Treasury.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, OCTOBER 1, 1883.

LIABILITIES.	
Post Office Department account.....	\$7,574,640 41
Disbursing officers' balances.....	31,896,874 21
Fund for redemption of National banks "failed," "in liquidation," and "reducing circulation".....	35,415,308 10
Undistributed assets of failed national banks.....	357,248 43
Five per cent. fund for redemption of national bank notes.....	14,623,314 29
Fund for redemption of national bank gold notes.....	230,914 00
Currency and minor coin redemption account.....	1,973 00
Fractional silver coin redemption account.....	80,331 19
Interest account, Pacific Railroads and L. & P. Canal Co.....	4,080 00
Treasurer United States, agent for paying interest on District of Columbia bonds.....	52,050 44
Treasurer's transfer checks and drafts outstanding.....	5,791,684 47
Treasurer's general account—	
Interest due and unpaid	\$2,027,133 00
Matured bonds and interest.....	511,661 90
Called bonds and interest	4,629,350 13
Old debt.....	776,038 15
Gold certificates.....	82,495,240 00
Silver certificates.....	94,490,241 00
Certificates of deposit	11,945,000 00
Balance, including bullion fund.....	159,240,716 76
Total Treasurer's general account.....	\$356,145,380 99
Less unavail ble funds...	694,710 31—\$355,450,670 68
Total.....	\$452,488,089 22
ASSETS.	
Gold coin.....	\$144,416,726 97
Gold bullion.....	61,683,816 13
Standard silver dollars.....	114,587,372 00
Fractional silver coin.....	26,750,161 13
Silver bullion.....	5,107,911 29
Gold certificates.....	27,480,300 00
Silver certificates.....	15,568,230 00
United States notes.....	37,194,420 01
National bank notes.....	6,017,710 06
Fractional currency.....	5,803 69
Deposits held by national bank depositaries.....	12,815,121 25
Minor coin.....	520,699 93
One and two year notes, &c.....	100 26
Redeemed certificates of deposit, June 8, 1872.....	75,000 00
Quarterly interest checks and coin coupons paid.....	63,759 93
Interest on District of Columbia bonds.....	358 70
Speaker's certificates.....	140,544 87
Total.....	\$452,488,089 22

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.

We again call the attention of our readers to the special announcement of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., on another page of this issue.

The proposal of the New England to issue Endowment policies for the same rates of premium which it has been customary to charge for policies payable *only at death*, would not be so marked a proof of liberality if it were not coupled with the obligation to pay cash surrender values, and furnish paid-up insurance as prescribed by the Massachusetts law, and the Company's promise to give full participation in annual distributions of surplus to the holders of policies on the new plan.

"Life Rate" Endowments are not a novelty; but "Life Rate" Endowments on *such terms* are. Hitherto when such an offer has been made it has generally been coupled with the condition of temporary or permanent *non-participation in distributions of surplus*.

The statement we subjoin was furnished us by the Actuary of the company to illustrate the advantage of the new plan, but our readers should not fail to procure the company's pamphlet to learn full particulars.

In column 1, the age of issue is given.

In column 2, the premium for \$1,000 is given.

In column 3, the age when the policy will have acquired a cash surrender value exceeding half its amount is given.

In column 4, the age when the full amount—\$1,000—will be payable is given.

In column 5, the *excess* of the amount—\$1,000—payable at that age, over the value acquired by a plain whole life policy at the same age is given. *This shows the advantage of the new plan.*

In column 6, the percentage of the advantage is given.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
21	\$17 80	60	75	\$320 13	47 per ct.
25	19 80	60	75	329 09	49 "
30	22 70	61	75	343 02	52 "
35	26 50	62	75	360 93	56 "
40	31 50	64	76	367 73	58 "
45	38 00	67	78	363 10	57 "
50	47 00	69	79	381 79	62 "
55	59 40	72	80	403 83	69 "
60	76 40	74	81	447 16	81 "

—Truly, for emphatic utility and thorough satisfactoriness, those "Splint Bottomed Chairs" of friend Sinclair's "fill the bill"—to lapse in classics. Strong to wear, hard to break, and easy to dust and keep clean. Of all the varieties made by the firm their Children's Arm Chairs, with or without rockers, and Everybody's Favorite rocker, with its folding arm for the invalid's tray or the writer's portfolio, most strike our fancy.—*Christian Union.*

Merchants' Nat'l Bank, Baltimore.

We desire to call attention to the card of the Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore, which appears on another page. This bank has a capital of \$1,500,000, and a surplus fund of \$531,000, both the largest of any bank in that city, and business sent them will receive prompt and careful attention. John S. Hopkins was for twenty years its president. Douglas H. Thomas is cashier, and its correspondents are the Merchants' and National Bank of Commerce, New York; First National Bank of Chicago, and Bank of North America, Philadelphia.

Novel Coin Holder.

The coin holder manufactured by the Hatch Brothers Co., of Bridgeport Conn., is very convenient, and furnished at an exceedingly low price. We have used them for several years, and can testify to their accuracy, as it is not necessary to count the coins, the holder will do that for you and without the possibility of making a mistake. They have a catalogue of 125 pages now on the press, which will be forwarded, free, to any address.

Merchants' Nat'l Bank, Richmond.

The Merchants' National Bank, Richmond, Va., whose card appears on another page, makes a specialty of collections. It is the designated State depository, and has surplus and undivided profits exceeding \$64,000, and deposits of over \$1,000,000. The officers are John P. Branch, president; F. R. Scott, vice-president; John F. Glenn, cashier, and John Morton, assistant cashier. Correspondents: United States National Bank, New York; Citizens' National Bank, Baltimore.

A New Telephone Company.

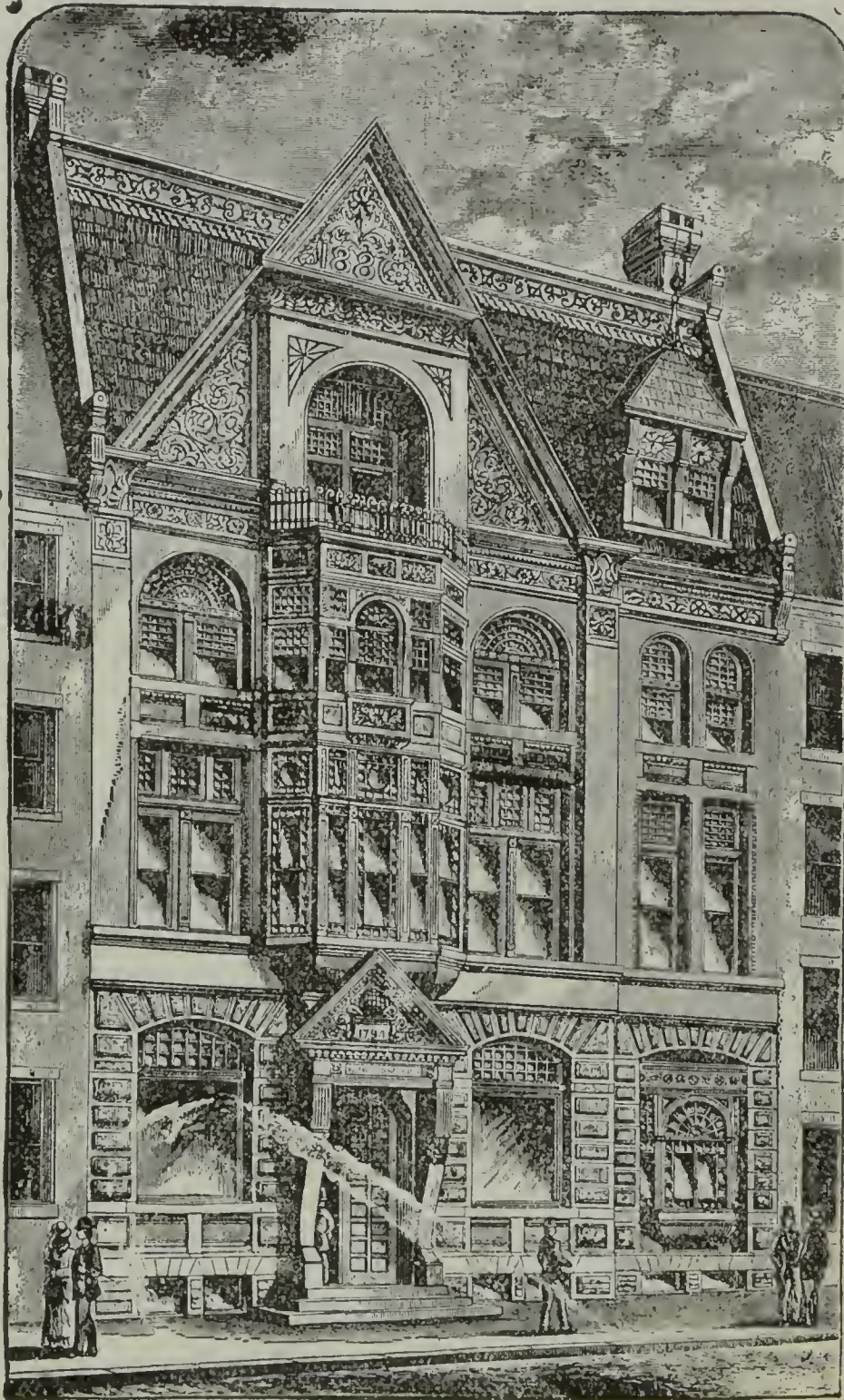
ALBANY. Oct. 6.—The McDonough Telephone Company was incorporated to-day. The capital is \$1,000,000, with the proviso that it may be increased to \$20,000,000. The principal office will be in New York. The lines are to extend from New York to San Francisco, New Orleans, Portland Me., Boston, and other places. The incorporators are James W. McDonough, George R. Williamson, and Henry C. Townsend, of New York; William J. Vanpelt, Jr., of Hoboken, and George W. Coy, of Milford.

Incorporated 1794.

Commenced Business 1792.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

Office, 232 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa



ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1883.....	\$8,881,053 00
LIABILITIES, RE-INSURANCE INCLUDED	2,630,274 00
SURPLUS AS TO POLICY HOLDERS.....	\$6,250,778 61
CAPITAL.....	3,000,000 00
NET SURPLUS.....	\$3,250,778 61

CHARLES PLATT, President,
T. CHARLTON HENRY, Vice-Pres.

WM. A. PLATT, 2d Vice-Pres.
GREVILLE E. FRYER, Secretary.

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Special attention given to all business relating to accounts, contracts, rebates and refunds before the Executive Departments, the Court of Claims and Congressional Committees.

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THE TAPLEY FILE.

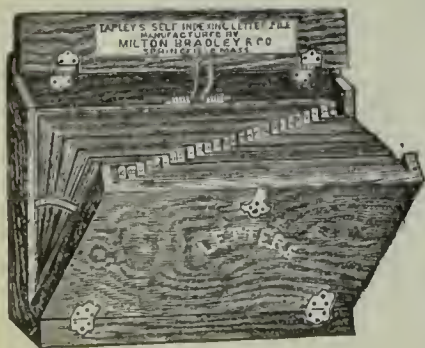
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Collections sent us receive prompt attention
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Nat. Bank, Boston.

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CITIZENS' BANK BUILDING, RALEIGH, N. C.

J. W. HINSDALE, *Fayetteville.*

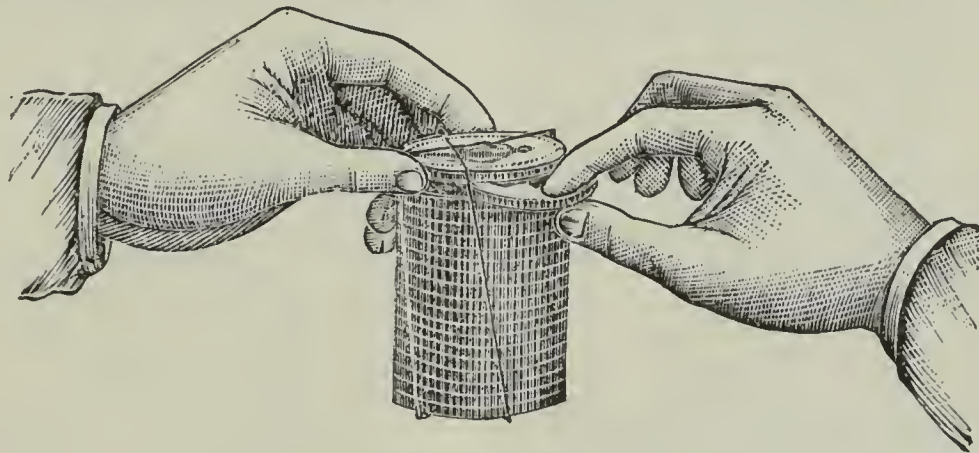
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CLARK'S WIRE COIN-HOLDERS!



INSERTING LAST PIECE.

Having resumed the manufacture of Clark's Wire Holders for American Coin, the prices hereafter will be as follows:

Double Eagles, holding \$300.00....\$4 per M.	Half Dollars, holding \$10.00.....\$3 per M.
Eagles, " \$200.00....\$4 "	Quarter Dollars, " \$5.00.....\$3 "
Half Eagles, " \$100.00....\$3 "	Dimes, " \$3.00.....\$3 "
Silver Dollars, " \$20.00....\$4 "	Nickels, " \$1.00.....\$3 "

HOLDERS for silver dollars (new) made to order at the same price.

These holders are made of refined tinned wire and packed in paper boxes, with the denomination neatly labeled on each box, and sold in lots to suit purchasers.

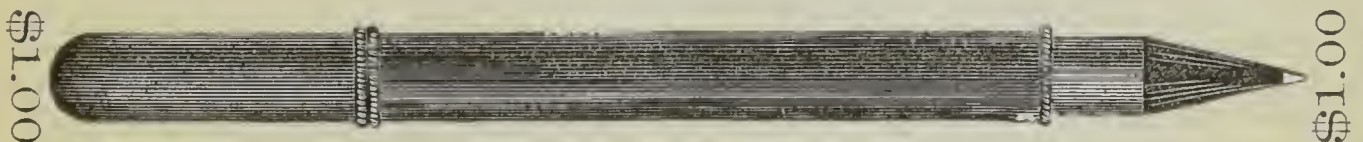
Bankers in nearly every State of the Union have used the holder and pronounce it the most perfect Coin package ever invented. Samples sent free, to any address, on application.

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The Latest Improvement in Stylographic Pens.

The flexible air tube attached to the needle extension gives a soft and delicate touch to the pen and a vitratory motion which keeps the ink in a constant state of agitation while writing, and causes a perfect flow to the point. *OUR \$1.00 PEN EQUAL TO THE BEST.* The difference in price depends alone upon the ornamentation. Our No. 5 Ruling Pen is the best in the world for Bookkeepers. A perfect line always assured. No blurring or blotting. Price \$1.50. Other styles according to mounting, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$3.00. Ask your stationer for them, or send to

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POCKET COIN TEST.

I have examined your Coin Test and find that for detecting spurious coin, it is equal to liquid acid; and that for convenience in carrying, and the ease and quickness with which it can be used, it is superior to any test that has been tried in this Office.

Very respectfully,
JAS. GILFILLAN,
 Treasurer U. S.

Price by mail, 25 cents.
 One Dozen, \$2.

Sizes of Coin Holders, \$10 in Halves, \$5 in Quarters; \$2.50 in Dimes.
 Prices of Coin Holders, Halves and Quarters, 75 Cents per Gross; Dimes, 65 Cents.

Ten per cent. Discount on Five Gross or more. Sample by Mail, Free
 Pocket Scale, Graduated to 16 lbs. - - - 50 Cts. by Mail.



ONLY \$1.00
For Endorsement Stamps.

Remember we are headquarters for all stamp goods for Banking and Office use.

Outfits for new Banks a specialty.

Dating Stamps, Self-Inkers, Wax Seals, Notary Seals, Letter Presses Ink Pads, &c., at lowest prices.

All work delivered free to banks and guaranteed in every respect.

—Send for specimens.—

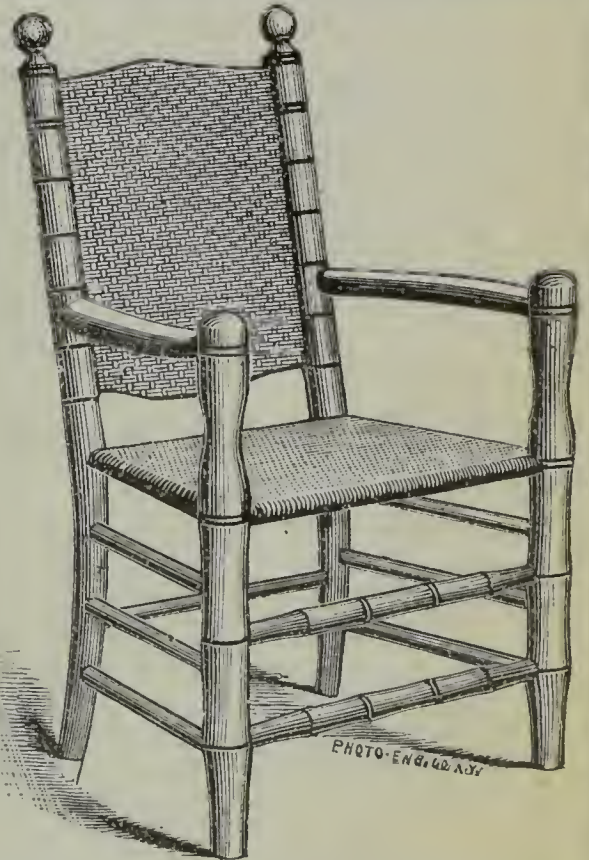
We do not claim to be "The Leading," "The Only," or "The Largest" stamp works in the country, but DO CLAIM to turn out work that is excelled by none and at prices as low as good and durable work can be afforded. The many testimonials we have received from Banks now using our stamps will prove our assertion.

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Send for new 88 page Banking Catalogue.

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With or without Reading Table. No Office, Library public or private, Sitting-room or Piazza should be without some of my Rocking Chairs, so roomy, so easy and durable! Try my Puritan Rocker, or Old Point Comfort, and you will find rest. Send stamp for illustrated price list to

F. A. SINCLAIR, Mottville, N. Y.

Before purchasing see that the chair has my address stamped on frame.

A lady purchaser writes: "The only objection to your Common Sense' Rocker is, we all want it."



COIN BAGS

For Banks & Bankers.

THIRTEEN SIZES

CONSTANTLY IN STOCK.

Sent to any part of the United States Express or Post paid, at the following low prices, viz:

COIN BAGS A SPECIALTY.

GOLD.		SILVER.	
No.	Per 100	No.	Per 100
No. 1, to hold	\$200, \$1 75	No. 8, to hold	\$50, \$3 00
" 2, "	250, 1 85	" 9, "	100, 4 00
" 3, "	500, 2 50	" 10, "	200, 5 00
" 4, "	1,000, 3 00	" 11, "	300, 6 00
" 5, "	2,000, 3 50	" 12, "	500, 7 50
" 6, "	5,000, 5 00	" 13, "	1,000, 10 75
" 7, "	10,000, 7 50		

The bags are made with tape attached for tying conveniently, and are marked on both sides with the amounts they are to hold, unless otherwise ordered. Name of Bank 50 cents per hundred additional.

PLEASE ORDER BY NUMBERS.

Samples sent to any address on application,

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Manufacturers of COIN BAGS and dealers in BANK SUPPLIES, Coin Holders, Wrappers, Bank Pins, Sealing Wax, &c.

W. R. JOHNSTON.

C. B. COLLINS.

W. R. JOHNSTON & CO., BANKERS,
 Luling, Texas.

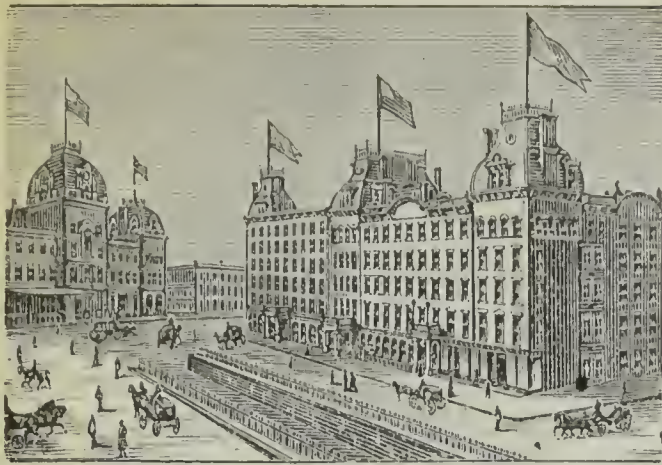
Collections a specialty. We have extra advantages for collecting over due claims.

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OPPOSITE THE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
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Offers Travelers and Families arriving or leaving the city for business or pleasure, or to visit Saratoga, Niagara, White Mountains or other summer resorts Superior Accommodations.

Elevator and all Improvements.
EUROPEAN PLAN.

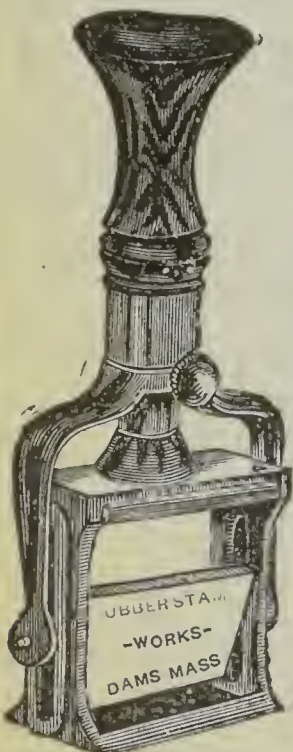
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THE RESTAURANT, CAFE AND WINE ROOMS
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Guests Baggage taken to and from this Depot free.



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**STANDARD
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They are the Finest
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Send for special description and price list.

Manufactured only by the

ADAMS

Rubber Stamp Works,

ADAMS, MASS.

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Wood Type, Printers' Strong Slat-Cases,

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Printers' and Engravers' Materials, Type, Presses, &c.

16 and 18 DUTCH STREET,

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OUR NEW
**Clipper
SELF-INKER**
ONLY
\$3.50.

Makes die 2 1-4 by 1 3-8 inches.

A fine stamp for indorsement purposes.

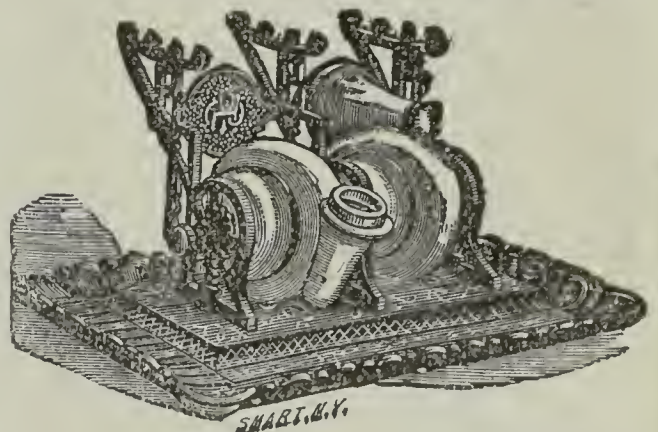
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Pittsfield,
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ONLY \$3.50.



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And Manufacturers and Dealers in the following Specialties:

Metal Bodied Rubber Stamps,
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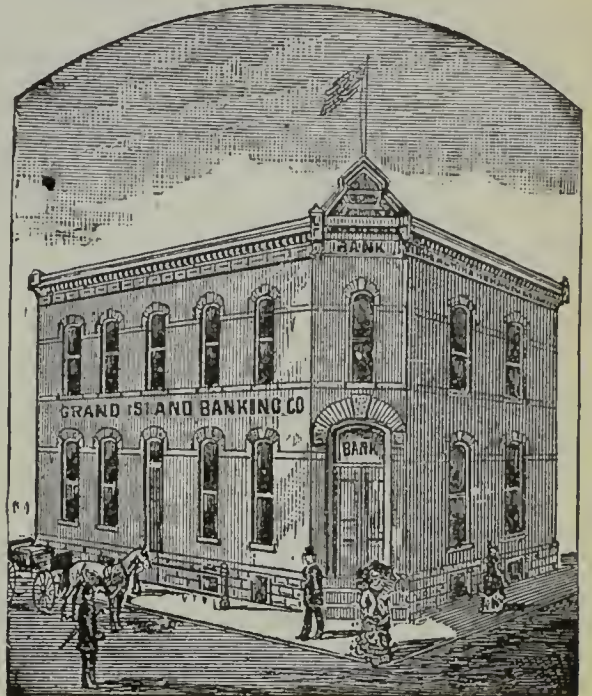
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It is the only paper that has never been successfully altered by the use of chemicals.

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NEW ENGLAND

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

POST OFFICE SQUARE, BOSTON.

CHARTERED 1835.

ASSETS, December 31, 1882,	-	-	-	-	-	\$16,432,181 85
LIABILITIES, " " "	-	-	-	-	-	13,864,889 62
SURPLUS, " " "	-	-	-	-	-	2,567,292 23

The attention of the public is called to a **NEW FEATURE IN LIFE INSURANCE** adopted by this Company, which is the issuing of **ENDOWMENT Policies** at all ages for precisely the same premiums hitherto charged for whole Life Policies. Such policies will participate in the annual distributions of surplus, and are entitled to the protection of the **MASSACHUSETTS LAW** against forfeiture.

The Company will, moreover, endorse the liberal and yearly progressive cash surrender and paid-up insurance values prescribed by the law in full in tabular form on any policy when requested, thus giving the policy the convenient form of a **Bond of Yearly Increasing Value**.

Pamphlets explanatory of this **NEW FEATURE**, examples of progressive values and all necessary information as to rates and various forms of insurance, may be had on application by mail, or at the office of the Company, or its agents.

BENJ. F. STEVENS, President.

JOS. M. GIBBENS, Secretary.

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The United States Mutual Accident Association.

INTERESTING FACTS.

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320 and 322 Broadway, New York.

CHARLES B. PEET, President.

(Of Rogers, Peet & Co.)

JAMES R. PITCHER, Secretary.

INCORPORATED 1877.

The original and the largest Mutual Accident Association in the world.

Effects a saving to the insured of more than one-half the usual cost of accident insurance.

This Association has paid to the Beneficiary of each member who received fatal injuries, who held full policy, \$5,000.

It has paid more than 2,000 claims for indemnity for disabling injuries.

It has in force over \$70,000,000 accident insurance, with weekly indemnity amounting to \$18,000,000 per annum.

It saves to the membership in the cost of accident insurance furnished, as compared with that of any other reliable company, over \$280,000 per annum.

It has no proven death or indemnity claims or indebtedness of any nature audited and unpaid.

The malicious circulars issued by rival accident insurance (stock) companies, and distributed broadcast by their agents, and intended to prejudice the public against this Association, have signally failed in their object, as the Association has increased its business since January 1, 1883, over \$20,000,000.

The membership fee in this Association for \$5,000 accident insurance, with \$25 weekly indemnity, is \$4, payable but once. Annual dues thereafter, \$1.

Assessments for \$5,000 insurance have never exceeded the cost of \$12 per annum, and may be paid at one time, in advance, if preferred and the sending of assessment notices also omitted if desired. Assessments paid in advance are held in trust by the Ninth National Bank—special deposit.

\$10,000 accident insurance, with \$50 weekly indemnity, at proportionate rates.

There is no reason why the number of assessments in this Association should increase with the advancing age of members, as insurance against accidents is not affected by age, as in the case of life insurance.

Write for Circular and Application Blank.

MAVERICK National Bank

COR. WATER AND CONGRESS STS.



CAPITAL

\$400,000.

SURPLUS

\$400,000.

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Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and Individuals received, and Collections made upon favorable terms.

Buy and sell United States Bonds, and make transfers and exchanges in Washington without additional charge.

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