

Millions in Paper.

All About Uncle Sam's Fifty-Million-Dollar-Loan and How It Was Placed—Odd Things in Security—The Coupon Bonds and How They Have Been Counterfeited—Great Fortunes Invested.

Special Correspondence of the News.

The new 5 per cent bonds are now scattered all over the United States. They are but a drop in the bucket, with what Uncle Sam has borrowed since he began business a little more than six years ago. The total amount of bonds sold by the government from the beginning of the Union down to the year 1893 was ten billion, six hundred and ninety million dollars, a sum which makes the mint duty and which would buy up a dozen of the small monarchies of Europe. This vast sum includes the bond issues of the United States up to that time. Many of them were made to fund previous loans, but interest was paid on every one of these dollars, and the gold which has been spent in this way by Uncle Sam would yield the great departments of Washington and leave enough to make a solid gold statue as large as that of the Goddess of Liberty which stands on the Capitol dome. This last loan is for \$50,000,000. The interest on the bonds is 5 per cent, but Uncle Sam has sold them at such a rate that they are really only 4 1/2 per cent. A secretary of the Treasury had made the statement that, in half a century the United States would be borrowing money at 3 per cent but would have been looked upon as a fool and a madman, but there is no security in the world better today than that of Uncle Sam, and it is believed here that a 3 per cent bond could be floated. Every one wants to buy bonds. The banks try for them, and the money is almost ready to die for them. They feel that their money is safe and that the \$50,000,000 in bonds is sure to be paid in full. Thousands of comparatively poor people will invest in these bonds. They will get them through the banks, and they will pay high prices for them, but their money is safe and the interest will always be paid when it is due.

Have you ever seen a government bond? It is only a piece of paper, but it is often worth its weight in diamonds. The bonds of the present issue are in denominations of \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100. The bonds are of the same size and the difference is shown by the figures on their faces. Four of these bonds would make a good-sized dinner napkin, and I would like to have a set of napkins made up of these \$100 bonds. Each napkin would be worth \$100, and the twelve would make a nice little fortune of \$1,200, or nearly half a million. These bonds run for ten years and they bring in 5 per cent interest. Each of the napkins would pay \$2,000 a year. In the way of interest, \$2,000 a year would have to be redeemed for their face value.

The new bonds are of two kinds. One class is of registered bonds and the other coupon bonds. The coupon bonds are payable to bearer and to them are attached a number of detachable coupons about the size of an old-fashioned slipper. The interest is payable quarterly, and every three months you clip off these coupons and cash them at the treasury of the United States or at the banks. Any bank in the country knows just what the worth and will pay you the interest on them. You can use the coupons and the bonds in business deals and they are as safe as money. The chief danger connected with them is that any one can use them, and if the holder of a coupon bond loses the man who finds it can turn it into money on the next pay day. No identification will be asked at the bank by the man who presents it, and the man who gets hold of a lot of coupon bonds considers them more valuable than so many greenbacks or \$100 gold pieces.

As to registered bonds, these are of a somewhat different nature. They have no coupons and are payable to the person whose name is written on the bond. In the office of the register of the treasury at Washington there is a record kept of the men who hold these bonds, and about a wagon load of ledgers and journals are devoted to this purpose alone. As soon as a bond is sold an account is opened with the person who buys it. Between him and the government, and in this is what the account is paid for the bond and the rate of interest. Every three months the clerk goes through the list and makes out a set of accounts. They are then forwarded to the person who holds the bonds, and in this is what the account is paid for the bond and the rate of interest. Every three months the clerk goes through the list and makes out a set of accounts. They are then forwarded to the person who holds the bonds, and in this is what the account is paid for the bond and the rate of interest.

Can bonds be counterfeited? Yes, and there have been many attempts of this kind. The only really successful one, however, was in connection with Jay Cooke & Company. These bankers had bought \$50,000 worth of coupon bonds of the denomination known as seven-thirties. There were pronounced counterfeits by the Treasury

Department, and although the Banking Company tried the government for the value they represented they lost the case. The counterfeits were made with the aid of a hand impression taken from the genuine, placed in the bureau of engraving and printing at Washington, and a counterfeit was made, which accounted for the wonderful success of the operation.

The most extensive attempt at wholesale counterfeiting of government coupon bonds was undertaken in 1890 and was supposed to be the work of the secretary of the office of the Treasury Department. The officials were on the track of the counterfeiters, but at Chicago a man was caught in the act of printing them. He was caught in a New York house. He carried in his pocket a counterfeit government bond to the amount of \$100,000. He was not the secretary of the office of the Treasury Department, but he was a man of some means. He was known as a counterfeiter and was supposed to be the work of the secretary of the office of the Treasury Department. He was caught in a New York house. He carried in his pocket a counterfeit government bond to the amount of \$100,000. He was not the secretary of the office of the Treasury Department, but he was a man of some means. He was known as a counterfeiter and was supposed to be the work of the secretary of the office of the Treasury Department.

There are lots of interesting things about these valuable bits of paper Uncle Sam issues. If any reader of this paper could have the biggest bond given out by the Treasury Department he would be rich. It is the only one of its kind. This bond is now in the register's office of the treasury at Washington. It has been redeemed and cancelled by the government. It is the only one of its kind ever issued and it was engraved by hand. It represents the sum of \$100,000 and it was given out when the Government sold \$50,000,000 of bonds to pay this country \$25,000,000 on what was known as the Alabama claim. The man who sold it was Hamilton Fish, then secretary of State. Congress had made no provision for the redemption of this sum, and pending legislation would not allow Secretary Fish to invest the money in government bonds. He was forced to sell it at a loss.

The largest bond now extant is also in the possession of the treasury. It is a \$100 bond, and it is the only one of its kind. It was sold to the government by the Alabama claim. The man who sold it was Hamilton Fish, then secretary of State. Congress had made no provision for the redemption of this sum, and pending legislation would not allow Secretary Fish to invest the money in government bonds. He was forced to sell it at a loss.

The largest bond of bonds ever made by the government at any time was in 1872, when a bond of \$100,000,000 was issued. Of course the public debt was not increased to that extent, as a portion of the bonds were sold to the government at a discount. The man who sold it was Hamilton Fish, then secretary of State. Congress had made no provision for the redemption of this sum, and pending legislation would not allow Secretary Fish to invest the money in government bonds. He was forced to sell it at a loss.

At times of great financial depression the government has been forced to issue bonds at a discount. The man who sold it was Hamilton Fish, then secretary of State. Congress had made no provision for the redemption of this sum, and pending legislation would not allow Secretary Fish to invest the money in government bonds. He was forced to sell it at a loss.

The regulation of the present issue of bonds has not been attended with any difficulty. On the contrary, it was of Uncle Sam's buying. The man who sold it was Hamilton Fish, then secretary of State. Congress had made no provision for the redemption of this sum, and pending legislation would not allow Secretary Fish to invest the money in government bonds. He was forced to sell it at a loss.

immediately signed their willingness to take the entire issue of \$50,000,000 at an increase of cost. The Secretary of the Treasury had been told by the man who sold it that the price of the bonds was \$100,000,000. The man who sold it was Hamilton Fish, then secretary of State. Congress had made no provision for the redemption of this sum, and pending legislation would not allow Secretary Fish to invest the money in government bonds. He was forced to sell it at a loss.

The history of the United States bonds is interesting. The first bond ever issued by the government was in 1790, when the government was in its infancy. The man who sold it was Hamilton Fish, then secretary of State. Congress had made no provision for the redemption of this sum, and pending legislation would not allow Secretary Fish to invest the money in government bonds. He was forced to sell it at a loss.

The first bond ever issued by the government was in 1790, when the government was in its infancy. The man who sold it was Hamilton Fish, then secretary of State. Congress had made no provision for the redemption of this sum, and pending legislation would not allow Secretary Fish to invest the money in government bonds. He was forced to sell it at a loss.

The first bond ever issued by the government was in 1790, when the government was in its infancy. The man who sold it was Hamilton Fish, then secretary of State. Congress had made no provision for the redemption of this sum, and pending legislation would not allow Secretary Fish to invest the money in government bonds. He was forced to sell it at a loss.

The first bond ever issued by the government was in 1790, when the government was in its infancy. The man who sold it was Hamilton Fish, then secretary of State. Congress had made no provision for the redemption of this sum, and pending legislation would not allow Secretary Fish to invest the money in government bonds. He was forced to sell it at a loss.

The first bond ever issued by the government was in 1790, when the government was in its infancy. The man who sold it was Hamilton Fish, then secretary of State. Congress had made no provision for the redemption of this sum, and pending legislation would not allow Secretary Fish to invest the money in government bonds. He was forced to sell it at a loss.

The first bond ever issued by the government was in 1790, when the government was in its infancy. The man who sold it was Hamilton Fish, then secretary of State. Congress had made no provision for the redemption of this sum, and pending legislation would not allow Secretary Fish to invest the money in government bonds. He was forced to sell it at a loss.

The first bond ever issued by the government was in 1790, when the government was in its infancy. The man who sold it was Hamilton Fish, then secretary of State. Congress had made no provision for the redemption of this sum, and pending legislation would not allow Secretary Fish to invest the money in government bonds. He was forced to sell it at a loss.

The first bond ever issued by the government was in 1790, when the government was in its infancy. The man who sold it was Hamilton Fish, then secretary of State. Congress had made no provision for the redemption of this sum, and pending legislation would not allow Secretary Fish to invest the money in government bonds. He was forced to sell it at a loss.

The first bond ever issued by the government was in 1790, when the government was in its infancy. The man who sold it was Hamilton Fish, then secretary of State. Congress had made no provision for the redemption of this sum, and pending legislation would not allow Secretary Fish to invest the money in government bonds. He was forced to sell it at a loss.

The first bond ever issued by the government was in 1790, when the government was in its infancy. The man who sold it was Hamilton Fish, then secretary of State. Congress had made no provision for the redemption of this sum, and pending legislation would not allow Secretary Fish to invest the money in government bonds. He was forced to sell it at a loss.

The first bond ever issued by the government was in 1790, when the government was in its infancy. The man who sold it was Hamilton Fish, then secretary of State. Congress had made no provision for the redemption of this sum, and pending legislation would not allow Secretary Fish to invest the money in government bonds. He was forced to sell it at a loss.

The Rugged Child is largely an "outdoor" product. Fresh air and exercise usually produce sound appetite and sound sleep. Slightly children obtain great benefit from Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil with hypophosphites, a fast food rapid of assimilation and almost as palatable as milk.



Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil with hypophosphites, a fast food rapid of assimilation and almost as palatable as milk.

GUNPOWDER.

THE HARRIS POWDER COMPANY, Manufacturers of Gunpowder, Black Powder, etc.

LEWIS' 98% LYE. THE HARRIS POWDER COMPANY, Manufacturers of Gunpowder, Black Powder, etc.

Highest Award.

Supreme Excellence.

PUTNAM.

PUTNAM NAILS.

PUTNAM NAIL CO., Agents, Boston, Mass.

At the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. A medal and diploma were awarded to the company for the quality of the nails.

Have your homes properly heated before winter sets in. We carry the largest and most complete stock of

Perfect Heating Furnaces.

AND SO DO MORE THAN HALF A MILLION OTHER PEOPLE, BECAUSE IT IS THE BEST.

CHARTER OAK RANGES.

THE CHARTER OAK.

SMALLEST FAMILY LARGEST HOTEL.

Z.C.M.I.

BECKMAN'S PILLS.

THE CHARTER OAK.

Z.C.M.I.

Good Health



Results from Using Pure Tea and Other Wholesome Food.

DON'T TAKE "JUST AS GOOD" FOR AN ANSWER.

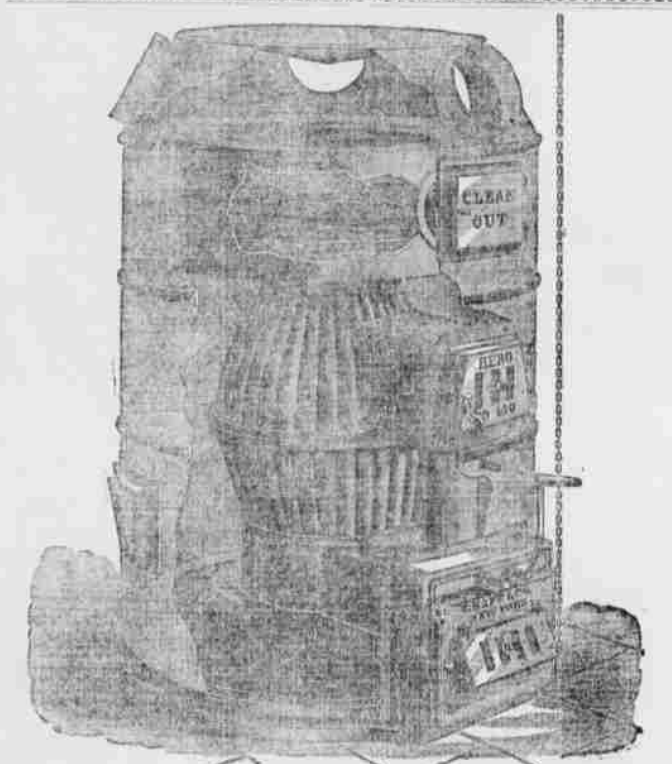
BUT INSIST UPON GETTING

The Pride of Japan

Tree Tea.

Beware of Cheap Substitutes and Worthless Imitations.

NOTICE! ALL FIRST-CLASS GROCERS SELL THE PRIDE OF JAPAN (TREE TEA).



Have your homes properly heated before winter sets in. We carry the largest and most complete stock of

Perfect Heating Furnaces.

AND SO DO MORE THAN HALF A MILLION OTHER PEOPLE, BECAUSE IT IS THE BEST.

CHARTER OAK RANGES.

THE CHARTER OAK.

SMALLEST FAMILY LARGEST HOTEL.

Z.C.M.I.

BECKMAN'S PILLS.

THE CHARTER OAK.

Z.C.M.I.