

GOVERNMENT

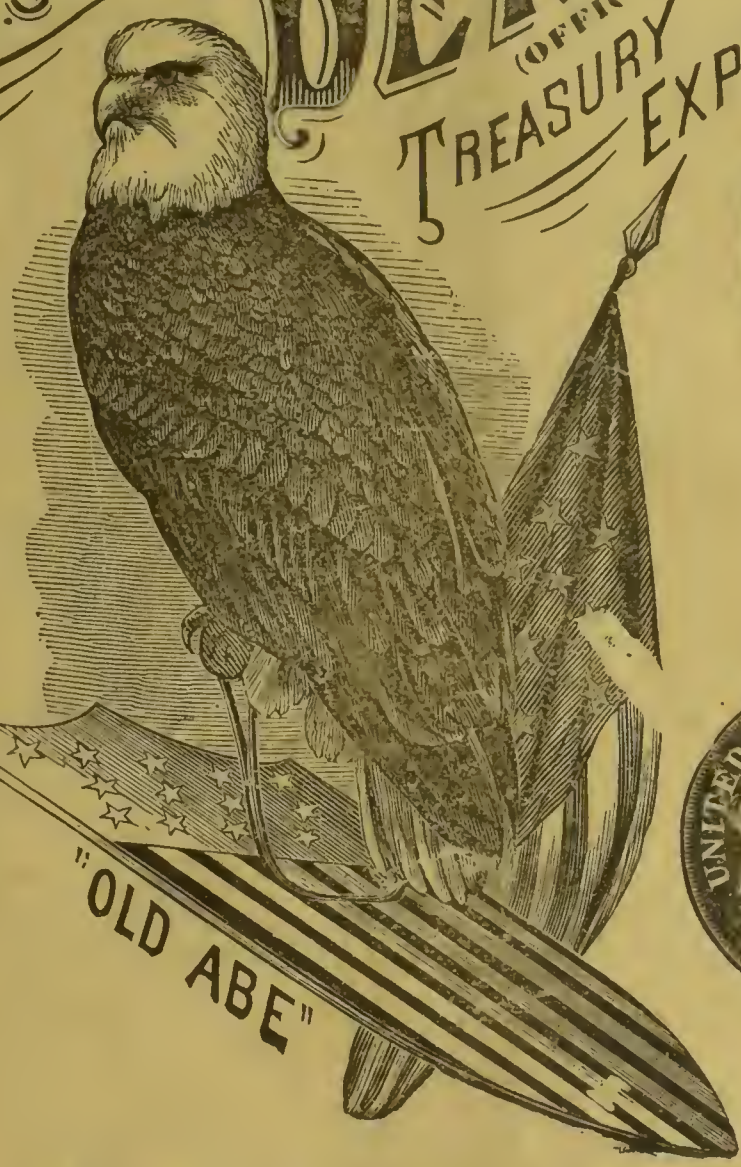
COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR

ESTABLISHED 1850.

By **JOHN S. DYE**

(OFFICIAL ORGAN.)

TREASURY EXPERT



PERFECT PROTECTION.

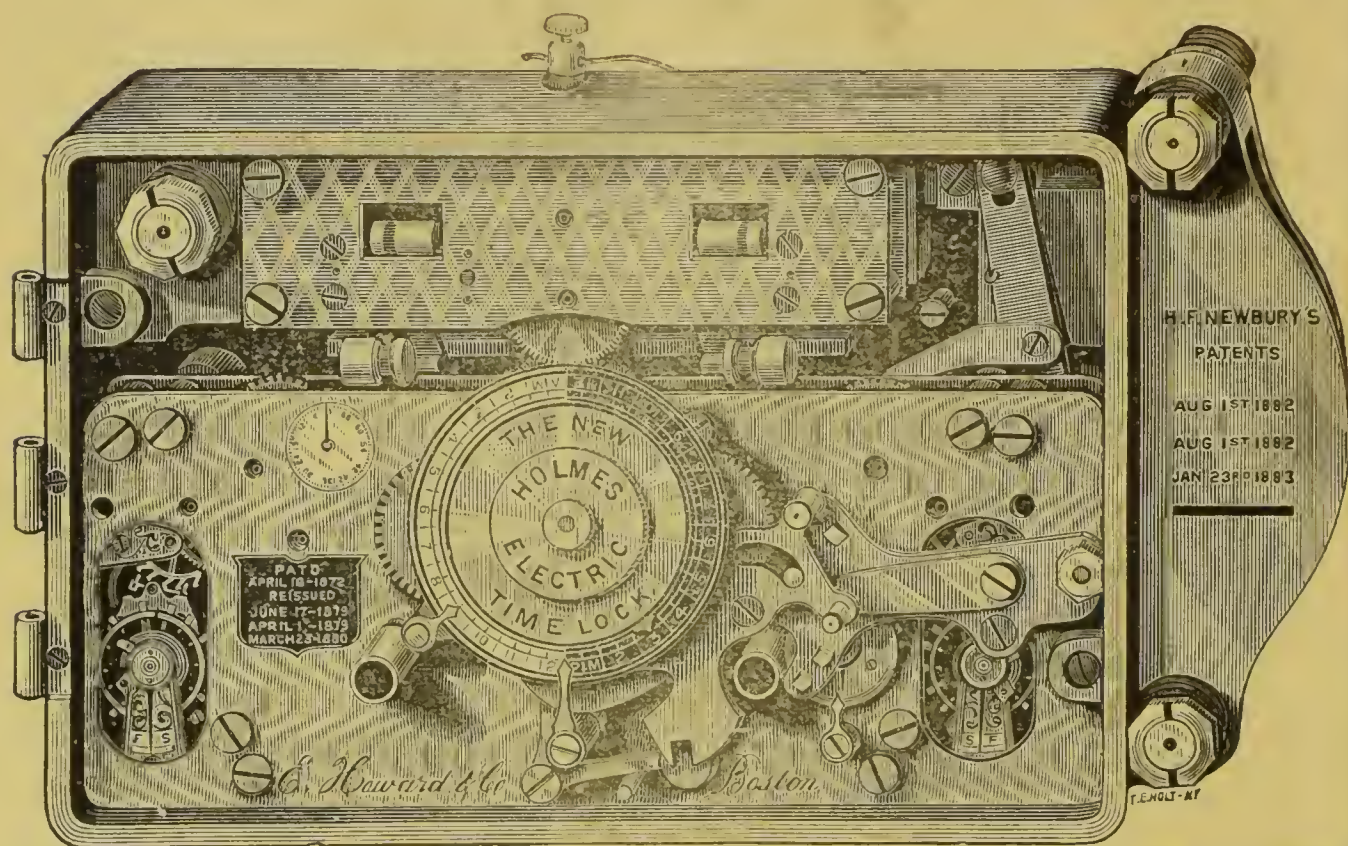
Good Money, of the same denomination as the counterfeit, paid Every Yearly

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



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

**“THE NEW HOLMES’
ELECTRIC TIME LOCK”**
— CONTAINING —
**“NEWBURY’S DYNAMITE
SAFETY DEVICES.”**



DYNAMITE has opened instantly ordinary **TIME LOCKS** WHICH WERE ON BURGLAR PROOF SAFE DOORS **FOUR INCHES THICK**

WITHOUT DAMAGE TO THE DOOR OR THE BUILDING.

DYNAMITE will do this with **ALL** ordinary **TIME LOCKS**.

WE CAN GIVE YOU THE PROOF, DO YOU WANT IT?

Can you afford to wait for the enterprising **burglar to call** and prove to you that the above are facts?

WE THINK THAT YOUR DEPOSITORS WILL SAY NO!

‘NEWBURY’S DYNAMITE SAFETY DEVICES’

AS USED IN

“THE NEW HOLMES’ ELECTRIC TIME LOCKS”

are **SIMPLE, SENSITIVE and RELIABLE** in their operation, and are **CERTAIN TO DEFEAT** THE BURGLAR whether he uses a **SMALL or LARGE** charge of dynamite, or even other and **MUCH MORE POWERFUL EXPLOSIVES**. “Safety Devices” without these characteristics do not render **TIME LOCKS “DYNAMITE PROOF”** and are practically worthless.

“Newbury’s Dynamite Safety Devices” are protected by Twenty-Five Letters Patent of the United States which cover broadly **ALL DEVICES** introduced into the lock or used in connection with it; also **ALL METHODS** of so mounting or adjusting the lock as to **PROTECT IT FROM THE USE OF DYNAMITE**. All devices or methods of mounting that will render a **TIME LOCK “DYNAMITE PROOF”** will infringe some one of our Letters Patent. **SUITS ARE PENDING** against the Yale & Towne M’fg Co., The Yale Lock M’fg Co.; J. M. Mossman, Agent of Sargent & Greenleaf; Squares & Pratt; Agents Detroit Safe Co., and E. W. Fowler.

We expect to prevail in each and every suit.

INTENDING PURCHASERS SHOULD BEAR THESE FACTS IN MIND.

HOLMES’ BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH CO.

518 Broadway, New York.

Important.—Passengers arriving in the city of New York, via Grand Central Depot, save \$3 Carriage Hire and Transfer of Baggage by stopping at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite said depot.

Passengers arriving by West Shore Railroad, via Weehawken Ferry, by asking the 42d St. Horse Cars at Ferry entrance, reach Grand Union Hotel in ten minutes for 5 cents, and save \$3 carriage hire.

600 Elegant Rooms, \$1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevators Restaurant, Café, Lunch and Wine Rooms supplied with the best.

Prices moderate. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union than at any other strictly first-class hotel in the city. Guests' baggage delivered to and from Grand Central Depot, free.



GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR

Issued Monthly at Three Dollars a Year in Advance.

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

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1886, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C.

Vol. XXXIV.

FEBRUARY, 1886.

No. 2.

FIDELITY & CASUALTY CO.,

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

BONDS OF SURETYSHIP

Issued on the fidelity of persons in positions of trust.

Accident Insurance against death and disabling injury, on all approved plans.

WM. M. RICHARDS, Pres. JNO. M. CRANE, Sec. ROBT. J. HILLAS, Asst. Sec.

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	Alex. Mitchell, and Chas. Dennis.		

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Corrections.

On page 3 of our January *Detector*, first column and sixth line, substitute .002 (14-33) in place of .002 (14-23).

In fifteenth line from bottom of page, substitute the word "value" in place of the word "weight." The value of coins can be changed without changing their weight.

In tenth line from bottom of page 4, also in first line on page 5, substitute the sign "£" in place of the sign "\$."

Action of the Coinage Committee.

In the House, the Coinage Committee, by a vote of 7 to 5, decided to report adversely on Mr. Bland's Free Coinage bill for Silver. Majority and minority reports will be presented to the House, on this bill.

On Feb. 15, by a vote of 6 to 6, the motion to report adversely Mr. Wait's bill, to suspend the silver dollar coinage, was lost. And on the 17th all members being present, the proposition to report adversely the bill to suspend coinage was defeated—7 to 6. The deciding vote was cast by Mr. Norwood, of Georgia, who said he had not changed his views on the question, but he wished to keep the matter in the committee "for a further effort to see if some compromise measure cannot be agreed upon."

A Counterfeiter Arrested.

St. Catharines, Ontario, Feb. 16.—John Hilton, of the firm of Hilton & Thomas, machinists, was arrested this evening in the act of polishing counterfeit silver coins. A die and other articles found on the premises are now in the possession of the police. Further arrests and important developments are expected to-morrow.

The Annual Assay.

The annual assay at the Philadelphia Mint was completed Feb. 12. It was stated at that institution that the report of the Assay Commissioners, which had been forwarded to Washington, showed the examination and test of the coins to have been satisfactory.

DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR circulates in every State of the United States, and all through Canada.

Regulations for the Redemption of Notes.

By the Treasury circular, sections 10 to 18, all fragments of the U. S. Notes, Gold Certificates, Silver Certificates, and Fractional Notes, will be redeemed at full face value, provided proof is furnished as required by section 17, that the missing portions of them are totally destroyed. But when such proof cannot be furnished, then less than one-half of a note is not redeemable.

Mutilated U. S. Notes, Gold Certificates, and Silver Certificates are redeemable as follows: When each exceed 9-10 of its original proportions in one piece, it is redeemable at full face value.

When mutilated to the extent of
 1-10, but not 2-10, at 9-10 of face value.
 2-10, " " 3-10, " 8-10 " " "
 3-10, " " 4-10, " 7-10 " " "
 4-10, " " ½, " 6-10 " " "
 Notes clearly ½, " ½ " " "

Mutilated Fractional Currency Notes, when each exceed 4-5 of its original proportions in one piece, are redeemable at full face value.

When mutilated to the extent of
 1-5, but not 2-5, at 4-5 of face value.
 2-5, " " ½, " 3-5 " " "

By the Sections 19 to 23 mutilated National Bank Notes are redeemable at face value by the Treasurer of the United States, in sums of \$1,000 or any multiple thereof, provided the notes bear the name of the bank and the signature of one of its officers, and equal or exceed 3-5 of its original proportions. When less than 3-5 or with both signatures lacking, they are redeemable only by the bank of issue, and all such fragments redeemed by the bank of issue are accepted from the bank, in certain amounts, by the Treasurer for face value, provided proof is furnished, as required by paragraph 17, that the missing portions are entirely destroyed. Other fragments redeemed by the bank for less than face value are accepted, yet if not clearly more than 2-5 of original proportions they will not be, unless accompanied by evidence, as required by the paragraph 17. With National Bank bills of less than 3-5 it is better to forward the same to the Comptroller of the Currency for certificates of valuation, and then to the bank of issue for redemption.

Our Western Correspondent's views being presented in the following we print the same in full.

It is true that the laws of free coinage always force the value of any standard bullion to be worth as much as the coin itself, and true also that the value of any kind of money depends upon the laws of nations, as without legal tender and free coinage laws either gold or silver would soon be worth but 25 cents on the dollar, and without law notes would be worth nothing. True also that as the market value of gold bullion is but a forced market value, and as that of silver bullion was also the same previous to 1873, though subject by speculation to slight fluctuations when measured in gold, that then with nations it is as easy to again force it and hold it to the ratio of $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 as to any other number to 1. Even then there is not sufficient silver in such countries to as much as equal their gold; and at the same time, at that ratio, much of the coin of the world is now already coined.

But the United States of America, that nation that has done more to demonetize silver and keep it thus demonetized, than any or all other double standard nations on the face of the globe, is aptly and well illustrated by that old fable of the dog in the manger; as while she herself has not allowed free coinage for silver since 1873, yet in the same time she has not even allowed any other double standard nation to open their mints to free coinage of same. In fact, she has compelled those countries to close their mints and keep them so, because, though producing nearly half of the silver of the world, yet her ratio of 16 to 1 against all their ratios of about $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, simply compels such nations, if they had free coinage, to take all her silver bullion for coinage and also every U. S. silver dollar for recoinage at \$1.03 each, measured in gold. The United States has not, even like France and other nations, in justice to silver, closed the mints to both gold and silver, but claiming to be a double standard nation she allows free coinage for one metal and not for the other, but has coined it nevertheless since 1878. Though her people complain that the same weight of standard silver bullion is not worth as much as when coined, and that private parties are even thus enabled to coin counterfeit genuine coins at a profit to themselves, and though she has been in the very best position, with practically no silver on hand to start with, yet the price of silver bullion to gold is now below par, and is constantly shifting, while one-half of the metallic money of the world is silver, and—

Did America anything ever do

To hold the price of silver true?

Oh yes, since '73, she sent a few private parties way over the sea,
To inquire what shall we all do? as gold has risen you see,
As prices have fallen, and silver bullion has gone down with the rest,
Now, kind foreign friends, can you tell me what shall we all do for the best?

The answer obtained from that far foreign shore,
Was oh now my good fellow, return home once more,
And tell your good people that you were sent here for play,
As your countries' actions tell more than you say.

You should go to Venezuela, and all other countries about there,
It would make a pleasant journey when the weather would be fair,
And perhaps they could tell you what to do
That would benefit the many, not the few.

But your honest dollar people, claiming to be so fair,
In your official reports, as we have received from there,
Did, in December '84, inform us here about,
That silver to gold did always decline, and the reason thereof no man
could find out.

This year you tell us the same old story, and yet keep bawling
That through causes mostly foreign, the value of silver is now mutable
and falling.

You never have done anything whatever to help the bullion rise,
In fact you do not believe in silver, and you constantly tell us lies.

As reports and actions of your nations' officials just fully agree,
Then why do you come here, you think not like we.
Begone from France, your country is our greatest foe,
We think here as we always did a year and more ago.

Your country is blind, or a knave, I do believe,
As you poison the life's blood of nations and cause people to grieve.
Your ratio is such, that—well, it's no use to tell,
You just throttle us and every other double standard nation as well.

Go to that little isle just over the way,
That furnishes you the price of silver day by day;
Follow her! she starves the many that the few may revel,
And she will soon lead you all to the very Devil.

Begone from here at any rate, and do not tarry,
You make us as mad as the very old Harry.
Go! study finance in some other school,
And do not come here again and act like a fool.

Ah! what now, as Colorado, our Western State so near,
Has in the Senate made her voice ring clear.
You will find it in *The National View* of January 30, plain and neat,
And the paper is published in Washington, D. C., on 4½ street.

BY GEORGE, The Miner,
from Arizona.

A Word from Ottawa.

CANADA ATLANTIC RAILWAY,
CASHIER'S OFFICE,
Ottawa, Feb. 15th, 1886.

To *Dye's Counterfeit Detector*, Phila.

Dear Sir:

The counterfeit \$2. Dominion note, described in your *Detector*, has been circulated in large numbers in this city, by some parties attending the horse-races, going on since a week. I have seen them of five different numbers, so far, and when these counterfeits first appeared the numbers were of a dark reddish brown color, but they are now of the regulation tint however. I have one of those fellows here, which I can send you, if you want it. In spite of your caution, I have been "taken in" this time.

It is said they come from the vicinity of Philadelphia. I have given up the *U. S. Treasury Counterfeit Detector*, which I don't consider as reliable as your excellent publication. I know that it has no mention of any counterfeit on the Bank of Toronto (\$5.00 Port Hope), while this counterfeit has been out a long time. I hope the above may be of some use to you.

Yours Truly, A. A. D.,
Ottawa, Ont.

A National Bank Bill.

The House has passed the bill authorizing the Comptroller of the Currency, upon application from any national bank, and upon a vote of stockholders holding two-thirds of the capital stock, to change its name or location or to increase its capital stock. Under the present law such changes can only be made by an act of Congress. Numerous bills for this purpose are annually presented to Congress, which assist to crowd the calendars to the exclusion of matters of public interest.

Feb. 16.—The Ways and Means Committee to-day decided to report favorably Mr. Morrison's joint resolution directing the surplus revenue in excess of \$100,000,000 to be used in the redemption of bonds.

The Secretary of the Treasury in reply to a resolution of the House stated that it would be dangerous to use the surplus to the extent proposed, but this communi-

cation seemed to have no influence with any one of the committee except Mr. Hewitt. That gentleman moved to make the reserve \$200,000,000, which was rejected, after which the joint resolution was adopted.

Beware of These Baits.

The following is received from one of our subscribers in Kansas. These letters or similar ones to the same effect are sent out all over the United States and Canada, and the letters are generally hektograph copies. In our April, 1885, *Detector*, we published a couple of this class of letters, and the present one reads in the same general style, although, of course, a different name and address is given. No counterfeit money is obtained from these parties in this way, but with those who bite as such offers they will ever afterwards remember the sawdust game or some one of the numerous other schemes in which, if anything is obtained for the good money lost it will most likely be waste paper, cut in the shape of bills, as was attempted in the Tom Davis affair in New York, and resulted as published in our September 1885 issue:

DEAR SIR: Your name and address were given to me by my confidential agent, who said he thought that you were a man in a position to handle my goods in safety: so I concluded to write to you. If I have made a mistake do me no harm and let matters drop. My motto is never harm a man who is willing to prove himself a friend. My business is not exactly legitimate, but the *Green Articles* I deal in are safe and profitable to handle. The sizes are 1s, 2s, 5s and 10s. Do you understand? I cannot be plainer until I know you mean business, and if you conclude to answer this letter I will send you full particulars and terms, and I will endeavor to satisfy you on every point that if you are my friend I will prove a true and lasting one to you. Remember, I want simply to convince you that I am just as I say, a friend to a friend. When you write be sure to return this letter, then I will have confidence in you. Never send Registered letter as I will not sign for any, and be sure to send me your name and postoffice address, as I might lose the one I now have before hearing from you again.

Trusting that you will take no offense from the above, I remain yours in confidence,

K. R. FOLEY.

Care of Restaurant, 508 6th Ave., New York City.

Cannot Exchange Silver Fast Enough at the Sub-Treasury in New York.

Feb. 20.—Many people complain of the new rule made by Assistant Treasurer Canda. Under Mr. Acton's administration all coin was received on presentation, and a receipt given with the words "said to be" preceding the amount, and stipulating that the alleged sum was "subject to count." Delay was thus avoided, and depositors got their silver certificates in the course of a few days, when the count had been made. Under the new rule only such quantities of silver coin are received as can be counted on the same day, and intending depositors going to the Sub-Treasury with heavy bags of silver are told, after about 11 o'clock in the morning, that no more coin can be received that day. Sometimes half a dozen journeys on successive days are necessary. The Manhattan Elevated Railroad has daily occasion to get large sums of silver coin exchanged for certificates and has been very much delayed. They have been unable for ten days to get in coin for redemption. Zimmermann & Forshay, dealers in coin and bullion, complained of much inconvenience in consequence of the new rule. Other brokers, however, among whom were J. B. Colgate & Co., Handy & Crenise, and Martin & Runyon, say that the delay caused was slight, and they had no complaint to make.

Counterfeits of \$1 National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

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

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

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

Description of Counterfeits of \$1 National Bank Bills.

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
MASS.	BOSTON.	NAT. EAGLE BANK.	A	Series of 1875.	993
John Allison, Register; A. U. Wyman, Treasurer. Treasury No. 211,944. Bank No. 3,640. Old process photograph. This photograph is the only counterfeit of the One Dollar Bills of the National Banks. Having been done on good paper, the black work fairly reproduced, though the red numbering is inferior, it is in some respects the best early photographic counterfeit, yet not dangerous, being blurred in spots and off color. See page 20.					

Counterfeits of \$2 National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

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

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

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

Description of Counterfeits of \$2 National Bank Bills.

\$2 SPECIAL POINTS.

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
N. Y.	KINDERHOOK.	NAT. UNION BANK.	A	July 1, 1865.	929.
On the genuine the check letter A at the left of note, near the vignette, has one flourish under it; on the counterfeit there are two flourishes under the check-letter.					
"	LINDERPARK	NAT. UNION BANK.—(No such bank).			
"	N. Y. CITY.	MARKET NAT'L BANK.	A	July 1, 1865.	964
In the genuine issue, over the letters AR of the title MARKET appear three flourishes. In the counterfeit there is only one.					
"	N. Y. CITY.	MARINE NAT'L BANK.	A	July 1, 1865.	1215
In the genuine note the black panel under the title reads CITY OF NEW YORK; in the counterfeit it simply reads NEW YORK, the CITY OF being entirely omitted from the panel.					
"	N. Y. CITY.	NINTH NAT. BANK.	A	July 1, 1865, and Jan. 2, 1866.	7
In the counterfeit THE after OF in the title is omitted. In the genuine, under BANK, appear two flourishes; in the counterfeit there are none.					
	N. Y. CITY.	SAINT NICHOLAS NAT. BANK.	A	July 1, 1865.	972
In the genuine, NEW YORK over the date of July 1st, 1865, is engraved in italic. sometimes called stump letters; in the counterfeit the NEW YORK is engraved in script					
"	PEEKSKILL.	WESTCHESTER CO. NAT. BANK.	A	August 15, 1865.	1422
This bank has two bills, check-letters A and B; check-letter A counterfeited. In the counterfeit, under the left check-letter A, there are two flourishes, in the genuine but one.					
P. A.	PHILADELPHIA,	SIXTH NAT. BANK.	A	July 1, 1865.	352
No bills from this plate found in circulation.					
R. I.	NEWPORT.	NATIONAL BANK OF R. I.,	A	Nov. 1, 1865.	1532
The counterfeits on this issue are very inferior and printed from stone. The imprint, "National Bank Note Co., New York," and other small lettering, is hardly legible, the letters are so poorly formed, with no approximation to the original work.					


Counterfeits of \$5 National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

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

BACK OF NOTE.—Landing of Columbus—FIVE, spread eagle, 5—FIVE, arms of the State in which the bank is located—5.

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

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

LOCATION.	TITLE LINES OF COUNTERFEITS.	CHARTER NO. OF GENUINE.	CHECK LETTER.
Conn. Jewett City.	Jewett City National Bank.	1478	B
Ill. Aurora.	First National Bank.	38	A
" Canton.	First National Bank.	415	A
" Cecil.	First National Bank.	No such bank.	A
" Chicago.	Central National Bank.	2047	A
" "	First National Bank.	8	A
" "	German National Bank.	1734	A
" "	Merchants' National Bank.	642	A
" "	Traders' National Bank.	966	A
" "	Union National Bank.	698	A
" Galena.	First National Bank.	No such bank.	A
" Paxton.	First National Bank.	1876	A
" Peru.	First National Bank.	441	A
" Pontiac.	National Bank of Pontiac.	2141	Stolen.
" Virginia.	Farmers' National Bank.	1471	A
Iowa. Osage.	Osage National Bank.	1618	Stolen.
Mass. Boston.	Boylston National Bank.	Photograph.	C
" "	Globe National Bank.	"	C
" "	Pacific National Bank.	"	B
" Dedham.	Dedham National Bank.	"	B
" Fall River.	Pocasset National Bank.	"	C
" Leicester.	Leicester National Bank.	"	C
" New Bedford.	Merchants' National Bank.	799	C
" Northampton.	First National Bank.	383	C
" Southbridge.	Southbridge National Bank.	Photograph.	B
" Westfield.	Hampden National Bank.	1367	CD
Mich. Jackson.	People's National Bank.	1533	D
N. Y. Amsterdam.	Manufacturer's Nat'l Bank.	2239	B
" Pawling.	National Bank of Pawling.	1269	A
" Rome.	Fort Stanwix National Bank.	1410	B
" Troy.	National State Bank.	991	A
Penn. Hanover.	First National Bank.	187	D
" Tamaqua.	First National Bank.	1219	B
Vt. Montpelier.	Montpelier National Bank.	Photograph.	A
" St. Johnsbury.	First National Bank.	"	C
Wis. Milwaukee.	First National Bank.	"	B

Description of Counterfeits of \$5 National Bank Bills.

\$5 GENERAL POINTS.

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

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



GENUINE PLATE—DOUBLE SIZE.



COUNTERFEIT (BOYD PLATE)—DOUBLE SIZE.

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

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

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

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

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

\$5 SPECIAL POINTS.

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.
CONN.	JEWETT CITY.	JEWETT CITY NAT'L BANK.	B	Sept. 1, 1865.
Printed from an original counterfeit plate in various kinds of execution, some samples of which have been called dangerous, while others are very poor. This bank is closed, being merged into the National Bank, Norwich, Conn. Best refuse all.				
ILL.	AURORA.	FIRST NAT'L BANK.	A	Nov. 2, 1863.
"	CANTON.	FIRST NATIONAL BANK.	A	May 21, 1864.
None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."				
"	CECIL.	FIRST NATIONAL BANK.	No such bank.	
"	CHICAGO.	CENTRAL NAT'L BANK.	A	May 10, 1865.
None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."				
"	CHICAGO.	FIRST NATIONAL BANK.	A	May 10, 1865.
None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."				
"	CHICAGO.	GERMAN NAT'L BANK.	A	March 10, 1865.
None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."				
"	CHICAGO.	MERCHANTS' NAT'L BANK.	A	May 10, 1865.
None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."				
"	CHICAGO.	TRADERS' NAT. BANK.	A	May 10, 1865.
The parent plate for all counterfeit fives of the Illinois issue, all of which have the same check letter, and, with but few exceptions, the same date. See general points, Boyd plates.				
"	CHICAGO.	UNION NAT'L BANK.	A	May 10, 1865.
None genuine dated "May 10, 1865."				

\$5 Special Points continued.

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.
ILL.	GALENA.	FIRST NATIONAL BANK.		No such bank.
"	PAXTON.	FIRST NAT'L BANK.	A	Oct. 20, 1871. None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."
"	PERU.	FIRST NAT'L BANK.	A	June 2, 1864 and May 10, 1866. None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."
"	PONTIAC.	NATIONAL BANK OF PONTIAC.		Stolen. The Five Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 741 to 765, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 252,111 to 252,135, inclusive, were stolen from the bank unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.
"	VIRGINIA.	FARMERS' NAT'L BANK.	A	May 10, 1865. Refuse all dated May 10, 1865.
IOWA.	OSAGE.	OSAGE NAT. BANK.		Stolen. The Five Dollar bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 1,751 to 2,200, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 560,959 to 561,408, inclusive, were stolen from the bank unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.
MASS.	BOSTON.	BOYLSTON NAT'L BANK.	C	Series of 1875; Oct. 28, 1864. New process photograph. (See page 20).
"	BOSTON.	GLOBE NAT. BANK.	C	Series of 1875; April 20, 1865. Old process photograph. (See page 20).
"	BOSTON.	PACIFIC NAT'L BANK.	B	Series of 1875. Old process photograph. (See page 20).
"	DEDHAM.	DEDHAM NAT'L BANK.	B	Series of 1875; Jan. 2, 1865. Old process photograph. (See page 20).
"	FALL RIVER.	POCASSET NAT. BANK.	C	Series of 1875; Jan. 2, 1865. Old process photograph. (See page 20).
"	LEICESTER.	LEICESTER NAT. BANK.	C	Series of 1875. New process photograph. (See Page 20).
"	NEW BEDFORD.	MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.	C	February 14, 1865. The parent plate for all counterfeit fives of the Massachusetts issue, except the photographs. In addition to the General Points already given it may be observed that in the words "Five Dollars," lower center face of bill, the letter S appears engraved irregularly above the line of the other characters. See general points, White plates.
"	NORTHAMPTON.	FIRST NAT. BANK.	C	May 2, 1864. None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."
"	SOUTHBRIDGE.	SOUTHBRIDGE NAT. BANK.	B	Series of 1875; April 20, 1865. Old process photograph. (See page 20).
"	WESTFIELD.	HAMPDEN NAT. BANK.	C and D	Aug. 1, 1865. See general points, White plates.
MICH.	JACKSON.	PEOPLES' NAT'L BANK.	D	October 2, 1865. Printed from a coarse original counterfeit plate, presenting the appearance of a poor lithograph or common wood cut. The defects are numerous. The bill not likely to deceive.
N. Y.	AMSTERDAM.	MANUFACT'RS' NAT'L BANK.	B	April 15, 1875. John Allison, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. General appearance deceptive, engraving coarse, especially on back. Shading under "Manufacturers" done in straight lines, spaces broken out roughly. No shading inside first A in "Manufacturers," and but two lines of the same in second A in same word. The line "with the U. S. Treasurer at Washington" very irregular. Just above signature of Allison is a flourish not in genuine, unless pen-made. Face of man kneeling lower left corner looks wild and agonized; in genuine the same appears devout. Plates not captured. See general points, Unknown plates.
"	PAWLING.	NAT'L BANK OF PAWLING.	A	July 20, 1865. Signatures of President and Cashier, which are written on the genuine notes, are printed on the counterfeit. The check-letter, upper left corner of genuine note, is about an eighth of an inch from the yard-arm of the frigate; on counterfeits of the notes of this bank the check-letter is nearer to and generally touches the yard-arm. See general points, Ulrich plates.
"	ROME.	FORT STANWIX NAT. BANK.	B	Sept. 1, 1865. S. B. Colby, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. See general points, Unknown plates.
"	TROY.	NATIONAL STATE BANK.	A	May 10, 1865. None genuine signed "Jno. C. New, Treasurer of the United States," and bearing at the same time the old pointed Treasury seal.
PA.	HANOVER.	FIRST NAT'L BANK.	D	Feb. 20, 1864. Under "Continental Bank Note Co., New York" lower center border, face of note, the genuine has "Act approved Feb. 25th, 1863;" counterfeit has "Act approved June 3d, 1864." See general points, Ulrich plates.
"	TAMAQUA.	FIRST NAT'L BANK.	B	July 1, 1865. No counterfeits seen bear the true Charter number, 1219. On upper right back of note "owing" is spelt <i>ownig</i> on lower right back "thousand" is spelt <i>thousaud</i> . This is the parent plate for all the counterfeits of the Pawling, Troy, and Hanover Fives. See general points, Ulrich plates.

\$5 Special Points continued.

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.
Vt.	MONPELIER.	MONPELIER NAT'L BANK. Old process photograph. (See page 20).	A	Series of 1875.
"	ST. JOHNSBURY.	FIRST NAT'L BANK. New process photograph. (See page 20).	C	Series of 1875; Aug. 6, 1864.
Wis.	MILWAUKEE.	FIRST NAT. BANK. Brown Back and Brown Scalloped Seal. Photograph, Vignette, Garfield. Poor counterfeit and color very bad. This bill appeared in May, 1883.	B	Series 1882.

Counterfeits of \$10 National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

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

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

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

LOCATION.	TITLE LINES OF COUNTERFEITS.	CHARTER NO. OF GENUINE.	CHECK LETTER.	
Ind.	Lafayette.	Lafayette National Bank.	2213	A
"	Muncie.	Muncie National Bank.	793	A
"	Richmond.	Richmond National Bank.	2090	A
Mass.	Boston.	Nat. Hide and Leather Bank.	460	Stolen.
N. Y.	Albany.	Albany City National Bank.	1291	A
"	"	Merchants' National Bank.	1045	Stolen.
"	Auburn.	Auburn City National Bank.	1285	A
"	Buffalo.	Farmers & M'f'rs Nat Bank.	No such bank.	A
"	Lockport.	First National Bank.	211	A
"	Newburg.	Highland National Bank.	1106	A
"	N. Y. City.	American National Bank.	50	A
"	"	Croton National Bank.	1556	A
"	"	First National Bank.	29	A
"	"	Marine National Bank.	1215	A
"	"	Market National Bank.	964	A
"	"	Mechanics' National Bank.	1250	A
"	"	Merchants' National Bank.	1370	A
"	"	National Bank of Commerce.	733	A
"	"	Nat'l Bank of State of N. Y.	1476	A
"	"	Third National Bank.	87	Stolen.
"	"	Union National Bank.	1278	
"	Poughkeepsie.	City National Bank.	1305	A
"	"	Farmers & M'f'rs Nat. Bank.	1312	A
"	"	First National Bank.	465	A
"	Red Hook.	First National Bank.	752	A
"	Rochester.	Flour City National Bank.	1362	A
"	Rome.	Central National Bank.	1376	A
"	Syracuse.	Syracuse National Bank.	1341	A
"	Troy.	Mutual National Bank.	992	A
"	Watertford.	Saratoga Co. National Bank.	1229	A
"	Watkins.	Watkins' National Bank	—	A
Ohio,	Cincinnati,	Third National Bank,	2730	C
Penn.	Philadelphia.	First National Bank.	1	B
"	"	Third National Bank.	234	B
Vt.	Barre.	National Bank of Barre.	2109	Stolen.

\$10 GENERAL POINTS.

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

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

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

\$10 SPECIAL POINTS.

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.
IND.	LAFAYETTE.	LAFAYETTE NAT. BANK.	A	December 22, 1874.
		From same plate as counterfeits of Tens of Richmond National Bank, Richmond, Ind., by change of title lines, and showing the same defects. These counterfeits bear Charter Number 346, but the true charter number of the bank named is 2213. Refuse all bearing any other charter number than 2213. Refuse all bearing Bank Number 1496. Treasury Number B 165167.		
"	MUNCIE.	MUNCIE NAT'L BANK.	A	February 14, 1865.
		From same plate as counterfeits of Tens of Richmond National Bank, Richmond, Ind., by change of title lines, and showing the same defects. These counterfeits bear Charter Number 346, but the true charter number of the bank named is 793. Refuse all bearing any other charter number than 793. Refuse all bearing Bank Number 1496. Treasury Number B 165167.		
"	RICHMOND.	RICHMOND NAT'L BANK.	A	March 15, 1873.
		On this counterfeit a portion of the eagle's wing covers bottom of date "1873." On upper left margin, in border, the word "Curreney" is lettered in reverse, and appears to be spelt backwards. Refuse all bearing Bank Number 1496, Treasury Number B 165167.		
MASS.	BOSTON.	N'L HIDE & LEATHER BANK.		Stolen.
		The Ten Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 11,919 to 11,972, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 22,900 to 22,953, inclusive, were stolen from the bank unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.		
N. Y.	ALBANY.	ALBANY CITY NAT'L BANK.	A	July 20, 1865.
		A superior counterfeit issue. Note "General Points" already given.		
"	ALBANY.	MERCHANTS' NAT. BK.		Stolen.
		The Ten Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 759 to 766, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 45,195 to 45,202, inclusive, were stolen from the bank unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.		
"	AUBURN.	AUBURN CITY NAT. BANK.	A	July 20, 1865.
		In vignette, lower left corner, Franklin's kite string is broken, or hidden by clouds in genuine it is wholly visible. Note "General Points" already given.		
"	BUFFALO.	FARMERS AND MANUFACTURERS' NAT'L BANK.		
		No such bank. From changed counterfeit plate of Farmers' and Manufacturers National Bank of Poughkeepsie, New York.		
	LOCKPORT.	FIRST NAT'L BANK.	A	February 20, 1865.
		None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."		
"	NEWBURG.	HIGHLAND NAT'L BANK.	A	July 1, 1865.
		Note "General Points" already given.		
"	NEW YORK CITY.	AMERICAN NAT'L BANK.	A	July 1, 1865.
		Refuse all dated July 1, 1865.		
"	N. Y. CITY.	CROTON NAT'L BANK.	A	
		Note "General Points" already given. This bank is closed, and genuine bills upon the same are very rare. Best refuse all.		
"	N. Y. CITY.	FIRST NAT'L BANK.	A	July 1, 1865.
		None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."		
"	NEW YORK CITY.	MARINE NAT'L BANK.	A	July 1, 1865.
		No genuine note of this denomination, on this bank, bears upon its face Marine National Bank of New York. Title of good note reads, "Marine National Bank of the City of New York."		
"	NEW YORK CITY.	MARKET NAT'L BANK.	A	July 1, 1865.
		Refuse all dated July 1st, 1865.		
"	N. Y. CITY.	MECHANICS' NAT. BANK.	A	July 1, 1865.
		No genuine note of this denomination on this bank bears on its face "Mechanics' National Bank of New York." Title of good note reads, "Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York."		

\$10 Special Points continued.

- " N. Y. CITY. MERCHANTS' NAT. BANK. A
Signatures printed; the genuine are written.
- " N. Y. CITY. NAT. BANK OF COMMERCE. A July 1, 1865.
Refuse all dated July 1st, 1865.
- " N. Y. CITY. NAT'L BK. OF THE STATE OF N. Y. A July 1, 1865.
Refuse all dated July 1, 1865.
- " N. Y. CITY. THIRD NAT'L BANK. Stolen.
The Ten Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 9,414 to 9,428, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 644,416 to 644,430, inclusive, were stolen from the Treasury Department at Washington unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, but has redeemed such as have been presented at 60 per cent. of their face value.
- " NEW YORK CITY. UNION NAT'L BANK. A July 1, 1865.
Refuse all dated July 1st, 1865.
- " POUGHKEEPSIE. CITY NAT'L BANK. A July 5, 1864.
Note "General Points" already given. The Tens put in circulation by this bank bore Bank Numbers from 1 to 1789 only, included in Treasury series 389,828 to 391,616, nearly all of which have been cancelled.
- POUGHKEEPSIE. FARMERS & MANS' N. BK. A August 1, 1865.
Engraving and shading of title line defective. In the word POUGHKEEPSIE, the capital "P" strikes the letter "O" and extends below the base line of the other letters. On the genuine, the letters are separated and all in line at the bottom.
- " POUGHKEEPSIE. FIRST NAT'L BANK. A July 6, 1864.
None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."
- " RED HOOK. FIRST NAT'L BANK. A February 20, 1865.
Refuse all dated February 20, 1865.
- " ROCHESTER. FLOUR CITY NAT. BANK. A July 1, 1865.
Refuse all dated July 1, 1865.
- " ROME. CENTRAL NAT'L BANK. A May 12, 1865.
Refuse all dated May 12, 1865.
- " SYRACUSE. SYRACUSE NAT'L BANK. A August 1, 1865.
A dangerous counterfeit when well printed. The lathe-work was re-touched and the plate improved to produce these bills. Carefully note "General Points" already given, and sharply observe the work upon the back of the bill in comparison with the genuine.
- TROY. MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK. A May 10, 1865.
On this counterfeit, a portion of the eagle's wing covers bottom of "65" in date. The wing does not reach date on the genuine.
- " WATERFORD. SARATOGA COUNTY NAT. BANK. A July 1, 1865.
Refuse all bearing Bank Number 1048. Treasury Number 810,516.
- " WATKINS. WATKINS NAT'L BK. A August 1, 1865.
Refuse all dated August 1, 1865.
- OHIO.** CINCINNATI. THIRD NAT'L BANK. C Series of 1882.
Brown back and brown scalloped seal. This bill appeared in August, 1884. Paper greasy and stiff and with no distributed fibre or parallel silk threads; vignettes coarse and scratchy. In the words "Printed at the Bureau Engraving and Printing, U. S. Treasury Department," in the upper left hand corner of the note, the letter N in the word "printed" is engraved the wrong side up, thus: W. The space between the signatures of B. K. Bruce and Jas. Gilfillan and their official titles is $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch, on the genuine the signatures nearly rest upon the same. The back of the note is well executed; but the face is poor, lathe-work in both counters very poor.
- PENN.** PHILADELPHIA. FIRST NAT'L BANK. B February, 20, 1864.
Refuse all dated February 20th, 1864.
- " PHILADELPHIA. THIRD NAT'L BANK. B February 20, 1864.
Note "General Points" already given. Lettering and shading of title lines imperfect, being darker than genuine. In the word PHILADELPHIA (directly under the words Register of the Treasury) the capital letter "P" extends below the base line of the other letters. On the genuine the letters are all in line at the bottom.
- VT.** BARRE. NATIONAL BANK OF BARRE. Stolen.
The Ten Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 911 to 936, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 932,805 to 932,830, inclusive, were stolen from the bank unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.

Counterfeits of \$20 National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

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

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

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

LOCATION.	TITLE LINES OF COUNTERFEITS.	CHARTER NO. OF GENUINE.	CHECK LETTER.
Conn. Portland.	First National Bank.	1013	A
Ind. Indianapolis.	First National Bank.	55	A
Mass. Boston.	National Hide & Leather Bk.	460	Stolen.
N. Y. Albany,	Merchant's National Bank.	1045	Stolen.
" N. Y. City.	First National Bank.	29	B
" "	Market National Bank.	964	B
" "	Merchant's National Bank.	1370	B
" "	Nat'l Bank of Commerce.	733	B
" "	Nat'l Shoe & Leather Bank.	917	B
" "	Third National Bank.	87	Stolen.
" "	Tradesmen's National Bank.	905	B
" Utica.	City National Bank.	No such bank.	B
" "	Oneida National Bank.	1392	B
Penn. Philadelphia.	Fourth National Bank.	286	A
Vt. Barre.	National Bank of Barre.	2109	Stolen.

\$20 GENERAL POINTS.

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

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

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

\$20 SPECIAL POINTS.

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.
CONN.	PORTLAND.	FIRST NAT'L BANK.	A	May 10, 1865.
		Note "General Points" already given. On shield with the eagle, back of counterfeit, are six imperfect stars; on genuine, seventeen perfect stars appear.		
IND.	INDIANAPOLIS.	FIRST NAT'L BANK.	A	November 2, 1863.
		Note "General Points" already given.		
MASS.	BOSTON.	NAT. HIDE & LEATHER BANK.		Stolen.
		The Twenty Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 11,919 to 11,972, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 22,900 to 22,953, inclusive, were stolen from the bank unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.		
N. Y.	ALBANY.	MERCHANTS' NAT. BANK.		Stolen.
		The Twenty Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 759 to 766, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 45,195 to 45,202, inclusive, were stolen from the bank unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.		
"	NEW YORK CITY.	FIRST NAT'L BANK.	B	July 19, 1865.
		Refuse all dated July 19th, 1865.		
"	NEW YORK CITY.	MARKET NAT. BANK.	B	January 19, 1865.
		None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of Treasury."		
"	NEW YORK CITY.	MERCHANTS' NAT. BANK	B	July 19, 1865.
		None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury."		
"	N. Y. CITY.	NAT'L BANK OF COMMERCE	B	January 19, 1865.
		None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury."		

\$20 Special Points continued.

<i>State.</i>	<i>City.</i>	<i>Bank.</i>	<i>Check Letter.</i>	<i>Date or Series.</i>
N. Y.	N. Y. CITY.	NAT'L SHOE & LEATHER BANK.	B	July 19, 1865.
		None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury."		
"	NEW YORK CITY.	THIRD NAT'L BANK.		Stolen.
		The Twenty Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 9,414 to 9,428 inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 644,416 to 644,430, inclusive, were stolen from the Treasury Department at Washington unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, but has redeemed such as have been presented at 50 per cent. of their face value.		
"	NEW YORK CITY.	TRADESMEN'S NAT. BK.	B	July 19, 1865.
		None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury."		
"	UTICA.	CITY NAT'L BANK.		No such bank.
"	UTICA.	ONEIDA NATIONAL BANK.	B	August 19, 1865.
		None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury."		
PENN.	PHILADELPHIA.	FOURTH NAT. BANK.	A	March 7, 1864.
		Engraving of title line defective: "A" in PHILADELPHIA not crossed. The letter "W" in the word TWENTY, lower right end border, face of note, is shorter than rest of the letters in counterfeit. The lettering in margin, either end of back of counterfeit note, is scarcely legible.		
VT.	BARRE.	NAT'L BANK OF BARRE.		Stolen.
		The Twenty Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 911 to 936, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 932,805 to 932,830, inclusive, were stolen from the bank unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.		

Counterfeits of \$50 National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

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

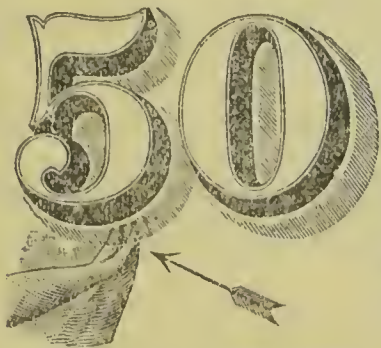
BACK OF NOTE.—Embarkation of the Pilgrims—50, arms of the State in which the Bank is located, I.

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

LOCATION.	TITLE LINES OF COUNTERFEITS.	CHARTER NO. OF GENUINE.	CHECK LETTER.
Mass. Lynn.	National City Bank.	697	Stolen.
N. J. Jersey City.	First National Bank.	374	Stolen.
N. Y. Buffalo.	Third National Bank.	350	A
" N. Y. City.	Central National Bank.	376	A
" "	Mechanic's National Bank.	1250	A
" "	Metropolitan National Bank.	1121	AC
" "	National Bank of Commerce.	733	AC
" "	National Broadway Bank.	687	AC
" "	Tradesmen's National Bank.	905	AD
" "	Union National Bank.	1273	A

\$50 GENERAL POINTS.

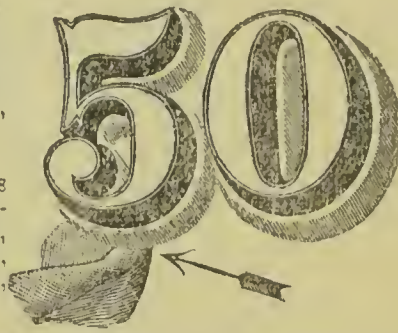
The counterfeits of the Fifty Dollar National Bank Bills, of banks in the State of New York include all as yet issued, and were produced from one series of plates made by Charles F. Ulrich and captured by the Secret Service in April, 1880. The original plate was an imitation of the bills of the Central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



GENUINE PLATE—DOUBLE SIZE.

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

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



COUNTERFEIT (ULRICH PLATE)—DOUBLE SIZE

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

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

\$50 SPECIAL POINTS.

<i>State.</i>	<i>City.</i>	<i>Bank.</i>	<i>Check Letter.</i>	<i>Date or Series.</i>
MASS.	LYNN.	NAT'L CITY BANK.		Stolen.
The Fifty Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 121 to 150, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 66,798 to 66,825, inclusive, were stolen from the Treasury Department at Washington unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.				
N. J.	JERSEY CITY.	FIRST NAT'L BANK.		Stolen.
The Fifty Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 671 to 750, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 19,809 to 19,688, inclusive, were stolen from the Treasury Department at Washington unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.				
N. Y.	BUFFALO.	THIRD NAT'L BANK.	A	March 10, 1865.
The Charter Number of this bank is 850; the counterfeit bears various figures as charter numbers. None genuine bearing other charter number than 850. None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury."				
"	NEW YORK CITY.	CENTRAL NAT'L BANK.	A	April 15, 1864.
The Charter Number of this bank is 376; the counterfeits bear various figures as charter numbers. None genuine bearing other charter number than 376. None genuine, signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury," and having the in print, "Printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, U. S. Treasury Dep't," in the upper left hand corner of the bill.				
"	NEW YORK CITY.	MECHANICS' NAT. BANK.	A	April 20, 1865.
The charter number of this bank is 1250. Imitations of its fifty dollar notes have been made by erasing the title "Tradesmen's National Bank" from counterfeit bills and working in the name of this bank. Such altered counterfeits bear the charter number 905. None genuine bearing other charter number than 1250. Note "General Points" already given.				
"	N. Y. CITY.	METROPOLITAN NAT'L BANK.	A and C	January 10, 1865.
The charter number of this bank is 1121. Imitations of its fifty dollar bills have been made by erasing the titles "National Broadway Bank" and "Tradesmen's National Bank" from counterfeit bills and working in the name of this bank. Such altered counterfeits bear respectively charter numbers 687 or 905. None genuine bearing other charter number than 1121. Note "General Points" as already given.				

\$50 Special Points continued.

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

Counterfeits of \$100 National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

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

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

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

LOCATION.	TITLE LINES OF COUNTERFEITS.	CHARTER NO. OF GENUINE.	CHECK LETTER.
Mass.	Boston.	First National Bank,	A
"	"	National Revere Bank.	A
"	Lynn.	National City Bank.	Stolen.
"	New Bedford.	Merchant's National Bank.	A
"	Pittsfield.	Pittsfield National Bank.	A
Md.	Baltimore.	National Exchange Bank.	A
N. J.	Jersey City.	First National Bank.	olen.
N. Y.	N. Y. City.	Central National Bank.	
Ohio.	Cincinnati.	Ohio National Bank.	
Penn.	Pittsburgh.	Pittsburgh N.B. of Commerce.	
"	Wilkesbarre.	Second National Bank.	

THE SMITH PLATES.

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

THE ULRICH PLATES.

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

(SMITH PLATES). \$100 GENERAL POINTS

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

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



GENUINE PLATE—DOUBLE SIZE.

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



COUNTERFEIT (SMITH PLATE)—DOUBLE SIZE.

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

(ULRICH PLATES). \$100 GENERAL POINTS

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

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

\$100 SPECIAL POINTS.

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

U.S. National Bank Bills and their Counterfeits.

HOW GENUINE BILLS ARE PRINTED.

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

HOW COUNTERFEITS ARE PRODUCED.

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

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

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

CHARTER NUMBER OF GENUINE.

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

BILLS EXEMPT FROM SUSPICION.

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

EVIDENCE OF FACTS IN THE CASE.

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

HOW TO DETECT COUNTERFEITS OF NATIONAL BANK BILLS.

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

GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.

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

PLATES CAPTURED AND NOT CAPTURED.

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

U. S. TREASURY NOTES AND THEIR COUNTERFEITS.

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

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

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

BRITISH AMERICAN CURRENCY AND ITS COUNTERFEITS.

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

THE OLD PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESS.

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

THE NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESS.

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

GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.

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

TEN INSTRUCTIVE SIGHT GUIDES.

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

COUNTERFEITS OF U. S. TREASURY NOTES.

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

1862. Convertible 2d 1862, non do.		Vignette. 1862, Chase. 1875, Washington.	Vignette. 1862, Hamilton. 1875, Jefferson.	Vignette. 1862-3, Hamilton. 1875, Emigrant.	Vignette. 1862-3, Lincoln. 1875-80, Webster.	Vignette. 1862-3, Liberty. 1875-9, Hamilton.	Vignette. 1862-3, Hamilton. 1869, Clay.	Vignette. 1862 Spread Eagle.	Vignette. 1869, Adams.	Vignette. 1862-3, Morris.
		\$1	\$2	\$5	\$10	\$20	\$50	\$100	\$500	\$1000
Dates of	1862.			A	B C	A B C	C	A B C		
	1862.	B* *C *D	A* *C B* *D		B C	A B C D				A B C D
	1863.			A D	A B C D	A	A B C D			A B C D
Series of	1869.						B		A B C D	
	1875.	*D	*D	A* *C *D	C	A* *C B* *D	*D			
	1878.					A* *C B* *D				
	1880.				*D					

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

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

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

Descriptive List of Counterfeits of U. S. Notes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

\$5 D. Series of 1875. Plate 12. Act of March 3, 1863. Treasury number, B8058120. John Allison, Register; A. U. Wyman, Treasurer. A passable counterfeit, printed on a good imitation of localized fibre paper, from a plate made by the old photographic process. All imprints from this plate, seen thus far, bear the same Treasury number [B8058120], and are about a quarter of an inch shorter than the genuine. The perspective in the center vignette of emigrant and family is very bad, the lathe work lettering and border are blurred in several places, and the vignette head of Jackson, in lower left corner of note, does not show the fine dotted lines of the genuine. Printed on an imitation of localized fibre paper, rather heavy, but equal to genuine in appearance, made by cementing a thin back to a thicker face sheet with fibre in place between them. See pages 20 and 21.

\$5 D. Series of 1875. Plate 14. Act of March 3, 1863. Treasury number B8058120. John Allison, Register; A. U. Wyman, Treasurer. Printed both on plain paper, and on an imitation of localized fibre-paper, from a plate made by the old photographic process. The notes from this plate are about a quarter of an inch shorter than the genuine. The seal, Treasury numbers, and charter numbers, as well as the whole of the back were copied and appeared in black on the photograph; these were then tinted more or less by hand in attempted imitation of the colors of the genuine; the black can be seen under the tints, the tint on the seal is blotted and covers the white lines which appear in the genuine. Numbering blurred with color. On the back of note the tinting is badly done, often incomplete and the whole note is off color. See pages 20 and 21.

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

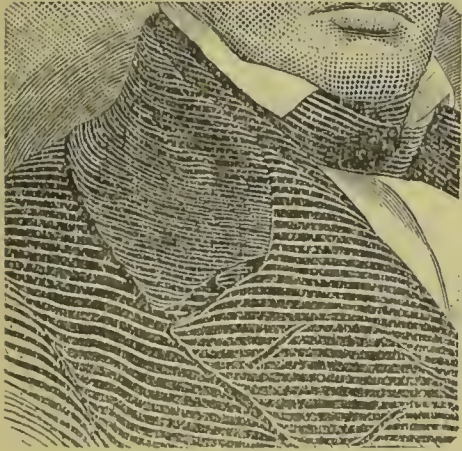
\$10 B C. Dated March 10, 1862; Act of February 25, 1862. Series 19. "Exchangeable for six per cent. U. S. bonds." A poor counterfeit. Engraving coarse, blurred generally, especially in the vignette head of Lincoln, where the eyes have a wild, staring expression. In the imprint of the National Bank Note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

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

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

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

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



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



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

GENUINE PLATE—DOUBLE SIZE.

COUNTERFEIT PLATE—DOUBLE SIZE.

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

\$10 D. Series of 1880. Signed B. K. Bruce and A. U. Wyman, but the small words "Register of the Treasury" and "Treasurer of the United States," which should be under the signatures, are omitted on the counterfeit, also the words "Engraved and printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing" and "Act of March 3rd, 1863." On the right end, back of notes, all the small lettering which should appear there about the legal tender quality, penalty for counterfeiting, &c., is also all omitted. Lathe-work very poor, some notes on the back have no attempt at lathe-work, only the outline made and the green color being put on as with a brush. Other notes seen have the lathe-work partly imitated but very poorly done. The inks and color used on the notes can be rubbed off or the work disfigured by applying moisture with finger or sponge. The general appearance, however, of the face of the note, is fair, but the quality of the work will not bear close inspection. The paper is poor, and lacks the fibre and the two parallel silk threads. These defective counterfeits first appeared July, 1884.

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

\$10 L. Series of 1880. Signed B. K. Bruce and Jas. Gilfillan. These notes are slightly different in all their parts from the notes just mentioned. They are, however, of the same general appearance and quality of work, bear all the defects just mentioned about the \$10 notes of check letter D, and none are genuine with a check letter "L" thereon, while the counterfeit L may easily be changed to a D. These defective counterfeits first appeared September, 1885.

- \$20** A B C. Dated March 10, 1862; Act of Feb. 25, 1862. Series 6 and Series 24. "Exchangeable for six per cent. twenty years bonds." Dangerous counterfeits. Engraving coarse generally. Inprint of American Bank Note Company, New York, very imperfect. Numbering good. Lathe work very defective, especially in the medallion counters around the larger figures 20 on face of note. Plates captured.
- \$20** A B C D. Dated March 10, 1862; Act of February 25, 1862. New series 7. An inferior but passable counterfeit. Engraving quite coarse and faulty. The hands of the Goddess of Liberty are shapeless and out of form. In the center foreground of vignette the drapery of the figure seems to reach the earth, and but a few irregular marks indicate where the foot appears on the genuine. The lines of the shield though tolerably clear at the top are too heavily shaded at the bottom. The inscription "Payable at the Treasury of the U. S. At New York" underneath the vignette is very imperfect, as are the imprints of the two bank note companies below. Lathe-work exceedingly defective. Plates captured.
- \$20** A. Dated March 10, 1863; Act of March 3, 1863. "Exchangeable for six per cent. twenty years bonds." A poor counterfeit. Lathe-work very defective. The back of this note is "muled," or mismatched with its face. No genuine Twenty Dollar U. S. Treasury Note issued under the Act of March 3, 1863, was "convertible" or had on its back the words "Exchangeable for six per cent. bonds."
- \$20** A. Dated March 10, 1863; Act of March 3, 1863. New series. A very poor counterfeit. Vignette of Goddess of Liberty badly done. Shading of large letters "United States" on face of note coarse and "scratchy." Lathe-work exceedingly defective, especially on back of note. Lithograph. Materials captured.
- \$20** A. Dated March 10, 1863; Act of March 3, 1863. New series 19. A poor counterfeit. Engraving quite coarse. The fingers of the left hand of Goddess of Liberty appear broken and the foot is not at all well defined. Inprint of bank note companies very imperfect. Lathe-work very defective. Plates captured.
- \$20** A B C D. Series of 1875. Act of March 3, 1863. John Allison, Register; John C. New, Treasurer. A dangerous counterfeit if taken at first glance, but will not bear close examination. The outlines of this counterfeit are supposed to have been produced by some modification of the photographic process, and the finish and details by the skillful and artistic use of pens and brushes. The portrait of Hamilton finely executed, but the back-ground a mass of black washed in, nearly the proper shade, but lacking the fine lines which make up the ground work of the genuine. No attempt at lathe-work in the center surrounding the figures "20"—of similar nature to the back-ground of portrait.
- Another **\$20** note, Series of 1875. Letter B. appeared in June 1884, and is about the same class of a note. Signed John Allison as Register and Jas. Gilfillan as Treasurer. None genuine signed Jas. Gilfillan as Treasurer. At top center on face of note the fine imprint, "Engraved and printed at the Bureau Engraving and Printing" is also omitted on the counterfeit.
- \$20** A B C D. Series of 1878. Act of March 3, 1863. John Allison, Register; Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer. A passable counterfeit but will not bear close examination. Made by photograph process in outline and finished much the same as counterfeit of 20, series of 1875, just described. Done on a paper nearly a perfect imitation of the genuine. Inks almost the same shade of genuine.
- \$50** C. Dated March 10, 1862; Act of February 25, 1862. Series 1. One of the "convertible" series. An inferior counterfeit. Engraving badly executed. Vignette head of Hamilton defective, the nose of the portrait runs to an unnatural sharp point and there is a peculiar "dish" to the countenance not seen in the genuine. Numbering imperfect. Plates captured.
- \$50** A B C D. Altered note. Very dangerous. Made by raising genuine \$2 Treasury notes. By error, certain Treasury 2s and 50s bear the same vignette head of Hamilton. On genuine fifties the vignette head of Hamilton is at the top of the note, on the twos and the raised note, it is at the bottom. The vignette head of Hamilton has often been cut from genuine twos, the back removed and the face neatly cemented over the inferior work of poor counterfeit fifties, which were thus made passable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COUNTERFEITS OF SILVER CERTIFICATES.

\$10 D Series of 1880. This very inferior counterfeit (signed G. W. Schofield, Register, and James Gilfillan, Treasurer) appeared in July, 1884, and is supposed to have been printed from a poor wood-cut. The counterfeit note is somewhat shorter than the genuine, with the lathe-work very poor and with paper inferior. On the back of bill, near the top, from this portion of a sentence "and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued" the word "all" is entirely omitted, and the words "when so" are tied together as one word.

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

\$10 PENWORK. This \$10 counterfeit was made by the same method used in producing the imitation of the \$20 issue of the same class of securities. The work is coarse and sketchy, still effective, the expression being well preserved.

\$10 D Series of 1880. Secret Service Division notified the public of counterfeits of the denomination of \$10 and \$20, the production of the photographic art. They were printed on ordinary bank note paper and one-eighth of an inch shorter and narrower than the genuine. The tens all bore the Treasury number B109016, Letter D, and the twenties, B675114, Check Letter B.

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

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

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

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

OFFICIAL LIST OF UNITED STATES COINS.

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

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

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

Penalty for making or uttering coin in resemblance of money.

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

COUNTERFEITS OF COINS.

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

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

The material generally used in the coinage of such counterfeits of gold coin as are struck in dies, is a debased compound of silver and gold. For counterfeits of silver coin, made in a die, the material generally used is silver debased by an undue alloy of copper. To these base pieces, a good external color is given, by scrubbing them with aqua ammonia, or by boiling them in dilute sulphuric acid, or some other kind of "pickle." In this process, the liquid menstruum dissolves the copper with which it comes in contact, and leaves a surface of fine silver. Counterfeits, thus made and finished, present a fine appearance, and have a sonorous ring very nearly resembling that of the genuine coin. The composition of gold and copper, or silver and copper, used in the various counterfeits of coin ranges from 150-1000ths to 750-1000ths fine, while the standard gold and silver coins of several principal nations are 900-1000ths fine. Unless very thoroughly pickled, counterfeits of a low grade will, when rubbed, show by the color exposed, their excess of copper; or they may be detected by the regular tests, as given in this article hereafter. To the composition of the counterfeits of silver coin, different metals, zinc, tin, nickel, &c., &c., are sometimes added to improve the color. The richer the metal of any counterfeit coin, the more difficult it is to distinguish the same from the genuine. To detect the best counterfeits of coin, requires a careful examination and close comparison of the impress of the die with the genuine. Counterfeits, made of the compositions described, are necessarily too large or too light and the more alloyed with copper, the lighter they must be according to their size. The cause of this is the excess in gravity of gold and silver over copper. In gold, the disparity of its gravity with copper is so great as to be most obvious. Standard silver (900-1000ths fine), compared with distilled water, has a gravity of 10.30, while that of copper is but 8.80. By ascertaining the specific gravity of a sonorous coin, the amount of gold or silver it contains may be learned very nearly. The precise method of ascertaining the amount of precious metal contained in a coin, is by chemical assay; though an approximate estimate of the same may be obtained by using a part of the coin under the flame of a blow pipe; by which, most of the base metal in alloy is dissipated. The foregoing observations apply to most cases, nevertheless, so familiar have counterfeiters made themselves with the science of metallurgy, that they have produced dangerous counterfeits of both gold and silver coin, of base metals, yet very nearly or exactly the size and weight of the genuine.

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

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

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

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

TESTS FOR COIN.

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

GOLD COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

The deviation allowed by law in the fineness of the gold coin of the United States is .001; the lowest being .899; the highest, .901; the practical deviation being generally much less; the deviation allowed by weight is, for the Double Eagle and Eagle, 0.5 of a grain; for the Half Eagle, Three Dollar piece, Quarter Eagle and Dollar, 0.25 of a grain. The gold coins of the United States are legal tender in all payments at their nominal value, when not below the standard weight and limit of tolerance provided by law for the single piece, and, when reduced in weight below such standard and tolerance, are a legal tender at valuation, in proportion to their actual weight—and the law provides that any of the gold coins of the United States, if reduced in weight by natural abrasion not more than one-half of one per centum below the standard weight prescribed by law, after a circulation of twenty years, as shown by its date of coinage, and at a ratable proportion for any period less than twenty years, shall be received at their nominal value by the United States Treasury, and its offices, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe for the protection of the Government against fraudulent abrasion or other practices. All foreign gold coins, of whatever condition, and United States gold coins, when reduced in weight below this limit of tolerance, are regarded as bullion to be recoined.

HOW TO DETECT BASE GOLD COINS AND COUNTERFEITS.

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

DOUBLE EAGLE.

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1849. Weight, 516 grains; fineness, .900; value, \$20.00. Least legally current weight, 513.42 grains. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 0.5 grains. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .001; lowest, .899; highest, .901. Coinage commenced, 1850. Amount coined during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, \$20,048,500. Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, \$1,021,004,440.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE DOUBLE EAGLE.

The Double Eagle of the United States is a broad thick coin, and has, therefore, been tampered with to make a false piece, which Treasury experts declare: "the worst fraud we have to deal with." To effect this, the double eagle is sawed from the edge into two or three parts, leaving the obverse and reverse with all their impressions and inscriptions untouched. The central part is removed by the saw or turning tool, to the value of about \$17 and the cavity filled nearly to the edge of the piece and to the original thickness, with platinum; a very heavy metal, about one-third the value of fine gold. The edge of the disk of platinum is then covered in by a soldered rim of gold; the whole coin thus presenting a genuine surface and being almost without fault as to weight, diameter, thickness and ring. The milling upon the edge, is at last quite perfectly renewed by use of a "murling machine," and the spurious piece is ready for fraudulent circulation. What with the two genuine outsides; the false inside; the new ribbed rim and the solder, there are present no less than four separate pieces and five distinct metals, all joined together with such nicety, that unless put carefully on their guard, none but an expert can tell the spoiled coin from the perfect genuine piece. This method of degradation has been used, not only on double eagles, but, as is more remarkable, on eagles, half eagles and British sovereigns. The platinum filling is sometimes alloyed with silver. The most noticeable defect of this kind of false coin is that—THE "RING" IS NOT PERFECT.

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

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

DATES OF THE COUNTERFEITS OF THE DOUBLE EAGLE.

1850, 1880.

EAGLE.

Authorized to be coined act of April 2, 1792. Weight, 270 grains; fineness, .916 $\frac{2}{3}$; value, \$10.00. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 0.5 grains. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .002; lowest, .899; highest, .901. Coinage commenced, 1795. Weight changed act of June 28, 1834, to 258 grains. Fineness changed act of June 28, 1834, to .899.225. Fineness changed act of January 18, 1837, to .900. Least legally current weight, 256.71 grains. Amount coined during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, \$2,246,850. Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, \$135,380,650.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE EAGLE.

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

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

DATES OF THE COUNTERFEITS OF THE EAGLE.

1841, 1847, 1849, 1855, and most dangerous filled pieces 1857 to 1860 both inclusive, 1861, 1875, 1877, 1879, 1880.

HALF EAGLES.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1793. 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, .001; lowest, .899; highest, .901. Coinage commenced, 1795. Weight changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 129 grains. Fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to .899.225. Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900. Least legally current weight, 128.36 grains. Amount coined during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, \$2,545,900. Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, \$154,227,900.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE HALF EAGLE.

There are numerous counterfeits of the half-eagle, made in the same way as those of the eagle, and many pieces of this denomination have been filled or otherwise spoiled by the same processes used upon the double eagle and eagle, already described. Well executed counterfeits of the half eagles of 1844, 1847, 1858, 1869 and 1875, have been struck in well executed dies, and are in circulation. They are dangerous when new, a number of them having been taken for genuine by the coin experts of certain banks; when somewhat worn these pieces show white metal at their edges. The diameter of these counterfeits of the half eagle is exact; the thickness forty-three-thousandths of an inch, instead of forty-six thousandths of an inch as in the genuine. In weight they vary from one grain light to one grain heavy, too little for detection by any of the gauge scales or "Coin Detectors" which ignorant or unprincipled dealers advertise as "entirely reliable," and "affording complete protection against Counterfeit Coin." Counterfeits of the half eagles were some two years ago discovered in greater abundance than usual at Cincinnati, Ohio; one of them was sent to the Director of the Mint for assay, who reported the weight of the coin at 65.27 grains, and the composition as—gold, 493 7 fine, and silver, 238 fine, the mixture being alloyed with tin and copper, the value of the precious metals contained being \$1.37, a very fair sample of an illegal coinage. Specimens of these pieces have been presented at the United States sub-Treasuries, and should be guarded against in all places of business; they are 63.73 grains each underweight, as may be proved by a Troemner balance scale, but an expert should detect the lightness by hand alone and thus, even in darkness, decide the character of the piece. Other counterfeits of the half eagle, of various dates, have been cast of base metal in molds and gilded, but are much too light, and entirely lack the ring of the genuine.

DATES OF THE COUNTERFEITS OF THE HALF EAGLE.

1834, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1847, 1848, 1851, 1853, 1855, and most dangerous filled pieces 1857 to 1860, both inclusive, 1857, 1858, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1869, 1872, 1875, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1885.


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, .001; lowest, 899; highest, 901. Coinage commenced, 1854. Least legally current weight, 77.02 grains. Amount coined during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, \$5,670. Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, \$1,574,217.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE THREE DOLLAR PIECE.

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

TO DETECT COUNTERFEITS OF THE THREE DOLLAR PIECE.

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

QUARTER EAGLE.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792. Weight, 67.5 grains; fineness, .916%; value, \$2.50. Deviation of weight allowed in coinage, 0.25 grains. Deviation of fineness allowed in assay, .001; lowest, 899; highest, 901. Coinage commenced, 1796. Weight changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 64.5 grains. Fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 899.225. Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900. Least legally current weight, 64.18 grains. Amount coined during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, \$6,982.50. Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, \$28,405,777.50.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE QUARTER EAGLE.

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

DATES OF THE COUNTERFEITS OF THE QUARTER EAGLE.

1843, 1844, 1846, 1851, 1852, and most dangerous filled pieces 1857 to 1860 both inclusive, 1861, 1862.

THE GOLD DOLLAR.

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1849. Weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900; value, \$1.00. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 0.25 grains. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .001; lowest, .899; highest, .901. Coinage commenced, 1849. Least legally current weight, 25.55 grains. Amount coined during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, \$7,181. Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, \$19,388,524.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE GOLD DOLLAR.

The Gold Dollar, of 1849, was .5 of an inch in diameter, and the .025 of an inch thick, and was coined up to 1854. Counterfeits of the gold dollars of the first pattern are numerous: some dated 1851, others 1852; all we have seen were too light. The gold dollar of 1854 was .550 of an inch in diameter and .018 of an inch thick, and is the present pattern. Counterfeits of the gold dollars of the second and last pattern, dated 1855, 1857 and 1861, have been struck from fine bronze in a die, but are also too light, yet dangerous, being very deceptive in appearance.

DATES OF THE COUNTERFEITS OF THE GOLD DOLLAR.

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

Total amount of the gold coinage of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, is \$24,861,123.50. Grand total of the gold coinage of the United States, from 1793 to 1885, inclusive, is \$1,389,981,508.50. Amount of gold coin of the United States in circulation, July 1, 1884, is (officially announced) \$551,632,442—viz.: in Treasury, \$89,190,346; national banks, \$97,682,848; other banks and private hands, \$364,759,248. Amount of gold coin of the United States in circulation, October 1, 1884, is (officially announced) \$557,588,441. Total amount of gold coin in circulation, and coin and bullion available for gold coinage, October 1, 1884, is estimated at \$610,535,028.

* Less outstanding certificates, the amount of which is deducted from the coin in the Treasury and added to that in banks and the hands of private parties.

SILVER COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

The deviation allowed by law, in the fineness of the silver coin of the United States, is .003, the lowest being .897 fine, and the highest, .903; the practical deviation is about half as much; the deviation allowed by weight, (except three-cent pieces) is 1.5 grains

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

COUNTERFEITS OF SILVER COIN.

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

Counterfeits of silver coin are also made of a compound of silver, copper and zinc, worth about one-third as much as standard silver, which it resembles; coins of this kind are well executed and have generally a fine impress, and pretty good ring, but the metal is five per cent. too light, and like all base metal, turns black under chemical tests. German or nickel silver is another material (improved of late,) often used for counterfeits of silver coin, the pieces being silver plated; it makes a fair coin every way, but the compound being lighter than standard silver, the false pieces are underweight or oversized. Type metal is extensively used to imitate the smaller silver coins, also tin, spelter and even lead. To give a good ring to soft metal counterfeit coins, pulverized glass is sometimes mixed with the composition, but the glass makes the piece underweight unless oversized. Most of the counterfeits of silver coins have a fair impress, but unless newly silver plated, are of a brazen, tin-like or leaden color, with a sharp ring like glass, or a dull sound when struck.

HOW TO DETECT BASE SILVER COINS AND COUNTERFEITS.

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

THE STANDARD SILVER DOLLAR.


Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792. Weight, 416 grains; fineness, .892.4; value, \$1.00. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grains. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .003; lowest, .897; highest, .903. Coinage commenced, 1794. Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 412.5 grains. Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900. Coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873. Total amount coined previous to act of February 12, 1873,

\$8,045,838. Coinage re-authorized, act of February 28, 1878. (New pattern.) Amount coined during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, \$28,528,552. Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, \$211,930,219.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE STANDARD SILVER DOLLAR.

The Standard Silver Dollar has been counterfeited, more or less, ever since 1794, the earliest date of its coinage. The counterfeits of the standard silver dollars, of various dates up to 1873, are generally of compound metal or brass, having a keen ring like glass, and unless silver plated and unaged, are of a brazen color; others of like dates are of a white metal already described under the head of "Counterfeits of Silver Coin;" they are not so perfect, being underweight or oversized. There are dangerous white metal counterfeits of the standard silver dollars, of 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1881, nearly the size of the genuine coin, having an excellent impress, good color and fine general appearance when fresh from the mold, but assuming, unless well covered with silver, a leaden spotted color after being handled. To insure detection it may be noted that these pieces are, on an average, 115 grains each too light. A counterfeit of the standard dollar, of 1878, has been made of German silver and so heavily plated with silver as to resist the action of the chemical fluid test, unless previously cut into or scraped. Though presenting an appearance well calculated to deceive, this piece is so light it can be detected by the hand of an expert. In reproducing dies for the extensive coinage of the silver dollar of 1878, the artist made some slight touches of alteration, causing an appearance of variety in the coin—for instance, the tail of the eagle on the reverse is made to show on some pieces seven and on others eight feathers. The small deviations noted have been mistaken for indications of a counterfeit, and it has been represented that the dollar showing eight feathers in the tail of the eagle was a very rare piece and worth anywhere from two to twelve dollars. The fact is, thousands of pieces were coined from each die, and the dollars of 1878 are all of one value, uniform with the coinage of the succeeding years.

TO DETECT BASE SILVER DOLLARS AND COUNTERFEITS.

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

NOTE.—The coinage of the Silver Dollar began 1794; up to 1806, but \$1,439,517 of that piece had been coined. No more silver dollars were coined until 1836, when \$1000 were coined. In 1839, \$600 were coined. In 1840, \$81,005 were coined, and the coinage continued in moderate sums every year until 1853, when no silver dollars were coined. Larger amounts were coined the succeeding years, until 1874, when the trade dollar was struck and coinage of the other silver dollar was discontinued. Re-authorized February 28, 1878, as a legal tender to any amount, a new pattern of the silver dollar of 1837, was provided, and coinage of the same resumed, and up to October 1st of the same year, \$18,212,500 of the new pattern were coined. Old silver dollars dated 1794, 1804, 1839, 1854, 1855, 1856 and 1857, when in good condition, command high premiums. Alterations of genuine dollars of various dates, to the dates named above, are numerous. Thus 1801, has been altered to 1804, and 1850 and 1853, changed to 1851 and 1852.

THE TRADE DOLLAR.

Authorized to be coined, act of February 12, 1873. Weight, 420 grains; fineness, .900; "Not a legal tender." Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grains. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .003; lowest, .897; highest, .903. Coinage commenced, 1874. Coinage suspended by Secretary of the Treasury, February 22, 1878. Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, \$35,959,360. Proof pieces executed during the calendar year 1879, \$1,541, in 1880, \$1,987, and in 1881, \$960.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE TRADE DOLLAR.

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

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

TO DETECT BASE TRADE DOLLARS AND COUNTERFEITS.

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

NOTE.—The Trade Dollar, authorized to be coined by act of the Congress of the United States, February 12, 1873, has been formally recognized as a coin of the United States. The trade dollar was demonetized July 22, 1878, and its coinage suspended by the Secretary of the Treasury, February 22, 1878. The Circular of the Treasury Department of July 25, 1874, declares: "The United States trade dollar also is not a legal tender, and, therefore, has only a bullion value." The average bullion value, of full weight trade dollars, is noted on page 49.

The trade dollar, though by law a coin of the United States, was intended, as its name implies, for exportation abroad; especially to China, Japan, and other Oriental countries; where, in competition with the Mexican silver dollar, which it exceeds 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

THE SILVER HALF DOLLAR.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792. Weight, 208 grams; fineness, .892.4; value, 50 cents. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grains. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .003; lowest, .897; highest, .903. Coinage commenced, 1794. Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 206.25 grains. Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900. Weight changed, act of February 21, 1853, to 192 grains. Weight changed, act of February 12, 1873, to 12.5 grams, or 192.9 grains. Amount coined during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, \$2,557.50. Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, \$122,768,292.50.


COUNTERFEITS OF THE SILVER HALF DOLLAR.

The Silver Half Dollar has been fearfully counterfeited; false half dollars of every kind may be found of almost any date since they were first coined. The most dangerous counterfeits of the silver half dollars are those of 1841, 1842, 1843, 1860, 1872, 1876 and 1877. all these are made of compound metal or brass, struck in a die, and heavily silver plated; they are generally well executed, having a fair impress and being of good color when new; when somewhat worn and abraded they present a brazen color, they all have a sharp, keen ring like glass; those dated 1841, 1842 and 1872, are the exact size and weight of the genuine half dollar, and, of course, not to be detected by the gauge scale advertised by ignorant or unprincipled dealers as "entirely reliable" and "a perfect protection against Counterfeit Coin."

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

The counterfeit of the silver half dollar dated 1860, is of full quick weight, but too thick; the one dated 1876, is nearly the exact size of the genuine coin, but of light weight, the similar one dated 1843, is also a few grains light. False half dollars, well made, of a composition of silver, copper and zinc, and intrinsically worth about 17 cents, have been passed in great numbers, though from 7 to 10 grains underweight; others of German or nickel silver, and sometimes silver plated, are handsome pieces, but underweight unless oversized. One of these dated 1823, having the lettered rim, is an excellent imitation of the genuine coinage of that date, and very well calculated to deceive. Though not in all points as good imitations of the genuine coin as the pieces of compound metal or brass, the soft or white metal counterfeits of the silver half dollar are extensively current through carelessness, and when new and bright, are dangerous to the general public.

HOW TO DETECT BASE SILVER HALF DOLLARS AND COUNTERFEITS.

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


THE SILVER QUARTER DOLLAR.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792. Weight, 104 grains; fineness, .892.4; value, 25 cents. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grains. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .003; lowest, .897; highest, .903. Coinage commenced, 1796. Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 103.125 grains. Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900. Weight changed, act of February 21, 1853, to 96 grains. Weight changed, act of February 12, 1873, to 82.5 grains, or 96.4 grains. Amount coined during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, \$2,178,775. Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, \$33,493,097.50.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE SILVER QUARTER DOLLAR.

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

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

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


THE SILVER TWENTY CENT PIECE.

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1875. Weight, 5 grams, or 77.1 grains; fineness, .900; value, 20 cents. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grains. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .003; lowest, .897; highest, .903. Coinage commenced, 1875. Coinage discontinued, act of May 2, 1878. Total amount coined, \$271,000.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE SILVER TWENTY CENT PIECE.

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

TO DETECT BASE TWENTY CENT PIECES AND COUNTERFEITS.

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


THE SILVER DIME.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792. Weight, 41.6 grains; fineness, .892.4; value, 10 cents. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grains. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .003; lowest, .897; highest, .903. Coinage commenced, 1796. Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 41.25 grains. Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900. Weight changed, act of February 21, 1853, to 38.4 grains. Weight changed, act of February 12, 1873, to 2.5 grams, or 38.58 grains. Amount coined during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, \$315,671.40. Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, \$18,608,843.90.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE SILVER DIME.

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

TO DETECT BASE SILVER DIMES OR COUNTERFEITS.

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


HALF DIME.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792. Weight, 20.8 grains; fineness, .892.4; value, 5 cents. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grains. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .003; lowest, .897; highest, .903. Coinage commenced, 1794. Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 20.625 grains. Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900. Weight changed, act of February 21, 1853, to 19.2 grains. Coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873. Total amount coined, \$1,906,946.90.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE SILVER HALF DIME.

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

TO DETECT BASE HALF DIMES AND COUNTERFEITS.

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


THE SILVER THREE CENT PIECE.

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

COUNTERFEITS OF THE SILVER THREE CENT PIECE.

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

TO DETECT BASE THREE CENT PIECES AND COUNTERFEITS.

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

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

Total amount of the silver coinage of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, is \$23,848,959.65. Grand total of the silver coinage of the United States from 1793 to 1885, inclusive, is \$434,224,610. Amount of the silver coin of the United States in circulation, July 1, 1884, is (officially estimated) \$250,617,357—viz.: in Treasury, * \$68,734,625; national banks, \$11,978,833; other banks and in private hands, \$169,903,899. Amount of silver coin of the United States in circulation, October 1, 1884, is (officially estimated) \$257,199,707. Total amount of silver coin in circulation, and coin and bullion available for silver coinage, October 1, 1884, is (officially estimated) \$262,134,111.

* Less outstanding certificates, the amount of which is deducted from the coin in the Treasury and added to that in banks and the hands of private parties.

MINOR COINS OF THE UNITED STATES

FIVE CENT—(NICKEL).

Authorized to be coined, act of May 16, 1866. Weight, 77.16 grains; copper, .75; nickel, .25; value, 5 cents. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 3 grains. Deviation allowed in metal, 2.5 per cent. of nickel; (actual, much less.) Coinage commenced, 1866. Amount coined during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, \$351,691. Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, \$8,139,019.65.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE NICKEL FIVE CENT PIECE.



Counterfeit, 1875.



Genuine, 1875.

The illustrations here show the difference between the genuine nickel five cent piece and the most dangerous and extensively circulated counterfeit of the same that has yet appeared. The counterfeit has been struck in a steel die, which was imperfectly made, especially in the lettering. The arrow in the illustration of the counterfeit points to a marked defect, which, being compared with the genuine, gives a ready method of detection. Other counterfeits of the nickel five cent piece are numerous, and well calculated to deceive; being, however, generally cast in plaster of paris molds, most of them lack the sharp, distinct impress given by a good die to genuine coin, and, being rough, they become black and dirty in appearance.

THREE CENT—(NICKEL).

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1865. Weight, 30 grains; copper, .75, nickel, .25; value, 3 cents. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 2 grains. Deviation allowed in metal, 2.5 per cent. of nickel; (actual, much less.) Coinage commenced, 1865. Amount coined during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884, \$244.86. Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1884, \$890,728.83.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE NICKEL THREE CENT PIECE.

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

TWO CENT—(BRONZE).

Authorized to be coined, act of April 23, 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, \$912,020.0

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 268 grains. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 2 grains. Coinage commenced, 1793. Weight changed, by Proclamation of the President January 26, 1796, in conformity with the act of March 3, 1795, to 168 grains. Coinage discontinued, act of February 21, 1857. Total amount coined, \$1,562,887.44.

CENT—(NICKEL).

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

CENT—(BRONZE).

Authorized to be coined, act of April 22, 1864. Weight, 48 grains; copper, .95, tin and zinc, .05; value, 1 cent. Coinage commenced, 1864. Amount coined during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, \$175,721.20. Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, \$3,911,161.81.

Grand total of cents of all kinds, coined to close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, \$7,481,769.25.

HALF CENT—(COPPER).

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

COUNTERFEITS OF THE CENT AND HALF CENT.

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

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

The total amount of minor coinage of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, is \$527,556.80. The grand total of the minor coinage of the United States from 1792 to 1885, inclusive, is \$17,463,608.44.

N. B.—The deviation in fineness of gold coin given in the preceding List, shows the practical fineness as appears by assay of standard United States gold. The deviation in fineness of Silver coin given, is the legally allowable deviation, the practical being about half as much. The various dates given as those upon which the different coinages commenced, indicate the time when the several coins were first struck according to law, and, except the cent, by the United States Mint, for issue and circulation. Previous to the dates thus given, experimental and pattern pieces were struck, more or less, at different times, to test the dies for the various coins, to try the working of the machinery. The copper cent was the oldest United States coin. The half dime was the oldest silver coin of the United States, and the first piece struck by the United States Mint.

Coinage Executed at U. S. Mints during January, 1886.

DENOMINATION.	COINAGE FOR MONTH.	
	PIECES.	VALUE.
GOLD —Double-eagles		\$
Eagles.....	119,360	1,193,600.
Half-eagles	471,000	2,355,000.
Three Dollars.....		
Quarter-eagles.....		
Dollars.....		
Total Gold	<u>590,360</u>	<u>\$3,548,600.</u>
SILVER —Standard Dollars.....	2,600,000	\$ 2,600,000.
Half-dollars		
Quarter-dollars		
Ten-cent pieces.....	608,700	60,870.
Total Silver	<u>3,208,700</u>	<u>\$2,660,870.</u>
MINOR —Five-cents....		
Three-cent pieces.....		
One-cent pieces.....		
Total Minor		
Total Coinage	<u>3,799,060</u>	<u>\$6,209,470</u>

Notes Outstanding Feb. 1, 1886.

Statement of the Comptroller of the Currency, showing the amounts of National Bank Notes and of Legal Tender Notes outstanding at the dates of the passage of the Acts of June 20, 1874, January 14, 1875, and May 31, 1878, together with the amounts outstanding at date and the increase or decrease.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

Amount outstanding June 20, 1874	\$349,894,182
Amount outstanding Jan. 14, 1875	351,861,450
Amount outstanding May 31, 1878	322,555,965
Amount outstanding at date*	317,655,023
Increase during last month...	581,763
Decrease since Feb. 1, 1885..	8,769,891

LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

Amount outstanding June 20, 1874	\$382,000,000
Amount outstanding Jan. 14, 1875	382,000,000
Amount retired under Act of Jan. 14, 1875, to May 31, 1878	35,318,984
Amount outstanding on and since May 31, 1878.....	346,681,016

Amount on deposit with the Treasurer U. S. to redeem notes of insolvent and liquidating banks, & banks retiring circulation under Act of June 20, 1874.....	46,589,431
Increase in deposit during the last month.....	3,983,019
Increase in deposit since Feb. 1, 1885.	4,292,412
*Circulation of National Gold Banks not included in the above, \$362,409.	

Amount Deposited to Retire National Bank Bills, Feb. 1, 1886.

Additional circulation issued since June 20, 1874.....	188,968,493
Lawful money deposited to retire National Bank circulation since June 20, 1874.	
For redemption of notes of liquidating banks.....	48,027,512
To retire circulation under Act of June 20, 1874, and July 12, 1882.	201,645,958
Lawful money deposited prior to June 20, 1874, and remaining at that date	3,813,675
Total deposits	<u>253,487,145</u>
Lawful money on deposit with the U. S. Treasurer at date	46,589,431
T. P. SNYDER, Deputy, Acting Compt'r.	

United States Secret Service Record.

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

Summary of arrests, Judicial Action in U.S. Cases for Month ending July 31, 1885.

NAMES.	Where Arrested.	When Arrested.	Action in Case.
James Phillips	Chicago, Ills.	July 2, 1885	
Geo. E. Crawford	Omaha, Neb	" 4, "	
G. O. Craig	Exia, Iowa	" 4, "	Discharged by U. S. Com.
Geo Goodwell	Ex a, Iowa	" 4, "	Dischar'd by U. S. Commis.
Alva Tripp	Exia, Iowa	" 4, "	
Wm. Floyd, alias Mitchell	Carondelett, Mo.	" 5, "	
John O'Neil, alias Convion	Carondelett, Mo	" 5, "	
Thos. Cunningham	West Troy, N. Y.	" 6, "	
Katie Wilson	New York	" 6, "	Indicted.
Harry Weston, alias Kline	New York	" 6, "	Indicted.
Henry Wolie	Mt. Vernon, Ind	" 7, "	
John M. Cohee	Little Rock, Ark.	" 8, "	Discharged by U. S. Com.
John Gaisser	Evansville, Ind.	" 8, "	
Mrs Margaret Gaisser	Evansville, Ind.	" 8, "	
Edwin L. House	Boulder, Mont.	" 8, "	Acquitted.
Patriek McGough	St. Louis, Mo.	" 10, "	
Griffin Bradley	Noblesville, Ind.	" 11, "	
J. T. Ford	Pattonsburg, Mo.	" 12, "	
Howard Ralson	Pattonsburg, Mo.	" 12, "	Discharged.
Louis Demartini	St. Louis, Mo.	" 13, "	Discharged.
William Allen	Indianapolis, Ind.	" 14, "	
Sherman Childers	Martinsville, Ind.	" 14, "	
Crawford Farr	Martinsville, Ind.	" 14, "	
Raudall James	Martinsville, Ind.	" 14, "	
Richard Dunn	Du Bois, Pa.	" 17, "	Conv'td snc'd 2 yrs, fined \$50
Frank Gogan	Philadelphia Pa.	" 19, "	Discharged by U. S. Com.
John Shields	Philadelphia Pa.	" 19, "	
Samuel Byers	Waterville, Ohio.	" 20, "	
John H. Johnson	Waterville, Ohio.	" 20, "	Discharged by U. S. Com.
Thos. Cushing	St. Louis, Mo.	" 21, "	
Wm Egbert	Rochester, N. Y.	" 24, "	
Frank Pfeetze	St. Louis, Mo.	" 24, "	
Gustave Stonfeubear	St. Louis, Mo.	" 24, "	
Ah Sing	San Francisco Cal.	" 28, "	
Wm. Hart	Port Richmond, N. Y.	" 28, "	
Anthony Ruygiere	New York	" 28, "	Discharged.
Frank Marini	Hoboken, N. J.	" 30, "	Discharged.
Geo. Austin	St. Louis, Mo.	" 31, "	
Mrs. Ellen Austin	St. Louis, Mo.	" 31, "	

JUDICIAL ACTION IN PREVIOUS ARRESTS.

Wm. B Baker	Denver, Col.	Nov. 13, 1883	Indlcted.
James Kane	Philadelphia Pa.	Dec. 26, 1884	Hurg for murder.
James W. McGulre	Rewarks Mills, Col.	Jan. 27, 1885	Acquitted.
Laberato Reitz	Denver, Col	" 29, "	Acquitted.
Jos. S. Wilson, alias Skelton	Chicago, Ills.	March 18, "	Conv. sene'd 1 yr, fin'd \$1, c'ts
Geo. K. Osborn, alias Kellogg	Chicago, Ills.	" 19, "	Conv s'nc'd 10 yrs, fin'd \$1, c'ts
Jacob Stean	New York	" 30, "	Nol Pros
Thos. Krewolf, alias Kane	Hoboken, N. J.	April 18, "	Pl'd g'u'y, s'd 6 y's, fin'd \$2500
Jno. J. Pettengill, a. Williams	Hoboken, N. J.	" 18, "	Conv. sene'd 6 yrs, fin'd \$2500
Albert Barnes, a. Jno. Robinson	Chicago, Ills.	May 25, "	Conv. snc'd 3 yrs, fin'd \$1, c'ts
Geo. Wilson, alias Ed. Hall	New York	June 13, "	Convicted.
Frank L. Gulden	Denver, Colo.	" 14, "	Indieted.
Isaac Lawrence	New York	" 15, "	Convicted.
Wm. G. Osborn	New York	" 18, "	Sen'd 2 years and 6 months.
Francisco Bianke, alias White	New York	" 19, "	Sentenced 3 years & fined \$1
John Dougherty	Los Angelos, Cal.	" 21, "	P'd g'y, s'd 5 y's, & fined \$500
James Walker	Los Angelos, Cal.	" 21, "	Indlcted.
James Watson	Los Angelos, Cal.	" 21, "	Conv'td sene'd 4 yrs, fined \$50
Robt. Wolf	Scottdale, Pa.	" 23, "	Conv'td sene'd 2 yrs, fined \$50
Jacob Wolf	Scottdale, Pa.	" 23, "	Conv'td sene'd 2 yrs, fined \$50
Zephaniah Wolf	Scottdale, Pa.	" 23, "	P'd g'y, snc'd 2 y's, fined \$50
Wm. L. Hollowell	New York	" 25, "	Acquitted.
Lewis Ruga	Bradford Co., Pa.	" 25, "	Conv. s'd 1 yr 6 mo, fin'd \$10
Michael Dempsey	Newark, N. J.	" 28, "	Discharged by U. S. Com.
Mathew Henry	Grangerville, Pa.	" 29, "	Pl'd g'y snc'd 3 yrs, fin'd \$100

BRITISH AMERICAN CURRENCY.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

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

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

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

CANADIAN BILLS—GOVERNMENT ISSUES.

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

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

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

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

DISCOUNT RATES.

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

BANKS IN BRITISH AMERICA.

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

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

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

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

Province of Ontario.

Place.	County.	Name.	Bills of Issue.
Hamilton.	Wentworth	BANK OF HAMILTON	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 \$100.
		J. Stuart, Pres. ; E. A. Colquhoun, Cashier.	
London.	Middlesex	THE BANK OF LONDON	\$5, \$10, \$20.
		H. Taylor, Pres. ; A. M. Smart, Jr., Cashier.	
Oshawa.	Ontario	WESTERN BANK OF CANADA	\$5, \$10.
		John Cowan, Pres. ; T. H. McMillan, Cashier.	
Ottawa.	Carleton	BANK OF OTTAWA	\$5, \$10.
		Jas. MacLaren, Pres. ; Geo. Burn, Cashier.	
Toronto.	York	BANK OF TORONTO	\$5, \$10, \$20.
		W. Gooderham, Pres. ; D. Coulson, Cashier.	
"	"	*CANADIAN BK. OF COMMERCE	\$5, \$10, \$50
		W. McMaster, Pres. ; W. N. Anderson, Gen'l Mgr.	
"	"	CENTRAL BANK OF CANADA	\$5, \$10.
		David Blain, Pres. ; A. A. Allen, Cashier.	
"	"	*DOMINION BANK	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.
		Jas. Austin, Pres. ; R. H. Bethune, Cashier.	
"	"	FEDERAL BANK OF CANADA	\$5, \$10, \$50.
		S. Nordheimer, Pres. ; G. W. Yarker, Gen'l Mgr.	
"	"	*IMPERIAL B. OF CANADA	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.
		H. S. Howland, Pres. ; D. R. Wilkie, Cashier.	
"	"	*ONTARIO BANK	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.
		W. P. Howland, Pres. ; C. Holland, Gen'l Mgr.	
"	"	STANDARD BANK	\$5, \$10, \$50.
		W. F. Cowan, Pres. ; J. Lowe Brodie, Cashier	
"	"	TRADERS BANK	\$5, \$10.
		Alex. Manning, Pres. ; H. S. Strathy, Gen'l Mgr.	

DISCOUNTS.—For discount rates in distant provinces see page 44.

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

Province of Manitoba.

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

Bills issued by branch banks in Manitoba are redeemed there only, and the bills are subject to discount in distant provinces. For rates of discount see page 44.

Province of Quebec.

Montreal..Hochelaga.....	*B. OF BRITISH N. AMERICA..	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100
“ “	R. R. Grindley, G'l Mgr. J. Penfold, Mgr at Montreal.	
“ “	.....BANK OF MONTREAL.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.
“ “	Chas. F. Smithers, President.	
“ “	.....BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.
“ “	F. X. St. Charles, Pres. ; A. D. Parant, Cashier.	
“ “	.....LA BANQUE VILLE MARIE.....	\$5, \$10.
“ “	W. Weir, Pres. ; W. Geraud, Cashier.	
“ “	.....LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.....	\$5, \$10, \$20.
“ “	Jacques Grenier, Pres. ; A. A. Trottier, Cashier.	
“ “	.....LA BANQ. JACQUES CARTIER.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50.
“ “	A. Desjardins, Pres. ; A. de Martigny, Cashier.	
“ “	.....MERCHANTS' B. OF CANADA.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100
“ “	A. Allan, Pres. ; Geo. Hague, Gen'l Mgr.	
“ “	.....THE MOLSON'S BANK.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50.
“ “	T. Workman, Pres. ; F. W. Thomas, Gen'l Mgr.	
Quebec....Quebec.....	*LA BANQUE NATIONALE..	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.
“ “	I. Thibaudeau, Pres. ; P. Lafrance, Cashier.	
“ “	.....QUEBEC BANK.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.
“ “	Jas. G. Ross, Pres. ; Jas. Stevenson, Cashier.	
“ “	.....UNION BK. OF L. CANADA.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.
“ “	A. Thomson, Pres. ; P. MacEwen, Cashier.	
Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke.....	.....EASTERN TOWNSHIPS' BK. .	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.
“ “	R. W. Heneker, Pres. ; W. Farwell, Gen. Mgr.	
St. Hyacinthe, St. Hyacinthe.....	.....LA BANQ. DE ST. HYACINTHE.....	\$5, \$10.
“ “	G. C. Desscaulles, Pres. ; R. St. Jacques, Cashier.	
St. Johns..St. Johns.....	.....LA BANQUE DE ST. JEAN.....	\$5, \$10
“ “	L. Molleur fils, Pres. ; Ph. Baudouin, Cashier.	

DISCOUNTS.—For discount rates in distant provinces see page 44.

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

Prince Edward Island.

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

DISCOUNTS.—For discount rates in distant provinces see page 44.

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

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

New Brunswick.

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

Nova Scotia.

Place.	County.	Name.	Bills of Issue.
Halifax...	Halifax.....	*BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.....	\$5, \$10, \$20 John S. Maclean, Pres. ; Thos. Fyslie, Cashier.
"	"	..... HALIFAX BANKING CO.....	\$5, \$10, \$20. R. Uniache, Pres. ; W. L. Pitcaithly, Cashier.
"	"	..... *MERCHANTS' B. OF HALIFAX.....	\$5, \$10, \$20. T. E. Kenney, Pres. : D. H. Duncan, Cashier.
"	"	..... PEOPLE'S BANK OF HALIFAX.....	\$5, \$10, \$20. R. W. Fraser, Pres. ; Peter Jack, Cashier.
"	"	..... UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.....	\$5, \$10, \$20. W. J. Stairs, Pres. ; H. Y. Clarke, Cashier.
Pictou.....	Pictou.....	PICTOU BANK.....	\$5, \$10. R. P. Grant, Pres. ; D. M. Fraser, Cashier.
Windsor... Hants.....	.....	COMMERCIAL B. OF WINDSOR.....	\$5, \$10. G. P. Payzant, Pres. ; W. Lawson, Cashier.
Yarmouth.. Yarmouth.....	.....	BANK OF YARMOUTH.....	\$5, \$10, \$20. L. E. Baker, Pres. ; T. W. Johns, Cashier.
"	"	..... EXCHANGE BANK OF YARMOUTH.....	\$5, \$10, \$20. A. C. Robins, Pres. ; Alex. S. Murray, Cashier.

DISCOUNTS.—For discount rates in distant provinces see page 44.

Since July 1, 1881, none of the banks in the Provinces of N. B. and N. S. have been privileged by the Canadian Government to issue bills other than \$5 and their multiples, except the People's Bank of Fredericton and the St. Stephen's Bank of St. Stephens, Province of N. B., which are working under their old charters obtained before confederation, and which do not expire before about 1890.

Newfoundland.

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

British Columbia.

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

Bills of branch banks in British Columbia are redeemable there only, and are subject to discount in distant provinces. For rates of discount see page 44.

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

Banks Merged into other Banks.

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

Banks in Liquidation.

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

Banks in Receivers' Hands.

- Bank of Upper Canada, Toronto, Ontario, in the hands of the Canadian Government as Receiver. Bills are worth about 75 per cent. in Toronto, Ontario.
- Bank of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, P. E. I., in the hands of a Receiver. Bills worth about 35 per cent. Having paid three dividends amounting to 40 per cent., claims can be filed until final dividend is declared. D. C. Chalmers, Agent.

Failed Banks.

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

Closed Banks.

The Metropolitan Bank, Montreal, P. Q., went into liquidation about 1876 and redeemed all of its outstanding notes that were presented before the final closing up of the Bank's business.

The Bank of the People, Toronto, Ont., organized about 1835, under the Scotch banking system, by Sir Francis Hincks and Charles Beaty, of Toronto, withdrew from business in a few years, but redeemed all its outstanding notes. The bill plates were deposited with the Montreal Bank, Montreal, P. of Q.

The Provincial Bank of Canada, Stanstead, P. Q., early established under the Free Bank Act, withdrew from business January, 1864, its notes being redeemed and the securities returned by Government.

Zimmerman's Bank, Elgin, Ontario, established in 1854 under the Free Bank Act, became the Chartered Bank of Clifton by Act of Parliament in 1858. The notes of the Zimmerman Bank were redeemed and securities returned by Government.

Central Bank of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N. B. The bills of the Central Bank are now worthless for the time of redemption expired in January, 1882.

COUNTERFEIT STOLEN AND RAISED CANADIAN BILLS.

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

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

2 DOMINION OF CANADA. New Government Issue. Letter C. Dated June 1st, 1878, which has been changed. "Payable at Toronto" on the back, with red figures on the face. A dangerous counterfeit, excepting the poor centre vignette of Lord Dufferin, and the imitation lathe-work in the large green 2's. Most all the other work on the bill is about as good as some genuine. Vignette portrait course, expression of the face unlike the genuine, eyes and nose poor, and lower lobe of the ear, in width up and down, is far too narrow. Lathe-work in the green 2's especially different in lower centre of these 2's, as on counterfeits, the two very distinct and upright zig zag lines do not touch one another. Paper fairly good. In the imprint, "British American Bank Note Co., Montreal," the d's over the "i's" are omitted, and the letters different and unequally spaced. The e and r in "American" is widely separated. When the vignette of Lord Dufferin is worn, this note is very dangerous.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5 MARITIME BANK, St. John, N. B. Rough pen and brush work.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10 CONSOLIDATED BANK OF CANADA, Montreal, P. Q. All Tens are worthless signed W. Irwin, bills stolen unsigned and signatures forged.

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

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

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

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

COUNTERFEIT COINS.

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

50 Cent Newfoundland Silver Piece. Dated 1871. Head of Victoria. Inscription above "*Victoria Dei Gratia Regina*;" below, the word "Newfoundland." On the reverse, "50 Cents" and date, enclosed by ornamental circular work.

1 British Sovereign. Very dangerous. Platinum, heavily plated with gold.

The metals in these coins are worth less than two dollars.

THE LEGAL TENDER COINS

OF THE

COMMERCIAL NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

This list of the legal tender and various uncurrent coins of the commercial nations of the world is of strict business importance and reliability. The coins named, unless designated as being "no longer current," are those in legal and actual circulation, and the quotations of uncurrent coins not inclusive of ancient pieces seldom seen outside cabinets and museums. The values here given are the current values of the United States coins, the exchange value of foreign gold coins and the intrinsic value of foreign silver coins, calculated from the market price of silver and corrected each month for DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR. See note on page 53.

UNITED STATES.

PAR OF EXCHANGE.

\$1.....	Equals 4 Shillings $1\frac{1}{4}$ d
\$1.....	"0.20548 £
\$1....	"5.18172 francs
\$1....	"4.197 marks
1 cent	" $\frac{1}{2}$ pence
1 cent	" $\frac{1}{2}$ pence
1 cent	"— .05 francs
1 cent	"— .04 marks

GOLD COINS.

Double Eagle.....	\$20.00
Eagle, prior to 1834.....	10.65
Eagle, since 1834.....	10.00
Half Eagle, prior to 1834,	5.32
Half Eagle, since 1834...	5.00
Three Dollars.....	3.00
Quarter Eagle, prior 1834	2.66
Quarter Eagle, since 1834	2.50
Dollar	1.00

CALIFORNIA GOLD COINS, NO LONGER CURRENT.

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

Quintuple Eagle.....	\$49.90
Twenty-five Dollars.....	24.50
Double Eagle, S. M. V. ...	19.30
Double Eagle Moffat.....	19.90
Eagle, S. M. V.....	9.95
Eagle, Templeton Reid..	9.75
Eagle, A. Humbert.....	9.95
Eagles of 1849 and 1850...	9.95
Eagle, Cin., M. & T. Co.	9.70
Eagle, Miners' Bank....	9.85
Eagle, J. S. O.....	9.50
Eagle, Dubosq & Co.....	9.95
Eagle, K. M. T. P. C. S.	8.00
Eagle Pacific Co.....	7.86
Eagle Oregon Co.....	9.85
Eagle, Baldwin & Co. ..	9.95
Eagle, Moffat & Co.....	9.95
Eagle, Pike's Peak, Clark,	
Gruber & Co., Denver.	9.75
Half Eagle, Dunbar & Co	4.95
Half Eagle, S. M. V.....	4.95
Half Eagle, Pacific Co...	4.50
Half Eagle, N. G. & N..	4.85
Half Eagles of 1849	4.75
Half Eagle, Mass. Co....	4.75
Half Eagle, Alta.....	4.75
Half Eagle, Oregon Co...	4.85
Half Eagle, Cin., M. & T.	
Co.	4.95
Half Eagle, Baldwin & Co	4.85

Half Eagle, Moffat & Co.	4.85
Half Eagle, Shults & Co.	4.95
Half Eagle, Pike's Peak,	
Denver, Clark & Co.,	4.85
Half Dollar.....	— .40
Quarter Dollar.....	— .20
N. CAROLINA GOLD COINS*	
Five Dollars C. Bechtler	
1830-1834.....	\$5.30
Five Dollars C. Bechtler	
"N.C." 1834-1842.....	4.96
Five Dollars "Carolina	
Gold, 1834-1842.....	4.96
Two and a half Dols. N.C.	2.45
One Dollar.....	— .96
GEORGIA GOLD COINS.	
Ten Dollars T. Reid 1834.	\$10.05
Ten Dols. T. Reid aft. 1834.	9.75
Five Dols. " " "	4.80
Two and a half Dollars, T.	
Reid, after 1834.....	2.37

MORMON GOLD COINS,

Current only among themselves for face value, weight and fineness irregular, value of gold therein about

Double Eagle.....	\$18.00
Eagle.....	9.00
Eight Dollars.....	7.75
Five Dollars.....	4.50
Four Dollars.....	3.85
Quarter Eagle.....	2.25

SILVER COINS.

Trade Dollar.....	\$— .80
Dollar.....	1.00
Half Dollar.....	— .50
Quarter Dollar.....	— .25
Twenty Cents.....	— .20
Ten Cents.....	— .10
Five Cents.....	— .05
Three Cents.....	— .03

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA.

GOLD COINS.

Quadruple Ducat.....	\$ 9.14
Double Ducat.....	4.57
Souverain.....	6.75
Half Souverain.....	3.37
Austrian Ducat.....	2.28
Krone or Crown	6.62

Half Crown	3.31
Eight Florins.....	3.86
Four Florins	1.93

SILVER COINS.

Double Florin.....	— .72
Florin 190.545gs. 900 fine	— .36
Marla Theresia Thaler..	\$— .76
Crown Thaler.....	— .83
Species Thaler.....	— .76
Vereins-Thaler.....	— .54

BANK NOTES.

1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1000 Florins. In Austria bank and Government notes are at par with the silver coins only.

BELGIUM.

Gold and Silver francs and bank notes are the same as the francs of France.

DENMARK.

PAR OF EXCHANGE.

1 Crown Equals.....	\$0.268
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GOLD COINS.

Twenty Kronors	\$ 5.36
Ten Kronors	2.66
Double Christian D or...	7.88
Christian D'or	3.94
Double Frederiks D'or..	7.88
Frederiks D'or	3.94
Ducat.....	2.24

SILVER COINS.

Species and Rigs Daler..	\$— .84
Rigs Bank Daler.....	— .41
Two Kronors.....	— .39
Kronor.....	— .19
Half Kronor.....	— .09
Quarter Kronor.....	— .04

BANK NOTES.

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

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

FINLAND.

Gold and Silver Markkaa, the same as francs of France.

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

FRANCE.**PAR OF EXCHANGE.**

France Equals	0 193 dollars
1 Franc	0.03965 £
1 Franc	9½ pence.

GOLD COINS.

100 Francs	\$19.30
50 Francs	9.65
40 Francs	7.72
20 Francs	3.86
10 Francs	1.93
5 Francs	— .96
Louis D'or	4.50

SILVER COINS.

Crown	\$— .86
5 Francs	— .73
2 Francs	— .26
1 Franc	— .13
50 Centimes	— .06
20 Centimes	— .02

BANK NOTES.

5, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1000 Francs.	
In France bank note and silver coins are each at par with gold coins.	

GERMAN EMPIRE.**PAR OF EXCHANGE.**

1 Mark Equals	— 0.2382 dollars
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GOLD COINS.

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

SILVER COINS.

Five Marks	\$— .81
Two Marks	— .32
One Mark	— .16
50 Pfennige	— .08
20 Pfennige	— .3

BANK NOTES.

5, 10, 20, 50, 100 500 1000 Marks	
In Germany bank notes and silver coins are each at par with gold coins.	

OLD GOLD COINS NO LONGER CURRENT.

August D'or of Saxony	\$ 4.00
Carolin of Bavaria	4.99
Carolin of Hesse-Darmstadt	4.91
Carolin of Manheim	4.85
Crown of Prussia	6.50
Crown of Hanover	7.90
Double Friederich's D'or	8.00
Ducat of Bavaria	2.26
Ducat of Hamburg	2.25
Five Guilders	1.90
Five Thalers	4.00
Friederich's D'or	4.00
Maximilian D'or	3.40
Pistole of Brunswick	3.90
Pistole of Manheim	3.80

OLD SILVER COINS NO LONGER CURRENT.

Double Thaler	\$ 1.09
Thaler	— .54
Double Florin	— .62
Florin	— .31
Half Florin	— .15

GREAT BRITAIN.**PAR OF EXCHANGE.**

£1 Equals	4.8665 dollars.
£1	25.2172 francs
d1	0.02 dollars
1d	0.10½ francs

GOLD COINS.

Five Sovereigns	24.33
Double Sovereign	9.73
Sovereign or pound	4.86
Half Sovereign	2.43
5 Guineas	\$25.55
2 Guineas	10.22
Guinea	5.11
Half Guinea	2.55
Quarter Guinea	1.27
Third Guinea	1.70

SILVER COINS.

Crown (5 shillings)	\$— .85
Half Crown	— .42
Florin (2 shillings)	— .34
Shilling	— .17
Six-Pence	— .8
Three-Pence	— .4

BANK NOTES.

£1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 300, 500.	
In Great Britain bank notes and silver coin are each at par with gold coins.	

Colonial Coins.**GOLD COINS.**

Mohur, 16 Rupees (1771)	\$ 8.00
Mohur, 15 Rupees	7.00
Native Gold Mohur	7.90
Double Pagoda	3.75
Pagoda	1.85
Australian Sovereign	4.86
Half Sovereign	2.43
Two Dol. Newfoundland	2.00

SILVER COINS.

Double Rupee	\$— .70
Half Pagoda	— .62
Rupee of Victoria	— .35
Quarter Pagoda	— .31
Half Rupee of Victoria	— .17
Two Annas of Victoria	— .4

Dollar of Sierra Leone	\$— .70
Half Dollar	— .35
20 Cents	— .14
10 Cents	— .7

50 Cents of Canada	\$— .36
25 Cents	— .15
20 Cents	— .15
10 Cents	— .7
5 Cents	— .3

50 Cents of Newfoundl'd	\$— .36
20 Cents	— .15
10 Cents	— .7
5 Cents	— .3
20 Cents of N. Brunswick	— .15

GREECE.

Gold and Silver Drachmas the same as francs of France.

HOLLAND.**GOLD COINS.**

Ten Guilden	\$ 4.00
Five Guilden	2.00
Ducat	2.28

SILVER COINS.

2½ Gulden	\$— .77
Gulden	— .30
Half Gulden	— .15

SILVER COINS NO LONGER COINED.

3 Gulden	\$— .92
Daalder	— .45

ITALY.

Gold and Silver Lires the same as francs of France.

OLD GOLD COINS NO LONGER CURRENT.

Quadruple Doppia	\$15.30
Double Doppia	7.50
Doppia of 1814	5.25
Doppia of 1826	3.85
30 Ducati or 10 Oncettes	\$24.30
15 Ducati or 5	12.10
6 Ducati or 2	4.55
3 Ducati or 1	2.25
Sovereign of Milan	\$ 6.70
Doppia	3.80
Half Sovereign of Milan	3.30
Zeechino of Milan	2.25
10 Scudi Papal	\$10.20
5 Scudi	5.10
2½ Scudi	2.50
1 Scudi	— .97½
Gold Scudo of Rome	\$32.60
Doppia	3.27
Zeechino	2.20
Genovine of Sardinia	\$15.10
Carlino	9.40
Half Genovine	7.50
Pistole	5.70
Marengo	3.70
Sequin	2.25
Doppietta	1.85

Double Onzie of Sicily	\$ 5.15
Onzie	2.50

80 Florini of Tuscany	\$21.70
Ruspone of Tuscany	6.80
Zeechino of Tuscany	2.25

SILVER COINS NO LONGER CURRENT.

Franceseone	— 82
Scudo	— 81
Half Scudo	— 40
Scudo Papal	— 79
Half Scudo Papal	— 39

PORTUGAL.**PAR OF EXCHANGE.**

1 Milreis (1000 Reis)	= \$1.08
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GOLD COINS.

10 Milreis	10.80
5000 Reis	\$5.40
2000 Reis	2.16
1000 Reis	1.08

GOLD COINS NO LONGER CURRENT.

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

SILVER COINS.

500 Reis	— .44
Cruzado	— .43
200 Reis	— .17
100 Reis	— .9
50 Reis	— .4

RUSSIA.**GOLD COINS.**

Imperial of 10 Roubles	\$ 7.97
Polo-Imperial of 5	3.98
Ducat of 3 Roubles	2.28

PLATINA COINS.

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

SILVER COINS.

Rouble and half.....	\$.88
Rouble.....	-.59
75 Kopecks.....	-.44
50 Kopecks.....	-.29
25 Kopecks.....	-.14
20 Kopecks.....	-.7
15 Kopecks or Zlot.....	-.5
10 Kopecks.....	-.3
5 Kopecks.....	-.1

SPAIN.

Gold and Silver Pesetas and bank notes are the same as Francs of France.

GOLD COINS NO LONGER CURRENT

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

SILVER COINS

Piaster of 8 Reales (old)...	-.79
20 Reales.....	-.78
10 Reales.....	-.38

SWEDEN and NORWAY

Gold and silver crowns and bank notes are the same as crowns of Denmark.

SWITZERLAND.

Gold and Silver Francs the same as Francs of France.

TURKEY.

GOLD COINS

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

SILVER COINS

Jirmiliek.....	\$.65
5 Piasters.....	-.16
2 Piasters.....	-.6

JAPAN.

GOLD COINS.

20 Yens.....	\$19.94
10 Yens.....	9.97
5 Yens.....	4.98
2 Yens.....	1.99
1 Yen.....	-.99

GOLD COINS NO LONGER CURRENT.

Obang.....	\$72.90
Kobang.....	5.50
Half Kobang.....	2.16

SILVER COINS.

Trade Yen.....	\$.80
Yen.....	-.79
50 Sen.....	-.35
20 Sen.....	-.14
10 Sen.....	-.7

SOUTH AMERICA.

BRAZIL.—GOLD COINS.

Twenty Milreis.....	\$10.92
6400 Reis, 16 Milreis....	8.73
Ten Milreis.....	5.46
4000 Reis.....	1.88

SILVER COINS.

Two Milreis.....	\$.76
Double Pataca.....	-.53
Milreis.....	-.38
Five Hundred Reis.....	-.19

CHILI.

GOLD COINS.

Doblon.....	\$15.53
Half Doblon.....	7.76
Quarter Doblon.....	3.88
Condor, 10 Pesos.....	9.12
Half Condor.....	4.56
Fifth Condor.....	1.82
Pesos.....	-.91

SILVER COINS.

Peso Duro.....	\$.73
Half Peso.....	-.36
20 Centavos.....	-.14
Decimo.....	-.7
Media Decimo.....	-.3

NEW GRENADA.

GOLD COINS.

Doblon.....	\$15.53
Half Doblon.....	7.76
Condor.....	9.12
Half Condor.....	4.56
Quarter Doblon.....	3.88
Fifth Condor.....	1.82

PERU.

GOLD COINS.

20 Sols.....	\$19.30
10 Sols.....	.65
5 Sols.....	4.82
2 Sols.....	1.93
1 Sol.....	-.96

SILVER COINS.

Sol.....	\$.73
Old Peso.....	-.79
Half Sol.....	-.36

U. S. of COLUMBIA.

Gold and silver pesos the same as sols of Peru.

VENEZUELA.

Gold and silver Bolivars the same as francs of France.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

GOLD COINS.

Doblon or Onza.....	\$15.53
Half Doblon.....	7.76
Quar. Doblon or Pistole.	3.88
Half Pistole.....	1.94
Quarter Pistole.....	-.97
N.B.—The Doblon=8 Escudos	
Pistole=2 Escudos	

SILVER COINS.

Peso, of 8 Reales.....	\$.78
Four Reales.....	-.39
Two Reales.....	-.19
One Real.....	-.69

MEXICO.

GOLD COINS.

Doblon.....	\$15.53
Half Doblon.....	7.76
Quarter Doblon.....	3.88
Eighth Doblon.....	1.94
Peso.....	-.97
Twenty Pesos.....	\$19.58
Ten Pesos.....	9.79
Five Pesos.....	4.89
Two-and-a-half Pesos....	2.44

SILVER COINS.

Peso or Dollar.....	\$.80
Half Peso.....	-.40
Quarter Peso.....	-.20
Real.....	-.10
Half Real.....	-.5

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

The foregoing prices of full weight silver coins are their intrinsic value at the present market price of silver, but for shipment back to the foreign countries where the silver coins have a higher legal-tender value, or are exchangeable for the gold coinage there, some brokers are paying for such silver coins much higher prices, viz:

French 5 Franc pieces (silver).....	.85 to .96
Italian 5 Lire " ".....	" " "
Spanish Dollars " ".....	" " "
Canada Silver (per dol.) ".....	" " "
English Crowns ".....	.90 " .98
German 5 Marks ".....	1.15 " 1.20
Etc., Etc. ".....	1.10 " 1.18

Stolen United States Bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12, 1886.

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

ACT OF JANUARY 28, 1847.					1000 each—234 235 236 3066 95411
\$200 each—1620	1710	2132	2270	2271	9542 9543 9544 10185 108963.
2455.					
300 each—1697	1698	1699.			
500 each—2987	3085.				
1000 each—7422	7598	7599	8430.		
5000 each—3044.					
ACT OF FEBRUARY 8, 1861.					ACT OF MARCH 3, 1864, 10-40's.
\$1000 each—43	44	2749	5221	6125.	\$ 50 each—960.
5000 each—2280.					100 each—1582 to 1585 inclusive 74053
ACT OF MARCH 2, 1861, "OREGON WAR."					8977 8978 10794 10795 10796.
\$50 each—270.					500 each—5834.
100 each—276	682.				1000 each—1785 2493 13247 13248 16109.
500 each—1014	1089.				5000 each—6329 7696 7697.
ACT OF JULY 17, 1861.					10000 each—8744 to 8763 inclusive
\$50 each—1181	1267.				11658 18903 to 18942 inclusive.
\$100 each—30	31	888	5928	5930 6451 8069	CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD 1868's.
8070	8071	8072.			\$5000 each—310.
500 each—933	1394	1867	4303	6848.	UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, 1868's.
1000 each—2463	2533	6833	6861	8081	5000 each—1465.
8713	9102	11429	18114	20341	10000 each—1864.
23670	26541	26542	26543	26544	ACT OF JUNE 30, 1864.
29278	29413	29414	30259	30260	\$100 each—1502 1503 1504.
36901.					500 each—709 1699.
5000 each—6195	8438	8761	10860.		1000 each—4143 4144 7813 7814 7815
10000 each—9276	to 9295	inclusive	11138		7816 8801 10450
11452	12806.				5000 each—2275.
Act of July 17, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent.					ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865, MAY AND NOVEMBER.
\$100 each—14457	16232.				\$100 each—389 390 2405 2406 4738.
500 each—10472	10915.				500 each—839 871 2998 3719.
1000 each—50879	50880	54259	54260		1000 each—645 646 798 2543 2544
54261	54262	54263	54544		3579 7842 7843 13836 13837.
54545	54546	54547			ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865—JULY, 1865, CONSOLS.
5000 each—17254.					\$50 each—1211 1212 1241 1242 1243
10000 each—35208.					1244 1245 1246.
ACT OF FEBRUARY 25, 1862.					100 each—945 1008 2383 2384 2385
\$50 each—1177.					2619 12229 12231 13767 13768
100 each—1299	1748	1749	1750	1869	13769 13774 14256 14288 15604
to 1874	inclusive	2787	3547		15605 15692 15693 15694.
3549	4627	4931	5021	5168	500 each—1905 1906 1985 2047 3123
5169	5170	6029	6030	6662	6230 6231 7013 8597 8598
6663	7527	7528	9500	14113	8646.
14114	14201.				1000 each—1293 3489 6331 10324 14372
500 each—375	1273	3460	4323	7636	15111 16331 16332 16959
7921	8051	8430.			16960 17004 17005 18878
1000 each—	2633	2634	3308	3309	18879 18880 20033 22099
3310	5893	9023	to 9028	inclusive	22100 22101 22436 to
20320	to 20327	inclusive			22449 inclusive 28157 28158
20377	20378	23429	23430	23431	30517 30690 31021 31303
23559	23560	24150	26490	26491	31304 36717.
26492	26493	27666	27780	27781	5000 each—461 2667 2668 3907 4987
27782	32721	32832	33192	33324	10000 each—3226 3227
34814	34815	37910.			ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865—1867, CONSOLS.
5000 each—323	1635	3796	9587.		\$50 each—353 929 2444 2654.
10000 each—318	12813				100 each—588 589 590 591 1445
ACT OF MARCH 3, 1863.					2751 2752 2753 2776 2777
\$50 each—99.					3528 6687 7323 7324 8392
100 each—3089	3460.				8393 14722 14723 15391 16069
500 each—388	389.				16070 16071 20801 22261 22262
					22263 22264.
					500 each—999 1968 1982 3515 3964 4914
					5162 5347 6255 6256 6257 6258
					7102 8208 8255 9446 9788 10854

\$1000 ---3357 3358 5959 11103 11104 11105
 11624 11646 11647 11648
 11649 11650 11653 11654
 12208 12211 12214 12215 12506
 12689 12690 12691 14316 to
 14325 inclusive 16413 18434
 18435 18937 18938 23830 23831
 23832 23833 30748 31788 31994
 31995 33463 36642 42500.

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

10000 each---2812.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1866—1868. CONSOLS.

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

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

5000 each---1280 1299.

10000 each---204 206 207 208 209 225

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

\$100 each---792 6727

500 each---4203.

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

5000 each---12194

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

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

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

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

500 each---3846 4074 5602.

1000 each---17434.

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

\$50 each---144 3671.

100 each---433 2566 2567 2572 2574 8251
 8252 8253 13301 13302 13303 13304
 14388 14389 14390 14548 14549 14919
 14920 14921 14922 16175 16176 16177
 16178 16828 16992 16993 16994 16995
 17244 17591 17592 17680 17681 17682
 18051 18052 18053 18054 18848 18849
 18850 18851 19751 19752 19753 19754
 20558 20559 20560 20561 21295 21351
 28845.

500 each---319 680 2804 3462 3585 3586
 4846 6154 6839 7283 7728 7833 8079
 8301 9479 9966 10581 11143 11510
 11597 11722 13331

1000 each---3976 3977 3978 14327 16884
 20667 20668 21161 23685 24605
 24606 24607 36713.

5000 each---3834 4944 9733.

10,000 each---11420 11421 11422 20722
 to 20767 inclusive.

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

\$50 each---270 1147 1213 1425 1426 2148 2390
 3041 3074 3123 3681 4611 8575
 9636 9709 11581 14296 15393 15645
 16395 19133 20067 20164 22222 22860
 23468.

100 each---2432 2562 2924 2925 3211 4542
 4543 4557 4765 7869 to 7872 inclusive
 8822 8823 8868 8869 8870 8871
 10058 10060 10139 10140 10141
 10142 12473 12474 12475 12476 13624

13625 14259 14260 14439 14648 14649
 14789 14790 16036 16344 16345 16512
 16513 16514 21438 23374 25280 25973
 26331 26786 36721 36722 39683 39684
 40162 to 40166 inclusive 42283 44769
 47857 50572 52442 54282 54297 54482
 55406 55407 55408 58850 63202 63944
 63945 65662 66521 66522 67969 71145
 73958 77898 77948 79900 79901 83367
 83868 83869 83870 84046 86306 86307
 86308 88283 88412 88413 89187
 89188 91288 92449 92450 92451
 93425 93426 94560 94708 98903
 98904 98905 103665 103666 103667
 103668 104256 106935 106936 107099
 107190 107192 107193 110208 116666
 116667 117355 118276 118283 122086
 122256 122257 122290 122291 122292
 122293 124516 124517 124518 125009
 125010 125011 126432 126433 130571
 130572 130573 130607 136842 139067
 139068 139069 139070 139173 139174
 139175 139176 143766 144647 144648
 144738 144739.

500 each---2114 2871 2872 6545 6619
 6658 7252 8286 8600 10871 12138
 12959 13249 13479 16740 16741 16826
 16827 16828 16829 18924 19959 23016
 23734 25071 26128 26656 26985 29302
 30236 32572 36072 37450 39008 41099
 41639 41640 41641 41642 41825 43893
 44558 44559 45716 46051 50469 51641
 53224 53466 to 53473 inclusive 54623
 58001 61041 61511 61512 62340 62341.

1000 each---1907 to 1912 inclusive 6092
 6093 6094 9104 11940 11941 11942
 11943 13646 13832 16506 21147
 21353 22099 22259 22650 24923
 24924 24925 26403 29486 29800
 29801 29802 29821 to 29834 inclusive
 33561 35293 37916 37917 37918 38331
 41157 42365 42695 43595 46650 47563
 49757 52858 52859 55593 55594 62758
 62759 62760 62761 67010 67783 68519
 68520 69048 69049 70600 71485 72420
 72421 73184 77553 77554 77555 81567
 82527 82575 82576 82577 82578 85006
 90433 to 90441 inclusive 90444 to
 90457 inclusive 93331 to 93334 inclusive
 95493 95494 98375 101429 102402
 103050 103051 103052 107523 112196
 112197 114829 114830 115400 115578
 118673 118674 124619 126182 128220
 128221.

5000 each---4927 9748 10645 12032 17182
 18352 19057 21993 22006.

10000 each---1971 to 2000 inclusive 2883
 10307 14172.

ACT OF JULY 12, 1882, 3 PER CENT.

\$50 each—Original Nos. 688 to 696 incl. 705

100 each—Original Nos. 1949 2790 4537
 4538 4539 4540 4668 5299.

500 each—Original Nos. 2013.

1000 each—Orig'l Nos. 16216 18647 18648

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

Public Debt of U. S. Feb. 1, 1886.

Interest-Bearing Debt.

TITLE OF LOAN AND AUTHORIZING ACT.	RATE per ct	WHEN REDEEMABLE	ACCRUED INTEREST.	TOTAL PRINCIPAL	INTEREST DUE AND UNPAID.
Loan of 1882, July 12, 1882.....	3	Option, U S.	\$1,456,428 75	\$194,190,500 00	\$13,702 11
Funded Ln, 1891, July, '70, Jan., '71	4½	Sept. 1, 1891..	1,875,000 00	250,000,000 00	322,567 74
Funded Ln, 1907, July, '70, Jan, '71	4	July 1, 1907..	2,459,158 66	737,747,250 00	1,660,373 33
Refunding Certificates, Feb. 26, 1879	4	.....	726 00	217,800 00	58,806 00
Navy-Pension Fund, July 23, 1858	3	.....	35,000 00	14,000,000 00	.....
Bonds to Pac. Railroads, July '62 & '64	6	30 yrs. fr. date	3,23,117 56	64,623,512 00	79,049 96
Aggregate of Interest-bearing Debt.....			6,140,430 97	1,260,779,412 00	2,134,499 14

Debt on which Interest has ceased since Maturity.

MATURED.					
Old Debt, Various, prior to 1837.....	4 to 6.....	Prior to Jan. 1, 1837....		\$57,665 00	\$64,174 81
Mex. Indemnity Stock, Aug. 10, '46.	5.....	In 1851 and 1852.....		1,104 91	85 74
Loan of 1847, Jan. 28, 1847.....	6.....	Dec. 31, 1867.....		1,250 00	22 00
Bounty Land Scrip, Feb. 11, 1847....	6.....	July 1, 1849.....		3,175 00	210 06
Texas Indemnity Stock, Sep 9, 1850	5.....	Dec. 31, 1864.....		20,000 00	2,945 00
Loan of 1858, June 14, 1858.....	5.....	After Jan. 1, 1874.....		2,000 00	125 00
Loan of 1860, June 22, 1860.....	5.....	Jan. 1, 1871.....		10,000 00	800 00
5-20's of 1862, Feb. 25, 1862 (called)...	6.....	Dec 1, 1871, and later..		268,550 00	894 64
5-20's of 1864, Jun 30, 1864 (called)...	6.....	Nov. 13, 1875, and later		48,550 00	507 75
5-20's of 1865, Mar. 3, 1865 (called)...	6.....	Feb. 15, 1876, and later		37,150 00	2,870 73
10-40's of 1864, Mar. 3, 1864 (called)...	5.....	July 9, 1879, and later..		90,150 00	5,799 03
Consols of 1865, Mar. 3, 1865 (called)...	6.....	Aug. 21, 1877, and later		216,200 00	965 30
Consols of 1867, Mar 3, 1865 (called)...	6.....	April 1, 1879, and later		458,550 00	25,876 13
Consols of 1868, Mar 3, 1865 (called)...	6.....	July 4, 1879.....		85,500 00	10,906 89
Loan of Feb., 1861, Feb. 8, 1861.....	6.....	Dec. 31, 1880.....		8,000 00	2,640 00
F'd Ln, '81, July '70, Jan. '71 (called)...	5.....	May 21, 1881, and later		165,800 00	530 36
F'd Ln, '81, July '70, Jan. '71 (called)...	5 cont. 3½	Dec. 23, 1882, and later.		153,300 00	5,716 37
Oregon War Debt, Mar. 2, 1861.....	6.....	July 1, 1881.....		4,050 00	748 50
Loan of 1861, July & Aug., 1861.....	6.....	June 30, 1881.....		154,400 00	784 00
Loan '61, July & Aug., 1861 (called)...	6 cont. 3½	Dec. 24, 1881, and later.		106,950 00	1,050 04
Loan of 1863 ('81's), Mar. 3, 1863.....	6.....	June 30, 1881.....		31,750 00	512 90
Loan '63 ('81's), Mar. 3, '63 called... 6 cont. 3½	6 cont. 3½	Aug. 1, 1882, and later.		18,750 00	166 69
Loan of 1882, July 12, 1882 (called)...	3.....	Dec. 1, 1883, and later..		863,900 00	4,833 43
Treasury Notes, Various, prior to 1846	1-10 to 6..	From 1838 to 1844.....		82,425 35	2,662 06
Treasury Notes of 1846, July 22, 1846	1-10 to 6..	In 1847 and 1848.....		5,900 00	200 66
Treasury Notes of 1847, Jan. 28, 1847	6.....	In 1848 and 1849.....		950 00	57 00
Treasury Notes of 1857, Dec. 23, 1857	3 to 6.....	In 1858 and 1859.....		1,700 00	99 00
Treasury Notes of 1861, Mar. 2, 1861..	6.....	March 1, 1863.....		3,000 00	364 50
Seven-thirties of 1861, July 17, 1861..	7 3-10.....	Aug. 19 and Oct. 1, 1864		15,800 00	1,011 89
1-year Notes of 1863, Mar. 3, 1863....	5.....	Various dates in 1865..		37,305 00	1,877 35
2-year Notes of 1863, Mar. 3, 1863 ...	5.....	Various dates in 1866..		29,850 00	1,350 15
Comp'd-int. Note, Mar. '63, June '64	6.....	June '67, and May '68..		200,520 00	41,168 48
7-30's of 1864-5, June '64, Mar '65....	7 3-10.....	Aug '67, Jun. & July '68		130,800 00	18,756 95
Cert's of Indebtedness, Mar. '62 & '63	6.....	Various dates in 1866..		4,000 00	253 48
Temporary Loan, June 30, 1864.....	4 to 6.....	October 15, 1866.....		2,960 00	244 19
3 p.c. Cert's, Mar. '67, July, '68 (call)	3.....	Feb. 28, 1873.....		5,000 00	394 31
Aggregate of Debt on which Interest has ceased since Maturity..				3,324,756 28	201,179 33

Debt bearing no Interest.

Old Demand Notes..	July 17, 1861; Feb. 12, 1862.....	\$57,880 00	.....
Legal-tender Notes..	Feb. 25, 1862; July 11, 1862; March 3, 1863.....	346,681,016 00	.....
Certificats of Deposit.	June 8, 1872.....	\$ 14,850,000 00	.....
	Less amount held in Treasurers' cash....	260,000 00	.....
Gold Certificates....	March 3, 1863, and July 12, 1882.....	139,345,660 00	.....
	Less amount held in Treasurers' cash....	24,080,709 00	.....
Silver Certificates...	Feb. 28, 1878.....	123,740,376 00	.....
	Less amount held in Treasurers' cash....	33,978,767 00	.....
Fractional Currency.	July 17, '62; March 3, '63; June 30, '64....	15,335,087 77	.....
	Less amount estimated as lost or destroyed, act June 1879.....	8,375,934 00	.....
Aggregate of Debt bearing no Interest.....		578,334,409 77	.....

CASH IN TREASURY.

Gold held for gold certificates....	\$115,284,951 00	Total Principal	\$1,837,438,577 03
Silver held for silver certificates..	89,761,609 00	Total Interest.....	8,486,109 44
U. S. notes held for cert. of deposit	14,590,000 00		
Cash held for mat'd debt and int.,	11,809,864 70	Total Debt	1,845,923,686 47
Fractional currency.....	5,126 62	Less cash available and reserve.....	331,451,551 32
		Debt, less available cash items.....	1,514,472,135 15
Total available.....	231,451 551 32	Net cash in Treasury.....	79,689,862 24
Reserve for redemption of notes..	100,000,000 00		
Fractional Silver & minor coins..	29,545,942 57	Debt, less cash in Treas., Feb. 1, '86.	1,434,782,272 91
Certificates held as cash.....	58,299,478 00	Debt, less cash in Treas, Jan. 1, '86..	1,443,454 826 72
Net cash balance on hand.....	79,689,862 24	Decrease of Debt during the month.	8,672,553 81
Total cash in the Treasury.....	\$498,936,832 13		

The Pratt Case.

FIVE YEARS IN PRISON.

Keokuk, Iowa, *The Daily Gate City*, Jan. 30, etc.

Trial of Levi G. Pratt, charged with passing counterfeit money at Davenport, was commenced in the federal court yesterday morning. Hon. J. W. Stewart, of Davenport, is counsel for the defendant, and Hon. D. O. Finch and W. T. Rankin appeared on the prosecution. Albert Riepe and Gus. Schlegel, Davenport business men, testified that Pratt had passed \$10 counterfeit bills at their establishments. Herman Schmidt, a cashier for Beiderbecke & Miller, a wholesale grocery firm, testified that Pratt entered and asked if they could change a \$20 bill, which he held in his hand. Witness thought it was counterfeit and informed the police. Wm. Atwood, a saloon-keeper, said Pratt called at his place at 7 o'clock in the evening and tendered a \$10 bill in payment of the purchases he had made. After Pratt had left he examined the bill, believed it to be counterfeit and informed an officer, who arrested him at the Rock Island Depot. Pratt rests his defense on the theory that it is a case of mistaken identity but the evidence against him is so overwhelming that there does not seem the slightest prospect of an acquittal.

Judge Love instructed the jury, which retired at 3 o'clock (January 30). Within two hours the jury returned a verdict of guilty on the first and second counts of the indictment and discharged him on the third, in reference to the \$20 counterfeit bill. Pratt will probably be sentenced Monday morning.

The conviction of Counterfeiter Pratt, was due, in large part, to the thoroughness with which the case was worked up by that efficient and able U. S. deputy marshall, Col. Matt. Steadman.

This morning (February 1), at 10.30 o'clock, Pratt was sentenced by Judge Love to five years at hard labor in the state prison at Fort Madison, and to pay a fine of \$1.

CIRCULAR.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD CALL.

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 29, 1886.

By virtue of the authority conferred by law upon the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that the principal and accrued interest of the Bonds here-in-below designated will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, D. C., on the first day of March, 1886, and that the interest on said Bonds will cease on that day, viz:

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

- \$50—Original No. 298.
- \$100—Original No. 2149 to Original No. 2165, both inclusive.
- \$500—Original No. 1063 to Original No. 1075, both inclusive.
- \$1,000—Original No. 9189 to Original No. 9786, both inclusive.
- \$10,000—Original No. 16449 to Original No. 17400, both inclusive.

Total.....\$10,000,000

The bonds described above are either bonds of the "original" issue, which have but one serial number at each end, or "substitute" bonds, which may be distinguished by the double set of numbers, which are marked plainly "original numbers" and "substitute numbers."

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

Many of the bonds originally included in the above numbers have been transferred or ex-

changed into other denominations on "walver," the original numbers being cancelled, and leaving outstanding the apparent amount above stated.

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

Bonds forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans, &c., Washington, D. C.," and all the bonds called by this circular should be assigned to the "Secretary of the Treasury for redemption." Assignments must be dated and properly acknowledged as prescribed in the note printed on the back of each bond.

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

DANIEL MANNING, Secretary.

Important Financial Bills.

Two important financial measures were introduced in the Senate, on February 9, by Messrs. Allison and Beck. That of the former is intended to make the several forms of legal money interchangeable, and that of the latter provides for the issue of coin certificates.

The Allison bill provides that any holder of silver dollars may present them at the Treasury or Sub-treasury in New York in sums of ten dollars or any multiple thereof, and receive in exchange a like amount in gold coin or United States notes, and holders of gold coin may in like manner receive in exchange therefor standard silver dollars or United States notes.

The bill repeals Sections 5193 and 5194 Revised Statutes, which authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to receive United States notes on deposit from national banks without interest, in sums not less than ten thousand dollars, and to issue therefor certificates in denominations of not less than five thousand dollars, payable on demand, in United States notes at the place of deposit. These certificates are what are known as certificates of deposit and are used for settling clearing house balances. It is also provided in the bill that the words "lawful money," wherever they occur in the statutes, shall be construed to include United States notes, gold and silver coins of full legal tender value. The purpose of this clause is to place silver on a parity with gold by legislative enactment.

Section 5222, Revised Statutes, and all other laws requiring lawful money deposited with the Treasurer as a special fund to redeem national bank notes are repealed, and it is provided that all money now deposited or which may hereafter be deposited under these laws shall be covered into the Treasury. The purpose of this clause is to repeal all laws requiring United States notes deposited by banks passing into liquidation or reducing circulation to be held as a special fund to redeem the circulating notes of such banks.

The bill further provides that national bank notes may be redeemed by the Treasury in gold or silver coins, and that banks in liquidation or reducing circulation may deposit gold or silver coins in lieu of United States notes for the redemption of their outstanding circulation.

The bill of Senator Beck directs the issue of coin certificates in denominations similar to those of United States notes, and when such certificates are received by the Treasury they shall be reissued, and that all gold and silver certificates shall be retired when received at the Treasury.

The second section requires the United States Treasurer, upon receipt of an original certificate from any assistant treasurer, showing that there has been deposited with him gold coin or standard silver dollars in the sum of ten dollars or any multiple thereof, to authorize the payment of a

like amount in coin certificates at such sub-treasury as the depositor may designate, and in such denominations as he may request, which coin certificates shall be redeemable in gold or silver coin at the option of the United States.

It is also provided that no coin certificate of a denomination greater than \$500 shall be issued, and that at least two-thirds of all the coin certificates outstanding at any one time shall be of denominations not exceeding \$50.

In the Senate.

January 28.—Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to discontinue the coinage of the silver dollar and to provide for the purchase of silver bullion in bars, not less than two million ounces, nor more than four million ounces per month, at its *market price*, and for the issue, in payment therefor, of coin certificates of not less denomination than \$10 each, the bullion to remain in the Treasury as security for the payment of the certificates.

February 8.—Mr. Ingalls offered a resolution, which was agreed to by the Senate, directing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the propriety of making such an amendment to section 3,571, Revised Statutes, as may be necessary to require the issue of United States notes of the denomination of one and two dollars. Mr. Ingalls said the United States notes of denominations less than \$5 had practically disappeared from circulation, to the great inconvenience of all who had small daily transactions or were engaged in retail trade. He had ascertained by examination of the statutes that the denomination of United States notes was left entirely to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, with the single limitation that notes of a denomination less than \$1 shall not be issued. Mr. Ingalls understood that the smaller notes had been withdrawn and practically retired from circulation, for the purpose of forcing silver into circulation, and thereby rendering silver unpopular with the people. He supposed that if all the notes under \$50 were withdrawn the result would be that gold would be forced into circulation. No effort of that kind, however, appeared to have been made. Mr. Ingalls's impression was that the people of this country wanted gold and silver as a basis of circulation, but did not desire to carry either metal in their pockets. The people did, however, desire the restoration of the small United States notes,

and inasmuch as they pay all the money in the Treasury from their own resources and are the owners of whatever currency there may be in the country he did not see why the people's wish should not be gratified.

Important.

The improvements of the Grand Union Hotel are simply elegant, and the Hotel is always kept in perfect order.

It is so convenient to all the depots, that guests arriving by the Grand Central Depot have their baggage transferred to and from the Grand Union Hotel in five minutes, free of charge.

Guests arriving by steamer or railroad, South, North, East or West, are conveyed to the Grand Union Hotel by the Elevated Railroad for five to fifteen cents, thereby save \$3 carriage hire.

Travelers by West Shore Railroad, via Weehawken Ferry, foot of 42d St. take horse cars at ferry entrance and reach this Hotel in ten minutes, for five cents, and save \$3 carriage hire.

During the past year one hundred and ten thousand people occupied the 613 rooms of the Grand Union Hotel at \$1 and upwards per day, including of course its elegant suites of rooms for families on the European Plan.

The Dining rooms, Restaurant, Cafe, Lunch and Wine-rooms were supplied with the best at moderate prices.

Families lived better at the Grand Union Hotel, and for less money than at any other first-class hotel in New York.

The Silver Coinage.

If more silver dollars are yet forced into circulation it must be an ill wind that blows no one any good, hence write to A. H. Bruman & Co., as per the following address:



COIN BAGS A SPECIALTY:

*We Manufacture
Coin Bags to hold any Amount
desired*

*Either in Copper, Nickel, Silver
or Gold Coin.*

*Samples and Circulars free
to all*

*Banks, Bankers, Street Railroad
Companies, &c.*

*All Goods sent Express or Post-
paid anywhere in the United
States.*

A. H. BRUMAN & CO.,
69 CYPRESS ST., ROCHESTER, N.Y.
P. O. Box 690.

CIRCULAR.—VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C., January 1, 1886.

Hon. DANIEL MANNING, *Secretary of the Treasury.*
 Sir: In pursuance of the provisions of section 3564 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, I have estimated the values of the standard coins of the various nations of the world, and submit the same in the following table:

ESTIMATE OF VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS.

NOTE.—The "Standard" of a given country is indicated as follows, namely: *Double*, where its standard silver coins are unlimited legal tender, the same as its gold coins; *Single gold* or *Single silver*, as its standard coins of one or of the other metal are unlimited legal tender. The par of exchange of the monetary unit of a country with a single gold, or a double, standard is fixed at the value of the gold unit as compared with the United States gold unit. In the case of a country with a single silver standard, the par of exchange is computed at the mean price of silver in the London market for the three months ending December 24, 1885, as per daily cable dispatches to the Bureau of the Mint.

* Par of exchange or equivalent value in terms of United States gold dollar.

COUNTRY.	MONETARY UNIT.	STANDARD.	* VALUE.	COINS.
Argentine Republic.....	Peso.....	Double.....	\$0.96, 5	Gold: ½ Argentine and Argentine. Silver: peso and divisions.
Austria.....	Florin.....	Single silver.....	.37, 1	Gold: 4 and 8 florin, 1 and 4 ducat. Silver: 1 and 2 florin.
Belgium.....	Franc.....	Double.....	.19, 3	Gold: 10 and 20 franc. Silver: 5 franc.
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....	Single silver.....	.75, 1	Boliviano and divisions.
Brazil.....	Milreis of 1,000 reis.....	Single gold.....	.54, 6	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver: ½, 1, and 2 milreis.
British Possessions N. A.....	Dollar.....	Single gold.....	1.00,	
Chili.....	Peso.....	Double.....	.91, 2	
Cuba.....	Peso.....	Double.....	.93, 2	Gold: escudo, doubloon, and condor. Silver: peso and divisions.
Denmark.....	Crown.....	Single gold.....	.26, 8	Gold: doubloon. Silver: peso.
Ecuador.....	Peso.....	Single silver.....	.75, 1	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Egypt.....	Piastre.....	Single gold.....	.04, 9	Peso.
France.....	Franc.....	Double.....	.19, 3	Gold: 25, 50, and 100 piastres.
German Empire.....	Mark.....	Single gold.....	.23, 8	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 40, 50, and 100 francs. Silver: 5 franc.
Great Britain.....	Pound sterling.....	Single gold.....	4.86 6½	Gold: ½ and 1 sovereign.
Greece.....	Drachma.....	Double.....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 drachmas. Silver: 5 drachma.
Haiti.....	Gourde.....	Double.....	.96, 5	Gold: 1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes. Silver: gourde.
India.....	Rupee of 16 annas.....	Single silver.....	.35, 7	Gold: ½, ¾, and mohur. Silver: ½, ¼, ⅓, and rupee.
Italy.....	Lira.....	Double.....	.19, 3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 liras. Silver: 5 liras.
Japan.....	Yen.....	Single silver.....	.81, 0	Gold: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 yen. Silver: yen.
Liberia.....	Dollar.....	Single gold.....	1.00	
Mexico.....	Dollar.....	Single silver.....	.81, 6	Gold: 1, 2½, 5, 10, and 20 pesos. Silver: peso and divisions.
Netherlands.....	Florin.....	Double.....	.40, 2	Gold: 10 florin, ducat, and double ducat. Silver: ½, 1, and 2½ florin.
Norway.....	Crown.....	Single gold.....	.26, 8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Peru.....	Sol.....	Single silver.....	.75, 1	Gold: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 sol. Silver: sol and divisions.
Portugal.....	Milreis of 1,000 reis.....	Single gold.....	1.08	Gold: 1, 2, 5, and 10 milreis.
Russia.....	Rouble of 100 copecks.....	Single silver.....	.60, 1	Gold: 3 and 5 roubles. Silver: ½, ¼, and 1 rouble.
Spain.....	Peseta of 100 centimes.....	Double.....	.19, 3	Gold: 2, 4, and 10 escudos. Silver: 5 peseta.
Sweden.....	Crown.....	Single gold.....	.26, 8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Switzerland.....	Franc.....	Double.....	.19, 3	Silver: 5 franc.
Tripoli.....	Mahbub of 20 piasters.....	Single silver.....	.67, 7	
Turkey.....	Piastre.....	Single gold.....	.04, 4	
United States Columbia.....	Peso.....	Single silver.....	.75, 1	Gold: 25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piastres.
Venezuela.....	Bollvar.....	Double.....	.19, 3	Gold: 10 and 20 pesos. Silver: peso.
				Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver: bollvar.

Very respectfully JAS. P. KIMBALL, *Director.*

The foregoing estimation, made by the Director of the Mint, of the value of the foreign coins above mentioned, I hereby proclaim to be the values of such coins expressed in the money of account of the U. S., and to be taken in estimating the values of all foreign merchandise, made out in any of said metallic currencies, imported on or after Jan. 1, 1886.

DANIEL MANNING, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

PREMIUM UNITED STATES COINS WANTED.

The special premium prices given in the succeeding table will be paid for United States Gold, Silver, Copper, and Nickel Coins of the several dates and denominations also mentioned, if delivered in good condition at the office of DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR, 1338 Chestnut Street (opposite the United States Mint), Philadelphia, Pa.

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

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

* Those having letters on the edge not wanted.

† Nickel.

DOMINION OF CANADA CURRENCY.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS.

\$1	Dominion of Canada.. Old Gov't Issue. Toronto backs. Letter D... <i>Dangerous</i>
1	P. E. I., Charlottetown.. Union Bank of P.E. Island. Old Issue. No. 30252. <i>Photo</i>
2	Dominion of Canada.. New Gov't Issue. Toronto backs. Letter C.. <i>Dangerous</i>
2	P. E. I., Charlottetown.. Union Bank of P. E. I. Old Issue. <i>Photo. & Litho</i>
2	" " " " " " New Issue Letter A.... <i>Poor</i>
4	N. B., St. John..... Bank of B. N. A. (Branch) Old Issue. No. 74, 981.. <i>Photo</i>
4	Ont., Toronto.... Bk of Upper Can., from worthless 4 West Can.. <i>Altered</i>
4	" " The Dominion Bank. Old Issue. Letter B.. <i>Dangerous</i>
4	Que., Montreal..... City Bank of Montreal..... <i>Counterfeit</i>
5	N. B., St. John..... Maritime Bank..... <i>Pen and Brush work</i>
5	N. S., Halifax..... Bank of Nova Scotia. Letter B.... " "
5	Ont., Kingston..... Bk. of British N. A. (Branch) Old Issue.. <i>Dangerous</i>
5	" Toronto..... Canadian Bank of Commerce. Old Issue. C. " "
5	" " Bank of Toronto. Port Hope Issue. Letter E. <i>Photo</i>
5	P. E. I., Charlottetown.. Union Bank of Prince Edward Island..... " "
5	Que., Montreal..... Bk. of British N. A. New Issue. Letter D.. <i>Dangerous</i>
5	" Quebec " " " (Branch.) Old Issue..... <i>Photo</i>
10	N. B., Fredericton... Peoples' Bank of New Brunswick. Letter A... <i>Photo</i>
10	" St. John..... Maritime Bank. Letter A..... <i>Pen and Brush work</i>
10	N. S., Halifax..... Merchants' Bank of Halifax. Old Issue.. <i>Photo. & Litho</i>
10	Ont., Bowmanville... Ontario Bank. New Issue. Letter A..... <i>Dangerous</i>
10	" Ottawa..... Bank of British N. A. (Branch.) Old Issue.... <i>Photo</i>
10	Que., Montreal..... City Bank of Montreal..... <i>Counterfeit</i>
10	" Quebec..... La Banque Nationale..... <i>Passable</i>

STOLEN BILLS.

10 Que., Montreal..... Consolidated Bank of Canada..... All worthless

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

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

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

BANKS IN RECEIVERS' HANDS.

Ont. Toronto, Bk of Upper Canada. Bills worth about .75 in Toronto.
 P. E. I. Charlottetown, Bank of P.E.I. " " 35 per cent.

INSTALLMENT BONDS

—ISSUED BY THE—

National Life Insurance Co. of Vermont.

EXAMPLE OF A TWENTY YEAR BOND FOR \$1000.

Age 30.	Yearly Install- ments.	Total Amount Paid.	Guarantee Cash Value	Yearly Cost of Insurance.	Guaran- teed Profit of
1.....	42 03	.....	.....	.....
2.....	42 03	\$84 06	\$58 69	2 years Insurance for \$25 37 or \$12 68 per year.	
3.....	42 03	126 09	93 21	3 " " " 32 88 " 10 96 "	
4.....	42 03	168 12	129 25	4 " " " 38 87 " 9 72 "	
5.....	42 03	210 15	166 92	5 " " " 42 23 " 8 45 "	
6.....	42 03	252 18	206 28	6 " " " 45 90 " 7 85 "	
7.....	42 03	294 21	257 45	7 " " " 46 76 " 6 88 "	
8.....	42 03	336 24	290 45	8 " " " 45 79 " 5 72 "	
9.....	42 03	378 27	335 48	9 " " " 42 79 " 4 76 "	
10.....	42 03	420 30	382 68	10 " " " 37 69 " 3 76 "	
11.....	42 03	462 33	431 97	11 " " " 30 36 " 2 76 "	
12.....	42 03	504 36	485 68	12 " " " 18 68 " 1 55 "	
13.....	42 03	546 39	537 83	13 " " " 8 56 " 66 "	
14.....	42 03	588 42	594 64	14*.....	\$6 22
15.....	42 03	630 45	654 17	15.....	23 72
16.....	42 03	672 48	716 62	16.....	44 14
17.....	42 03	715 51	782 18	17.....	67 67
18.....	42 03	756 54	851 08	18.....	94 54
19.....	42 03	798 57	923 59	19.....	125 02
20.....	42 03	\$40 60	1000 00	20.....	† 159 40

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* The balance of the time the value is larger than the outlay.

Total instalment, \$840.60. Amount of Bond, \$1,000. Excess, \$159.40.

† This guarantee is equal to an average dividend of about twenty per cent per annum; the accrued surplus will be added to this amount, which will increase the value of the bond.

This bond has received the unqualified indorsement of the best actuaries and financiers in this country.

The fact of this Company being located in Vermont insures the conducting of its business in the most economical manner.

The Total Salaries paid to Officers and Clerks average less than ten thousand dollars per year.

Every merchant is aware of the economical advantages of locating manufactories in the country.

Its investments have yielded full rates of interest; this has enabled the Company, for the past thirty-six years (or from the date of organization), to pay all Claims and a portion of its Expenses out of the interest account alone. This fact shows the character of its investments and economy of management.

This is not a stock company being purely mutual. All earnings are guaranteed to the insured.

(See 3rd page of cover)

National Life Insurance Co. of Vermont.

The National Life Insurance Company of Vermont was organized in 1848—thirty-seven years ago. This company in 1880 adopted a new plan for furnishing life insurance, which possesses the combined advantages of the savings bank and insurance, in the form of a bond which terminates at the end of each year for an amount specified on its face, which the company guarantees to pay under any and all circumstances. This feature makes the bond superior to the best commercial paper for negotiating loans; it also serves as a medium to perpetuate the bond, as the value from year to year is sufficient to pay the installments falling due. Its advantages to co-partners as a collateral is apparent, in view of their liability to become embarrassed. This plan furnishes ready capital with which to commence or continue business, as the liability of death is provided for; also the means with which to discharge indebtedness. Business men will find this bond desirable where credit is limited, as it removes all elements of uncertainty. The ability of this company to carry out the installment bond plan, has been fully demonstrated, the assets and surplus having been largely increased since this plan went into effect, the assets amounting to over three and one quarter millions and surplus about a million of dollars, which is not equaled in per cent by any other company in the world.

OFFICERS OF BANKS.

The officers of Banks are respectfully requested to examine into the collateral features of this Bond, and thereby enable their customers to use them as security for a loan.

Especial care has been taken to perfect this collateral so that this security can be made available in all kinds of commercial transactions.

Note the fact that the security is increased in value by the death of the insured, which is rarely the case with any other form of security.

These bonds can be purchased through the following General Agents of the Company:—

C. F. Langford	167 Broadway, N. Y.
J. T. Phelps.....	Boston, Mass.
S. A. Mattison.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hills & Billings.....	Chicago, Ill.
Olmsted Bros.....	Cleveland, Ohio.
O'Neil & Lyne.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.
P. D. McMillan.....	Minneapolis, Minne.

This Company issues all improved forms of Insurance.

COUNTERFEITS OF U. S. NAT'L BANK BILLS.

(See guide 4, page 21 of Detector.)

Copyright secured

\$1	\$1	\$1	
State	City	Bank	Letter Remarks
Mass.	Boston,	Nat'l Eagle,	A Photo.
\$2			
N. Y.	Kinderhook,	Nat'l Union,	A
"	Linderpark,	Nat'l Union,	A
"	N. Y. City,	Market,	A
"	"	Marine,	A
"	"	Ninth,	A
"	"	St. Nicholas,	A
"	Peekskill,	Westchester Co.	A
Penn.	Philadelphia,	Sixth,	A
R. I.	Newport,	N. Bank of R. I.	A
\$5			
Conn.	Jewett City,	Jewett City,	B
Ill.	Aurora,	First,	A Boyd pl.
"	Canton,	First,	A "
"	Cecil,	First,	A "
"	Chicago,	Central,	A "
"	"	First,	A "
"	"	German,	A "
"	"	Merchants',	A "
"	"	Traders',	A "
"	"	Union,	A "
"	Galena,	First,	A "
"	Paxton,	First,	A "
"	Peru,	First,	A "
"	Virginia,	Farmers',	A "
Mass.	Boston,	Boylston,	C Photo.
"	"	Globe.	C "
"	"	Pacific,	B "
"	Dedham,	Dedham.	B "
"	Fall River,	Pocasset,	C "
"	Leicester,	Leicester.	C "
"	Southbridge,	Southbridge.	B "
"	New Bedford,	Merchants',	C White pl.
"	Northampton,	First,	C "
"	Westfield,	Hampden.	CD "
Mich.	Jackson,	Peoples',	D
N. Y.	Amsterdam,	Manufacturers	B Unkwn pl.
"	Rome,	Fort Stanswix,	B "
"	Pawling,	N. B. of Pawling,	A Ulrich pl.
"	Troy,	National State,	A "
Penn.	Hanover,	First,	D "
"	Tamaqua,	First,	B "
Vt.	Montpelier,	Montpelier,	A Photo.
"	St. Johnsbury,	First,	C "
Wis.	Milwaukee,	First,	B "
\$10			
Ind.	Lafayette,	Lafayette,	A Ogle plate
"	Muncie,	Muncie,	A "
"	Richmond,	Richmond,	A "
N. Y.	Albany,	Albany City,	A
"	Auburn,	Auburn City,	A
"	Buffalo,	Farmers & Mfrs,	A
"	Lockport,	First,	A

"	Newburg,	Highland,	A
"	N. Y. C.,	American,	A
"	"	Croton,	A
"	"	First,	A
"	"	Marine,	A
"	"	Market,	A
"	"	Mechanics',	A
"	"	Merchants',	A
"	"	N. B. of Commerce,	A
"	"	N. B. of State N. Y.	A
"	"	Union,	A
"	Poughkeepsie,	City,	A
"	"	Farmers & Mfrs,	A
"	"	First,	A
"	Red Hook,	First,	A
"	Rochester,	Flour City,	A
"	Rome,	Central,	A
"	Syracuse,	Syracuse,	A
"	Troy,	Mutual,	A
"	Waterford,	Saratoga Co.,	A
"	Watkins,	Watkins,	A
Ohio.	Cincinnati,	Third,	C Series 1882
Penn.	Philadelphia,	First,	B White pl.
"	"	Third,	B "
\$20			
Conn.	Portland,	First,	A
d.	Indianapolis,	First,	A
N. Y.	N. Y. C.,	First,	B
"	"	Market,	B
"	"	Merchants',	B
"	"	N. B. of Commerce,	B
"	"	N. Shoe & Leather,	B
"	"	Tradesmen's,	B
"	Utica,	City,	B
"	"	Oneida,	B
Penn.	Philadelphia,	Fourth,	A
\$50			
N. Y.	Buffalo,	Third,	A Ulrich pl.
"	N. Y. C.,	Central,	A "
"	"	Mechanics'	A "
"	"	Metropolitan,	AC "
"	"	N. B. of Commerce,	AC "
"	"	N'l Broadway,	AC "
"	"	Tradesmen's,	AD "
"	"	Union,	A "
\$100			
Mass.	Boston,	First,	A Ulrich pl.
"	"	Nat'l Revere.	A Smith pl.
"	New Bedford,	Merchants',	A "
"	Pittsfield,	Pittsfield,	A "
Md.	Baltimore,	N'l Exchange,	A "
N. Y.	N. Y. C.,	Central,	A Ulrich pl.
Ohio	Cincinnati,	Ohio,	A "
Penn.	Pittsb'h,	N. B. of Commerce,	A Smith pl.
"	Wilkesbarre,	Second,	A "

STOLEN

DENOMINATION.	LOCATION.	BANK.	NOS.	LOWER CORNER.	UPPER CORNER.
\$5	.....Ill.,	Pontiac.....N'l Bank of Pontiac.....	741 to	765.....	252111 to 252135
	...Iowa,	Osage.....Osage Nat'l Bank.....	1751 "	2200.....	560959 " 561408
\$10 & \$20	...Mass,	Boston.....N. Hide & Leather Bk.....	11919 "	11972.....	22900 " 22953
"	...N. Y.	Albany.....Merchants' Nat'l Bk.....	759 "	766.....	45195 " 45202
"	...N. Y.	New York...Thrd Nat'l Bank.....	9414 "	9428.....	644416 " 644430
"	...Vt.	Barre.....Nat'l Bank of Barre.....	911 "	936.....	932805 " 932830
\$50 & \$100	...Mass.,	Lynn.....National City Bank.....	121 "	150.....	66798 " 66825
"	...N. J.	Jersey City First National Bank.....	671 "	750.....	19609 " 19688