

cated upon legal or sufficient evidence. *Johnson v. Towsley*, 13 Wall. 72; *Steel v. Smelting, etc., Co.*, 106 U. S. 451, 1 Sup. Ct. Rep. 389; *Baldwin v. Stark*, 107 U. S. 465, 2 Sup. Ct. Rep. 473. For the reasons above given I conclude—*First*, that the defendant is not in fact one of the class of persons not lawfully entitled to remain in the United States; *second*, That, having been permitted by a collector of customs to land, after a temporary absence from the United States, without fraud on his part, the defendant cannot be lawfully sent out of the United States because of a mere error of a collector in not exacting legal evidence of the facts as to his identity and the nature of his business. In my opinion, the law does not authorize, but forbids, the execution of the warrant issued by the commissioner in this case. It is the judgment of this court, therefore, that the order and judgment of the commissioner be reversed. The United States attorney having signified a desire to have my decision reviewed by the court of appeals for this circuit I will not discharge the defendant, but will admit him to bail, upon a recognizance with sureties, conditioned for his appearance at the next term of this court, and to abide the final determination of this case after the decision of the appellate court.

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UNITED STATES *v.* SPRAGUE *et al.*

(District Court, E. D. Wisconsin. November Term, 1882.)

1. UNITED STATES BONDS—FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS.

Under Rev. St. U. S. § 5430, denouncing a punishment against any one having in possession "any obligation or other security" after the similitude of any obligation issued by the United States with intent to sell or otherwise use the same, it is no offense to so have in possession a bond issued by a mining company, and resembling a United States' bond, but not purporting to be executed by any party whatever. The want of execution is not merely a fact which the jury may consider in determining as to the degree of similitude, but is a complete bar to a conviction.

2. SAME.

To constitute the offense it is not necessary that the instrument should purport to be an obligation of the United States, or bear such a likeness thereto as to deceive experts or cautious men. It is sufficient if it is calculated to deceive a sensible and unsuspecting man of ordinary observation and care, dealing with a man supposed to be honest.

At Law. Indictment of James D. Sprague and others for having in possession fraudulent imitations of United States bonds. Heard on motion for new trial. Motion granted.

G. W. Hazelton, Dist. Atty., for the United States.

N. S. Murphey, for defendants.

DYER, J. The defendants have been convicted, under section 5430 of the Revised Statutes, of the offense of having in their possession an obligation engraved and printed after the similitude of an obligation issued under the authority of the United States, with intent to sell or oth-

erwise use the same. A motion for a new trial has been argued, and is now to be decided.

It was shown on the trial by the testimony of a bank expert that the instrument which the defendants had in their possession and attempted to exchange for money, resembles in color, style of printing and engraving, and in general appearance, a 5-20 government bond. The same witness testified that in form and size it differs from a genuine government bond, and, in fact, examination of the instrument shows that it purports to be, not an obligation of the United States, but an obligation of the United States Silver Mining Company, of Denver, Colo., by which that company acknowledges itself to be indebted to the bearer in the sum of \$1,000, payable at the American Exchange National Bank, in the city of New York, March 1, 1890, with interest at 7 per cent. On the face of the instrument is printed in large gilt letters the word "gold," and interest coupons, payable semi-annually, are annexed. At the foot of the bond and of each coupon are printed the words "Pres't" and "Sec'y," with spaces left before each of those words for signatures; but no signatures are written or printed in the spaces thus left for the purpose, so that on the face of the paper it appears to be an unexecuted instrument.

On the trial the court held that to constitute the offense declared in the statute referred to, it was not essential that the fraudulent or fictitious obligation should in terms purport to be an obligation of the United States. And following the ruling, as here produced in manuscript, of Judge CALDWELL, of the eastern district of Arkansas, in *U. S. v. Wilson*, understood to be unreported, the court charged the jury that—

"To constitute an offense under the statute it is not necessary that the similitude between the false and the true security should be such as to deceive experts, bank officers, or cautious men. It is sufficient if the alleged fraudulent bond bears such a likeness or resemblance to one of the genuine bonds of the United States as to be calculated to deceive an honest, sensible, and unsuspecting man of ordinary observation and care, dealing with a man supposed to be honest. If it does, then the similitude required by law to make out the offense exists."

The court further charged the jury that, where the similitude is of the character stated, the offense is not disproved by showing that the alleged fraudulent bond bears no signature, or that careful examination discloses that it does not purport to be a bond of the United States, but that, on the contrary, it purports to be a bond issued by some mining company. There was clearly no error in holding that to constitute the offense it is not essential that the fraudulent bond or instrument should on its face purport to be an obligation of the United States. The language of the clause in section 5430, upon which the indictment is based, is that every person "who has in his possession or custody, except under authority from the secretary of the treasury or other proper officer, any obligation or other security engraved and printed after the similitude of any obligation or other security issued under the authority of the United States, with intent to sell or otherwise use the same," shall be punished, etc. The object of this statute evidently was to make it unlawful for

any person to have in his possession without proper authority, and with intent to sell or otherwise use the same, any obligation or security, whether purporting to be but not in fact issued under the authority of the United States, or purporting to be or in fact made or issued by any individual or any public or private corporation, engraved and printed after the similitude of a genuine obligation or security of the United States. No other construction of the statute is consistent with its language and evident meaning. The serious question involved is: Must not the instrument claimed to be made after the similitude of a government obligation or security be in fact, or purport to be, an executed obligation or security, to make a case within the statute? Of course, the defendants cannot be prosecuted in this court on the ground that they are confidence men, or that they have attempted to perpetrate a fraud. Their prosecution must proceed wholly under this statute, and their conviction must rest wholly upon proof of the charge that they unlawfully had in their possession an obligation made after the similitude of an obligation of the United States. As we have seen, the words of the statute are that every person who has in his possession "any obligation or other security," etc. The words "obligation or other security," as here used, seem clearly to imply an executed instrument, or at least one which on its face purports to be executed by somebody. In the case in hand the false or bogus bond bears no signatures whatever. It is a mere blank, so far as signatures or execution are concerned. Can it then be said to be an obligation or security, or to be even a pretended obligation or security? True, it is a paper made after the similitude of a United States bond, but it is unexecuted, unsigned by anybody. In that regard, as just observed, it is a blank, and there is not on its face even a pretense of execution by any person or corporation. The statute was aimed at the issue or execution, whether real or pretended, of obligations or securities made after the similitude of the obligations or securities of the United States; and I am constrained to believe that what is meant by the language of the section referred to is an instrument that is either in fact executed, or purports to be executed, by somebody; otherwise it is not and does not purport to be an obligation.

Very forcible argument was made by the learned district attorney that the instrument in question, though bearing no signature, may be as effectually used for the purposes of deception and fraud as in case it purported to be executed or signed. This may be so, but, after all, the court cannot supply omissions in the statute, but must accept and construe the statute as we find it; and if the case in hand does not come within the letter and meaning of the statute, it is the duty of the court so to decide. The instrument in evidence is not an obligation or other security, and does not purport to be such, because it was never executed or signed by anybody, and therefore it is not such an instrument as the statute covers. In that respect it is no more than a blank piece of paper. It was also argued by the district attorney that the fact that the instrument in evidence was not signed or executed should be treated by the court as merely a fact entering into

the principal question of similitude to be submitted to the jury; and, as the jury have found that the alleged similitude exists notwithstanding the absence of such signatures as would make the instrument either an actual or pretended obligation, the court cannot disturb the verdict. In other words, the contention is that the non-execution of the instrument or paper is merely a fact bearing upon the question of similitude; and that it is the province of the jury alone to say in the light of all the facts whether the alleged similitude exists or not. This was the view to which the court was inclined when the question first arose, and in support of the proposition thus stated, counsel have cited *U. S. v. Morrow*, 4 Wash. C. C. 733. That case, however, only holds that in a case of forged coins the question of resemblance or similitude is one for the jury, and this no one will dispute. But when a statute, as in the present case, declares in effect that the false instrument must be an obligation or security, it cannot be that because the question of similitude is one for the jury, the court is not to determine whether the case made is within the statute. Whether the instrument is an obligation or not is a question as to its legal effect. That is a question for the court, and, if it is apparent that the alleged fraudulent obligation or security is not an obligation or security at all, within the meaning of the statute, it must follow that the conviction cannot be sustained, although the jury have determined that the paper in evidence, in its body and general form and style, is made after the similitude of a United States bond. The case of *People v. Ah Sam*, 41 Cal. 645, was referred to on the argument, but it is inapplicable to the case at bar. In that case the defendant was indicted for having in his possession blank and unfinished bank-bills in the form and similitude of a bill for the payment of money, with intent to fill up and complete the same; and the statute under which the indictment was found declared it to be an offense to have in possession blanks having the form or similitude of bills for the payment of money, etc. On the whole, my opinion is that the conviction of the defendants cannot be sustained. They undoubtedly attempted to commit a gross fraud, but the statutory offense of which this court has jurisdiction is not established. The difficulty in the way of maintaining a conviction is attributable to a defect in the statute, and that defect congress alone can remedy. Motion for new trial granted.

*MILLNER v. VOSS et al.*

(Circuit Court, W. D. Virginia. June, 1882.)

**PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS—COMBINATION—ANTICIPATION.**

Letters patent No. 9,108, issued to Jackson C. Millner for a tobacco curer, consisting of a combination of two fire-places of different sizes on each side of a chimney, leading through suitable heaters, which traverse the building to a common flue, connecting with a central heater, which serves as a return flue, connected with the chimney, are void as being a mere combination of old parts, which have long been used in substantially the same manner.

In Equity. Suit by Jackson C. Millner against H. F. Voss & Co. for infringement of a patent. Bill dismissed.

*T. S. Flournoy and M. M. Tredway*, for plaintiff.

*R. W. Peatross*, for defendants.

BOND, J. This is a bill in equity, filed by the complainant, charging the defendants with an infringement of letters patent No. 9,108, granted him for improvement in tobacco-curing furnaces. The prayer of the bill is for an injunction and general relief. The defendants, by their answer, deny, among other things, the novelty and utility of the plaintiff's so-called invention, and also that they have infringed. The plaintiff, in the specification describing his invention, alleges that the object of it is to effect the more thorough and uniform curing of tobacco, and that the novelty of it consists in the construction and arrangement of its parts. The furnace described in the specifications consists of two fire-places of different sizes on each side of a chimney, out of each of which issues a flue, which traverses the floor of the house in which the tobacco is hung to be cured, and then enters a flue which runs at right angles to it, which flue is common to all the flues issuing from the furnaces. In the center of this common flue is another flue, which also traverses the floor of the curing house, reverses back to the chimney, serving to convey the smoke to the chimney, while it also serves as a heater. Each of these flues, with the exception of the common flue, has a damper or valve to regulate the heat, and on the flues from the furnaces are adjusted pans to hold water and furnish moisture during the process. The claim of the patent is, in a tobacco-curing apparatus, a gang of furnaces, each having heating surfaces, and all connecting with a common flue combined with a return flue, which also serves as a heater, and connects the common flue with an escape pipe or chimney, as herein specified. (1) The combination in a tobacco curer of two sets of furnaces of different capacities, leading through suitable heaters to a common flue, connecting with a central heater, which serves as a return flue, connected with a chimney located at the furnace end of the drier, as specified, and for the purposes set forth. (2) In a tobacco curer, the combination of the furnace, A, A, direct heaters, B, B, B, B, cross-flue, B, return heater, B, and chimney, C, located at the furnace end of the curer, are the valves or cut-offs, *a, a, a, a*, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.