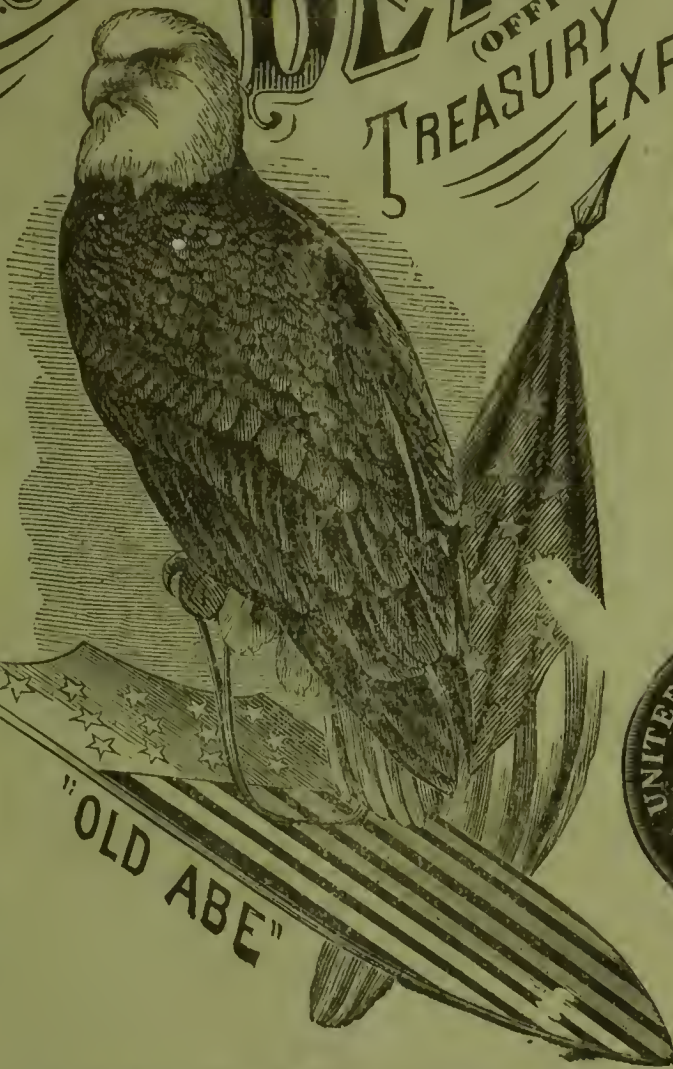


GOVERNMENT

COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR

ESTABLISHED 1850,
By **JOHN S. DYE**

(OFFICIAL ORGAN.)
TREASURY EXPERT



PERFECT PROTECTION.

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

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

DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.



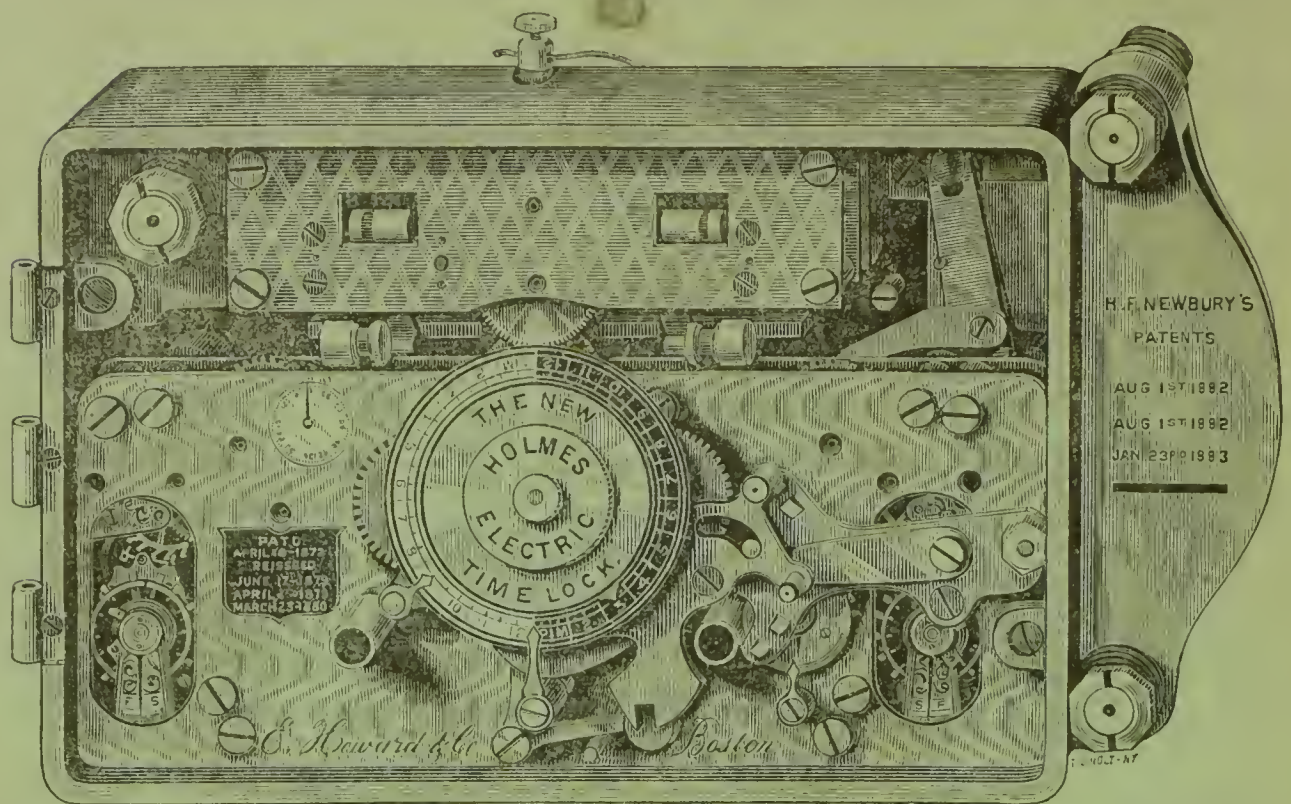
OFFICE, 1338 CHESTNUT ST., Opposite U. S. Mint, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Commercial Safety Paper, for Checks, etc., is the only Paper when once written upon the ink cannot be removed. Address, MT. HOLLY PAPER CO, Mt. Holly Springs, Pa.

"THE NEW HOLMES' ELECTRIC TIME LOCK"

CONTAINING

"Newbury's Dynamite Safety Devices."



DYNAMITE has opened instantly ordinary **TIME LOCKS**

which were on Burglar-proof Safe Doors, **Four Inches Thick**, without damage to the door or building.

"Newbury's Dynamite Safety Devices"

—AS USED IN—

"THE NEW HOLMES' ELECTRIC TIME LOCK"

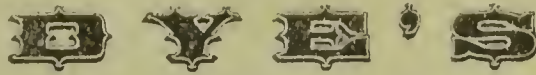
Not only protects the lock from being *unlocked*, but also from being *removed from the door by the use of dynamite*. Repeated tests *fully demonstrates* that *both* of the *above* conditions are necessary to afford any *real* protection.

CAN YOU AFFORD TO TRUST TO ANY HALF-WAY MEANS OF PROTECTING YOUR VALUABLES.

"Newbury's Dynamite Safety Devices" are protected by twenty-two Letters Patent of the United States, and we are advised by our counsel that they *cover broadly* not only *all devices* introduced into or used in connection with the *TIME LOCK itself*, but also *all methods* of so mounting or adjusting the lock as to *protect it from the use of dynamite*, so that *all devices* or *methods of mounting* that will accomplish this work would *infringe* upon some one of our Letters Patent.

HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
518 Broadway, New York City.

IMPORTANT.—When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage Express-
age and Carriage Hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel**, opposite Grand Central
Depot. 600 Elegant Rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to \$1
and upwards per day. European Plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the
best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families live better
for less money at the Grand Union than at any other first-class hotel in the city.



GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.

Published with illustrations, under supervision of the Secret Service, by order of Hon. Chas. J.
Folger, Secretary of the Treasury Department of the United States.

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Vol. XXXIII.

JUNE, 1884.

No. 1

FIDELITY & CASUALTY CO.,

Park Bank Building, 214 and 216 Broadway, N. Y.

Officials of Banks, Railroads, Express and Insurance Companies can obtain

BONDS OF SURETYSHIP

from this company at moderate rates. The Bonds of this Company are accepted by
the courts of the State of New York. **Accident Policies** insuring against
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THE SPRAGUE CHECK-BOOK.

Patented July 31, 1883.

This is *not* a pocket check-book, but the most convenient *Office Check-Book* ever made. It
does away with the projecting covers and clumsy width of the ordinary check-book, and provides a
neat way of preserving the checks after they have been canceled and returned. It is not only a
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book. In fact, in many kinds of business it is the only cash-book and journal required.

Models of the SPRAGUE CHECK-BOOK and of the combined CHECK and CASH-BOOK,
with full explanations and illustrations, sent for 25 cents, which will be credited on the price of a
book if ordered. Address,

PROPRIETOR, THE SPRAGUE CHECK-BOOK.

BROADWAY & 32ND ST., NEW YORK

BEWARE OF SWINDLERS.

Inasmuch as certain persons have fraud-
ulently obtained monies on various pre-
tences of being agents of "Dye's Govern-
ment Counterfeit Detector," giving there-
for different kinds of spurious receipts, it
should be noted that no receipt on account
of said publication is genuine and authen-
tic unless it bears the imprint of our trade
mark, "Old Abe," and is also signed in

writing by Ed. S. Wheeler, per F. A. Les-
ter, and it should always be accompanied
by our TRADEMARK POSTAL CARD, which
is to be filled out and mailed for return to
this office. We shall be obliged for any
notice of any imposition practiced upon
the public in our name, and while mak-
ing things all right with our informant
will give diligent attention to the welfare
of the swindlers themselves.

U.S. National Bank Bills and their Counterfeits.

HOW GENUINE BILLS ARE PRINTED.

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

HOW COUNTERFEITS ARE PRODUCED.

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

Whenever a counterfeit (not a photograph), of any National Bank bill appears, the genuine, which has been counterfeited, rapidly disappears from circulation.

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

CHARTER NUMBER OF GENUINE.

On all National Bank bills, old or new, issued through the United States Treasury since 1874, and previous to the bills of new designs issued in 1882, the charter number of the bank of issue appears in the largest of the figures upon the face of the bill; across the left end of the same and lengthwise at the right end. On all genuine National Bank bills the charter number will be the same as the figures to the right of the name of the bank in the List of Counterfeits; if these numbers differ refuse the bill; if they are the same the bill may be counterfeit.

BILLS EXEMPT FROM SUSPICION.

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

EVIDENCE OF FACTS IN THE CASE.

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

HOW TO DETECT COUNTERFEITS OF NATIONAL BANK BILLS.

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

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

PLATES CAPTURED AND NOT CAPTURED.

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

U. S. TREASURY NOTES AND THEIR COUNTERFEITS.'

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

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

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

BRITISH AMERICAN CURRENCY AND ITS COUNTERFEITS.

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

THE OLD PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESS.

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

THE NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESS.

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

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

TEN INSTRUCTIVE SIGHT GUIDES.

1. U. S. Treasury Notes, dated 1862 and 1863, have no jute or fibre in the paper. All Treasury Notes, series of 1869 to 1879 inclusive, were printed on distinctive fibre paper. All Treasury Notes, Series of 1880, are printed on the new paper, having a red and blue silk thread running from end to end, one at the top and the other at the bottom of the notes, and shreds of red and blue silk fibre scattered through the paper.
2. Very few National Bank Bills bearing the Red Pointed Seal have any fibre in the paper; but the National Bank Bills, Series of 1875 (all of which have the Red Scalloped Seal), are either printed on jute fibre paper, or the new silk line paper, above described, used for the Treasury Notes, Series of 1880, and all National Bank Bills, Series of 1882, bearing the Brown Scalloped Seal, are also printed on the same silk line paper as the Treasury Notes, Series of 1880.
3. All counterfeits of U. S. Treasury Notes, dated in 1862 and 1863, bear the Red Pointed Seal; the most dangerous counterfeits on U. S. Treasury Notes, between Series of 1869 and Series of 1879 inclusive, are the Fifties and Five Hundreds, Series of 1869, and the C plates Fives and Tens of the Series of 1875.
4. All counterfeits of National Bank Bills bear the Red Pointed Seal, except some Photographic Fives and the Pittsburgh Hundred, which have the Red Scalloped Seal, and the late photographic counterfeit of the fives of The First National Bank of Milwaukee, Series of 1882, which bear the Brown Seal.
5. All U. S. Treasury Notes, Series 1880, bear the large Brown Seal, and all Treasury Notes bearing this Seal can be taken with entire freedom from suspicion, until otherwise notified through the agency of DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.
6. All the new issues of National Bank Bills, Series of 1882, having brown backs, and bearing the Brown Scalloped Seal on the face, can also be handled with entire freedom from suspicion; except the Fives of the First National Bank of Milwaukee, of which a poor photographic counterfeit has appeared.
7. The U. S. Government does not retire genuine National Bank Bills when only a Photograph, Lithograph, Acid Etching or Pen-made Counterfeit of them is issued. Such frauds should be detected at a sight glance.
8. The Check-letters, A B C D, etc., referred to in the body of this DETECTOR, are all printed in black on the face of the U. S. Treasury Notes and National Bank Bills, as well as on the Dominion of Canada Bills.
9. The latest issue of the Dominion of Canada One and Two Dollar Bills have the following distinctive features on the back and face: Those made payable on the back at Toronto, have red; Montreal, blue; St. John, black; and Halifax, green figures on the face. The new issue of the Dominion of Canada Four Dollar Bills have the seal of the Finance Department printed in red on the lower right face of the notes.
10. The most dangerous counterfeits on the Government and Bank Bills, in the Dominion of Canada, are on notes issued in the Province of Ontario.

Counterfeits of \$1 National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

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

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

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

LOCATION.	TITLE LINES OF COUNTERFEITS.	CHARTER NO. OF GENUINE.	CHECK LETTER.
Mass. Boston.	National Eagle Bank.	993	A

BOSTON, MASS., NAT. EAGLE BANK.

Letter A, dated July 1, 1865. John Allison, Register; A. U. Wyman, Treasurer. Treasury No. 211,944. Bank No. 3,640. Old process photograph. This photograph is the only counterfeit of the One Dollar Bills of the National Banks.

Having been done on good paper, the black work fairly reproduced, though the red numbering is inferior, it is in some respects the best early photographic counterfeit, yet not dangerous, being blurred in spots and off color.

See page 3

Counterfeits of \$2 National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

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

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

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

LOCATION.	TITLE LINES OF COUNTERFEITS.	CHARTER NO. OF GENUINE.	CHECK LETTER.
N. Y. Kinderhook.	National Union Bank.	929	A
" Linderpark.	National Union Bank.	No such bank	A
" New York City	Market National Bank.	964	A
" " "	Marine National Bank.	1215	A
" " "	Ninth National Bank.	387	A
" " "	St. Nicholas Nat'l Bank.	972	A
" Peekskill.	Westchester Co. Nat'l Bank.	1422	A
Penn. Philadelphia.	Sixth National Bank.	352	A
R. I. Newport.	Nat. Bank of Rhode Island.	1532	A

SPECIAL POINTS.

KINDERHOOK, N. Y., NAT. UNION BK.

Letter A, dated July 1, 1865. On the genuine the check letter A at the left of note, near the vignette, has one flourish under it; on the counterfeit there are two flourishes under the check letter.

LINDERPARK, N. Y., NAT. UNION BANK.
No such bank.

N. Y. CITY, MARKET NAT'L BANK.

Letter A, dated July 1, 1865. In the genuine issue, over the letters AR of the title MARKET appear three flourishes. In the counterfeit there is only one.

N. Y. CITY, MARINE NAT'L BANK.

Letter A, dated July 1, 1865. In the genuine note the black panel under the title reads CITY OF NEW YORK; in the counterfeit it simply reads NEW YORK, the CITY OF being entirely omitted from the panel.

N. Y. CITY, NINTH NAT. BANK.

Letter A, dated July 1, 1865, and January 2, 1865. In the counterfeit THE after OF in the title is omitted. In the genuine, under BANK, appear two flourishes; in the counterfeit there are none.

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.)

Counterfeits of \$2 National Bank Bills continued.

N. Y. CITY, SAINT NICHOLAS N. BK.

Letter A, dated July 1, 1865. In the genuine, NEW YORK over the date of July 1st. 1865, is engraved in italic, sometimes called stumple letters; in the counterfeit the NEW YORK is engraved in script.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., WEST CHESTER CO. NATIONAL BANK.

Letter A, dated August 15, 1865. This bank has two bills, check-letters A and B; check-letter A. counterfeited. In the counterfeit, under the left

check-letter A, there are two flourishes, in the genuine but one.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN., SIXTH NAT. BK.
Letter A, dated July 1, 1865. No bills from this plate found in circulation.

NEWPORT, R. I., NATIONAL BANK.

Letter A, dated Nov. 1, 1865. The counterfeits on this issue are very inferior and printed from stone. The imprint, "National Bank Note Co., New York," and other small lettering, is hardly legible, the letters are so poorly formed, with no approximation to the original work.


Counterfeits of \$5 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 each Five Dollar National Bank Bill is at the upper right-hand corner of the face, the Bank's number at the lower left-hand corner, and (unless on bills of new design of 1882) the charter number is in larger figures across the left end and lengthwise at the right end.

 Photographic counterfeits have also appeared upon the "Garfield Fives" of the National Bank bills, Series 1882, with brown backs.

LOCATION.	TITLE LINES OF COUNTERFEITS.	CHARTER NO. OF GENUINE.	CHECK LETTER.
Conn. Jewett City.	Jewett City National Bank.	1478	B
Ill. Aurora.	First National Bank.	38	A
" Canton.	First National Bank.	415	A
" Cecil.	First National Bank.	No such bank.	A
" Chicago.	Central National Bank.	2047	A
" "	First National Bank.	8	A
" "	German National Bank.	1734	A
" "	Merchants' National Bank.	642	A
" "	Traders' National Bank.	966	A
" "	Union National Bank.	698	A
" Galena.	First National Bank.	No such bank.	A
" Paxton.	First National Bank.	1876	A
" Peru.	First National Bank.	441	A
" Pontiac.	National Bank of Pontiac.	Stolen.	—
" Virginia.	Farmers' National Bank.	1471	A
Iowa. Osage.	Osage National Bank.	Stolen.	—
Mass. Boston.	Boylston National Bank.	Photograph.	C
" "	Globe National Bank.	"	C
" "	Pacific National Bank.	"	B
" Dedham.	Dedham National Bank.	"	B
" Fall River.	Pocasset National Bank.	"	C
" Leicester.	Leicester National Bank.	"	—
" New Bedford.	Merchants' National Bank.	799	C
" Northampton.	First National Bank.	383	C
" Southbridge.	Southbridge National Bank.	Photograph.	B
" Westfield.	Hampden National Bank.	1367	CD
Mich. Jackson.	People's National Bank.	1533	D
N. Y. Amsterdam.	Manufacturer's Nat'l Bank.	2239	B
" Pawling.	National Bank of Pawling.	1269	A
" Rome.	Fort Stanwix National Bank.	1410	B
" Troy.	National State Bank.	991	A
Penn. Hanover.	First National Bank.	187	D
" Tamaqua.	First National Bank.	1219	B
Vt. Montpelier.	Montpelier National Bank.	Photograph.	A
" St. Johnsbury.	First National Bank.	"	C
Wis. Milwaukee.	First National Bank.	"	B

GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.

Counterfeits of \$5 National Bank Bills continued.

GENERAL POINTS.

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

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



GENUINE PLATE—DOUBLE SIZE.



COUNTERFEIT (BOYD PLATE)—DOUBLE SIZE.

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

The counterfeit of the Five Dollar Bills of National Banks in Massachusetts were (excepting the photographs), all printed from one series of plates engraved by Irvine White, in 1865-6, and captured by the Secret Service, June 26, 1876. All this issue of counterfeit may be instantly detected by comparison of the lower left face of same with the genuine. On the genuine the vignette of Columbus discovering America on left end of bill is well engraved and complete. In the counterfeit the same is poorly engraved and imperfect, notably the end of the ship's rail on which a sailor is leaning shows no mark of a joint where it rests upon the upright stanchion, and the vertical line between the stanchion and knee is indistinct. Also on the back of genuine bill, at lower left-hand corner, two vertical lines divide the State coat of arms from the large center vignette, and the line nearest the vignette, if continued downwards, would pass through the middle of one of the little figures "5" in the lower margin; but on the counterfeit it would not quite touch the little "5."

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

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

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

SPECIAL POINTS.

JEWETT CITY, CONN., NATIONAL BANK.

Letter B, dated Sept. 1, 1865. Printed from an original counterfeit plate in various kinds of execution, some samples of which have been called dangerous, while others are very poor. This bank is closed, being merged into the National Bank, Norwich, Conn. Best refuse all.

AURORA, ILL., FIRST NAT'L BANK.

Letter A, dated Nov. 2, 1863. None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."

CANTON, ILL., FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

Letter A, dated May 21, 1864. None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."

CECIL, ILL., FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

No such bank.

CHICAGO, ILL., CENTRAL NAT'L BANK.

Letter A, dated May 10, 1865. None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."

CHICAGO, ILL., FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Letter A, dated May 10, 1865. None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."

CHICAGO, ILL., GERMAN NAT'L BANK.

Letter A, dated March 10, 1865. None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."

CHICAGO, ILL., MERCHANTS' NAT'L BK.

Letter A, dated May 10, 1865. None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."

CHICAGO, ILL., TRADERS' NAT. BANK.

[FROM THE BOYD PLATE]

Letter A, dated May 10, 1865. The parent plate for all counterfeit fives of the Illinois issue, all of which have the same check letter, and, with but few exceptions, the same date.

CHICAGO, ILL., UNION NAT'L BANK.

Letter A, dated May 10, 1865. None genuine dated "May 10, 1865."

GALENA, ILL., FIRST NAT'L BANK.

No such bank.

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE).

*Counterfeits of \$5 National Bank Bills continued.***PAXTON, ILL., FIRST NAT'L BANK.**

Letter A, dated Oct. 20, 1871. None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."

PERU, ILL., FIRST NAT'L BANK.

Letter A, dated June 2, 1864, and May 10, 1865. None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."

PONTIAC, ILL., NATIONAL BANK.

The Five Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 741 to 765, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 252,111 to 252,135, inclusive, were stolen from the bank unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.

VIRGINIA, ILL., FARMERS' NAT'L BANK.

Letter A, dated May 10, 1865. Refuse all dated May 10, 1865.

OSAGE, IOWA, OSAGE NAT. BANK.

The Five Dollar bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 1,751 to 2,200, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 560,959 to 561,408, inclusive, were stolen from the bank unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.

BOSTON, MASS., BOYLSTON NAT'L BANK.

Letter C; Series of 1875; dated October 28, 1864. New process photograph.

See page 3

BOSTON, MASS., GLOBE NAT. BANK.

Letter C; dated April 20, 1865. Old process photograph.

See page 3

BOSTON, MASS., PACIFIC NAT'L BANK.

Letter B; Series of 1875. Old process photograph.

See page 3

DEDHAM, MASS., NAT'L BANK OF.

Letter B; dated Jan. 2, 1865. Old process photograph.

See page 3

FALL RIVER, MASS., POCASSET NAT. BK.

Letter C; dated January 2, 1865. Old process photograph.

See page 3

LEICESTER, MASS., NAT. BANK OF.

New process photograph.

See Page 3

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.

[FROM THE WHITE PLATE]

Letter C, dated February 14, 1865. The parent plate for all counterfeit fives of the Massachusetts issue, except the photographs. In addition to the General Points already given it may be observed that in the words "Five Dollars," lower center face of bill, the letter S appears engraved irregularly above the line of the other characters.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., FIRST NAT. BK.

[FROM THE WHITE PLATE]

Letter C, dated May 2, 1864. Printed from the same plates as the counterfeits of fives on the Merchants' National Bank, New Bedford, Mass. None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."

SOUTHBRIDGE, MASS., NAT. BANK OF.

Letter B; dated April 20, 1875. Old process photograph.

See page 3

WESTFIELD, MASS., HAMPDEN NAT. BK.

[FROM THE WHITE PLATE]

Letters C and D, dated Aug. 1, 1865. Printed from the same plates as the counterfeits of fives on the Merchants' National Bank, New Bedford, Mass, and showing the same defects.

JACKSON, MICH., PEOPLES' NAT'L BANK.

Letter D, dated October 2, 1865. Printed from a coarse original counterfeit plate, presenting the appearance of a poor lithograph or common wood cut. The defects are numerous. The bill not likely to deceive.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., MANUFACTURERS' N. BK.

Letter B; dated April 15, 1875. John Allison, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. General appearance deceptive, engraving coarse, especially on back. Shading under "Manufacturers" done in straight lines, spaces broken out roughly. No shading inside first A in "Manufacturers," and but two lines of the same in second A in same word. The line "with the U. S. Treasurer at Washington" very irregular. Just above signature of Allison is a flourish not in genuine, unless pen-made. Face of man kneeling lower left corner looks wild and agonized; in genuine the same appears devout. Plates not captured.

PAWLING, N. Y., NAT'L BANK OF.

Letter A; dated July 20, 1865. Printed from the same plates as the counterfeits on the First National Bank of Tamaqua. Signatures of President and Cashier, which are written on the genuine notes, are printed on the counterfeit. The check-letter, upper left corner of genuine note, is about an eighth of an inch from the yard-arm of the frigate; on counterfeits of the notes of this bank the check-letter is nearer to and generally touches the yard-arm.

ROME, N. Y., FORT STANWIX NAT. BANK.

Letter B; dated Sept. 1, 1865. S. B. Colby, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. Printed from the same plates as counterfeits on the Manufacturers' National Bank of Amsterdam, N. Y. Plates not captured.

TROY, N. Y., NATIONAL STATE BANK.

Letter A; dated May 10, 1865. Printed from the same plates as the counterfeits on the First National Bank of Tamaqua, Pa. None genuine signed "Jno. C New, Treasurer of the United States," and bearing at the same time the old pointed Treasury seal.

HANOVER, PENN., FIRST NAT'L BANK.

Letter D; dated Feb. 20, 1864. Printed from same plates as the counterfeits on the First National Bank of Tamaqua, Pa. Under "Continental Bank Note Co., New York" lower center border, face of note, the genuine has "Act approved Feb. 25th, 1863;" counterfeit has "Act approved June 3d, 1864."

TAMAQUA, PENN., FIRST NAT'L BANK.

Letter B; dated July 1, 1865. No counterfeits seen bear the true Charter number, 1219. On upper right back of note "owing" is spelt *ownig* on lower right back "thousand" is spelt *thousaud*.

MONTPELIER, VT., NATIONAL BANK OF

Letter A. Old process photograph.

See page 3

ST. JOHNSBURY, VT., FIRST NAT'L BANK.

Letter C; Series of 1875; dated August 6, 1864. New process photograph.

See page 3

MILWAUKEE, WIS., FIRST NAT. BANK OF

Letter B. Series 1882. Vignette, Garfield. Photograph.

Iowa.

Mass

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Counterfeits of \$10 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—10, Arms of the State in which the bank is located--10.

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

LOCATION.	TITLE LINES OF COUNTERFEITS.	CHARTER NO. OF GENUINE.	CHECK LETTER.	
Ind.	Lafayette.	Lafayette National Bank.	2213	A
"	Muncie.	Muncie National Bank.	793	A
"	Richmond.	Richmond National Bank.	2090	A
Mass.	Boston.	Nat. Hide and Leather Bank.	Stolen.	—
N. Y.	Albany.	Albany City National Bank.	1291	A
"	"	Merchants' National Bank.	Stolen.	—
"	Auburn.	Auburn City National Bank.	1285	A
"	Buffalo.	Farmers & M'f'rs Nat Bank.	No such bank.	A
"	Lockport.	First National Bank.	211	A
"	Newburg.	Highland National Bank.	1106	A
"	N. Y. City.	American National Bank.	50	A
"	"	Croton National Bank.	1556	A
"	"	First National Bank.	29	A
"	"	Marine National Bank.	1215	A
"	"	Market National Bank.	964	A
"	"	Mechanics' National Bank.	1250	A
"	"	Merchants' National Bank.	1370	A
"	"	National Bank of Commerce.	733	A
"	"	Nat'l Bank of State of N. Y.	1476	A
"	"	Third National Bank.	Stolen.	—
"	"	Union National Bank.	1278	A
"	Poughkeepsie.	City National Bank.	1305	A
"	"	Farmers & M'f'rs Nat. Bank.	1312	A
"	"	First National Bank.	465	A
"	Red Hook.	First National Bank.	752	A
"	Rochester.	Flour City National Bank.	1362	A
"	Rome.	Central National Bank.	1376	A
"	Syracuse.	Syracuse National Bank.	1341	A
"	Troy.	Mutual National Bank.	992	A
"	Waterford.	Saratoga Co. National Bank.	1229	A
"	Watkins.	Watkins' National Bank.	—	A
Penn.	Philadelphia.	First National Bank.	1	B
"	"	Third National Bank.	234	B
Vt.	Barre.	National Bank of Barre.	Stolen.	—

GENERAL POINTS.

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

The counterfeits of the Ten Dollar Bills of National Banks in Pennsylvania, were printed from one series of plates engraved by Irvine White, and captured by the Secret Service, September 28th, 1867. On counterfeit plate, the word "Currency," in the border, of right end of bill near the upper corner was misspelt "Curreny," but afterwards corrected. The post in vignette, lower left corner, was made perfect or plain; the genuine shows a knot hole or nick. This issue bears no Charter number.

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.)

Counterfeits of \$10 National Bank Bills continued.

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

SPECIAL POINTS.**Ind.****LAFAYETTE, IND., LAFAYETTE NAT. BK.**

Letter A; dated December 22, 1874. From same plate as counterfeits of Tens of Richmond National Bank, Richmond, Ind., by change of title lines, and showing the same defects. These counterfeits bear Charter Number 346, but the true charter number of the bank named is 2213. Refuse all bearing any other charter number than 2213. Refuse all bearing Bank Number 1496, Treasury Number B 165167.

MUNCIE, IND., MUNCIE NAT'L BK.

Letter A; dated February 14, 1865. From same plate as counterfeits of Tens of Richmond National Bank, Richmond, Ind., by change of title lines, and showing the same defects. These counterfeits bear Charter Number 346, but the true charter number of the bank named is 793. Refuse all bearing any other charter number than 793. Refuse all bearing Bank Number 1496, Treasury Number B 165167.

RICHMOND, IND., RICHMOND NAT'L BK.

Letter A; dated March 15, 1873. On this counterfeit a portion of the eagle's wing covers bottom of date "1873." On upper left margin, in border, the word "Currency" is lettered in reverse, and appears to be spelt backwards. Refuse all bearing Bank Number 1496, Treasury Number B 165167.

Mass**BOSTON, MASS., N'L HIDE & LEATHER BK.**

The Ten Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 11,919 to 11,972, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 22,900 to 22,953, inclusive, were stolen from the bank unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.

N. Y.**ALBANY CITY, N. Y., NAT'L BANK OF.**

Letter A; dated July 20, 1865. A superior counterfeit issue. Note "General Points" already given.

ALBANY, N. Y., MERCHANTS' NAT. BK.

The Ten Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 759 to 766, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 45,195 to 45,202, inclusive, were stolen from the bank unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.

AUBURN, N. Y., AUBURN CITY NAT. BANK.

Letter A; dated July 20, 1865. In vignette, lower left corner, Franklin's kite string is broken, or hidden by clouds; in genuine it is wholly visible. Note "General Points" already given.

BUFFALO, N. Y., FARMERS AND MANUFACTURERS' NAT'L BANK.

No such bank. From changed counterfeit plate of Farmers' and Manufacturers' National Bank of Poughkeepsie, New York.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., FIRST NAT'L BANK.

Letter A; dated February 20, 1865. None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."

NEWBURG, N. Y., HIGHLAND NAT'L BK.

Letter A; dated July 865. Note "General Points" already given.

NEW YORK CITY, AMERICAN N. B.

Letter A; dated July 1, 1865. Refuse all dated July 1, 1865.

N. Y. CITY, CROTON NAT'L BK.

Letter A. Note "General Points" already given. This bank is closed, and genuine bills upon the same are very rare. Best refuse all.

N. Y. CITY, FIRST NAT'L BANK.

Letter A; dated July 1, 1865. None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."

NEW YORK CITY, MARINE NAT'L BK OF.

Letter A; dated July 1, 1865. No genuine note of this denomination, on this bank, bears upon its face Marine National Bank of New York. Title of good note reads, "Marine National Bank of the City of New York."

NEW YORK CITY, MARKET NAT'L BK.

Letter A; dated July 1, 1865. Refuse all dated July 1st, 1865.

N. Y. CITY, MECHANICS' NAT. BANK OF.

Letter A; dated July 1, 1865. No genuine note of this denomination on this bank bears on its face "Mechanics' National Bank of New York." Title of good note reads, "Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York."

N. Y. CITY, MERCHANTS' NAT. BK.

Letter A. Signatures printed; the genuine are written.

NEW YORK CITY, NAT. BK OF COMMERCE.

Letter A; dated July 1, 1865. Refuse all dated July 1st, 1865.

N. Y., CITY NAT'L BK. OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Letter A; dated July 1, 1865. Refuse all dated July 1, 1865.

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.)

*Counterfeits of \$10 National Bank Bills.***N. Y. CITY, N. Y., THIRD NAT'L BANK.**

The Ten Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 9,414 to 9,428, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 644,416 to 644,430, inclusive, were stolen from the Treasury Department at Washington unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, but has redeemed such as have been presented at 50 per cent. of their face value.

NEW YORK CITY, UNION NAT'L BANK.

Letter A; dated July 1, 1865. Refuse all dated July 1st, 1865.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., CITY NAT'L BK.

Letter A; dated July 5, 1864. Note "General Points" already given. The Tens put in circulation by this bank bore Bank Numbers from 1 to 1789 only, included in Treasury series 389,828 to 391,616, nearly all of which have been cancelled.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., FARMERS AND MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK.

Letter A; dated August 1, 1865. Engraving and shading of title line defective. In the word **POUGHKEEPSIE**, the capital "P" strikes the letter "O" and extends below the base line of the other letters. On the genuine, the letters are separated and all in line at the bottom.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., FIRST NAT'L BK.

Letter A; dated July 5, 1864. None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."

RED HOOK, N. Y., FIRST NAT'L BANK.

Letter A; dated February 20, 1865. Refuse all dated February 20, 1865.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FLOUR CITY NAT. BK.

Letter A; dated July 1, 1865. Refuse all dated July 1, 1865.

ROME, N. Y., CENTRAL NAT'L BK.

Letter A; dated May 12 1865. Refuse all dated May 12, 1865.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., NAT'L BANK OF.

Letter A; dated August 1, 1865. A dangerous counterfeit when well printed. The lathe-work was re-touched and the plate improved to produce these bills. Carefully note "General Points" already given, and sharply observe the work upon the back of the bill in comparison with the genuine.

TROY, N. Y., MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK.

Letter A; dated May 10, 1865. On this counterfeit, a portion of the eagle's wing covers bottom of "65" in date. The wing does not reach date on the genuine.

WATERFORD, N. Y., SARATOGA COUNTY NATIONAL BANK.

Letter A; dated July 1, 1865. Refuse all bearing Bank Number 1048. Treasury Number 810,516.

WATKINS, N. Y., WATKINS NAT'L BK.

Letter A; dated August 1, 1865. Refuse all dated August 1, 1865.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN., FIRST NAT'L BK.

Letter B; dated February 20, 1864. Refuse all dated February 20th, 1864.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN., THIRD NAT'L BK.

Letter B; dated February 20, 1864. Note "General Points" already given. Lettering and shading of title lines imperfect, being darker than genuine. In the word **PHILADELPHIA** the capital letter "P" extends below the base line of the other letters. On the genuine the letters are all in line at the bottom.

BARRE, VT., NATIONAL BANK OF.

The Ten Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 911 to 936, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 932,805 to 932,830, inclusive, were stolen from the bank unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.

Penn

Vt.

Counterfeits of \$20 National Bank Bills.**DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.**

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

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

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

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.)

Counterfeits of \$20 National Bank Bills continued.

LOCATION.	TITLE LINES OF COUNTERFEITS.	CHARTER NO. OF GENUINE.	CHECK LETTER.
Conn. Portland.	First National Bank.	1013	A
Ind. Indianapolis.	First National Bank.	55	A
Mass. Boston.	National Hide & Leather Bk.	Stolen.	—
N. Y. Albany,	Merchant's National Bank.	Stolen.	—
" N. Y. City.	First National Bank.	29	B
" "	Market National Bank.	964	B
" "	Merchant's National Bank.	1370	B
" "	Nat'l Bank of Commerce.	733	B
" "	Nat'l Shoe & Leather Bank.	917	B
" "	Third National Bank.	Stolen.	—
" "	Tradesmen's National Bank.	905	B
" Utica.	City National Bank.	No such bank.	B
" "	Oneida National Bank.	1392	B
Penn. Philadelphia.	Fourth National Bank.	286	A
Vt. Barre.	National Bank of Barre.	Stolen.	—

GENERAL POINTS.

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

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

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

SPECIAL POINTS.**PORTLAND, CONN., FIRST NAT'L BK.**

Letter A; dated May 10, 1865. Note "General Points" already given. On shield with the eagle, back of counterfeit, are six imperfect stars; on genuine, seventeen perfect stars appear.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., FIRST NAT'L BK.

Letter A; dated November 2, 1863. Note "General Points" already given.

BOSTON, MASS., NAT. HIDE & LEATHER B.

The Twenty Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 11,919 to 11,972, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 22,900 to 22,953, inclusive, were stolen from the bank unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.

ALBANY, N. Y., MERCHANTS' NAT. BK.

The Twenty Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 759 to 786, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 45,195 to 45,202, inclusive,

were stolen from the bank unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.

NEW YORK CITY, FIRST NAT'L BANK.

Letter B; dated July 19, 1865. Refuse all dated July 19th, 1865.

NEW YORK CITY, MARKET NAT. BANK.

Letter B; dated January 19, 1865. None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of Treasury."

NEW YORK CITY, MERCHANTS' NAT. BK.

Letter B; dated July 19, 1865. None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury."

N. Y. CITY, NAT'L BK OF COMMERCE.

Letter B; dated January 19, 1865. None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury."

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.)

Conn

Ind.

Mass

Counterfeits of \$20 National Bank Bills continued.

NEW YORK CITY NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.

Letter B; dated July 19, 1865. None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury."

NEW YORK CITY, THIRD NAT'L BANK.

The Twenty Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 9,414 to 9,428 inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 644,416 to 644,430, inclusive, were stolen from the Treasury Department at Washington unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, but has redeemed such as have been presented at 50 per cent. of their face value.

NEW YORK CITY, TRADESMEN'S NAT. BK.

Letter B; dated July 19, 1865. None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury."

UTICA, N. Y., CITY NAT'L BK OF UTICA.

No such bank.

UTICA, N. Y., ONEIDA NATIONAL BANK

Letter B; dated August 19, 1865. None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury."

PHILADELPHIA, PENN., FOURTH NAT. B.

Letter A; dated March 7, 1864. Engraving of title line defective; "A" in PHILADELPHIA not crossed. The letter "W" in the word TWENTY, lower right end border, face of note, is shorter than rest of the letters in counterfeit. The lettering in margin, either end of back of counterfeit note, is scarcely legible.

BARRE, VT., NAT'L BANK OF.

The Twenty Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 911 to 936, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 932,805 to 932,830, inclusive, were stolen from the bank unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.

Penn

Vt.

Counterfeits of \$50 National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

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

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

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

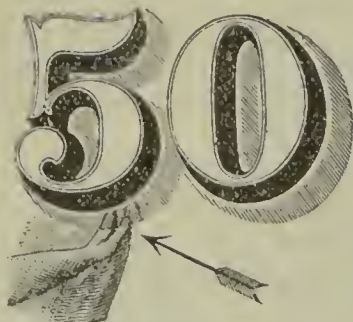
LOCATION.	TITLE LINES OF COUNTERFEITS.	CHARTER NO. OF GENUINE.	CHECK LETTER.
Mass. Lynn.	National City Bank.	Stolen.	—
N. J. Jersey City.	First National Bank.	Stolen.	—
N. Y. Buffalo.	Third National Bank.	850	A
" N. Y. City.	Central National Bank.	376	A
" "	Mechanic's National Bank.	1250	A
" "	Metropolitan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

GENERAL POINTS.

The counterfeits of the Fifty Dollar National Bank Bills, of banks in the State of New York include all as yet issued, and were produced from one series of plates made by Charles F. Ulrich, and captured by the Secret Service in April, 1880. The original plate was an imitation of the bills of the

Counterfeits of \$50 National Bank Bills continued.

Central National Bank of New York City. The title line was changed to the Third National Bank, Buffalo, New York; the National Broadway Bank, New York City; and the Tradesmen's National Bank, New York City. By various alterations of the bills printed in imitation of those of the banks above named, several other spurious issues have been made to appear, as may be noted in the list of counterfeits on which "Special Points" are given hereafter. The lathe-work on this series of plates



GENUINE PLATE—DOUBLE SIZE.

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

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



COUNTERFEIT (WLRICH PLATE)—DOUBLE SIZE

was very well done; the best result being obtained at the corners and on the back of the bills. On the counterfeit, in the vignette, upper right end corner face of bill, the uplifted arm of the central figure representing "VICTORY" ends in a stump without a hand at the bottom of the shading of the large figure "5" in "50." On the genuine the thumb and fingers are defined. On the counterfeit, in the vignette, lower right end corner face of bill, the extended forefinger of the right hand of the praying soldier is made to point downward to his right foot. On the genuine the same finger is bent so as to point toward his left foot.

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

SPECIAL POINTS.**Mass LYNN, MASS., NAT'L CITY BANK.**

The Fifty Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 121 to 150, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 66,796 to 66,825, inclusive, were stolen from the Treasury Department at Washington unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.

N. J. JERSEY CITY, N. J., FIRST NAT'L BK.

The Fifty Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 671 to 750, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 19,609 to 19,688, inclusive, were stolen from the Treasury Department at Washington unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.

N. Y. BUFFALO, N. Y. THIRD NAT'L BANK OF.

Letter A; dated March 10, 1865. The Charter Number of this bank is 850; the counterfeit bears various figures as charter numbers. None genuine bearing other charter number than 850. None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury."

NEW YORK CITY, CENTRAL NAT'L BK OF.

Letter A; dated April 15, 1864. The Charter Number of this bank is 376; the counterfeits bear various figures as charter numbers. None genuine bearing other charter number than 376. None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of

the Treasury," and having the in print, "Printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, U. S. Treasury Dep't," in the upper left-hand corner of the bill.

NEW YORK CITY, MECHANICS' NAT. BK.

Letter A, dated April 20, 1865. The charter number of this bank is 1250. Imitations of its fifty dollar notes have been made by erasing the title "Tradesmen's National Bank" from counterfeit bills and working in the name of this bank. Such altered counterfeits bear the charter number 905. None genuine bearing other charter number than 1250. Note "General Points" already given.

NEW YORK CITY, METROPOLITAN NAT'L BANK OF.

Letters A and C, dated January 10, 1865. The charter number of this bank is 1121. Imitations of its fifty dollar bills have been made by erasing the titles "National Broadway Bank" and "Tradesmen's National Bank" from counterfeit bills and working in the name of this bank. Such altered counterfeits bear respectively charter numbers 687 or 905. None genuine bearing other charter number than 1121. Note "General Points" as already given.

NEW YORK CITY, NAT'L BANK OF COMMERCE OF.

Letters A and C; dated January 10, 1865. The Charter number of this bank is 733. Imitations of its fifty dollar bills have been made by erasing the title, "National Broadway Bank," from a counterfeit bill and working in the name of this bank. Such altered counterfeits bear the Charter Number 687, and the names of "J. L. Everett, Cashier," and "F. L. Palmer, President." The genuine bills of this bank bear only the Check

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.)

Counterfeits of \$50 National Bank Bills continued.

Letter A. None genuine bearing other Charter Number than 733. Refuse all dated Jan. 10, 1865.

NEW YORK CITY, NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK OF.

Letter A and C; dated January 10, 1865. The genuine fifty dollar bills of this bank all bear the Check Letter A. The plates from which the counterfeit on this bank were printed, are the same as had been used to print the \$50 notes on the Central National Bank, of New York City, and the Third National Bank, of Buffalo, New York, with this exception: the imprint, "Printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing," which appeared on the two notes last mentioned, was omitted in printing the counterfeit on the Broadway Bank, of New York City. The date was also changed to correspond with the genuine issue of the Broadway Bank. These counterfeit bear the true Charter Number of this bank, 687. Note "General Points" already given.

NEW YORK CITY, TRADESMEN'S NAT'L BANK OF.

Letters A and D; dated April 20, 1865. The genuine fifty dollar bills of this bank all bear the Check Letter A. The plates used in printing the counterfeit notes on the Tradesmen's National Bank, are the same we have described in "Special Points" on the National Broadway Bank. The date was changed to correspond with the genuine issue of the Tradesmen's Bank. These counterfeit bear the true Charter Number of this bank, 905. Note "General Points" already given.

NEW YORK CITY, UNION NAT. BANK OF.

Letter A, dated April 15, 1864. The charter number of this bank is 1278. Imitations of its fifty dollar bills have been made by erasing the title "Central National Bank" from counterfeit bills and working in the name of this bank. None genuine bearing other charter number than 1278. None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury." Refuse all dated April 15, 1864.

Counterfeits of \$100 National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

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

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

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

LOCATION.	TITLE LINES OF COUNTERFEITS.	CHARTER NO. OF GENUINE.	CHECK LETTER.
Mass. Boston.	First National Bank,	200	A
" "	National Revere Bank.	1295	A
" Lynn.	National City Bank.	Stolen.	—
" New Bedford.	Merchant's National Bank.	799	A
" Pittsfield.	Pittsfield National Bank.	1260	A
Md. Baltimore.	National Exchange Bank.	1109	A
N. J. Jersey City.	First National Bank.	Stolen.	—
N. Y. N. Y. City.	Central National Bank.	376	A
Ohio. Cincinnati.	Ohio National Bank.	630	A
Penn. Pittsburgh.	Pittsb'gh N.B. of Commerce.	668	A
" Wilkesbarre.	Second National Bank.	104	A

THE SMITH PLATES.

The counterfeit of the Hundred Dollar Bills of The National Exchange Bank of Baltimore, Maryland, The Merchants' National Bank of New Bedford, Massachusetts, The National Revere Bank of Boston, Massachusetts, The Pittsfield National Bank of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, The Second National Bank of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, and The Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, of Pittsburgh, Pa., were
(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.)

Counterfeits of \$100 National Bank Bills continued.

all printed from one series of plates, which were engraved in Brooklyn, N. Y., by Charles H. Smith, for William E. Brockway, by whom they were surrendered to the Secret Service, November 25th, 1880.

GENERAL POINTS.

FACE OF BILLS—On the genuine the space between the edge of the wing of the Goddess of Liberty and the shading of the C in right upper corner of bill is about the sixteenth of an inch. On the counterfeit the distance between the edge of the wing and the shading of the C is but about half the distance, or the thirty-second of an inch.

On the genuine the crest of the wave appears to break slightly over the stern oar. On the counterfeit the water does not break over the oar.



GENUINE PLATE—DOUBLE SIZE.

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

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



COUNTERFEIT (SMITH PLATE)—DOUBLE SIZE.

BACK OF BILLS—On the genuine the vignette center representing the signing of the Declaration of Independence is finely engraved and all the principal figures are fair likenesses. In the counterfeit, although the engraving of the vignette center is comparatively good and the principal figures mostly recognizable, the eyes of the portraits are generally prominent and unnatural; all lack the life-like expression of the genuine, and the faces in the rear and left distance are blurred and imperfect. On the genuine in the upper lettered panel, on the third line, right, the words OTHER DEBTS are properly spaced. In the counterfeit the R in OTHER joins the D in DEBTS, and the D is raised above the top of the other letters.

THE ULRICH PLATES.

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

GENERAL POINTS.

FACE OF BILLS—On genuine in right lower corner of bill under the hand of the Goddess of Liberty, and in a sun-burst, appears the word MAINTAIN. In the counterfeit the same reads MAINIAIN, the top cross of the "T" being omitted. This defect is generally mended by reprint, pen or pencil, but not so as to deceive close observers.

BACK OF BILLS—On the genuine the vignette center, representing the signing of the Declaration of Independence, is finely engraved, and all the principal figures are fair likenesses. In the counterfeit the engraving of the same is inferior—in the standing group at the table the second man from the left shows a sorry face, as if in pain or anger; the hands of all the figures are coarsely done and imperfect, while the likenesses of Jefferson and Franklin are scarcely recognizable. On the genuine the lettering of the several panels is properly punctuated. In the counterfeit in the lower panel containing a quotation from the law against counterfeiting, on second line, after the word IT a comma is omitted, also after the word PRINTED on the fourth line of same panel.

SPECIAL POINTS.

BOSTON, MASS., THE FIRST NAT. BK OF.

[FROM THE ULRICH PLATE]

Letter A, dated Feb. 2nd, 1864. L. E. Chittenden, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

On genuine, under large panel BOSTON,

each side of "Will Pay" appear two flourishes (four in all). In counterfeit the same are omitted. On genuine the various inscriptions are properly punctuated. In counterfeit the comma after Boston engraved in script, is omitted, also the period after the abbreviation "Feb'y" in date.

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.)

*Counterfeits of \$100 National Bank Bills continued,***BOSTON, MASS., THE NAT'L REVERE BANK OF.**

[FROM THE SMITH PLATE]

Letter A, dated July 20, 1865. S. B. Colby, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer; H. Blasdale, Cash'r; Sam'l H. Walley, Pres't.

On the genuine hundreds of this bank the N of NATIONAL CURRENCY, upper center of bill, touches the scroll ornament of the left top border. In the counterfeit the same does not reach the scroll by one-sixteenth of an inch.

LYNN, MASS., NATIONAL CITY BANK.

The Hundred Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 121 to 150, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 66,796 to 66,825, inclusive, were stolen from the Treasury Department at Washington unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF.

[FROM THE SMITH PLATE]

Letter A, dated Feb. 14, 1865. S. B. Colby, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer; P. C. Howland, Cash'r; C. R. Tucker, Pres't.

On the genuine the hair line under the President's name, if extended, would pass just above the top of the period under the "r" in Cash'r. In the counterfeit the same line would strike the middle of the letter "r" in Cash'r. On the genuine the ground-work of the vignette in lower right corner of bill does not reach the end border by one-sixteenth of an inch. In the counterfeit the ground-work of the same vignette extends to within a hair's breadth of the end border.

PITTSFIELD, MASS., THE PITTSFIELD NATIONAL BANK OF.

[FROM THE SMITH PLATE]

Letter A, dated July 20, 1865. S. B. Colby, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer; E. S. Francis, Cashier; John V. Barker, Vice-President. Signatures of bank officers printed in different colored inks, as if written.

On the genuine hundreds of this bank the lower loop of the S in the signature of S. B. Colby touches the yard-arm and the sail of the frigate Niagara. In the counterfeit the same loop clears the sail of the vessel by one-sixteenth of an inch.

BALTIMORE, MD., THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK OF.

[FROM THE SMITH PLATE]

Letter A, dated July 1st, 1865. S. B. Colby, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

On the genuine the small heart-shaped figure at the left end of the panel BALTIMORE in title shows seven lines. In the counterfeit the same shows eight lines. On the genuine the hair line for writing the Cashier's signature almost touches the C of Cashier. On the counterfeit the hair

line does not reach the C by one-sixteenth of an inch.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., FIRST NAT'L BANK.

The Hundred Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing Bank numbers from 671 to 750 inclusive and Treasury numbers from 19,609 to 19,688 inclusive, were stolen from the Treasury Department at Washington, unsigned, signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills upon authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.

NEW YORK CITY, THE CENTRAL NAT'L BANK OF.

[FROM THE ULRICH PLATE]

Letter A, dated April 15, 1864. L. E. Chittenden, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

On the genuine, under the panel CITY OF NEW YORK, appear four flourishes. In the counterfeit the same are omitted. On the genuine at the right upper corner of bill the top of the large C is a full sixteenth of an inch from the border of the bill. In the counterfeit the top of the large C almost touches the border of the bill.

CINCINNATI, O., THE OHIO NATIONAL BANK OF.

[FROM THE ULRICH PLATE]

Letter A, dated Dec. 22nd, 1864. L. E. Chittenden, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

On the genuine the outer white line extending the length of the panel enclosing CINCINNATI is of the same width as the white parallel lines running through the body of the panel. In the counterfeit the white line around the panel is broader than those through the body of the panel.

PITTSBURGH, PENN., THE PITTSBURGH N. BK. OF COMMERCE.

[FROM THE SMITH PLATE]

Letter A. Series of 1875. John Allison, Register; Jno. C. New, Treasurer; Joseph H. Hill, Cash'r; Alfred Patterson, Pres't.

On the genuine the signatures of the officers of the bank are written. On the counterfeit the name of the Cashier is printed and that of the President written.

The genuine is printed on Government localized fibre paper, a very close imitation of which is used in making the counterfeit, but the fibre in the same is not so widely distributed as in the genuine, is tender, and cannot be picked out unbroken. Numbering nearly perfect. Color of figures and seal excellent.

WILKESBARRE, PENN., THE SECOND N. B. OF WILKESBARRE,

[FROM THE SMITH PLATE]

Letter A, dated Nov. 2, 1863. L. E. Chittenden, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer; E. A. Spalding, Cash'r; Abram Nesbitt, Vice-President.

On the genuine the names of the officers of the bank are written. On the counterfeit the same are printed.

N. J.

O.

Pa.

COUNTERFEITS OF U. S. TREASURY NOTES.

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

		Vignette. 1862. Chase. 1875, Washington.	Vignette. 1862. Hamilton. 1875, Jefferson.	Vignette. 1862-3. Hamilton. 1875, Emigrant.	Vignette. 1862-3. Lincoln. 1875, Webster.	Vignette. 1862-3. Liberty. 1875-8, Hamilton.	Vignette. 1862-3. Hamilton. 1869, Clay.	Vignette. 1862 Spread Eagle.	Vignette. 1869, Adams.	Vignette 1862-3, Morris.
1862. Convertible 2d 1862, non do.		\$1	\$2	\$5	\$10	\$20	\$50	\$100	\$500	\$1000
Dates of	1862.			A	B C	A B C	A B C D	A B C		
	1862.	B* *C *D	A* *C B* *D		B C	A B C D	A B C D			A B C D
Series of	1863.			A D	A B C D	A	A B C D			A B C D
	1869.						B		A B C D	
	1875.	*D	*D	A* *C *D	C	A* *C B* *D	*D			
	1878.					A* *C B* *D				

Beware of United States Treasury Notes, or imitations of the same, of the series, denomination, and check letter given in the preceding table; they are counterfeited or counterfeits. The check letters with stars prefixed are those of poor counterfeits and not from engraved plates, being either photographs, lithographs, etchings, or pen work.

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

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

Descriptive List of Counterfeits of U. S. Notes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

\$5 D. Plate 12. Act of March 3, 1863. Series of 1875. Treasury number, B8058120. John Allison, Register; A. U. Wyman, Treasurer. A passable counterfeit, printed on a good imitation of localized fibre paper, from a plate made by the old photographic process. All imprints from this plate, seen thus far, bear the same Treasury number [B8058120], and are about a quarter of an inch shorter than the genuine. The perspective in the center vignette of emigrant and family is very bad, the lathe-work lettering and border are blurred in several places, and the vignette head of Jackson, in lower left corner of note, does not show the fine dotted lines of the genuine. Printed on an imitation of localized fibre paper, rather heavy, but equal to genuine in appearance, made by cementing a thin back to a thicker face sheet with fibre in place between them. See pages 3 and 4.

\$5 D. Plate 14. Act of March 3, 1863. Series of 1875. Treasury number B8058120. John Allison, Register; A. U. Wyman, Treasurer. Printed both on plain paper, and on an imitation of localized fibre-paper, from a plate made by the old photographic process. The notes from this plate are about a quarter of an inch shorter than the genuine. The seal, Treasury numbers, and charter numbers, as well as the whole of the back were copied and appeared in black on the photograph; these were then tinted more or less by hand in attempted imitation of the colors of the genuine; the black can be seen under the tints, the tint on the seal is blotted and covers the white lines which appear in the genuine. Numbering blurred with color. On the back of note the tinting is badly done, often incomplete, and the whole note is off color. See pages 3 and 4.

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

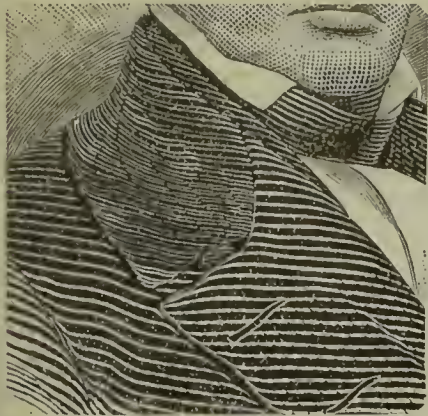
\$10 B C. Act of February 25, 1862; dated March 10, 1862. Series 19. "Exchangeable for six per cent. U. S. bonds." A poor counterfeit. Engraving coarse, blurred generally, especially in the vignette head of Lincoln, where the eyes have a wild, staring expression. In the imprint of the National Bank Note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

\$10 B C. Act of February 25, 1862; dated March 10, 1862. New series 23. "Receivable in payment of all loans." A good counterfeit; close imitation of the genuine, well calculated to deceive. Engraving good, but somewhat coarse in the vignettes. Lathe-work excellent. Numbering well done. Imprint of National Bank Note Company almost perfect. On genuine, under the wing of the eagle in vignette center are four clean cut feathers. In the counterfeit, the feathers are blurred and indistinct at that point. On the genuine, the line on which the Treasury number is printed ranges below the words "New Series" to the right of the figures. In the counterfeit, the line, if continued, would strike "New Series" below the middle of the letters. Plates captured.

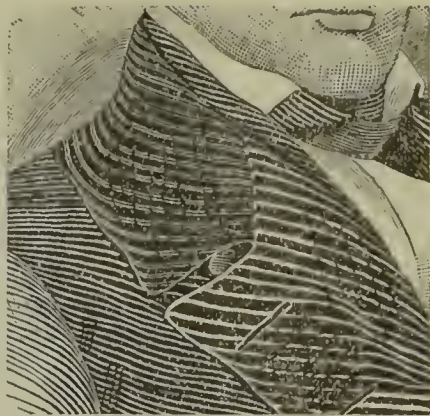
\$10 B C. Act of February 25, 1862; dated March 10, 1862. Series 52. "Exchangeable for six per cent. U. S. twenty years bonds." A good counterfeit. Vignette head of Lincoln fairly engraved, but a poor likeness; hair coarse, fine lines in drapery irregular. Imprint of National Bank Note Company, lower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

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

\$10 C. Act of March 3, 1863. Series of 1875. A defective counterfeit, but of such general appearance that several issues have been made and extensively circulated. Engraving of vignette head of Webster badly done; the face has a surly expression. On the genuine the lines of shading across the breast of Webster's coat are uniform in drawing, equally spaced and regular. In the counterfeit the lines of shading on the body of the coat are much finer, and those on the lapel much coarser than the genuine. Thus the counterfeit also differs from the genuine in showing both coarse and fine lines of shading on the breast of Webster's coat, as may best be seen around the upper button hole and on the adjoining part of the coat, as illustrated in the cuts here presented.



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



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

GENUINE PLATE—DOUBLE SIZE.

COUNTERFEIT PLATE—DOUBLE SIZE.

The lettering of this counterfeit is rough and imperfect at various points. On the genuine the inscription WASHINGTON, D. C., center of bill, is in open-faced italic caps and small caps, the letters W and D. C. being larger than the others. In the counterfeit the inscription WASHINGTON, D. C. is in the same kind of type but the letters are all of the same size. On upper center of border the inscription "This note is a legal tender for ten dollars" is badly spaced on the counterfeit, the words "for" and "ten" joining each other. The imprint of Bureau, Engraving and Printing is imperfect, the last four characters of the same, with several others, being engraved on a forward slant instead of the perpendicular lines of the genuine. Numbering irregular and dirty. Lathe-work defective and indistinct. In the panel on the back of the counterfeit the lettering of the text of the law is badly done, the characters being irregular and run together, and improperly spaced. All genuine notes of this series are on distinctive fibre paper; the counterfeits are on plain paper, the fibre in the original issues of counterfeits being imitated by fine lines on the back, which are printed, or drawn with a pen. The latest issue of counterfeits of this description are printed on an imitation of fibre paper, made with very coarse threads or hairs in the body of the same.

\$20 ABC. Act of February 25, 1862; dated March 10, 1862. Series 6. "Exchangeable for six per cent. twenty years bonds." Dangerous counterfeit. Engraving coarse generally. In the vignette center of counterfeit the hands of the Goddess of Liberty are not defined as on the genuine, but appear emaciated and wasted to the bone. The lines on the shield in counterfeit are indistinct and blurred, but clear and sharp on genuine. The foot of the Goddess of Liberty in the counterfeit is merely suggested in the engraving, being shapeless and without toes, as if it were wrapped in a rag. Imprint of American Bank Note Company, New York, very imperfect. Numbering good. Lathe work very defective, especially in the medalion counters around the larger figures 20 on face of note. Plates captured.

\$20 ABC. Act of February 25, 1862; dated March 10, 1862. Series 24. "Exchangeable for six per cent. twenty years bonds." Dangerous counterfeit. Similar to Series 6 just described. We describe these notes (Series 6 and 24) as "dangerous" inasmuch as they are upon an early issue, and, regardless of the defects noted, have been very extensively circulated. Plates captured.

\$20 ABCD. Act of February 25, 1862; dated March 10, 1862. New series 7. Receivable in payment of all loans." An inferior but passable counterfeit. Engraving quite coarse and faulty. The hands of the Goddess of Liberty in vignette center are shapeless and appear swelled out of form. In the center foreground of vignette the drapery of the figure seems to reach the earth, and but a few irregular marks indicate where the foot appears on the genuine. The lines of the shield though tolerably clear at the top are too heavily shaded at the bottom. The inscription "Payable at the Treasury of the U. S. At New York" underneath the vignette

is very imperfect, as are the imprints of the two bank note companies below. Lathe-work exceedingly defective, a mere blur in many places. Plates captured.

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

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

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

\$20 A B C D. Act of March 3, 1863. Series of 1875. John Allison, Register; John C. New, Treasurer. A dangerous counterfeit if taken at first glance, but will not bear close examination. The outlines of this counterfeit are supposed to have been produced by some modification of the photographic process, and the finish and details by the skillful and artistic use of pens and brushes. The portrait of Hamilton finely executed, but the back-ground a mass of black washed in, nearly the proper shade, but lacking the fine lines which make up the ground work of the genuine. No attempt at lathe-work in the center surrounding the figures "20"—of similar nature to the back-ground of portrait. A moistened thumb applied to Treasury numbers or green tint on back of note removes the color.

\$20 A B C D. Act of March 3, 1863. Series of 1878. John Allison, Register; Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer. A passable counterfeit but will not bear close examination. Made by photograph process in outline and finished with pens and brushes much the same as counterfeit of 20, series of 1875, just described. Done on a paper nearly a perfect imitation of the genuine. Inks almost the same shade of genuine. As on all such notes, a moistened thumb applied to the Treasury numbers or the green tint on the back of note removes the color.

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

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

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

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

\$50 A C D. Act of March 3, 1863; dated March 10, 1863. New Series 2. Patented April 28, 1862, above the check letter, upper-left of note. A splendid counterfeit, one of the most dangerous in existence. Engraved by Thomas Ballard in a style equal to genuine. Inks and printing nearly equal to the genuine, Numbering perfect. The buttons on the vest of Hamilton are not as distinctly prominent as on genuine. In the counters bearing the large figures 50 are white lines surrounding smaller italic 50's. On the genuine, one of these white lines crosses the space inside the large 0. In the counterfeit, this line does not cross the large 0, and the space inside the same is occupied only by the back-ground. On the back of counterfeit near lower left corner two of the counters in the border are partly merged and a cipher being omitted, the figures read "550." On the genuine the same counters are not so much merged, and the figures read "50 50." On the genuine the small counters inscribed "50," which form the border of the green back and of the inside space are octagons with obtuse angles. In the counterfeit the outlines of the small counters described are almost perfect circles. Plates captured.

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

\$50 D. Act of March 3, 1863. Series of 1875. A pen-made counterfeit of good appearance, artistically finished with the brush, and well calculated to deceive those not experts. A moistened thumb applied to the Treasury numbers or green tint on back of note removes the color.

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

\$500 A B C D. Act of March 3, 1863. Series of 1869. An exceedingly dangerous counterfeit. Superlative imitation. Engraving and general execution equal to genuine. Upon the appearance of this counterfeit the Treasury issued enlarged photographs of the same, and of the genuine for comparison, to aid detection. The buttons on the coat of Adams are not round in the counterfeit, while on the genuine they are perfectly so, and stand out like pincushions; the foot of the Goddess of Liberty on left end of note on counterfeit is slightly deformed, the top or instep of the same is nearly flat, while in the genuine it is oval; by a close observance of the counterfeit it will be seen that the foot has the appearance of having six toes, two little toes, or a corn on the side of the foot. The points of difference are so very slight that a direct and very careful comparison of the genuine with the counterfeit is necessary to detect. *Receive these notes, only as bills for collection.*

\$1000 A B C D. Act of March 3, 1863; dated March 10, 1862, and March 10, 1863. An exceedingly dangerous counterfeit; nearly a perfect imitation. Engraving almost or quite equal to genuine. Lathe-work but very little defective, and somewhat blurred in certain places. The points of difference are so very slight that a direct and very careful comparison of the genuine with the counterfeit is necessary to detect. Upon the appearance of this counterfeit the Treasury issued enlarged photographs of the same and the genuine for comparison to aid detection. Upon the original plate of the genuine first issue of this note the date was by mistake engraved March 10, 1862. This error was copied by the engraver of the counterfeit plate, and counterfeit notes were thus printed. Afterwards, the error being discovered, the genuine issue was made to bear the proper date, March 10, 1863. This too was copied by the counterfeiter, and counterfeit notes issued accordingly. *All who are not thoroughly expert best receive these notes, only as bills for collection.*

COUNTERFEIT SILVER CERTIFICATES.

\$10 PENWORK. The original counterfeit silver certificate of \$10 was received at the office of "Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector," and forwarded for examination to the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department. This \$10 counterfeit was made by the same method used in producing the imitation of the \$20 issue of the same class of securities. The work is coarse and sketchy, still effective, the expression being well preserved. The paper is poor, yet near the proper tint, and the superficial resemblance of the whole to the genuine is quite remarkable. No part of this counterfeit will bear close inspection or a moments comparison with the genuine certificate, but at first sight it would be dangerous to most persons, especially if taken at night by gas-light or at any time in a shaded place.

Since the first issue of these "pen-made" counterfeits, a surprising number of them have been passed in various parts of the country, and as the "artist" who produces them has not been arrested they will doubtless still be accepted, from time to time, by the careless and hurried.

\$10 & \$20 PHOTOGRAPHS. On January 21, 1882, the Secret Service Division notified the public of the appearance of counterfeits of the denomination of \$10 and \$20, the production of the photographic art. They were printed on ordinary bank note paper and one-eighth of an inch shorter and narrower than the genuine. The tens all bore the Treasury Number B109016, Check Letter D, series of 1880, and the twenties, B675,114, Check Letter B, series of 1880.

The Seal and X's, which in the genuine are of pink color, had been photographed black on the counterfeits, like the rest of the note.

To imitate the genuine, the counterfeiter had colored those designs by hand in a very bungling manner, the black underneath being easily discernible, giving the appearance of dirty red to the work. This color could be readily disturbed by the application of moisture.

\$20 PENWORK. On May 20, 1881, the Secret Service Division, by information furnished from the office of "Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector," was enabled to publish an account of a new counterfeit of the silver certificate, from which notice the following is a quotation: "Washington, May 20, 1881. A counterfeit silver certificate, of the denomination of \$20, has been received at the office of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department. It is pen-made, and its execution is such that an ordinary judge of money should detect the fraud on sight. The paper is of ordinary bank note quality, being thinner than that upon which the genuine certificate is printed, and in color darker. The counterfeiter has imitated the distinctive paper of the government by drawing two parallel lines throughout the length of the note. Defects and omissions: There are so many defects and omissions in the spurious certificate when compared with the genuine that it would be futile to enumerate them, seeing they are the product of the pen and not of the plate. It is sufficient to state that the Treasury number can be wiped off by the aid of a damp sponge. The diamond-shaped figure between each letter of the word "certificate" on the back, which in the genuine is geometrically exact in its duplication, is in the counterfeit utterly destitute of uniformity either in shape or size. 'Engraved and printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing' appears under the word 'certificate' on the back, also outside of the border at the right end of the face of the note. It does not appear at either place in the counterfeit."

\$20 Series of 1880, check letter C; signed B. K. Bruce, Register of the Treasury, and Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer. In this counterfeit silver certificate, which is shorter than the genuine note, there is no distributed fibre or parallel silk threads in the paper as in the genuine, and the paper itself is thick and stiff. The words "silver certificate" appear in panels twice in the upper border on the face of the note. In the panel to the left in the counterfeit the letters R T and F in the word certificate are engraved the "wrong side up." In the counterfeit there are no periods dividing the initials in K. B. Bruce. On the lower left corner the check letter C is without an accompanying number, and in the name Gilfillan only the first "i" is dotted. On the back of the note the word "taxes" is plainly spelt "tares" and the word "Engraved" is spelt "Engravod." The color of the seal is brick red, it should be verging on brown. The foregoing salient points, if carefully noted, will for the present protect the public. While the note should not deceive careful handlers of money, especially when the geometric lathe-work is examined, yet among the hurried and careless, because of its fair appearance, it may work great damage. It has been definitely ascertained that only two sets of Treasury numbers have been used on said certificates, viz., B1467X and B1487415X.

Public Debt of U. S. for May, 1884.

Interest-Bearing Debt.

AUTHORIZING ACT AND TITLE OF LOAN.	RATE per ct.	WHEN REDEEMABLE	ACCRUED INTEREST.	TOTAL PRINCIPAL	INTEREST DUE AND UNPAID.
July 12, 1882, Loan of 1882.....	3	Option, U. S.	\$607,235 00	\$242,894,000 00	\$62,397 54
July, '70, Jan., '71, Funded Ln, 1891	4½	Sept. 1, 1891..	2,812,500 00	250,000,000 00	267,421 28
July, '70, Jan., '71, Funded Ln, 1907	4	July 1, 1907..	4,917,737 00	737,666,550 00	1,101,493 33
Feb. 26, 1879, Refunding Certificates:	4	.....	1,940 66	291,100 00	58,220 00
July 23, 1868, Navy-Pension Fund...	3	.....	175,000 00	14,000,000 00	.....
Aggregate of Interest-bearing Debt.....			8,514,412 66	1,244,845,650 00	1,489,532 15

Debt on which Interest has ceased since Maturity.

		MATURED.		
Various, prior to 1837, Old Debt....	4 to 6...	Prior to Jan. 1, 1837....	\$57,665 00	\$64,174 81
Aug. 10, '46, Mex. Indemnity Stock..	5.....	In 1851 and 1852.....	1,104 91	85 74
Jan. 28, 1847, Loan of 1847.....	6.....	Dec. 31, 1867.....	1,250 00	22 00
Feb. 11, 1847, Bounty-Land Serip....	6.....	July 1, 1849.....	3,175 00	210 06
Sep. 9, 1850, Texan Indemnity Stock	5.....	Dec. 31, 1864.....	20,000 00	2,945 00
June 14, 1858, Loan of 1858.....	5.....	After Jan. 1, 1874.....	2,000 00	125 00
June 22, 1860, Loan of 1860.....	5.....	Jan. 1, 1871.....	10,000 00	600 00
Feb. 25, 1862, 5-20's of 1862 (called)..	6.....	Dec 1, 1871, and later..	355,350 00	4,337 40
June 30, 1864, 5-20's of 1864 (called)..	6.....	Nov. 13, 1875, and later	49,400 00	825 43
Mar. 3, 1865, 5-20's of 1865 (called)...	6.....	Feb. 15, 1876, and later	59,950 00	11,915 26
Mar. 3, 1864, 10-40's of 1864 (called)..	5.....	July 9, 1879, and later..	180,350 00	15,473 75
Mar. 3, 1865, Consols of 1865 (called)	6.....	Aug. 21, 1877, and later	276,800 00	1,100 93
Mar. 3, 1865, Consols of 1867 (called)	6.....	April 1, 1879, and later	554,300 00	62,745 37
Mar. 3, 1865, Consols of 1868 (called)	6.....	July 4, 1879.....	97,150 00	16 026 13
Feb. 8, 1861, Loan of Feb., 1861.....	6.....	Dec. 31, 1880.....	9,000 00	2,910 00
July '70, Jan. '71, Fd Ln, '81 (called)	5.....	May 21, 1881, and later	260,100 00	504 48
July '70, Jan. '71, Fd Ln, '81 (called)	5 cont. 3½	Dec. 23, 1882, and later.	625,600 00	14,971 02
Mar. 2, 1861, Oregon War D bt.....	6.....	July 1, 1881.....	6,850 00	1,477 50
July & Aug., 1861, Loan of 1861.....	6.....	June 30, 1881.....	224,800 00	620 50
July & Aug., 1861, Loan '61 (called)	6 cont. 3½	Dec. 24, 1881, and later.	259,250 00	1,459 43
Mar. 3, 1863, Loan of 1863 ('81's)....	6.....	June 30, 1881.....	69,550 00	491 40
Mar. 3, '63, Loan '63 ('81's) called...	6 cont. 3½	Aug. 1, 1882, and later.	45,750 00	1,503 81
July 12, 1882, Loan of 1882 (called)..	3.....	Dec. 1, 1883, and later..	8,847,750 00	45,622 70
Various, prior to 1846, Treas'y Notes	1-10 to 6..	From 1838 to 1844.....	82,525 35	2,668 06
July 22, 1846, Treasury Notes of 1846	1-10 to 6..	In 1847 and 1848.....	5,900 00	200 66
Jan. 28, 1847, Treasury Notes of 1847	6.....	In 1848 and 1849.....	950 00	57 00
Dec. 23, 1857, Treasury Notes of 1857	3 to 6....	In 1858 and 1859.....	1,700 00	99 00
Mar. 2, 1861, Treasury Notes of 1861..	6.....	March 1, 1863.....	3,000 00	364 50
July 17, 1861, Seven-thirties of 1861..	7 3-10....	Aug. 19 and Oct. 1, 1864	15,850 00	1,019 39
Mar. 3, 1863, 1-year Notes of 1863....	5.....	Various dates in 1865..	39,585 00	1,991 35
Mar. 3, 1863, 2-year Notes of 1863 ...	5.....	Various dates in 1866..	30,500 00	1,414 55
Mar. '63, June '64, Comp'd-int. Note	6.....	June '67, and May '68..	207,910 00	42,602 17
June '64, Mar. '65, 7-30's of 1864-5....	7 3-10....	Aug '67, Jn. & July '68	134,250 00	19,362 38
Mar. '62 & '63, Cert's of Indebtedness	6.....	Various dates in 1866..	4,000 00	253 48
June 30, 1864, Temporary Loan.....	4 to 6....	October 15, 1866.....	2,960 00	244 19
Mar. 2, '67, July 25, '68, Cert's (call)	3.....	Feb. 28, 1873.....	5,000 00	394 31
Aggregate of Debt on which Interest has ceased since Maturity..			12,578,275 26	320,818 75

Debt bearing no Interest.

Old Demand Notes..	July 17, 1861; Feb. 12, 1862	\$58,465 00	.....
Legal-tender Notes..	Feb. 25, 1862; July 11, 1862, March 3, 1863.....	346,681,016 00	.....
Certific's of Deposit.	June 8, 1872	11,050,000 00	.....
Gold Certificates....	March 3, 1863, and July 12, 1882.....	98,812,260 00	.....
Silver Certificates..	Feb. 28, 1878.....	117,340,091 00	.....
Uncl'd Pac. R. R. Ia	.....	.....	\$4,229 96
Fractional Currency.	July 17, '62; March 3, '63; June 30, '64.....	\$15,357,313 31	.....
Less amount estimated as lost or destroyed, act June 1879.....	8,375,934 00	6,981,379 31	.....
Aggregate of Debt bearing no Interest.....		589,883,211 31	4,229 96

CURRENT LIABILITIES.

Interest due and unpaid.....	\$1,489,532 15	Total Principal	\$1,838,307,136 57
Debt on which interest has ceased.	12,578,275 26	Total Interest.....	10,328,993 52
Interest thereon.....	324,813 75	Total Debt	1,848,636,130 09
Gold and Silver Certificates.....	216,112,351 00	Total Cash in the Treasury	389,368,637 49
U. S. Notes held for Redemption	.....	Debt, less cash in Treas, June 1, '84..	1,459,267,492 60
of Certificates of Deposit	11,050,000 00	Debt, less cash in Treas., May 1, '84..	1,464,030 733 80
Cash balance available May 1, '84..	147,817,660 33	Decrease of Debt during the month..	4,763,241 20
.....	389,368,637 49	Decrease of Debt since June 30, '83...	91,823,714 88
Available Assets—Cash in Treas.	389,368,637 49		

Bonds Issued to Pacific Railway Companies, Interest payable by the U. S.

Principal outstanding.....	\$64,623 512 09	Int repaid by Co's. Trans. Service	\$18,120,320 12
Interest accrued and not yet paid....	1,615,587 80	cash 5 per ct. net earnings	655,198 87
Interest paid by the United States..	61,160,798 82	Balance of interest paid by U. S.....	42,385,279 83

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	B	May 15, 1865	March, 1866
<p>\$1000 Series of 1861. U. S. Bonds. Sixes of 1881. Exceedingly dangerous, well-executed counterfeit. Handle all \$1,000 U. S. Bonds, of Acts July 17th and August 5th, 1861, with greatest care. The genuine vary in size. Counterfeits seen bear only coupons maturing Jan. 1, 1881. On counterfeit, in the \$1,000 counter of nine sections, each side, portrait of Chase in the section at left of lower ball of the figure 1 in 1,000, the letter S in "Stat" is entire. In the genuine only the upper half of the S is seen. The hair line around portrait on counterfeit shows a break of 1-16 of an inch. Counterfeit differs from genuine in mitreing of four corners of green border. In title, "United States of America," ruled shade left side spur of letter "U" in counterfeit are seven short lines, forming slight shade under that part of the letter. On genuine are ten lines. The signature on lower right hand of counterfeit engraved, printed in grayish-colored ink, traced over with pen and ink. Signature of genuine written.</p>			
<p>Act of July 17, 1861 and Aug. 5, 1861.</p>			
\$1000 7-30 United States Bonds. Very dangerous. Matured. Interest ceased. Outstanding total of genuine very small. Best decline all. The Treasury Department redeemed \$90,000 of these counterfeit bonds before their character was discovered.	B	June 15, 1865	Nov. 21, 1867
\$1000 5-20 of 1862. Fourth series. One of the best specimens of counterfeiting work ever made. It is believed no printing was ever done from the plate which was made.		Washington, May 1, 1862.	Nov. 21, 1867
<h2>RAILROAD AND OTHER FORGED BONDS.</h2>			
<p>\$200, \$500, \$1000 Allentown, Penna., School Bonds. Counterfeited.</p>			
<p>\$500 Greene County, State of New York, Bonds. Counterfeited.</p>			
<p>\$1000 New York Central Railroad Bonds. Old 6s. Counterfeited.</p>			
<p>\$1000 Union Pacific Income Bonds. Counterfeited.</p>			
<p>\$1000 Chicago and N. Western first mortgage Railroad Bonds. Counterfeited.</p>			
<p>\$1000 Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroad first mortgage Bonds. Counterfeited.</p>			
<p>\$1000 California and Oregon Railroad Bonds. Counterfeited.</p>			
<p>\$1000 Kansas Pacific Railroad Bonds. Counterft'd</p>			
<p>\$1000 Western Union Telegraph Bonds. Counterfeited.</p>			
<p>\$1000 Erie Penna. Water Works Bonds. Counterfeited.</p>			
<p>\$1000 Hudson and St. Lawrence Railroad Bonds. Fraud. Worthless.</p>			
<p>\$1000 Missouri Pacific Railroad, guaranteed by the State of Missouri. Dangerous.</p>			
<p>\$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.</p>			
<p>\$1000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. Co.</p>			
<p>\$1000 Selma, Marion and Memphis R. R. Co.</p>			
<p>\$1000 Ohio, Toledo R. R. Co.</p>			
<p>\$1000 Pacific Mail Steamship Co.</p>			
<p>\$5 Reading R. R. Co. Scrip, payable May 22, 1880.</p>			
<p>\$10 Reading R. R. Co. Scrip, payable May 22, 1880.</p>			
		Dec. 12, 1879	
		Dec. 12, 1879	

Stolen United States Bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11, 1884.

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

ACT OF JANUARY 28, 1847.					100 each—3460.
\$200 each—1620	1710	2132	2270	2271	500 each—388 389.
2455.					1000 each—234 235 236 3066 9541
300 each—1697	1698	1699.			9542 9543 9544 10185 10896.
500 each—2987	3085.				10000 each—4605 4606.
1000 each—7422	7598	7599	8430.		ACT OF MARCH 3, 1864, 10-40's.
5000 each—3044.					\$ 50 each—960.
ACT OF FEBRUARY 8, 1861.					100 each—1582 to 1585 inclusive 7405
\$1000 each—43	44	2749	5221	6125.	8977 8978 10794 10795 10796.
5000 each—2280.					500 each—5834.
ACT OF MARCH 2, 1861, "OREGON WAR."					1000 each—1785 2493 13247 13248 16109.
\$50 each—270.					5000 each—6329 7696 7697.
100 each—276	682.				10000 each—8744 to 8763 inclusive
500 each—1014	1089.				11658 18903 to 18942 inclusive.
ACT OF JULY 17, 1861.					ACT OF JUNE 30, 1864.
\$50 each—1267.					\$100 each—1502 1503 1504.
\$100 each—30	31	888	5928	5930 6451.	500 each—709 1699.
500 each—933	1394	1867	4303.		1000 each—4143 4144 7813 7814 7815
1000 each—2463	2533	6833	6861	8081	7816 8801 10450 11042.
8713	9102	10988	to	10999	5000 each—2275.
inclusive	11429	11693	11694		ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865, MAY AND NOVEMBER.
18114	20341	23670	26541		\$100 each—389 390 2405 2406 4738.
26542	26543	26544	29278		500 each—839 871 2998 3719.
29413	29414	30259	30260		1000 each—645 646 798 2543 2544
36901.					3579 3580 7842 7843 13836
5000 each—6195	8438	8761	10860.		13837.
10000 each—9276	to 9295 inclusive	11138			ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865—JULY, 1865, CONSOLS.
11452	12800.				\$50 each—1211 1212 1241 1242 1243
Act of July 17, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent.					1244 1245 1246.
\$100 each—14457	16232.				100 each—946 1008 2383 2384 2385
500 each—10472	10915.				2619 10900 12229 12231 13767
1000 each—50879	50880	54259	54260		13768 13769 13774 14256
54261	54262	54263	54544		14288 15604 15605 15692
54545	54546	54547			15693 15694.
5000 each—17254.					500 each—1905 1906 1985 2047 3123
10000 each—35208.					5906 6230 6231 7013 7351
ACT OF FEBRUARY 25, 1862.					8597 8598 8646.
\$50 each—1177.					1000 each—1293 3489 6331 10324 14372
100 each—1299	1748	1749	1750	1869	15111 16331 16332 16959
to 1874 inclusive	2787	3547			16960 17004 17005 18878
3549	4627	4931	5021	5168	18879 18880 19025 20032
5169	5170	6029	6030	6662	20033 22099 22100 22101
6663	7527	7528	9500	14113	22436 to 22449 inclusive 22925
14114	14201.				22926 22927 24768 24769
500 each—375	1273	3460	4323	7636	24770 24771 28157 28158
7921	8051	8430.			30517 30690 31021 31303
1000 each—2122	2633	2634	3308	3309	31304 36717.
3310	5893	9023	to 9028 in-		5000 each—461 2340 2667 2668 3907
clusive	12110	12111	14243		4987 5645.
20320.	to 20327	inclusive			10000 each—3226 3227
20377	20378	23029	23030		ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865—1867, CONSOLS.
23429	23430	23431	23559		\$50 each—353 929 2444 2654.
23560	24150	26490	26491		100 each—588 589 590 591 1445
26492	26493	27666	27780		2751 2752 2753 2776 2777
27781	27782	31339	31340		3528 5162 5163 5164 5165 5166
31341	31342	31360	32721		6686 6687 6688 6964 6965 7323
32832	33192	33324	34814		7324 8392 8393 14722 14723
34815	37910.				15391 16069 16070 16071 20801
5000 each—323	1635	3796	9587.		22261 22262 22263 22264.
10000 each—318	12813	12815.			500 each—999 1963 1982 3515 3964 4914
ACT OF MARCH 3, 1863.					5162 5347 6255 6256 6257 6258
\$50 each—99.					7102 8208 8255 9446 9788 10854.

\$1000 ---357 3358 5959 11103 11104 11105
 11624 11646 11647 11648
 11649 11650 11653 11654
 12208 12211 12214 12215 12506
 12507 12689 12690 12691 14316
 to 14325 inclusive 16413 18434
 18435 18937 18938 23830 23831
 23832 23833 30748 31788 31994
 31995 33463 36642 42500.

5000 each---181 182 503 3620 3625
 8606 12236.

10000 each---2812.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865—1868. CONSOLS.

\$500 each---98 355 356 358 362 1291
 1313 1518 1527 1748.

1000 each---571 1062 1063 1286 1287
 1288 2828 4772 4777 4846
 4847 5558 5560 5561 5868 6159.

5000 each---1280 1299.

10000 each---204 206 207 208 209 225 856 857

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

\$100 each---792 6727

500 each---4203.

1000 each---3248 4710 4711 4712 4713
 17880 17881.

5000 each---12194.

10000 each---13486 to 13495 inclusive
 18038 18081.

50000 each---165 166 643 644 645 646 737
 738.

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

\$100 each---8009 8010 8011 8587.

500 each---3846 4074 5602.

1000 each---17434.

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

\$50 each---144 3671.

100 each---2566 2567 2573 2574 14388
 14389 14390 14548 14549 16828
 17244 17591 17592 21351 28453.

500 each---319 680 3462 3585 3586 4846
 6154 7728 8079 8301 11597 13331 14184

1000 each---3976 3977 3978 16884 21161
 23685 39168 39169.

5000 each---4944, 9733.

10,000 each---20722 to 20767 inclusive.

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

\$50 each---1147 1425 1426 2148 2390 3041
 3074 3123 3681 4611 8575 9636 9709
 11581 14296 15393 15645 16395
 20164 22222 22860 23468.

100 each---2562 2924 2925 3211 4542 4543
 4557 4765 7869 to 7872 inclus'e
 8609 8610 8822 8823 8868 8869
 8870 8871 10058 10060 10139
 10140 10141 10142 12473 12474
 12475 12476 13624 13625 14259
 14260 14439 14739 14790 16036
 16512 16513 16514 21438 25280
 25973 26331 26786 36721 36722
 39683 39684 40162 to 40166 in-
 clusive 42283 44769 47857
 52442 54282 54297 54482 55406
 55407 55408 58850 63202 63944
 63945 66521 66522 67969 71145
 77898 79900 79901 83867 83868

83869 83870 84046 89007 89187
 89188 91288 92449 92450 92451
 94560 98903 98904 98905 104256
 107099 107190 107192 107193
 110208 116666 116667 117355
 118276 122256 122257 122290
 122291 122292 122293 125009
 125010 125011 125123 130571
 130572 130573 130607 136842
 139067 139068 139069 139070
 143766 144647 144648.

500 each---2114 2871 2872 6545 6619 6658
 7252 8286 8600 10871 12138
 12959 13249 13479 16740 16741
 16826 16827 16828 16829 18924
 23016 23734 25071 26128 26656
 26985 29302 30236 32572 36072
 37450 39008 41099 41639 41640
 41641 41642 41825 43893 44558
 44559 45716 46051 50469 51641
 53466 to 53473 inclusive 53515
 54623 58001 61041.

1000 each---1907 to 1912 inclusive 6092
 6093 6094 9104 11940 11941
 11942 11943 13646 13832 16506
 21147 21353 22099 22259 22650
 24923 24924 24925 26403 29800
 29801 29802 29821 to 29834
 inclusive 33561 35293 38331
 41157 42695 43595 46650 47563
 52858 52859 55593 55594 62758
 62759 62760 62761 67010 67783
 68519 68520 69048 69049 70600
 72420 72421 73184 79458 81567
 82575 82576 82577 82578 85006
 90433 to 90441 inclus'e 90444 to
 90457 inclusive 93331 to 93334
 inclusive 98375 114829 114830
 115400 115578 118673 118674
 124619 126182.

5000 each---4927 10645 12032 17182
 19057 20484 to 20488 inclusive
 20498 to 20502 inclusive 20510
 to 20514 inclusive 20526 to
 20539 inclusive 20553 to 20562
 inclusive 20579 21998.

10000 each---1971 to 2000 inclusive 2883
 10307 31402 to 31419 inclusive.

ACT OF JULY 12, 1882, 3 PER CENT.

\$50 each---Original Nos. 688 to 696 incl.

100 each---Original Nos. 2790 4537 4538
 4539 4540 4668 4669 5299.

500 each---Original Nos. 2013.

1000 each---Original Nos. 12349 12350
 18647 18648.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD, 1868's.

\$5000 each---310.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, 1868's.

5000 each---1465.

10000 each---1864.

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

\$1000 each---26 27 28.

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

\$5000 each---38.

Correspondence in relation to any of the above described Bonds should be addressed to this Office, Division of Loans and Currency CHAS. J. FOLGER, Secretary.

United States Secret Service Record.

U. S. Treasury Department. **OFFICIAL.** Secret Service Division.
Summary of arrests, Judicial Action in U. S. Cases for Month ending Oct. 30, 1883.

NAMES.	Where Arrested.	When Arrested.	Action in Case.
Guisseppe Skirro,	San Francisco, Cal.,	Oct. 1, 1883	
Wm. Taylor,	Pulaski, Tenn.,	" 7, "	Indicted.
John S. Maxwell,	New York,	" 8, "	"
Willis W. Long,	Denver, Colo.,	" 9, "	
Alexander Ring,	Quakertown, Pa.,	" 9, "	Held for court.
Mrs. Eliza Reardon,	Boston, Mass.,	" 9, "	Bill ignored.
Aug. Summers alias G. Bates,	Denver, Colo.,	" 9, "	
Chas. D. Rice,	" "	" 11, "	
Luke Horan,	Scranton, Pa.,	" 12, "	
Martin Kruse,	" "	" 12, "	
Michael Walsh,	" "	" 12, "	
John Mulney alias Jno. Clark,	New York,	" 16, "	Pd gilty, sen. 3 yrs, fid \$1
Sing Wah,	" "	" 18, "	Disch'd by U. S. Com's.
Thos. E. Bohannon,	Mobile, Ala.,	" 19, "	
Oliver Bohannon,	" "	" 19, "	
James K. Hallowell,	" "	" 19, "	
John Mullen,	New York,	" 20, "	Dismissed by Comr's
David Shank,	Dequoin, Ills.,	" 20, "	
Matthew Perrine,	" "	" 22, "	Pd guilty.
Joseph Brady,	New Brunswick, N. J.,	" 23, "	
Martin G. Clark,	Newfane, Vt.	" 23, "	
Wm. Eaton,	Jersey City, N. J.,	" 23, "	
Chas. Bertens,	Boston, Mass.,	" 27, "	
J. S. Chapman,	Bartlett, Me.,	" 30, "	
Henry Grossman,	Stendal, Ind.,	" 31, "	
Columbus Houchin,	Pikeville, Ind.,	" 31, "	
Joseph T. Houchin,	" "	" 31, "	
Jesse Houchin,	" "	" 31, "	
Jim Kinder,	Boonville, Ind.,	" 31, "	
Barney Smitten a. J. Bernard	Near Stendal, Ind.,	" 31, "	
John Philip Taylor,	Near Pikeville, Ind.,	" 31, "	
D. W. Woods,	Near Stendal, Ind.,	" 31, "	
Chas. Clarkson,	Detroit, Mich.,	" 31, "	
Richard Hunter,	Talladega Co., Ala.,	" "	
Chas. W. Stone,	Jamaica, Vt.,	" "	
Michael McCarty,	Buffalo, N. Y.,	" "	

JUDICIAL ACTION IN PREVIOUS CASES.

Wm. E. Brockway,	Brooklyn, N. Y.,	Oct. 22, 1880	Indicted.
Chas. H. Smith,	" "	" 22, "	"
R. C. Ridgeway,	Wyandotte, Kas.,	Feb. 12, 1881	Nolle Prosequied.
Frank Conway a. Levi Logan,	Joliet, Ills.,	Nov. 10, 1882	Convicted.
Sylvester L. Bowersock,	Nelsonville, O.,	Feb. 8, 1883	Conv. and sen. 1 year.
John E. Moore,	Howard Lake, Minn.,	" 21, "	P' gy, sen 1 year, fid \$1
Henry Butts,	San Francisco, Cal.,	" 26, "	Conv., sen 2 yrs, fined \$50
James Phillips,	Near Franklin, Ky.,	Mar. 1, "	Conv., sen 4 yrs, fined \$10
Wm. Hill,	Rich Pond,	" 2, "	Bill ignored.
John Draper,	Franklin,	" 17, "	Conv., sen 2 yrs, fined \$10
Dabney Reed,	" "	" 21, "	Acquitted.
James Deberry,	Auburn,	" 23, "	Bill ignored.
Thomas Welsh,	Franklin,	" 26, "	" "
W. H. Keene,	St. Paul, Minn.,	April 5, "	" "
John Stickley,	Near Franklin, Ky.,	" 6, "	Pd gy, sen 1 yr, fined \$10
Roe Johnson,	" "	" 10, "	Acquitted.
Nick Stickley,	Wilson Co., Tenn.,	" 27, "	"
Thos. Newton,	Trenton, N. J.,	May 8, "	Conv., sen 18 mos, fid \$100
Pet McReynolds,	Simpson Co., Ky.,	" 10, "	Bill ignored.
Alfred Johnson,	Kansas City, Mo.,	" 19, "	Indicted.
Louis Eberling,	Jersey City, N. J.,	" 22, "	Conv., sen 2 yrs, fined \$100
D. H. Carver,	Chatanooga, Tenn.,	" 22, "	Indictment ignored.
Sarah Rgdon,	" "	" 22, "	"
W. S. Rigdon,	" "	" 22, "	Indicted.

(Continued on page 53).

OFFICIAL LIST OF UNITED STATES COINS.

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

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

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

Penalty for making or uttering coin in resemblance of money.

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

COUNTERFEITS OF COINS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TESTS FOR COIN.

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

GOLD COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The first deposit of gold bullion, for coinage, at the United States Mint, was made on February 12, 1795, of gold ingots, amounting to \$2,276.22. Subsequently, before the coinage began, several other deposits were made. The Chief Coiner made his first return of gold coin, which consisted of 744 half-eagles, July 31, 1795. The entire amount of coinage of gold, since made by the United States Mints, is shown in the statement found on succeeding pages under the present head.

The deviation allowed by law in the fineness of the gold coin of the United States is .002; the lowest being .899; the highest, .901; the practical deviation being generally much less; the deviation allowed by weight is, for the Double Eagle and Eagle, 0.5 of a grain; for the Half Eagle, Three Dollar piece, Quarter Eagle and Dollar, 0.25 of a grain. The gold coins of the United States are legal tender in all payments at their nominal value, when not below the standard weight and limit of tolerance provided by law for the single piece, and, when reduced in weight below such standard and tolerance, are a legal tender at valuation, in proportion to their actual weight—and the law provides that any of the gold coins of the United States, if reduced in weight by natural abrasion not more than one-half of one per centum below the standard weight prescribed by law, after a circulation of twenty years, as shown by its date of coinage, and at a ratable proportion for any period less than twenty years, shall be received at their nominal value by the United States Treasury, and its offices, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe for the protection of the Government against fraudulent abrasion or other practices. All foreign gold coins, of whatever condition, and United States gold coins, when reduced in weight below this limit of tolerance, are regarded as bullion to be recoined.

HOW TO DETECT BASE GOLD COINS AND COUNTERFEITS.

To detect base gold pieces, or counterfeits of standard gold coins, compare their color, impress, device, size, weight, ring and general appearance with that of the genuine of the same period and coinage. To further test the piece, if necessary, prick its edge with a knife; if white metal is discovered, the piece is fraudulent or counterfeit. To suspected coins, seeming to be gold, apply the United States Mint Fluid Gold Coin Test, prepared according to the formula printed on the back of the receipt given subscribers for DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR, taking care to have a clean surface and to touch the worn corner of the edge of the coin or reach the body of the piece through a little cut; if the metal exposed is discolored by the chemical action of the fluid test, the coin is base or counterfeit. Counterfeits of gold coins are generally gilt or plated with standard gold, and bored or filed pieces present an original surface of the same. Upon standard gold or upon genuine gold coin, the fluid test described has no observable effect; but gold of a low grade is soon turned brown, and base yellow metal at once made black by its action when properly applied.

DOUBLE EAGLE.

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1849. Weight, 516 grains; fineness, .900; 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. Amount coined during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, 27,526,120. Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, 977,190,040.


COUNTERFEITS OF THE DOUBLE EAGLE.

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

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.

Counterfeits of the Double Eagle have been made from gold excessively alloyed with copper, the surface being gilded or electroplated with gold of standard fineness. The pieces thus produced are either too light or too large, and the color of the surface is not the same as that of the genuine. One of these counterfeits bears date 1850. Such pieces are not as dangerous as the filled coins.

TO DETECT COUNTERFEITS OF THE DOUBLE EAGLE.

 Use the regular tests, given under the head of TESTS FOR COIN, as directed in the paragraph entitled HOW TO DETECT BASE GOLD COINS AND COUNTERFEITS.

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. Amount coined during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, 6,611,790. Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, 161,100,720.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE EAGLE.

There are numerous counterfeits of the eagle, either cast of base metal in a mold and gilded, or struck of a composition of silver and platinum in a die, and then plated with gold of standard fineness. There are also many pieces of this denomination which have been filled or otherwise spoiled by the same process used upon the double eagles already described. The eagles coined before 1805 were extensively counterfeited, but specimens of that false issue are rare at this time. From 1805 to 1837, inclusive, no eagles were coined for circulation. Since 1837 a number of counterfeits of the eagle have been produced by the same methods used with the

old coinage. An imitation of an eagle dated 1841 has been struck from composition in a die and heavily gold-plated. These pieces bear upon the reverse, under the device of the eagle, the letter O, in imitation of the Mint-mark of the New Orleans Mint. They are in appearance a good representation of the genuine coin, but 22.8 grains light. Some twenty years ago this counterfeit was extensively circulated wherever United States gold coin was current, but gradually disappeared until few specimens could be found. Since the resumption of specie payment and the general use of gold coin, a new and considerable issue has been made. Counterfeits of the eagles coined in the San Francisco Mint have been made of various dates, being cast of base metal in plaster of paris molds taken from the genuine pieces and then gilded or heavily gold-plated. Upon the reverse, under the eagle, these pieces bear the letter S, in imitation of the Mint-mark of the San Francisco Mint. They were put in circulation in considerable numbers at many places along the Pacific coast and in the west, whence they have been scattered throughout the country.

TO DETECT COUNTERFEITS OF THE EAGLE.

 Use the regular tests, given under the head of **TESTS FOR COIN**, as directed in the paragraph entitled **HOW TO DETECT BASE GOLD COINS AND COUNTERFEITS**.


HALF EAGLES.

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. Amount coined during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, \$1,775,360. Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, \$149,565,980.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE HALF EAGLE.

There are numerous counterfeits of the half-eagle, made in the same way as those of the eagle, and many pieces of this denomination have been filled or otherwise spoiled by the same processes used upon the double eagle and eagle, already described. Well executed counterfeits of the half eagles of 1844, 1847, 1858, 1869 and 1875, have been struck in well executed dies, and are in circulation. They are dangerous when new, a number of them having been taken for genuine by the coin experts of certain banks; when somewhat worn these pieces show white metal at their edges. The diameter of these counterfeits of the half eagle is exact; the thickness forty-three-thousandths of an inch, instead of forty-six thousandths of an inch as in the genuine. In weight they vary from one grain light to one grain heavy, too little for detection by any of the gauge scales or "Coin Detectors" which ignorant or unprincipled dealers advertise as "entirely reliable," and "affording complete protection against Counterfeit Coin." Counterfeits of the half eagles were some two years ago discovered in greater abundance than usual at Cincinnati, Ohio; one of them was sent to the Director of the Mint for assay, who reported the weight of the coin at 65.27 grains, and the composition as—gold, 493.7 fine, and silver, 238 fine, the mixture being alloyed with tin and copper, the value of the precious metals contained being \$1.37, a very fair sample of an illegal coinage. Specimens of these pieces have been presented at the United States sub-Treasuries, and should be guarded against in all places of business; they are 63.73 grains each underweight, as may be proved by a Troemner balance scale, but an expert should detect the lightness by hand alone and thus, even in darkness, decide the character of the piece. Other counterfeits of the half eagle, of various dates, have been cast of base metal in molds and gilded, but are much too light, and entirely lack the ring of the genuine.

TO DETECT COUNTERFEITS OF THE HALF EAGLE.

 Use the regular tests, given under the head of **TESTS FOR COIN**, as directed in the paragraph entitled **HOW TO DETECT BASE GOLD COINS AND COUNTERFEITS**.


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. Amount coined during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, \$4,665. Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, \$1,565,592.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE THREE DOLLAR PIECE.

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

TO DETECT COUNTERFEITS OF THE THREE DOLLAR PIECE.

 Use the regular tests, given under the head of TESTS FOR COIN, as directed in the paragraph entitled HOW TO DETECT BASE GOLD COINS AND COUNTERFEITS.


QUARTER EAGLE.

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. Amount coined during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, \$10,137.50. Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, \$28,393,865.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE QUARTER EAGLE.

The Quarter Eagle, although too thin and small for sawing and filling, 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 detect them, by hand alone, even when unseen. Such a piece, dated 1846, has been made weighing but forty-eight grains, instead of 64.5 grains, the weight of the genuine.

TO DETECT COUNTERFEITS OF THE QUARTER EAGLE.

 Use the regular tests, given under the head of TESTS FOR COIN, as directed in the paragraph entitled HOW TO DETECT BASE GOLD COINS AND COUNTERFEITS.


THE GOLD 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. Amount coined during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, \$8,855. Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, \$19,371,364.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE GOLD DOLLAR.

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. Counterfeits of the 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. Counterfeits of the gold dollars of the second and last pattern, dated 1856, 1857 and 1861, have been struck from fine bronze in a die, but are also too light, yet dangerous, being very deceptive in appearance.

TO DETECT COUNTERFEITS OF THE GOLD DOLLAR.

 Use the regular tests, given under the head of TESTS FOR COIN, as directed in the paragraph entitled HOW TO DETECT BASE GOLD COINS AND COUNTERFEITS.

The total amount of the gold coinage of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, is \$35,936,927.50. The grand total of the gold coinage of the United States, from 1793 to 1883, inclusive, is \$1,337,187,561. The amount of gold coin of the United States in circulation, June 30, 1883, is (officially announced), \$537,254,794. The amount of gold coin of the United States in circulation, October 1, 1883, is (officially announced), \$544,512,699. The total amount of gold coin in circulation, and coin and bullion available for gold coinage, October 1, 1883, is estimated at \$606,196,515.

SILVER COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The first deposit of silver bullion for coinage, at the United States Mint, was made July 18, 1794, and consisted of coins of France, to the value of \$80,715.73.5. The first return of silver coins was made by the Chief Coiner, October 15, 1794, of 1758 dollars; the second, December, 1794, of 5300 half dollars, the two comprising the whole of the coinage of that year made for circulation. A limited number of half dimes were struck in 1794, to try the dies, but none of them were issued.

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, but when of the coinage of the United States, will be bought at the United States Mint at the market price of standard silver. There is no provision for redemption of silver coin.

COUNTERFEITS OF SILVER COIN.

The material of the different counterfeits of silver coin is exceedingly varied, the best imitations of the genuine coin are of compound metal or brass, very near the specific gravity, but not the color of silver, the same being near the exact size, silver plated, to hide the body of the piece and resist chemical tests. Coins of this compound are generally full weight, sharp impress and tolerable ring. The gauge scales, which ignorant or unprincipled dealers advertise as "entirely reliable" and affording a "complete protection against Counterfeit Coin," fail, of course, to detect any well made counterfeit of this kind.

Counterfeits of silver coin 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 kind 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 material (improved of late,) often used for counterfeits of 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 counterfeits of silver coins have a fair impress, but unless newly silver plated, are of a brazen, tin-like or leaden color, with a sharp ring like glass, or a dull sound when struck.

HOW TO DETECT BASE SILVER COINS AND COUNTERFEITS.

To detect counterfeits of standard silver coins, compare the color, impress, device, size, weight, ring and general appearance of the suspected piece with that of the genuine coin of the same period and denomination. To further test the same, if necessary, prick its edge with a knife, if yellow metal or that not the color of standard silver is discovered, the piece is base or counterfeit. To suspected coins, seeming to be silver, apply the United States Mint Fluid Silver Coin Test, prepared according to the formula printed on the back of the receipt given subscribers for DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR, taking care to have a clean surface and to touch the worn corner of the edge of the coin or reach the body of the piece through a little cut; if the metal exposed is discolored by the chemical action of the fluid test, the coin is base or counterfeit. Counterfeits of silver coin are generally washed or plated with standard silver. Upon standard silver or upon genuine silver coin the fluid test described has no observable effect, but silver of a low grade is soon discolored, and base metal at once made black by its action when properly applied.

THE STANDARD SILVER DOLLAR.

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.) Amount coined during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, \$28,111,119. Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, \$155,301,737.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE STANDARD SILVER DOLLAR.

The Standard Silver Dollar has been counterfeited, more or less, ever since 1794, the earliest date of its coinage. The counterfeits of the standard 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 a white metal already described under the head of "Counterfeits of Silver Coin;" they are not so perfect, being underweight or oversized. There are dangerous white metal counterfeits of the standard silver dollars, of 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1881, nearly the size of the genuine coin, having an excellent impress, good color and fine general appearance when fresh from the mold, but assuming, unless well covered with silver, a leaden spotted color after being handled. To insure detection it may be noted that these pieces are, on an average, 115 grains each too light. A counterfeit of the standard dollar, of 1878, has been made of German silver and so heavily plated with silver as to resist the action of the chemical fluid test, unless previously cut into or scraped. Though presenting an appearance well calculated to deceive, this piece is so light it can be detected by the hand of an expert. In reproducing dies for the extensive coinage of the silver dollar of 1878, the artist made some slight touches of alteration, causing an appearance of variety in the coin—for instance, the tail of the eagle on the reverse is made to show on some pieces seven and on others eight feathers. The small deviations noted have been mistaken for indications of a counterfeit, and it has been represented that the dollar showing eight feathers in the tail of the eagle was a very rare piece and worth anywhere from two to twelve dollars. The fact is, thousands of pieces were coined from each die, and the dollars of 1878 are all of one value, uniform with the coinage of the succeeding years.

TO DETECT BASE SILVER DOLLARS AND COUNTERFEITS.

Use the regular tests, given under the head of **TESTS FOR COIN**, as directed in the paragraph entitled **HOW TO DETECT BASE SILVER COINS AND COUNTERFEITS**.

NOTE.—The coinage of the Silver Dollar began 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 1st 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.

THE 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. Proof pieces executed during the calendar year 1879, \$1,541, in 1880, \$1,987, and in 1881, \$960.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE TRADE DOLLAR.

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 coin is too thick and the inscription **IN GOD WE TRUST**, beneath the figure of Liberty, upon the obverse is imperfect. This first counterfeit of the 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 latter specimens, appear almost perfect and are quite dangerous to the general public. One of the last 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.

TO DETECT BASE TRADE DOLLARS AND COUNTERFEITS.

 Use the regular tests, given under the head of TESTS FOR COIN, as directed in the paragraph entitled HOW TO DETECT BASE SILVER COINS AND COUNTERFEITS.

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 noted on page 49.

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 other 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 demonetized and refused by all Government offices, trade dollars are in places taken in trade without discount, and may be commercially rated at the price they command for exportation.

THE SILVER 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. Amount coined during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, \$2,759.50. Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, \$122,761,270.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE SILVER HALF DOLLAR.


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 counterfeits of the silver half dollars are those of 1841, 1842, 1843, 1860, 1872, 1876 and 1877, all these are made of compound metal or brass, struck in a die, and heavily silver plated; they are generally well executed, having a fair impress and being of good color when new; when somewhat worn and abraded 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, and, of course, not to be detected by the gauge scale advertised by ignorant or unprincipled dealers as "entirely reliable" and "a perfect protection against Counterfeit Coin."

The latest issue of counterfeits of the silver half dollars are also dated 1876 and 1877. The piece dated 1876 is a minute trifle oversize, and but one and four-tenths (1.4) grains light. The one dated 1877 is but very little oversize, and but seven and seven-tenths (7.7) grains light.

The counterfeit of the silver half dollar 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 counterfeits of the silver half dollar are extensively current through carelessness, and when new and bright, are dangerous to the general public.

NOTE.—The counterfeits of the United States Half Dollars of 1876 and 1877, here described as of brass, are from fine dies, of which duplicates seem to have been made. They are well coined, the latest issues being the best. They are all very dangerous, but on all produced thus far the relief of the impression is not as great as in the genuine. The pieces look and feel smoother than the issue of the United States Mints. In these counterfeits the lettering is defective, especially on the shield borne by the Goddess of Liberty on the obverse, where the word *Liberty* is inscribed. These brass pieces once became a considerable part of the currency of Philadelphia and New York. The conductors on one of the Philadelphia Passenger Railways returned to the Receiver seven of them in one morning, and many quite intelligent people took them when new without perceiving their character.

HOW TO DETECT BASE SILVER HALF DOLLARS AND COUNTERFEITS.

 Use the regular tests, given under the head of **TESTS FOR COIN**, as directed in the paragraph entitled **HOW TO DETECT BASE SILVER COINS AND COUNTERFEITS**.

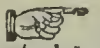
THE SILVER QUARTER DOLLAR.

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. Amount coined during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, \$4,079.75. Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, \$38,492,086.25.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE SILVER QUARTER DOLLAR.

The Silver Quarter Dollar has been extensively counterfeited, and the false pieces are of almost every date, since it has been coined. The most dangerous counterfeits of the silver quarter dollars are dated 1858 and 1860, of compound metal or brass, struck in a die, and heavily silver plated, having the exact weight of the genuine coin. One dangerous piece, dated 1853, upon assay, was found to consist of a composition partly iron; it was heavily silver-plated, had a fair ring, varied but little from the true size, but was somewhat light. Counterfeits of the silver quarter dollars of 1857 and 1861, have been common, being made of a composition consisting mostly of tin; others of various dates have been made of soft, base metal, or composition, some of lead. Such pieces are from 20 to 30 grains light. Though not as good imitations of the genuine coin as the above described compound metal or brass, plated pieces, these soft or white metal counterfeits pass current with those at all careless, and when new and bright are dangerous to the general public.

TO DETECT BASE COIN AND COUNTERFEITS OF THE SILVER QUARTER DOLLAR.

 Use the regular tests, given under the head of **TESTS FOR COIN**, as directed in the paragraph entitled **HOW TO DETECT BASE SILVER COINS AND COUNTERFEITS**.

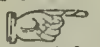
THE SILVER TWENTY CENT PIECE.

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.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE SILVER TWENTY CENT PIECE.

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

TO DETECT BASE TWENTY CENT PIECES AND COUNTERFEITS.

 Use the regular tests, given under the head of **TESTS FOR COIN**, as directed in the paragraph entitled **HOW TO DETECT BASE SILVER COINS AND COUNTERFEITS**.


THE SILVER 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. Amount coined during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, \$717,511.90. Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, \$17,628,012.20.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE SILVER DIME.

Counterfeits of the Silver Dime are numerous and of various dates. False dimes of compound metal or brass, struck in a die and silver washed or plated, dated 1848, have been passed freely. Counterfeits of the silver dime, 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, can be bent by the fingers and soon becomes brazen, tin-like, or leaden in color, besides being generally underweight or oversized.

TO DETECT BASE SILVER DIMES OR COUNTERFEITS.

 Use the regular tests, given under the head of TESTS FOR COIN, as directed in the paragraph entitled HOW TO DETECT BASE SILVER COINS AND COUNTERFEITS.


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 OF THE SILVER HALF DIME.

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

TO DETECT BASE HALF DIMES AND COUNTERFEITS.

 Use the regular tests, given under the head of TESTS FOR COIN, as directed in the paragraph entitled HOW TO DETECT BASE SILVER COINS AND COUNTERFEITS.


THE SILVER 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 OF THE SILVER THREE CENT PIECE.

Counterfeits of the Silver Three Cent pieces are quite numerous, made of compound metal or brass, struck in a die and silver washed, they are generally close imitations, and often pass unsuspected on account of their smallness.

TO DETECT BASE THREE CENT PIECES AND COUNTERFEITS.

 Use the regular tests, given under the head of TESTS FOR COIN, as directed in the paragraph entitled HOW TO DETECT BASE SILVER COINS AND COUNTERFEITS.

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.

The total amount of the silver coinage of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, is \$28,835,470.15. The grand total of the silver coinage of the United States from 1793 to 1883, inclusive, is \$376,602,262.55. The amount of the silver coin of the United States in circulation, June 30, 1883, is (officially estimated) \$228,216,199. The amount of silver coin of the United States in circulation, October 1, 1883, is (officially estimated) \$235,291,323. The total amount of silver coin in circulation, and coin and bullion available for silver coinage, October 1, 1883, is (officially estimated) \$240,399,234.

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. Amount coined during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, \$1,022,774.40. Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, \$7,018,583.40.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE NICKEL FIVE CENT PIECE.



Counterfeit, 1875.



Genuine, 1875.

The illustrations here show the difference between the genuine nickel five cent piece and the most dangerous and extensively circulated counterfeit of the same that has yet appeared. The counterfeit has been struck in a steel die, which was imperfectly made, especially in the lettering. The arrow in the illustration of the counterfeit points to a marked defect, which, being compared with the genuine, gives a ready method of detection. Other counterfeits of the nickel five cent piece are numerous, and well calculated to deceive; being, however, generally cast in plaster of paris molds, most of them lack the sharp, distinct impress given by a good die to genuine coin, and, being rough, they 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. Amount coined during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, \$858.57. Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, \$890,483.97.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE NICKEL THREE CENT PIECE.

Counterfeits of the Nickel Three Cent piece are very numerous, and some of them well calculated to deceive. One dated 1865, is a fair counterfeit, while others 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 the act of March 3, 1795, to 168 grains. Coinage discontinued, act of February 21, 1857. Total amount coined, \$1,562,887.44.

CENT—(NICKEL).

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

CENT—(BRONZE).

Authorized to be coined, act of April 22, 1864. Weight, 48 grains; copper, .95, tin and zinc, .05; value, 1 cent. Coinage commenced, 1864. Amount coined during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, \$404,674.19. Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, \$3,329,720.99.

Grand total of cents of all kinds, coined to close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, \$6,900,328.43.

HALF CENT—(COPPER).

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

COUNTERFEITS OF THE CENT AND HALF CENT.

Even the cents and half cents have been counterfeited, and the small copper and bronze currency extensively corrupted. The counterfeits of the cent are excellent copper imitations of the lawful coinage of the U. S. 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. The counterfeits of the half cent are of the same general character as those of the cent.

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 have at various times coined pieces of the same nature in considerable quantities; all of these coins, under the name of "coppers," became more or less current as money and remained in use until the more effectual enforcement of the laws of the United States, through the indispensable work of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, and the consequent action of the several Courts, has, to the great relief and benefit of the public, driven them, as well as an immense amount of numerous other multiform monetary nuisances and frauds out of circulation.

The total amount of minor coinage of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, is \$1,428,307.16. The grand total of the minor coinage of the United States from 1792 to 1883, inclusive, is \$15,761,341.91.

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, to 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.

BRITISH AMERICAN CURRENCY.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

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

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

The system of paper money of Canada is similar to that of the United States, consisting of Dominion notes, which now amount to \$16,000,000, while the note circulation of the different banks amounts to about \$37,000,000, the whole volume being subject to contraction or expansion, as circumstances may warrant. The issue of Dominion notes is limited to \$20,000,000, for which specie and Government securities are held.

CANADIAN BILLS—GOVERNMENT ISSUES.

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

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

All issues of the "Dominion of Canada" Bills are backed "Payable at Toronto, Montreal, St. John and Halifax, except the new Fours, dated in 1882, which have engraved, through the centre of the green printed design on the back, the words "DOMINION OF CANADA," and are redeemed by any of the Assistant Receivers General throughout the Dominion.

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

Dominion Notes.....	Par	to	2	per cent.
Bank Bills, Province of Ontario.....	1	"	3	"
" " Quebec.....	1	"	3	"
" New Brunswick.....	1	"	3	"
" Nova Scotia.....	1	"	3	"
" Prince Edward Island.....	2	"	5	"
" Newfoundland and Vancouver's Island.....	3	"	7	"

For an account and Illustrated Description of the Counterfeits of the Bills issued by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, see 47th and 48th pages.

For Description of Counterfeits of the Coins of the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Newfoundland, see 46th page.

BANKS IN BRITISH AMERICA.

Banks in this List having Counterfeit Bills are marked with a *
 Banks alphabetically arranged, according to their locality.

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

For a full description of the Counterfeits of Bills on Banks in the Dominion of Canada and the British American Provinces, see 47th and 48th pages.

DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR, of the United States, gives this List of Parent Banks in business in the British Dominion for the protection of all its subscribers from doubtful, broken, and worthless institutions, which previously existed in the Provinces, their bills being still in circulation and used by dishonest persons.

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 superseded by the money of the National Banks.

Province of Ontario.

<i>Place.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Bills of Issue.</i>
HAMILTON.....	Wentworth.....	BANK OF HAMILTON.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50.
		John Stuart, President; E. A. Colquhoun, Cashier.	
OSHAWA.....	Ontario.....	WESTERN BANK OF CANADA.....	\$5, \$10.
		John Cowan, President; T. H. McMillan, Cashier.	
OTTAWA.....	Carleton	BANK OF OTTAWA.....	\$5, \$10.
		Jas. MacLaren, President; Geo. Burn, Cashier.	
TORONTO.....	York.....	BANK OF TORONTO.....	\$5, \$10, \$20.
		W. Gooderham, President; Duncan Coulson, Cashier.	
"	York.....	*CANADIAN BK. OF COMMERCE.....	\$5, \$10, \$50
		Wm. McMaster, President; W. N. Anderson, General Manager.	
"	York.....	CENTRAL BANK OF CANADA.....	\$5, \$10.
		David Blain, President; A. A. Allen, Cashier.	
"	York.....	*DOMINION BANK.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.
		James Austin, President; R. H. Bethune, Cashier.	
"	York.....	FEDERAL BANK OF CANADA.....	\$5, \$10, \$50.
		S. Nordheimer, President; H. S. Strathy, Cashier.	
"	York.....	*IMPERIAL B. OF CANADA..	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.
		H. S. Howland, President; D. R. Wilkie, Cashier.	
"	York.....	*ONTARIO BANK.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.
		W. P. Howland, President; C. Holland, General Manager.	
"	York.....	STANDARD BANK.....	\$5, \$10, \$50.
		Thos. N. Gibbs President; John Lowe Brodie, Cashier	

NOTE.—None of the banks of the Province of Ontario have been privileged by the Canadian Government to issue any bills of a smaller denomination than Four Dollars since 1870, thus compelling the banks to withdraw all their genuine bills

GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.

below that denomination from circulation. which now leaves very few, if any, genuine bills smaller than Four Dollars on the market.

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



Province of Quebec.

Montreal.....	Hochelaga.....	*B. OF BRITISH N. AMERICA	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100
		R. R. Grindley, Gen'l Manager. Jeffrey Penfold, Manager at Montreal.	
"	.....	Hochelaga.....	BANK OF MONTREAL.....\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.
		Chas. F. Smithers, President.	
"	.....	Hochelaga.....	BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA...\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.
		F. X. St. Charles, President; J. E. Brais, Cashier.	
"	.....	Hochelaga.....	LA BANQUE VILLE MARIE.....\$5, \$10.
		W. Weir, President; W. Geraud, Cashier.	
"	.....	Hochelaga.....	LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.....\$5, \$10, \$20.
		C. S. Cherrier, President; A. A. Trottier, Cashier.	
"	.....	Hochelaga.....	LA BANQ. JACQUES CARTIER...\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50.
		Alph. Desjardins, President; A. de Martigny, Cashier.	
"	.....	Hochelaga.....	MERCHANTS' B. OF CANADA \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100
		John Hamilton, President; Geo. Hague, General Manager.	
"	.....	Hochelaga.....	THE MOLSON'S BANK.....\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50.
		Thos. Workman, President; F. W. Thomas, General Manager.	
Quebec.....	Quebec.....	*LA BANQUE NATIONALE...	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.
		J. Thibaudeau, President; P. G. Lafrance, Cashier.	
"	.....	Quebec.....	QUEBEC BANK.....\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.
		James G. Ross, President; James Stevenson, Cashier.	
"	.....	Quebec.....	UNION BK. OF L. CANADA...\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.
		A. Thomson, President; P. MacEwen, Cashier.	
Sherbrooke.....	Sherbrooke.....	EASTERN TOWNSHIPS' BK...	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.
		R. W. Heneker, President; Wm. Farwell, Gen. Manager.	
St. Hyacinthe....	St. Hyacinthe....	LA BANQ. DE ST. HYACINTHE.....	\$5, \$10.
		G. C. Desscaulles, President; R. St. Jacques, Cashier.	
St. Johns.....	St. Johns.....	LA BANQUE DE ST. JEAN.....	\$5, \$10
		L. Molleur fils, President; Ph. Baudouin, Cashier.	

NOTE.—None of the banks in the Province of Quebec have been privileged by the Canadian Government to issue any bills of a smaller denomination than Four Dollars since 1870, thus compelling the banks to withdraw all their genuine bills below that denomination from circulation, which now leaves very few, if any, genuine bills smaller than Four Dollars in the market.

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



New Brunswick.

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

Nova Scotia.

<i>Place.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Bills of Issue.</i>
Halifax.....	Halifax.....	*BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.....	\$5, \$10, \$20
		John S. Maclean, President; Thomas Fyshe, Cashier.	
"	Halifax.....	HALIFAX BANKING Co.....	\$5, \$10, \$20.
		W. M. Harington, President; Samuel H. Black Cashier.	
"	Halifax.....	*MERCHANTS' B. OF HALIFAX.....	\$5, \$10, \$20.
		T. E. Kenney, President; D. H. Duncan, Cashier.	
"	Halifax.....	PEOPLE'S BANK OF HALIFAX.....	\$5, \$10, \$20.
		Geo. H. Starr, President; Peter Jack, Cashier.	
"	Halifax.....	UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.....	\$5, \$10, \$20.
		Jas. A. Moren, President; W. S. Stirling, Cashier.	
Pictou.....	Pictou.....	PICTOU BANK.....	\$5, \$10.
		R. P. Grant, President; Thomas Watson, Manager.	
Windsor.....	Hants.....	COMMERCIAL B. OF WINDSOR.....	\$5, \$10.
		G. P. Payzant, President; Walter Lawson, Cashier.	
Yarmouth.. ..	Yarmouth.....	BANK OF YARMOUTH.....	\$5, \$10, \$20.
		L. E. Baker, President; T. W. Johns, Cashier.	
Yarmouth.....	Yarmouth.....	EXCHANGE BANK OF YARMOUTH....	\$5, \$10, \$20.
		A. C. Robins, President; Alex. S. Murray, Cashier.	

NOTE.—Since 1870 none of the banks in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have been privileged by the Canadian Government to issue bills of less denomination than Four Dollars. The People's Bank of Fredericton and the St. Stephen's Bank of St. Stephens in the Province of New Brunswick, which still issue such bills, are working under their old charters obtained before confederation, which do not expire before about 1890.

Since July 1st, 1881, none of the banks in either of the provinces named in the preceding note have been permitted to issue any bills of other denominations than Five Dollars and their multiples, with the exception of the two banks mentioned of the Province of New Brunswick.

Prince Edward Island.

Charlottetown....	Queens.....	MERCHTS' B. OF P.E. ISLAND..	\$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20.
		R. Longworth, President; W. McLean, Cashier.	
Summerside.....	Prince.....	SUMMERSIDE BANK.....	\$1, \$2, \$5, \$10.
		R. C. McStavert, Cashier.	
Rustico.....	Queens.....	†FARMER'S BANK OF RUSTICO.....	\$1, \$2, \$5.
		Joseph Gallant, President; Adrien Doiron, Cashier.	

The banks in the Province of Prince Edward Island are working under their old charters, obtained before confederation, which expire at different dates from 1893 to 1899. These charters give these banks the privilege of issuing bills of smaller denominations than Five Dollars.

†The Farmer's Bank of Rustico has a very small capital, its circulation is limited and its reliability may be fairly questioned.

Newfoundland.

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

Vancouver's Island.

Victoria.....	BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.		\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.
	W. C. Ward, Manager.		

NOTE.—The banks in Vancouver's Island come under the same restrictions as the banks in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Banks Merged into other Banks.

City Bank of Canada, Montreal, P. Q., merged into the Consolidated Bank of Canada, Montreal, Q. C. See banks in liquidation.
Royal Canadian Bank, Montreal, P. Q., merged into the Consolidated Bank of Canada, Montreal, P. Q. See banks in liquidation.
Commercial Bank of Canada, Kingston, Ont., merged into the Merchants' Bank of Montreal, the bills of the former being redeemed by the latter.

- Gore Bank of Niagara, Hamilton, Ont., merged into the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, Ont., the bills of the former being redeemed by the latter.
- The Niagara District Bank, St. Catharine's, Ont., merged into the Imperial Bank of Toronto, Ont., the bills of the former being redeemed by the latter.
- The St. Lawrence Bank, Toronto, Ont., merged into the Standard Bank of Toronto, Ont., the bills of the former being redeemed by the latter.
- Union Bank of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, P. E. I., merged Oct. 3, 1883, into Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S. Bills of former redeemed by latter.

Banks in Liquidation.

- Consolidated Bank of Canada, Montreal, P. Q. Bills redeemed at par in Montreal, but all tens are worthless, having been stolen unsigned and signatures forged.
- Exchange Bank of Canada, Montreal, P. Q. Suspended Sept 17, 1883. Bills redeemed at par in Montreal. Brokers are paying 95 to 98 per cent.
- Stadacona Bank, Quebec, P. Q. Bills redeemed at par in Quebec.

Banks in Receivers' Hands.

- Bank of Upper Canada, Toronto, Ontario, in the hands of the Canadian Government as Receiver. Bills are worth about 75 per cent. in Toronto, Ontario.
- Bank of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, P.E.I., in the hands of a Receiver. Bills worth about 25 per cent. of their face. G. C. Chalmers, Agent.

Failed Banks.

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

Closed Banks.

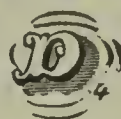
- The Metropolitan Bank, Montreal, P.Q., went into liquidation about 1876 and redeemed all of its outstanding notes that were presented before the final closing up of the Bank's business.
- The Bank of the People, Toronto, Ont., organized about 1835, under the Scotch banking system, by Sir Francis Hincks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

COUNTERFEIT COINS.

- 20** Cent Canada Silver Piece ; extensively counterfeited.
- 25** Cent Canada Silver Piece. Dated 1872.
- 50** Cent Canada Silver Piece. Dated 1871.
- 50** Cent Newfoundland Silver Piece. Dated 1871. 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 less than two dollars.

COUNTERFEITS OF CANADIAN BILLS.

1 DOMINION OF CANADA. Old Government Issue. Letter D. Dated Ottawa, July 1st, 1870. "Payable at Toronto" on the back, with red figures on the face. There are three issues of these counterfeit bills, the difference being principally in the size of the red figures, which are very small on the first issue, a little larger on the second issue, and about full size of the genuine figures on the third issue, but in no instance are the figures on the counterfeits exactly like those used on the genuine bills. The lathe-work around the "1" on the right face of the bill is bad when examined under the glass, while the large green "1's" on the face are more blurred than on the genuine. In the vignette-portrait of Jacques Cartier in the upper left end of note there is a white streak running from the ear to the chin, and defining the line of the jaw-bone. The genuine D bills, as here illustrated, of the Toronto issue, are being retired as fast as possible by the Assistant-Receiver-General at Toronto. Plates captured by Dominion of Canada Government Detective, J. W. Murray, June 14th, 1880.



1 Stolen. Dominion of Canada. Old Government Issue. "Payable at Toronto" on the back and numbered on the face in red figures from 505001 to 506000 inclusive

1 UNION BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Photograph poorly done. Dated 1st Jan'y, 1872. No. 30252. Green letters in ONE and red letters in "Canada Currency" are very badly printed or painted on the face. Easily detected because of its faded appearance.

2 Stolen. Dominion of Canada. Old Government Issue. "Payable at Toronto" on the back and numbered on the face in red figures from 145001 to 146000, and from 155001 to 156000 inclusive.

2 UNION BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Photograph fairly done. Plate A, dated 1st Jan'y, 1872, and numbered differently in blue or green ink. Large letters in TWO are badly printed or painted in green or blue inks on the face, which is the case with the red letters in "Canada Currency." Easily detected when carefully handled on account of the brownish sun tint.

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

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

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

4 BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, St. John Branch, N. B. Old Issue. Photograph and very pale. They are all supposed to be numbered 74981.

4 CITY BANK, Montreal, P. Q. Vignette—Vulcan, anvil, etc. Right end, woman, lion and unicorn. Left end, Lion, etc.

4 Bank of Upper Canada (Forgery). Altered from worthless Fours of Bank of Western Canada.

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

5 raised to **10** CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, Toronto, Ont. New Issue. The green ink "V"s on the face of the note to the left and right of the

President's portrait are not wholly removed. The altered parts are done by the "bugging" process, which shows very plainly upon holding the bill up to the light. The border and back designs of these Fives are totally different from genuine Tens. |

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

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

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

5 BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, Montreal P. Q. New Issue, Letter D. General appearance good, but quality of the work will not bear inspection. Date on genuine 3rd July, 1877, on counterfeit the 3rd is omitted. Lathe-work presents a coarse appearance. "British American Bank Note Co. Montreal," badly done, many of the letters are irregular, poorly spaced and varying in size. Engravings on face of counterfeit are all coarsely engraved and defective. On lower left end Britannia seated has her right hand resting upon a shield the lower rim of which is well defined by a clear *white* line on the counterfeit, which does not appear on genuine bill.

5 UNION BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Photograph poorly done. Plate A. Easily detected by the brownish faded appearance.

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

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

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

10 MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX, Halifax, N. S. Photograph and Lithograph combined. Purplish tint in the photographic part, the 10—TEN—10 being done in red and green ink by lithography, and badly blurred. The vignette of ship under sail is very coarsely done, while in the genuine it is very fine and distinct. Dated 1st January, 1874. The back is badly lithographed, but the genuine backs are so badly colored that they quickly fade, and become worn and indistinct from ordinary usage. It is not believed that many of these counterfeits ever got into circulation, but all bills of this issue and denomination should be handled with care.

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

10 CITY BANK OF MONTREAL, Montreal, P. Q. Vignette—British Coat of Arms. Left end, male bust. Parliament spelt "Parliament."

10 CONSOLIDATED BANK OF CANADA, Montreal, P. Q. All Tens of this bank are worthless, having been stolen unsigned and signatures forged.

10 PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK, Fredericton, N. B. Photograph poorly done. Plate A. Easily detected by its brownish faded appearance.

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

THE LEGAL TENDER COINS

OF THE

COMMERCIAL NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

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

UNITED STATES.

GOLD COINS.

Double Eagle.....	\$20.00
Eagle, prior to 1834.....	10.50
Eagle, since 1834.....	10.00
Half Eagle, prior to 1834.....	5.25
Half Eagle, since 1834.....	5.00
Three Dollars.....	3.00
Quarter Eagle, prior 1834.....	2.60
Quarter Eagle, since 1834.....	2.50
Dollar.....	1.00

CALIFORNIA GOLD COINS, NO LONGER CURRENT.

Quintuple Eagle.....	\$49.50
Twenty-five Dollars.....	23.50
Double Eagle, S. M. V.....	19.20
Double Eagle Moffat.....	19.70
Eagle, S. M. V.....	9.85
Eagle, Templeton Reid.....	9.85
Eagle, A. Humbert.....	9.80
Eagles of 1849 and 1850.....	9.85
Eagle, Cin., M. & T. Co.....	9.60
Eagle, Miners' Bank.....	9.85
Eagle, I. S. O.....	9.85
Eagle, Dubosq & Co.....	9.85
Eagle, K. M. T. P. C. S.....	8.00
Eagle Pacific Co.....	7.86
Eagle Oregon Co.....	9.50
Eagle, Baldwin & Co.....	9.70
Eagle, Moffat & Co.....	9.85
Half Eagle, Dunbar & Co.....	4.75
Half Eagle, S. M. V.....	4.75
Half Eagle, Pacific Co.....	4.50
Half Eagle, N. G. & N.....	4.85
Half Eagles of 1849.....	4.75
Half Eagle, Mass. Co.....	4.75
Half Eagle, Alta.....	4.75
Half Eagle, Oregon Co.....	4.75
Half Eagle, Cin., M. & T. Co.....	4.70
Half Eagle, Baldwin & Co.....	4.80
Half Eagle, Moffat & Co.....	4.85
Half Eagle, Shults & Co.....	4.70
Half Eagle, Pike's Peak, Denver, Clark & Co.,	4.87
Half Dollar.....	-.30
Quarter Dollar.....	-.12½

N. CAROLINA GOLD COINS*

Five Dollars C. Bechtler 1830-1834.....	\$5.30
Five Dollars C. Bechtler "N. C." 1834-1842.....	4.90
Five Dollars "Carolina Gold, 1834-1842.....	2.40
Two and a half Dols. N. C.....	2.40
One Dollar.....	-.90

GEORGIA GOLD COINS.

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

MORMON GOLD COINS, CURRENT ONLY AMONG THEMSELVES.

Double Eagle.....	\$19.00
Eagle.....	9.45
Eight Dollars.....	7.75
Five Dollars.....	4.70
Four Dollars.....	3.85
Quarter Eagle.....	2.25

SILVER COINS.

Trade Dollar.....	\$-.89
Dollar.....	1.00
Half Dollar.....	-.50
Quarter Dollar.....	-.25
Twenty Cents.....	-.20
Ten Cents.....	-.10
Five Cents.....	-.05
Three Cents.....	-.03

AUSTRIA.

GOLD COINS.

Quadruple Ducat.....	\$ 8.75
Double Ducat.....	4.35
Souverain.....	6.60
Half Souverain.....	3.25
Hungarian Ducat.....	2.25
Austrian Ducat.....	2.20
Krone or Crown.....	6.56
Half Crown.....	3.25
Eight Florins.....	3.80
Four Florins.....	1.90

SILVER COINS.

Maria Theresia Thaler.....	\$-.86½
Crown Thaler.....	-.89½
Species Thaler.....	-.84½
Convention Thaler.....	-.84½
Three Florins.....	1.10¼
Double Florin.....	-.75¾
Vereins-Thaler.....	-.61½
Florin.....	-.36
Half Florin.....	-.17

BELGIUM.

GOLD COINS.

Forty Francs.....	\$ 7 60
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Twenty-five Francs.....	4 75
Twenty Francs.....	3 80
Ten Francs.....	1 90

SILVER COINS.

Five Francs.....	\$-.87½
Two and a-half Francs.....	-.42½
Two Francs.....	-.35
Franc.....	-.17½
Half Franc.....	-.08½
Quarter Franc.....	-.04
Twenty Centimes.....	-.03

BRAZIL.

GOLD COINS.

Twenty Milreis.....	\$10.25
Dobra of 16 Milreis.....	8.50
Ten Milreis.....	5.10
Moeda D'Oura 9 Milreis.....	4.55

SILVER COINS.

Two Milreis.....	\$-.79½
Double Pataca.....	-.56
Twelve Hundred Reis.....	-.42½
Milreis.....	-.38½
Five Hundred Reis.....	-.18½

CENTRAL AMERICA.

GOLD COINS.

Doblon or Onza.....	\$15.50
Half Doblon.....	7.72½
Quar. Doblon or Pistole.....	3.75
Half Pistole.....	1.85
Quarter Pistole.....	-.90
N. B.—The Doblon=8 Escudos Pistole=2 Escudos	

SILVER COINS.

Peso, of 8 Reales.....	\$-.85
Four Reales.....	-.40
Two Reales.....	-.17½
One Real.....	-.08

COSTA RICA

GOLD COINS.

Half Doblon.....	\$ 7.25
Quarter Doblon.....	3.40
Escudo.....	1.70

SILVER COINS.

Peso.....	\$-.78¾
50 Centavos.....	-.38¾
20 Centavos.....	-.15¾
10 Centavos.....	-.07

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

COCHIN CHINA.**SILVER COINS.**

Dollar of Minh-Mink.....	\$-.74 ¹ / ₈
Tael of Chaou-Che.....	1.46
Half Dollar.....	-.31 ¹ / ₂

DENMARK.**GOLD COIN.**

Twenty Kronors.....	\$ 5.20
Ten Kronors.....	2.60
Double Christian D'or...	7.88
Christian D'or.....	3.90
Double Frederiks D'or...	7.88
Frederiks D'or.....	3.90

SILVER COINS.

Species and Rigs Daler..	\$-.87 ³ / ₈
Rigs Bank Daler.....	-.42
Two Kronors.....	-.49 ¹ / ₄
Kronor.....	-.24
Half Kronor.....	-.11 ¹ / ₄
Quarter Kroner.....	-. 5

FRANCE.**GOLD COINS.**

100 Francs.....	\$19.12 ¹ / ₂
50 Francs.....	9 55
40 Francs.....	7.60
20 Francs.....	3.80
10 Francs.....	1.90
5 Francs.....	-.95

SILVER COINS.

5 Francs.....	\$-.87 ³ / ₈
2 Francs.....	-.35
1 Franc.....	-.17 ¹ / ₈
50 Centimes.....	-.8
20 Centimes.....	-.3

GERMAN EMPIRE.**GOLD COINS.**

20 Marks.....	\$ 4.70
10 Marks.....	2.35
5 Marks.....	1.16

**OLD GOLD COINS
NO LONGER CURRENT.**

August D'or of Saxony..	\$4.00
Carolin of Bavaria.....	4.99
Carolin of Hesse-Darm- stadt.....	4.91
Carolin of Manheim....	4.85
Crown of Prussia.....	6.50
Crown of Hannover.....	7.90
Double Friederich's D'or	8.00
Ducat of Bavaria.....	2.20
Ducat of Habsburg.....	2.25
Five Guilders.....	1.90
Five Thalers.....	4.00
Friederich's D'or.....	4.00
Maximilian D'or.....	3.40
Pistole of Brunswick...	3.90
Pistole of Manheim.....	3.80

SILVER COINS.

Five Marks.....	\$ 1.01 ¹ / ₈
Two Marks.....	-.43
One Mark.....	-.21 ¹ / ₄
50 Pfennige.....	-.10 ³ / ₄
20 Pfennige.....	-.04

**OLD SILVER COINS NO
LONGER CURRENT.**

Double Thaler.....	\$ 1.03 ¹ / ₈
Thaler.....	-.51 ¹ / ₈
Double Florin.....	-.54 ¹ / ₈
Florin.....	-.27
Half Florin.....	-.13 ⁷ / ₈

GREAT BRITAIN.**GOLD COINS.**

5 Guineas.....	\$25.50
2 Guineas.....	10.20
Guinea.....	5.10
Half Guinea.....	2.55
Quarter Guinea.....	1.25
Third Guinea.....	1.68
Five Sovereigns.....	24.30

Double Sovereign.....	9.70
Sovereign.....	4.85
Half Sovereign.....	2.40

SILVER COINS.

Crown.....	\$ 1.01 ¹ / ₈
Half Crown.....	-.50
Florin.....	-.38 ¹ / ₄
Shilling.....	-.21 ¹ / ₂
Six-Pence.....	-. 9 ¹ / ₈
Three-Pence.....	-. 4

Colonial Coins.**GOLD COINS.**

Mohur, 16 Rupees (1771),	\$ 8.00
Mohur, 15 Rupees.....	7.00
Native Gold Mohur....	7.90
Double Pagoda.....	3.75
Pagoda.....	1.85
Australian Sovereign..	4.80
“ Half Sovereign.....	2.40
Two Dol. Newfoundland	1.87 ¹ / ₂

SILVER COINS.

Double Rupee.....	\$-.76 ¹ / ₈
Half Pagoda.....	-.71 ¹ / ₈
Rupee of Victoria.....	-.38 ³ / ₈
Quarter Pagoda.....	-.32
Half Rupee of Victoria..	-.17 ³ / ₈
Two Annas of Victoria..	-. 4

Dollar of Sierra Leone..	\$-.75 ¹ / ₈
Half Dollar “ “ ..	-.34 ³ / ₈
20 Cents “ “ ..	-.13 ³ / ₄
10 Cents “ “ ..	-. 6

3 Guilders, Demerara,..	\$-.70 ³ / ₄
2 Guilders “ ..	-.46
Guilder “ ..	-.21 ¹ / ₄
Half Guilder “ ..	-. 9 ¹ / ₈
Quarter Guilder “ ..	-. 4

50 Cents of Canada.....	\$-.41 ⁵ / ₈
25 Cents “ ..	-.18 ³ / ₈
20 Cents “ ..	-.16 ³ / ₈
10 Cents “ ..	-. 8
5 Cents “ ..	-. 3 ¹ / ₂

50 Cents of Newfoundl'd	\$-.41 ⁵ / ₈
20 Cents “ ..	-.16 ³ / ₈
10 Cents “ ..	-. 8
5 Cents “ ..	-. 3 ¹ / ₂
20 Cents of N. Brunswick	-.16 ³ / ₈

30 Obolici Ioanian.....	\$-. 5
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GREECE.**GOLD COINS.**

100 Drachms.....	\$19.12 ¹ / ₂
50 Drachms.....	9.55
20 Drachms.....	3.80
10 Drachms.....	1.90
5 Drachms.....	-.95

SILVER COINS.

5 Drachms.....	\$-.87 ³ / ₈
Drachm.....	-.17 ³ / ₈
Half Drachm.....	-. 8
Quarter Drachm.....	-. 3 ¹ / ₂

HOLLAND.**GOLD COINS.**

Ten Gulden.....	\$ 4.00
Fivo Gulden.....	2.00
Ducat.....	2.25

SILVER COINS.

2 ¹ / ₂ Gulden.....	\$-.80
Gulden.....	-.39 ³ / ₈
Half Guldon.....	-.16 ³ / ₈

**SILVER COINS NO LONGER
COINED.**

3 Gulden.....	\$ 1.00 ³ / ₄
Rix Thaler, Netherlands.	-.84 ³ / ₈
Daalder.....	-.43
Sest Half Piece.....	-. 4 ¹ / ₈

ITALY.**GOLD COINS.**

100 Lires.....	\$19.12 ¹ / ₂
50 Lires.....	9.55
40 Lires.....	7 60
20 Lires.....	3.80
10 Lires.....	1.90
5 Lires.....	-.95

**OLD GOLD COINS NO LON-
GER CURRENT.**

Quadruplo Doppia.....	\$15.30
Double Doppia.....	7.50
Doppia of 1814.....	5.25
Doppia of 1826.....	3.85

30 Ducati or 10 Oncettes,	\$24.30
15 Ducati or 5 “ ..	12.10
8 Ducati or 2 “ ..	4.55
3 Ducati or 1 “ ..	2.25

Sovereign of Milan.....	\$6.70
Doppia “ ..	3.80
Half Sovereign of Milan..	3.30
Zecchino of Milan.....	2.25

15 Scudi Papal.....	\$10.20
5 Scudi “ ..	5.10
2 ¹ / ₂ Scudi “ ..	2.50
1 Scudi “ ..	-.97 ¹ / ₂

Gold Scudo of Rome....	\$32.60
Doppia “ ..	3.27
Zecchino “ ..	2.20

Genovine of Sardinia..	\$15.10
Carlino “ ..	9.40
Half Genovine “ ..	7.50
Pistole “ ..	5.70
Marengo “ ..	3.70
Sequin “ ..	2.25
Doppietta “ ..	1.85

Double Onzie of Sicily..	\$ 5.15
Onzie.....	2.50

80 Fiorini of Tuscany....	\$21.70
Rnspone of Tuscany....	6.80
Zecchino of Tuscany....	2.25

SILVER COINS.

Five Lires.....	\$-.87 ³ / ₈
Two Lires.....	-.35
One Lire.....	-.17 ³ / ₈
Half Lire.....	-. 8

**SILVER COINS NO LON-
GER CURRENT.**

Ten Lires of 1807.....	\$ i.53 ¹ / ₂
Ten Paoli of 1807.....	1.01
Francescone.....	-.99 ⁷ / ₈
Franceschino.....	-.50
12 Carlini.....	-.91 ¹ / ₂
Ducato.....	-.14 ¹ / ₄
Scudo.....	-.86
Half Scudo.....	-.42
Scudo Papal.....	-.80 ⁷ / ₈
Half Scudo Papal.....	-.43

JAPAN.**GOLD COINS.**

20 Yens.....	\$19.95
10 Yens... ..	9.95
5 Yens.....	4.95
2 Yens.....	1.90
1 Yen.....	-.94

**GOLD COINS NO LONGER
CURRENT.**

Obang.....	\$72.90
Kobang.....	5.50
Half Kobang.....	2.16
Ni-Shoo.....	-.20

SILVER COINS.

Trade Dollar.....	\$-.89
Yen.....	-.87 ¹ / ₂
50 Sen.....	-.42 ¹ / ₄
20 Sen.....	-.16
10 Sen.....	-. 8

SILVER COINS NO LONGER CURRENT.

Ichibu.....	\$-.31½
Ylh-Shoo.....	-.6¼

MEXICO.

GOLD COINS.

Doblon.....	\$15.50
Half Doblon.....	7.70
Quarter Doblon.....	3.80
Eighth Doblon.....	1.85
Peso.....	-.90

Twenty Pesos.....	\$19.50
Ten Pesos.....	9.72½
Five Pesos.....	5.85
Two-and-a-half Pesos.....	2.87½

SILVER COINS.

Peso or Dollar.....	\$-.84¾
Half Peso.....	-.39
Quarter Peso.....	-.18
Real.....	-.9
Half Real.....	-.4

PERSIA.

GOLD COINS.

Toman.....	\$ 2.90
Half Toman.....	1.40

SILVER COINS.

Rupee.....	\$-.35½
Huzar Denar.....	-.27
Half Rupee.....	-.14¾
Penebad.....	-.9

PORTUGAL.

GOLD COINS.

5000 Reis.....	\$ 5.10
2500 Reis.....	2.52½
2000 Reis.....	2.00
1000 Reis.....	1.00

GOLD COINS NO LONGER CURRENT.

Dobrao of 24 Milrels.....	\$32.50
Dobrao of 15 Milrels.....	17.25
Joao or Joaonese.....	7.65
Llssonne.....	6.48
Moeta D'ouro.....	4.85

SILVER COINS.

Double Crusado.....	\$-.97¾
Double Pataca.....	-.46½
500 Reis.....	-.44¾
Cruzado.....	-.46½
200 Reis.....	-.17¼
100 Heis.....	-.8
50 Reis.....	-.3

RUSSIA.

GOLD COINS.

Imperial of 10 Roubles.....	\$ 7.50
Polo-Imperial of 5 ".....	3.70
Ducat of 3 Rouples.....	2.25

PLATINA COINS.

12 Roubles.....	\$ 8.75
6 Roubles.....	4.35
3 Roubles.....	2.15

SILVER COINS.

Rouble and half.....	\$-.94½
Rouble.....	-.64¾
75 Kopecks.....	-.44¾
50 Kopecks.....	-.33
25 Kopecks.....	-.12½
20 Kopecks.....	-.10
15 Kopecks or Zlot.....	-.8
10 Kopecks.....	-.5
5 Kopecks.....	-.2½

SIAM.

SILVER COINS.

Deable Song Bat.....	\$ 2.36¾
Song Bat.....	1.12½
Half Song Bat.....	-.54
Quarter Song Bat.....	-.24

SOUTH AMERICA.

BOLIVIA.

GOLD COINS.

Doblon.....	\$15.50
Half Doblon.....	7.50
Quarter Doblon.....	3.70
Escudo.....	1.80

SILVER COINS.

Old Peso.....	\$-.81¾
Boliviano.....	-.79¾
Half Boliviano.....	-.38¾
20 Centaros.....	-.15¾

CHILI.

GOLD COINS.

Doblon.....	\$15.50
Half Doblon.....	7.50
Quarter Doblon.....	3.70
Condor.....	9.10
Half Condor.....	4.50
Fifth Condor.....	1.77½
Peso (old).....	-.88

SILVER COINS.

Peso Duro.....	\$-.87¾
Half Peso.....	-.40¾
20 Centavos.....	-.15¼
Decimo.....	-.7
Medla Decimo.....	-.3

ECUADOR.

GOLD COINS.

Doblon.....	\$15.25
Half Doblon.....	7.50

SILVER COINS.

Peso (old).....	\$-.81½
Macuquino Peso.....	-.65¼

LA PLATA.

GOLD COINS.

Doblon.....	\$14.50
Half Doblon.....	7.00
Quarter Doblon.....	3.40

SILVER COINS.

Peso (old).....	\$-.87½
Peso (new).....	-.76½
Half Peso (new).....	-.38
20 Centavos (new).....	-.15

NEW GRENADA.

GOLD COINS.

Doblon.....	\$15.25
Half Doblon.....	7.55
Condor.....	9.50
Half Condor.....	4.70
Quarter Doblon.....	3.70
Fifth Condor.....	1.80
Peso.....	-.89

SILVER COINS.

Peso.....	\$-.81¾
Half Peso.....	-.40¾
Dos Reales.....	-.17¾
20 Centavos.....	-.14¾

PERU.

GOLD COINS.

Doblon.....	\$15.25
Half Doblon.....	7.50
Quarter Doblon.....	3.65
Escudo.....	1.80
Half Escudo.....	-.87½

SILVER COINS.

Sol.....	\$-.80¾
Old Peso.....	-.85¾
New Peso.....	-.79¾
Half Sol.....	-.39¾
Quarter Sol.....	-.17¼

U. S. of COLUMBIA.

GOLD COINS.

Doblon.....	\$15.25
Half Doblon.....	7.55
Quarter Doblon.....	3.70

SILVER COINS.

Diez Reales.....	\$-.91¾
Peso (old).....	-.79¾
Peso (new).....	-.83¾

VENEZUELA.

GOLD COINS.

100 Bolivars.....	\$19.12½
50 Bolivars.....	9.55
20 Bolivars.....	3.80
10 Bolivars.....	1.90
5 Bolivars.....	-.95

SILVER COINS.

5 Bolivars.....	\$-.86¾
2 Bolivars.....	-.34¾
1 Bolivar.....	-.17¾
Half Bolivar.....	-.87¾
20 Centavos.....	-.41¾

SPAIN.

GOLD COINS.

100 Pesetas.....	\$19.12½
50 Pesetas.....	9.55
40 Pesetas.....	7.60
25 Pesetas.....	4.76
10 Pesetas.....	1.90
5 Pesetas.....	-.95

GOLD COINS NO LONGER CURRENT.

Onza or Quadruplo.....	\$15.50
Four Escudo.....	7.70
Two Escudo.....	3.80
Escudo.....	1.87½
Half Escudo.....	-.92½
160 Reales of Fernando.....	7.75
Centen.....	4.90
80 Reales of Napoleon.....	3.80
4 Piasters of Isabella.....	3.90
2 Piasters of Isabella.....	1.90
40 Reales of Isabella.....	1.90

SILVER COINS.

Piaster (old).....	\$-.86¾
20 Reales.....	-.80¾
10 Reales.....	-.38¾
5 Pesetas.....	-.87¾
2 Pesetas.....	-.35
1 Peseta.....	-.17¾
Half Peseta.....	-.8

SWEDEN and NORWAY.

GOLD COINS.

Twenty Kronors.....	\$ 5.20
Ten Kronors.....	2.60
Ducat.....	2.27

SILVER COINS.

Two Kronors.....	\$-.49¾
Kronor.....	-.24
Half Kronor.....	-.11¼
Quarter Kronor.....	-.5

SWITZERLAND.

GOLD COINS.

Twenty Francs.....	\$ 3.80
Ten Francs.....	1.90
Five Francs.....	-.95

SILVER COINS.

Five Francs.....	\$-.87¾
Two Francs.....	-.35
One Franc.....	-.17¾
Half-Franc.....	-.8

TURKEY.

GOLD COINS.

Lira or 100 Plestres.....	\$ 4.38
50 Piastres.....	2.15
20 Piastres.....	-.85
5 Piastres.....	-.19

SILVER COINS.

Jlrmlick.....	\$-.64¾
6 Piastres.....	-.18¾
3 Piastres.....	-.7½

LIST OF FOREIGN TREASURY AND BANK NOTES ISSUED BY GOVERNMENTS.

Argentine Republic.*

5000 Pesos.....	\$1800.00
1000 Pesos.....	960.00
500 Pesos.....	480.00
100 Pesos.....	95.50
50 Pesos.....	47.50
10 Pesos.....	9.40
5 Pesos.....	4.80
1 Peso.....	— .90

*The notes issued by the different banks in the Argentine Republic are subject to a heavy discount of 75 cents to 96 cents on the dollar.

Austria.

1000 Florins.....	\$400.00
500 Florins.....	200.00
100 Florins.....	40.00
50 Florins.....	20.00
10 Florins.....	3.90
5 Florins.....	1.90
1 Florin.....	— .37

Australia.

£10.....	\$48.00
£5.....	24.00
£1.....	4.75

Belgium.

1000 Francs.....	\$190.00
500 Francs.....	94.85
100 Francs.....	18.95
50 Francs.....	9.40
20 Francs.....	3.72
5 Francs.....	— .92

Brazil.

1000 Milreis.....	\$235.00
500 Milreis.....	117.00
100 Milreis.....	23.00
50 Milreis.....	11.50
30 Milreis.....	6.70
20 Milreis.....	4.55
10 Milreis.....	2.23
5 Milreis.....	1.10
3 Milreis.....	— .62½
2 Milreis.....	— .40
1 Milrei.....	— .19¼

Denmark.

1000 Kronors.....	\$263.00
500 Kronors.....	131.25
100 Kronors.....	26.00
50 Kronors.....	12.75
10 Kronors.....	2.55
5 Kronors.....	1.25
1 Kronor.....	— .24

France.

1000 Francs.....	\$190.00
500 Francs.....	94.95
100 Francs.....	18.95
50 Francs.....	9.40
20 Francs.....	3.72½
5 Francs.....	— .92¾

German Empire.

1000 Marks.....	\$236.00
500 Marks.....	118.25
100 Marks.....	23.55
50 Marks.....	11.75
20 Marks.....	4.47½
10 Marks.....	2.20
5 Marks.....	1.08

Great Britain.

£300.....	\$1445.00
£200.....	963.00
£100.....	481.50
£50.....	245.70
£20.....	96.20
£10.....	48.10
£5.....	24.00
£1.....	4.80

Greece.

1000 Drachmas.....	\$185.00
500 Drachmas.....	91.50
100 Drachmas.....	18.00
50 Drachmas.....	8.75
20 Drachmas.....	3.45
5 Drachmas.....	— .86

Holland.

1000 Guilders.....	\$391.50
500 Guilders.....	195.00
300 Guilders.....	118.50
200 Guilders.....	77.25
100 Guilders.....	38.50
60 Guilders.....	22.85
40 Guilders.....	15.12½
25 Guilders.....	9.50
10 Guilders.....	3.75

India.

100 Rupees.....	\$34.75
50 Rupees.....	17.25
20 Rupees.....	6.85
10 Rupees.....	3.37½
5 Rupees.....	1.80

Italy.

1000 Liras.....	\$190.00
500 Liras.....	94.75
250 Liras.....	47.25
100 Liras.....	18.75
50 Liras.....	9.30
20 Liras.....	3.65
10 Liras.....	1.80
5 Liras.....	— .90
2 Liras.....	— .38
1 Lire.....	— .18

Japan.

1000 Yens.....	\$750.00
500 Yens.....	365.00
100 Yens.....	72.00
50 Yens.....	35.00
20 Yens.....	14.00
10 Yens.....	6.75
5 Yens.....	3.25
1 Yen.....	— .80

Norway.

1000 Kronors.....	\$263.00
500 Kronors.....	131.25
100 Kronors.....	26.00
50 Kronors.....	12.75
10 Kronors.....	2.55
5 Kronors.....	1.25
1 Kronor.....	— .24

Portugal.

1000 Milreis.....	\$1000.00
500 Milreis.....	495.00
100 Milreis.....	98.00
50 Milreis.....	48.50
20 Milreis.....	19.30
10 Milreis.....	9.60
5 Milreis.....	4.75

Russia.

100 Roubles.....	\$40.00
50 Roubles.....	20.00
25 Roubics.....	10.00
10 Roubics.....	4.00
5 Roubles.....	1.98
3 Roubics.....	1.15
1 Roubie.....	— .38½

Sweden.

1000 Kronors.....	\$263.00
500 Kronors.....	131.25
100 Kronors.....	26.00
50 Kronors.....	12.75
10 Kronors.....	2.55
5 Kronors.....	1.25
1 Kronor.....	— .24

U. S. SECRET SERVICE RECORD—Continued from page 29.

Emma Higgins,	Murfreesborough, Tenn.,	May 25, 1883	Case dismissed.
Columbus C. Roberts,	Van Buren Co., Ark.,	June 19, "	" "
A. F. Baldwin,	New York,	" 28, "	Convicted.
Chas. Cook,	Wood-tock, Ills.,	July 2, "	Indicted.
Levi Searing,	" "	" 2, "	" "
D. R. Hooper, alias Caldwell,	Chattanooga, Tenn.,	" 4, "	" "
Mary Calletto,	New York,	" 20, "	Pleaded guilty.
Lizzie Carnello,	" "	" 20, "	Bill ignored.
Rosaria Leto,	" "	" 20, "	Pleaded guilty.
Joseph Palermo,	" "	" 25, "	Conv., sen 3 yrs, fined \$1
Isaac Schwartz,	Hoboken, N. J.,	" 26, "	" 6 ms, " \$100
Jerry Hern,	Shawnee Mission, Kas.,	Aug. 13, "	Indicted.
Edward McGuire,	New York,	" 18, "	Bill ignored.
John L. Roy,	Bradley Co., Ark.,	" 20, "	Acquitted.
Alfred Wilson,	Rock Island, Ill.,	" 20, "	Sen 2 yrs and 6 months.
J. K. P. Ditton,	" "	" 21, "	Pt guilty & sen. 3 yrs
John Carr, Jr.,	Zumbrota, Minn.,	" 24, "	Conv., sen 2 yrs, fined \$1.
Frederick Noot,	" "	" 24, "	Pd gty, son 13 mos, fid \$1.
Chas. Rodie	New York,	" 24, "	Acquitted.
John McReynolds,	Suquatche Valley, Tenn.,	Sept. 2, "	Pd gty, sen 1 yr, fined \$1
Wm. Shutts,	Des Moines, Ia,	" 4, "	Bill ignored.
Chas. Chambers,	Duluth, Minn.,	" 10, "	Pd gty, sen 5 yrs, fid \$100
Frank Walters.	" "	" 10, "	" " 7 dys, " \$10
James Whalen,	Hudson City, N. J.,	" 13, "	" " 1 yr, " \$100
James McGovern,	Duluth, Minn.,	" 14, "	" " 5 yrs, " "
Lawrence McGuire,	Chicago, Ill.,	" "	Indicted.
B. Soloman,	Los Angeles, Cal,	" 14, "	" "
Geo. Manifee,	Chariton, Mo.,	" 24, "	Held as witness.
Geo. Bolen,	Newark, N. J.,	" 25, "	Disch'd by U. S. Com'r.
J. C. Kennedy,	Macon Co., Mo.,	" 26, "	Held as witness.
Thos. Benny,	College Mount, Mo.,	" 28, "	" "
Thomas Gill,	Denver, Colo.,	" 29, "	Dis'm'd by U. S. Com'r.
R. A. Jones,	Empire City, Kas.,	Nov. 9, "	Nolle Prosequed.
Harrison Pliss,	Hamilton Co., Tenn.,	Dec. 3, "	Indicted.

GOLD AND SILVER COINS

—OF—

SWEDEN & NORWAY.

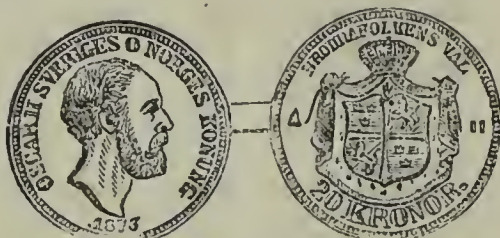
GOLD COINS.

1. Ducat of Charles XIV. Obverse, bust of King Charles XIV. Legend: "CARL XIV SVERIGES NORR. G. O. V. KONUNG" (Charles XIV King of Sweden, Norway, Gothland and Vandalia.) Reverse upon a mantle of ermine, suspended from a crown an oval shield bearing three crowns, the the arms of Sweden and Norway. Legend: "FOLKES KARLEK MIN BELONUNG" (The love of my people my recompense.) Weight, 53.797 grains troy; 975.610 fineness; size 12.

2. Ducat of Oscar. Obverse, bust of King Oscar. Legend: "OSCAR SVERIGES. NORR GOTH O VEND KONUNG" (Oscar King of Sweden, Norway, Gothland and Vandalia.) Reverse, within the field upon a mantle of ermine suspended from a royal crown, a shield bearing the arms of Sweden, Norway, Gothland, with a shield of pretence bearing the arms of Vandalia and of his father Bernadotte; from the shield is suspended the chain of the order of the Seraphim; below the shield the date of the year of issue.

Weight, 53.797 grains troy; 975.610 fineness; size, 12. Since 1875 a radical change has taken place in the coinage of the gold coins of Sweden and Norway.

3. Twenty Crowns or Kronor of Charles II. Obverse, bust of the King Charles II; below the bust the date of the year of issue. Legend, "OSCAR II SVERIGES O NORGES KONUNG?" (Oscar II. King of Sweden and Norway.)



TWENTY KRONOR OR CROWNS.

Reverse, within the field upon a mantel of ermine draped from a royal crown a quartered shield bearing the arms of Sweden and Norway; below the denomination: "20 KRONOR." Weight 138.250 grains troy; 900 fine.

4. Ten Crowns or Kronor of Charles II. Obverse and reverse same as the 20 Kronor illustrated only upon the reverse below the mantle the denomination "10 KRONOR." Weight 69.125 grains troy; 900 fine; size 10.

SILVER COINS.

1. Riksdaler Species of Charles XII. Obverse, bust of King Charles XII. Legend: "CARL XII. SVERIGES NORR GOTH OCH V KONUNG." Reverse, within the field a crowned shield bearing the arms Sweden and Norway, the three crowns, from the shield is suspended the chain of the order of the Seraphim. Legend: "FOLKES KARLEK MIN BELONUNG;" below the shield the denomination: "1 R. SP." for one Riksdaler Species. Weight, 524.807 grains troy; 750 fine; size 24.

2. Riksdaler Species of 4 Riksdaler Riksmint, of 400 Oeres of Oscar. Obverse, bust of King Oscar. Legend: "OSCAR SVERIGES NORR. GOTH. OCH. VEND. KONUNG." Reverse, a crowned shield, supported by two lions, and bearing the arms of Sweden and Gothland quartered, with a shield of pretence, bearing the arms of Vandalia and the Bernadotte family; below the shield the denomination "1 RD. SPEC" "4 RD RIKS M." and the date of the year of issue. Legend: "RATT OCH SANNING." Around the edge is inscribed the fineness, viz: 75-100 DELAR FIN SILVER" 75-100th parts of fine silver. Weight, 524.807 grains troy; 750 fineness; size 24.

3. Species Daler of Charles XIV, Johann of Norway. Obverse, bust of Charles XIV. Legend: "CARL XIV. JOHANN NORGES. SVERIGES KONUNG." (Charles XIV, John King of Norway and Sweden.) Reverse, within the field upon a square and crowned shield the arms of Norway a

lion rampant upon a curved battle ax; at the left of the shield "1." and at the right "SP.," below the shield "9† St. 1 M. F. S." which means 9† pieces to one Mark of fine silver; below the date of the year of issue. Weight, 445.886 grains troy; 875 fineness; size 22.

4. Species Daler of Oscar for Norway. Obverse, bust of King Oscar. Legend: "OSCAR NORGES SVER. G. OG. V. KONUNG." Reverse, within the field a crowned square shield a lion rampant, a battle ax in his front paws; at the side of the shield "1 Sps.," the whole surrounded by heavy branches of oak; below the date of the year of issue. Weight, 445.886 grains troy; 875 fineness; size 23.

5. Twelve Skilling of Oscar for Norway. Obverse and reverse same as the Species Daler of that King afore described; only upon the reverse "¼ R. SP." for onefourth Riksdaler of 12 Skilling. Weight, 131.205 grains troy; 750 fineness; size 15.

6. Riksdaler—Riksmint of 100 Oeres of Charles XV, Obverse, bust of King Charles XV. Legend: "CARL XV SVERIGES. NORR. GOTH. O. VAND. KONUNG." Reverse, within the field, a crowned shield supported by two crowned lions rampant, bearing the arms of Sweden and Norway quartered, a shield of pretence with arms of Vandalia and the arms of the Bernadotte family; below the shield the date of the year of issue and below that the denomination: "1 RD. RIKSM." This Riksdaler Riksmint of 100 Oeres has been coined from 1860 to 1875; after that period a new coinage the Krone or Crown of 100 Oeres has taken its place. Weight, 131.205 grains troy; 750 fineness; size.

7. 24 Skilling—Species or 1-5 of a Species Daler of Oscar for King Norway. Obverse same as the Riksdaler afore-described. Reverse, within the field crowned shield, a lion rampant; battle ax in his forepaw, at the side of the shield divided the denomination "24" "SK.;" the whole surrounded by heavy branches of oak. Weight, 113.504 grains troy; 687.500 fineness; size 14.

8. 50 Oeres Piece of Oscar I. Obverse, bust of King Oscar I. Legend: "OSCAR SVERIGES NORR. GOTH. O. VAND. KONUNG." Reverse, within a laurel wreath, crowned, the denomination: "50 OERE;" below the date of the year of issue. Weight, 65.602 grains troy; 750 fineness; size 14.

9. 25 Oeres of Oscar I. Obverse and reverse same as the 50 Oeres described, only upon the reverse the denomination: "25 OERES." Weight, 32.793 grains troy; 750 fineness; size 11.

10. 10 Oeres of Oscar I. Obverse and reverse same as the 50 Oeres described, only upon the reverse the denomination: "10 OERE." Weight, 13.117 grains troy; 750 fineness; size 8.

11. 12 Skilling—Species of Oscar for Norway. Obverse, bust of King

Oscar. Legend: "OSCAR NORGES SV. KONUNG." Reverse, within the field a crowned shield bearing the arms of Norway the lion rampant a battle ax in his forepaws; the whole surrounded by heavy branches of oak; above the crown the denomination "12 Sk." for 12 Skillings. Weight, 44.583 grains troy; 875 fineness; size 12. Since 1875 a new silver coinage was struck for Sweden and Norway; its unit the Krone or Crown of 100 Oeres also.

12. Two Kronor of Oscar II. Obverse, bust of King Oscar II. Legend: "OSCAR II. NORGES O. SVERIGES KONUNG." Reverse, within the field crowned shield bearing a rampant lion, the whole surrounded by heavy branches of oak; above the denomination "2 KRONOR" Weight 231.484 grains troy; 800 fine; size 18.

13. Krone of Oscar II. Obverse, bust of King Oscar II.



KRONE OR CROWN OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Reverse, crowned shield, legend: "1 KRONE." Weight 115.742 grains troy 800 fineness.

GOLD AND SILVER COINS

OF

SWITZERLAND.

GOLD COINS.

1. 20 Francs. Obverse, Helvetia seated, her right hand resting on a sword, her left on a shield bearing the arms of Switerland; in the back ground peaks of mountains are seen; above twenty-two stars representing the twenty two cantons of the Republic; below the figure "HELVETIA." Reverse, within the field surrounded by heavy branches of laurel and oak the denomination "20 Fr" for 20 Francs, below the date of the year of issue. Weight, 99.561 grains troy; 900 fineness; size 14.

2. 10 Francs. Obverse and reverse same as the 20 Francs piece aforescribed, only upon the reverse the denomination "10 FR." for 10 Francs. Weight, 49.769; grains troy; 900 fineness; size 12.

3. 5 Francs. Obverse and reverse same as the 20 Francs piece aforescribed, only upon the reverse the denomination "2 FR." for 5 Francs. Weight, 24.876 grain troy; 900 fineness; size 10.

SILVER COINS.

1. 5 Francs. Obverse, Helvetia seated, her left hand resting on a shield bearing the arms of Confederation, the broad cross, in the back grounds mountains, etc; above the word "Hevetia."



5 FRANCS OF SWITZRLAND.

Reverse, within a heavy wreath the denomination: "5 FR." for 5 Francs, and the date of the year of issue. Weight, 385.808 grains troy; 900 fineness.

2. 2 Francs. Obverse and reverse same as the 5 Francs piece illustrated only upon the reverse the denomination: "2 FR." for 2 Francs. Weight, 154.323 grains troy; 900 fineness; size 17.

3. 1 Franc. Obverse and reverse same as the 5 Francs piece illustrated, only upon the reverse the denomination: "1 FR." for 1 Franc. Weight, 77.161 grains troy; 900 fineness; size 14.

4. Half Franc. Obverse and reverse same as the 5 Franc piece illustrated, only upon the reverse within the field " $\frac{1}{2}$ Fr." for half Franc. Weight, 38.580 grains troy; 900 fineness; size 11.

5. 20 Rappen. Obverse, within the field a shield bearing the cross of the Republic; above the word "HELVETIA;" below the shield the date of the year of issue. Reverse, within the field surrounded by a

heavy wreath the denomination "20." Weight, 50.155 grains troy 150 fineness; size 13.

6. 10 Rappen. Obverse and reverse same as the 20 Rappen piece described, only upon the reverse the denomination: "10." Weight, 38.58 grains troy; 100 fineness; size 12.

7. 5 Rappen. Obverse and reverse same as the 20 Rappen piece described, only upon the reverse the denomination: "5." Weight, 25.72 grains troy; 50 fine; size 10.

CIRCULAR.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Call.

Redemption of Bonds of the Three per Cent. Loan of 1882.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., May 22, 1884.

By virtue of the authority conferred by law upon the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that the principal and accrued interest of the Bonds herein-below designated will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, D. C., on the 30th day of June, 1884, and that the interest on said Bonds will cease on that day, viz:

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

\$50—Orig. No. 345 to Orig. No. 403, both incl.

\$100—Orig. No. 2796 to Orig. No. 3387, both incl., and Orig. No. 9479 to Orig. No. 9483, both incl.

\$500—Orig. No. 1339 to Orig. No. 1585, both incl., and Orig. No. 3987 to Orig. No. 3993, both inclusive.

\$1000—Orig. No. 12,375 to Orig. No. 13,355, both incl., and Orig. No. 22,733 to Orig. No. 22,812, both incl.

\$10,000—Orig. No. 21,171 to Orig. No. 22,075, both incl.

Total—\$10,000,000.

The Bonds described above are either Bonds of the "original" issue, which have but one serial number

at each end, or "substitute" Bonds, which may be distinguished by the double set of numbers, which are marked plainly "original numbers" and "substitute numbers."

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

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

The provision of law governing the order in which the Bonds shall be called in is as follows: "The last of the said Bonds originally issued under this Act, and their substitutes, shall be first called in, and this order of payment shall be followed until all shall have been paid."

Bonds forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans, &c., Washington, D. C.," and all the Bonds called by this Circular should be assigned to the "Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

Assignments must be dated and properly acknowledged as prescribed in the note printed on the back of each Bond.

Where checks in payment are desired in favor of any one but the payee, the Bonds should be assigned to the "Secretary of the Treasury for redemption for account of"—(here insert the name of the person or persons to whose order the check should be made payable.)

CHAS. J. FOLGER, Sec'y.

A Dangerous Counterfeit.

We copy the following item from one of the New York City papers of June 4. It has reference, however, to the "Webster" \$10 Treasury Note, Series of 1875, Letter C, and which note is described and illustrated on page 21 of *Detector*:

"A number of counterfeits of United States legal tender notes of the denomination of ten dollars, which first made their appearance about a year ago, have again been circulated within the past few days, and eight or ten of these bills were presented the other day at the Fifth Ave. Bank, where they were detected and rejected. The counterfeits are of the series of 1878, and are said to be very good imitations of the genuine notes. They differ from them, however, in the headline on the face of the bill, where the words, "This note is a legal tender," &c., run into each other as though they were one word, while in the genuine one the words are properly separated. The head to the left in the counterfeit has a heavy, square, and rather unnatural jaw, while in the genuine note it is rounded. On the back of the counterfeit the word, "This," in the notice "This note is a legal tender," &c., is spelled "Tis." The Assistant Cashier of the Fifth Avenue Bank said that these bills had been passed upon several druggists and grocers who were the bank's customers on Saturday evening, when there was a rush of business, and when they did not have the time to examine the notes as carefully as they might have done on other days. None of these tradesmen, however, could remember from whom they had received the notes. The counterfeiters appear to have carried the notes about their persons and soiled them, for they now look well used and worn."

John Sprague, alias Sommers, aged about 50 years, was arraigned in the Federal Court, at Indianapolis, Indiana, on a charge of manufacturing and passing counterfeit coin, and entered a plea of guilty. He was remanded to jail, where he is now confined awaiting sentence for his crime. He has been in the penitentiary both in this State and Ohio, on a charge similar to the one on which he is now awaiting sentence.

Signatures to Bank Notes.

Every national bank note should bear thereon the *written* signature of at least one of its officers, section 5182, U. S. Revised Statutes, requiring that the circulating notes of national banks shall be signed by the president or vice-president and cashier of the association issuing the same. Notes bearing lithographic signatures are retired and destroyed when presented at the Treasury for redemption.

Treasury notes, when first issued, were intended to be signed with pen and ink by the Treasurer of the United States, or some proper person for the treasurer; but it was soon apparent this could not be done, and in February, 1862, an Act was passed that these notes should bear written or engraved signatures of Register and Treasurer.

Is It a Counterfeit?

A rumor which gained some currency on the street to-day was to the effect that new counterfeit \$5 bank notes on one of the Providence National Banks were in circulation. On investigation it seems that Mr. Alfred Lake, doing business as a grocer in Olneyville, took, in the course of trade on Saturday night, a new \$5 bank note on the Second National Bank. When Mr. Lake examined the bill later he decided that it was a counterfeit, though it is understood he has not yet submitted the note to the bank officials. When one of the bank officers was spoken to this afternoon in relation to the matter he said he knew of no counterfeit on the bank, and if the bill in question had been presented it would probably be redeemed. —*Providence Evening Bulletin*, June 2.

[The above bill proved to be a genuine bill of the old pointed seal issue, without fibre and quite fresh and new.]—ED.

A gang of counterfeiters operating in Genesee and Shiawassee counties, Michigan, has just been broken up by the arrest of the principals—an old man named John Daniels, living in Flint, and Asa Davis and wife, living in Corunna: Daniels, who is from Pennsylvania, was arraigned in the U. S. Court on Saturday, June 14, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the penitentiary for ten years. The others pleaded not guilty.

Victimizing Immigrants.

Detective employed by the transatlantic steamship companies have made the discovery that an organized system of unloading counterfeit foreign money has been practiced for some time upon unwary immigrants. It was while in search of small brokers engaged in the petty fraud of giving trade dollars to immigrants in exchange for foreign notes that the greater swindle came to light. It is stated that in every case where the spurious money was obtained from a foreigner it had been brought over from the other side of the Atlantic, and there is no evidence that the holder had any knowledge of its fraudulent character.

The officers contend that investigation has shown that the counterfeit money is manufactured in this country and then shipped abroad for distribution among the country districts. The issue is said to be an imitation of Austro-Hungarian notes of small denomination, with a few counterfeits of German and Danish money and the paper roubles of Russia. The paper and engraving resemble American work, although it is believed the manufacturers are all foreigners.

Those who have heretofore been counterfeiting with impunity, within the United States, bonds, notes, and other

securities of foreign countries, because there was no law here to convict them of that offence, will now find that by a late Act of Congress, that villainy is placed on the same basis of punishment with other counterfeiting and forging crimes.

“Rufe” Minor under Arrest.

New York, June 1.—Rufus Minor, a noted bank robber, was arrested on May 27 for complicity in the robbery of \$2,700 from the Commercial Bank of Augusta, Ga., in March last. Three men were engaged in the robbery, which was committed during business hours, and two of them were shortly afterward arrested and sent to State's Prison for seven years. Minor was arrested in 1879 for taking part in the robbery of \$32,000 from the First National Bank of Detroit, and he was one of the men who robbed the Bank of Baltimore in 1882 of \$22,000, and the same year assisted in stealing \$71,000 worth of railroad bonds from a safe deposit company in Philadelphia. He is supposed to have been implicated in the robbery of the Middletown Savings' Bank of \$56,000 in 1881, and also assisted “Jim” Burns in robbing the Brooklyn Post Office in 1882. He has often been arrested, but has always escaped punishment for his crimes by legal technicalities.

COINAGE EXECUTED AT THE U. S. MINTS DURING MAY, 1884.

DENOMINATION.	PIECES.	VALUE.
GOLD —Double-eagles	94,000	\$1,880,000
Eagles.....	66,160	661,600
Half-eagles	82,000	410,000
Three Dollars.....	.....	.....
Quarter-eagles .....	.....	.....
Dollars.....	.....	.....
Total Gold	<u>242,160</u>	<u>\$2,951,600</u>
SILVER —Standard Dollars.....	2,310,000	2,310,000
Half-dollars .....	.....	.....
Quarter-dollars .....	.....	.....
Ten-cent pieces.....	210,000	21,000
Total Silver	<u>2,520,000</u>	<u>\$2,331,000</u>
MINOR COINAGE —Five-cent pieces.	1,268,000	63,400
Three-cent pieces .....	.....	.....
One-cent pieces..	6,010,000	60,100
Total Minor	<u>7,278,000</u>	<u>\$123,500</u>
Total Coinage	<u>10,040,160</u>	<u>\$5,406,100</u>

PREMIUM UNITED STATES COINS WANTED.

The special premium prices given in the succeeding table will be paid for United States Gold, Silver, Copper, and Nickel Coins of the several dates and denominations also mentioned, 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 as specimens and subject to a corresponding discount from the prices here advertised.

DATE.	Eagles.	Half Eagles.	Quar. Eagles.	Three Dollars.	Gold Dollars.	Silver Dollars.	Half Dollars.	Quar. Dollars.	Dimes.	Half Dime.	Cents.	Half Cents.
1793.....											1 00	75
1794.....						20 00	1 00			1 00	25	25
1795.....	12 00	6 00								50		25
1796.....	12 00	6 00	5 00			1 25	5 00	1 00	1 50	1 00	50	2 00
1797.....	12 00	7 00	5 00			1 25	5 00		2 00	50		10
1798.....	12 00		4 00						1 50			
1799.....											1 00	
1800.....									1 50	25		
1801.....						1 25	1 00		2 00	50		
1802.....						1 25	1 00		1 00	10 00		50
1803.....									50	50		
1804.....		5 50	3 00			500 00		1 00	4 00		1 00	
1805.....			3 00						50	50		
1806.....			3 00									
1807.....			3 00									
1809.....									50		50	
1810.....												10
1811.....									25		25	25
1814.....		5 50										
1815.....		10 00					1 00					
1821.....			3 00									
1822.....		10 00							1 00			
1823.....		6 00						3 00				
1824.....		6 00	3 00									
1827.....								3 00				
1828.....		6 00										
1829.....		6 00										
1830.....		6 00										
1831.....		6 00										2 00
1836.....						2 00	*1 00					2 00
1838.....						2 50						
1839.....						2 50						
1840.....												1 00
1841.....												50
1842.....												2 50
1843.....												50
1844.....												25
1845.....												50
1846.....									25	1 00		50
1847.....												2 00
1848.....												50
1851.....						3 00						
1852.....						3 00	1 00					1 00
1854.....						2 00						
1855.....						1 50						
1856.....						1 25					†50	
1857.....						1 25						
1858.....						10 00						
1863.....				4 00	1 25							
1865.....				4 00	1 25							
1875.....				4 00	1 25							

* Those having letters on the edge not wanted.

† Nickel.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE BETWEEN
ALL THE COMMERCIAL CENTRES
 East of the Mississippi River.

THROUGH SLEEPING CARS

Are run every day between

NEW YORK,
 PHILADELPHIA,
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PITTSBURG,
 CHICAGO,
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 ST. LOUIS.

The famous

"New York & Chicago Limited"

Which is run daily, via this Line,
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 COMPLETELY APPOINTED
 PASSENGER TRAIN
 IN THE WORLD,
 embracing

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CHAS. E. PUGH,
 General Manager.

J. R. WOOD,
 Gen'l Passenger Agent.

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Thanks to the Invention of the
ACOUSTIC CANE,
 Which permits hard-hearing persons to hear distinctly at a distance without exposing their infirmity.



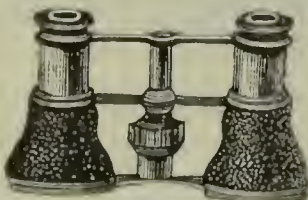
This cane is tastefully gotten up, and by putting it to the ear it acts so powerfully on the drum that the most refractory case is overcome, and the organ regains its functions immediately.

Also the little Ear Cornets of different sizes, which are placed in the ear so as not to be seen, enabling the afflicted to hear distinctly any conversation held.

H. WALDSTEIN,
 Inventor & Manufacturer,
 41 Union Sq., N.Y.



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 AND TOURISTS GLASSES
 BAROMETERS,
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 Human Eyes.
 Spectacles and Eye-
 glasses accurately ad-
 justed to all the de-

fects of the eye.

H. WALDSTEIN,
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 41 Union Square, NEW YORK.

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69 Cypress St.,

ROCHESTER.

N. Y.



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 BETWEEN THE TWO GREAT CITIES.

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ESTABLISHMENT.

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 FRANK BOWER,
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PHILADELPHIA.

DOMINION OF CANADA CURRENCY.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS.

\$1	Dominion of Canada..	Old Gov't Issue. Toronto backs. Letter D...	<i>Dangerous</i>
1	P. E. I., Charlottetown.	Union Bank of P. E. Island. Old Issue. No. 80252.	<i>Photo</i>
2	P. E. I., Charlottetown..	Union Bank of P. E. I. Old Issue..	<i>Photo. & Litho</i>
2	" " " " "	New Issue Letter A....	<i>Poor</i>
4	N. B., St. John.....	Bank of B. N. A. (Branch) Old Issue. No. 74,981..	<i>Photo</i>
4	Ont., Toronto.....	Bk of Upper Can., from worthless 4 West Can..	<i>Altered</i>
4	" " " " " " "	The Dominion Bank. Old Issue. Letter B..	<i>Dangerous</i>
4	Que., Montreal.....	City Bank of Montreal.....	<i>Counterfeit</i>
5	N. S., Halifax.....	Bank of Nova Scotia. Letter B. No. 126,304..	<i>Pen-work</i>
5	Ont., Kingston.....	Bk. of British N. A. (Branch) Old Issue..	<i>Dangerous</i>
5	" Toronto.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce. Old Issue. C.	" "
5	P. E. I., Charlottetown.	Union Bank of Prince Edward Island.....	<i>Photo</i>
5	Que., Montreal.....	Bk. of British N. A. New Issue. Letter D..	<i>Dangerous</i>
5	" Quebec " " " "	(Branch.) Old Issue.....	<i>Photo</i>
10	N. B., Fredericton....	Peoples' Bank of New Brunswick. Letter A....	<i>Photo</i>
10	" St. John.....	Maritime Bank. Letter A. No. 00,737.....	<i>Pen-work</i>
10	N. S., Halifax.....	Merchants' Bank of Halifax. Old Issue..	<i>Photo. & Litho</i>
10	Ont., Bowmanville....	Ontario Bank. New Issue. Letter A.....	<i>Dangerous</i>
10	" Ottawa.....	Bank of British N. A. (Branch.) Old Issue....	<i>Photo</i>
10	Que., Montreal.....	City Bank of Montreal.....	<i>Counterfeit</i>
10	" Quebec.....	La Banque Nationale.....	<i>Passable</i>

STOLEN BILLS.

1	Dominion of Canada..	Old Gov't Issue. Toronto backs. Nos. 505,001 to 506,000	
2	" " " " "	Nos. 145,001 146,000	
2	" " " " "	Nos. 155,001 to 156,000	
10	Que., Montreal.....	Consolidated Bank of Canada.....	All worthless

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

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fredericton, Central Bk of N. B.... Closed
 Moncton, W'moreland Bk of N. B... Failed
 St. Andrews, Charlotte County Bk. . "
 St. John, Commercial Bk of N. B.. "

Toronto Bk. of Upper Can..... In R. H.
 " Colonial Bk of Canada... Failed
 " Farmers' Bank..... "
 " International Bk of Can.,... "
 " St. Lawrence Bank..... Merged

NOVA SCOTIA.

Liverpool, Bank of Acadia, N. S... Failed
 Liverpool, Bank of Liverpool..... "

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown, Bk. of P. E. I..... In R. H.
 " Union Bk of P. E. I. Merged

ONTARIO.

Brantford, Bank of Brantford..... Failed
 Clifton, Bank of Clifton..... "
 " Bank of Western Canada.. Swindle
 Elgin, Zimmerman's Bank..... Closed
 Hamilton, Gore Bk of Niagara... Merged
 Kingston, Commercial Bk of Can. "
 St. Catharines, Niagara Dis. Bk.... "
 Toronto, Agri. Bk of Upper Can.... Failed
 " Bank of the People..... Closed

QUEBEC.

Montreal, Bank of Canada..... Failed
 " City Bk of Montreal... Merged
 " Consolidated Bk. " In Liq.
 " Exchange Bk. of Can. "
 " Mechanics' Bank..... Failed
 " Metropolitan Bank..... Closed
 " Royal Canadian Bk... Merged
 Quebec, Stadacona Bank..... In Liq.
 Stanstead, Provincial Bk of Can.... Closed

Bills of Issue on Merged banks, or banks in Liquidation, are received at face value at the banks of redemption. The Bills of closed or failed banks are worthless.

BANKS IN RECEIVERS' HANDS.

Ont. Toronto, Bk of Upper Canada. Bills worth about .75 in Toronto,
 P. E. I. Charlottetown, Bank of P. E. I. " " 25 per cent.

Copyright secured

COUNTERFEITS OF U. S. TREASURY NOTES.

Vignettes.	Dates, or Series of,	Check Letters.	Vignettes.	Dates, or Series of,	Check Letters.
\$1.			\$20.		
Chase.	Aug. 1, 1862	B* C* D*	Liberty.	†Mar. 10, 1862	A B C
Wash'gton	Series of 1875	D*	"	Mar. 10, 1862	A B C D
			"	Mar. 10, 1863	A
			"	†Mar. 10, 1863	A
			Hamilton.	Series of 1875	A* B* C* D*
			"	Series of 1878	A* B* C* D*
\$2.			\$50.		
Hamilton.	Aug. 1, 1862	A* B* C* D*	Hamilton.	†Mar. 10, 1862	C
Jefferson.	Series of 1875	D*	"	Raised from \$2	A B C D
			"	Mar. 10, 1863	A B C D
			Clay.	Series of 1869	B
			Franklin.	Series of 1875	D*
\$5.			\$100.		
Hamilton.	†Mar. 10, 1862	A	Sp'd Eagle	†Mar. 10, 1862	A B C
"	Mar. 10, 1863	A			
"	† { Mar. 10, 1863,	A			
	Act Feb. 25, 1862	A			
Emigrant.	Series of 1875	A* C D*			
\$10.			500.		
Lincoln.	†Mar. 10, 1862	B C	Adams.	Series of 1869	A B C D
"	Mar. 10, 1862	B C			
"	Mar. 10, 1863	A B C D			
Webster.	Series of 1875	C			
			1000.		
			Morris.	Mar. 10, 1862	A B C D
			"	Mar. 10, 1863	A B C D

SILVER CERTIFICATES \$10 and \$20, penwork and photos.
\$20, Series 1880, C.

Check Letters with ★ are poor count'fts, like Photos, Lithos, Etchings, or Penwork. Dates with † prefixed are the convertible notes; those exchangeable for U. S. Bonds.

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COUNTERFEITS OF U.S. NATIONAL BANK BILLS.

(See guide 4, page 4 of Detector.)

\$1

Mass. Boston, National Eagle B'k. A Photo.

\$2

N. Y. Kinderhook, Nat'l Union Bk. A
 " Linderpark, Nat'l Union Bk. A
 " N. Y. City, Market Nat'l Bk. A
 " " Marine Nat'l Bk. A
 " " Ninth Nat'l Bk. A
 " " St. Nicholas N. B. A
 " Peekskill, Westchester Co. N. B. A

Penn. Philadelphia, Sixth Nat'l Bk. A

R. I. Newport, N'l Bank of R. I. A

\$5

Conn. Jewett City, Jewett City N. B. B

Ill. Aurora, First National Bank. A Boyd plate.
 " Canton, First Nat'l Bank. A "
 " Ceell, First National Bank. A "
 " Chicago, Central N'l Bank. A "
 " " First Nat'l Bank. A "
 " " German Nat'l Bank. A "
 " " Merchants' N'l Bk. A "
 " " Traders' Nat'l Bank. A "
 " " Union Nat'l Bank. A "
 " Galena, First National Bank. A "
 " Paxton, First National Bank. A "
 " Peru, First National Bank. A "
 " Virginia, Farmers' Nat'l Bk. A "

Mass. Boston, Boylston Nat'l Bank. C Photo.
 " " Globe Nat'l Bank. C "
 " " Pacific Nat'l Bank. B "
 " Dedham, Dedham N'l Bk. B "
 " Fall River, Pocasset N'l Bk. C "
 " Leicester, Leicester N'l Bk. — "
 " New Bedford, Merchants' N. B. C White pl.
 " Northampton, First N'l Bk. C "
 " Southbridge, S'bridge N. Bk. B Photo.
 " Westfield, Hampden N'l Bk. CD White pl.

Mich. Jackson, Peoples' Nat'l Bk. D

N. Y. Amsterdam, Man'fact'r's N. B. B Unknwn pl
 " Pawling, Nat'l Bk of Pawling. A Ulrich pl.
 " Rome, Fort Stanwix N'l Bk. B Unknwn pl
 " Troy, National State Bank. A Ulrich pl.

Penn. Hanover, First National Bk. D "
 " Tamaqua, First Nat'l Bank. B "

Vt. Montpelier, M'peller N. B. A Photo.
 " St. Johnsbury, First N'l Bk. C "

Wis. Milwaukee, First Nat. Bank. B Photo.

\$10

Ind. Lafayette, Lafayette N'l B. A Ogle plate.
 " Muncie, Muncie Nat'l Bk. A "
 " Richmond, Richmond N'l Bk. A "

N. Y. Albany, Albany City N'l Bk. A
 " Auburn, Auburn City N'l Bk. A
 " Buffalo, Farmers & M'frs N. B. A

" Lockport, First Nat'l Bank. A
 " Newburg, Highland N'l Bk. A
 " N. Y. C., American N'l Bk. A
 " " Croton Nat'l Bk. A
 " " First Nat'l Bank. A
 " " Marine Nat'l Bk. A
 " " Market Nat'l Bk. A
 " " Mechanics' N'l Bk. A
 " " Merchants' N'l B. A
 " " N. Bk of Commerce. A
 " " N B of State of N. Y. A
 " " Union Nat'l Bk. A
 " Poughkeepsie, City Nat'l Bk. A
 " " Farmers & M'frs' N. B. A
 " " First Nat'l Bank. A
 " Red Hook, First Nat'l Bank. A
 " Rochester, Flour City N'l Bk. A
 " Rome, Central Nat'l Bank. A
 " Syracuse, Syracuse N'l Bk. A
 " Troy, Mutual Nat'l Bank. A
 " Waterford, Saratoga Co. N. B. A
 " Watkins, Watkins Nat'l Bk. A

Penn. Philadelphia, First Nat'l Bk. B White pl.
 " " Third N'l Bk. B "

\$20

Conn. Portland, First Nat'l Bank. A

Ind. Indianapolis, First Nat'l Bk. A

N. Y. N. Y. C. First Nat'l Bk. B
 " " Market Nat'l Bk. B
 " " Merchants' N'l Bk. B
 " " N'l Bk of Commerce. B
 " " N Shoe & Leather Bk. B
 " " Tradesmen's N'l Bk. B
 " Utica, City National Bank. B
 " " Oneida Nat'l Bank. B

Penn. Philadelphia, Fourth N'l Bk. A

\$50

N. Y. Buffalo, Third Nat'l Bank. A Ulrich pl.
 " N. Y. C., Central Nat'l Bk. A "
 " " Mechanics' N'l Bk. A "
 " " Metropolitan N. Bk. AC "
 " " N Bk. of Commerce, AC "
 " " N'l Broadway Bk. AC "
 " " Tradesmen's N Bk., AD "
 " " Union Nat'l Bank. A "

\$100

Mass. Boston, First National Bank. A Ulrich pl.
 " " Nat'l Revere Bank. A Smith pl.
 " New Bedford, Merchant's N. B. A Smith pl.
 " Pittsfield, Pittsfield Nat'l Bk. A "

Md. Baltimore, N'l Exchange Bk. A "

N. Y. N. Y. C., Central Nat'l Bank. A Ulrich pl.

Ohio. Cincinnati, Ohio Nat'l Bk. A "

Penn. Pittsburgh, N. B. of Commerce. A Smith pl.
 " Wilkesbarre, Second N'l Bk. A "

HIGHER DENOMINATIONS NOT COUNTERFEITED

STOLEN U. S. NATIONAL BANK BILLS.

DENOMINATION.	LOCATION.	BANK.	BANK NUMBERS.		TREASURY NUMBERS.	
			LOWER CORNER.	UPPER CORNER.	LOWER CORNER.	UPPER CORNER.
\$5	Ill., Pontiac.....	N'l Bank of Pontiac.....	741 to	765.....	252111 to	252135
\$10 & \$20	" Iowa, Osage.....	Osage Nat'l Bank.....	1751 "	2200.....	560959 "	561408
	" Mass., Boston.....	N. Hide & Leather Bk....	11919 "	11972.....	22900 "	22953
" "	" N. Y., Albany.....	Merchants' Nat'l Bk.	759 "	766.....	45195 "	45202
" "	" " New York.....	Third Nat'l Bank.....	9414 "	9428.....	644416 "	644430
" "	" Vt., Barre.....	Nat'l Bank of Barre.....	911 "	936.....	932806 "	932830
\$50 & \$100	" Mass., Lynn.....	National City Bank.....	121 "	150.....	66796 "	66825
	" " N. J., Jersey City.....	First National Bank.....	671 "	750.....	19609 "	19688

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points in the United States and Canada, and of Drafts drawn in the
United States on all Foreign Countries.

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