

GOVERNMENT

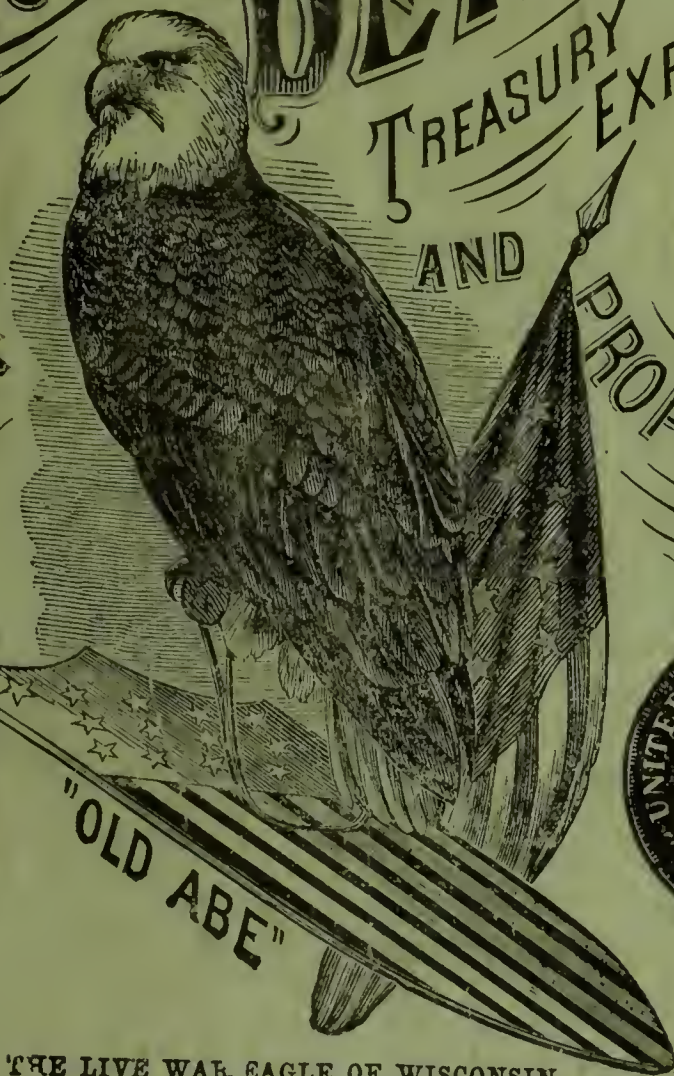
COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR

JOHN S. DYE

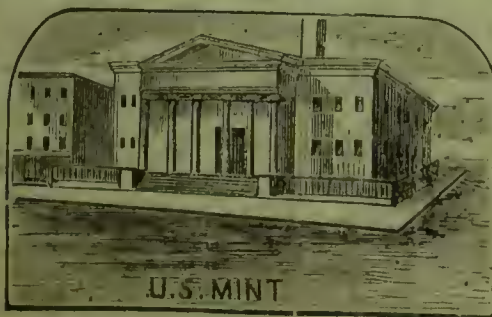
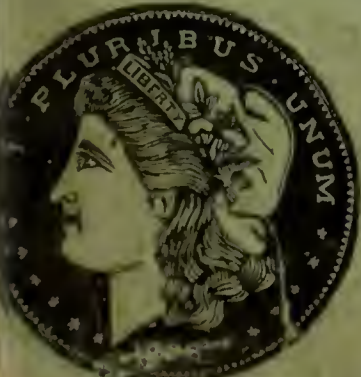
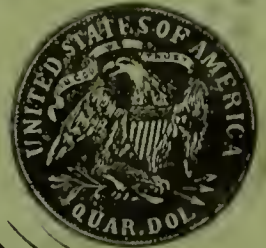
TREASURY AND EXPERT

EDITOR

PROPRIETOR



THE LIVE WAR EAGLE OF WISCONSIN
 That served a three years' campaign in the great rebellion. Carried by the 8th Wisconsin Regiment in twenty-five battles. The above cut presented to J. S. Dye, specially for this work, by Hon. J. O. Barrett, exhibitor of this National bird at the Philadelphia Centennial.



1338 CHESTNUT STREET, OPPOSITE U. S. MINT.
 PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Registered in the P. O. at Washington D. C., as 2nd Class Matter for transmission

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IMPROVED, 1880.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

OFFICIAL ORGAN.

DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.

ORIGINAL METHOD AND NEW ARRANGEMENT FOR DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

THE ONLY STANDARD WORK OF ITS KIND IN AMERICA.

COMPILED WITH GREAT CARE FROM TREASURY RECORDS BY OFFICIAL ASSISTANCE OF

The Chief of the Secret Service Division, U. S. T.

A Perfect Protection against loss by Counterfeit Money.

CONTAINING

A COMPLETE DESCRIPTIVE LIST

of all Counterfeit United States Treasury Notes, National Bank Bills and Fractional Currency, in Conspicuous Tables of each Denomination, giving in full the simple means of instant and positive detection.

Current Funds paid for any Counterfeits of United States Treasury Notes or National Bank Bills not mentioned in this publication to date of its issue.

ALSO GIVING AN

OFFICIAL LIST OF UNITED STATES COINS,

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

COUNTERFEITS OF

United States and other Bonds, Stolen United States Bonds,

BANKS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA AND THE BRITISH PROVINCES OF NORTH AMERICA, WITH A LIST OF

Counterfeit, Stolen and Altered Bank Bills,

Counterfeits of Coins of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland,

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF UNITED STATES DEBT, WITH STATISTICAL SCHEDULES OF ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE RECORD,

STATEMENT OF CALLS OF U. S. BONDS,

Monthly Report of the United States Mint, List of Rare Coins and the prices paid for them at the office of John S. Dye.

FORTY-EIGHT PAGES, 16mo.

All thoroughly revised and corrected to date under authority from the several Divisions of the respective Departments of the Government.

ISSUED MONTHLY AT \$3 A YEAR IN ADVANCE,

With extras to subscribers on the appearance of new counterfeits.

SINGLE COPIES, 50 CENTS.

JOHN S. DYE, Editor and Proprietor,

1338 CHESTNUT STREET, Opp. U. S. Mint,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.



GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1880, by JOHN S. DYE, in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C.

Vol. XXIX.

SEPTEMBER, 1880.

No. 4.

WE have enlarged the "Detector" this issue to 56 pages. The life of C. O. Brockway, with portrait, and other interesting matters treated of, makes the September number one of universal interest.

READ the article entitled "Personal," quoted from the Wayne County Democrat, Wooster, Ohio. It explains the kind of men employed on the staff of "Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector." Many others, equally as famous, are travelling in its interest, in this and foreign countries. Some of their letters will be found in the present number and are well worth perusing.

OUR correspondent, "P. I. N.," writes an interesting letter from St. Johns, N.B.

A CABLE dispatch from London to Canada, says that the "Province of Quebec Mortgage Bank" has been founded by the Bank of Paris, with a capital of \$25,000,000. Its first issue is to be \$5,000,000.

Dangerous New Counterfeit Gold Pieces.

Well executed Counterfeit Half Eagles, of the dates 1844, 1847, 1858, 1869 & 1875 have recently appeared in circulation, several of them having been accepted by the coin experts of the banks. Specimens of Eagles and Gold Dollars are extant and probably counterfeits of the same kind upon all denominations of gold coin are manufactured.

The Diameter of the Half Eagle is exact, the thickness 43 thousandths of an inch instead of 46 thousandths as in the genuine. They vary in weight from one grain light to one grain heavy. When a little worn they show white metal on the edges (Platinum, of which they are made.) \$20 pieces are said to be in circulation in Canada.

GOOD HOTELS.

Hotel accommodations for travelers are of the greatest importance to persons who have to move about the country on business or pleasure. "Just where to go" is what every man wants to know when he leaves home. The Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot, New York City, is a very popular resort, because the attendance there is prompt and satisfactory. The charges are reasonable and the *menage* complete; try it. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city. *Be careful to see that Grand Union Hotel is on the sign where you enter.*

EXTRA.

\$1 UNITED STATES LEGAL TENDER Note. Plate Letter D, Act of March 3, 1863. Series of 1875. Vignette, large oval portrait of Washington.

This is a new counterfeit of a plate which has never before been imitated. Although very coarse in appearance, the general expression of bill at a short distance from the eye is good, and not calculated to create suspicion. Washington's head, as a work of art, is coarse, but the general expression is life-like. Our subscribers must examine all One Dollar Legal Tender Notes presented.

\$100 NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, BALTIMORE, MD. Superior counterfeit printed on plain paper, and others on fibre paper. Letter A, series of 1875. Much of the work on this note is superior to work of same kind on genuine. Refuse all 100s on the above bank.

\$100 PITTSBURG NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.—A new counterfeit \$100 Note has appeared on the Pittsburg National Bank of Commerce, of Pennsylvania. Check letter A, Series 1875. John Allison, Register; John C. New, Treasurer; having the scalloped seal instead of the old seal. Imitation fibre paper. It is an almost perfect imitation of the genuine.

ALTERED BILLS.

\$10 COUNTERFEITS, RICHMOND NATIONAL BANK, of Richmond, Ind., altered to Richmond, Va. No bank of that name in Richmond, Va. The bill has coat of arms of State of Indiana instead of Virginia. By reference to coat of arms of state on back of all National Bank bills, altered notes on banks in other states can always be detected.

CANADA COUNTERFEITS.

\$4 One Dollar Bills on DOMINION OF CANADA, at Toronto, changed to 4. This alteration is done by altering figures 1 to 4 by scraping.

Our Canadian subscribers should closely examine all 25 and 50 cent silver pieces presented, a quantity of counterfeits having been put in circulation.

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UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES. 1862-1863.

| Value of Note In Dollars. | 1 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 20 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|------|
| DESCRIPTION BY VIGNETTE, AUTHORIZING ACT AND DATE OF NOTE. | | | | | | | | | | | |
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1862
1863

\$1 Two different Counterfeits, both poor. Imprint of Bank Note Company very imperfect, as is the lathe work around the figure *1* and in the border of the notes. Receivable in Payment of All Loans.

\$2 A poor Counterfeit, same defects as in the imitations of the \$1 notes. Lettering uneven. Poorly printed. Imprint of BANK NOTE Co. illegible. Receivable in Payment of All Loans. Lith's

\$5 A superior Counterfeit, Series 90; Dated March 10, 1862. The engraving of the vignette of Hamilton very good. Numbering good. Lathe work around figure 5 defective.
Two inferior Counterfeits. New Series 70 and of New Series 77; Dated March 10, 1863; Engraving generally very coarse. Lettering of Bank Note Company's imprint quite defective

\$10 A poor Counterfeit. Series 19; Dated March 10, 1862 (Exchangeable for six percent U. S. Bonds.) Inferior workmanship, blurred generally; especially in the vignette of Lincoln.
Good Counterfeits, New Series 23, 52, 53; Dated March 10, 1863. (Receivable in Payment Of All Loans.) Vignette of Lincoln well executed. *Refuse all notes of this series and this date.*
Another and good Counterfeit. New Series 23; Dated March 10, 1862. (Receivable in Payment of All Loans.) Well done Imprint of "NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY" quite perfect.
Still another good Counterfeit. Series 52; Dated March 10, 1862. (Exchangeable for Six Per Cent Twenty Years Bonds.) The vignette of Lincoln fairly engraved. The words "PRINTED BY THE NATIONAL BANK NOTE Co." on the lower left end corner of this note in a good style of plain lettering.

\$20 Dangerous Counterfeit, Series 6 and Series 24; Dated March 10, 1862. (Exchangeable for Six Per Cent Twenty Years Bonds.) Imprint of "AMERICAN BANK NOTE Co. NEW YORK" very imperfect.
Another inferior Counterfeit. New Series 7; Dated March 10, 1862. (Receivable in Payment Of All Loans.) General appearance not good. Lettering under the vignette very imperfect.
Still another Counterfeit. Act of March 3, 1863; Dated March 10, 1863, having a convertible back—no genuine convertible notes were issued under this act.
Also a miserable Lithograph Counterfeit. New Series: Dated March 10, 1863. Vignette very coarse. Back of note very poorly done.

\$50 An inferior Counterfeit, Series 1; Dated March 10, 1862. Vignette of Hamilton badly engraved
Numbering imperfect.
Fraudulent \$50 Notes are made by raising genuine \$2 notes to \$50 notes. The vignette of Hamilton rests upon the bottom border of genuine \$2 notes, and so appears in the raised note. In genuine \$50 notes, vignette of Hamilton near the upper border of the note. The use of the same vignette on two notes of unlike denomination, was an error: Vignettes of Hamilton have been cut from genuine \$2 notes, the back removed and the face neatly cemented upon counterfeit \$50 notes.
Another and very poor Counterfeit. New Series 1; Dated March 10, 1863. Lathe work very defective. Numbering imperfect.
Also a splendid Counterfeit, New Series 2; Dated March 10, 1863. *Fac-simile*, equal to genuine. "Patented April 28, 1863," above the check letter. Buttons on Hamilton's vest not as distinctly prominent as in genuine note. *Refuse all notes of this series and denomination,*

\$100 A Dangerous Counterfeit, Series 1; Dated March 10, 1862. (Exchangeable for U. S. Six Per Cent Twenty Years Bonds.) Engraving of an eagle in the vignette "scratchy." The figures in the numbering longer or "deeper" than in genuine. But a few hundred genuine notes of this description unredeemed. *Refuse all notes of this series and denomination.*

\$1000 A Perfect Counterfeit of notes dated March 10, 1862, (by mistake) and (correctly) March 10, 1863 Dangerous beyond description. Fortunately, of \$156,000,000 of the genuine notes of this denomination issued, but about seven hundred pieces, (\$700,000) are unredeemed. The Plate Not Yet Captured. Receivable in Payment of All Loans. *Refuse all notes of these dates and this denomination.*

UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES, SERIES OF 1869 AND SUCCESSIVE SUBSEQUENT YEARS.

| Value of Note In Dollars. | 1 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 20 | 50 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 500 | 1000 |
|--|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| DESCRIPTION BY VIGNETTE, AUTHORIZING ACT, AND SERIES OF NOTE. | | | | | | | | | | | |
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- \$1** Plate Letter D, Act of March 3d, 1863, Series of 1875. Vignette, large oval portrait of Washington. Although very coarse in appearance, the general expression of bill at a short distance from the eye is good. Washington's head, as a work of art, is coarse, but general expression life-like. It bears the signature of A. W. Wyanan.
- \$2** A Photograph Counterfeit *Series 1875*. The first issue copied from the note bearing Treasury Number 8347504. Back numbered 2, 2, 2, 2, Two, Two. One of these Counterfeits has been presented at the Treasury of the United States at Washington, D C., for redemption. *Look out for duplicates.*
- \$5** An Excellent Counterfeit. *Series 1875*. Nicely printed from a well engraved plate. The shading of the words "UNITED STATES" in the title line, on the face of the note, is somewhat "scratchy." Plate Not Captured. *Handle notes of this series and denomination with great care.*
- \$10** A New and Dangerous Counterfeit. *Series 1875*. Appearance of note dark; fibre paper imitated by printing on the back. Portrait of Webster not good, nose and lips heavy. Imprint of Bureau of Engraving, under "This Note is a Legal Tender," at top of bill, poorly done. John Allison, Register; John C. New, Treasurer.
- \$20** A Peculiar Counterfeit. Various Series. Made with pen and brush, and so admirably hit off in the general expression as to require close inspection, even by experts. *Like Counterfeits may appear on any note.*
- \$50** A Superior Counterfeit. *Series 1869*. The plate, an excellent imitation, but most of the notes are printed on plain paper. Genuine notes of this series and denomination, are all on distinctive fibre paper. The counterfeits from this plate on imitation fibre paper are especially dangerous. *Refuse all notes of this series and denomination.*
- \$500** A Superlative Counterfeit. *Series 1869*. Workmanship equal to genuine. Plate Not Captured. Out of \$45,000,000 of the genuine notes of this denomination issued, but about a thousand pieces (\$500,000) are unredeemed. *Refuse all notes of this series and denomination.*

GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.

KEY TO THE WORK.

The United States Government prints all the paper money of the nation from plates made four in a set, and lettered in order, respectively A, B, C, D. These four plates, being in one piece and alike, except the single different letter on each one, are used together, and print at each impression, on one sheet, a series or set of four bills; so each bill is always marked with the same one letter of its own plate. The Counterfeiter makes but one plate, copying one bill of one letter of the genuine set. Of late, in a few exceptional cases, certain banks have been supplied with bills lettered respectively E, F, G, or H.

Whenever any counterfeit National Bank bill appears, the United States Redemption Agency quickly gathers up and retires all genuine bills of the same denomination, National Bank, and letter, and thus leaves the field to the counterfeit. All National Bank bills of the same denomination, LETTER and date as the counterfeit, should be refused by every person who would avoid great risk; all bills of the same denomination and National Bank, of the other and different Check Letters, are NOT COUNTERFEITED, and still continue in circulation. Counterfeiters seldom use the same plate on two or more check letters of the same denomination of any National Bank, but when the counterfeit has become notorious, they change the issue, inserting, by the use of skeleton plates, the name of another and unsuspected National Bank, on which no counterfeit of that particular denomination has yet appeared. Evidently any other course would be suicidal in their case.

The principle involved is quite plain, and the method of discrimination most concise and certain. For ready reference the Counterfeited Check Letters of each denomination of National Bank Bills are placed in large type directly under the Coats of Arms of the States of which the counterfeiters were made, and to the right of the name of each bank, after the number of the bank, in the List of Counterfeits.

To Detect Counterfeit National Bank Bills.—Having learned the denomination of the suspected National Bank bill, find the large figure which denotes the same in the List of Counterfeits, and compare the name of the State upon the face of the bill, or the Coat of Arms upon the left end of the back of the bill, with the names of the States and their Coats of Arms printed together above the List of Counterfeits of that denomination; if the bill in hand bears none of them, it is genuine. If any bill bears the name of any State upon its face, and the Coat of Arms of another State upon its back—the bill is fraudulent. Reject all National Bank bills named in the List of Counterfeits, of the denomination, locality, letter, and date mentioned therein. On all National Bank bills since 1874 the Charter number of the Bank appears in the larger sized of the figures upon its face, across the left end, and date mentioned thereon. On all genuine bills will be the same as the figures to the right of the name of the bank in the List of Counterfeits—if these numbers differ, refuse the bill; if they agree, the bill may be Counterfeit.

List of Counterfeit One Dollar National Bank Bills.

This Coat of Arms is that of the State having National Banks upon which Counterfeit One Dollar Bills have been issued. Compare the name of the State on the face, or the Arms on the left end of back of bill, with the name and Arms here. If the bill bears none of them, it is genuine.

The Check Letter printed below the Coat of Arms displayed here, is the only Check Letter of all the Counterfeit One Dollar National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

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

BACK OF NOTE.—Landing of Pilgrims—ONE, eagle and shield in an oval, ONE—ONE, Arms of the State in which the bank is located—ONE. The Treasury number of all One Dollar National Bank Bills is at the left end of the bill, and the Bank's number of the bill at the upper right-hand corner.



A

BANKS HAVING COUNTERFEITS.

Boston, Mass., 1 NATIONAL EAGLE BANK.

CHARTER No.

993

LETTER.

A

DATE.

JULY 1, 1865

PLATE CAPTURED.

Photo. Red. No. painted.

List of Counterfeit Five Dollar National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

Face of Note.—United States and Title of Bank—5, Columbus introducing America to Europe, Asia and Africa, the countries represented by females—FIVE, Columbus discovering America.

Back of Note.—Landing of Columbus—FIVE, spread eagle, 5—FIVE, arms of the State in which the bank is located—5.

The Treasury number of all Five Dollar National Bank Bills is at the upper right-hand corner, and the Bank's number of the bill at the lower left-hand corner.

These Coats of Arms are those of all the States having National Banks upon which Counterfeit Five Dollar Bills have been issued. Compare the name of the State on the face, or the Arms on the left end of back of bill, with the names and Arms here. If the bill bears none of them, it is genuine.

The Check Letters printed below the Coats of Arms displayed here, are those upon which Counterfeit Five Dollar National Bank Bills have appeared. They include the whole series, A, B, C, D, and yet only a part of the Check Letters are counterfeited in any one State.



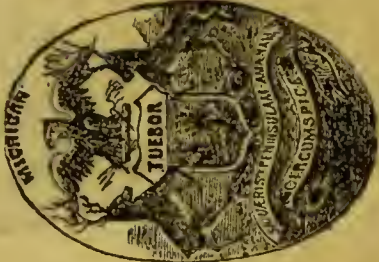
A



B C D



B



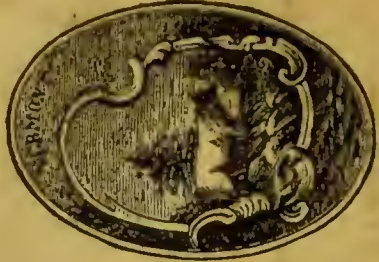
D



A B D



B D



A

BANKS HAVING COUNTERFEITS.

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| Aurora, Ill., | FIRST NATIONAL BANK. |
| Canton, Ill., | FIRST NATIONAL BANK. |
| Cecil, Ill., | FIRST NATIONAL BANK. |
| Chicago, Ill., | FIRST NATIONAL BANK. |
| Chicago, Ill., | TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK. |
| Chicago, Ill., | MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK. |
| Chicago, Ill., | CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK. |
| Chicago, Ill., | UNION NATIONAL BANK. |
| Chicago, Ill., | GERMAN NATIONAL BANK. |
| Virginia, Ill., | FARMERS' NATIONAL BANK. |
| Galena, Ill., | FIRST NATIONAL BANK. |
| Paxton, Ill., | FIRST NATIONAL BANK. |
| Peru, Ill., | FIRST NATIONAL BANK. |
| Amsterdam, N. Y., | MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK. |
| Castleton, N. Y., | NATIONAL BANK OF CASTLETON. |
| Pawling, N. Y., | NATIONAL BANK OF PAWLING. |
| Rome, N. Y., | FORT STANWIX NATIONAL BANK. |
| Troy, N. Y., | NATIONAL STATE BANK. |
| Hanover, Pa., | FIRST NATIONAL BANK. |
| Tamaqua, Pa., | FIRST NATIONAL BANK. |
| Jackson, Mich., | PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK. |
| Jewett City, Conn., | JEWETT CITY NATIONAL BANK. |
| Boston, Mass., | GLOBE NATIONAL BANK. |
| Boston, Mass., | PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK. |
| Dedham, Mass., | DEDHAM NATIONAL BANK. |
| Fall River, Mass., | POCASSET NATIONAL BANK. |
| Northampton, Mass., | FIRST NATIONAL BANK. |
| New Bedford, Mass., | MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK. |
| Southbridge, Mass., | SOUTHBRIDGE NATIONAL BANK. |
| Westfield, Mass., | HAMPDEN NATIONAL BANK. |
| Montpelier, Vt., | MONTPELIER NATIONAL BANK. |

List of Stolen Five Dollar National Bank Bills.

The Bills described below were stolen when unsigned; signatures of Bank officers forged. The National Banks claim exemption from the payment of such Bills.

| CHARTER NO. | LETTER. | DATE. | PLATE CAPTURED. |
|---------------|---------|-------------------------|---|
| 38 | A | Nov. 2, 1863 | OCTOBER 29, 1875 |
| 415 | A | MAY 21, 1864 | OCTOBER 29, 1875 |
| No such bank. | A | MAY 10, 1865 | OCTOBER 29, 1875 |
| 8 | A | MAY 10, 1865 | OCTOBER 29, 1875 |
| 966 | A | MAY 10, 1865 | OCTOBER 29, 1875 |
| 642 | A | MAY 10, 1865 | OCTOBER 29, 1875 |
| 2047 | A | MAY 10, 1865 | The false bills on these four banks are counterfeit bills on the Traders' National Bank, altered by erasures and insertions as described. Scrutinize the name of town and bank for alterations. |
| 698 | A | MARCH 10, 1865 | |
| 1734 | A | MARCH 10, 1865 | |
| 1471 | A | MAY 10, 1865 | |
| No such bank. | A | MAY 10, 1865 | |
| 1876 | A | OCT. 20, 1871 | |
| 441 | A | JUNE 2, '64 MAY 10, '65 | |
| 2239 | B | APRIL 15, 1875 | |
| 842 | D | MARCH 10, 1865 | |
| 1269 | B | JULY 20, 1865 | |
| 1410 | B | SEPT. 1, 1865 | NOT CAPTURED. |
| 991 | A | MAY 10, 1865 | NOT CAPTURED. |
| 187 | B | FEB. 20, 1864 | NOT CAPTURED. |
| 1219 | B | JULY 1, 1865 | NOT CAPTURED. |
| 1533 | B | OCT. 2, 1865 | NOT CAPTURED. |
| 1478 | B | SEPT. 1, 1865 | MAY, 1867. |
| 936 | B | APRIL 20, 1865 | JUNE, 1869 |
| 2373 | B | SERIES OF 1875 | PHOTOGRAPH, TINTED. |
| 669 | B | | PHOTOGRAPH, TINTED. |
| 679 | B | | PHOTOGRAPH, TINTED. |
| 383 | B | JAN. 2, 1865 | PHOTOGRAPH. |
| 799 | B | MAY 2, 1864 | JUNE 26, 1876 |
| 934 | B | FEB. 14, 1865 | JUNE 26, 1876 |
| 1367 | B | MAY 10, 1875. | PHOTOGRAPH, TINTED. |
| 857 | CD | AUG. 1, 1865 | JUNE 26, 1876 |
| | A | | PHOTOGRAPH. |

LOCATION.
Osage, Iowa.
Pontiac, Ill.

NAME OF BANK.
Osage National Bank.
The National Bank of

Denomination.
5s.
5s.

Bank No. Lower Left-hand Corner.
1751 to 2,200
711 to 765

Treas. No. Upper Right-hand Corner.
560,958 to 561,405
252,081 to 252,135

List of Counterfeit Ten Dollar National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

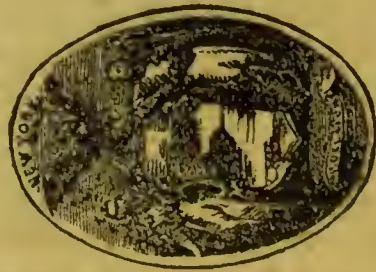
Face of Note.—United States and Title of Bank—10, half-nude females seated on spread eagle in clouds—TEN, Franklin drawing lightning from the clouds with a kite, boy seated.

Back of Note.—De Soto discovering the Mississippi—10, spread eagle, 10, arms of the State in which the Bank is located—10.

The Treasury number of all Ten Dollar National Bank Bills is at the upper right-hand corner, and the Bank's number of the bill at the lower left-hand corner.

These Coats of Arms are those of all the States having National Banks upon which Counterfeit Ten Dollar Bills have been issued. Compare the name of the State on the face, or the Arms on the left end of back of bill, with the names and Arms here. If the bill bears none of them, it is genuine.

The Check Letters printed below the Coats of Arms displayed here, are those upon which Counterfeit Ten Dollar National Bank Bills have appeared. All Ten Dollar National Bank Bills of the other Check Letters, C, D, are genuine, and may be taken with perfect safety. Note the Counterfeited Letters in the different States under their Coats of Arms printed here.



A



A



B

BANKS HAVING COUNTERFEITS.

| PLATE CAPTURED. | DATE. | LETTER. | CHARTER No. | BANKS HAVING COUNTERFEITS. |
|-----------------|----------------|---------|-------------|--|
| AUGUST 1, 1866. | JULY 1, 1865. | A | 29 | 10 New York City, FIRST NATIONAL BANK. |
| AUGUST 1, 1866 | JULY 1, 1865 | A | 1370 | 10 New York City, MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK. |
| AUGUST 1, 1866 | JULY 1, 1865 | A | 1250 | 10 New York City, MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK. |
| AUGUST 1, 1866 | JULY 1, 1865 | A | 1476 | 10 New York City, NAT'L B'K OF THE STATE OF N. Y. |
| AUGUST 1, 1866 | JULY 1, 1865 | A | 750 | 10 New York City, AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK. |
| AUGUST 1, 1866 | JULY 1, 1865 | A | 1278 | 10 New York City, UNION NATIONAL BANK. |
| AUGUST 1, 1866 | JULY 1, 1865 | A | 733 | 10 New York City, NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE. |
| AUGUST 1, 1866 | JULY 1, 1865 | A | 1556 | 10 New York City, CROTON NATIONAL BANK. |
| AUGUST 1, 1866 | JULY 1, 1865 | A | 1215 | 10 New York City, MARINE NATIONAL BANK. |
| JANUARY, 1869 | JULY 1, 1865 | A | 964 | 10 New York City, MARKET NATIONAL BANK. |
| JANUARY, 1869 | JULY 20, 1865 | A | 1291 | 10 New York City, ALBANY CITY NATIONAL BANK. |
| JANUARY, 1869 | JULY 20, 1865 | A | 1235 | 10 Albany, N. Y., AUBURN CITY NATIONAL BANK. |
| JANUARY, 1869 | MAY 12, 1865 | A | 1376 | 10 Auburn, N. Y., CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK. |
| OCT. 25, 1871. | JULY 5, 1864 | A | 465 | 10 Rome, N. Y., FIRST NATIONAL BANK. |
| OCT. 25, 1871. | AUGUST 1, 1865 | A | 1312 | 10 Poughkeepsie, N. Y., FARMERS & M'FRS' NAT'L BANK. |
| OCT. 25, 1871. | JULY 5, 1864 | A | 1305 | 10 Poughkeepsie, N. Y., CITY NATIONAL BANK. |
| JANUARY, 1869 | AUGUST 1, 1865 | A | 1341 | 10 Syracuse, N. Y., SYRACUSE NATIONAL BANK. |
| AUGUST 1, 1866 | FEB. 20, 1865 | A | 211 | 10 Lockport, N. Y., FIRST NATIONAL BANK. |
| AUGUST 1, 1866 | FEB. 20, 1865 | A | 752 | 10 Red Hook, N. Y., FIRST NATIONAL BANK. |
| JANUARY, 1870 | AUG. 1, 1865 | A | 453 | 10 Buffalo, N. Y., FARM. & MANUF. NATIONAL BANK. |
| JANUARY, 1870 | JULY 1, 1865 | A | 1362 | 10 Rochester, N. Y., FLOUR CITY NATIONAL BANK. |
| JANUARY, 1869 | JULY 1, 1865 | A | 1229 | 10 Waterford, N. Y., SARATOGA CO. NATIONAL BANK. |
| AUGUST 1, 1866 | MAY 10, 1865 | A | 1106 | 10 Newburg, N. Y., HIGHLAND NATIONAL BANK. |
| AUGUST 1, 1866 | AUGUST 1, 1865 | A | 992 | 10 Troy, N. Y., MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK. |
| JANUARY 7, 1877 | MARCH 15, 1873 | A | 2090 | 10 Watkins, N. Y., WATKINS NATIONAL BANK. |
| JANUARY 7, 1877 | MARCH 15, 1873 | A | 2213 | 10 Richmond, Ind., RICHMOND NATIONAL BANK. |
| JANUARY 7, 1877 | DEC. 22, 1874 | A | 793 | 10 Lafayette, Ind., LAFAYETTE NATIONAL BANK. |
| SEPT. 26, 1867. | FEB. 14, 1865 | A | 1 | 10 Muncie, Ind., MUNCIE NATIONAL BANK. |
| SEPT. 26, 1867. | FEB. 20, 1864 | B | 234 | 10 Philadelphia, Pa., FIRST NATIONAL BANK. |
| | FEB. 20, 1864 | B | | 10 Philadelphia, Pa., THIRD NATIONAL BANK. |

List of Counterfeit Twenty Dollar National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

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

Back of Note.—Baptism of Pocahontas—20, eagle and shield XX—20, arms of the State in which the Bank is located—XX. The Treasury number of all Twenty Dollar National Bank Bills is at the upper right-hand corner, and the Bank's number of the bill at the lower left-hand corner.

These Coats of Arms are those of all the States having National Banks upon which Counterfeit Twenty Dollar Bills have been issued. Compare the name of the State on the face, or the Arms on the left end of back of bill, with the names and Arms here. If the bill bears none of them, it is genuine.

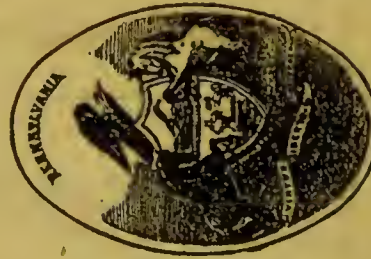
The Check Letters printed below the Coats of Arms displayed here, are those upon which Counterfeit Twenty Dollar National Bank Bills have appeared. All Twenty Dollar National Bank Bills of the other Check Letters, C, D, are genuine, and may be taken with perfect safety. Note the Counterfeited Letters in the different States under their Coats of Arms printed here.



B



A



A



A

| BANKS HAVING COUNTERFEITS. | | CHARTER No. | LETTER. | DATE. | PLATE CAPTURED. |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|---------|----------------|-----------------|
| New York City. | FIRST NATIONAL BANK. | 29 | B | JULY 19, 1865. | OCTOBER, 1870. |
| New York City. | MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK. | 1370 | B | JULY 19, 1865. | OCTOBER, 1870. |
| New York City. | MARKET NATIONAL BANK. | 964 | B | JAN. 19, 1865. | OCTOBER, 1870. |
| New York City. | NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE. | 733 | B | JAN. 19, 1865. | OCTOBER, 1870. |
| New York City. | NAT'L SHOE AND LEATHER BANK. | 917 | B | JULY 19, 1865 | OCTOBER, 1870. |
| New York City. | TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK. | 905 | B | U 19, 1865 | OCTOBER, 1870. |
| Utica, N. Y. | ONEIDA NATIONAL BANK. | 1392 | B | AUG. 19, 1865 | OCTOBER, 1870. |
| Utica, N. Y. | CITY NATIONAL BANK OF UTICA. | No such bank. | B | AUG. 19, 1865 | OCTOBER, 1870. |
| Portland, Conn. | FIRST NATIONAL BANK. | 1013 | A | AUG. 19, 1865 | OCTOBER, 1870. |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | FOURTH NATIONAL BANK. | 286 | A | MAY 10, 1865 | MAY 7, 1867. |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | FIRST NATIONAL BANK. | 55 | A | MARCH 7, 1864 | MAY 7, 1867. |
| | | | | Nov. 2, 1863 | MAY 7, 1867. |

List of Stolen Twenty Dollar National Bank Bills.

The Bills described below were stolen when unsigned, signatures of Bank officers forged, and the Notes put in circulation. The National Banks claim release and exemption from the payment of such bills merely upon the opinion of the legal advisers of the Treasury Department.

| LOCATION. | NAME OF BANK. | Denomination. | Bank No. Lower Left-hand corner. | Bank No. Upper right-hand corner. |
|----------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Barre, Vt. | The National Bank of | 20s. | 911 to 936 | 932,805 to 932,830 |
| Boston, Mass. | Nat. Hide and Leather Bank. | 20s. | 11,919 to 11,972 | 22,900 to 22,953 |
| New York City. | Third National Bank. | 20s. | 9,414 to 9,428 | 644,416 to 644,430 |
| Albany, N. Y. | Merchants' National Bank. | 20s. | 759 to 766 | 45,195 to 45,202 |

List of Stolen Ten Dollar National Bank Bills.

The Bills described below were stolen when unsigned, signatures of Bank officers forged, and the Notes put into circulation. The National Banks claim release and exemption from the payment of such bills merely upon the opinion of the legal advisers of the Treasury Department.

| LOCATION. | NAME OF BANK. | Denomination. | Bank No. Lower Left-hand corner. | Bank No. Upper right-hand corner. |
|----------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Boston, Mass. | Nat. Hide and Leather Bank. | 10s. | 11,919 to 11,972 | 22,900 to 22,953 |
| New York City. | Third National Bank. | 10s. | 9,414 to 9,428 | 644,416 to 644,430 |
| Albany, N. Y. | Merchants' National Bank. | 10s. | 759 to 766 | 45,195 to 45,202 |
| Barre, Vt. | The National Bank of | 10s. | 911 to 936 | 932,805 to 932,830 |

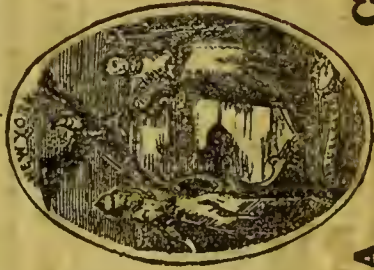
List of Counterfeit Fifty Dollar National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

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

Back of Note.—Embarkation of the Pilgrims—50, eagle and shield I—50, arms of the State in which the Bank is located, L. The Treasury number of all Fifty Dollar National Bank Bills is at the upper right-hand corner, and the Bank's number of the bill at the lower left-hand corner.

This Coat of Arms is that of the only State having National Banks upon which Counterfeit Fifty Dollar Bills have been issued. Compare the name of the State on the face, or the Arms on the left end of back of bill, with the name and Arms here. If the bill bears none of them, it is genuine.



The Check Letters printed below the Coat of Arms displayed here, are those upon which Counterfeit Fifty Dollar National Bank Bills have appeared.

50

A

50

C D

BANKS HAVING COUNTERFEITS.

| | | |
|----------------|----|-----------------------------|
| New York City. | 50 | CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK. |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 50 | THIRD NATIONAL BANK. |
| New York City. | 50 | UNION NATIONAL BANK. |
| New York City. | 50 | NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK. |
| New York City. | 50 | TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK. |
| New York City. | 50 | NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE. |
| New York City. | 50 | METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK. |
| New York City. | 50 | MECHANIC'S NATIONAL BANK. |

The Bills described below were stolen when unsigned; signatures of Bank officers forged.

LIST OF STOLEN FIFTY DOLLAR NATIONAL BANK BILLS.

| LOCATION. | NAME OF BANK. | Denomination. | Bank No. Lower Left-hand corner. | Treas. No. Upper right-hand corner. |
|--------------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Jersey City, N. J. | First National Bank. | 50s. | 671 to 751 | 19,609 to 19,688 |
| Lynn, Mass. | National City Bank. | 50s. | 121 to 150 | 66,796 to 66,825 |

| CHARTER No. | LETTER. | DATE. | PLATE CAPTURED. |
|-------------|---------|-----------------|---|
| 376 | A | APRIL 15, 1864 | NOT CAPTURED. |
| 850 | A | MARCH 10, 1865 | NOT CAPTURED. |
| 1278 | AC | APRIL 15, 1864 | Old Counterfeit Bill, 50 Central Nat. Bank, altered with a pen. |
| 687 | AD | JAN. 10, 1865 | NOT CAPTURED. |
| 905 | AC | APRIL 20, 1865 | NOT CAPTURED. |
| 733 | AC | JAN. 10, 1865 | Cft. Cent. Nat. Bk. 50 alt'd. |
| 1121 | AC | JAN. 10, 1865 | Cft. Cent. Nat. Bk. 50 alt'd. |
| 1250 | A | APRIL 20, 1865. | Counterfeit Tradesmen's 50 Altered. |

The National Banks claim exemption from the payment of such Bills.

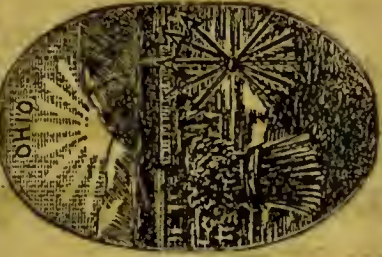
List of Counterfeit One Hundred Dollar National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

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

Back of Note.—Signing Declaration of Independence—100, eagle in oval, C—100, arms of the State in which the Bank is located, C. The Treasury number of all One Hundred Dollar National Bank Bills is at the upper right-hand corner, and the Bank's number of the bill at the lower left-hand corner.

These Coats of Arms are those of all the States having National Banks upon which Counterfeit One Hundred Dollar Bills have been issued. Compare the name of the State on the face, or the Arms on the left end of back of bill, with the name and Arms here. If the bill bears none of them, it is genuine.



The Check Letters printed below the Coats of Arms displayed here, are those upon which Counterfeit One Hundred Dollar National Bank Bills have appeared. All One Hundred Dollar National Bank Bills of the other Check Letters, B, C, D, are genuine, and may be taken with perfect safety.

100

100

BANKS HAVING COUNTERFEITS.

| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| New York City | Boston, Mass. | Boston, Mass. | New Bedford, Mass. | Pittsfield, Mass. | Wilkesbarre, Pa. | Pittsburgh, Pa. | Cincinnati, Ohio. |
| CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK. | FIRST NATIONAL BANK. | NATIONAL REVERE BANK. | MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK. | THE PITTSFIELD NATIONAL BANK. | SECOND NATIONAL BANK. | PITTS'GH NAT. BK. OF COMMERCE. | OHIO NATIONAL BANK. |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Baltimore, Md. | NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK. | | | | | | |

| CHARTER No. | LETTER. | DATE. | PLATE CAPTURED. |
|-------------|---------|------------------|-----------------|
| 376 | A | APRIL 15, 1864. | MARCH 14, 1867. |
| 200 | A | FEB. 2, 1864. | MARCH 14, 1867. |
| 1295 | A | JULY 20, 1865 | NOT CAPTURED. |
| 799 | A | FEB. 14, 1865 | NOT CAPTURED. |
| 1260 | A | JULY 20th, 1865. | NOT CAPTURED. |
| 104 | A | NOV. 2, 1863. | NOT CAPTURED. |
| 668 | A | SERIES OF 1875. | NOT CAPTURED. |
| 630 | A | DEC. 22, 1864. | MARCH 14, 1867. |
| 1109 | A | SERIES OF 1875. | NOT CAPTURED. |

LIST OF STOLEN ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR NATIONAL BANK BILLS.

The Bills described below were stolen when unsigned; signatures of Bank officers forged. The National Banks claim exemption from the payment of such Bills.

| LOCATION. | NAME OF BANK. | Denomination. | Bank No. | Lower Left-hand corner | Treas. No. | Upper right-hand corner. |
|--------------------|----------------------|---------------|----------|------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| Jersey City, N. J. | First National Bank. | 100s. | | 671 to 751. | | 19,688. |
| Lynn, Mass. | National City Bank. | 100s. | | 121 to 150. | | 66,796 to 66,825. |

U. S. Fractional Currency Dangerously Counterfeited.

| | | |
|----------------|---|---------------------------|
| 10 Cent Stamp. | Old issue of green notes, extensively counterfeited. | |
| 25 Cent Stamp. | All old issues have been extensively counterfeited. | |
| 25 Cent Stamp. | Five Heads, yellowish paper, coarse engraving. | |
| 25 Cent Stamp. | Head of ex-Secretary Seward, hair matted, drapery coarse. | |
| 25 Cent Stamp. | Head of ex-Secretary Walker, face bloated, eye not good. | |
| 25 Cent Stamp. | Head of Washington. Shading around left end very rough | |
| 50 Cent Stamp. | Head of Washington. Engraving coarse; likeness not good. | |
| 50 Cent Stamp. | Green notes; heads blurred; centre on back coarse. | |
| 50 Cent Stamp. | Female with scales, drapery very coarse. | |
| 50 Cent Stamp. | Head of ex-Sec. Spinner, countenance wild and unnatural. | |
| 50 Cent Stamp. | Head of Lincoln. Likeness on right end, not perfect. | |
| 50 Cent Stamp. | Head of ex-Sec. Stanton, head looks wild, paper flimsy. | |
| 50 Cent Stamp. | Head of ex-Secretary Dexter, whiskers join the hair | |
| 10 Cent Note. | Head of ex-Secretary Meredith. | } NO COUNTERFEITS. |
| 15 Cent Note. | | |
| 50 Cent Note. | Head of ex-Secretary Crawford. | |

OFFICIAL LIST

—OF—

UNITED STATES COINS.

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

Next to articles of barter and shells, beads and so forth, Coins of different shapes and materials are the most ancient form of the money of the world. For full and accurate information of the now universally circulating coins of all nations, read Dye's Coin Encyclopaedia; an advertisement of which appears upon the cover of Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector.

It is comparatively easy to imitate coin. The Coin of the United States, in common with that of other nations, has been extensively, variously and dangerously counterfeited and mutilated. Coins of base metal, in imitation of the genuine, are frequently struck in illegal dies, more or less perfect; or are cast in moulds taken in plaster of paris from the genuine coin. Gold Coins are sawed asunder and the interior removed, the cavity being then filled with less costly material; some times they are bored from the edges and the holes afterwards plugged with cheap composition; while all coins of the precious metals, are dishonestly bored, filled, clipped, sweated, abraded and made light; the criminal operator finding a profit in the considerable portion of material thus removed from the several pieces.

Coin is tested by its weight, dimensions, appearance, ring and quality of metal. The Scale we advertise gives the two first. The third is taken by comparison, the last in silver coin, detected by the United States Mint Fluid Coin Test, a formul. for which is to be found on the back of our receipt to subscribers.

GOLD COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

DOUBLE EAGLE.

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1849.

Weight, 516 grains; fineness, 900 parts in 1,000; value, \$20.00.

Least legally current weight, 513.42 grains.

Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 0.5 grains.

Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .002; lowest, .899; highest, .901.

Coinage commenced, 1850.

Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, \$898, 239, 120.

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

Double Eagles alloyed excessively with copper, the surface being gilded, or electroplated, have been produced. *Too thick. Color not good. Date 1850. Not near as dangerous as the filled pieces described above.*

Chinese experts bore deep holes in the edges of the double eagle, drilling out about seven dollars' worth of gold. The holes are then nearly filled with cheap composition and the opening soldered up with gold. *Re-milling nicely done. The "ring" of the piece is almost destroyed.*

EAGLE.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792.

Weight, 270 grains; fineness, $.916\frac{2}{3}$; value, \$10.00.

Deviation in Weight allowed in coinage, 0.5 grains.

Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .002; lowest, .899; highest, .901.

Coinage commenced, 1795.

Weight changed act of June 28, 1834, to 258 grains.

Fineness changed act of June 28, 1834, to .899.225.

Fineness changed act of January 18, 1837, to .900.

Least legally current weight 256.71 grains.

Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, \$57, 894, 150.

COUNTERFEITS.—There are many counterfeit of the eagle, made in the same way as the false twenty dollar pieces. The eagles coined before 1805 were extensively counterfeited; the false issue is now seldom seen. After 1804 to 1838, no eagles were coined for circulation.

HALF EAGLE.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792.

Weight, 135 grains; fineness, $.916\frac{2}{3}$; value, \$5.00.

Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 0.25 grains.

Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .002; lowest, .899; highest, .901.

Coinage commenced, 1795.

Weight changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 129 grains.

Fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to .899.225.

Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900.

Least legally current weight, 128.36 grains.

Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, \$71,543,625.

COUNTERFEITS.—The Half-Eagle has been extensively counterfeited, by the same methods used upon the double eagle and eagle. The filled half eagle, is a remarkable piece of work, the coin being so small. The same may be said of the filled British sovereign. *Use the tests already described.*

The half eagles of 1844-1845-1847, have all been imitated. The counterfeits of 1844 are the exact weight, (129 grains,) composed of about \$3.30 worth of gold and ten cents worth of silver. *The "ring" is not perfect. The counterfeit of 1845, is ten grains too light. The counterfeit of 1847, is thirteen grains too light.*

A counterfeit half eagle has been made of platinum and plated with gold. Imitation of coinage of the Philadelphia Mint. *Thinner than the genuine coin. Color very light.*

A counterfeit half eagle has been made of brass and gilded; Lettered D, the mark of the Dahlonga Mint. Dated, 1843. Not dangerous.

THREE DOLLAR PIECE.

Authorized to be coined, act of February 21, 1853.

Weight, 77.4 grains; fineness, .900; value, \$3.00.

Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 0.25 grains.

Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .002; lowest, .899; highest, .901.

Coinage commenced, 1854.

Least legally current weight, 77.02 grains.

Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, \$1,547,064.

COUNTERFEITS.—The Three Dollar Piece has been considerably counterfeited, the false coin being struck from base metal, yet so perfectly executed as to be well calculated to deceive. In color, the spurious three dollar piece is a close imitation of the standard gold coin. *Close inspection is necessary.*

QUARTER EAGLE.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792.

Weight, 67.5 grains; fineness, .916 $\frac{2}{3}$; value, \$2.50.

Deviation of weight allowed in coinage, 0.25 grains.

Deviation of fineness allowed in assay, .002; lowest, .899; highest, .901.

Coinage commenced, 1796.

Weight changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 64.5 grains.

Fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to .899.225.

Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900.

Least legally current weight, 64.18 grains.

Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, \$28,371,450.

COUNTERFEITS.—The Quarter Eagle although too thin and small for sawing and filing has, however, been mutilated, bored and stuffed by another process; also extensively counterfeited in various ways. Nearly all counterfeit quarter eagles are too light, and experts could detect the fraud by hefting them, even in the dark. Such a piece, dated 1846, has been made weighing but forty-eight grains, instead of the 64.5 grains of the true coin.

ONE DOLLAR.

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1849.

Weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900; value, \$1.00.

Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 0.25 grains.

Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .002; lowest, .899; highest, .901.

Coinage commenced, 1849.

Least legally current weight, 25.67 grains.

Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, \$19,350,178.

COUNTERFEITS.—The Gold Dollar of 1849, was .5 of an inch in diameter, and the .025 of an inch thick, and was coined up to 1854. False gold dollars of the first pattern are numerous, some dated 1851, others 1852; all we have seen were too light. The gold dollar of 1854, was .550 of an inch in diameter and .018 of an inch thick, and is the present pattern. False gold dollars of the second and last pattern, dated 1861, are also too light, but very deceptive in appearance.

SILVER COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

For a full account and description of the genuine Silver Coins of the United States and all other nations, see "Dye's Government Coin Encyclopaedia." The deviation allowed by law, in the fineness of the Silver Coin of the United States, is .006, the lowest being .897 fine, and the highest, .903; the practical deviation, is about half as much; the deviation allowed by weight, (except three-cent pieces) is 1.5 grains.

Silver dollars (except the trade dollar,) are unlimited legal tender. Silver half-dollars, quarter-dollars, twenty-cent pieces, dimes, half-dimes and three-cent pieces are a legal tender when offered in sums not exceeding ten dollars. There is no allowance for abrasion or wear, silver coin must be full coinage weight. Mutilated coin is uncurrent. There is no provision for redemption of silver coin.

COUNTERFEIT SILVER COIN.—The material of spurious silver is exceedingly varied, the best imitations of the genuine coin are of compound metal or brass, not the color of silver, but silver plated, to hide the body of the piece and resist chemical tests. Coins of the above compound are generally full weight, sharp impress and tolerable ring. False silver coins are also made of a compound of silver, copper and zinc, worth about one-third as much as standard silver, which it resembles; coins of this compound are well executed and have generally a fine impress, and pretty good ring, but the metal is five per cent. too light, and like all base metal, turns black under chemical tests. German or nickel silver, is another compound (improved of late) often used for false silver coin, the pieces being silver plated; it makes a fair coin every way, but the compound being lighter than standard silver, the false pieces are underweight or oversized. Type metal is extensively used to imitate the smaller silver coins, also tin, spelter and even lead. To give a good ring to soft metal counterfeit coins, pulverized glass is sometimes mixed with the composition, but the glass makes the piece underweight unless oversized. Most of the false silver coins, have a fair impress, but unless newly silver plated, are of a brazen, tinlike or leaden color, with a sharp ring like glass, or a dull sound when struck.

TO DETECT COUNTERFEIT SILVER COIN.—Compare the pattern, impress, color and ring of the piece, with a perfect genuine coin of the same denomination. Use the Gauge-Scale to test the weight and size. Apply United States Mint Fluid Coin Test to prove the quality of the metal, taking care to touch the worn corner of the edge of the coin, or the body of the same through a little cut to be made in the surface of the piece if it has been plated.

DOLLAR

Symbol \$ Monogram U. S. of the United States.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792.

Weight, 416 grains; fineness, .892.4; value, \$1.00.

Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grains.

Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .006; lowest, .897; highest, .903.

Coinage commenced, 1794.

Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 412.5 grains.

Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900.

Coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873.

Total amount coined previous to act of February 12, 1873, \$8,045,838.

Coinage re-authorized, act of February 28, 1878. (New pattern.)

Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, \$43,846,838.

COUNTERFEITS.—The Silver Dollar has been counterfeited more or less, ever since 1794, the earliest date of its coinage. The false silver dollars, of various dates up to 1873, are generally of compound metal or brass, having a keen ring like glass, and unless silver plated and unused, are of a brazen color; others of like dates are of the white metal already described, they are not so perfect, being underweight or oversized. There is a dangerous white metal counterfeit of the silver dollar of 1878, having the size of the genuine

coin, an excellent impress, good color and fine general appearance when new from the die; but it assumes a leaden spotted color after being handled, and is 115 grains too light. Another counterfeit of the silver dollar of 1878, is of German silver, and so heavily plated that it resists the chemical test, unless previously cut into or scraped; though presenting an appearance calculated to deceive, this piece may be detected by the Scale or an expert hand, on account of its lightness. In reproducing dies for coinage of the silver dollar of 1878, the artist made some slight touches of alteration causing an appearance of variety in the coin—these small deviations should not be regarded as indications of a counterfeit piece.

Use the regular tests for silver coin already described under the head of "Silver Coins of the United States."

NOTE.—The coinage of the Silver Dollar began in 1794; up to 1806, but \$1,439,517 of that piece had been coined. No more silver dollars were coined until 1836, when \$1000 were coined. In 1839, \$300 were coined. In 1840, \$61,005 were coined, and the coinage continued in moderate sums every year until 1858, when no silver dollars were coined. Larger amounts were coined the succeeding years, until 1874, when the trade dollar was struck and coinage of the other silver dollar was discontinued. Re-authorized February 28, 1878, as a legal tender to any amount, a new pattern of the silver dollar of 1837, was provided, and coinage of the same resumed, and up to October first of the same year, \$16,212,500 of the new pattern were coined. Old silver dollars dated 1794, 1804, 1839, 1854, 1855, 1856 and 1857 when in good condition, command high premiums. Alterations of genuine dollars of various dates, to the dates named above, are numerous. Thus 1801, has been altered to 1804 and 1850 and 1853, changed to 1851 and 1852.

TRADE DOLLAR.

Authorized to be coined, act of February 12, 1873.

Weight, 420 grains; fineness, .900; "Not a legal tender."

Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grains.

Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .006; lowest, .897; highest, .903.

Coinage commenced, 1874.

Coinage suspended by Secretary of the Treasury, February 22, 1878.

Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, \$35,959,360.

COUNTERFEITS.—The Trade Dollar has been variously, repeatedly and extensively counterfeited. The earliest imitation known, was dated 1876, made of a composition mostly type metal, the milling of the edge of the piece is very well done, but the piece is too thick and the inscription IN GOD WE TRUST, beneath the figure of Liberty, upon the obverse is imperfect. This first false trade dollar, was extensively circulated in the East Indies, China, Japan and other Oriental countries.

Nearly a score of other and different imitations of the trade dollar have been produced, they have been improved, until the later specimens, appear almost perfect and are quite dangerous to the general public. One of the last false trade dollars is finely finished, the various devices of the impress are accurate and distinct, and the ring is perfect; the piece is well calculated to deceive, but it is about 1-32 of an inch undersize; and 115.5 grains underweight, besides, it is of a dark color after having been handled, and has a smooth, greasy, or quicksilver feeling when rubbed between the thumb and fingers.

Use the regular tests for silver coin as already described under the head of "Silver Coins of the United States."

NOTE.—The Trade Dollar authorized to be coined by act of the Congress of the United States, February 12, 1873, has been formally recognized as a coin of the United States. The trade dollar was demonetized July 22, 1876, and its coinage suspended by the Secretary of the Treasury, February 22, 1878. The Circular of the Treasury Department of July 25, 1878, declares: "The United States trade dollar also is not a legal tender, and, therefore, has only a bullion value." The average bullion value, of full weight trade dollars, is ninety-three cents and two-tenths of a cent each.

The trade dollar, though by law a coin of the United States, was intended, as its name implies, for exportation abroad; especially to China, Japan, and

Oriental countries; where, in competition with the Mexican silver dollar, which it excels in intrinsic value as bullion, by (.2) two-tenths of a cent, the trade dollar has had a popular circulation; thus making a market for American silver, at a time when, although our silver mines were productive, silver was not in full use as money in the United States. Of equal fineness (.900) with the United States legal tender silver dollar, the trade dollar contains (7½) seven and one-half grains more standard silver. On account of its intrinsic value and in view of the demand for shipment out of the country, the surrender of trade dollars as bullion for re-coinage is not advised. At present, though monetized and refused by many banks and all Government offices, trade dollars are generally taken in trade without discount, and may be commercially rated at the price they command for exportation.

HALF-DOLLAR.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792.

Weight, 208 grains; fineness, .892.4; value, 50 cents.

Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grains.

Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .006; lowest, .897; highest, .903.

Coinage commenced, 1794.

Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 206.25 grains.

Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900.

Weight changed, act of February 21, 1853, to 192 grains.

Weight changed, act of February 12, 1873, to 12.5 grams, or 192.9 grains.

Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, \$122,745,-
020.50.

COUNTERFEITS.—The Silver Half-Dollar has been fearfully counterfeited, false half-dollars of every kind may be found of almost any date since they were first coined. The most dangerous false half-dollars are those of 1841, 1842, 1843, 1860, 1872 and 1876, all these dangerous counterfeits are made of compound metal or brass, and heavily silver plated, they are generally well executed, having a fair impress and being of good color when new, when worn and abraded at all they present a brazen color, they all have a sharp, keen ring like glass; those dated 1841, 1842 and 1872, are the exact size and weight of the genuine half-dollar, the one dated 1860, is of full quick weight, but too thick, the one dated 1876, is nearly the exact size of the genuine coin, but of light weight, the similar one dated 1843, is also a few grains light. False half-dollars, well made, of a composition of silver, copper and zinc and intrinsically worth about 17 cents, have been passed in great numbers, though from 7 to 10 grains underweight; others of German or nickel silver, and sometimes silver plated, are handsome pieces, but underweight unless oversized. One of these dated 1823, having the lettered rim, is an excellent imitation of the genuine coinage of that date, and very well calculated to deceive. Though not in all points as good imitations of the genuine coin as the pieces of compound metal or brass, the soft or white metal counterfeit half-dollars are extensively current through carelessness, and when new and bright, are dangerous to the general public.

Use the regular tests for silver coin as already described under the head of "Silver Coins of the United States."

QUARTER-DOLLAR.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792.

Weight, 104 grains; fineness, .892.4; value, 25 cents.

Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grains.

Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .006; lowest, 897; highest, .903.

Coinage commenced, 1796.

Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 103.125 grains.

Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900.

Weight changed, act of February 21, 1853, to 96 grains.

Weight changed, act of February 12, 1873, to 6.25 grams, or 96.45 grains.

Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, \$38,477,
261.50.

COUNTERFEITS.—The Silver Quarter-Dollar has been counterfeited, almost every date since it has been coined. The most dangerous false quarter-dollars are dated 1858 or 1860, made of compound metal or brass, and heavily silver plated, having the exact weight of the genuine coin. One dangerous piece dated 1853, upon assay, was found to consist of a composition partly iron; it was heavily silver plated, had a fair ring, varied but little from the true size, but was somewhat light. False quarter-dollars of 1857 and 1861, have been common, being made of a composition consisting mostly of tin; others of various dates have been made of soft, base metal, or composition, some of lead. Though not as good imitations of the genuine coin as the above described compound metal or brass, plated pieces, these soft or white metal counterfeit quarter-dollars pass current with those at all careless, and when new and bright, are dangerous to the general public.

Use the regular tests for silver coin as already described under the head of "Silver Coins of the United States."

TWENTY-CENT PIECE.

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1875.

Weight, 5 grams, or 77.16 grains; fineness, .900; value, 20 cents.

Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grains.

Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .006; lowest, .897; highest, .903.

Coinage commenced, 1875.

Coinage discontinued, act of May 2, 1878.

Total amount coined, \$271,000.00.

COUNTERFEITS.—For suspected twenty-cent pieces—*Use the regular tests for silver coin as already described under the head of "Silver Coins of the United States."*

DIME.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792.

Weight, 41.6 grains; fineness, .892.4; value, 10 cents.

Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grains.

Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .006; lowest, .897; highest, .903.

Coinage commenced, 1796.

Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 41.25 grains.

Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900.

Weight changed, act of February 21, 1853, to 38.4 grains.

Weight changed, act of February 12, 1873, to 2.5 grams, or 38.58 grains.

Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, \$16,902,722.30.

COUNTERFEITS.—Counterfeit Dimes are numerous and of various dates. False dimes of compound metal or brass, silver washed or plated, dated 1848, have been passed freely. False dimes dated 1853, 1875, 1876 and 1877 have been extensively circulated; like most false dimes, these are made of soft white metal, but the pieces of the above dates, are in appearance close imitations of the genuine coin, and so far almost defy detection. The false dime dated 1877, is almost perfect in pattern; that of 1875, made of antimony, lead and zinc, has all the bright color and fine appearance of a newly struck genuine coin. False dimes dated 1850, 1859, 1861 and 1874, are in circulation, they are well executed, good impress, fair color when new, but like many others, are of cheap soft metal and soon become brazen, tinlike, or leaden in color, besides being generally underweight or oversized.

Use the regular tests for silver coin as already described under the head of "Silver Coins of the United States"

HALF-DIME.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792.

Weight, 20.8 grains; fineness, .892.4; value, 5 cents.

Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grains.

Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .006; lowest, .897; highest, .903.

Coinage commenced, 1794.

Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 20.625 grains.

Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900.

Weight changed, act of February 21, 1853, to 19.2 grains.

Coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873.

Total amount coined, \$4,906,946.90.

COUNTERFEITS.—Very few false silver half-dimes have been put in circulation—for suspected pieces—*Use the regular tests for silver coin as already described under the head of "Silver Coins of the United States."*

THREE-CENT PIECE.

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1851.

Weight, 12.375 grains; fineness, .750; value, 3 cents.

Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, .5 grains.

Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .006; lowest, .897; highest, .903.

Coinage commenced, 1851.

Weight changed, act of March 3, 1853, to 11.52 grains.

Fineness changed, act of March 3, 1853, to .900.

Coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873.

Total amount coined, \$1,281,850.20.

COUNTERFEITS.—False silver three-cent pieces are quite numerous, made of compound metal or brass, silver washed, they are generally close imitations, and often pass unsuspected on account of their smallness.

Use the regular tests for silver coin as already described under the head of "Silver Coins of the United States."

NOTE.—Coined as a public convenience for the payment of letter postage, the silver three-cent piece has become unpopular on account of its minute size, and being rendered unnecessary by the nickel coinage, is now received at the post and all government offices, for all dues not exceeding five dollars in any one payment, and when so taken, may be deposited to any amount with the Treasury Department, by which they are sent to the Mint as bullion.

MINOR COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.)

FIVE-CENT—(NICKEL.)

Authorized to be coined, act of May 16, 1866.

Weight, 77.16 grains; copper, .75, nickel, .25; value, 5 cents.

Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 3 grains.

Deviation allowed in metal, 2.5 per cent. of nickel; (actual, much less.)

Coinage commenced, 1866.

Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, \$5,774,345.

COUNTERFEITS.—Imitations of the nickel five-cent piece are very numerous, and well calculated to deceive; being, however, generally cast in plaster of paris moulds; most of them lack the sharp, distinct impress given by the die to a genuine coin, and being rough, become black and dirty in appearance.

THREE-CENT—(NICKEL.)

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1865.

Weight, 30 grains; copper, .75, nickel, .25; value, 3 cents.

Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 2 grains.

Deviation allowed in metal, 2.5 per cent. of nickel; (actual, much less.)

Coinage commenced, 1865.

Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, \$856,122.00.

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

TWO-CENT—(BRONZE.)

Authorized to be coined, act of April 22, 1864.
 Weight, 96 grains; copper, .95, tin and zinc, .05; value 2 cents.
 Coinage commenced, 1864.
 Coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873.
 Total amount coined, \$912,020.00.

CENT—(COPPER.)

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

CENT—(NICKEL.)

Authorized to be coined, act of February 21, 1857.
 Weight, 72 grains; copper .75, nickel, .25; value 1 cent.
 Coinage commenced, 1857.
 Composition changed, 1859, to copper .88, nickel .12.
 Coinage discontinued, act of April 22, 1864.
 Total amount coined, \$2,007,720.00.

CENT—(BRONZE.)

Authorized to be coined, act of April 22, 1864.
 Weight, 48 grains; copper .95, tin and zinc .05; value, 1 cent.
 Coinage commenced, 1864.
 Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, \$1,860,184.

HALF-CENT—(COPPER.)

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

COUNTERFEITS.—Even the cent has been counterfeited, and the small copper and bronze currency extensively corrupted. The counterfeit cents are excellent copper imitations of the lawful coinage of the United States Mint, and were struck from dies, originally made for the purpose of manufacturing copies of unique and rare cents of such dates as commanded high premiums among collectors, numismatologists and antiquarians. False cents, imitations of the genuine copper coin, have also been cast of various metals, but these pieces are generally rough and poor copies, some of them being of brass or of white metals, evidently executed by workmen merely to show their skill in the art of "founding;" others, which resemble copper cents, if ever intended for fraudulent circulation, are too imperfect to deceive any but the inexperienced.

Before the adoption of the United States Federal Constitution, the different States of the Confederation issued small copper coins or cents on their own several account, and private persons coined pieces of the same nature in considerable quantities. Upon the establishment of the Federal Union, the right

of coinage was reserved by law to the general or national government, but the practice of private coinage of irregular pieces, not money, but intended for use as money, continued for some time after, the law not being carried into full effect; thus a large amount of various old cents and private copper pieces became indiscriminately current, and under the name of "coppers," continued to circulate for many years.

More recently, different corporations, societies, institutions, commercial firms, manufacturers, and individuals of almost all sorts, struck copper or bronze medals, tokens, trade-marks, counters and so-forth, about the size of cents or half-cents, which coins they were made to resemble as nearly as might be without incurring the penalties for counterfeiting. Such pieces were sometimes made redeemable by the parties issuing them, and thus with all the rest, were thrown into circulation, and from the lack of small change, or through carelessness, were kept current. Many of these last pieces were dated 1863, and were passed during the late civil war.

Some of these were evidently issued for illicit profit, having no personal inscription, but bearing the impress of patriotic emblems and devices, with mottoes of "The Army and Navy," and so on. Since the organization of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, the amended laws regarding currency have been more thoroughly and carefully enforced, the old cents and irregular coppers have disappeared, and illegal coinages have ceased, except by the criminal counterfeiter. What all this class of felons have to expect from detective vigilance, the "Official Summary of Arrests and Judicial Action in United States Cases," which appears in each issue of "Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector," plainly shows. In the meantime, this List of the Coins of the United States and their Counterfeits is published for the information and protection of our patrons and the public at large.

N. B.—The deviation in fineness of gold coin given in the preceding List, shows the practical fineness as appears by assay of standard United States gold. The deviation in fineness of silver coin given, is the legally allowable deviation, the practical being about half as much. The various dates given as those upon which the different coinages commenced, indicate the time when the several coins were first struck according to law, and, except the cent, by the United States Mint, for issue and circulation. Previous to the dates thus given, experimental and pattern pieces were struck, more or less, at different times, to test the dies for the various coins or try the working of the machinery. The copper cent was the oldest United States coin. The half-dime was the oldest silver coin of the United States, and the first piece struck by the United States Mint. For a full and accurate account and description of these and all other rare and valuable coins, see "Dye's Government Coin Encyclopaedia."

COINAGE EXECUTED AT THE U. S. MINTS DURING AUGUST, 1880.
U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTORY OF THE MINT:

| DENOMINATION. | PIECES | VALUE |
|---------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| GOLD.—Double-eagles..... | 77,000 | \$1,540,000 |
| Eagles..... | 115,400 | 1,154,000 |
| Half-eagles..... | 375,200 | 1,876,000 |
| Total Gold | 567,600 | \$4,570,000 |
| SILVER.—Dollars..... | 2,253,000 | \$2,253,000 |
| Half-dollars..... | | |
| Quarter-dollars..... | | |
| Ten-cent pieces..... | | |
| Total Silver | 2,253,000 | \$2,253,000 |
| MINOR COINAGE.—Five Cent pieces | | |
| Three Cent pieces | | |
| One Cent pieces.. | 2,680,000 | 26,800 |
| Total Minor Coinage..... | 2,680,000 | \$16,500 |
| Total Coinage..... | 5,500,600 | \$6,849,800 |

Banks of the Dominion of Canada and the BRITISH PROVINCES OF NORTH AMERICA, WITH A LIST OF COUNTERFEIT AND STOLEN BANK BILLS.

The bills of the banks in this list are bought by brokers in the United States at the following rates of discount:

| | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| DOMINION OF CANADA, | 3 per cent. | Prince Edward Island, | 3 per cent. |
| New Brunswick, | 3 per cent. | Newfoundland, | 5 per cent. |
| St. Stephens, | 3 per cent. | Vancouver's Island, | 5 per cent. |

For Counterfeit and Altered Bills on Banks in the Dominion of Canada see 24th and 25th pages. Banks in this list having counterfeit bills are marked by a *

DENOMINATION OF BILLS.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.—Bills recalled and going out of circulation. Bills of \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000.
DOMINION OF CANADA.—Present Government issue. Scrip, Twenty-five cents. Bills of \$1, \$2, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000.*

All issues are backed payable at Toronto, payable at Montreal, payable at St. John, payable at Halifax.

Signed,

W. DICKINSON, *For Minister of Finance.*

T. D. HARRINGTON, *For Receiver General.*

The "Government Counterfeit Detector," of the United States, gives this List of Parent Banks in business in the British Dominion, for the protection of all its subscribers from doubtful, broken, and worthless institutions, which previously existed in the Provinces, their bills being still in circulation, and used by dishonest persons.

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

Banks Alphabetically Arranged, According to their Locality.

Province of Ontario.

| Place. | County. | Name. | Manager. | Discount. |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| Hamilton.. | Wentworth | <i>Bank of Hamilton</i> | H. C. Hammond, Cash'r.. | 3 per c. |
| | | <i>Donald McInnis, President.</i> | | |
| Ottawa.... | Carleton.... | <i>Bank of Ottawa</i> | P. Robertson.... | Cashier.. " |
| | | <i>James MacLaren, President.</i> | | |
| Toronto... York..... | | <i>Bank of Toronto</i> *.... | Duncan Coulson, Cashier.. | " |
| | | <i>William Gooderham, President.</i> | | |
| " | " | <i>Can'dn B'k Commerce</i> .. | H. H. Morris.. | Manager.. " |
| | | <i>William McMaster, President.</i> | | |
| " | " | <i>Dominion Bank</i> *..... | R. H. Bethune, Cashier.. | " |
| | | <i>James Austin, President.</i> | | |
| " | " | <i>Federal B'k of Canada</i> | H. S. Strathy...Cashier.. | " |
| | | <i>S. Nordheimer, President.</i> | | |
| " | " | <i>Imperial B'k Canada</i> | D. R. Wilkie....Cashier.. | " |
| | | <i>H. S. Howland, President.</i> | | |
| " | " | <i>Ontario Bank</i>* | Alex. Fisher, Branch Mgr. | " |
| | | <i>D. Fisher, Gen. Mgr.</i> | | |
| " | " | <i>Standard Bank</i> | John Lowe Brodie, Cash'r. | " |
| | | <i>T. N. Gibbs, President.</i> | | |

Province of Quebec.

| <i>Place.</i> | <i>County.</i> | <i>Name.</i> | <i>Manager.</i> | <i>Discount.</i> |
|---------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| Montreal... | Hochelaga | <i>Bank of British N. A.</i> | R. R. Grindley, Gen. Mgr. | 3 per c. |
| " | " | <i>Bank of Montreal.*</i> | W. J. Buchanan, ... Mgr. | " |
| " | " | | R. B. Angus, Gen. Mgr. | " |
| " | " | <i>Banque D' Hochelaga...</i> | J. E. Brais.... Cash'r. | " |
| " | " | <i>Banque Ville Marie...</i> | P. A. Fauteux.... Cash'r. | " |
| " | " | <i>Consolidated B'k Can*</i> | J. B. Remy.... Gen. Mgr. | " |
| " | " | | <i>Sir Francis Hincks, President.</i> | " |
| " | " | <i>Exchange B. of Can.</i> | E. A. Barton..... Cash'r. | " |
| " | " | | <i>M. H. Gault, President.</i> | " |
| " | " | <i>La Banque du Peuple</i> | A. A. Trottier..... Cash'r. | " |
| " | " | | <i>C. S. Cherrier, President.</i> | " |
| " | " | <i>La Banq. Jacq's Cartier.....</i> | | " |
| " | " | | <i>J. L. Beaudry, President.</i> | " |
| " | " | <i>Merchants' B. of Can.</i> | George Hague, Gen. Mgr. | " |
| " | " | | <i>John Hamilton, President.</i> | " |
| " | " | <i>The Molsons Bank.....</i> | F. Wolf'n Thomas, Cash. | " |
| " | " | | <i>John Molson, President.</i> | " |
| Quebec.... | Quebec.... | <i>La Banque Nationale..</i> | Francois Vezina.. Cash'r. | " |
| " | " | | <i>Eugene Chinic, President.</i> | " |
| " | " | <i>Quebec Bank.....</i> | James Stephenson, Cash'r. | " |
| " | " | <i>Stadacona Bank.....</i> | W. R. Dean,..... Cash'r. | " |
| " | " | | <i>A. Joseph, President.</i> | " |
| " | " | <i>Union B'k of L. Can...</i> | P. McEwen..... Cash'r. | " |
| " | " | <i>Eastern Townships B..</i> | Wm. Farwell, Jr., Cash'r. | " |
| " | " | | <i>R. W. Heneker, President.</i> | " |
| St. Hyae'e. | St. Hya'ce. | <i>La Banque St. Hya'ce.</i> | R. S. Jacques.... Cash'r. | " |
| St. Johns.. | St. Johns.. | <i>Banque de St. Jean....</i> | P. W. Baudowin, Cash'r | " |

Manitoba.

| | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| Winnipeg.. | Selkirk.... | <i>Bank of Montreal.....</i> | C. Sweeny..... Agent | " |
| " | " | <i>Merchants' Bank of Canada,</i> | D. MacArthur..... Mgr. | " |
| " | " | <i>Ontario Bank.....</i> | George Brown..... Mgr. | " |

New Brunswick.

| | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|
| St. John... | St. John.... | <i>B. of New Brunswick.</i> | W. Girvan..... Cash'r.. | 3 per c. |
| St. John... | St. John.... | <i>Maratime B.....</i> | Alfred Ray.... Cash'r.. | 3 per c. |
| St. Stephen. | Charlotte.. | <i>St. Stephen's Bay.....</i> | Robert Watson. Cash'r.. | 3 per c. |
| Fredericton..... | | <i>Peoples' B. of N. B...</i> | S. W. Babbitt.. Cash'r.. | 3 per c. |
| | | | <i>A. F. Randolph, Manager.</i> | |

New Foundland.

| | | | | |
|---------------|--|------------------------------------|------------------------|----------|
| St. John..... | | <i>Commercial B. of New Fdl'd.</i> | Robert Brown.... Mgr.. | 5 per c. |
| " | | <i>Union B. of New Fdl'd.....</i> | John W. Smith.. Mgr... | " |

Nova Scotia.

| | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|
| Halifax.... | Halifax.... | <i>B. of Nova Scotia.....</i> | Thomas Fyshe Cash'r. | 3 per c |
| " | " | | <i>John S. McLean, President.</i> | |
| " | " | <i>Halifax B'g Co.....</i> | Samuel H. Black.. Cash'r. | " |
| " | " | <i>Merchants' B. of H'fx</i> | George Maclean... Cash'r. | " |
| " | " | <i>People's B. of H'fx...</i> | Peter Jack..... Cash'r. | " |
| " | " | | <i>George H. Starr, President.</i> | |
| " | " | <i>Union B. of Halifax..</i> | W. S. Sterling Cash'r. | " |
| Liverpool.. | Queens.... | <i>B. of Liverpool.....</i> | John A. Leslie Mgr. | " |
| Pictou.... | Pictou.... | <i>Pictou B.....</i> | Thomas Watson.... Mgr. | " |
| Windsor... | Hants..... | <i>Com'l B. of Windsor..</i> | Walter Lawson.... Cash'r. | " |
| Yarmouth. | Yarmouth. | <i>B. of Yarmouth.....</i> | T. W. Johns..... Cash'r. | " |
| " | " | <i>Exchange B.....</i> | Thos. V. B. Bingay, Cash'r. | " |

Prince Edward Island.

| Place. | County. | Name. | Manager. | Discount. |
|--------------|------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| Charlotte'n. | Queens.... | <i>B. of Prince Ed. Isl'd</i> | J. R. Brecken...Cash'r. | 3 per c. |
| " | " |Merchants' B'k of Halifax, | Owen Connolly..Agent. | " |
| " | " | <i>Merch'ts' B. of P. E. I.</i> | W. McLean....Cash'r. | " |
| " | " | <i>Union B. of P. E. I.*</i> | George McLeod..Cash'r. | " |
| | | <i>Charles Palmer, President.</i> | | |
| " | " | <i>Summerside B.....</i> | R. McC. Stavert.Cash'r. | " |

British Columbia.

| | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-------|----------|
| Barkerville..... | Bank of British Columbia.. | W. Fraser..... | Agent | 5 per c. |
| Stanley | B'k of British N: America.. | A. B. Ritche.... | Agent | " |

Vancouver's Island.

| | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|------|---------|
| Victoria..... | <i>B. of British Columbia....</i> | W. C. Ward.. | Mgr. | 5 per c |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|------|---------|

Counterfeit Coins of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland.

25 Cent Canada Silver Piece; extensively counterfeited.

50 Cent Canada Silver Piece. Dated 1871.

50 Cent Newfoundland Silver Piece. Head of Victoria. Inscription above "Victoria Dei Gratia Regina," below, the word, "Newfoundland." On the reverse, "50 Cents" and date, enclosed by ornamental circular work.

£ British Sovereign. Very dangerous. Platinum inside, heavily plated with gold. The metals in each of these coins are worth from two to three dollars.

Complete List of Counterfeit and Altered Bills on Banks of the Dominion of Canada.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

1 Present Government Issuc. Letter D. Dated Ottawa, July 1, 1870. Payable at Toronto. Has a blurred appearance. Imprint of Bank Note Company at bottom of note imperfect. Excellent imitation.

UNION BANK of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

1 Photograph. Green-letter issue. Green letters "ONE" painted on

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, St. John, New Brunswick.

1 Lithograph. Badly done, retouched with a pen. "New Brunswick" across end of bill.

BANK OF TORONTO, Toronto, Ontario.

1 Vignette. Lumberman, axe and log.

BANK OF MONTREAL, Montreal, Quebec.

1 Vignette. Title of Bank, Right Upper Corner, 1 on ships under full sail. Left upper corner, two Indians and Shield.

QUEBEC BANK, Quebec, Toronto Branch, Toronto, Ontario.

2 Old Issue. Dated 1860. Recalled. The issues of this Bank since 1863 have green backs.

UNION BANK of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

2 Photographs. Green letter issue. Green-letters "two" painted on

BANK OF MONTREAL, Montreal, Quebec.

2 Vignette. View of Niagara Falls. Railcars and bridge.

BANK OF MONTREAL, Montreal, Ottawa Branch, Ottawa, Ont.

2 Ottawa, printed in red across the bill; coarse engraving. Dated March 1, 1852.

BANK OF TORONTO, Toronto, Ontario.

2 Vignette. Shield, Lion and Unicorn.

DOMINION BANK, Toronto, Ontario.

4 Vignette. Horses and Cattle in a farm-yard. Right end, Britannia with trident. Nos. and letters vary. Sig. on counterfeit, W. H. Holland, Jr., Cashier engraved, genuine written. Date of issue, Feb. 1, 1871. Lathe work around 4 defective; numbering bad. Few genuine.

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

4 Photograph. Reported in circulation.

CITY BANK, Montreal, Quebec.

4 Vignette. Vulcan, anvil, &c. Right end, Female, Lion and Unicorn. Left end, Lion, &c. [The City Bank and Royal Canadian Bank are merged, forming the Consolidated Bank of Canada.

UNION BANK of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

5 Photograph. Green-letter issue. Green-letters "FIVE" painted on back; in genuine they show through from face of bill.

BANK OF MONTREAL, Montreal, Ontario.

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

5 Vignette. Female reclining on figure 5. Raised from 1.

5 Right upper corner Vignette, steamer. Left end cattle. 5 in centre of lower right corner.

BANK OF TORONTO, Toronto, Ontario.

5 Vignette. View of Suspension Bridge.

5 Vignette. Farmer seated on grain. Raised from 1. Well done.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, Kingston, Ontario.

5 Vignette. Arms of Great Britain. Date of issue, 1st May, 1875. Engraver's imprint at lower left end corner of note imperfect.

5 Vignette. Dated Quebec, 22d Nov. 1871. Photograph. No. 44,490. Large, green 5, painted across centre of bill. Old issue.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, Toronto, Ontario.

5 Letter C. Dated May 1, 1871. Very dangerous.

CONSOLIDATED BANK OF CANADA, Montreal, Quebec.

10 All tens of this bank are worthless, having been stolen unsigned and signatures forged.

BANK OF BRITISH N. AMERICA, Ottawa Branch, Ottawa, Ontario.

10 Photograph. Poor.

CITY BANK OF MONTREAL, Montreal, Quebec.

10 Vignette. British Coat of Arms. Left end, male bust. Parliament spelt Parliament.

10 Vignette. Britannia with Spear and Shield. Raised from 1.

The City Bank and Royal Canadian Bank are merged, forming the Consolidated Bank of Canada.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

10 Counterfeit. Vignette. Dated January 1, 1874. Steamship under sail.

10 TEN 10. Figures in red, and word Ten in green ink across bottom of face of bill. Ten dollars across each end of note. Some with red and others green backs. Engraver's imprint, *Blades, East & Blades*, London, between signatures.

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

10 Counterfeit. Photograph. Easily detected on account of brownish sun tint. Plate A.

ONTARIO BANK, Toronto, Ontario.

10 Counterfeit. The work well done. Letter A.

QUEBEC BANK, Quebec, Toronto Branch, Toronto, Ontario.

20 Raised from 4. Old issue. Dated 1856. Recalled. The issues of this Bank since 1863 have green backs.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

For the Month of August, 1880.

United States Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.

[Schedule A.]

| Title of Loan. | Authorizing Act. | Rate of Interest. | When Matured. | Outstanding Total. | Interest Due and Unpaid. |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Old Debt..... | Various, prior to 1837..... | 4 ½ to 6..... | Matured at various dates prior to January 1, 1837..... | \$57,665 00 | \$64,174 81 |
| Mexican Indemnity Stock..... | August 10, 1846..... | 5 ½..... | Matured at various dates in 1851 and 1852..... | 1,104 91 | 85 74 |
| Loan of 1847..... | January 28, 1847..... | 6 ½..... | Matured December 31, 1867..... | 1,250 00 | 22 00 |
| Bounty-Land Scrip..... | February 11, 1847..... | 6 ½..... | Matured July 1, 1849..... | 3,275 00 | 213 06 |
| Texas Indemnity Stock..... | September 9, 1850..... | 5 ½..... | Matured December 31, 1864..... | 21,000 00 | 3,046 00 |
| Loan of 1858..... | June 14, 1858..... | 5 ½..... | Matured after January 1, 1874..... | 8,000 00 | ..... |
| Loan of 1860..... | June 22, 1860..... | 5 ½..... | Matured January 1, 1871..... | 10,000 00 | 600 00 |
| 5-20's of 1862, (called)..... | February 25, 1862..... | 6 ½..... | Matured December 1, 1871, and at subsequent dates..... | 384,250 00 | 3,508 10 |
| 5-20's of 1864, (called)..... | June 30, 1864..... | 6 ½..... | Matured November 13, 1879, and at subsequent dates..... | 67,900 00 | 682 80 |
| 5-20's of 1865, (called)..... | March 3, 1865..... | 6 ½..... | Matured February 15, 1876, and at subsequent dates..... | 114,050 00 | 50,285 00 |
| Ten-forties of 1864, (called)..... | March 3, 1864..... | 5 ½..... | Matured July 9, 1879, and subsequent dates..... | 1,628,610 00 | 238,118 75 |
| Consols of 1865, (called)..... | March 3, 1865..... | 6 ½..... | Matured August 21, 1877, and at subsequent dates..... | 563,510 00 | 2,113 58 |
| Consols of 1867, (called)..... | March 3, 1865..... | 6 ½..... | Matured April 1, 1879, and at subsequent dates..... | 2,059,810 00 | 259,472 06 |
| Consols of 1868, (called)..... | March 3, 1865..... | 6 ½..... | Matured July 4, 1879..... | 617,600 90 | 85,082 07 |
| Treasury Notes, prior to 1846..... | Various, prior to 1846..... | 1-10 to 6 ½..... | Matured at various dates from 1838 to 1844..... | 82,525 35 | 2,656 06 |
| Treasury Notes of 1846..... | July 22, 1846..... | 1-10 to 6 ½..... | Matured at various dates in 1847 and 1848..... | 6,060 00 | 296 00 |
| Treasury Notes of 1847..... | January 28, 1847..... | 6 ½..... | Matured at various dates in 1848 and 1849..... | 450 00 | 57 00 |
| Treasury Notes of 1857..... | December 23, 1857..... | 3 to 6 ½..... | Matured at various dates in 1858 and 1859..... | 1,700 07 | 99 00 |
| Treasury Notes of 1861..... | March 2, 1861..... | 6 ½..... | Matured March 1, 1863..... | 3,000 00 | 384 50 |
| Seven-thirties of 1861..... | July 17, 1861..... | 7 ½-10 ½..... | Matured August 19 and October 1, 1864..... | 16,600 00 | 1,137 65 |
| One-year Notes of 1863..... | March 3, 1863..... | 5 ½..... | Matured at various dates in 1865..... | 48,095 00 | 2,316 85 |
| Two-year Notes of 1863..... | March 3, 1863..... | 5 ½..... | Matured at various dates in 1866..... | 35,900 00 | 1,850 49 |
| Compound-interest Notes..... | March 3, '63; June 30, '64..... | 6 ½..... | Matured June 10, 1897, and May 15, 1868..... | 241,110 00 | 40,043 06 |
| Seven-thirties of 1864-'65..... | June 30, '64; March 3, '65..... | 7 ½-10 ½..... | Matured August 15, 1867, and June 15 and July 15, 1868..... | 144,830 00 | 5,371 56 |
| Certificates of Indebtedness..... | March 1, 17, '62; March 3, '63..... | 6 ½..... | Matured at various dates in 1866..... | 4,000 00 | 253 48 |
| Temporary Loan..... | June 30, 1864..... | 4 to 6 ½..... | Matured October 15, 1865..... | 2,900 00 | 244 19 |
| 3 per cent. Certificates, (called)..... | March 2, '67; July 25, '68..... | 3 ½..... | Matured February 23, 1873..... | 5,000 00 | 394 31 |
| Aggregate of Debt on which Interest has ceased since Maturity..... | | | | 6,128,035 26 | 771,412 11 |

United States Debt Bearing Interest.*

[Schedule B.]

| Title of Loan. | Authorizing Act. | Rate. | Redeemable. | Payable. | In'st Payable | AMOUNT OUTSTANDING. | | | Interest Du and Unpai | Accrued In-terest. |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | | Registered. | Coupon. | Total. | | |
| Loan of February, 1861. | February 8, 1861. | 6%. | ..... | Dec. 31, 1880. | Jan. and July. | \$12,181,000 00 | \$2,676,000 00 | \$14,857,000 00 | \$65,111 65 | \$148,570 00 |
| Oregon War Debt. | March 2, 1861. | 6%. | ..... | July 1, 1881. | Jan. and July. | 114,370,500 00 | 724,950 00 | 724,950 00 | 6,998 93 | 7,249 50 |
| Loan of July & Aug. '61. | July 17 & Aug. 5, 1861. | 6%. | ..... | ..... | Jan. and July. | 153,393,100 00 | 39,022,800 00 | 153,393,100 00 | 51,985 10 | 1,533,931 00 |
| Loan of 1863, ('81's). | March 3, 1863. | 6%. | ..... | ..... | Jan. and July. | 48,283,300 00 | 12,181,800 00 | 60,465,100 00 | 45,040 77 | 504,361 00 |
| Funded Loan of 1881. | J'y 14, '70, & Jan. 20, '71 | 5%. | ..... | June 30, 1881. | F. M. A. and N. | 299,127,200 00 | 181,253,250 00 | 480,410,450 00 | 1,948,360 02 | 2,001,770 21 |
| Funded Loan of 1891. | J'y 14, '70, & Jan. 20, '71 | 4 1/2%. | ..... | May 1, 1891. | M. J. S. and D. | 172,091,500 00 | 77,908,500 00 | 250,000,000 00 | 133,712 93 | 2,812,500 00 |
| Funded Loan of 1907. | J'y 14, '70, & Jan. 20, '71 | 4%. | ..... | Sept. 1, 1891. | J. A. J. and O. | 532,242,350 00 | 205,999,000 00 | 738,241,350 00 | 635,251 01 | 4,921,609 50 |
| Refunding Certificates. | February 26, 1879. | 4%. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,108,450 00 | 78,373 35 | 7,376 33 |
| Navy Pension Fund. | July 23, 1868. | 3%. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14,000,000 00 | ..... | 70,000 00 |
| Aggregate of Interest-bearing Debt. | | | | | | 1,178,295,550 00 | 519,794,100 00 | 1,713,198,400 00 | 2,964,803 76 | 12,107,597 04 |

United States Debt Bearing no Interest.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|------------|-------|
| Old Demand Notes. | July 17, 1861; February 12, 1862. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$60,880 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Legal-tender Notes. | February 25, 1862; July 11, 1862; March 3, 1863. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 346,681,016 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Certificates of Deposit. | June 8, 1872. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11,300,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Fractional Currency. | July 17, 1862; March 3, 1863; June 30, 1864. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15,557,929 37 | ..... | ..... |
| Gold Certificates. | March 3, 1863. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,697,900 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Silver Certificates. | February 28, 1878. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13,138,040 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Unclaimed Pac. R. R. Int. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$7,327 03 | ..... |
| Aggregate of Debt bearing no Interest. | | | | | | | | 386,059,831 37 | 7,327 03 | ..... |

*See also for other items of information "Supplementary Statement," Schedule C.

Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, Interest payable by the U. S. [Schedule C.]

| Name of Railway. | Authorizing Acts. | Rate. | Principal Outstanding. | Interest and Accrued not yet paid. | Interest Paid by the United States. | Interest Re-paid by Trans- portation of Mails, &c. | Balance of Interest Paid by the United States. |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| Central Pacific..... | July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864.. | 6 %.. | \$25,885,120 00 | \$258,851 20 | \$18,793,233 67 | \$3,200,773 77 | \$14,944,187 94 |
| Kansas Pacific..... | July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864.. | 6 %.. | 6,303,000 00 | 63,030 00 | 4,994,793 09 | 2,448,151 36 | 2,546,641 73 |
| Union Pacific..... | July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864.. | 6 %.. | 27,236,512 00 | 272,365 12 | 20,055,278 75 | 7,819,485 44 | 12,236,792 81 |
| Central Branch U. Pacific..... | July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864.. | 6 %.. | 1,600,000 00 | 16,000 00 | 1,261,808 26 | 53,522 90 | 1,198,385 45 |
| Western Pacific..... | July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864.. | 6 %.. | 1,970,560 00 | 19,705 60 | 1,313,548 14 | 9,367 00 | 1,304,181 14 |
| Sioux City and Pacific..... | July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864.. | 6 %.. | 1,628,320 00 | 16,283 20 | 1,171,199 89 | 106,032 57 | 1,065,167 32 |
| Totals..... | | | 64,623,512 00 | 646,235 12 | 47,589,861 30 | 13,64,323 04 | 33,291,328 39 |

INTEREST REPAID BY COMPANIES BY CASH PAYMENTS; 5% net earnings, Central Pacific \$618,271 96, Central Branch, U. P., \$8,926 91, Total \$656,198 87.

Supplementary Statement of Various Items Concerning United States Debt.*

| Title of Loan. | Date of Securities. | Amount Authorized. | Amt. Issued. | Price Sold at. | Original Denominations Registered Bonds. | Original Denominations Coupon Bonds. |
|---|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| Loan of 1853, (U. S. 5's of 1874)..... | January 1st, 1859..... | \$20,000,000 00 | 140,000 00 | Premium | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Loan of February, 1861..... | January 1st, 1861..... | 25,000,000 00 | 18,415,000 00 | .9205 to .9703 | 5,000 | 1,000 |
| Oregon War Debt..... | July 1st, 1865..... | 2,800,000 00 | 1,990,850 00 | Par..... | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Loan of July and August, 1861..... | November 16th, 1861..... | 250,000,000 00 | 189,321,350 00 | Pr. & ab. av. pr. of.....4.13 | 50, 100, 500, 1,000 | 50, 100, 500, 1,000 |
| Loan of 1863, ('81's) (3rd Series)..... | June 15th, 1864..... | 900,000,000 00 | 75,000,000 00 | Par to 7 % | 50, 100, 500, 1,000 | 50, 100, 500, 1,000 |
| Forties of 1864..... | March 1st, 1864..... | 200,000,000 00 | 198,117,300 00 |Premium | 50, 100, 500, 1,000 | 50, 100, 500, 1,000 |
| Consols of 1865..... | July 1st, 1865..... | 332,988,950 00 | 332,988,950 00 | Par..... | 50, 100, 500, 1,000 | 50, 100, 500, 1,000 |
| Consols of 1867..... | July 1st, 1867..... | 379,618,000 00† | 379,617,750 00 | Par..... | 50, 100, 500, 1,000 | 50, 100, 500, 1,000 |
| Consols of 1868..... | July 1st, 1868..... | 42,539,350 00† | 42,539,350 00 | Par..... | 50, 100, 500, 1,000 | 50, 100, 500, 1,000 |
| unded Loan of 1881..... | May 1st, 1871..... | 500,000,000 00† | 508,440,350 99 | Par..... | 50, 100, 500, 1,000 | 50, 100, 500, 1,000 |
| unded Loan of 1891..... | Sept. 1st, 1876..... | 300,000,000 00 | 250,000,000 00 | Par..... | 50, 100, 500, 1,000 | 50, 100, 500, 1,000 |
| unded Loan of 1907..... | July 1st, 1877..... | ..... | 739,434,700 00 | 4 % | 50, 100, 500, 1,000 | 50, 100, 500, 1,000 |
| etending Certificates..... | ..... | ..... | 4,396,500 00 | 3 % | 50, 100, 500, 1,000 | 50, 100, 500, 1,000 |
| avy Pension Fund..... | ..... | ..... | 14,000,000 00 | Par..... | 50, 100, 500, 1,000 | 50, 100, 500, 1,000 |
| ertificates of Deposit (to 1878)..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| acific R. R. Bonds..... | Jan. 16, 1865 & after..... | Unlimited..... | 64,623,512 00 | ..... | Certificates not less than..... | ..... |

* For principal items of information see Schedule B of "United States Debt bearing interest in Coin." † Convertible into U. S. Treasury Notes and made exchangeable for all obligations of the United States. 150,000,000 6 % Stock issued at a discount of \$5,338,768.09, being equivalent to 7 %

PREMIUM UNITED STATES COINS WANTED.

To complete a cabinet of rare coins, the following prices will be paid for United States Silver, Copper or Nickel Coins, of the several dates and denominations mentioned in this table, if delivered *in good condition*, at the office of DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR, 1338 Chestnut Street, opposite the United States Mint, Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B.—To be accepted as in "good condition," every coin must be of a full, clean, sharp impression, a complete and perfect piece, with the several devices, inscriptions, legends and various other features, all legible and distinct. All coins having holes in them, or those in any part "smooth," worn, abraded, chipped, cut, drilled, or in any manner injured, mutilated or defective, are of less value accordingly as specimens and subject to a corresponding discount from the prices here advertised.

Coins may be sent by mail in letters, carefully secured between pieces of paste-board, or in stout paper or other boxes; otherwise by express.

| DATE. | Dollars. | Half Dollars. | Quar. Dolls. | Dimes. | Half Dimes | Cents. | Half Ct. |
|----------|----------|---------------|--------------|----------------|------------|-----------|----------|
| 1793.... | | | | | | 1 00 | 75 |
| 1794.... | 15 00 | 1 00 | | | 1 00 | 25 | 50 |
| 1795.... | | 75 | | | 1 00 | | 25 |
| 1796.... | 2 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 50 | 1 00 | 50 | 1 00 |
| 1797.... | 2 00 | 1 00 | | 13 Stars. 2 00 | | 50 | |
| 1798.... | | | | 1 00 | | | |
| 1799.... | | | | | | 1 00 | |
| 1800.... | | | | 1 50 | 50 | | |
| 1801.... | 1 50 | 1 00 | | 2 00 | 50 | | |
| 1802.... | 2 00 | 1 00 | | 1 00 | 1 00 | | 50 |
| 1803.... | | 75 | | 50 | 50 | | |
| 1804.... | 15 00 | | 1 00 | 50 | | 1 00 | |
| 1805.... | | | | 50 | 50 | | |
| 1809.... | | | | 50 | | 50 | |
| 1810.... | | | | | | | 25 |
| 1811.... | | | | 50 | | 50 | 25 |
| 1815.... | | 1 00 | 75 | | | | |
| 1822.... | | | | 1 00 | | | |
| 1823.... | | | 3 00 | | | | |
| 1827.... | | | 3 00 | | | | |
| 1831.... | | | | | | | 2 00 |
| 1836.... | 2 00 | *1 00 | | | | | 2 00 |
| 1838.... | 2 50 | | | | | | |
| 1839.... | 2 50 | | | | | | |
| 1840.... | | | | | | | 1 00 |
| 1841.... | | | | | | | 50 |
| 1842.... | | | | | | | 25 |
| 1843.... | | | | | | | 50 |
| 1844.... | | | | | | | 25 |
| 1845.... | | | | | | | 50 |
| 1846.... | | | | | 50 | 1 00 | 50 |
| 1847.... | | | | | | | 50 |
| 1848.... | 1 50 | | | | | | 50 |
| 1851.... | 2 00 | 1 00 | | | | | |
| 1852.... | 2 00 | 2 00 | | | | | 1 00 |
| 1854.... | 3 00 | | | | | | |
| 1856.... | | | | | | Nickel 50 | |

*Unlettered edges, milled.

Stolen United States Bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 2, 1880.

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

ACT OF JANUARY, 28, 1847.

\$200 each—1620, 1710, 2132, 2270, 2271, 2456.
 \$300 each—1697, 1698, 1699.
 \$500 each—2987, 3085.
 \$1000 each—7422, 7598, 7599, 8430.
 \$5000 each—3044.

ACT OF FEBRUARY 3, 1861.

\$1000 each—43, 44, 2749, 5221, 6125.
 \$5000 each—2280.

ACT OF MARCH 2, 1861, "OREGON WAR."

\$50 each—263, 270.
 \$100 each—278, 279, 682, 860, 861, 862.
 \$500 each—351, 1014, 1089, 1228, 1263, 1276, 1287.

ACT OF JULY 17, 1861.

\$100 each—30, 31, 752, 888, 5928, 5929, 5930, 6451.
 \$500 each—933, 1867, 3471, 4303, 5594.
 \$1000 each—2483, 6833, 6831, 8031, 8713, 9102, 11429,
 18114, 20341, 23670, 26641, 26642, 26643, 26644, 29278,
 29413, 29414, 30259, 30260, 36901, 37530, 37531, 37532,
 37533, 39038, 39039.
 \$5000 each—6195, 8438, 8761, 10860, 12997, 12998.
 \$10,000 each—9276, 9277, 9278, 9279, 9280, 9281,
 9282, 9283, 9284, 9285, 9286, 9287, 9288, 9289, 9290, 9291,
 9292, 9293, 9294, 9295, 11133, 11452, 12800.

ACT OF FEBRUARY 25, 1862.

\$50 each—1177.
 \$100 each—1299, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1869, 1870, 1871,
 1872, 1873, 1874, 2787, 3441, 3442, 3443, 3547, 3549, 4627,
 4931, 5021, 5168, 5169, 5170, 8029, 6030, 6662, 6663, 7527,
 7528, 9500, 14113, 14114, 14201.
 \$500 each—376, 1273, 3460, 4323, 7636, 7921, 8051, 8430.

\$1000 each—2122, 2633, 2634, 3308, 3309, 3310, 5893,
 9023, 9024, 9025, 9026, 9027, 9028, 12110, 12111, 14243,
 14717, 20320, 20321, 20322, 20323, 20324, 20325, 20326,
 20327, 20377, 20378, 23929, 23030, 23420, 23430, 23431,
 23559, 23560, 24160, 26490, 26491, 26492, 26493, 27666,
 27780, 27781, 27782, 31339, 31340, 31341, 31342, 31360,
 32721, 32832, 33192, 33324, 34814, 34815, 37910.
 \$5000 each—323, 1635, 3796, 9587.
 \$10,000 each—318, 12813, 12814, 12815.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1863.

\$50 each—99.
 \$100 each—3460.
 \$500 each—388, 389, 2876.
 \$1000 each—234, 235, 236, 3066, 9541, 9542, 9543,
 9544, 10185, 10892, 10893, 10894, 10895, 10896, 10897,
 12843, 12844, 12845, 12846.
 \$5000 each—6231.
 \$10,000 each—4605, 4606.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1864, 10-40's.

\$50 each—960.
 \$100 each—1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 7406, 8977, 8978,
 10794, 10795, 10796.
 \$500 each—5834.
 \$1000 each—230, 1785, 2415, 2493, 13247, 13248, 16109.
 \$5000 each—6329, 7998, 7697.
 \$10,000 each—8744-8763 inclusive, 11658, 18903-
 18942 inclusive,

ACT OF JUNE 30, 1864.

\$100 each—1502, 1503, 1504.
 \$500 each—709, 1699.
 \$1000 each—4143, 4144, 7813, 7814, 7815, 7816, 8801,
 10450, 11042.
 \$5000 each—2275.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865, MAY AND NOVEMBER.

\$100 each—389, 390, 2405, 2406, 4738.
 \$500 each—839, 871, 2998, 3719.
 \$1000 each—645, 646, 798, 2543, 2544, 3579, 3580,
 7842, 7843, 13836, 13837.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865—JULY, 1865, CONSOLS.

\$50 each—1211, 1212, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245,
 1246.
 \$100 each—946, 1008, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2619, 10900,
 12229, 12231, 13767, 13768, 13769, 13774, 14256, 14288,
 15604, 15605, 15692, 15693, 15694, 15989.
 \$500 each—1905, 1906, 1985, 2047, 3123, 5906, 6230,
 6231, 7013, 7351, 8697, 8598, 8646, 9351, 9470.
 \$1900 each—1223, 3489, 6331, 19324, 14372, 15111,
 16331, 16332, 16959, 16960, 17004, 17006, 18878, 18879,
 18880, 19925, 20032, 20033, 22099, 22100, 22101, 22436,
 22437, 22438, 22439, 22440-22449 inclusive, 22925, 22926,
 22927, 24768, 24769, 24779, 24771, 28157, 28158, 30517,
 30890, 31021, 31303, 31304, 36717.
 \$5000 each—461, 2349, 2667, 2668, 3907, 4987, 5645.
 \$10,000 each—3226, 3227, 16584.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865—1867, CONSOLS.

\$50 each—353, 929, 2444, 2654.
 \$100 each—588, 589, 590, 591, 1445, 2751, 2752, 2753,
 2756, 2777, 3528, 5162, 5163, 5164, 5165, 5166, 6686, 6687,
 6688, 6964, 6965, 7323, 7324, 8392, 8393, 14722, 14723,

15391, 16069, 16070, 16071, 20801, 20802, 22261, 22262,
 22263, 22264.

\$500 each—999, 1968, 1982, 3180, 3515, 3964, 4914,
 5162, 5347, 6255, 6256, 6257, 6258, 7102, 8208, 8255, 9446,
 9788, 10854.

\$1000 each—1767, 1768, 1769, 3357, 3358, 5959, 11103,
 11104, 11195, 11624, 11646, 11647, 11648, 11649, 11650,
 11653, 11654, 12208, 12211, 12214, 12215, 12506, 12507,
 12508, 12889, 12690, 12691, 12696, 12697, 12698, 14316-
 14325 inclusive, 16413, 16637, 18434, 18435, 18937, 18938,
 23830, 23831, 23832, 23833, 30748, 31788, 31994, 31995,
 38483, 36642, 42497, 42498, 42499, 42500.

\$5000 each—181, 182, 503, 874, 3620, 3623, 3625, 3847,
 3848, 3849, 8606, 12236.

\$10,000 each—2812.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865—1868, CONSOLS.

\$500 each—98, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362,
 1291, 1313, 1518, 1527, 1748.

\$1000 each—671, 1062, 1063, 1286, 1287, 1288, 2828,
 4286, 4287, 4772, 4777, 4846, 4847, 5558, 5560, 5561, 5868,
 6159.

\$5000 each—1280, 1299.

\$10,000 each—203-209 inclusive, 225, 275, 276, 856
 857.

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

\$50 each—371.

\$100 each—792, 2715, 2716, 2717, 3257, 3258, 3324,
 12071, 12072, 12076.

\$500 each—1214, 1559, 1836, 4203.

\$1000 each—871, 3248, 4710, 4711, 4712, 4713, 5045,
 5046, 5047, 5048, 5965, 5966, 6786, 6787, 7106, 7129, 7212,
 7213, 8115, 8431, 8432, 8708, 8709, 8812, 9553, 9559, 9667,
 9668, 11058, 11059, 11372, 11373, 17880, 17881, 18145,
 19351.

\$5000 each—8254, 8967.

\$10,000 each—13486-13495 inclusive, 18038, 18081.

\$60,000 each—165, 166, 643, 644, 645, 646, 737, 738.

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

\$50 each—144.

\$100 each—2566, 2567, 14388, 14389, 14390, 16827,
 16828, 16829.

\$500 each—319, 680, 1570, 4846, 8301,

\$1000 each—3976, 3977, 3978, 7444, 9791, 9792, 9850,
 9851, 9852, 21018, 23692.

ACT OF JULY 14, 1870, 4% FUNDED LOAN.

\$50 each—1425, 1426, 2390, 3074, 4611, 9709, 11581,
 11925, 13228, 14296, 16845.

\$100 each—4542, 4543, 4557, 4765, 5235, 10139-10142
 inclusive, 12867-12861 inclusive, 13017, 13018,
 14259, 14260, 14789, 14790, 16512, 16513, 16514,
 21438, 25280, 25973, 26788, 38732, 40162-40166 inclusive
 42283, 44769, 44770, 47867, 50340, 52442, 54297, 54583,
 72978, 72979, 78049, 78050, 83867, 83868, 83869, 83870,
 84742, 84743, 88916, 89243

\$500 each—6619, 6658, 7604, 8286, 12149, 13249, 16740,
 16741, 18924, 22558, 26128, 26985, 30236, 41639-41642
 inclusive, 48893, 45716.

\$1000 each—9104, 11940, 11941, 11942, 11943, 13832,
 16506, 22259, 24923, 24924, 24925, 26403, 29800-29802,
 29821-29834 inclusive 35293, 35331, 41669, 43595, 53907,
 53908, 63736, 73184, 90433-90441 inclusive, 90443-
 90457 inclusive.

\$5000 each—8063, 19057.

\$10,000 each—1971-2000 inclusive, 10307.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD, 1868's.

\$5000 each—310.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, 1867's.

\$1000 each—713, 1229, 1230.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, 1868's.

\$1000 each—2098, 4522, 4523.

\$5000 each—1465, 1823-1840 inclusive.

\$10,000 each—1864

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, 1869's.

\$5000 each—110, 111.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD (Cent. Branch), 1868's.

\$1900 each—26, 27, 28

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD (East. Div.), 1868's.

\$5000 each—38.

Any correspondence in relation to the above Bonds should be addressed to the Loan Division of this Office.

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

Counterfeited United States Bonds.

| | Letter. | DATE. | Captured |
|---|----------|-------------------------|----------------|
| \$50 Series of 1864. Compound Interest Note... | C | July 15, 1864 | July, 1866 |
| \$50 Series of 1865. Compound Interest Note... | D | May 15, 1865 | July, 1866 |
| \$50 Series of 1865. 5-20 Note, Eagle Vignette.. | C | July 15, 1865 | April, 1866 |
| \$100 Series of 1865. Compound Interest Note... A large number of Genuine printed impressions of the back of this note were stolen from the Treasury Department at Washington, by young Ned L—. Through him lead impressions were taken of both back and front of the same note. Electrotypes were made and great quantities put on the market. Ned was finally poisoned by the men that had used him, and died a sudden and painful death in Washington. | B | May 15, 1865 | March 1866 |
| \$1000 7-30 United States Bonds. Very dangerous. Matured. Interest ceased. Outstanding total of genuine very small. Best decline all. The Treasury Department redeemed \$90,000 of these counterfeit bonds before their character was discovered. | B | June 15, 1865 | Nov. 21, 1867. |
| \$1000 5-20 of 1862. Fourth series. One of the best specimens of counterfeiting work ever done. Engraved by William Overton, Sr., but not quite completed, yet so nearly and well done, that the impressions from it would have been very dangerous. Very fortunately the plate was captured November, 1867. It is believed no printing was ever done from it. | | Washington, May 1, 1862 | Nov. 21, 1867. |
| RAILROAD AND OTHER FORGED BONDS. | | | |
| \$200, \$500, \$1000 Allentown, Penna., School Bonds. Counterfeited. | | | |
| \$500 Greene County, State of New York, Bonds. Counterfeited. The counterfeits on the Greene county bonds were examined and pronounced undoubtedly genuine, by Frederick Hill, Treasurer of Greene county, and Cashier of the Tanners' National Bank of Catskill, New York. The counterfeits are well engraved and printed, but the samples submitted to Treasurer Hill were half an inch shorter than the genuine. | | | |
| \$1000 New York Central Railroad Bonds. Old 6s. Counterfeited. | | | |
| \$1000 Union Pacific Income Bonds. Counterfeited. | | | |
| \$1000 Chicago and N. Western first mortgage Railroad Bonds. Counterfeited. | | | |
| \$1000 Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroad first mortgage Bonds. Counterfeited. | | | |
| \$1000 California and Oregon Railroad Bonds. Counterfeited. | | | |
| \$1000 Kansas Pacific Railroad Bonds. Counterft'd | | | |
| \$1000 Western Union Telegraph Bonds. Counterfeited. | | | |
| \$1000 Erie Penna. Water Works Bonds. Counterfeited. | | | |
| \$1000 Hudson and St. Lawrence Railroad Bonds. Fraud. Worthless. | | | |
| \$1000 Missouri Pacific Railroad, guaranteed by the State of Missouri. Dangerous. | | | |
| \$1000 Forged Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, (Prairie de Chien division) Bonds, of the 7-30 denomination. The Signatures and Seal of the Company only are forged. | | | |
| \$1000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. Co. | | | |
| \$1000 Selma, Marion and Memphis R. R. Co. | | | |
| \$1000 Ohio, Toledo R. R. Co. | | | |
| \$1000 Pacific Mail Steamship Co. | | | |
| \$5 Reading R. R. Co. Scrip, payable May 22, 1880. | | | |
| \$10 Reading R. R. Co. Scrip, payable May 22, 1880. | | | |
| | | Dec. 12, 1879 | |
| | | Dec. 12, 1879 | |

United States Secret Service Record.

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SECRET SERVICE DIVISION,

OFFICE OF CHIEF, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8, 1880.

JOHN S. DYE, Esq.,

1338 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sir:—Enclosed please find "Form E" for the month of April, 1880.

Respectfully, JAMES J. BROOKS, Chief.

U. S. Treasury Department. OFFICIAL. Secret Service Division.

Summary of arrests, and Judicial Action in U. S. cases,
for Month ending April 30, 1880.

These Reports will be continued in the October number, embracing May, 1880.

| NAMES. | Where Arrested. | When Arrested. | ACTION IN CASE. |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| John Heevey, | New York, | Apr. 1, '80 | Discharged by U. S. Com. |
| James M. King, | Philadelphia, Pa., | " 1, " | |
| John P. Fisher, | " | " 5, " | |
| Francis Hungerford, | Near Walkerton, Ia., | " 6, " | |
| Andrew F. Hungerford, | " | " 6, " | |
| Henry C. Livingston, | New York, | " 6, " | |
| Wm. H. Knight, | Evansville, Ind., | " 7, " | |
| Chas. M. Blue, | Puma City, Ia., | " 7, " | |
| Daniel P. Smock, | New York, | " 8, " | |
| Chas. Kojafsky, | Newark, N. J., | " 14, " | |
| Chas. Moore, | New York, | " 16, " | |
| Thomas Donovan, | " | " 16, " | |
| Gustavus Weigner, | Cumming Co., Neb., | " 16, " | |
| Jacob Fuiton, | Millhausen, Ind., | " 20, " | |
| George Redding, | " | " 20, " | |
| Samuel Hopkins, | Philadelphia, Pa., | " 23, " | |
| John Hennessey, | Hudson, N. Y., | " 28, " | |
| James Holmes, | " | " 28, " | |
| John Kelly, | " | " 28, " | |
| Thos. Maguire, alias James Ryan. | New York, | " 28, " | |
| John Tosney, | Northfield, Minn., | " 29, " | |
| John Magulre, | New York, | " 30, " | |
| James Maguire, | " | " 30, " | |

JUDICIAL ACTION IN PREVIOUS ARRESTS.

| NAMES. | Where Arrested. | When Arrested. | ACTION IN CASE. |
|-------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Frank L. Vintree, | Philadelphia, Pa., | May 19, '79 | Convicted. |
| Wm. A. Nuyman. | Mt. Vernon, Ind., | Sep. 1, " | "Nolle Prosequed." |
| Wm. H. Knight, | " | " 1, " | " |

| NAMES. | Where Arrested. | When Arrested. | ACTION IN CASE. |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------|--|
| F. A. McLean, | Potrolia, Pa., | Oct. 10, '79 | Convicted. |
| A. J. Silvas, | " " | " 10, " | " " |
| Josiah McLean, | Clay Co., Mo., | Nov 3, " | Convicted and sen. 1 year. |
| Thomas Pendergrass, | Near Ft. Dodgo, Ia., | " 16, " | Convicted and sen. 5 mos. |
| John Hartin, Sr., | Deer Creek Tp., Ia., | " 16, " | Con., sen 5 mos., fined \$10. |
| John Hartin, Jr., | " " " | " 16, " | Aequitted. |
| Wm. Hartin, | " " " | " 16, " | Con., sen. 5 mos., fined \$10. |
| D. M. Swab, | Pittsburg, Pa., | Dec. 23, " | Plead guilty. |
| Thomas Preston, | " " | " 23, " | Indicted, forfeited ball. |
| O. Harry Anderson, | Toledo, O., | Jan. 5, '80 | Convicted. |
| Chas. A. Fellows, | Clinton, Ia., | " 10, " | " sen 6 mos, fined \$25, costs |
| Chas. A. McDowell, | " " | " 10, " | " sen. 3 mos, fined \$25, costs |
| Wm. Haney, | Youngstown, O., | " 12, " | Convicted. |
| Hugh A. Porter, | " " | " 12, " | " " |
| Dr. Andrew J. Parke, | Hoboken, N. J., | " 31, " | Sen 2 years, fined \$10,000. |
| Oliver C. Bunnister, | Topeka, Kas., | Feb. 2, " | Indicted. |
| John O. Frost, | Connellsville, Pa., | " 13, " | Pleaded guilty, sen. susp'ded |
| Asa Colson, | Lagrand, Ia., | " 17, " | Indicted. |
| Chung Got, | San Francisco, Cal., | " 25, " | Released on own recog. |
| Chas Moor, | New York, | Mar. 5, " | Aequitted. |
| Alonzo Wright, | Belmond, Ia., | " 13, " | Indicted. |
| Elisha King, | Garner, Ia., | " 12, " | Con. sen 6 mos, fined \$100, costs |
| Ah Hung, | San Francisco, Cal., | " 26, " | Discharged by U. S. Com. |
| Aifred Mangot, | Brooklyn, N. Y., | " 29, " | Pld gty, $\frac{2}{3}$ n. 2yrs 3mos, f'd \$100 |
| C. H. Patrick, | Tenn., | " " | Con. and sen. 1 year, |

Value in United States Money of the Standard Coins of Foreign Countries.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 1, 1880.*

The estimate of values contained in the following table has been made by the Director of the Mint and is hereby proclaimed in compliance with the first section of the act of March 3, 1873. Section 3564 Revised Statutes.

| Country. | Monetary Unit. | Standard. | Val in U S. Money. | Standard Coin. |
|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|---|
| Austria..... | Florin..... | Silver..... | .41,3 | |
| Belgium..... | Franc..... | Gold & silver | .19,3 | 5, 10, and 20 francs. |
| Bolivia..... | Boliviano..... | Silver..... | .83,6 | Boliviano. |
| Brazil..... | Milreis, 1000 rels.. | Gold..... | .54,5 | |
| British Pos. in N. A. | Dollar..... | Gold..... | \$1.00 | |
| Central America..... | Peso..... | Silver..... | .83,6 | Peso. |
| Chili..... | Peso..... | Gold..... | .91,2 | Condor, doubloon, and escudo. |
| Denmark..... | Crown..... | Gold..... | .26,8 | 10 and 20 crowns. |
| Ecuador..... | Peso..... | Silver..... | .83,6 | Peso. |
| Egypt..... | Pound, 100 Plasters | Gold..... | 4.97,4 | 5, 10, 25, and 50 plasters. |
| France..... | Franc..... | Gold & silver | .19,3 | 5, 10, and 20 francs. |
| Great Britain..... | Pound Sterling.... | Gold..... | 4.86,8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ sovereign and sovereign. |
| Greece..... | Draehma..... | Gold & silver | .19,3 | 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 draehmas. |
| German Empire..... | Mark..... | Gold..... | .23,8 | 5, 10, and 20 marks. |
| India..... | Rupeo, 16 annas.. | Silver..... | .39,7 | |
| Italy..... | Lira..... | Gold & silver | .19,3 | 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 lire. |
| Japan..... | Yen (gold)..... | Gold & silver | .99,7 | 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 yen, |
| Liberia..... | Dollar..... | Gold..... | 1.00 | |
| Mexico..... | Dollar..... | Silver..... | .90,9 | Poso or dollar, 5, 10, 25 & 50 centavo. |
| Netherlands..... | Florin..... | Gold & silver | .40,2 | |
| Norway..... | Crown..... | Gold..... | .26,8 | 10 and 20 crowns. |
| Peru..... | Sol..... | Silver..... | .83,6 | Sol. |
| Portugal..... | Milreis, 1000 rels.. | Gold..... | 1.08 | 2, 5, and 10 milreis. |
| Russia..... | Rouble, 100 copecks | Silver..... | .66,9 | $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1 rouble. |
| Sandwich Islands... | Dollar..... | Gold..... | 1.00 | |
| Spain..... | Peseta, 100 centimes | Gold & silver | .19,3 | 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 pesetas. |
| Sweden..... | Crown..... | Gold..... | .26,8 | 10 and 20 crowns. |
| Switzerland..... | Franc..... | Gold & silver | .19,3 | 5, 10, and 20 francs. |
| Tripoli..... | Mahbub, 20 plasters | Silver..... | .74,8 | |
| Turkey..... | Piaster..... | Gold..... | .04,4 | 25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 plasters. |
| U. S. of Columbia... | Peso..... | Silver..... | .83,6 | Peso. |

The above rates will be taken in estimating the values of all foreign merchandise made out in any of said currencies, imported on and after January 1, 1880.

JOHN SHERMAN, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

QUOTATIONS from the RECORD.

A curious case, involving the most mendacious perjury has lately been the subject of investigation. A clerk in a national bank, in a section of country made notorious for its fecundity in the production of offences against laws divine and human, sent for redemption a number of treasury notes of large denominations. A close inspection of these notes revealed the fact that they had been mutilated both by fire, and by being torn in numerous pieces. A sworn statement from the clerk showed him to be the owner, and he averred that the notes had been carried by him loose in the breast-pocket of a sack-coat; that, upon reaching home one evening, he divested himself of his coat, throwing it over the back of a chair, that unawares to him the coat slipped off the chair and fell on a heated stove which stood in the room, and the first intimation he had of the burning was the noxious odor that permeated his room from the smoldering fire then consuming his coat. To seize the garment and put out the fire was but the work of an instant, after which, to his dismay, he discovered the notes badly scorched, as shown by their present condition. It will be perceived he did not once refer to the fact of the notes being torn, each, in half-a-dozen pieces. And it should be further mentioned that the condition of the notes demonstrated this important fact: that they were *first* torn and *afterward* burned or scorched, thus proving the clerk's sworn-statement rank perjury. He was duly advised of the discrepancies existing between his sworn statement and the silent evidence of the notes. To this he replied by another sworn statement, to the effect that he loved his beer; went home intoxicated; threw his coat on a chair; coat slipped on the heated stove: coat and notes scorched; man mad at sight of burned notes, and, in his anger, he tore the notes in the condition they appear. To sustain his second statement he forwarded the burned coat for examination. Again, it will be perceived that the affiant stated that the notes were *first scorched*, and, *afterward*, *torn*; whereas,

the condition of the notes show they were *first torn*, and, *afterward*, *scorched*. The coat, also, bore testimony to the falsity of both statements. It could not have been burned as it was in the manner stated: a hole, four inches in diameter, was burned through the breast-pocket, and no other part was injured. Had the notes been in the pocket, the scorching of the notes would not have extended half an inch upward from the ends thereof. The attention of the owner was directed to these facts, and plainly informed that he had twice sworn falsely, and nothing but the truth would serve his purpose. He declined to vouchsafe any further explanation until the President of the Bank was made acquainted with all the facts developed in the case; then after mature deliberation, he made, substantially, the following statement to which he was not permitted to swear: "I do not own the notes. I never owned them, nor had them in my possession until a time subsequent to their mutilation; both statements sworn to by me respecting their ownership and mutilation are, therefore, untrue. The coat was burned to give effect to statement. Mr. Blank owns the notes; in a fit of *delirium tremens*, he tore the notes. I do not know who scorched them" (Yes he does; and it was the same fellow who burned the coat, and done for the same purpose.) "I undertook to obtain the redemption of the notes for Blank on a friend." Blank was interviewed, and admitted (as did his relatives) the act of tearing the notes, but charitably believes the clerk would not voluntarily undertake to play the drunkard, and double perjure himself, for a casual acquaintance, and without expectation of some great pecuniary benefit. Blank is delighted at the results; namely, the redemption of his mutilated notes. The clerk is not correspondingly jubilant. He has made for himself a reputation, but not such an one as will commend him to the confidence of the officers of the Bank as a man whose word, confirmed with an oath, may be relied upon.

The counterfeit one dollar treasury note issued in Canada, and circulated there

and in Maine, is one of the worst specimens of art seen in many a year. It has the appearance of having been roughly sketched with a pen, then transferred to stone, and lithographed. The numbering is so bad, and the figures so lacking in ordinary form as to impress one with the idea that some rough illiterate person had whittled them out with a jack-knife. The orthography of the reading on the back of the note is simply atrocious: Debt is spelt "Ddebt," face "fse," etc. Although so poor a production, a little scrutiny should be exercised on the numbering and medallion when handling this denomination of note, or one may ineffectually be imposed upon. The new counterfeit treasury ten dollar note, discovered several months ago by the S. S. Division in Chicago, has been somewhat troubling the merchants in Illinois and Missouri, and will, until the stock, with which two or three parties escaped, is exhausted. During the past month, the agents of the Division have made several arrests of persons for passing these notes, and more are to follow. Three coiners, on the Pacific slope, have also been cared for.

Two men named Amos Harrison and Philo Peters, while bathing in the Arkansas River forty miles east of Pueblo, Col., found an iron pot containing \$3,000 in gold and silver. A letter concealed in a buckskin purse found in the pot is yellow with age and is dated April 13th, 1860. It says: "I stole the money in Chicago from a farmer. My partner died in Kansas City, March 15th. I am going to New Mexico. If anybody finds this pot they can keep the money."

THE Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company have negotiated, through Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., with the Barings, of London, for the sale of \$20,000,000 of their bonds, having fifty years to run, at 6 per cent.; \$10,000,000 of this amount is intended to take up and retire all bonds now outstanding under its several existing mortgages. A general mortgage for the \$20,000,000 is now being recorded in the several counties through which the road passes.

Paragraphic, Phunnygraphic, Didactic, and Hyperbolic.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 1, '80.

JOHN S. DYE, ESQ.:

DEAR SIR—Fearing an unbroken series of coherent letters might become too prosy—too monotonous, I will, this time, vary my text. Variety is said to be the spice of life, anyhow. I hope my readers will find my spice palatable.

A jolly German, in another town, owner of a large brewery, and a subscriber to the Detector, got caught with a Treasury five. Like many others he thought, as he gave a *quid pro quo* for it, he had the right to pass it off again. I heard of it, and asked him about trying to pass it:

"Ya," said he, "I know he vus bass, und I took 'im to the races, und vas goin' to pet him on der rae; but I all der time got too much *scaredness*."

Otho Allen, the deputy U. S. Marshal from whom Pete McCartney escaped in Texas, is living in Greencastle, Indiana. He has been holding petty offices about the court-room there, and I believe the "Tall Syeamore" got him a subordinate position at Washington last winter. McCartney says he did not bribe Allen, and McCartney won't tell a lie—if the truth will do just as well.

At Fort Wagner, Indiana, some novices undertook to run the town with Webster tens. They commenced at the court-house, and changed some dozen bills between there and the depot, on saloons, but when finally the turn was called on them they were coppered, and are now hoe eards. On the 8th of August, at the same place, one Albert Hawkins was corralled. He was a coiner. A large quantity of counterfeit silver dollars was found in his possession; also a plaster-Paris mould. He was examined before the United States Commissioner, and in default of \$1,000 bail was lodged in jail.

Indiana is fast regaining its quondam reputation as the rendezvous of Coney men. I have in my possession a Mexican dollar which nothing but the mint's liquid test will detect. It has the weight, appearance, feeling, and, to all but a sensitive, well-schooled ear, the ring. It is

made in a regular die, stamped out with a pile-driver. The mill where it and its ilk were ground out was located in Marshall county, Indiana, near Plymouth. Its die was cast last winter, and the last dollar also, and the artist complains of the want of liberty in "this blasted country of boasted freedom." His pile-driver was arranged in a seeming column, occupying the centre of his one-roomed house. It was cased in, and, in day-time, seemed to be nothing but a support to the roof. At night the pile-driver ascended and descended at regular intervals, getting its work in at a dollar a go. An outsider can always see just whenever any wrong-doer makes a mistake. Assuming an outsider's prerogative I would say that this man's grand mistake was making Mexican instead of standard American dollars. With his apparatus, material, and a die equal to the one he had for the Mexican dollar, he could have turned out pieces so nearly perfect as to deceive ninety-nine out of a hundred. Why he did not make American dollars is his secret. Perhaps the die was of an ante-war origin; when there seemed to have been better die-sinkers than we have now.

An attempt was recently made at Hagerstown, Indiana, by four queer sharps to run the town with Pittsburg hundreds and bogus \$20 gold pieces. After two or three unsuccessful attempts, they got too much "scaredness", and skipt the tra, la, la.

"And the villain still pursues her." It is said that plagiarizing an author's writing is the greatest compliment that can be paid him; hence are you again complimented. The Detector is again plagiarized (stolen in the main) by a Milwaukee teller, who sends out greeting, to all greet-ibles or gullibles, that he would send out his reproduction of DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR epitomized (eight pages), monthly, for one dollar and fifty cents per year, in advance. At the top of the first page he has the astounding announcement, "*Revised monthly by Hon. James J. Brooks, Chief of the Secret Service.*" Any one who knows Chief Brooks can testify to his generous good nature, his predisposition to oblige, but

even his most intimate friends will be surprised to learn that he would leave his onerous and officially imperative duties in Washington, and slip across the fields to Milwaukee, to oblige an humble bank-teller once a month, and especially at this season, with the mercury 100°, and the walking awful dusty. But he does it all the same; and the way I know he does it is, because this bank-teller says he does. Milwaukee "gall" is evidently neither strained nor constrained.

Now it will be in order for the Dayton *alias* Mansfield, fraud, *alias* W. W. Adams, *alias* A. T. Adams, to placard J. J.'s name at the head of his *sheet*.

Now I *have* got an infallible test on the Pittsburg hundred; one that can't be "touched up" without making a new back centre. In the genuine, the signers of the Declaration sit in the shape of a triangle, thus: Δ In the counterfeit they are photographed flush, in almost a straight line surface, hence the centre faces are too prominent. A comparison will show conclusively that this is a defect, and one so palpable that he who runs may see.

Tongue-tickling—an Indiana girl, a luzilian Abigail—has discovered a new phrase, as well as phase, in criminal lore, Tongue-tickling. How suggestive of lover-like playfulness. Tickling was an offence under the old law, but it was foot-tickling, and the penalty death. But tongue-tickling as defined was not known to the ancients; not even to Sodom and Gomorrah. *Apropos* of tickling, is a *Jeu d'esprit* of Curran. Curran had a client named Tickle, and in addressing the court he said: "Tickle, my client, your Honor"—"Tickle him yourself, Curran," said the judge; "you are as well able to do it as I am." So tickling, in those days, was at least a venial sin. Not so in the west. This prairie-flower charges that a certain lipedinal monster did, with felonious intent, and by force, and without her free consent or volition, while at a pic-nic, and in the open daylight, and *before her very face*, tickle her tongue, damaging the same to the amount of \$5000. Deponent saith not whether the tickling was done with a straw or a feather; whether her

mouth was pried open with air, iron-
 spoon, or a crow-bar. But no doubt the
 defendant's attorney will engineer into
 details. The trouble, it seems to me, will
 be with the court to arrive at the value of
 a woman's tongue, in the gross, and then
 to reduce it to degrees of worth. Then,
 again: What criterion will the court
 adopt. The length of the tongue; the
 manner in which it is hung; its acuteness
 of taste; the sort of Billingsgate it slings;
 or the number of languages it murders—
Nons verrons.

The "child-like and bland" Billy Coff-
 in, erst paying teller of the La Fayette
 Bank, it is said, has returned from his
 voluntary exile in Brazil. Billy was
 "a gay and festive cuss," but "who'd a
 thunk it?" He was well-born, well-bred
 and well-wed, not to a daughter of the
 Lord, like the revivalist, and therein lies
 another of his cares—a mother-in-law.
 [Moral: always marry a daughter of the
 Lord, and ten to one you'll never see your
 father or mother-in-law.] Well, Billy
 got the impression that he could get mo-
 ney enough out of the La Fayette bank,
 on the sly, to build the Madeira and Ma-
 more Railroad, and make business solid
 with Dom Pedro. He did not want to
 subject a wife to the ravages of the tick,
 gallinippers, hilgrimites, etc., peculiar to
 the jungle of Brazil, so he was considerate
 enough to take a woman whose loss to so-
 ciety would not be so much felt, except as
 a relief. All things arranged, he stood
 not on the order of his going, but went
 without appointing a day, or without day-
 light, for that matter; night serving his
 purpose better. The sequel shows that if
 he was not as *au fait* in railroad building
 as Phil. and Tom Collins, he beat them
 in one thing—getting away from Brazil
 with money (big money); so much so that
 he compounded his felony with the bank,
 and is said to be living in Kansas City, in
 flush circumstances. Nor did the fever,
 the bugs, nor any of the ills that Rio Ja-
 neiro is heir to, get away with his female
 companion. She is a tough old gal, and
 sticks to him like a barnacle to a ship's
 bottom. Yet, with all that, Billy's blind
 head must rest as uneasy as if it were a
 crown of thorns.

Peoria, Illinois, has recently had a
 shaking up by professional Koniaeckers.
 Some weeks ago, one Clark, from St.
 Louis, was taken in, just lousy with Web-
 ster-head tens. This had been his third
 load carried to Peoria; aggregation, some
 \$3,000. Clark was, of course, only a boo-
 dle-toter—a middleman. Whether he acted
 on his own account, or for the originals,
 he was all the same, a placer, and the in-
 ference was conclusive that he had places
 in or about Peoria to soak the swag.
 Subsequent events pointed out an ex-ald-
 erman, named Dr. William Callender, and
 a well-to-do farmer, named William J.
 Martin, as probable receivers and dispens-
 ers of the queer. They have been arrest-
 ed, and it is claimed that sufficient evi-
 dence has been obtained to convict them.
 Clark gave information which led to the
 capture of the Webster-head plate, so
 there will be no more of those tens printed.
 They are very poor, anyhow. Webster's
 nose looked as if Paddy Regan had given
 it a sou-wester. Yet, notwithstanding,
 it was the Second National, at Peoria,
 whose teller told me, last year, when
 seeking a renewal, that they did not need
 the Detector. He had never referred to it
 in the year that he had it. Is it any won-
 der that any piece of wrapping-paper, with
 ten dollars printed on it, will catch such
 men?—men who don't take interest
 enough in their employers' interests to
 post themselves up? I'll stake a quarter-
 een that fellow smells his whisky before
 he drinks it, or, if he goes with his wife
 to buy a piece of ten cent calico, he takes
 it to the light and examines it carefully;
 yet he does business for his employer
 "hap-hazard." Such a teller, if he got a
 bill put on him, might not, like a bank in
 Indianapolis, have a doubt of its being
 bad, and, taking the benefit of the doubt,
 pass it out, but he would be criminally
 careless, at least. And further deponent
 saith not.

When a man is in want of "Chuck", it
 don't do to resort to "chuck-a-luck" to
 stay the "innard". That, at least, must
 have been the conclusion of the peripate-
 tie, bogus, "U. S. Government Counter-
 feit Detector" firm: The firm, *sans*
 name, *sans* home, *sans* fame, literally with

out a "local habitation or name" for Lucas & Co., individualizes nobody, and it has no place of business, but is living as they will die, "unwept, unhonored, and unsung"—I say, the peripatetic, for the head (and tail, for all I know), got to this city, and piteously begged of one of our subscribers to take his book at one dollar below the price. That must have been tough corn for the latent end of the firm, which was going to annihilate John S. Dye, to swallow. "Lucas & Co." will soon become aware that the world moves on just the same, whether pretentious feists bay it or not.

Mr. F. R. Lewis, Cashier of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, Muscatine, has originated a simple solution for the teller's sponge, or glass roller, viz.: Half aqua ammonia and half water. It instantaneously lends to the finger's adhesive and tenacious touch, that greatly facilitates counting. Try it.

Des Moines, according to the late census, is the largest city in Iowa, Dubnque next, then Burlington and Davenport.

TRAINOR, THE TRAVELLER.

PERSONAL.

On Tuesday of last week, says the "Wayne County Democrat," of Wooster, Ohio, (August 4,) J. Trainor King, Esq., of Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector, Philadelphia, made a visit to Wooster, in the interest of that paper, and to spend an hour with his old-time friend, Benj. Douglas, Esq. This gentleman, aside from being a business man of rare aptitude and shrewdness, of most varied and extensive travel, possesses withal great literary culture and refinement.

Mr. King was the founder, publisher and editor of that unique and sparkling monthly magazine, entitled "Leisure Hours," that called around it a brilliant array of literary ladies and gentlemen, and that became the medium of ushering many of them to public notice and admiration.

This magazine rapidly rose to a remarkable popularity and took rank with many of the best periodicals of the day. In its columns first appeared the beautiful poem

of "Armand and Camille," by Carrie Bell Sinclair, that so much distinguished the talented writer; "Cast Adrift, or the Orphan's Trials"; "The Mayor's Daughter," by the author of "Wanderings in the British Islands;" "The Shakespeare-Papers," by A. McIlwaine, of Pittsburgh, Pa., etc., etc. The scholarly and analytic reviews of the great poet, by Mr. McIlwaine attracted universal attention, and especially that of Richard Grant White, who had said that "To correct a single passage in Shakspeare's text is glory enough for one man. He who discovers the needful words for the misprint 'run-aways eyes,' in 'Romeo and Juliet,' will secure the honorable mention of his name as long as the English language is read and spoken." Mr. McIlwaine's interpretation or rendition of the lines, including the misprint in Juliet's Bridal Wish, is as follows:

"Spread thy close curtains, love-performing
night,
That sun-awearry eyes may wink, and Romeo
Leap to these arms, untalked of and unseen."

The discovery of this *word* led to considerable discussion, and Mr. White, if we recollect, wrote at length on it in the "Galaxy", as did other critics. These Shakespearan papers first appeared in "Leisure Hours" under the auspices of Mr. King.

The magazine achieved a deserved literary eminence, being devoted to science, biography, fiction, poetry and the candid discussion of all subjects of public interest. Mr. Douglas, for a number of years, was a regular contributor. During his editorial management of it, Mr. King seldom permitted a number to be issued without some brilliant emanation, either in prose or poetry, from his fertile and fashioning pen.

His next adventure was the establishment of the Philadelphia "Sunday Dawn", the management of which was ably and vigorously conducted. In addition to his journalistic and other literary work, he has written the history of Pittsburgh, Pa., and has sketched the biographies of nearly every prominent public man in the State of Pennsylvania for the past ten years.

Having already had a successful experience in this field, he is appropriating a portion of his leisure to the preparation of a new play for the American stage that will soon be ready for the fays and fairies of the foot-lights.

Although not strictly engaged in journalism he has a passionate fondness for his "first love", occasionally dallying with the Parnassian daughters, and frequently in correspondence with the leading journals of the country.

He is a gentleman of refinement, a scholar of varied attainments, a man of great literary culture, with an honest, generous heart, a sensitive, poetic nature, and a soul inclined to luxuriate in the charmed enclosure of song.

New Method of Detection.—Not long ago an account was printed of a counterfeit coin which almost defied detection. It satisfied the tests of color, weight, and size, and acted under acid and file as an honest coin would. Finally, to satisfy a hypercritical expert, it was absolutely cut in halves, when it appeared that the outside was genuine, but was only the case for a heart of base metal. Yet no known method would have detected the skillful fraud. At the recent "trial of pyx" in England, announcement was made of a most ingenious and yet simple application of electricity to easily, instantly, and infallibly detect even such ingenious cheats as this. It will readily be understood that two bits of metal exactly alike will similarly affect two equally strong currents of electricity. If, now, two such currents be flowing through two connected coils of wire, each of which contains a good coin, the balance of the currents is not disturbed, as the coins are duplicates of each other. But if for either coin a suspected coin be substituted, either the balance of the currents will remain undisturbed and the coin is good, or it will be destroyed, and a telephone will indicate the disturbance and detect the counterfeit. Doubtless there would be difficulties in the way of placing

so delicate a machine as this on every tradesman's counter, but for banks and mints it promises to be very useful, if only for testing the weight and fineness of coins otherwise genuine.

Commercial Crisis in Smyrna.—The commercial emporium of Asia Minor, whose imports amounted last year to nearly £4,500,000, and exports to £4,000,000, experienced last week a panic owing to the unexpected suspension of payment of a bank and three exporting firms, and a severe crisis was soon developed, which will probably be designated the "raisin crisis." The trouble began with an exporting firm, hitherto greatly esteemed, whose liabilities amounted to about £17,000. Next a banking firm that had long sustained certain speculators disclosed a deficit of half a million francs; and since there has been crashing and failure in every quarter. The cause is excessive speculation in those black raisins which have been so largely used in the manufacture of wine in France during the last two years in consequence of the deficient vintages. It is believed that engagements for France to the extent of 800,000 centals of this kind of raisin were entered into by houses during last season, although the entire produce available for the market has been estimated by the cultivators and local dealers at less than half this amount. The folly went so far that warehouses were hired at convenient centres, such as Trieste and Rotterdam, for storing the raisins, which, it was believed, would be required in France. The reaction could not long be delayed. The great wine manufacturers at Cette, Lyons, Bordeaux, Nantes, and Paris had procured for immediate use considerable quantities of the black raisins from Spain, and were in a position to wait the course of events. Within a few weeks prices at Marseilles and Cette fell from 58 to 27 francs per 100 kilogrammes. The bulk of the loss will fall on Smyrna.

Cool St. John — A Life Sentence for Counterfeiting.

[From our own Correspondent.]

ST. JOHN, N. B., Sept. 1, 1880.

As foreshadowed in my July letter, when the heat of Boston was becoming a little too hot for endurance, I repaired to this cool summer place for both comfort and business, and while the residents of Philadelphia, New York and Boston, are suffering and perspiring from the intense heat of the summer months, your correspondent has scarcely wet a hair of his head from perspiration, and, with the exception of some fogs lasting for a day or two, now and then, the weather here is simply delightful. The climate here, at this season of the year, is all that the most delicate and fastidious can desire, and continues so well into the autumn, rendering this city the haven of the invalid, as well as of the tourist and pleasure-seeker; the thermometer rarely exceeding 84, while the evenings and nights are refreshingly cool and delightful, so that one can, to use the words of the poet, "sleep the sleep of the saint forgiven." etc., beneath a sheet, blanket and heavy counterpane.

Here, rising from its ashes of 1877, stands the new St. John, the most beautiful and cleanly kept city of the continent. The buildings are mostly of brick and stone, comprising many very handsome private residences, equalling any to be found in New England. The public buildings, churches and banks, are very handsome, imposing and substantial. The suburbs, too, are the most picturesque and beautiful of any that it has been my good fortune to admire.

As a commercial city St. John is eminently well situated for the extensive conduct of any amount of trade with foreign ports, but as yet there is no direct steam communication with either Europe, West Indies or South America. At the mouth of a large and beautiful river, draining, for some 3500 miles, a large tract of country, well adapted to stock raising and agricultural pursuits, and having, too, a harbor the finest on the Atlantic, accessible every moment throughout the year, surely St. John is destined in time to be-

come an important city—in fact the Liverpool of America. It affords a very rare field of action for the capitalist and speculator, as well as those of moderate means, enterprise and energy. Some of the most enterprising and worthy citizens of this place seem to be awakening to the necessity and importance of establishing a line of steamers to the East for the purpose of making direct connection with the newly constructed Grand Southern line of railway to the West, which, if carried out, will be of immense importance, and St. John will at once take on a Yankee go-aheadativeness, from which the seeming lethargy of the slow portion of her business people cannot deter her: but your readers must not think we desire to convey the idea that St. John is a half-dead-and-alive place. Quite the contrary, as the most noticeable of her industries will show.

The shipbuilding and lumber-manufacturing are carried on very extensively in the suburbs of Portland, Indiantown and Carleton. The sawmills are numerous, large and well designed, many of them turning out upward of 100,000 superficial feet of boards per diem of nine hours, and all are running to fullest capacity.

Its boot and shoe, cotton, boiler, car, locomotive, nail, iron, screw-bolt, furniture and numerous other factories are extensive and well equipped, and, better than all, are very busy, turning out most excellent goods in their respective lines.

I noticed that several firms there are composed of persons who formerly belonged to Boston and New York, who are doing remarkably well, and seem more thrifty than the nativeborn. Quite a number of capitalists and speculators from Europe and the United States are being attracted thither by the great wealth of the minerals, which scientists aver underlie many parts of the surface of New Brunswick, comprising iron, coal, tin, silver, copper in peacock, and black and green oxides, antimony, plumbago, manganese and other minerals. The streets of St. John are mostly wide and cleanly kept, King, especially, which is its most central and chief business street, on which are many very elegant stores, par-

ticularly on the south side, which has been rebuilt since the great fire.

MARATIME BANK.

This institution, although started under very favorable auspices, is in a very precarious condition, financially speaking, but not to such an extent as to endanger the value of its circulating notes, which are redeemed at par when presented at the bank's counter. Whether the bank will continue in business or simply proceed to wind up its affairs is still a matter of conjecture only, but at the recent meeting of the stockholders the election to the presidency of Mr. Thomas Maclellan, formerly manager of St. John branch of the Bank of British North America is looked upon as being very favorable to the continuance of business. Certainly no more careful, astute and competent financial manager could have been placed in the President's Chair, besides which Mr. Thos. Maclellan enjoys the confidence of a large portion of the business community in St. John. The subjoined report of the shareholders' meeting will convey the exact condition of the Bank's affairs at the present time :

MARATIME BANK MEETING. — The shareholders of this bank met, yesterday, at noon, Hon. T. R. Jones in the chair, and, after appointing Mr. Ray secretary, and Messrs. S. Alward, George F. Smith, G. Sidney Smith, J. R. Armstrong, scrutineers, proceeded to consider and unanimously to adopt a resolution, moved by Mr. Dunn, and seconded by Mr. Barbeau, as follows :

That the annual meeting for the election of directors be held on the first Friday in June, in each year, and in case of failure of any election on that day then such meeting, for that year, shall be held on the second Friday in June.

The chief matter under discussion was whether or not the affairs of the Bank would be wound up. A resolution instructing the directors in the affirmative was agreed to if that seems to them to be the best course: if they resolve to continue the business they are to report at another meeting.

For technical reasons a new election of directors was decided on. The former Board was constituted as follows :

Directors: Gen. J. W. Domville, president; John W. Nicholson, vice-president; Geo. McKean, W. H. Thorne, Hon. Judge Palmer, R. T. Clinch and John Boyd.

The present Board is constituted thus :

Directors: Thomas Maclellan, president; James L. Dunn, vice-president; Hon. John Boyd, Hon. Judge Palmer, R. T. Clinch, Geo. McKean and W. W. Turnbull.

THE LEFURGEY COUNTERFEITS.

Your correspondent has found several hundred dollars of various kinds of counterfeit money in this place, some of which has been captured by him, through the courtesies of officials and merchants as samples. In one respect the makers of the photographic specimens are far ahead of anything yet produced on the "States" money, for at first they are better calculated to deceive the uneducated and careless handlers of the monetary medium of exchange. Take, for instance, some of the "Lefurgey" productions which, in point of tint, very closely represent the bills of which they are a copy, but the general workmanship is coarse; in fact they are a joint production of the camera and lithographic printing.

Geo. W. Lefurgey was arrested last December in this city through the prompt action of the Chief of Police Marshal and his assistants, just as he was on the eve of taking his departure via the Intercolonial Railway. His arrest was caused by his passing some of the two dollar counterfeits on the Union Bank, of Prince Edward Island, on an innocent and unsuspecting hack-driver (James Nugent), and when search was made the following list of bills was found upon his person :

| | |
|---|----------|
| Merchants' Bank, 47 \$10's (counterfeit)... | \$470 00 |
| Union Bank, 41 \$2's (counterfeit)..... | 82 00 |
| do. 5 \$1's (supposed genuine)... | 5 00 |
| Pietou Bank, 1 \$5, (apparently good)..... | 5 00 |
| People's Bank, Fredericton, good..... | 1 00 |
| Bank of P. E. Island, good | 1 00 |
| St. Stephen's Bank, 3 \$1's, good..... | 3 00 |
| Silver, etc..... | 7 87 |
| Total..... | \$574 87 |

From the above it will be seen that \$552 is known to be counterfeit, while \$10 more are supposed to be genuine notes, but may prove to be counterfeits. The work of counterfeiting the notes has been well

performed. The \$2 bills are especially calculated to deceive the unwary. The royal are slightly indistinct, especially the lower portion; the motto, *Dieu et mon Droit* being illegible. One of the signatures is also light, but the remainder of the note shows up very distinctly and imitates the genuine most successfully. The \$10 counterfeit on the Merchants' Bank of Halifax is not such a close imitation. It has too dark a look, the ink being used rather thickly, and the paper also makes the note look suspicious, and a person would not be so apt to be deceived by it as by the counterfeit on the Union Bank. It is probable that a similar bill to that passed on James Nugent was given to Patrick Nugent, who also drives between this city and Quaco. He said that he was a native of Bedeque, Prince Edward's Island, where some of his relatives now reside. He has resided, however, in the United States for some time past, and it is supposed that the counterfeits were made in Boston or vicinity. He is a tall man, 39 years of age, and of dark complexion.

In the early part of last January the Grand Jury in this place returned, and, through their foreman, stated that they found a true bill against Lefurgey for passing counterfeit bank notes.

William Pugsley, Esq., who appeared for the Crown, asked that Lefurgey be brought into Court, which was done, and the charge read to him. He pleaded "not guilty" to passing the \$2 notes, knowing them to be forged, but said he was "guilty" of having the forged \$10 notes on the Merchants' Bank of Halifax, knowing that they were forged.

A LIFE SENTENCE.

On the assembling of the Circuit Court of St. John, on February 2d, 1880, George W. Lefurgey, who was recently convicted of forgery, was brought into court to receive his sentence. In imposing the penalty His Honor referred to the terrible nature of the crime and to the deliberate way in which the offence was committed by Lefurgey. The punishment for forgery had been capital punishment for many years, but the legislature had changed that, and placed the term of imprisonment for forgery as one for life. His Honor

expressed a wish that capital punishment should be done away with altogether. Though, he said, the law allowed the judge to mitigate the sentence if there was any good reason for so doing, he could not in this case see any reason why the prisoner should receive less than the full extent of the punishment laid down by the legislature. It was true, said His Honor, an affidavit had been made by the prisoner, but the sentiments contained in it only tended to aggravate the case, as its import was irreconcilable with the evidence produced at the trial of the prisoner. He again alluded to the increase and enormity of the crime and to the statement that Lefurgey had a family and respectable friends in this Province. However, if the prisoner had a family or friends in this Province His Honor said he was ignorant of the fact, and, even so, if the latter report were true it could have no effect on imposing the penalty. The prisoner was then sentenced to hard labor in the penitentiary for the remainder of his life.

P. I. N.

A Counterfeiter in Panama.—Joseph Eneas, alias Hoffman, an American resident in Aspinwall, and claiming to be a merchant, was arrested, about 10 days ago, on the charge of putting into circulation counterfeit greenbacks, (United States currency.) The evidence against him is undoubted. He was yesterday set at liberty on "straw bail," the Judge in charge of the case having, it is openly said, been bought over. The Superior Court of the State, on hearing of the release of Eneas, immediately telegraphed to have him arrested, the Judge's criminality being too apparent. It is just possible that Eneas may be at liberty long enough to-day to effect his escape by the Acapulco to New York. Eneas, alias Hoffman, is an old offender, and figured prominently as such in Brooklyn papers in 1877, in which his swindles were stated at about \$60,000.

That Heathen Chinese.—Chan Lee, a Chinaman, is in jail for perpetrating an ingenious swindle on two fellow Mongolians. He procured a rough chunk of brass weighing 26 pounds, doctored the edges with gold, and represented it as a huge lump of bullion, which had been stolen and could not be disposed of in this country without great risk. The two purchased it for \$2,000, expecting to clear \$3,000 or \$4,000 by shipping it to China.

THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

Special Correspondence to Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 28, 1880.

To JOHN S. DYE, Esq.,
1338 Chestnut st.,
Philadelphia, Pa.:

I take this manner of extending my sincere thanks to the business community of the Great Northwest for my most courteous reception, and their hearty and universal support in pronouncing Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector, the only reliable work now in existence.

This portion of North America, termed the Great Northwest, properly includes all territory north of parallel forty-four (44) and west of the Mississippi. This would include nearly all of Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, together with that portion of British America lying west of the Red river of the north, Lake Winnipeg, James and Hudson bays.

To thoroughly describe this favored land, would require a large volume: in this sketch it will be possible only to note some of the more important features, and correct many erroneous impressions that have become a matter of fact with some eastern people, concerning the climate and soil of the territory. The soil is generally excellent, and all the cereals grow to perfection, except in the extreme northern portions of British America. As a wheat-producing country, it is taking the lead of the entire world, both in quantity and quality. Some of the grain-farms cover several thousand acres of ground, and it is an undisputed fact that the spring wheat of this region of country makes finer and more marketable flour than the wheat of Missouri or Kansas.

Vegetables of all kinds grow and attain perfection as far north as Manitoba. The land is well watered by beautiful lakes, rapid rivers and creeks. The lakes are well stocked with fish, and covered with game and waterfowl, and the rivers afford excellent water-power for saw and grist-mills. The climate is variable; the thermometer ranging from 40° below, in winter, to 98° above, in summer. It is in a latitude, and at an altitude, which renders the climate dry and exceedingly bracing; the air containing a large percentage of oxygen. This fact causes it to become a favorite resort for consumptives. Provided the disease is not too deeply seated. If the tubercles have only begun to develop, the cure is certain; but, if bleeding freely at the lungs, a person had better visit Florida than Minnesota.

The mining interests of the Black Hills, Yellowstone, Idaho, Montana, and Washington territories are immense, and involve a vast amount of labor and capital.

The mines, in point of richness and quantity of production, rank second to no others in the entire world, and are fast becoming developed through the potent agencies of western pluck, and eastern capital. Steamers navigate the upper Mississippi, Missouri and Yellowstone rivers, and the shrill shriek of the steam-fueled is heard echoing over the vast prairies and through the defiles of the rugged ranges of hills, on his onward way through the Rockies to the broad Pacific; warning the Red man that his reign is over, and his Paradisiacal hunting-grounds, over which the buffalo and elk roamed in sportive freedom must shortly be covered with a waving wealth of golden grain. The home of the yelping prairie dog, and snarling wolf, the favorite buffalo-wallow and deer-lick, must soon be changed from the fanciful poetry of the "Red Rauger of the Western wilds" to the plain prose of the dug-out of the Norwegian, and the favorite potato-patch of the Irishman.

Minneapolis and St. Paul are the two leading cities in this imperial domain. They are situated on the Mississippi river; Minneapolis at the Falls of St. Anthony—St. Paul about ten miles below, at the head of navigation proper. Minneapolis has the great advantage of containing the greatest available water-power of the world; it being equal to 200,000 horsepower at high-water. Her grist-mills rank second to none ever made, either in quantity or quality of production. Her saw-mills manufacture more lumber than any other city in the Union. She has a population, according to this year's census, of nearly 50,000 inhabitants, and is first taking rank in point of commercial importance. Her schools rank second to none, and the city is increasing and developing very rapidly in all the points which go to make up a metropolitan city.

St. Paul, as a commercial city, takes the lead of any city in the northwest. Being at the head of river-navigation at present, she necessarily controls the bulk of the wholesale trade. She contains, by the last census, about 44,000 inhabitants, and is fast growing and developing in all the points which make up a great city. It is more than likely that, ere many years, Minneapolis and St. Paul will become one great city of one quarter million inhabitants, and will then be able to control the entire trade of the "Great Northwest." To sum up, briefly, without any exaggeration: there is no other portion of the Union that holds out better inducements to the farmer, with small or large means, the manufacturer, the capitalist, the artisan, the merchant or the scholar, than this portion of our country, rightly entitled "The Great Northwest."

Yours, respectfully, AMATEUR.

Sir Francis Hincks' Bank.—Messrs. Robert Cassels, A. B. Stewart, and Wm. Allen, the committee appointed by the shareholders of the Consolidated Bank at the annual meeting on the 23d of June to investigate, have reported. They consider the late directors legally responsible for \$329,000 dividends paid, but not earned, and 65,000 by misappropriation of money in stock speculations, and for a very large amount of losses caused by their gross mismanagement. It is not possible for the committee to state the sum such liability may amount to, but their investigation furnishes abundant proof of the validity of such claim. No inspection of the affairs of the bank at this place has been made since the amalgamation of the two banks (City and Union) in May, 1876. The report concludes by stating that the whole history of the bank is a painful record of neglect, incapacity, and a reckless daring, by which upward of \$3,000,000 have been lost to the shareholders, many of them orphans and widows, and that their wrongs should stimulate the shareholders to adopt such measures at the adjourned meeting in September as will enable the liquidators to recover a portion, at least, of the money so squandered and illegally used, as will to some extent modify the suffering and losses these unfortunates otherwise will have to endure. The ex-directors are James Rankin, R. J. Reekie, W. W. Ogilvie, John Grant, Hugh Mackay, and Sir Francis Hincks.

At the convention of Bankers assembled at Saratoga last month, a resolution was passed in favor of the enactment of a national bankrupt law of such a character as to discourage fraud and afford ready and efficient relief to honest debtors, and place all creditors, wherever located, upon an equal footing, with a uniformity of administration throughout the country, and to secure a prompt and equitable distribution of the assets of insolvent estates at the lowest possible cost; also, to include a judicious system of composition, whereby the settlement may be effected in proper cases upon terms satisfactory to a majority of the creditors, without the delay and expense incidental to full bankruptcy proceedings. The Executive Council was requested to take measures for urging Congress to pass this law.

Lord Dunglass has seventy-nine coins recently recovered by the workmen in the foundation of the building in Main street, Douglas, Scotland, known as the Old Lodge. They are well preserved, most of them having been deposited in a jar.

Over 1,000 old English coins have been found buried at Mahanoy City, Pa. They were hidden by a murderer years ago.

LETTER FROM CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, August 26, '80.

JNO. S. DYE, ESQ.,

Editor and Proprietor of Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector:

Since my last letter the Detector has been doing its good work, and has been made to shine in a majority of the prominent and principal business houses in this city, and I am confident it is established "par excellence," and will be the future authority on all that's spurious of the "dollar of our daddies."

Your prompt notice of the new counterfeit treasury dollar greenback was received, and new subscribers were delighted, and exclaim, all along the line, "Dye intends to let no guilty man escape." We have been having a week of conclave; that is, the triennial of Knight Templars held their grand encampment here, and when I say, there was a crowd, I only half express it. Estimated 150,000 strangers in attendance, exclusive of 30,000 Knights and their ladies. Of course, with such an assemblage there was more or less grumbling; but, taking all in all the show passed off very creditably and think it will be noted, after the excitement and fatigue is worn off, a success.

To escape the crowd, I jumped aboard the L. S. and M. R'y, and ran over to Detroit, and thence back, via Toledo, stopping at the latter point. In the former city I find the man Barnes, (whom I wrote you about in my July letter,) had been, and taken orders for his imitation. In all cases subscribers supposed they were getting the *Old Reliable*.

I have placed ours alongside of his, in most of the business houses, and all the banks, and the latter have laid the *Lucas Boyus*, etc., etc., upon the shelf, never to be resuscitated until Gabriel blows his last call.

Next year he must expect things different; for he certainly is aware that the quiet Detroiters will not be caught napping the second time. In Toledo I put the Detector in all the banks, Toledo Grain and Produce Exchange, and numerous business houses. The work goes bravely on, and I predict that, in twelve months, the Dye Detector will be the only work

extant. Certainly, we take the palm for insurance. The little card works like magic for rapid money-changers; and it only has to be submitted to any one with half an eye, and brain, to comprehend its value at once. More anon. D.

Swindling Long Island Farmers.—The National Exchange Bank of Auburn has brought suits against several farmers in Suffolk County for the payment of notes ranging in amount from \$100 to \$200. The farmers claim that they never made the notes, but, in explaining their existence, say that last spring they were waited upon by a man who represented himself to be the agent of the "Queen City Fertilizing Company," and with whom they contracted for fertilizers to the amounts of the different notes. They were not to pay until they had a chance to test the quality of the fertilizer, and if it did not prove to be what it had been represented to be, they were not to pay anything. They signed what the agent said were contracts, but they turned out to have been notes. They never even received the fertilizers.

The above occurrence reminds us of a similar transaction that took place in Michigan, near thirty years ago. An enterprising sheep raiser whose home was in the suburbs of a small town near Troy, New York, prepared a lot of Merino Bucks by dyeing their wool blue. About fifty bucks were so skillfully dyed that the cheat was not discovered. Taking them to Michigan he sold them to wealthy farmers. Single bucks brought as high as \$5,000. The enterprising York State man representing them to be a new *breed* of sheep lately discovered on one of the South Sea Islands, taking farmers notes payable three years from date. After disposing of the entire flock and receiving notes from his customers, he then disposed of the notes at a very large discount to a well known Michigan bank located in Detroit. Time rolled on, and the color faded out and when shearing time came, when the fleeces were taken off, behold all color disappeared with the old fleeces. When the notes came due, farmers urged the plea of fraud, but the notes being genuine and held by innocent parties, the bankers recovered the full amount.

Nova Scotia.—A meeting called by Mrs. Mary L. Black was held recently at her residence in Halifax. Those invited are shareholders in the Halifax Bank; Mrs. Black is also a shareholder. About a year ago a gentleman who had long been in the service of the bank died. After his death it was alleged that his accounts had been found defective, and that there was a deficiency of \$28,000. Mrs. Black alleges

that a bond of indemnity to the amount of \$20,000 was obtained from her under false pretenses, by parties who appealed to her as a friend of deceased, and who engaged to arrange to protect her, which engagement was not fulfilled. The bank is now taking proceedings against her to collect the amount of the bond. She admits her liability, and is willing to pay all just claims, but does not believe that there was the deficiency alleged, especially as she has learned that four days before the death of the official his books were examined and found correct. Her object, she said, was to cause such an investigation into the affairs of the bank as would explain the deficiency. It was agreed that Mrs. Black should make a written request to the directors of the bank to call a general meeting of shareholders, and that if the directors were not willing to do this, the parties attending the meeting would sign a requisition for a meeting, in accordance with the terms of the bank's charter.

A cigar manufacturer in Havana recently distributed a number of advertising bills closely resembling the Spanish Bank bill. These have been the means of numerous frauds on people who cannot read, and even the Spanish Bank has been deceived in some instances by persons cutting out of the advertising bill the denomination of \$100 and pasting the same on a real bank bill of less value but of the same color and size as a \$100 bank bill. In consequence of the frauds the Governor-General has decreed that all advertising bills in imitation of bank bills shall be prohibited, and has ordered the police to publicly destroy all such advertising bills still in the possession of the aforesaid manufacturer.

The extraordinary statement now comes from the Treasury that even gold has become a nuisance in business and propositions have been submitted from various quarters that certificates be issued in exchange for it, upon the principle that governs the issue of silver certificates. The silver certificates do not circulate to any extent now, but it is believed that if the exchange could be arranged they would circulate readily everywhere. The certificates are issued in denominations of \$10 only and are not a legal tender.

The arguments in the case of the Wall Street brokers, Jerome, Patchell & McGibbon, accused of the larceny of Brayton, Ives & Co.'s lost securities, were made at the Tombs Police Court on July 21st, before Justice Duffy. Counsel for the defense claimed that the certificates were kept by the brokers simply to obtain the reward, and he argued that this they had a right to do. Justice Duffy withheld his decision.

CHARLES O. BROCKWAY.
CONDENSED HISTORY
 OF THE
GREATEST LIVING BANK FORGER.



CHARLES O. BROCKWAY.

Charles O. Brockway, who is about 40 years of age, and of very handsome appearance, was born in the city of New York, and has always lived there when not in prison. He kept a faro bank in the Eighth ward soon after the war, and dealt in counterfeit money.

Brockway was captured, with his confederates, August 16, while endeavoring to use forged checks on banks in Providence, R. I. The Pinkerton's deserve great credit for making the arrest of this gang of outlaws. The Editor of the "Government Counterfeit Detector" returns special thanks to R. J. Linden, Manager of their office in Philadelphia, for the portrait of the great forger which heads this narrative.

At one time C. F. Ulrich was regarded as the best engraver willing to prostitute his talents to counterfeiting in the country. He was a man capable of imitating a complete Treas-

ury note without aid, and this is something few mechanical engravers are able to do effectively. He was arrested some time ago on a charge of counterfeiting United States notes for the notorious Harry Cole, and he furnished the evidence on which Cole was convicted. Since his release he has resided at Trenton, N. J. In the latter part of July last, Mr. W. Z. Johnson, Senator Stockton's law partner, who is attorney for Ulrich, wrote to Detective Pinkerton, asserting that his client was endeavoring to lead an honest life, and complaining that he was suffering constant annoyance from "crooked" persons who sought his services. Among the most persistent of these was Charles O. Brockway. According to Mr. Johnson, he fairly haunted poor Ulrich, urging him to counterfeit checks, and offering to pay him 10 per cent. of all moneys obtained, in addition to a fair remuneration for his labor in cash. Mr. Johnson said that Ulrich was extremely anxious to be forever rid of these rascals, and offered, if Mr. Pinkerton so desired, to have Ulrich put him in the way of capturing and punishing Brockway. Mr. Pinkerton answered to the effect that he had heard it reported that Ulrich and Brockway were working together, but expressed his willingness to take the case in hand, provided Ulrich was really in earnest. He demanded that Ulrich should place himself in his hands, so that he might satisfy himself in the matter. Accordingly Ulrich came to this City and handed to Mr. Pinkerton two checks, which he said Brockway had given him to counterfeit. One was on the old National Bank of Providence, R. I., and was drawn by Henry E. Cranston to the order of C. L. Parker, for \$109. The other was on the Fourth National Bank of the same city, was for an exactly similar amount, was payable to E. L. Parker, and was signed by Chase, Watson & Butts. Ulrich said that Brockway wanted the counterfeit blanks in three days. Mr. Pinker-

ton asked him to put Brockway off, on the plea of inability to finish them, in order to give the speaker an opportunity of communicating with the Providence banks. Ulrich agreed to do this, and also to notify Pinkerton whenever Brockway should call upon him. Mr. Pinkerton wrote to F. A. Cranston, the Cashier of the Old National Bank of Providence, and soon received from him a reply expressing a desire to prosecute the intending forgers. He asked Mr. Pinkerton to send to Providence a man who knew and could identify the rascals.

Meantime Mr. Pinkerton had made inquiries and ascertained that the two checks he had seen had been procured from prominent stock-brokerage firms in Providence, as the proceeds of the sale to each of a \$100 Government four-per-cent bond. The sellers asked for checks in both instances on the plea that they desired to send them into the country. Ulrich's counsel was seen, and the Trenton District Attorney was taken into the confidence of Mr. Pinkerton. That gentleman's first intention was to arrest Brockway when he should call at Ulrich's residence and receive the counterfeit checks, but he was informed that the mere engraving and printing of a check-blank which was not filled in or signed was not an offense. It was thereupon determined to give Brockway all the rope he wanted, particularly as the trap into which he was about to fall was entirely of his own designing. Ulrich was ordered to so mark the counterfeit blanks that, while Brockway would not recognize any difference, the bank tellers, after being posted, would be able to detect at a glance any of them that might be presented for payment. This was accomplished by lengthening the lines of the border where they met at the upper right hand corner, so that instead of joining exactly as in the originals they projected the slightest bit, and by altering the names of the original engravers at the bottom

from Bugbee & Kelly to Rugbee & Kolly. The change can be detected only on close observation.

Brockway called on Ulrich on Wednesday last, and was given a number of blanks, with which he went away. He returned on Thursday and wanted more, saying that he had spoiled all the others. They were given to him. It was supposed that Friday was the day selected for the commission of the crime, and Detective E. S. Gaylor was sent to Providence to look out for Brockway. He invoked the assistance of the Chief of Police of that city, and Detective Swan was detailed to assist him. Two other local detectives were stationed, one in each bank, with instructions to arrest the "layer down," as the presenter of a forged check is called, as soon as he should appear, and to take him at once, into a back room, in order not to give the alarm to any confederate who might be outside on the watch. The New York detective was then to be communicated with immediately, and he was to proceed at once to the bank and point out any of the Brockway gang whom he might recognize in the vicinity. He and Detective Swan were stationed in the Post Office, opposite the Old National Bank, which it was supposed would be the first tried. Brockway has always worked on a system which, though perfectly familiar to the detectives, is one which is ingeniously calculated to baffle them in their attempts to fasten a crime upon him. He has been accustomed to employ as agent, a man whom he could trust, but one of such bad character that no jury would accept his uncorroborated testimony should he prove unfaithful. This man's duty was to impart his instructions to the remainder of the gang, with whom Brockway himself never held any business communication, and to see them carried out. One Charles Fera, alias the Big Duke, has generally acted in this capacity of agent. Mr. Pinkerton did not expect that Brock-

way would go to Providence, and his plans were laid to have him indicted there, after the arrest of his confederates for sending forged papers into the State, secure a requisition, and take him on for prosecution.

Another of Brockway's rules was to have duplicate forged checks. The "layer down" was given one of them, which was simply indorsed on the back, to take in. The Teller would naturally require identification. The "layer down" would take the check and go out of the bank, destroying the check as he went. On the street he would meet Brockway's agent, who would hand him the other check, similar in all respects to the first, except that it had in addition to the indorsement the words "all right" or "O. K.," and the signature of the firm, whose genuine check had been imitated. He would then return to the bank and get the money, the Teller supposing the identification to have been freshly written. It would not have been "regular" to present the identified check first, and Brockway never took such chances. Another rule of his was to have several "layers down." If one came out all right, another was sent in with a check and then a third. There Brockway always stopped for the day. His watchers kept a lookout on the bank and the brokers office until the next morning; if no unusual commotion was observed, it was taken for granted that the victim's account was large enough to stand further depletion, and other checks previously prepared would be presented next day and even the day after that. The moment any sign of discovery was observed, however, the entire gang would incontinently flee. In the selection of "layers down," favorites were always sent in first, as the chances of detection were then at the minimum. The last men were required to possess plenty of nerve, as the account drawn upon might give out at any moment, and there would be questions to answer. Of course the

amount of a firm's account in bank was always a matter of guess-work, and, therefore, risky, though Brockway's rule was to select heavy concerns, leave a wide margin, and work up gradually.

Friday passed without sign. On Saturday Pinkerton's detective, Gaylor, while at his post in the Post Office, saw Brockway pass the Old National Bank. As he reached the front of it he seemed to give a signal with his head to somebody who stood on the opposite side of the street. Soon afterward he was joined by a young man who held some conversation with him and afterward went into the bank. When they disappeared it was learned that the young man desired to get a check certified, similar in all respects to one of the checks shown Mr. Pinkerton by Ulrich. Another young man had another check similar to the other one certified in the Fourth National Bank the same afternoon. They called upon Chase, Watson & Butts, and Henry E. Cranston just before the close of business and sold two more one hundred-dollar 4 per cent. bonds, asking, in the first instance, for checks "to send in the country." The object of this move was to get the last numbers of the issued checks of both firms. This would give them all day Sunday to fix the numbers on the forged checks, and they would be ready to work without fear of detection from that source the first thing on Monday morning. The object of having the check certified was to make them available for their face anywhere in case anything happened. The two original checks from which the counterfeits had been imitated reached the Providence banks on Saturday in regular order from the Ninth National Bank of New York, having been deposited there by T. Winterbottom, a Spring street undertaker.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning a man entered the Fourth National Bank of Providence and presented one of the forged checks. It was made out for \$1,327. Detective Par-

ker of that city who was on watch, stepped up at the same moment and presented another check. The money was paid to the forger and he put it into his pocket. The Teller gave the sign agreed upon; and Parker arrested the man. Word was sent immediately to Detective Gaylor, and he hurried up. Brockway was waiting outside, and was arrested without difficulty. The first prisoner gave his name as Joseph Cook, but was identified by Gaylor as Billy Ogle, son of Ralph Ogle, the well-known veterinary surgeon of New York, and long a confederate of Brockway's. Three hours went by and the patience of the detectives stationed at the Old National Bank was still unrewarded. At 1 o'clock a suspicious looking fellow sauntered in and presented the expected forged check. An attempt was made to arrest him, but he took to his heels, and was captured only after a long chase, in which the officers were obliged to empty their revolvers. Detective Eaglor has not recognized him, but Mr. Pinkerton thinks from the description he is George Havvell, who has recently been in communication with Brockway, and who left Chicago three weeks ago.

Brockway has been responsible for every forgery of consequence that has taken place in the United States for the past two years. Mr. Pinkerton says that his equal in his particular line of crime does not exist in the world. There never was but one check put forth by him that was stopped. That was a recent forgery on the Fourth National Bank of New York, in which the signature and blank of Fisk & Hatch were imitated. This firm has a private mark on its blanks, which the forgers overlooked, and its absence caused the Cashier to hesitate. The "layer down" at once took alarm and fled. Had he stood his ground he would have received the money. The Pinkertons are both astonished and delighted that he should have so far forgotten himself as he did in the present instance. Brockway is

a handsome fellow, about 38 or 40 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches tall, well-built, with black hair and full black beard and piercing black eyes. He has no small vices. He at one time kept a faro bank in partnership with Dan Noble, who recently got 20 years in England for forgery. He subsequently branched out as a counterfeiter, and served two terms in State Prison for that offense. His last incarceration was in Auburn, where he remained five years. During his term it was noticed that he took every opportunity to practice with pen, ink and paper. He was released a little over two years ago and immediately set out on a career of wholesale forgery through the West and South. In June, 1879, he and "Bill" Ogle, one of his pals arrested yesterday, were locked up on a charge of forgery on the First National Bank of Chicago and a complete set of implements were found in his room. He made a confession, in which he charged that Samuel Felker an ex-Government detective, had induced him to go to Chicago, promising him the protection of the police, and had selected the banks for him to work on. The statement was corroborated by a subsequent confession by Ogle, and seemingly so by the stories of distinguished parties, and so convinced were the authorities of its truth that they had Felker indicted, and Brockway was admitted to bail in \$10,000 as a witness against him. The case has never been called to trial on account of the lack of sufficient corroborative evidence, the main witnesses being both men of bad character.

After his release Brockway came to New York and successfully perpetrated the following forgeries: Chemical National Bank, \$13,000; Second National Bank, \$1,700; Bank of the Republic, \$14,000; Chatham National Bank, \$1,700; Corn Exchange Bank, \$700; Phoenix National Bank, \$7,500. There were undoubtedly other cases in which the banks pocketed the loss and said nothing

about it. The Chemical National did this, and the detectives learned of that forgery only by accident. The attempt on the Fourth National has already been mentioned. For the Phoenix Bank forgery Brockway, James Williams alias "Big Kentuck," Bill Ogle, Andy Gillen or Gilligan, and Charles Fera, the "Big Duke," were all arrested by the Pinkertons. Williams turned State's evidence, and Ogle, who was the first tried, was convicted and sentenced to five years in State Prison. He obtained a stay of proceedings from Judge Donohue, and was admitted to bail in \$5,000, pending the appeal of his case to the General Term. Williams is still in the House of Detention. Gilligan remains an inmate of the Tombs, awaiting trial. Fera and Brockway were discharged on the old ground—bad character of the witnesses and lack of corroborative evidence. Brockway was re-arrested in court by Detective Pinkerton on a requisition from the Governor of Illinois at the instance of his bondsmen in the Feller case, and was sent to Chicago, but he succeeded soon afterward in restoring their confidence in him, and having renewed his bail, was released. He returned to New York and proceeded at once to Baltimore, where he perpetrated forgeries on the Merchant's National and Third National Banks to the extent of \$10,146. Two of his tools, George Bell and Charles Farrin, were arrested about a fortnight ago in New York, and are now in Baltimore awaiting trial.

When the news of these forgeries was published, Detective Pinkerton knew, from the manner in which the work was done, that Brockway was at the bottom of them, and, meeting him on the Sunday following at Coney Island, taxed him with the crime. Owing to ill-feeling arising out of the distribution of the proceeds of the Bank of the Republic job, Tommy Moore shot Brockway in the back, in a saloon in Sixth avenue near Twenty-ninth

street, and was shot in turn by Bill Ogle. A dozen shots were fired in the melee, but no arrests was made. Brockway married about a year ago the pretty daughter of a Michigan shopkeeper. It is said that he succeeded in concealing his character from her during his wooing. Their only child died while he was in the Tombs recently. She resides in Chicago. Brockway's residence in New York was never discovered by the detectives.

After giving Brockway the counterfeited Providence checks, Ulrich received from him two other checks with a request to have them imitated at once, as he would want to use them as soon as the Providence job was completed. One is check No. 17,671 on the First National Bank of Philadelphia, dated August 5, and drawn by Thomas & Shoemaker, bankers, of No. 134 South Third street, to the order of Mrs. E. L. Hunter for \$109. The other is check No. 41,706 on the Bank of North America of Philadelphia, same date and amount, and drawn by Townsend, Wheeler & Co., of 309 Walnut street, to the order of Mrs. G. L. Huntingdon.

In the Justice court of Providence, R. I., August 20, Charles O. Brockway was adjudged probably guilty on two complaints of forgery, and held in \$3,000 each for trial. The chief witness was Charles F. Ulrich, who testified that he engraved the bogus plate for Brockway.

The London *Post's* Berlin correspondent says it is expected that at the next session of the Reichstag the entire question of the currency will be reopened, for, despite the semi-official contradictions, the agitation against an exclusive gold currency is daily gaining ground. In Government circles it is said that Prince Bismarck favors the re-adoption of silver as a legal tender. The President of the Imperial Bank has, in a remarkable treatise, exposed the mistakes made in abolishing the silver standard.

Interesting Items at Home and Abroad.

Stronach and Potter, the fraudulent Glasgow Bank directors, sentenced to eighteen months in prison, have been liberated, their term having expired.

The widow of the Jewish Cologne banker, Baron Abraham von Oppenheim, who in 1870 gave the munificent sum of £150,000 for the wounded, has just handed £30,000 for a hospital for the poor children of all confessions, in memory of her late husband.

The rich Parisian banker, Mr. Bischoffsheim, has added another to the long list of his services to science. He has just put a considerable sum at the disposal of Mr. Guillaume Capus, doctor of botany, to enable him to make a scientific expedition to Central Asia and study the natural history flora of Turkestan.

A Wall street broker offers \$15,000 to be competed for in a fasting match, the person abstaining the longest to take the money. There are already five entries, one being recommended by Dr. Hammond, with whom Dr. Tanner had a controversy on that subject. It is probable the match will begin in September.

On the last bank holiday in London the commissariat statistics of the Alexandria Palace included for the hunger and thirst of excursionists 22 tons of meat, 12 vanloads of salad, 7 tons of potatoes, 42,000 loaves and 60,000 buns, which were washed down with 42,480 bottles of wine, spirits, ale and stout, 350 barrels of ale, 9,000 bottles of lemonade and 30,000 cups of tea.

Gigantic Gambling.—A short paragraph was published a few days ago referring to some heavy losses at cards in the Yacht Club at St. Petersburg. The Berlin and Vienna papers give reports of the occurrence. According to them, the losses during a few days amounted to 15 millions of francs. The stakes played for

were never less than 1,000 rubles (£150). The loser of the eight millions of francs was Prince Demidoff, the same whose sale of the collections at San Donato drew lately together so many of the art-connoisseurs of the world. The winner was Colonel Count Schouvaloff, a connection of the late Russian Ambassador in England. The sensational reports of the high play at the club attracted the attention of Count Louis Melikoff, the Governor of St. Petersburg, who referred the matter to the Czar, proposing to close the club. But some of the Imperial family intervened, and the Czar contented himself with summoning the winner before him, and, having inquired into the whole matter, he bade him be satisfied with one million francs (£40,000) and gave the loser a complete discharge for the rest. So the affair ended.

Trial of the Pyx.—We have the annual "trial of the pyx" in this country, too, but a brief telegram saying that the annual assay at the mint showed the quarter dollars to be .052 heavy, or the half eagles to be .071 light, &c., degrades the ceremony into a very statistical, commonplace performance, however distinctly it may indicate that our mints do their work as well as any in the world. A pyxis in Greek is a box in English. Into the pyx the mint master is bound to drop a certain number of specimen coins from each lot or "journey weight" minted. At intervals from 1345 to 1870, and annually since then, representatives of the reigning sovereign have tried the contents of the pyx by the most delicate balances and gauges and assaying processes. In 1611 James I, tried the pyx in person, and so, in 1669, did Charles II.; Bacon was present as Chancellor at the trial of 1620, and so a long list of illustrious names might be cited down to that of Mr. Gladstone, who presided at this year's trial, as the Lord Chancellors have successively done since 1717. Only once was the pyx con-

demned. In 1620 the following words were appended by the jurors to their verdict: "Except for ye fine gold of ye first Pix to feeble by 6 graines in the pounce weight than it ought to be, and ye reason whereof we conceave to be for that ye same parcell was of soe little quantite that we could not soe exactlye make triall thereof." As will be seen from this quaintly-worded censure, even then the master of the mint had only inferential cause to be ashamed. Last year the English coinage amounted to £4,185,102 in gold, which is rather below the average, and to £672,012 in silver, which is about an average value.

Locating the Government Bonds.—The Treasury Department has just undertaken the task of locating the Government bonds. Of nearly \$1,700,000,000 of bonds outstanding about \$1,124,000,000 are registered and not much difficulty will be had in locating them, since the names of the holders are on file at the department, but the \$550,000,000 or more of coupon bonds cannot be so easily located. Some help is expected from New York banking-houses and some from the census returns. Secretary Sherman is very hopeful of reasonably exact results. He thinks it will be found that comparatively few bonds have been in Europe since last year's large grain exportation.

THIS SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

A BANK TELLER SAVED ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS BY BEING A SUBSCRIBER TO DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.
No. 682 Broadway.

Received of JOHN S. DYE, proprietor of DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR, One Hundred Dollars, the same being paid on account of a counterfeit of the One Hundred Dollar Bill of the Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, Letter A Series of 1875, unavoidably accepted by me as Teller from some person unknown, on deposit at the East River National Bank, City of New York, March 3, 1880, before receiving notice of the existence of such a counterfeit bill from said JOHN S. DYE, or otherwise, said bill being first publicly declared counterfeit by the United States Treasury Department, March 6, 1880, and by DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR issued the same day.

Signed,
H. N. GLOVER,
Receiving Teller.

I hereby certify, that the aforesaid One Hundred Dollars has been paid me to my full satisfaction, solely and entirely by reason of the agreement of said JOHN S. DYE with me as a subscriber to DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR, wherein is advertised, "Current Funds paid for any Counterfeits of United States Treasury Notes or National Bank Bills, not mentioned in this publica-

tion to date of its issue," and that said payment is in complete fulfillment of the contract of said JOHN S. DYE to give me as a subscriber to DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR, prompt notice, effective protection and full insurance in relation to and against losses from counterfeits of United States Treasury Notes and National Bank Bills.

Signed,
H. N. GLOVER, Receiving Teller,
East River National Bank,
New York City, N. Y.

Sworn to before me this 18th day of March, 1880.



HENRY K. THOMAE,
Notary Public,
Kings Co., N. Y.

Only regular subscribers paying three dollars yearly for DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR, are entitled to the above protection. Please see if your time has expired.

TESTIMONIAL.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS R. R. CO.,
J. C. Calhoun, Treasurer,
Office, 123 Dearborn Street, Chicago.
CHICAGO, Ill, May 29, 1880.

W. C. PHELAN, Esq.,
Agent for Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector.
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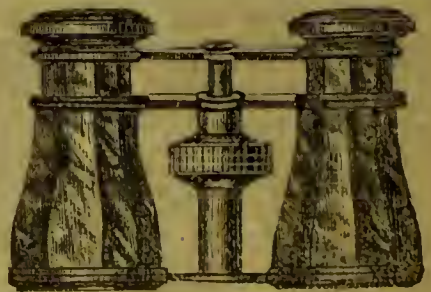
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