

THE MOST CURIOUS BLUNDER.

A National Bank Note Which is For \$50 on One Side and For \$100 on the Other Side—How the Error Was Made and How it Was Discovered.

Imperfect or misprinted bank notes sometimes, though rarely, slip past the eyes of the inspectors in the United States bureau of engraving and printing. It is said that a fifty dollar national bank note was the most remarkable misprint that ever escaped the government employees and found its way into circulation.

It was discovered in a peculiar way. A clerk in a Chicago hotel in making up his accounts one day found a discrepancy he couldn't explain. He placed the pile of bills on his left hand side, and as he counted each one turned the note over and deposited it on a pile at his right.

He found that when he counted from left to right his cash exactly balanced, but when he counted it back again a shortage of \$50 was shown. After spending two hours in a vain endeavor to find out what was the matter he called in the manager.

The manager had no better success. Backward and forward he counted the bills, but always with the same result—one time the cash balanced and the next the shortage was developed. Finally each bill was examined separately, both obverse and reverse.

And then the mystified men discovered the cause of their trouble. One of the bills had the design of \$50 on the obverse and that of \$100 on the reverse.

The clerk had received the bill as \$100.

The United States treasury was communicated with, and it was admitted that such a bill was out and that the department had a record of it. It was discovered in 1890 that one sheet of bank notes of the denomination of \$50 and \$100, printed for the Aetna National bank of Kansas City, Mo., had been reversed in the press. One plate bore the obverse of a fifty dollar bill at the top and the obverse of a hundred dollar bill at the bottom. The other plate bore the reverse of the two notes.

After each sheet was printed it was laid aside to dry before being run through for the obverse printing. In some way the pressmen turned one sheet upside down, with the result that two misprinted bills came forth, one with a fifty dollar obverse and hundred dollar reverse, the other with a hundred dollar obverse and a fifty dollar reverse.

The cashier of the bank was the first to become aware of the error. He found that something was wrong after he had paid out the note with the fifty dollar face and the hundred dollar back by coming across the one with the hundred dollar face and the fifty dollar back. The note held by the cashier was returned to the treasury and destroyed, a perfect note being issued in its place.

The other note is now in the possession of a collector of paper money, who values it at several thousand dollars.

In the sixties an error of a similar nature occurred in which a bank note was printed with the ten dollar obverse and a twenty dollar reverse. While this bill is not as great a rarity as the other, still its owner would not part with it for a sum much less than that at which the fifty dollar bill is valued.

The reason why it is less valuable than the other in the eyes of the collectors is the belief that more bills like it were issued, and probably some of them are still in existence. Of the former denomination the owner is absolutely certain that his specimen is unique, its companion error having been destroyed, but there is no known record of the redemption of the error with the ten dollar face. It is reasonably certain that at least four of them got into circulation.

Errors were found in the design of the 1890 silver certificates. These were rather the fault of the engraver than the printer.

On the 1890 notes is found a treasury seal entirely different from any other ever used by the government. The key, which is one of the most important symbols of the seal, shows a handle at the left hand side instead of to the right, as on all others.

The shield is of different shape and the stars are larger. The two ends of the band surrounding the symbols are

fastened with a buckle, which in no other instance plays a part in the design of a treasury seal. This is the only issue of notes on which the peculiar seal was used, and collectors of paper money include them among the errors or freaks.

The one, two and five dollar certificates and the ten dollar legal tender bills of the present issue occur with what are known as inverted backs. As a matter of fact this is a wrong description, as they are really inverted fronts, for the backs of all bills are printed first. These bills are sought by collectors, who pay a premium for them when in fine condition.

Another curiosity is a one dollar note of the Second National bank of Ravena, O. This lacks the signatures of both the president and cashier, although it was generally circulated and never challenged.

A one dollar national bank note of the First National bank of Fall River, Mass., also lacks both signatures, which seems not to have interfered with its being offered and accepted as money.

Still another one dollar note of the First National bank of Indianapolis, Ind., lacks the signature of the president only.

Slight as are these errors or omissions, they give additional value to such bills in the eyes of collectors of paper money, who are always glad to pay a premium for them.

It is not known how many of the bills of the present issue are in circulation with inverted design, but it is not thought that there are many.

A legal tender note of 1869 shows an oddity. On the face of the note is a portrait of Webster, while to the right is a representation of Rolfe presenting Pocahontas to Queen Elizabeth. At the bottom of the center is a small eagle. Upon inverting the bill the eagle presents a very faithful resemblance to the head of a donkey.

Whether this was intended by the engraver as a joke is not known, but the resemblance is so close that it indicates premeditation on his part.—Washington Post.

A FAMOUS SERMON.

Dr. Dod's Compulsory Discourse From the Text "Malt."

Dr. Dod was an old time English clergyman, incumbent of a parish close to Cambridge, who had made himself very unpopular by a certain class of the university students by his forcible sermons against drunkenness. A short time after the delivery of one of these philippics the good doctor was walking toward Cambridge when he met several undergraduates, who thought they saw a chance for revenge. Accordingly they stopped him and with mock politeness urged him then and there to deliver a sermon. They insisted on his preaching to them from a hollow tree on a text of their own selection, the one word "Malt."

Resistance being useless, the doctor quietly obeyed and, assuming his pulpit manner, delivered the following sermon:

"Beloved, let me crave your attention. I am a little man and come at a short notice to preach from a short text to a thin congregation in an unworthy pulpit. Beloved, my text is 'Malt.' I cannot divide it into sentences, there being none; nor into words, there being but one. I must therefore divide it into letters.

"M is moral. A is allegorical. L is literal. T is theological.

"The moral is to teach you good manners. Therefore, M—my masters, A—all of you, L—leave off, T—tipping.

"The allegorical is when one thing is spoken of and another meant. The thing spoken of is malt; the thing meant is the spirit of malt, which you make M—your meat, A—your apparel, L—your liberty, and T—your trust.

"The literal is, according to the letters, M—much, A—ale, L—little, T—thought.

"The theological is according to the effects it works: M—murder in some, A—adultery in others, L—looseness of life in most, and T—treachery in many.

"I shall conclude the subject, first by way of exhortation: M—my masters, A—all of you, L—listen, T—to my text.

"Second, by way of caution: M—my masters, A—all of you, L—look for, T—the truth.

CASTORIA

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"Thirdly, by way of communicating the truth, which is this: A drunkard is the annoyance of modesty, the spoil of civility, the destruction of reason, the robber's agent, the almshouse benefactor, his wife's sorrow, his children's trouble, his own shame, his neighbor's scoff, a walking swill bowl, the picture of a beast, the monster of a man."

Then Dr. Dod descended from his arboral pulpit and resumed his walk, leaving a very shamefaced and crestfallen congregation to follow at a respectful distance. He was never wailed again to deliver extemporaneous sermons.—Scrap Book.

Nonsense Literature.

I believe it was De Quincey who said, "None but a man of extraordinary talent can write first rate nonsense." He was right. And he might have added that none but a man of extraordinary taste can fully appreciate first rate nonsense.—Japan Times.

Two Failures.

Homely Man—I married for beauty. Sarcastic Man—You remind me of a friend of mine who married for money. Homely Man—How's that? Sarcastic Man—He didn't get it.—Chicago News.

Castoria.

CASTORIA The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, imitations and "just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Bears the Signature of

CHAS. H. FLETCHER.

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Grinding Forests into Pulp.

The work of the Forest Service in gathering statistics of forest products for the last year has furnished the basis for a provisional statement of the wood consumed in the manufacture of paper pulp. Returns from 159 firms, controlling 232 pulp mills, give over 3,000,000 cords as the total amount of wood used. The wood used was divided among the various processes as follows: Sulphite, 1,538,000 cords; soda, 410,000 cords; ground wood, 1,068,000 cords. The total pulp production by all processes by the firms reporting was 1,993,000 tons. According to the census of 1900, the consumption of pulpwood was then 1,986,310 cords, so that there has been an increase of more than fifty per cent. in the last six years. This demonstrates, in a striking manner, the drain upon the forests caused by the pulp industry.

—Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure heartburn, flatulence, biliousness and the many other physical evils resulting from constipation. The "Pellets" are small. The dose is small. The benefits are large and lasting.

Travelers Guide.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA.

Condensed Time Table effective Dec. 3, 1906.

Table with columns: READ DOWN, No 1, No 5, No 3, Stations, No 6, No 4, No 2, READ UP.

(N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R.)

Table with columns: No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, No. 13, No. 14, No. 15, No. 16, No. 17, No. 18, No. 19, No. 20, No. 21, No. 22, No. 23, No. 24, No. 25, No. 26, No. 27, No. 28, No. 29, No. 30, No. 31, No. 32, No. 33, No. 34, No. 35, No. 36, No. 37, No. 38, No. 39, No. 40, No. 41, No. 42, No. 43, No. 44, No. 45, No. 46, No. 47, No. 48, No. 49, No. 50, No. 51, No. 52, No. 53, No. 54, No. 55, No. 56, No. 57, No. 58, No. 59, No. 60, No. 61, No. 62, No. 63, No. 64, No. 65, No. 66, No. 67, No. 68, No. 69, No. 70, No. 71, No. 72, No. 73, No. 74, No. 75, No. 76, No. 77, No. 78, No. 79, No. 80, No. 81, No. 82, No. 83, No. 84, No. 85, No. 86, No. 87, No. 88, No. 89, No. 90, No. 91, No. 92, No. 93, No. 94, No. 95, No. 96, No. 97, No. 98, No. 99, No. 100.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Schedule to take effect Monday, May 29, 1907.

Table with columns: WESTWARD, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, No. 13, No. 14, No. 15, No. 16, No. 17, No. 18, No. 19, No. 20, No. 21, No. 22, No. 23, No. 24, No. 25, No. 26, No. 27, No. 28, No. 29, No. 30, No. 31, No. 32, No. 33, No. 34, No. 35, No. 36, No. 37, No. 38, No. 39, No. 40, No. 41, No. 42, No. 43, No. 44, No. 45, No. 46, No. 47, No. 48, No. 49, No. 50, No. 51, No. 52, No. 53, No. 54, No. 55, No. 56, No. 57, No. 58, No. 59, No. 60, No. 61, No. 62, No. 63, No. 64, No. 65, No. 66, No. 67, No. 68, No. 69, No. 70, No. 71, No. 72, No. 73, No. 74, No. 75, No. 76, No. 77, No. 78, No. 79, No. 80, No. 81, No. 82, No. 83, No. 84, No. 85, No. 86, No. 87, No. 88, No. 89, No. 90, No. 91, No. 92, No. 93, No. 94, No. 95, No. 96, No. 97, No. 98, No. 99, No. 100.

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