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JULY, 1880

RAVINE
GOVERNMENT



COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR

JOHN S. DYE

TREASURY
AND
EXPERT

EDITOR

PROPRIETOR

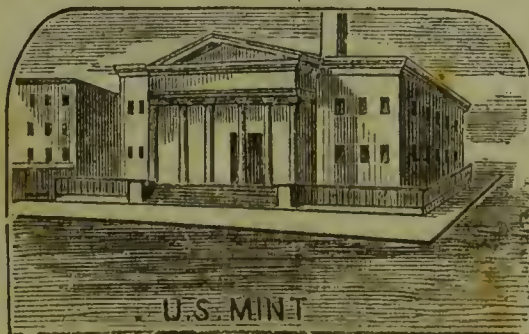


"OLD ABE"



THE LIVE WAR-EAGLE OF WISCONSIN

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



U.S. MINT



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

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GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.

ESTABLISHED, 1850.

IMPROVED, 1880.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

OFFICIAL ORGAN.

DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.

ORIGINAL METHOD AND NEW ARRANGEMENT FOR DETECTING
COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

THE ONLY STANDARD WORK OF ITS KIND IN AMERICA.

COMPILED WITH GREAT CARE FROM TREASURY RECORDS BY OFFICIAL
ASSISTANCE OF

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

A Perfect Protection against loss by Counterfeit Money.

CONTAINING

A COMPLETE DESCRIPTIVE LIST

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

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

ALSO GIVING AN

OFFICIAL LIST OF UNITED STATES COINS,

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

COUNTERFEITS OF

United States and other Bonds, Stolen United States Bonds,

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

Counterfeit, Stolen and Altered Bank Bills,

Counterfeits of Coins of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland,

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

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE RECORD,

STATEMENT OF CALLS OF U. S. BONDS,

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

FORTY-EIGHT PAGES, 16mo.

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

ISSUED MONTHLY AT \$3 A YEAR IN ADVANCE,

With extras to subscribers on the appearance of new counterfeits.

SINGLE COPIES, 50 CENTS.

AGENTS WANTED.

JOHN S. DYE, Editor and Proprietor,

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

PHILADELPHIA, PA.



GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.

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

Vol. XXIX.

JULY, 1880.

No. 2

The last HUNDRED DOLLAR Counterfeit bill is more dangerous than any of its predecessors. The plate has been retouched, and many defects that existed when the Pittsburg hundred was printed have been remedied. They still have the plate, and of course will take advantage of the various criticisms and amend defects for a new issue, provided Chief Brooks don't gobble them up, plate, paper and all.

The First National Bank of Marengo, Iowa, J. H. Branch, President, and C. Baumer, Cashier, with \$50,000 paid up capital has just completed its organization and forwarded its papers to the Comptroller. They confidently expect to commence business July 1st proximo, succeeding to the business of J. H. Brauch, Banker, established more than thirteen years since.

The American bankers' Association will begin its annual meeting on August 11th at Saratoga. The President, Alexander Mitchell of Milwaukee, will read a paper on the development of Western banking. George S. Coe of New York, will speak on the silver question, and Mr. Theodore M. Pomeroy will probably give a sketch of changes in the banking business produced by the improvements of the past 25 years. Other papers will also be read.

WM. BARR DRY GOODS CO.,
Sixth, Olive and Locust Streets,
St. LOUIS, June 17, 1880.

John S. Dye, Esq.:

Dear Sir: At the request of your son, Mr. J. M. Dye, I forward you the enclosed \$5 piece for examination. It has been condemned here by experts, but I think it an open question, so submit it to you. Your valuable book has no mention of this date. If it should be a "bad one" it will be well for you to know and publish it. Please return after examination and much oblige yours,

GEO. M. WRIGHT.

Philadelphia, June 22, 1880.

Wm. Barr & Co., St. Louis, Mo.:

Enclosed please find \$5 National bill in return for counterfeit \$5 gold piece, dated 1869, received in yours of 17th. Accept thanks for promptness in sending me this superior specimen of new counterfeit gold piece which enables me to more effectually put my subscribers on their guard.

JOHN S. DYE.

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EXTRA.

\$100 NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, BALTIMORE, MD. Superior counterfeit printed on plain paper, and others on fibre paper. Letter A, series of 1875. Much of the work on this note is superior to work of same kind on genuine. For full description of note see "Quotations from the Record," page 37. Refuse all 100s on the above bank.

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

\$5 MONTPELIER NATIONAL BANK, Montpelier, Vt., Letter A, Charter number 857, Photograph. First issued in San Francisco, Cal., said to be of the same poor character as the "Globe," "Dedham" and "Southbridge" notes, made by the same process.

Dangerous New Counterfeit Gold Pieces.

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

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

CANADA COUNTERFEITS.

\$2 BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. Charlottetown, P. E. I.

\$4 CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, Toronto, Ont., Canada. Raised from genuine One Dollar Bills.

\$4 Counterfeits on BANK of MONTREAL are being circulated in Hamilton, Ont.

\$4 One Dollar Bills on DOMINION OF CANADA changed to 4.

\$10 MERCHANTS' BANK of HALIFAX Halifax, Nova Scotia.

GOOD HOTELS.

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

UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES, 1862-1863.

Value of Note In Dollars.	1	2	5	10	20	50	50	50	100	500	1000
DESCRIPTION BY VIGNETTE, AUTHORIZING ACT AND DATE OF NOTE.	VIGNETTE. Large portrait of Ex-Secretary Salmon P. Chase. Act of July 11, 1862, Dated August 1, 1862.	VIGNETTE. Side view of Alexander Hamilton. Act of July 11, 1862, Dated August 1, 1862.	VIGNETTE. Powers' Statue America-left. Portrait of Alexander Hamilton-right. Act of Feb. 25, 1862, Dated March 10, 1862, and Act of March 3, 1863, Dated March 10, 1863.	VIGNETTE. Portrait of Abraham Lincoln-left. Female figure erect-right. Act of Feb. 25, 1862, Dated March 10, 1862, and Act of March 3, 1863, Dated March 10, 1863.	VIGNETTE. Goddess of Liberty-centre. 20-right and left. Act of Feb. 25, 1862, Dated March 10, 1862, and Act of March 3, 1863, Dated March 10, 1863.	VIGNETTE. Side view of Alexander Hamilton. Act of Feb. 25, 1862, Dated March 10, 1862.	VIGNETTE. Side view of Alexander Hamilton. Raised by alteration of genuine two dollar notes.	VIGNETTE. Side view of Alexander Hamilton. Act of March 3, 1863, Dated March 10, 1863.	VIGNETTE. Large American Spread Eagle upon a rock. Act of Feb. 25, 1862, Dated March 10, 1862.	VIGNETTE. Portrait of Albert Gallatin in a large round die. Act of Feb. 25, 1862, Dated March 10, 1862.	VIGNETTE. Portrait of Robert Morris in a large round die. Act of March 3, 1863, Dated by mistake March 10, 1862, corrected to March 10, 1863.
1862	B D	A C D	A	C B	A C B	C	A C	B D	C	B	B
1863			A D	B D	A		C	A B C D	C	B	D

- \$1** Two different Counterfeits, both poor. Imprint of Bank Note Company very imperfect, as is the lathe work around the figure 1 and in the border of the notes. Receivable in Payment of All Loans.
- \$2** A poor Counterfeit, same defects as in the imitations of the \$1 notes. Lettering uneven. Poorly printed. Imprint of BANK NOTE Co. illegible. Receivable in Payment of All Loans. Lith's
- \$5** A superior Counterfeit, Series 90; Dated March 10, 1862. The engraving of the vignette of Hamilton very good. Numbering good. Lathe work around figure 5 defective.
Two inferior Counterfeits. New Series 70 and of New Series 77; Dated March 10, 1863; Engraving generally very coarse. Lettering of Bank Note Company's imprint quite defective
- \$10** A poor Counterfeit. Series 19; Dated March 10, 1862 (Exchangeable for six per cent U. S. Bonds.) Inferior workmanship, blurred generally; especially in the vignette of Lincoln.
Good Counterfeits, New Series 23, 52, 53; Dated March 10, 1863. (Receivable in Payment Of All Loans.) Vignette of Lincoln well executed. *Refuse all notes of this series and this date.*
Another and good Counterfeit. New Series 23; Dated March 10, 1862. (Receivable in Payment of All Loans.) Well done. Imprint of "NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY" quite perfect.
Still another good Counterfeit. Series 52; Dated March 10, 1862. (Exchangeable for Six Per Cent Twenty Years Bonds.) The vignette of Lincoln fairly engraved. The words "PRINTED BY THE NATIONAL BANK NOTE Co." on the lower left end corner of this note in a good style of plain lettering.
- \$20** Dangerous Counterfeit, Series 6 and Series 24; Dated March 10, 1862. (Exchangeable for Six Per Cent Twenty Years Bonds.) Imprint of "AMERICAN BANK NOTE Co. NEW YORK" very imperfect.
Another inferior Counterfeit. New Series 7; Dated March 10, 1862. (Receivable in Payment Of All Loans.) General appearance not good. Lettering under the vignette very imperfect.
Still another Counterfeit. Act of March 3, 1863; Dated March 10, 1863, having a convertible back—no genuine convertible notes were issued under this act.
Also a miserable Lithograph Counterfeit. New Series; Dated March 10, 1863. Vignette very coarse. Back of note very poorly done.
- \$50** An inferior Counterfeit, Series 1; Dated March 10, 1862. Vignette of Hamilton badly engraved
Numbering imperfect.
Fraudulent \$50 Notes are made by raising genuine \$2 notes to \$50 notes. The vignette of Hamilton rests upon the bottom border of genuine \$2 notes, and so appears in the raised note. In genuine \$50 notes, vignette of Hamilton near the upper border of the note. The use of the same vignette on two notes of unlike denomination, was an error: Vignettes of Hamilton have been cut from genuine \$2 notes, the back removed and the face neatly cemented upon counterfeit \$50 notes.
Another and very poor Counterfeit. New Series 1; Dated March 10, 1863. Lathe work very defective. Numbering imperfect.
Also a splendid Counterfeit, New Series 2; Dated March 10, 1863. *Fae-simile*, equal to genuine. "Patented April 28, 1863," above the check letter. Buttons on Hamilton's vest not as distinctly prominent as in genuine note. *Refuse all notes of this series and denomination,*
- \$100** A Dangerous Counterfeit, Series 1; Dated March 10, 1862. (Exchangeable for U. S. Six Per Cent Twenty Years Bonds.) Engraving of an eagle in the vignette "scratchy." The figures in the numbering longer or "deeper" than in genuine. But a few hundred genuine notes of this description redeemed. *Refuse all notes of this series and denomination.*
- \$1000** A Perfect Counterfeit of notes dated March 10, 1862, (by mistake) and (correctly) March 10, 1863 Dangerous beyond description. Fortunately, of \$156,000,000 of the genuine notes of this denomination issued, but about seven hundred pieces, (\$700,000) are unredeemed. The Plate Not Yet Captured. Receivable in Payment of All Loans. *Refuse all notes of these dates and this denomination.*

GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.

KEY TO THE WORK.

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

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

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

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

List of Counterfeit One Dollar National Bank Bills.

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

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

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

FACE OF NOTE.—Two females standing in front of an Altar, one of them pointing upward—1—large ornamental, 1 across, on which is "Secured &c."
BACK OF NOTE.—Landing of Pilgrims—ONE, eagle and shield in an oval, ONE—ONE, Arms of the State in which the bank is located—ONE.
 The Treasury number of all One Dollar National Bank Bills is at the left end of the bill, and the Bank's number of the bill at the upper right-hand corner.



A

BANKS HAVING COUNTERFEITS.

Boston, Mass., 1 NATIONAL EAGLE BANK.

CHARTER No. LETTER.

993

A

DATE.

JULY 1, 1865

PLATE CAPTURED.

Photo. Red. No. painted.

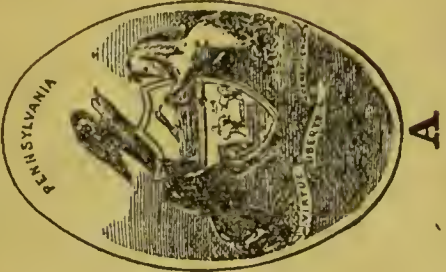
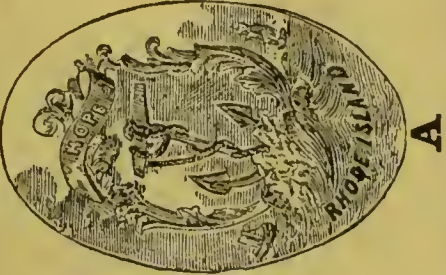
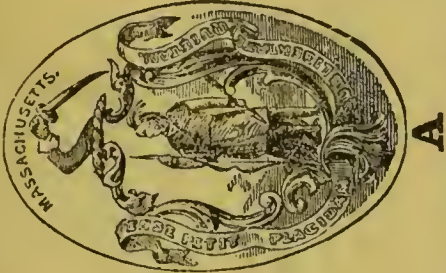
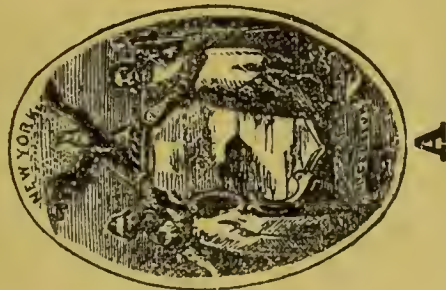
2

List of Counterfeit Two Dollar 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 all Two Dollar National Bank Bills is at the lower left-hand corner, and the Bank's number of the bill at the upper right-hand corner.



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

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

2

2

BANKS HAVING COUNTERFEITS.

New York City,	2	MARKET NATIONAL BANK.
New York City,	2	MARINE NATIONAL BANK.
New York City,	2	NINTH NATIONAL BANK.
New York City,	2	NINTH NATIONAL BANK.
New York City,	2	ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK.
Kinderhook, N. Y.,	2	NATIONAL UNION BANK.
Peekskill, N. Y.,	2	WESTCHESTER CO. NAT'L BANK.
Linderpark, N. Y.,	2	NATIONAL UNION BANK.
Newport, R. I.,	2	NATIONAL BANK OF RHODE ISLAND.
Philadelphia, Pa.,	2	SIXTH NATIONAL BANK.

CHARTER No.	LETTER.	DATE	PLATE CAPTURED.
964	A	JULY 1, 1865	OCTOBER 25, 1871
1215	A	JULY 1, 1865	OCTOBER 25, 1871
387	A	JULY 1, 1865	OCTOBER 25, 1871
387	A	JAN. 2, 1865	OCTOBER 25, 1871
972	A	JULY 1, 1865	OCTOBER 25, 1871
929	A	JULY 1, 1865	OCTOBER 25, 1871
1422	A	AUG. 15, 1865	OCTOBER 25, 1871
No such bank.			OCTOBER 25, 1871
1532	A	Nov. 1, 1865	JUNE, 1869.
352	A	JULY 1, 1865	OCTOBER 25, 1871

List of Counterfeit Five Dollar National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

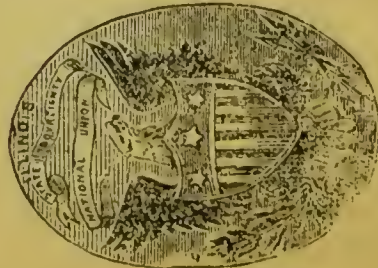
Face of Note.—United States and Title of Bank—5, Columbus introducing America to Europe, Asia and Africa, the countries represented by females—FIVE, Columbus discovering America.

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

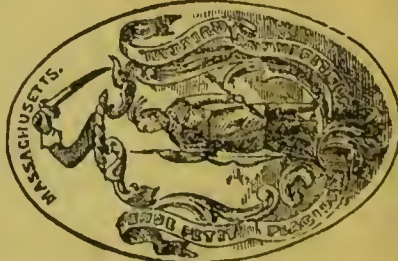
The Treasury number of all Five Dollar National Bank Bills is at the upper right-hand corner, and the Bank's number of the bill at the lower left-hand corner.

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

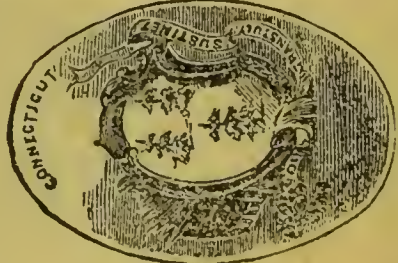
The Check Letters printed below the Coats of Arms displayed here, are those upon which Counterfeit Five Dollar National Bank Bills have appeared. They include the whole series, A, B, C, D, and yet only a part of the Check Letters are counterfeited in any one State.



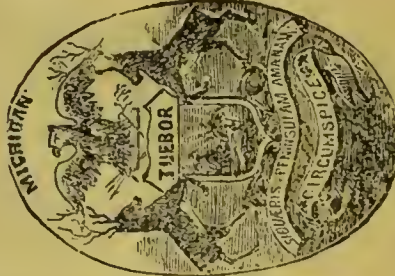
A



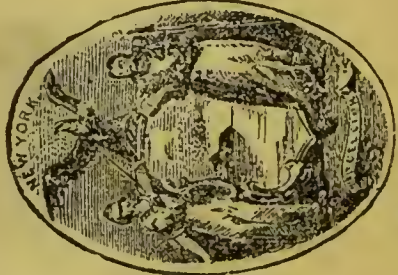
B C D



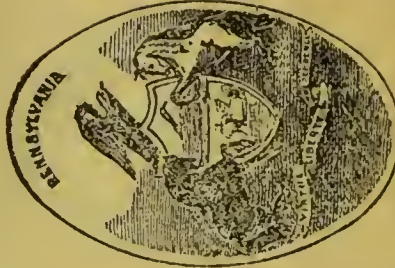
B



D



A B D



B D



A



BANKS HAVING COUNTERFEITS.		CHARTER NO.	LETTER.	DATE.	PLATE CAPTURED.
Aurora, Ill.,	FIRST NATIONAL BANK.	38	A	Nov. 2, 1863	OCTOBER 29, 1875
Canton, Ill.,	FIRST NATIONAL BANK.	415	A	MAY 21, 1864	OCTOBER 29, 1875
Cecil, Ill.,	FIRST NATIONAL BANK.	No such bank.	A	MAY 10, 1865	OCTOBER 29, 1875
Chicago, Ill.,	FIRST NATIONAL BANK.	8	A	MAY 10, 1865	OCTOBER 29, 1875
Chicago, Ill.,	TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK.	966	A	MAY 10, 1865	OCTOBER 29, 1875
Chicago, Ill.,	MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.	642	A	MAY 10, 1865	OCTOBER 29, 1875
Chicago, Ill.,	CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.	2047	A	MAY 10, 1865	The false bills on these four banks are counterfeit bills on the Traders' National Bank, altered by erasures and insertions as described. Scrutinize the name of town and bank for alterations.
Chicago, Ill.,	UNION NATIONAL BANK.	698	A	MARCH 10, 1865	
Chicago, Ill.,	GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.	1734	A	MARCH 10, 1865	
Virginia, Ill.,	FARMERS' NATIONAL BANK.	1471	A	MAY 10, 1865	
Galena, Ill.,	FIRST NATIONAL BANK.	No such bank.	A	MAY 10, 1865	OCTOBER 29, 1875
Paxton, Ill.,	FIRST NATIONAL BANK.	1876	A	OCT. 20, 1871	OCTOBER 29, 1875
Peru, Ill.,	FIRST NATIONAL BANK.	441	A	JUNE 2, '64 MAY 10, '65	OCTOBER 29, 1875
Amsterdam, N. Y.,	MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK.	2239	B	APRIL 15, 1875	NOT CAPTURED.
Castleton, N. Y.,	NATIONAL BANK OF CASTLETON.	842	D	MARCH 10, 1865	JUNE 26, 1876
Pawling, N. Y.,	NATIONAL BANK OF PAWLING.	1269	A	JULY 20, 1865	NOT CAPTURED.
Rome, N. Y.,	FORT STANWIX NATIONAL BANK.	1410	B	SEPT. 1, 1865	NOT CAPTURED.
Troy, N. Y.,	NATIONAL STATE BANK.	991	A	MAY 10, 1865	NOT CAPTURED.
Hunover, Pa.,	FIRST NATIONAL BANK.	187	D	FEB. 29, 1864	NOT CAPTURED.
Tamaqua, Pa.,	FIRST NATIONAL BANK.	1219	B	JULY 1, 1865	NOT CAPTURED.
Jackson, Mich.,	PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK.	1533	D	OCT. 2, 1865	MAY, 1867.
Jewett City, Conn.,	JEWETT CITY NATIONAL BANK.	1478	B	SEPT. 1, 1865	JUNE, 1869
Boston, Mass.,	GLOBE NATIONAL BANK.	936	C	APRIL 20, 1865	PHOTOGRAPH, TINTED.
Boston, Mass.,	PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK.	2373	B	SERIES OF 1875	PHOTOGRAPH, TINTED.
Dedham, Mass.,	DEDHAM NATIONAL BANK.	669	C	JAN. 2, 1865	PHOTOGRAPH, TINTED.
Fall River, Mass.,	POCASSET NATIONAL BANK.	679	C	MAY 2, 1864	PHOTOGRAPH.
Northampton, Mass.,	FIRST NATIONAL BANK.	383	C	FEB. 14, 1865	JUNE 26, 1876
New Bedford, Mass.,	MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.	799	C	MAY 10, 1875.	JUNE 26, 1876
Southbridge, Mass.,	SOUTHBRIDGE NATIONAL BANK.	934	C	AUG. 1, 1865	PHOTOGRAPH, TINTED.
Westfield, Mass.,	HAMPDEN NATIONAL BANK.	1367	CD		
Montpelier, Vt.,	MONTPELIER NATIONAL BANK.	857	A		PHOTOGRAPH.

List of Stolen Five Dollar National Bank Bills.

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

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	Denomination.	Bank No. Lower Left-hand Corner.	Treas. No. Upper Right-hand Corner.
Osage, Iowa.	Osage National Bank.	5s.	1,751 to 2,200	560,958 to 561,405
Pontiac, Ill.	The National Bank of "	5s.	711 to 765	252,081 to 252,135



List of Counterfeit Ten Dollar National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

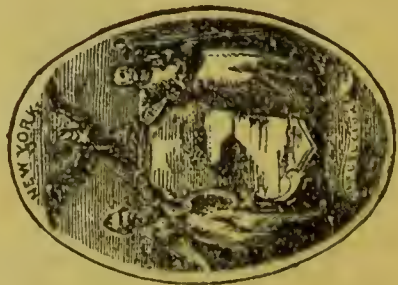
Face of Note.—United States and Title of Bank—10, half-nude females seated on spread eagle in clouds—TEN, Franklin drawing lightning from the clouds with a kite, boy seated.

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

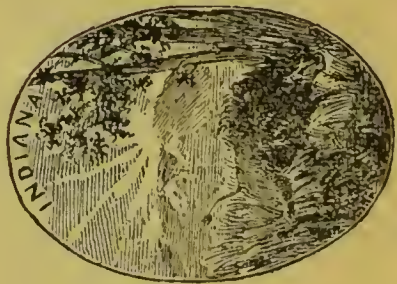
The Treasury number of all Ten Dollar National Bank Bills is at the upper right-hand corner, and the Bank's number of the bill at the lower left-hand corner.

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

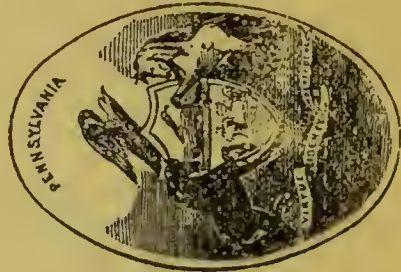
The Check Letters printed below the Coats of Arms displayed here, are those upon which Counterfeit Ten Dollar National Bank Bills have appeared. All Ten Dollar National Bank Bills of the other Check Letters, C, D, are genuine, and may be taken with perfect safety. Note the Counterfeited Letters in the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



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BANKS HAVING COUNTERFEITS.

CHARTER No.	LETTER.	DATE.	PLATE CAPTURED.
1370	A	JULY 1, 1865	AUGUST 1, 1866
1250	A	JULY 1, 1865	AUGUST 1, 1866
1476	A	JULY 1, 1865	AUGUST 1, 1866
750	A	JULY 1, 1865	AUGUST 1, 1866
1278	A	JULY 1, 1865	AUGUST 1, 1866
733	A	JULY 1, 1865	AUGUST 1, 1866
1556	A	JULY 1, 1865	AUGUST 1, 1866
1215	A	JULY 1, 1865	AUGUST 1, 1866
964	A	JULY 1, 1865	AUGUST 1, 1866
1291	A	JULY 20, 1865	JANUARY, 1869
1235	A	JULY 20, 1865	JANUARY, 1869
1376	A	MAY 12, 1865	JANUARY, 1869
465	A	JULY 5, 1864	OCT. 25, 1871.
1312	A	AUGUST 1, 1865	OCT. 25, 1871.
1305	A	JULY 5, 1864	OCT. 25, 1871.
1341	A	AUGUST 1, 1865	JANUARY, 1869
211	A	FEB. 20, 1865	AUGUST 1, 1866
752	A	FEB. 20, 1865	AUGUST 1, 1866
453	A	AUG. 1, 1865	AUGUST 1, 1866
1362	A	JULY 1, 1865	JANUARY, 1870
1229	A	JULY 1, 1865	JANUARY, 1870
1106	A	JULY 1, 1865	JANUARY, 1870
992	A	JULY 1, 1865	JANUARY, 1869
2090	A	MAY 10, 1865	AUGUST 1, 1866
2213	A	AUGUST 1, 1865	AUGUST 1, 1866
793	A	MARCH 15, 1873	AUGUST 1, 1866
1	B	DEC. 22, 1874	JANUARY 7, 1877
234	B	FEB. 14, 1865	JANUARY 7, 1877
	B	FEB. 20, 1864	JANUARY 7, 1877
	B	FEB. 20, 1864	SEPT. 26, 1867.
	B	FEB. 20, 1864	SEPT. 26, 1867.

New York City, MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.
 New York City, MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
 New York City, NAT'L B'K OF THE STATE OF N. Y.
 New York City, AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK.
 New York City, UNION NATIONAL BANK.
 New York City, NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.
 New York City, CROTON NATIONAL BANK.
 New York City, MARINE NATIONAL BANK.
 New York City, MARKET NATIONAL BANK.
 Albany, N. Y., ALBANY CITY NATIONAL BANK.
 Auburn, N. Y., AUBURN CITY NATIONAL BANK.
 Rome, N. Y., CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.
 Poughkeepsie, N. Y., FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
 Poughkeepsie, N. Y., FARMERS & M'FRS' NAT'L BANK.
 Poughkeepsie, N. Y., CITY NATIONAL BANK.
 Syracuse, N. Y., SYRACUSE NATIONAL BANK.
 Lockport, N. Y., FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
 Red Hook, N. Y., FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
 Buffalo, N. Y., FARM. & MANUF. NATIONAL BANK.
 Rochester, N. Y., FLOUR CITY NATIONAL BANK.
 Waterford, N. Y., SARATOGA CO. NATIONAL BANK.
 Newburg, N. Y., HIGHLAND NATIONAL BANK.
 Troy, N. Y., MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK.
 Watkins, N. Y., WATKINS NATIONAL BANK.
 Richmond, Ind., RICHMOND NATIONAL BANK.
 Lafayette, Ind., LAFAYETTE NATIONAL BANK.
 Muncie, Ind., MUNCIE NATIONAL BANK.
 Philadelphia, Pa., FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
 Philadelphia, Pa., THIRD NATIONAL BANK.

List of Counterfeit Twenty Dollar National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

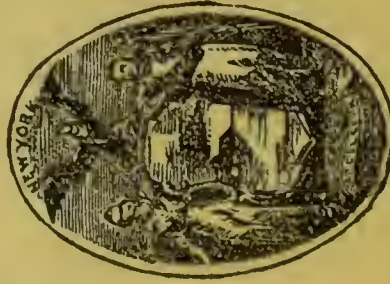
Face of Note.—United States and Title of Bank—20, allegorical representation of Loyalty, Liberty bearing national flag, farmers, artisans, etc., rallying around the flag—20, Battle of Lexington.

Back of Note.—Baptism of Pocahontas—20, eagle and shield XX—20, arms of the State in which the Bank is located—XX.

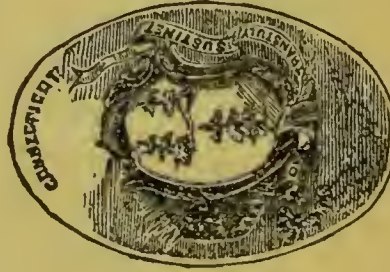
The Treasury number of all Twenty Dollar National Bank Bills is at the upper right-hand corner, and the Bank's number of the bill at the lower left-hand corner.

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

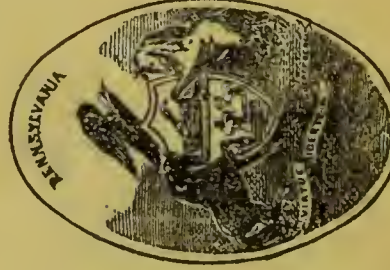
The Check Letters printed below the Coats of Arms displayed here, are those upon which Counterfeit Twenty Dollar National Bank Bills have appeared. All Twenty Dollar National Bank Bills of the other Check Letters, C, D, are genuine, and may be taken with perfect safety. Note the Counterfeit Letters in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



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BANKS HAVING COUNTERFEITS.

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	Denomination.	Bank No. Lower Left-hand corner.	Treas. No. Upper right-hand corner.	LETTER.	DATE.	PLATE CAPTURED.
New York City.	20 FIRST NATIONAL BANK.	20s.	29		B	JULY 19, 1865.	OCTOBER, 1870.
New York City.	20 MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.	20s.	1370		B	JULY 19, 1865.	OCTOBER, 1870.
New York City.	20 MARKET NATIONAL BANK.	20s.	964		B	JAN. 19, 1865.	OCTOBER, 1870.
New York City.	20 NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.	20s.	733		B	JAN. 19, 1865.	OCTOBER, 1870.
New York City.	20 NAT'L SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.	20s.	917		B	JULY 19, 1865	OCTOBER, 1870.
New York City.	20 TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.	20s.	905		B	U 19, 1865	OCTOBER, 1870.
Utica, N. Y.	20 ONEIDA NATIONAL BANK.	20s.	1392		B	AUG. 19, 1865	OCTOBER, 1870.
Utica, N. Y.	20 CITY NATIONAL BANK OF UTICA.	20s.	No such bank.		B	AUG. 19, 1865	OCTOBER, 1870.
Portland, Conn.	20 FIRST NATIONAL BANK.	20s.	1013		A	MAY 10, 1865	MAY 7, 1867.
Philadelphia, Pa.	20 FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.	20s.	286		A	MARCH 7, 1864	MAY 7, 1867.
Indianapolis, Ind.	20 FIRST NATIONAL BANK.	20s.	55		A	Nov. 2, 1863	MAY 7, 1867.

List of Stolen Twenty Dollar National Bank Bills.

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

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

List of Stolen Ten Dollar National Bank Bills.

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

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

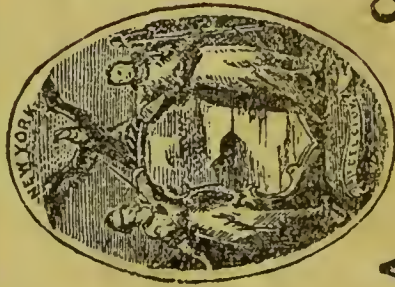
List of Counterfeit Fifty Dollar National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

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

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

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



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

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A C D

BANKS HAVING COUNTERFEITS.

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	CHARTER No.	LETTER.	DATE.	PLATE CAPTURED.
New York City.	CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.	376	A	APRIL 15, 1864	NOT CAPTURED.
Buffalo, N. Y.	THIRD NATIONAL BANK.	850	A	MARCH 10, 1865	NOT CAPTURED.
New York City.	UNION NATIONAL BANK.	1278	AC	APRIL 15, 1864	Old Counterfeit Bill, 50 Central Nat. Bank, altered with a pen.
New York City.	NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK.	687	AD	JAN. 10, 1865	NOT CAPTURED.
New York City.	TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.	905	AC	APRIL 20, 1865	NOT CAPTURED.
New York City.	NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.	750	AC	JAN. 10, 1865	Cft. Cent. Nat. Bk. 50 alt'd.
New York City.	METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK.	1121	AC	JAN. 10, 1865	Cft. Cent. Nat. Bk. 50 alt'd.
New York City.	MECHANIC'S NATIONAL BANK.	1250	A	APRIL 20, 1865.	Counterfeit Tradesmen's 50 Altered.

LIST OF STOLEN FIFTY DOLLAR NATIONAL BANK BILLS.

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

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

List of Counterfeit One Hundred Dollar National Bank Bills.

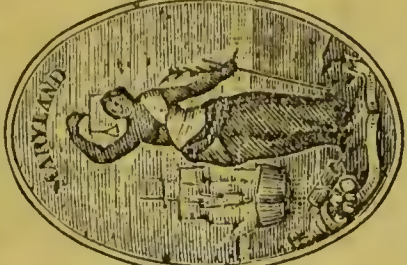
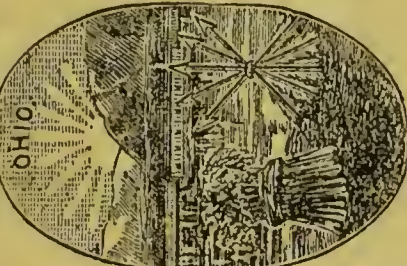
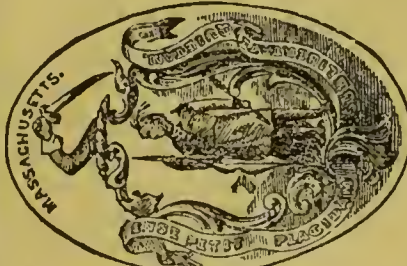
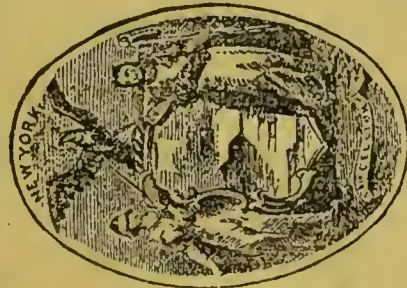
DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

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

Back of Note.—Signing Declaration of Independence—100, eagle in oval, C—100, arms of the State in which the Bank is located, C.

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

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



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BANKS HAVING COUNTERFEITS.

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

CHARTER No.

376
200
1295
799
1260
104
668
630
1109

LETTER.

A A A A A A A A A A

DATE.

APRIL 15, 1864.
FEB. 2, 1864.
JULY 20, 1865
FEB. 14, 1865
JULY 20th, 1865.
NOV. 2, 1863.
SERIES OF 1875.
DEC. 22, 1864.
SERIES OF 1875. |

PLATE CAPTURED.

MARCH 14, 1867.
MARCH 14, 1867.
NOT CAPTURED.
NOT CAPTURED.
NOT CAPTURED.
NOT CAPTURED.
NOT CAPTURED.
MARCH 14, 1867.
NOT CAPTURED.

LIST OF STOLEN ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR NATIONAL BANK BILLS.

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

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	Denomination.	Bank No. Lower Left-hand corner	Treas. No. Upper right-hand corner.	13
Jersey City, N. J. Lynn, Mass.	First National Bank. National City Bank.	100s. 100s.	671 to 751. 121 to 150.	19,009 to 19,788. 66,796 to 66,825.	13

U. S. Fractional Currency Dangerously Counterfeited.

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

OFFICIAL LIST

— OF —

UNITED STATES COINS.

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

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

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

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

GOLD COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

DOUBLE EAGLE.

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1849.
 Weight, 516 grains; fineness, 900 parts in 1,000; value, \$20.00.
 Least legally current weight, 513.42 grains.
 Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 0.5 grains.

Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .002; lowest, .899; highest, .901.
Coinage commenced, 1850.

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

COUNTERFEITS.—The Double Eagle of the United States, is a large thick coin and has therefore been tampered with to make a false piece, which Treasury experts declare: "the worst fraud we have to deal with." To effect this, the double eagle is sawed from the edge, into two or three parts, leaving the obverse and reverse with all their impressions and inscriptions untouched. The central part is removed by the saw or turning tool, to the value of about \$15, and the cavity filled nearly to the edge of the piece and to the original thickness, with platinum; a very heavy metal, about one third the value of standard gold. The edge of the disk of platinum, is then covered in by a soldered rim of gold; the whole coin thus presenting a genuine surface and being almost without fault as to weight, diameter, thickness and ring. The milling upon the edge, is at last quite perfectly renewed by use of a "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 ut carefully on their guard, none but an expert can tell the bad coin from the true. This method of degradation has been used, not only on double eagles, but, as is more remarkable, on eagles, half eagles and British sovereigns. The platinum filling is sometimes alloyed with silver. The most noticeable defect of this kind of false coin is that—*The "ring" is not perfect.*

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

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

EAGLE.

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

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

Deviation in Weight allowed in coinage, 0.5 grains.

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

Coinage commenced, 1795.

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

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

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

Least legally current weight 256.71 grains.

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

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

HALF EAGLE.

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

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

Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 0.25 grains.

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

Coinage commenced, 1795.

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

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

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

Least legally current weight, 128.36 grains.

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

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

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

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

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

THREE DOLLAR PIECE.

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

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

Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 0.25 grains.

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

Coinage commenced, 1854.

Least legally current weight, 77.02 grains.

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

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

QUARTER EAGLE.

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

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

Deviation of weight allowed in coinage, 0.25 grains.

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

Coinage commenced, 1796.

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

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

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

Least legally current weight, 64.18 grains.

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

COUNTERFEITS.—The Quarter Eagle although too thin and small for sawing and 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 could detect the fraud by hefting them, even in the dark. Such a piece, dated 1846, has been made weighing but forty-eight grains, instead of the 64.5 grains of the true coin.

ONE DOLLAR.

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

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

Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 0.25 grains.

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

Coinage commenced, 1849.

Least legally current weight, 25.67 grains.

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

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

SILVER COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

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

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

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

DOLLAR

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

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

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

Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grains.

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

Coinage commenced, 1794.

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

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

Coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TRADE DOLLAR.

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

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

Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grains.

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

Coinage commenced, 1874.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Oriental countries; where, in competition with the Mexican silver dollar, which it excels in intrinsic value as bullion, by (.2) two-tenths of a cent, the trade dollar has had a popular circulation; thus making a market for American silver, at a time when, although our silver mines were productive, silver was not in full use as money in the United States. Of equal fineness (.900) with the United States legal tender silver dollar, the trade dollar contains ($7\frac{1}{2}$) 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 many banks and all Government offices, trade dollars are generally taken in trade without discount, and may be commercially rated at the price they command for exportation.

HALF-DOLLAR.

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

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

Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grains.

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

Coinage commenced, 1794.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

QUARTER-DOLLAR.

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

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

Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grains.

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

Coinage commenced, 1796.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TWENTY-CENT PIECE.

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

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

Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grains.

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

Coinage commenced, 1875.

Coinage discontinued, act of May 2, 1878.

Total amount coined, \$271,000.00.

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

DIME.

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

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

Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grains.

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

Coinage commenced, 1796.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HALF-DIME.

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

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

Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grains.

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

Coinage commenced, 1794.

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

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

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

Coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873.

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

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

THREE-CENT PIECE.

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

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

Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, .5 grains.

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

Coinage commenced, 1851.

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

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

Coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873.

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

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

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

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

MINOR COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

FIVE-CENT—(NICKEL.)

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

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

Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 3 grains.

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

Coinage commenced, 1866.

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

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

THREE-CENT—(NICKEL.)

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

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

Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 2 grains.

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

Coinage commenced, 1865.

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

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

TWO-CENT—(BRONZE.)

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

CENT—(COPPER.)

Authorized to be coined, act of July 6, 1787.
 Coined for the United States, by James Jarvis, at New Haven, Conn.
 Authorized to be coined, (by the United States Mint,) act of April 2, 1792.
 Weight, 264 grains; copper; value 1 cent.
 Weight changed, act of January 14, 1793, to 208 grains.
 Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 2 grains.
 Coinage commenced, 1793.
 Weight changed, by Proclamation of the President, January 26, 1796, in conformity with act of March 3, 1795, to 168 grains.
 Coinage discontinued, act of February 21, 1857.
 Total amount coined, \$1,562.887.44.

CENT—(NICKEL.)

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

CENT—(BRONZE.)

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

HALF-CENT—(COPPER.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The last two columns represent the total coinage for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

DENOMINATION.	PIECES.	VALUE.	PIECES.	VALUE.
GOLD. —Double-eagles.....	84,000	\$1,680,000	1,075,778	\$1,515,360
Eagles.....	107,180	1,071,300	1,883,632	18,836,320
Half-eagles.....	325,608	1,628,040	3,168,172	15,790,860
			3,030	9,090
			1,230	3,075
			3,030	3,030
Total Gold	516,778	\$4,379,840	6,124,862	\$56,157,735
SILVER. —Dollars.....	2,011,500	\$2,011,500	27,933,750	\$27,933,720
Half-dollars.....	500	250	6,550	3,275
Quarter-dollars.....	500	125	14,350	3,837½
Ten-cent pieces.....	500	50	15,750	1,575
Total Silver	2,013,000	\$2,011,025	27,971,400	\$27,942,437½
MINOR COINAGE. —Five Cent pieces	900	45	24,950	\$1,247½
Three Cent pieces	900	27	32,750	82½
One Cent pieces..	2,346,900	23,469	26,774,150	267,741½
Total Minor Coinage.....	2,347,700	\$23,541	26,841,850	\$269,971½
Total Coinage.....	4,878,488	\$6,415,306	60,928,112	\$84,370,144

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

Counterfeit and Stolen Bank Bills.

The Bills of the Banks in this List are bought by Brokers in the United States at the following rates of discount :

DOMINION OF CANADA,	3 per cent.	Prince Edward Island,	10 per cent.
New Brunswick,	7 per cent.	Newfoundland,	12 per cent.
St. Stephens,	10 per cent.	Vancouver's Island,	10 per cent.

For counterfeit and altered bills on banks in the Dominion of Canada, see 24th and 25th pages. Banks in this List having counterfeited bills are marked by a star *

DENOMINATION OF BILLS.

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

DOMINION OF CANADA.—Present Government issue. Scrip, Twenty-five Cents. Bills of \$1, \$2, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000.*

Signed, W. DICKINSON, *For Minister of Finance.*
T. D. HARRINGTON, *For Receiver General.*

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

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

Banks Alphabetically Arranged, According to their Locality.

Province of Ontario.

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

Province of Quebec.

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

Manitoba.

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

New Brunswick.

St. John...	St. John....	<i>B. of New Brunswick</i>	W. Girvan.....	Cash'r..	7 per c.
			<i>J. D. Lewin, President.</i>		
"	"	<i>Maritime B.</i>	Alfred Ray.....	Cash'r..	"
St. Stephen, Charlotte...	St. Stephen's B.	.....	Robert Watson.	Cash'r..	10 per c.
			<i>F. H. Todd, President.</i>		

New Foundland.

St. John.....	Commercial B. of New Fdl'd.	Robert Brown....	Mgr..	12 per c.
"	Union B. of New Fdl'd.	John W. Smith..	Mgr...	"

Nova Scotia.

Halifax....	Halifax....	<i>B. of Nova Scotia</i>	Thomas Fyshe....	Cash'r.	5 per c.
			<i>John S. McLean, President.</i>		
"	"	<i>Halifax B'g Co.</i>	Samuel H. Black..	Cash'r.	"
"	"	<i>Merchants' B. of H'fx</i>	George Maelean...	Cash'r.	"
"	"	<i>People's B. of H'fx</i> ...	Peter Jaek.....	Cash'r.	"
			<i>George H. Starr, President.</i>		
"	"	<i>Union B. of Halifax</i> ..	W. S. Sterling....	Cash'r.	"
Liverpool..	Queens....	<i>B. of Liverpool</i>	John A. Leslie....	Mgr.	"
Pietou....	Pietou....	<i>Pictou B.</i>	Thomas Watson....	Mgr.	"
Windsor..	Hants....	<i>Com'l B. of Windsor</i> ..	Walter Lawson....	Cash'r.	"
Yarmouth.	Yarmouth.	<i>B. of Yarmouth</i>	T. W. Johns....	Cash'r.	"
"	"	<i>Exchange B.</i>	Thos. V. B. Bingay,	Cash'r.	"

Prince Edward Island.

<i>Place.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Manager.</i>	<i>Discount.</i>
Charlotte'n. Queens....		<i>B. of Prince Ed. Isl'd</i>	J. R. Breeken...	Cash'r. 10 per e.
"	"	....<i>Merchants' B'k of Halifax,</i>	Owen Connolly..	Agent. "
"	"	....<i>Merch'ts' B. of P. E. I.</i>	W. McLean....	Cash'r. "
"	"	....<i>Union B. of P. E. I.*</i>	George McLeod..	Cash'r. "
			<i>Charles Palmer, President.</i>	
"	"	....<i>Summerside B.....</i>	R. McC. Stavert.	Cash'r. "

British Columbia.

Barkerville.....	Bank of British Columbia..	W. Fraser.....	Agent	10 per e.
Stanley	B'k of British N. America..	A. B. Ritche....	Agent	"

Vancouver's Island.

Victoria.....	<i>B. of British Columbia....</i>	W. C. Ward..	Mgr.	10 per e
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COUNTERFEIT AND ALTERED BILLS

ON

BANKS OF THE DOMINION of CANADA.

LIST COMPLETE.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

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

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

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

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

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

BANK OF TORONTO, Toronto, Ontario.

1 Vignette. Lumberman, axe and log.

BANK OF MONTREAL, Montreal, Quebec.

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

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

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

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

2 Photographs. Green letter issue. Green-letter "two" painted on back; in genuine they show through from face of bill.

BANK OF MONTREAL, Montreal, Quebec.

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

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

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

BANK OF TORONTO, Toronto, Ontario.

2 Vignette. Shield, Lion and Unicorn.

DOMINION BANK, Toronto, Ontario.

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

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

4 Photograph. Reported in circulation.

CITY BANK, Montreal, Quebec.

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

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

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

BANK OF MONTREAL, Montreal, Ontario.

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

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

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

BANK OF TORONTO, Toronto, Ontario.

5 Vignette. View of Suspension Bridge.

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

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, Kingston, Ontario.

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

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, Toronto, Ontario.

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

CONSOLIDATED BANK OF CANADA, Montreal, Quebec.

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

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

10 Photograph. Poor.

CITY BANK OF MONTREAL, Montreal, Quebec.

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

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

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

ONTARIO BANK, Toronto, Ontario.

10 Counterfeited. The work well done. Letter A.

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

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

COUNTERFEIT COINS of the DOMINION of CANADA

—AND—

NEWFOUNDLAND.

25 Cent Canada Silver Piece; extensively counterfeited.

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

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

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

For the Month of June, 1880.

United States Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.

[Schedule A.]

Title of Loan.	Authorizing Act.	Rate of Interest	When Matured.	Outstanding Total.	Interest Due and Unpaid.
Old Debt.....	Various, prior to 1837.....	4 ¢ to 6 ¢.....	Matured at various dates prior to January 1, 1837.....	\$57,665 00	\$64,174 81
Mexican Indemnity Stock.....	August 10, 1846.....	5 ¢.....	Matured at various dates in 1851 and 1852.....	1,104 91	85 74
Loan of 1847.....	January 28, 1847.....	6 ¢.....	Matured December 31, 1867.....	1,250 00	22 00
Bounty-Land Scrip.....	February 11, 1847.....	6 ¢.....	Matured July 1, 1849.....	3,275 00	213 06
Texan Indemnity Stock.....	September 9, 1850.....	5 ¢.....	Matured December 31, 1864.....	21,000 00	3,046 00
Loan of 1853.....	June 14, 1858.....	5 ¢.....	Matured after January 1, 1874.....	8,000 00	.....
Loan of 1860.....	June 22, 1860.....	5 ¢.....	Matured January 1, 1871.....	10,000 00	600 00
5-20's of 1862, (called).....	February 25, 1862.....	5 ¢.....	Matured December 1, 1871, and at subsequent dates.....	393,400 00	5,057 68
5-20's of June, 1864, (called).....	June 30, 1864.....	6 ¢.....	Matured November 13, 1875, and at subsequent dates.....	68,250 00	835 28
5-20's of 1865, (called).....	March 3, 1865.....	6 ¢.....	Matured February 15, 1876, and at subsequent dates.....	114,550 00	51,117 21
Ten-forties of 1864, (called).....	March 3, 1864.....	5 ¢.....	Matured July 9, 1879, and subsequent dates.....	2,655,400 00	257,877 40
Consols of 1865, (called).....	March 3, 1865.....	6 ¢.....	Matured August 21, 1877, and at subsequent dates.....	612,400 00	6,846 97
Consols of 1867, (called).....	March 3, 1865.....	6 ¢.....	Matured April 1, 1879, and at subsequent dates.....	2,330,150 00	268,235 76
Consols of 1868, (called).....	March 3, 1865.....	6 ¢.....	Matured July 4, 1879.....	752,390 90	91,995 95
Treasury Notes, prior to 1846.....	Various, prior to 1846.....	6 ¢.....	Matured at various dates from 1838 to 1844.....	82,525 35	2,665 06
Treasury Notes of 1846.....	July 22, 1846.....	1-10 to 6 ¢.....	Matured at various dates in 1847 and 1848.....	6,000 00	206 00
Treasury Notes of 1847.....	January 28, 1847.....	1-10 to 6 ¢.....	Matured at various dates in 1848 and 1849.....	959 00	57 00
Treasury Notes of 1857.....	December 23, 1857.....	3 to 6 ¢.....	Matured at various dates in 1858 and 1859.....	1,700 09	99 00
Treasury Notes of 1831.....	March 2, 1861.....	6 ¢.....	Matured March 1, 1863.....	3,000 00	364 50
Seven-thirties of 1861.....	July 17, 1861.....	7-3-10 ¢.....	Matured August 19 and October 1, 1864.....	16,600 00	1,137 65
One-year Notes of 1863.....	March 3, 1863.....	5 ¢.....	Matured at various dates in 1865.....	46,535 00	2,338 85
Two-year Notes of 1863.....	March 3, 1863.....	5 ¢.....	Matured at various dates in 1866.....	35,950 00	1,857 99
Compound-interest Notes.....	March 3, '63; June 30, '64.....	6 ¢.....	Matured June 10, 1867, and May 15, 1868.....	242,590 00	49,330 18
Seven-thirties of 1864-65.....	June 30, '64; March 3, '65.....	7-3-10 ¢.....	Matured August 15, 1867, and June 15 and July 15, 1868.....	144,900 00	5,286 14
Certificates of Indebtedness.....	June 1, 17, '63; March 3, '63.....	6 ¢.....	Matured at various dates in 1866.....	4,000 00	253 48
Temporary Loan.....	June 30, 1864.....	4 to 6 ¢.....	Matured October 15, 1866.....	2,960 00	244 19
3 per cent. Certificates, (called).....	March 2, '67; July 25, '68.....	3 ¢.....	Matured February 28, 1873.....	5,000 00	394 31
Aggregate of Debt on which interest has ceased since Maturity.....				7,621,455 26	814,444 01

United States Debt Bearing Interest.*

[Schedule B.]

Title of Loan.	Authorizing Act.	Rate.	Redeemable.	Payable.	Inst Payable	AMOUNT OUTSTANDING.			Interest Due and Unpaid	Accrued Interest.
						Registered.	Coupon.	Total.		
Loan of February, 1861	February 8, 1861	6%	.....	Dec. 31, 1880	Jan. and July.	\$12,669,000 00	\$2,909,000 00	\$15,578,000 00	\$61,886 99	\$467,340 00
Oregon War Debt	March 2, 1861	6%	.....	July 1, 1881	Jan. and July.	.....	742,450 00	742,450 00	4,199 54	22,273 50
Loan of July & Aug. '61	July 17 & Aug. 5, 1861	6%	.....	.....	Jan. and July.	115,837,550 00	41,419,550 00	157,257,100 00	981 52	4,717,713 00
Loan of 1863, ('81's)	March 3, 1863	6%	June 30, 1881.	.....	Jan. and July.	49,185,500 00	13,017,350 00	62,202,850 00	102,651 95	1,896,085 50
Funded Loan of 1881	J'y 14, '70, & Jan. 20, '71	5%	May 1, 1881.	.....	F. M. A. and N.	294,583,500 00	190,278,400 00	484,861,900 00	1,337,721 90	4,040,540, 83
Funded Loan of 1891	J'y 14, '70, & Jan. 20, '71	4 1/2%	Sept. 1, 1891.	.....	M. J. S. and D.	171,107,350 00	78,892,650 00	250,000,000 00	420,697 91	937,500 00
Funded Loan of 1907	J'y 14, '70, & Jan. 20, '71	4%	July 1, 1907.	.....	J. A. J. and O.	527,707,950 00	210,272,850 00	737,079,800 00	352,067 01	7,579,508 00
Refunding Certificates	February 26, 1879	4%	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,337,000 00	78,188 93	13,670 00
Navy Pension Fund	July 23, 1868	3%	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,003,000 00	.....	210,000 00
Aggregate of Interest-bearing Debt						1,171,093,850 00	537,532,250 00	1,728,993,100 00	2,368,395 72	19,654,930 83

United States Debt Bearing no Interest.

Old Demand Notes	July 17, 1861; February 12, 1862	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$50,975 00	.....	.....
Legal-tender Notes	February 25, 1862; July 11, 1862; March 3, 1863.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	346,681,016 00	.....	.....
Certificates of Deposit	June 8, 1872	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,465,000 00	.....	.....
Fractional Currency	July 17, 1862; March 3, 1863; June 30, 1864	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,590,888 37	.....	.....
Gold Certificates	March 3, 1863	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,004,600 00	.....	.....
Silver Certificates	February 28, 1878	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,374,270 00	.....	.....
Unclaimed Pac. R. R. Int	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$7,777 03	.....
Aggregate of Debt bearing no Interest						.....	.....	388,800,815 37	7,777 03	.....

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

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

Name of Railway.	Authorizing Acts.	Rate.	Principal Outstanding.	Interest and Accrued not yet paid.	Interest Paid by the United States.	Interest Re-paid by Transportation of Mails, &c.	Balance of Interest Paid by the United States.
Central Pacific.....	July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864..	6 %..	\$25,885,120 00	\$776,553 60	\$18,016,680 07	\$3,200,389 64	\$14,168,018 47
Kansas Pacific.....	July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864..	6 %..	6,303,000 00	189,090 00	4,805,703 09	2,447,397 28	2,358,305 81
Union Pacific.....	July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864..	6 %..	27,236,512 00	817,095 36	19,238,182 89	7,804,484 37	11,433,698 52
Central Branch U. Pacific.....	July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864..	6 %..	1,600,000 00	48,000 00	1,213,808 26	47,621 69	1,150,259 66
Western Pacific.....	July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864..	6 %..	1,970,560 00	59,116 80	1,254,431 34	9,367 00	1,245,064 34
Stoux City and Pacific.....	July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864..	6 %..	1,628,320 00	48,849 60	1,122,350 29	106,032 57	1,016,317 72
Totals.....			64,623,512 00	1,938,705 36	45,651,155 94	13,615,292 55	31,880,664 52

INTEREST REPAID BY COMPANIES by cash payments; 5% net earnings, Central Pacific \$648,271 96, Central Branch, U. P., \$6,926 91, Total \$655,198 87.

Supplementary Statement of Various Items Concerning United States Debt.*

Title of Loan.	Date of Securities.	Amount Authorized.	Amt. Issued.	Price Sold at.	Original Denominations Registered Bonds.	Original Denominations Coupon Bonds.
Loan of 1858, (U. S. 5's of 1874).....	January 1st, 1859.....	\$20,000,000 00	140,000 00	Premium	1,000	5,000
Loan of February, 1861.....	January 1st, 1861.....	25,000,000 00	18,415,000 00	.0205 to .0703	5,000	10,000
Oregon War Debt.....	July 1st, 1865.....	2,800,000 00	1,090,850 00	Par.....	1,000	5,000
Loan of July and August, 1861.....	November 16th, 1861.....	250,000,000 00	189,321,350 00	Pr. & ab. av. pr. of.....	50, 100, 500, 1,000	10,000 50, 100, 500, 1,000
Loan of 1863, ('81's) (3rd Series).....	June 15th, 1864.....	900,000,000 00	75,000,000 00	Par to 7 % Premium	50, 100, 500, 1,000	10,000 50, 100, 500, 1,000
Ten Forties of 1864.....	March 1st, 1864.....	200,000,000 00	195,117,300 00	..... Premium	50, 100, 500, 1,000	100, 500, 1,000
Consols of 1865.....	July 1st, 1865.....	332,998,950 00	332,998,950 00	Par.....	1,000	10,000 50, 100, 500, 1,000
Consols of 1867.....	July 1st, 1867.....	379,617,750 00†	379,617,750 00	Par.....	1,000	10,000 50, 100, 500, 1,000
Consols of 1868.....	July 1st, 1868.....	42,539,350 00	42,539,350 00	Par.....	500	10,000 50, 100, 500, 1,000
Funded Loan of 1881.....	May 1st, 1871.....	500,000,000 00†	508,440,350 99	Par.....	1,000	10,000 50, 100, 500, 1,000
Funded Loan of 1891.....	Sept. 1st, 1876.....	300,000,000 00	250,000,000 00	Par.....	500	50,000 50, 100, 500, 1,000
Funded Loan of 1907.....	July 1st, 1877.....	.....	739,434,700 00	4 %.....	500	50,000 50, 100, 500, 1,000
Refunding Certificates.....	.....	.....	4,396,500 00	3 %.....	500	100, 500, 1,000
Navy Pension Fund.....	.....	.....	14,000,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Certificates of Deposit (to 1878).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific R. R. Bonds.....	Various Dates.....	Unlimited.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Jan. 16, 1865 & after.....	.....	64,623,512 00	.....	.....	.....

* For principal items of information see Schedule B of "United States Debt bearing interest in Coin." † Convertible into U. S. Treasury Notes and made exchangeable for all obligations of the United States. ‡ 50,000,000 6 % Stock issued at a discount of \$5,338,788.09, being equivalent to 7 %

PREMIUM UNITED STATES COINS WANTED.

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

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

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

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

*Unlettered edges, milled.

Stolen United States Bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1880.

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

ACT OF JANUARY 28, 1847.

\$200 each—1620, 1710, 2132, 2270, 2271, 2455.
 \$300 each—1897, 1898, 1899.
 \$500 each—2987, 3085.
 \$1000 each—7422, 7598, 7599, 8430.
 \$5000 each—3044.

ACT OF FEBRUARY 8, 1861.

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

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

\$50 each—233, 270.
 \$100 each—276, 679, 682, 830, 861, 862.
 \$500 each—381, 1014, 1089, 1223, 1263, 1276, 1287.

ACT OF JULY 17, 1861.

\$100 each—30, 31, 752, 888, 5928, 5929, 5930, 6451.
 \$500 each—933, 1867, 3471, 4303, 5594.
 \$1000 each—2463, 6833, 6861, 8081, 8713, 9102, 11429,
 18114, 20341, 23670, 26541, 26542, 26543, 26544, 29278,
 29413, 29414, 30259, 30260, 36901, 37530, 37531, 37532,
 37533, 39038, 39039.
 \$5000 each—6195, 8438, 8761, 10860, 12673, 12674,
 12997, 12998.
 \$10,000 each—9276, 9277, 9278, 9279, 9280, 9281,
 9282, 9283, 9284, 9285, 9286, 9287, 9288, 9289, 9290, 9291,
 9292, 9293, 9294, 9295, 11138, 11462, 12800.

ACT OF FEBRUARY 25, 1862.

\$50 each—1177.
 \$100 each—1299, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1869, 1870, 1871,
 1872, 1873, 1874, 2787, 3441, 3442, 3443, 3547, 3549, 4627,
 4931, 5021, 5168, 5169, 5170, 6029, 6030, 6662, 6663, 7527,
 7523, 9500, 14113, 14114, 14201.
 \$500 each—375, 1273, 3460, 4323, 7636, 7921, 8051, 8430.

\$1000 each—2122, 2633, 2634, 3308, 3309, 3310, 5893,
 9023, 9024, 9025, 9026, 9027, 9028, 12110, 12111, 14243,
 14727, 20320, 20321, 20322, 20323, 20324, 20325, 20326,
 20327, 20377, 20378, 23029, 23030, 23429, 23430, 23431,
 23559, 23560, 24150, 26490, 26491, 26492, 26493, 27666,
 27780, 27781, 27782, 31339, 31340, 31341, 31342, 31360,
 32721, 32832, 33192, 33324, 34814, 34815, 37910.

\$5000 each—323, 1635, 3796, 9587.

\$10,000 each—318, 12813, 12814, 12815.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1863.

\$50 each—99.
 \$100 each—3460.
 \$500 each—388, 389, 2876.
 \$1000 each—234, 235, 236, 3066, 9541, 9542, 9543,
 9544, 10185, 10892, 10893, 10894, 10895, 10896, 10897,
 12843, 12844, 12845, 12846.
 \$5000 each—5231.
 \$10,000 each—4605, 4606.

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

\$50 each—960.
 \$100 each—1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 7405, 8977, 8978,
 10794, 10795, 10796.
 \$500 each—5834.
 \$1000 each—230, 1785, 2415, 2493, 13247, 13248, 16109.
 \$5000 each—6329, 7696, 7697.
 \$10,000 each—8744-8763 inclusive, 11658, 18903-
 18942 inclusive.

ACT OF JUNE 30, 1864.

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

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865, MAY AND NOVEMBER.

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

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

\$50 each—1211, 1212, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245,
 1246.
 \$100 each—946, 1008, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2619, 10900,
 12229, 12231, 13767, 13768, 13769, 13774, 14256, 14288,
 15604, 15605, 15692, 15693, 15694, 15989
 \$500 each—1905, 1906, 1985, 2047, 3123, 5906, 6230,
 6231, 7013, 7351, 8597, 8598, 8646, 9351, 9470.
 \$1000 each—1293, 3489, 6331, 10324, 14372, 15111,
 16331, 16332, 16959, 16960, 17004, 17005, 18878, 18879,
 18880, 19025, 20032, 20033, 22099, 22100, 22101, 22436,
 22437, 22438, 22439, 22440-22449 inclusive, 22925, 22926,
 22927, 24768, 24769, 24770, 24771, 28157, 28158, 30517,
 30690, 31021, 31303, 31304, 36717.
 \$5000 each—461, 2340, 2667, 2668, 3907, 4987, 5645.
 \$10,000 each—3226, 3227, 16584.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865—1867, CONSOLS.

\$50 each—353, 929, 2444, 2654.
 \$100 each—588, 589, 590, 591, 1445, 2751, 2752, 2753,
 2776, 2777, 3528, 5182, 5183, 5164, 5165, 5166, 6686, 6687,
 6688, 6964, 6965, 7323, 7324, 8392, 8393, 14722, 14723,

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

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

\$1000 each—1767, 1768, 1769, 3357, 3358, 5959, 11103,
 11104, 11105, 11624, 11646, 11647, 11648, 11649, 11650,
 11653, 11654, 12208, 12211, 12214, 12215, 12506, 12507,
 12508, 12689, 12690, 12691, 12696, 12697, 12698, 14316-
 14325 inclusive, 16413, 16637, 18434, 18435, 18937, 18938,
 23830, 23831, 23832, 23833, 30748, 31788, 31994, 31995
 33463, 36642, 42497, 42498, 42499, 42500.

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

\$10,000 each—2812.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865—1868, CONSOLS.

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

\$1000 each—571, 1062, 1063, 1286, 1287, 1288, 2828,
 4286, 4287, 4772, 4777, 4846, 4847, 5558, 5560, 5561, 5868,
 6159.

\$5000 each—1280, 1299.

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

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

\$50 each—371.

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

\$500 each—1214, 1559, 1886, 4203.

\$1000 each—871, 3248, 4710, 4711, 4712, 4713, 5045,
 5046, 5047, 5048, 5965, 5966, 6786, 6787, 7105, 7129, 7212,
 7213, 8115, 8431, 8432, 8708, 8709, 8812, 9558, 9559, 9667,
 9668, 11058, 11059, 11372, 11373, 17880, 17881, 18145,
 19351.

\$5000 each—6254, 8967.

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

\$50,000 each—165, 166, 643, 644, 645, 646, 737, 738.

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

\$50 each—144.

\$100 each—14388, 14389, 14390.

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

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

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

\$50 each—1425, 1426, 2390, 3074, 4611, 4709, 11581,
 11925, 13228, 14296, 15,645.

\$100 each—4542, 4543, 4557, 4765, 10139, 10140, 10141,
 10142, 14259, 14260, 14789, 14790, 16512, 16513, 16514,
 21438, 25280, 25973, 26786, 38732, 40162-40166 inclusive
 42283, 44769, 44770, 47857, 50340, 52442, 54297, 54533,
 78049, 78050, 83867, 83868, 83869, 83870, 84742, 84743,
 89243.

\$500 each—6619, 6658, 8286, 12149, 13249, 16740, 16741,
 18924, 22558, 26128, 26985, 30236, 41639441642 inclu-
 sive, 48893, 45716.

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

\$5000 each—8063, 19057.

\$10,000 each—1971-2000 inclusive.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD, 1868's.

\$5000 each—310.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, 1867's.

\$1000 each—713, 1229, 1230.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, 1868's.

\$1000 each—2098, 4522, 4523.

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

\$10,000 each—1864

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, 1869's.

\$5000 each—110, 111.

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

\$1000 each—26, 27, 28.

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

\$5000 each—38.

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

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

Counterfeited United States Bonds.

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

United States Secret Service Record.

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SECRET SERVICE DIVISION,

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

JOHN S. DYE, Esq.,

1338 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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

Respectfully, JAMES J. BROOKS, Chief.

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

*Summary of arrests, and Judicial Action in U. S. cases,
for Month ending February 29th, 1880.*

These Reports will be continued in the August number, embracing *March, 1880*

NAMES.	Where Arrested.	When Arrested.	ACTION IN CASE.
Samuel F. Jones,	Near Mauston, Wis.,	Feb. 2 '80	
Nathaniel E. Jones,	" "	" 2, "	
Henry W. Garrett,	Louisville, Ky.,	" 3, "	Pld guilty & sen 5 yrs fined \$5
James McCullen,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	" 4, "	Convicted.
Ben Rowell,	Scott Co., Miss.,	" 5, "	
George Powers,	Sandy Creek, N. Y.,	" 6, "	Discharged by U. S. Com.
Allison Dennison,	Charlotte, Mich.,	" 9, "	
George H. Patterson,	" "	" 9, "	
Charles Moore,	New York,	" 10, "	Discharged by U. S. Com.
William Taylor,	Minneapolis, Minn.,	" 16, "	
John Lally,	" "	" 16, "	
J. G. Mitchel,	St. Paul, Minn.	" 17, "	
Asa Colson,	Legrand, Iowa,	" 17, "	
Jas. S. McGraw,	Cincinnati, O.,	" 20, "	
Milton C. Schaul,	Montpelier, O.,	" 24, "	
O. C. Sandquest,	Norwood, Minn.,	" 24, "	
Win. Hempel,	Cincinnati, O.,	" 25, "	Pld guilty & rel. on own rec.
Chong Moon Yea,	San Francisco, Cal.,	" 25, "	
Chong Got,	" "	" 25, "	
John Carr,	Sacramento, Cal.,	" 27, "	
John R. Henry,	Germantown, Pa.,	" 28, "	
Chas. J. Duffy,	Fort Wayne, Ind.,	" 28, "	
William Fox,	" "	" 28, "	

JUDICIAL ACTION IN PREVIOUS ARRESTS.

NAMES.	Where Arrested.	When Arrested.	ACTION IN CASE.
Emil Kupferschmid,	Memphis, Tenn.,	Feb 21 '78	Sen 1 yr & fined \$500 & costs.
Virgil Creach alias John Hunter,	Bismark, Mo.,	Nov. 8, "	Sen 15 mos to date fr Nov 9.78
Henry Kroft,	Orrville, O.,	May 7, 79	Sen 30 days and pay costs.
Edward Newcomb,		July "	Plead guilty and sen 10 mos.
Walker Hammond,	Indianapolis, Ind.,	Aug 21, "	Conv and sen 10 years.

NAMES.	Where Arrested.	When Arrested.	ACTION IN CASE.
Hankey Theilen,	Near Wentzville, Mo.,	Aug 21 '79	Sen 1 year, fined \$1 and costs.
A. J. Mershon,		Oct. 10, "	Pld g'y, sen 6 mos, fined \$200
Martin Reh,	Louisville, Ky.,	" 14, "	" 3 mos, fined \$1.
Glove Hetherington,	Jersey City, N. J.,	" 20, "	" 6 mos and costs.
James Kniffin,	Todd Co., Ky.,	" 21, "	"Nolle Prosequied."
Tip Fozerty,	Louisville, Ky.,	" 22, "	Case ignored by Grand Jury
Frederiek Biebusch.	St. Louis, Mo.,	" 22, "	Sen. 10 years, fined \$1 & costs.
Austin W. Thomas,	" "	" 22, "	Sen. 5 years, " "
John Sullivan,	" "	" 22, "	Sen. 2 years, " "
James Diederichsen,	Hoboken, N. J.,	Nov. 5, "	Plead guilty.
Max Jansen,	" "	" 6, "	Conv. and sentenced 5 days.
Dieriek Hensen,	" "	" 7, "	" " 5 "
John Bergman,	" "	" 7, "	" " 5 "
James Williams,	Bowling Green, Ky.,	" 7, "	Pld g'ty, sen 3 mos, fined \$5.
James E. Parker,	Livingston, Ala.,	" 11, "	Sentenced 9 months.
James Graham,	Los Angeles, Cal.,	Dec. 7, "	Pld g'y, sen 5 y'rs, fined \$50.
C. A. Hood	Greenville, Miss.,	" 9, "	Con&sen 3 yrs, fined \$100&costs
James Conaway,	Tar Hollow, O.,	" 30, "	Plead guilty.
William Mumford,	Greenup, Ill.,	Jan. 2, '80	Aequit ed.
Robert A. Plunkett,	" "	" 2, "	" "
Zachariah Brown,	Near New Straitsv'e, O	" 9, "	Conviete l.
Miss Ida Ingersoll,	Oswego, N. Y.,	" 20, "	Discharged.
Wm. A. Reynolds,	" "	" 21, "	" "
Jane H. Lewis,	New York,	" 30, "	Plead guilty.

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

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

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

Country.	Monetary Unit.	Standard.	Val in U S. Money.	Standard Coin.
Austria.....	Florin.....	Silver.....	.41.3	
Belgium.....	Frane.....	Gold & silver	.19.3	5, 10, and 20 francs.
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....	Silver.....	.83.6	Boliviano.
Brazil.....	Milreis, 1000 reis..	Gold.....	.54.5	
British Pos. in N. A.	Dollar.....	Gold.....	\$1.00	
Central America...	Peso.....	Silver.....	.83.6	Peso.
Chili.....	Peso.....	Gold.....	.91.2	Condor, doubloon, and esecudo.
Denmark.....	Crown.....	Gold.....	.26.8	10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador.....	Peso.....	Silver.....	.83.6	Peso.
Egypt.....	Pound, 100 Piasters	Gold.....	4.97.4	5, 10, 25, and 50 piasters.
France.....	Frane.....	Gold & silver	.19.3	5, 10, and 20 francs.
Great Britain.....	Pound Sterling....	Gold.....	4.86.6½	½ sovereign and sovereign.
Greece.....	Drachma.....	Gold & silver	.19.3	5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 drachmas.
German Empire.....	Mark.....	Gold.....	.23.8	5, 10, and 20 marks.
India.....	Rupree, 16 annas...	Silver.....	.39.7	
Italy.....	Lira.....	Gold & silver	.19.3	5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 lire.
Japan.....	Yen (gold).....	Gold & silver	.99.7	1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 yen,
Liberia.....	Dollar.....	Gold.....	1.00	
Mexico.....	Dollar.....	Silver.....	.90.9	Peso or dollar, 5, 10, 25 & 50 centavo.
Netherlands.....	Florin.....	Gold & silver	.40.2	
Norway.....	Crown.....	Gold.....	.26.8	10 and 20 crowns.
Peru.....	Sol.....	Silver.....	.83.6	Sol.
Portugal.....	Milreis, 1000 reis..	Gold.....	1.08	2, 5, and 10 milreis.
Russia.....	Rouble, 100 copecks	Silver.....	.66.9	¼, ½, and 1 rouble.
Sandwich Islands...	Dollar.....	Gold.....	1.00	
Spain.....	Peseta, 100 centimes	Gold & silver	.19.3	5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 pesetas.
Sweden.....	Crown.....	Gold.....	.26.8	10 and 20 crowns.
Switzerland.....	Frane.....	Gold & silver	.19.3	5, 10, and 20 francs.
Tripoli.....	Mahbub, 20 piasters	Silver.....	.74.8	
Turkey.....	Piaster.....	Gold.....	.04.4	25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piasters.
U. S. of Columbia...	Peso.....	Silver.....	.83.6	Peso.

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

JOHN SHERMAN, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

QUOTATIONS from the RECORD.

Again we have to record the discovery of another counterfeit note of the denomination of \$100 on the issue of the National Exchange Bank of Baltimore, Md., being the sixth in the order of discovery; but its order in manufacture only the maker can indicate, and as at present advised he or she is not disposed to impart that information. From certain earmarks the age of the counterfeit note on National Exchange Bank of Baltimore, Md., is greater than that on the Pittsburg National Bank of Commerce of Pittsburg, Pa.

Early in the month of May, a lady traveling to California, tendered the Baltimore counterfeit note at two railroad offices, and its character being detected it was refused; but being taken to a third office and subsequently declared counterfeit, her baggage was detained as surety for the redemption of the note. Strange as it may appear, a month had nearly elapsed before the foregoing facts were reported to the Treasury Department, and thus an important clue in a most important case was lost. While it is the duty of the Government to afford the fullest protection possible to the citizen against the operations of the counterfeiters, it must not be forgotten that the doctrine of mutual helpfulness requires each citizen to warn his neighbor against danger, in whatever guise it may appear. The Treasurer of the United States has instructed Assistant Treasurers to communicate promptly by telegraph all information coming into their possession concerning any new counterfeit note, bond or coin. This is done, not alone with a view to protect the Treasury, but that the information may be transmitted to parties who can use it to the best advantage, namely: the press, the sub-Treasurers, bankers and merchants.

The counterfeit \$100 note on the issue of the National Exchange Bank of Baltimore, Md., is *not* print-

ed on fibre paper, nor should it be to imitate the genuine note, because it is of the old issue prior to the "Series of 1875," and bears the *pointed* seal common to old issues.

The following are

THE GENERAL POINTS,

which may be said to attach to all counterfeit \$100 notes, except Central National, New York; First National, Boston; and Ohio National of Cincinnati:

Eyes of signers of Declaration of Independence prominent and unnatural; top of capital S below the eagle and shield passes *under* first arrow in claw of eagle in the counterfeit. In the genuine it lies *over* the arrow. Place a straight edge at base of the words (not the shading of the words): "With the U. S. Treasurer at Washington," letting the edge extend to the figure of Liberty, and it *strikes the lips* of said figure in genuine, while in the counterfeit it *strikes the base of the chin*.

The figure in the bow of the boat in the vignette at the left end face of note has the open mouth and large eyes, which gives it the appearance of a skeleton head.

On the back of the note in the words: OTHER DEBTS, the R joins the D in the counterfeit. In the genuine they are distinctly separate.

THE SPECIAL POINTS

in this note are as follows: *First*, the absence of a black dot under the letter S in the abbreviated word "Cashr." in the counterfeit, which is seen in the genuine. *Second*, the J in July strikes the shading of the letter L in the word NATIONAL in the counterfeit. In the genuine it does not reach the shading of that letter to within one thirty-second of an inch. *Third*, the loop of the "y" in July touches the "k" in the word "Bank" in the counterfeit. In the genuine it does not reach said letter. *Fourth*, in the heart-shaped figure at the left end of the panel containing the word "Baltimore," eight lines are seen in the counter-

feit. In the genuine there are but *seven*. *Fifth*, the upper yard arm of the foremast of the frigate Niagara points to the bottom of the letter T in the words THE UNITED STATES in the counterfeit. In the genuine it points to the space between the two flourishes below the words. *Sixth*, the joints of the border enclosing the face of the note are *badly made in the genuine*, being cut square near the corners, and the scroll work does not blend, but terminates abruptly. *In the counterfeit* the joints are not seen, and the scroll work is perfect and smooth.

A FAMILY BY THE NAME OF JOHNSON.

The country was startled from its propriety about the middle of the month by the announcement of a detective—Murray by name, of the Province of Ontario—that he had captured, through the confession of one Robert Anderson, alias Harrison, numerous counterfeit plates on Canadian banks, and one set of plates for printing counterfeit \$5 United States Legal Tender notes, adding that for the capture of the latter the United States Government had offered a reward of \$5,000. There was much gush over the capture for which Mr. Murray can readily be forgiven on account of the important results attained. But there was no just reason for withholding the true name of his informer. The officer knew his true name, for the agents of the Secret Service Division had been in Canada and shown up, not alone this old man to Murray, but every other member of his family there, and for months past residing in Toronto, and it was there where they had engraved the plates and printed the notes which had so troubled our neighbors.

Mr. Murray had sought for these counterfeiters everywhere except his own home, and only when Secret Service officers confided to him the fact that counterfeiters were residents of Toronto, did he suspect them to be the parties who had so long de-

based the currency of the Dominion of Canada. But when the old man sent for him to listen to a confession, he did not know him as Anderson or Harrison, but by his true name—old John Johnson.

The record briefly told (I trust you will ere long give the family history more in detail):

The father of old John Johnson was named Elijah. He lived on the Bluff road near Indianapolis, Ind. John is the father of seven children, five sons and two daughters, as follows: Charles, Thomas Ira, Elijah, John and David, and Elizabeth and Josephine. They have all been trained to the work of counterfeiting, and with the possible exception of David, the boys can all do creditable work at engraving and printing.

Having suffered reverses in the States, they moved to Canada in 1868 or '69, since which time they have enjoyed comparative immunity until one year ago, when Charles, Thomas Ira, and John attempted to pass at Dunkirk, N. Y., the counterfeit \$5 Legal Tender note executed by them, and the two first named were caught in the act, while John retreated to Canada. Although Charles Johnson, under the alias of Charles Davis, and Thomas Ira Johnson, under the alias of James Reed, sought to conceal their identity they were convicted under their true names, and are now serving the State eight years and six months and ten years respectively.

John Johnson, Jr., was recently captured near Indianapolis, Ind. and is at Buffalo, N. Y., awaiting his trial for uttering counterfeit Legal Tender notes of the denomination of five dollars. The balance of the family are on the way. Old John has been treated badly by his family, having been held a close prisoner by them for many months, lest he should talk too much, and his confession to Murray is one of his revenges.

It may be well here to remark that there is but one standing reward for the arrest and conviction

of counterfeiters, the *minimum* of which is \$30. All above that amount paid is graded by various considerations, and seldom exceeds \$100. When it is remembered that the Secret Service Division sustains all its operations, pays rewards and the salaries and expenses of so large a body of agents out of an appropriation of \$60,000, the allegation that it offers a standing reward of five thousand dollars for the capture of two pieces of metal which were never harmful to any person but those who engraved them, must appear even to the uninitiated very absurd. Time and experience will puncture the bubble, "expectation," beyond a question.

Charles A. Hill, a briefless lawyer, unhappy in his connubial relations, unfortunate in his loyalty, destitute of honor, reckless in his avarice, was caught in his office in St. Louis by Operative Tyrrell in the act of cutting United States Treasury notes in such shape as to make ten notes out of nine. He did it in broad daylight, while from the distance the irrepressible Tyrrell looked on. He did it with door unlocked, so the indefatigable Tyrrell could walk in on him, and of course that officer availed himself of the opportunity, and now Charles A. Hill languishes, and while he may not regret having done the act, he wishes he had not been caught at it.

Charles De Quillfeldt and his paramour have been harvested in Memphis, meanwhile, in the act of coining counterfeit Bland dollars. The arrest is only notable on account of the antiquity of Charles as a counterfeiter. He was once an expert hand, but dissipation clouded his intellect and unnerved his fingers; his cunning deserted him; he lived in the past, but was unsatisfied, and in trying to make history repeat itself in his case, he confided his secrets to strangers and fell. By his retirement the fraternity of crooks will lose a fair die sinker and a poor coiner.

DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO—SWINDLERS AND LITERARY PIRATES AT WORK—"IMITATION IS THE SINCEREST FLATTERY"—WHAT THE BANKERS AND BUSINESS MEN OF THE GREAT WESTERN METROPOLIS THINK OF OUR PUBLICATION—GRAND AND IMMEDIATE SUCCESS OF OUR AGENT.

CHICAGO, JULY 1, 1880.

JOHN S. DYE, ESQ.:

Dear Sir—I reached this city after rather a protracted and peculiar journey, over the far-famed Pennsylvania route from the city of New York, and at once commenced business, and with such perfect success, that in one day every bank, both National and State, adopted *Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector* as their authority for the coming year, a feat that was never before equalled in behalf of any counterfeit detector published in the United States. Bankers, merchants and the business community have begun to realize the magnitude of the resources and the vast capital that organized gangs of counterfeiters employ in their operations, and when a note is so superior that it passes through the hands of thorough experts, they then see the sense of employing the best and only means of detecting the spurious notes that come into circulation from time to time.

I say of the city of Chicago, that at every repeated visit of mine to its hospitable freedom, it seems to grow in magnificent proportions, and is destined to far outrival even our great million-and-a-half metropolis of the East. I have made repeated visits to Chicago during seventeen years, and notwithstanding its misfortunes, the word is still and always onward and upward.

The railroads, of which a large number centre here, have all subscribed to your *Government Counterfeit Detector*, their orders ranging as high as hundreds of copies each. In renouncing others for your valuable

publication, they say it is for no particular fault of the one discarded, but because your method is instantaneous and positive, and valuable time is saved thereby. Then comes the insurance, whereby if you fail to guard them, you personally bear the loss. Your subscribers look upon this as the long felt want of the banking and business community in general.

"All roads lead to Rome." All railroads do not lead to Chicago, but a good many of them do. Of the 81,000 miles of lines in the United States, at least one-eighth are in roads centreing in Chicago. No less than 2,000 locomotives enter and depart from this city every twenty-four hours. Chicago is a young city, but it is a great and prosperous one. In 1834 the population was 65,872. This year's census shows that the number has reached above half a million souls.

I find in this city a discharged agent of yours, Barnes by name, who has been among your old subscribers, endeavoring to renew them, apparently for *Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector*, but in reality for a compilation of your own and another Detector, it being a piratical infringement upon both publications. I have endeavored to see this "Lucas & Co., 10 North Green street." whose imprint appears upon the publication, but find they are in a very poor situation, only a lodging house, and upon further inquiry, no positive information could be obtained of their whereabouts.

But I have the complaints of some few of your subscribers whom Barnes has renewed, one in particular, the agent of one of the principal railroads here, who supposed he was renewing for *Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector*, and when I explained the situation to him, he was very indignant and referred me to one of the prominent police captains here to have the fellow attended to. This I shall do when an

occasion offers. The field is large, and if a man cannot make a living without piratically stealing the fruits of other's brains, the law should be his barrier, and that at once.

I find here the large hearted specimen of a man, who, leaving the East, turns his course Westward, and here advances and practices the liberal ideas that in the puritanical home of boyhood he was prohibited from even entertaining, much less cultivating.

The people here are wild with excitement regarding the results of the two political conventions, the great majority predicting the hardest struggle ever witnessed, each faction claiming a prospective victory for their favorite. Some are puzzled, some sanguine, but the cool, self-possessed voter rests on his arms and says it will be a long, well-conducted and stubborn campaign, with victory on the side of the man who holds in his heart the honor and respect of the American people.

The \$100 counterfeit note I wrote you of the 28th of May last, on the National Exchange Bank of Baltimore, I see was pronounced counterfeit by the Treasury just after the June issue of *Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector*. The credit of detecting this bill belongs to the Commercial National Bank of this city, the Teller of which refused one some two weeks previous to my writing you regarding the same, or about the 13th, so the credit, as far as Chicago is concerned, justly belongs to Fred. F. Day, Teller of the Commercial National Bank.

The note was sent to the First National Bank, and Expert Cox at once pronounced it spurious and from the same plate as the Pittsburg National Bank of Commerce, so the gang will have hard work fooling any of the Chicago boys. In connection with this note I cannot but mention the names of H. W. Stevens, Receiving Teller, and Charles Irwin, Assistant Receiving Teller, Commercial National Bank, as being the immediate cause of detecting

said fraud. Long may banks employ such careful servants for the benefit of all concerned.

I find here some of the finest experts in money matters I ever have had the pleasure of meeting, and they are constantly on the lookout for any method by which they can aid and make themselves more perfect, therefore the value of *Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector* was at once acknowledged, and they readily joined the great army of subscribers. Next to New York city, I find the largest circulation of counterfeit money here, and, as in all large cities, many acknowledge they do not wish to know the difference between the spurious and genuine. About two weeks ago a counterfeit Treasury note was handed back to a merchant in this city on offering it for deposit at the bank. Upon being interviewed he stated he had burned the same. A duplicate note (same denomination) being produced, he at once asked if that was the note in question—"tableau!"

You can number among your subscribers here such houses as Field, Leiter & Co., Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Charles Gossaye & Co., Wilson Bros. & Co., Willoughby, Hill & Co., H. A. Kohn, Bros. & Co., Hale, Cleveland, Burnell & Co., W. T. Allen & Co., and hundreds of others. I might go on and mention names filling the July number to overflowing. Suffice it to say, the business community have met your representative with the candor and welcome characteristic of the city of Chicago, that now looms up with a business and population that some of our slow Eastern cities will soon begin to look upon with envy. All in all, I am well pleased with (what is destined to be) the grandest Metropolis of the United States. P.

IN connection with our usual table giving the coinage for the month ending June 30, we also give the total coinage for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880. This valuable compilation shows that the coinage for the last year was the largest yet made in the history of the country.

AROUND THE CIRCLE.

LITTLE ROCK, MEMPHIS, AND BACK TO CINCINNATI, AROUND THE CIRCLE IN EIGHTY DAYS—MORE GENUINE MONEY BRANDED—THE NEW BALTIMORE HUNDRED—A SUIT OVER THE PITTSBURG HUNDRED—HOW IT HAS SHAKEN THE FAITH OF SELF-CONSTITUTED EXPERTS—THEIR JUDGMENT AS UNSTEADY "AS THE SHADE BY THE QUAKING OF THE ASPEN MADE"—THE JOHNSTONS PULLED—THEIR CAREER HERE AND HEREABOUTS—HOW PINCHED BILLS ARE EVOLVED, WITH DIAGRAM—THE "CROOK'S" LATEST TRICK—THE NASTIEST RAILROAD IN THE COUNTRY—CONVENTION NOTES, &C.

CINCINNATI, June 21, 1880.

JOHN S. DYE, ESQ.:

DEAR SIR—I am sorry you did not get the second instalment to my letter from Little Rock in time, as there were some good points noted in it which I can't recapitulate from memory, but I will encore one or two of Little Rock. In the first place I want to express my obligations to Mr. Walker, Cashier of the German Bank, for a beautiful specimen hundred dollar compound interest note. Parker & Worthen are bankers there. Mr. Parker is a good judge of money. When I went in he laid me down two twenty dollar "greenback" bills of the issue of 1863, letters "C" and "D," one of the bills branded, the other in perfect order. I glanced at them, saw that they were good and said: "I'll give you forty dollars for those bills." Said he: "I wouldn't take a hundred." I then showed him that "C" and "D" of that year had not been counterfeited, as appeared by your ready reference card before him. Well, he says: "That only confirms my judgment. When that bill came back to me from Washington branded, I was not satisfied that it was a counterfeit. In fact I knew it was good, so I nursed it till I went to New York, then I took it to the sub-Treasury and also to the American Bank Note Com-

pany, and both pronounced it good." I wanted to get the bill, but he won't part with it. It is a sort of *souvenir* of his expert knowledge, and, *per contra*, of the absolute incapacity of the "late Teller of the Redemption Agency."

Mr. John W. Goodwin, Treasurer of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, and Mr. J. W. Gay, Auditor of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad, patronized me liberally, taking annual subscriptions for each of their agents. Mr. S. R. Cruse, Treasurer of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, also ordered his agents supplied. I only missed getting one road in the South—The Texas Pacific, and that was because the Treasurer was not at home. Little Rock is a fine business place, one of the finest in the South, and it is growing rapidly.

By the time I got to Memphis their business season was almost over, and many of the heads of houses had gone North. The people there are not anticipating a return of the scourge of the past two years. The authorities have been energetically at work. A great amount of work has been done to sewers and streets, and the sanitary condition of the city is now A 1.

Here in Cincinnati everything is life. The "unterrified" are here *en masse*, together with all the usual concomitants. The same old blocks, party dependents, long-haired, hobbyists, etc., etc., are always to be met with at National Conventions. How they get here, and how they live when here, is, as Dundreary says, "one of those things no fellah can find out, you know."

I ran into one of this sort yesterday, and he explained that he was here to see that this would be a God and Humanity Convention. This city was the New Jerusalem, where everything leaving it would be purified. I thought of Longworth street and "Over the Rhine," and pondered. There will be people here with great rolls of parchment with ten million names attached, one want-

ing God—the word God, in the Constitution, another wanting woman's suffrage, another the expulsion of the Chinese, etc. Then the city will be full of "crooks," "bunko" men, "thimble riggers," etc. The latest crooked "wrinkle" is of Mexican origin, or at least I saw it played by a Mexican, out on the frontier of Texas. I went to the station to take a train about 11 o'clock at night, and found there some four or five men, some of them Mexicans. I went in and bought my ticket and then slipped out on the platform. It was a beautiful moonlight night. Soon after an apparent emigrant, that is a stranger to the locality, came up, bought his ticket and came out and sat down. Whereupon one of the Mexicans commenced showing another what a wonderful watch he had. He put the watch in his hat, then buried his face in his hat, saying that the watch was made with a face that you could see in the dark. They were all trying it. I was not curious, of course, but kept on walking up and down the platform. I did not see them get the old man to bury his face in the hat, but as we went along on the train, the conductor told me that there was an old man from Kentucky in the smoking car who had had his pocketbook and watch stolen. Then I comprehended the trick. While his face was buried in the hat, intent on the novel watch face, they were going through him, and they had waited till he got his ticket, noting where he carried his pocketbook, and also making sure he would not miss it till he had left the train.

On the 16th of June, 1879, Chas. and Ira Johnston, formerly from this city and vicinity, were arrested in Eric county, New York, for passing five dollar counterfeit legal tender notes and sentenced to Albany Penitentiary, Charles for ten years and Ira for eight years and six months. Just one year later, at Toronto, Ontario, Canada, Detective Murray, of the Dominion Government Force, "being moved and insti-

gated thereunto" by Operator Perkins, of the U. S. Secret Service Division, drops on the coveted plates, which are now held by the Attorney General of Canada. The secret of their hiding place was divulged by R. E. Johnston *pere*, who is in jail there sick and quite aged. The associated press reports say the Johnstons are Kentuckians. They are not, but came originally from Canada. Some of the younger children may have been born in Kentucky, or in the neighborhood, but the elder ones are "Cannueks." In years "lang syne" they worked with the Rittenhouse gang, with headquarters at Osgood, Ind., near this city. Ira, the lame one, made one of the greenback five plates, also a twenty, and a Hamilton head, fifty and the spread eagle hundred. The letter "C," Treasury five, Jackson head, for the uttering of which he and his brother Charles were convicted, was his last work. The fact of their having been pulled in so early in the game accounts for so few of their spurious issue being seen. If they had escaped one month longer, millions of the stuff would have been sent afloat, as they could have "touched up" the plates and made it a very superior counterfeit. They are well known here in Cincinnati, this having been before the reign of the Secret Service here a sort of a rendezvous for queersmen.

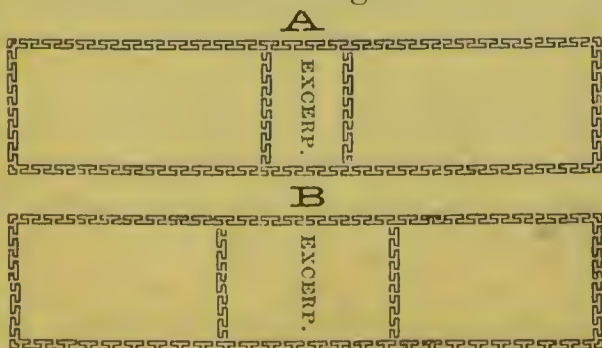
The old man Johnston is himself an engraver, and has been a counterfeiter for the last thirty years. During those years he perigrinated between here and Canada, leaving *souvenirs* of his handywork in both countries. He has seven children, five sons and two accomplished daughters, the latter of whom carry a good deal of sail in Toronto, where they are noted for their dress and *chick*. The whole "caboodle" are counterfeiters, the girls' part being to forge the signatures and put on the red numbers. Following the old man's directions, seven plates were found buried near Toronto; a ten, five, four, two and one on Cana-

dian banks, and two United States legal tender fives.

These Johnstons were the last of the old Rittenhouse-McCartney gang, every one of whom is "doing time" or in line. But while the country may be complimented on this result it is to be condoled with for a new and more dangerous succession. The new bills which have come out lately show superior skill and great resource of mind and capital. The Pittsburg hundred has baffled the best judges, and here in Cincinnati has caused great flutter. One bill in litigation was alternately pronounced good and bad by so-called experts, and had to be finally sent to Washington for adjudication. The suit in which it participated was rather a novel one. The Egan brothers J. C. and L. ticket agents, corner Fourth and Vine, were known to have had a counterfeit hundred of the National Bank of Commerce, Pittsburg, but knowing from whom they had received it, had it taken back. The fact of their having had one of the bills became known to a Third street bank, which was caught with one, was the ground for the bank's bringing suit against Egan for \$100. Of course the suit failed. They might as well have tried to scull an iron pot up the Louisville falls with a crowbar as to try to identify a bill they had never seen. I tell the banks the great *desideratum* is self-protection, and they can only protect themselves against such bills by refusing them altogether. If a teller wants to stake his judgment against a \$100, or *vice versa*, when, if he wins he wins nothing, and if he loses \$100, all right. This is about the biggest odds I ever knew. It is almost equal to the steamboat captain who refused to insure his life, saying he never played at a game where he had to die to win. In regard to that Pittsburg bill, and also the Baltimore, if it be the same front with a new back border, I can give two points strictly reliable for bills now in existence, one of them impossible of change. In the genu-

ine bill, Commodore Perry's hat, or rather the brim of it, stands a 32d of an inch above the collar of his coat. In the counterfeit it touches the coat. On the same end, the left, one of the oars of the boat, raised out of the water, has *two* streams of water falling from it, one from each side of the oar. In the counterfeit the streams seem to fall from the same side of the oar. This, however, may be remedied, but I don't believe that the other error can be corrected. It will certainly work one way. If the hat touches the coat the bill is bad. While I give these points as matters of interest to your readers, at the same time I stick to my everyday instructions to my subscribers to refuse all bills of those banks. By the way, your notice of the new Baltimore hundred was most opportune. I got your telegram and notified my subscribers here promptly, much to their satisfaction.

I was a little surprised at you for giving place to your St. Louis correspondent's card as news matter. It is true that United States Detective Terrel has lately scooped in a St. Louis *soi disant* lawyer, yecept Chas. A. Hill for uttering "pinched" bills, but the trick is old. Two years ago, in writing you from this city, I cited the fact that the business was carried on extensively over in Covington. The Northern Bank of Kentucky (Covington branch) had at that time a drawer full of the different sections, sent back from the Redemption Agency. The bills are not "pinched" in regular order, an eighth or ninth from each, but by a rule of progression and retrogression. The following diagram will represent the different stages:



"A," "B" and "C" represent one dollar Government or Treasury bills, as they are clipped. From "A" the operator excerpts three eighths of an inch, perpendicularly from the head of Washington. These ends are then pasted on a dirty or dirtied piece of currency plaster, as near the color of the bill as possible. Crayon pencils of different colors are then brought into requisition, with which the outlines of Washington's head are continued. A solution of bichromate of potassium and Prussian blue, gives a uniform color to the whole bill, and it is then ready for the market. Next from "B," double the width taken from "A" is clipped and the piece taken from "A" inserted in its stead. Then from "C" an inch and a half is taken, and the three quarters taken from "B" inserted. Then the same process of pasting and coloring is gone through, and so on to the ninth bill, when sufficient clippings are had to form a tenth bill. This is small work, but it is pretty sure. This Hill has been working it successfully for the past ten years. He will probably get ten years.

On my way from Memphis here I came *via* the Louisville and Great Southern Railroad, and I want to caution people against traveling over that route, I mean the Memphis branch, as much as possible. The cars are absolutely filthy, and you stand ten chances to one of catching the fever or vermin there than you would in Memphis. I have traveled on nearly every railroad in the United States, and never saw such nasty looking and nasty smelling cars in the whole course of my life. They positively look as if they had not been cleaned in ten years, and they have certainly run twenty years. When we got to Bowling Green and changed cars, it was a great relief, but when we got to the

"short line junction" outside of Louisville, and changed, it was like Paradise regained. Then the road from Memphis to Paris, Tenn., is so dusty that between stations a man keeps passing through with a watering pot to lay the dust. I have not gotten the dust out of my nostrils and lungs yet, and my clothing was literally spoiled. By all means go by way of Cairo or St. Louis, or even round by Little Rock, rather than take your allotted "peck of dirt" in all in one day.

TRAINOR THE TRAVELER

LETTER FROM THE "HUB."

[From our own Correspondent.]

BOSTON, July 1, 1880.

Starting on my annual New England trip to visit the numerous subscribers of your *Government Detector*, I arrived in Providence, R. I., the last of May, and found hot work ahead of me, due not only to business matters, but also to the temperature, which latter was extremely unusual for that portion of the year. Subscribers, however, fully appreciate these annual visits, and show that appreciation by readily renewing their subscriptions, besides recommending to their customers the *Detector* as a reliable work. The appearance of the more recent issues of counterfeits on the National Bank of Commerce, Pittsburg, Pa., and the National Exchange Bank of Baltimore, Md., have awakened anew the interest of the money-handling classes in the movements and doings of the counterfeiters. Only one opinion is given as to the merits of these hundred dollar counterfeits, and the nature of the work seems to incline observers to silence and wonder, rather than to actual expression. This fact is even more observable among expert judges than in relation to anything that has appeared for several months, and expressions, when made, are: "Well I should have been taken in on those bills anyway." Like the Cashier of the Pittsburg National Bank of Commerce, they unite on the idea that the Government should withdraw all the present issues of the National Bank hundreds and issue a new set of plates in lieu thereof.

With the exception of a spurt among the shoving fraternity about a year ago, your subscribers in Rhode Island have experienced but little trouble in rejecting counterfeits offered. And so far as the shovers' operations are concerned their success was cut off among your subscribers last year through the timely and efficient warning given them at least six weeks previous to their visits in Philadelphia with a full stock of the Pawling fives.

Their greatest concern for the time being is now centered on the recent gold counterfeits, owing to the various difficulties in the way of arriving at correct conclusions on all coins differing in color from those now coined by the United States.

From Rhode Island a flying trip was made through Worcester and Fitchburg, Mass., en route to Boston, and the usual expressions of increased confidence in the stability and reliability of the *Detector* were shown through the courteous treatment accorded to your representative, and the ready manner in which your subscribers exchanged their cash for the annual receipt, followed by many verbal expressions complimentary to the *Detector* and your skill as the expert of experts.

The redemption of the Pittsburg hundred aroused them to a realizing sense of the importance of the insurance part of your contract to protect your subscribers from loss through unreported counterfeits.

On arriving at the "Hub" business was commenced almost immediately, and the bank Tellers here as well as elsewhere, fully appreciate the great danger to the banking and business community from any extended circulation of the counterfeits of the Pittsburg and Baltimore hundreds. On receiving your telegram in reference to the counterfeit hundred on the National Exchange Bank of Baltimore every means of quickly transmitting to your subscribers the "official" information of its existence, were brought into play, the telegraph, telephone and postal cards being freely used and duly appreciated. Happily, however, for your own exchequer, none of those "queer" bills have been found floating in this city, but

as the Cashier of one of the leading dry goods houses here very truly observed, it is from no fault of the bills that there were not any number of them put in circulation here as well as in New York and other points.

This season of the year is especially a busy one here in the "Hub," and no one to look at the daily crowded condition of the stores would for a moment suppose that anybody had ever heard of the name of hard times anywhere in the country, buyers generally being eager to make their purchases and retire to make room for the next customers who are patiently awaiting their turn with the busy salesmen and salesladies.

The recent capture of the notorious counterfeiter, Johnston, in Toronto, Canada, has been much commented on as a big thing, but the capture of so many counterfeit plates, of such superior and excellent workmanship, is considered one of the most important and luckiest finds that has been made in that line for years. It is now a settled point that the five dollar Greenback counterfeit was a Canadian job, all of which was foreshadowed through your redemption of the first one of those notes that appeared in Buffalo from across the border lines. Thus by degrees, in various forms, is shown the wisdom and stability of the insurance protection given to your subscribers.

It is very agreeable to note the acceptable change in the expressions of the business classes from a careless and indifferent to a higher moral standard, and respecting their duty to themselves and the community in aiding to shorten the business career of the many counterfeits that are kept in circulation by unprincipled and careless people, the only wonder being that some of that class are not enjoying the criminals' vacation of a forced visit to some institution noted for its plentiful supply of iron-barred windows.

One smart young bookkeeper was very anxious to know whether he was obliged to redeem a counterfeit after he had paid it out. He was informed.

As the weather is greatly increasing in warmth about here, your correspondent has nearly decided to run over to St.

Johns, New Brunswick and vicinity, returning to Boston at a later and cooler period for the continuation of business pursuits. More anon. P. I. N.

RICH MEN OF THE WORLD.

There is no more attractive reading to the mass of business men in pursuit of fortunes than that of the sketches of the character of those who have become prominent by their conceded great wealth. A writer in New York, in doing something in this line, claims that no city in the world, outside of London and Paris, can show as much private wealth as the city of New York. The richest man in England at present is said to be the Duke of Westminster, whose income from London property alone is estimated at £400,000. His rural landed estate yields some £100,000 more. His total income from real and personal estate aggregates about \$3,500,000. Great as is this income, this champion of New York says it does not come up to the income enjoyed by either Mr. John Jacob Astor or Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, New York's chief millionaires. The Astor fortune, at present real estate values, is estimated at not less than \$100,000,000, while Mr. Vanderbilt represents the largest accumulation of private wealth in America. Mr. Vanderbilt's yearly income exceeds \$5,000,000. The late Rothschild, of Paris, left a fortune of \$1,000,000,000 francs (\$200,000,000.) It must, however, be remembered that the enormous wealth of the Rothschilds belongs to different members of a house or firm, while William H. Vanderbilt is practically sole owner of the great properties and vast estates bequeathed him by his father. Jay Gould now ranks high among New York millionaires. He is estimated at \$25,000,000, and bids fair, if he lives ten or fifteen years longer, to double his present fortune. Taken all in all, Jay Gould is probably to-day the shrewdest railroad manager and the boldest speculative operator in these United States. A few years ago he was comparatively unknown outside of Wall street. Edward H. Green represents another great railroad fortune, estimated at over \$20,000,000. He is the chief owner

in the great Louisville and Nashville combination, and is said to practically control that road. Henry Hilton can be safely put down at \$20,000,000. In April, 1876, Cornelia M. Stewart, widow of the late A. T. Stewart, transferred to Mr. Hilton all her interest in the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co. Wise investments made during the period of depression have, it is said, greatly swollen Mr. Hilton's wealth. Besides the well-known men of wealth at the head of the old Knickerbocker families, such as the Rhinelanders, Hammersleys, Schermeihorns, Stevenses, Lenoxes, etc., all representing vast landed estates in New York, there are a great number of minor millionaires, worth from one to two millions, who live and die without attracting any particular attention, unless they have something besides money to signalize them. Crossing the Atlantic again, Frankfort-on-the-Main, with a population of about one hundred thousand, is reputed to be the richest city of its size in the whole world. It is asserted that there are one hundred Frankforters worth from four million dollars to five million dollars each, and two hundred and fifty who are worth one million dollars and upward. The city is one of the great banking centres of the globe. Its aggregate banking capital is estimated at two hundred million dollars—more than one-fourth of which the Rothschilds, whose original and parent house is there, own and control.

THIS SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

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

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.

No. 682 Broadway.

New York, March 18, 1880.

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

Signed,

H. N. GLOVER,
Receiving Teller.

I hereby certify, that the aforesaid One Hundred Dollars has been paid me to my full satisfaction, solely and entirely by reason of the agreement of said JOHN S. DYE with me as a subscriber to DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR, wherein

is advertised, "Current Funds paid for any Counterfeits of United States Treasury Notes or National Bank Bills, not mentioned in this publication to date of its issue," and that said payment is in complete fulfillment of the contract of said JOHN S. DYE to give me as a subscriber to DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR, prompt notice, effective protection and full insurance in relation to and against losses from counterfeits of United States Treasury Notes and National Bank Bills.

Signed,

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

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



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

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

TESTIMONIAL.

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

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

Dear Sir: Having had occasion for a number of years past to use "Detectors," among the number "Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector," represented by you, I can conscientiously certify that I consider it the best work of the kind extant. After the use of it for a number of months in my office, I became convinced of its superiority over all others, and am now receiving upwards of fifty copies, which are regularly distributed to the agents of this company. The "Extras" promptly issued by Mr. Dye upon the appearance of new counterfeits are invaluable. As a whole, the work cannot be excelled.

Truly yours,

J. C. Calhoun, Treasurer.

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Remittances to any of the following firms will receive prompt attention.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

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No. 112 South Third Street,

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GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.

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1 Perfect Road-Bed, a Double Track of Steel Rails, a First-Class Passenger Equipment, and all known safety Appliances.

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SYSTEM OF THROUGH ROUTES,

By which a degree of comfort in long journeys has been secured, hitherto unparalleled.

Pullman Palace Cars

Are run on all Express Trains as over a single road. From NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE and WASHINGTON, To CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, INDIANAPOLIS, and ST. LOUIS

WITHOUT CHANGE.

Passengers by this popular route will find its management characterized by that close attention to all minor details which make or mar the enjoyment of a trip by rail.

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BROOKLYN.—4 Court Street; Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton Street.

PHILADELPHIA.—338 Chestnut Street; S. E. cor. Broad and Chestnut Streets; 116 Market Street; Depot, Thirty-second and Market Sts; Depot, foot of Market Street; 4 Chelton Avenue, Germantown.

BALTIMORE.—N. E. cor. Baltimore and Calvert Streets; Union Depot, Charles Street; Calvert Station, Northern Central Railway.

WASHINGTON.—N. E. cor. Thirteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue; N. E. cor. Sixth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue; Depot Baltimore and Potomac Railroad; cor. Sixth and B Streets.

RICHMOND.—825 Main Street; Exchange Hotel; Depot, R. F. & P. R. R., cor. Eighth and Byrd Streets.

HARRISBURG.—12 N. Third Street; Depot.

PITTSBURG.—78 Fifth Avenue; Union Depot.

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—OF—

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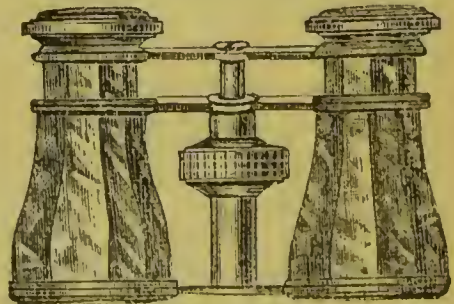
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