(Copyright, 1894, by S. S. McClure Co.)

elephant, and the reverse respectively, "God

preserve New England, 1694," and "God preserve Carolina and the lords proprietors.

1694." Soon after the settlement of Maryland, in 1634, grain, tobacco and live stock

were received in payment of taxes under the name of "country pay." Tobacco being the chief staple became the general medium of exchange, but it never attained the pur-

chasing power it once had in Virginia, where an invoice of girls, "handsome, and recommended for virtuous demeanor," were

purchased as wives by bachelors of the province at 100 pounds of tobacco apiece, and the demand was so brisk they soon

rose to 150 pounds, and the price of a wife was made recoverable before any other debt. As early as 1651 an act was passed by the assembly of Maryland "for the setting up of a mint within the province."

It is probable, however, that the mint was never established in the province, but shil-

lings, sixpences, fourpences and groats of

silver were made in England under the direction of Lord Baltimore and sent to the province, having on the obverse a profile

bust of Lord Baltimore, with the legend Coe-cilius: Dns; Terrae-Mariae: etc.; reverse, Lord Baltimore's, an escutcheon with family arms, value of the piece, and the legend, Crescite: etr Multiplicamini. There

legend, Crescite: etr Muitiplicamini. There were also copper half-pennics with the same obverse, and having on the reverse the legend, Denariam; Terrae-Mariae, and in the center two banarous are

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

Advertisements for these columns will be taken until 12:30 p. m., for the evening and until 8 p. m. for the morning and Sunday editions.

Advertisers, by requesting a numbered check, can have answers addressed to a numbered letter in care of The Hee. Answers so addressed will be delivered on presentation of

Rates, I I-2c n word first insertion; le a word thereafter. Nothing taken for less than 25c for the first inser-tion. These advertisements must be run consecutively.

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B-457-A24

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Bishap & Co., St. Louis, Mo., B-M739 S6\* AGENTS, MAKE \$5.00 TO \$18.00 A DAY INTRO-ducing the "Cornet," the only \$1.00 snap shot camera made; the greatest seller of the ren-tury; seneral and local agents wanted all over the world; oxclusive territory; write today for terms and samples. Alken-Gleason Co., La Crosse, Wis.

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to sell McKinley and Byan Hibograph pertralis, 22xis, 2 colors, 33.25 per hundred; sample 10c. McKinley and Bryan cabinet photos,
\$3.50 per hundred; sample 10c. Buttons \$1.25 per
hundred; samples 5c. The biggest and best
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money while the campaign is hot. A Bareloy

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Dodge, P. 189

## FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS.

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Y-928 S15\* Off SALE OR TRADE, A MEAT MARKET in good condition; terms reasonable, 1754 Leavenworth, Y-M302 19

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BE—751—17 SMALL PAYMENT LOWN AND \$15.00 PER month will buy a nice cottage in Walnut Hill. Omaha Real Estate & Trust Co., 211 So. 18 St. RE—339

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A choice home in Walnut Hill, mantel, bath, choice, hot and cold water, sewer and gas. \$2,700.00, very sightly and very cheap.

A fine lot on a paved street, near Yates' residence, for \$550.00 cash,

A pretty new modern cottage, one floor, six rooms including bath, can be well heated by one street very convenient location, \$1,000.00, \$4,000.00, \$4,000.00, \$1,000.00, \$4,0

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A fine full lot in South Omaha for \$100.00; once nobl for \$100.00.

Lots in the north part of the city for \$200.00 each. Those win bought a few years ago paid from \$350.00 to \$500.00 a piece for similar lots. These are largaths. Would be pleased to show you these, or anything size on our list.

Flielity Trust Co., S. E. corner Bee Bidg. City. RE-594-17

anted, 26 acres for cash, anted, business property for cash, anted, cheap place for cash.

### MUSIC, ART AND LANGUAGE.

DANKRUPT STOCK OF PIANOS-ADOLPH Meyor's fine stock of Steinway, Knabe, Ivers & Tond, Briggs, Emerson, Vose & Sons pianos and musical merchandae is now on sale below factory cost; untights, \$10.00 and unwards; squares, \$45.00 and unwards; \$60 folios, 18c; The Italian strings, 19c, some \$c; 50c Helmer barps, 25c; victims and guitars, from \$4.00 up; new planes for rent. William H. Schmeller & Co., \$3d floor Methage bldg. —M675.31

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The finest and best for Puddings, Custards, Blanc Mange, etc.

Notice.

To C. E. Elving and to Whom it May Concern: Notice is hereby given that on. towit. the 25th day of February, A. D., 1896, the board of managing trustees of the 18%, the board of managing trustees of the Texas Colonization company levied an assessment of \$10 per share upon the capital stock of said company, payable within sixty days from said date; that said assessment upon fourteen and one-half shares of said stock belonging to said C. E. Elving is now delinquent, and that said shares of stock or so much thereof as shall be necessary to meet such assessment, together with interest and costs, as provided by the by-laws of said company, will be sold at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash at the office of said company in Orange City, Sloux county, Ia., on the 21st day of August, A. D., 1896, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

n the afternoon.

TEXAS COLONIZATION COMPANY.

By A. VAN DER MEIDE,

Secretary and Manager.

# RAILWAY TIME CARD

Leaves |BURLINGTON & MO. RIVER |Arrives

WEST 8:15am Sioux City Accommodation, 8:0 12:20pm Sioux City Express (ex. Sun.) 11:5 6:15pm St. Paul Limited 9:1 9:10am Leaves | F., E. & MO. VALLEY. | Arrives Omaha | Depot, 15th and Websier Sts. | Omaha Omanal Depot ists am Websier Sts. 1 2:00pm. Fast Mail and Express. ... 2:00pm. (ex. Sat.) Wyo. Ex. (ex. Mon.) ... 7:50am. Fremont Local (Sundays Only) ... 7:50am. Norfolk Express (ex. Sun.) ... 6:15pm. ... St. Paul Express. ... Leaves K. C., St. J. & C. B. Omaha Union Depot, 18th & Mason Sts. Leaves | MISSOURI PACIFIC, | Arrives Omaha | Depot, 15th and Webster Sts. | Omaha Leaves StOUX CITY & PACIFIC. Arrives Omaha Depot, 15th and Webster Sts. Omaha 6:15pm. St. Paul Limited 9:10am

Leaves SIOUX CITY & PACIFIC. Arrives
Omalia Union Depot, 10th & Mason Sts. Omaha
5:40am. St. Paul Passenger 11:10pm
7:20am. Sloux City Passenger 9:55pm
5:15pm. St. Paul Limited 9:20am Leaves UNION PACIFIC. Arrives Omaha Union Depot, 19th & Mason Sts. Omaha 9 30am Kearney Express 4:10pm 8:20am Overland Limited 4:45pm 1:30pm Beat'ee & Stromsb'g Ex. (ex. Sun.) 1:205pm 5:45pm Grand Island Express (ex. Sun.) 1:205pm 1:30pm Fast Mail 8:40am

eaves | WARASH RAILWAY, | Arrives Omaha Union Depot, 19th & Mason Sts. | Omaha

onet. New Hampshire legislated for a copper coinage in 1766; but, as in the case of Virginia and Maryland, nothing more was

Leaves (CHICAGO & NORTHWEST'N, Arrives Omaha (Union Depot, 16th & Mason Sts.) Omaha (16;55am. Eastern Express. 3:10pm 4:5pm. Vestibuled Limited. 5:45pm 17:50am. St. Paul Limited. 5:45pm 17:30am. St. Paul Limited. 5:45pm 17:30am. St. Paul Limited. 5:45pm 17:30am. Carroll & Sloux City Local 11:10pm 17:30am. Carroll & Sloux City Local 11:10pm 17:30am. Omaha Chicago Special 8:00am 18:45pm. Omaha Chicago Special 8 Leaves CHICAGO, R. L. & PACIFIC, Arrives Omaha Union Depot, 18th & Mason Sts. Omaha EAST,

EAST, legend Inde et Lib. 1785. The induction three years. New Jersey authorized a copper coinage in 1786. Solitude, about two miles west of Morris-

town, and the other at Elizabeth. The coins are described thus: Obverse, a horse's gend, E. Pluribus Unum. Massachusetts, in 1786, directed the establishment of a mint and the following year the necessary works were erected on Boston Neck and at Ded-ham. In 1788 cents and half cents were issued, exhibiting on the obverse the American eagle with arrows in the right talon and an olive branch in the left, a shield on its breast bearing the word "Cent"legend, "Massachusetts, 1788"; reverse, an Indian holding a bow and arrow—legend, "Commonwealth" and a star.

As early as January, 1782, a plan for an American coinage was submitted to congress by Robert Morris, the head of the finance however, claimed for Gouverneur Morris.

# Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder

AN ELECANT TOHLET LUXURY. Used by people of refinement over a quanter of a century.

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## American Coins and Coinage.

Concise History of our Monetary Legislation From Colonial Days to the Present Time,

By J. THOMAS SCHARF.

In February following congress approved the establishment of a mint, but no further The earliest American coinage was executed in 1612, for the Virginia company at action was taken until 1785, when congress the Sommer Islands, now called Bermudas. the Sommer Islands, now called Bermudas. sented by Thomas Jefferson, and in 1786 de-The coin was of brass, and bore on the ob-The coin was of brass, and bore on the ob-verse the words "Sommer Islands" and "a acters of the coins: An eagle, to contain hogge on one side, in memory of the abun- 246 263-1000 grains of fine gold, value \$10 dance of hogges which were found on their and half eagle in proportion, both to be stamped with the American eagle; a dollar to contain 375 64-100 grains of fine silver, a first landing." On the reverse was a ship under sail firing a gun. In 1645 the asunder sail firing a gun. In 1645 the as-sembly of Virginia, owing to the "great portion. The copper coins were a cent and wants and miseries which do daily happen a half cent. As to the standard fineness it unto it by the sole dependence upon tobacco," provided for a copper coinage, but bacco," provided for a copper coinage, but the law was not carried into effect. In fine, to one hundred and seventy-nine parts 1631 Massachusetts used corn as a legal alloy." The former to be of pure silver tender at market prices, and in 1634 "mus- and the alloy pure copper. According to our kett bulietts of a full boare" passed current | present mode of expressing fineness by thoukett bulletts of a full boare" passed current
"for a farthing apiece" provided no man was
"compelled to take above XIId att a tyme in
them." The earliest colonial coinage took
the act of 1837. place in Massachusetts in 1752, when "a COINAGE RATIO mint-howse" was established at Boston, and From 1777 to 1793 no less than five ratios coins of the value of threepence, sixpence at various times were officially recom-

were to be of the fineness of "new sterling English money," and every shilling was "to weigh a 3 penny troy weight, and lesser ond, 14.50, and the last, 15. pieces proportionably." They were stamped the standards continued until the passage of the act of 1786, when congress declared on one side with N. E., and on the other that the silver dollar, or unit, to be of the with Hild, Vld, XIId, "according to the value value of a Spanish milled dollar, as the of cash price." They were soon after in circulation, lut, owing to the excessive plain.
ness of their finish, they were found to be greatly exposed to "washing and clipping," the unit of value, Jefferson, with the conthe unit of value, Jefferson, with the con-currence of Washington, had a number of To remedy this, in the same year a new die currence of Washington, had a nur was ordered that required that "henceforth and coins melted and assayed." said coins melted and assayed. They showed the Spanish milled dollar to contain 371% grains of pure silver, and the edge of the coin were the words was ordered that required that "henceforth both shillings and smaller pieces shall have a double ring on either side, with the inscription (Massachusetts) and a tree in the center on the one side, and New England and the date of the year on the other side. In 1662 a 2-penny piece was added to the series. These coins are now known as the series. These coins are now known as the series mint existed about thirty-four years but all the coins issued bear only the dates of 1786 was gold and silver in the series. The series issued bear only the dates of 1786 was gold and silver in the ratio of 1 to 15.7 and the unit of a dollar continued at this ratio, with slight ormer for liberty, and Liberty herself seems to be in a fight. May she not justly cry out probably throughout that period. In the reign of William and Mary copper coins were struck in England for New England and Carolina, having on the obverse an

age \$26,481,531.79

in Mr. Harper's cellar. When the mint was ready there was coined there, in 1792, the dime and halfdime, and the cent. The silver dollar and half-dollar were coined in 1794, and gold eagles and half-eagles in 1795. In 1793, eagles and nail-eagles in 1.95. In 1.95. 1794 and 1795 the total amount of gold coffied was \$71,485. In 1796 it was \$102,727.50. The official records of the mint show that from 1773 to 1895, inclusive, there were coined of silver dollars \$1,439,517 and that no further coinage of silver dollars was had until 1836; that in 1836 \$1,000 were coined; that there was no coinage of silver dollars in 1837 or in 1838; that in 1839 but 300 silver

silver bullion, which was coined, at his request, into half-dimes, or "dismes," as

dollars were coined; and that the total coinage of silver dollars until the unlimited n 1873, was something over \$8,000,000, total coinage of silver dollars from the organization of the United States mint in 1792 to 1894, inclusive, has been 430,457,978; and the total silver coinage including dollars for the same period
\$681,969,619,15; total gold coinage \$1,732,552,323, and nickel, copper and bronze coin-

EMBLEMS ON COINS. By the act of 1792 it was ordered that the larger coins should bear the figure of the head of Liberty on one side, and the figure of an cagle—the national emblem on the other. The selection of the eagle as the national emblem was at first distasteful to Benjamin Franklin, who objected to it because the eagle was a bird of bad character—a thief, who stole the fruits of others' labor. He suggested that "the goose, a plain republican bird, should be selected. In the matter of the national coinage the whole family might be utilizedthe gander doing duty on the largest coins, the geese on those a little smaller, and the

goslings would do nicely for the dimes and The first coin issued by the new mint I 1793 was what is now known as the link cent, having on one side a representation of a female head with flowing locks, with the word "Liberty" above, and the date,

1652 CAROLINA AND





Massachusetts, cent, copper. First silver dollar

New England, sixpence. Pin Tree, shilling, silver. 4. Caroline, brass. to 16.08. From that time until 1873, with in the language of the apostle, 'Alexander, to 16.08. From that time until 1873, with in the language of the apostle, 'Alexander, the exception of 1812 and 1813, when the ratio was 1 to 16.11 and 16.25, 412½ grains of the Lord reward him according to his silver, the weight of our standard dollar, works?'' No other coin was issued from dollar. In fact, from 1834 to 1873 a silver in the mint in that year.

In 1794 a dollar, half dollar and a half dollar of this weight commanded a premium of from 2 to as high as 5.22 per cent. In 1873 the value of the coin was 100.46, but in the succeeding year, 1874, it fell to 98.86, and has steadily declined from year to year.

Summer Island, brass.

within which were the words "We are one; figure of a sun dial, with the sun above it; and "Fugio, 1787," on opposite sides. Bebusiness." A few of these pieces are said to have been struck at the Rupert, Vt... head with a plow beneath-legend, Nova and was the only legal coinage of the United States copper coins until 1793, except the experimental pieces of three varieties coined in 1791, and called the Washington cent. Various curious pieces were also brought out, among which may be mentioned several varieties and with different designs, in copper principally, called Washington pennies and Washington pieces. and gold coins. Pennsylvania made no

attempt to coin money.

1786, directing that the law of February 1782, should be carried into effect for establishing a mint, was not carried into execution owing to the difficulty experienced in procuring die makers and coming pressoa from England. On the 3rd of March, 1791, congress passed a resolution authorizing the president to establish a mint and on the 2d of April, 1792, it passed a code of laws mint: The coins were to be of gold silver and copper, as provided for by the act of 1786. Washington selected David Rittenhouse, the astronomer, for the director and Henry Voight, watchmaker, as an as sistant of John Pitch in the manufacture of the machinery of his first steamer, was made chief coiner. Triston Dulton was treasurer, and in the following year Albion Cox was appointed chief of assayers, and Robert Scott engraver. The mint building was secured in the same year, on the east side of Seventh street, above what is now known as Filbert street, in the then capital of the country-Philadelphia.

This was the first piece of property owned by the United States in America. Three coinage presses, imported from England, arrived in September, 1792, and were put in

has steadily declined from year to year, until at the present time its metallic value as compared with gold is about 32.56, or from \$1.016 in 1873 to 421 in 1895.

In 1793, from 254 grains and 132 grains to 208 and 106 grains. The devices on the coins were also somewhat changed. Before the In 1797 the board of treasury by authority close of 1793 the cent was issued with the of congress contracted with James Jarvis liberty-cap on the pole over the shoulder for 300 tons of copper coin of the federal of Liberty. The same head appeared on New Haven mint, and are of the following description. On one side thirteen circles of the dollar was discontinued. January 26, 1796, the weight of the copper coins was reduced—the cent to 168 grains, the half-cent in proportion. Up to 1816 work of coinage at the mint was done by

hand or horse-power, but in the latter year

steam was introduced to operate the presses. GOLD CIRCULATION. On June 28, 1834, with a view to increase the circulation of gold coin in this country and to discourage in some measure the issue of bank bills, the weight of the gold coins was reduced—the eagle to 258 grains, halves and quarters in proportion. Their fineness was also changed to 899-1000ths. the weight and fineness of the silver coins remained unchanged—the dollar being 416 grains, fineness 892.4; half dollar, weight 208 grains, fineness 892.4; quarter dollars 104 grains, and fineness the same as the other coins. From his earnest speeches in favor per; Massachusetts pine tree coppers. 1776; of this change in the gold coinage of the U. S. A. coppers, supposed to have been country, and his advocacy of a metallic issued in 1776; Non Depen—dens status, currency, Senator Benton of Missouri ob-1778; Nova Constellatio, copper and silver, tained the name of "Old Bullion." Notwith-1783 and 1785, and gold in 1785; Annapolis standing there was an increased coinage of filling, sixpence and threepence, 1783; silver; the public demand for a further Washington cent, 1783; Washington tokens, increase was so great that congress in 1783; Confederatio copper, 1785. New York in 1785-87, authorized the coining of copper and gold coins. Pennsylvania made no attempt to coin money. A NATIONAL MINT.

We were not then a silver producing country as we are now, and congress was anxious to encourage the importation and use of silver of other countries. The in-troduction of the small Spanish coins caused the reign of the "Fips" and "Levies" of our early days. The 5p represented the one-sixteenth of a dollar, the levy one-eighth

of a dollar. On January 18, 1837, the French standard of fineness- 900 - was adopted for both gold and silver coins. The weight of the gold coins remained unchanged, while that of the silver dollar was reduced to 412.5 grains—parts in proportion. On February 12, 1873, this coinage was discontinued, the total amount coined being \$8,045,838.

The trade dollars were authorized February 12, 1873, the weight being 420 grains, fineness 900 and "not a legal tender." Their coinage began in 1874 and suspended Feb-ruary 22, 1878, after coining \$35,965,964. The new pattern of standard silver dellars was authorized February 28, 1878, and has continued until the present time. The silver 20-cent piece was authorized to be coined Murch 3, 1875, weight 5 grains, or 77.1 grains, fineness, 200. It was disconed May 2, 1878, after \$271,000 were On March 3, 1849, the double eagle, or

\$29 piece, and the dollar were added to the series of gold coins, and February 21, 1852. coinage presses, imported from England, arrived in September, 1792, and were put in operation about the lat of October. Washington, in his message to congress, November 6, 1722, said: "There has been a smallington, in his message to congress, November 6, 1722, said: "There has been a small beginning in the coinage of half-dimes, the wash of small coins in circulation calling the first attention to them."

Before congress passed the code of laws for the regulation of the mint, artists were engaged in getting up dies. John Harper, a saw maker of Philadelphia, caused dies to be engraved under the direction of the washington cents were probably struck in his cellar from the coining presses which in his cellar from the coining presses which was first coined. The silver half dollar were stored there. The coins of 1792 were struck in an oid coach shop. The idea of placing the effigy of a public man upon the caused the dies to be destroyed. In 1782 to December 21, 1894, \$132,259,—

before the mint was ready to go into opera-

641 have been coined. The silver quarter tion General Washington deposited \$100 in dollars, which were first coined in 1796 weighed 104 grains, with a fineness of 892.4 they were called at that time. These coins was changed January 18, 1837, to 103,125 were not intended for circulation as grains, and fineness to to 900. On February currency, and they were distributed by the general among his friends in this country and Europe. These "dismes" were struck 5.25 grains or 96.4 grains. From 1792 to December 31, 1894, \$48,183,179.25 have been The silver dimes under the act of 1792 weighed 41.6 grains, fineness 892.4. Their weight was changed by the act of January 18, 1837, to 41.25 grains, fineness 900. Their weight was again changed the act of February 21, 1853, to 38.4 grains, and rgain February 12, 1873, to 2.5 grains, or 38.58 grains. From 1792 to December 31, 1894, \$28,610,171.30 have been coined. The half dime authorized to be coined by the act of April 2, 1792, weighed 20.8 grains, fineness 892.4. was changed January 18, 1837, grains and fineness to .900. Th Their weight was again changed February 21, 1853, and their coinage discontinued February 12, 1873, after \$4,880,219.40 were coined.

MINOR COINS.

On February 21, 1857, the copper cent and half-cents were discontinued, and a new cent composed of SS per cent copper and 12 per cent nickel, weighing seventy-two grains was substituted. On April 22, 1854, the bronze cent was substituted for the nickel. It contains 95 per cent copper and per cent of tin and zinc, and weighs forty-eight grains. Two-cent pieces of the same material, weighing ninety-six grains, were authorized by the same act. On March 3, 1865, a 3-cent piece, composed of 75 copper and 25 nickel, weighing thirty grains, was authorized, and May 16, 1866, a 5-cent piece of the same material as the 3-cent piece, weighing seventy-seven and sixteen hundredths grains. In 1892, the Souvenir Columbian half dollar and quar-In 1892, the ters were issued for the benefit of the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago. The coin was of the same weight and size as the ordinary half dollar and quarter. Of the former there were issued \$2.501,052.50, and of the latter \$10,005.75. The total coinage of the New York mint since its organization in 1792 to December 31, 1894, inclusive, in the following metals, has been as follows; Double eagles or \$20 pieces, \$1,219,703,700; eagles or \$10 pieces, \$259,127,230; half eagles or \$5 pieces, \$212,921,675; \$3 pieces, \$1.619,376; quarter eagles or \$2.50 pieces, \$28.681.005; \$1, \$19.499.337. The total coinage for the same period of nickel and 5-cent pieces has been \$13.553.730.56; 3-cent nickel pieces, \$941,349.48; 2-cent bronze pieces, \$912,020; 1-cent copper pieces, \$1,562,887.44; 1-cent nickel pieces, \$2,007.720; 1-cent bronze pieces, \$7.463.898.26; and ½-cent copper pieces, \$29,-926.11. The United States production of 926.11. gold in 1894 was \$39,500,000; silver, \$64,000,-000, and the world's production was gold, \$179,965,600; silver, \$215,404,600.

MOTTOES AND FIGURES. The first United States coins contained an exact medallion of Mrs. Washington, the wife of General Washington. When the latter saw them he was displeased, and requested the figure to be removed. The artist altered the features a little, and putting a cap upon its head, called it the Goddess of Liberty. In 1794 the first silver coins con-Liberty. In 1794 the first silver coins contained the head of Liberty, with flowing hair and without the cap. This style was retained, with slight modifications, until about the year 1808, when a more pleasing head of Liberty, with hair dressed and cap. was adopted. The device was taken from life, and was considered a model in good taste of the fashion of the time. The in-scription of the word Liberty was at the time transferred from the margin of the cin to the head of the cap. The first gold oins struck in 1795 were ornamented with a head of Liberty and cap head-dress, cor-responding with the fashionable head-dress of that period. This continued until 1897. when the head-dress on the gold coins was made to conform to that on the silver. Upon the change of standard in 1834 the liberty cap of the goddess was removed from the head, and the hair confined by a band inscribed with the word Liberty. The next change took place near the end of the year 1838, the hair being looped up behind and entwined with braids, a couple of stray curls hauging loosely upon the neck, and the front of the head embellished with a tiara inscribed "Liberty." Since then the changes in the artistic devices have been

few and unimportant.
The use of the motto E. Pluribus Unum is ascribed to Colonel Reed of Uxbridge, Mass. It first appeared on a copper col struck at Newburg, N. Y., where there was a private mint. The pieces struck are dated 1786. In 1787 the motto appeared on several types of the New Jersey coppers, dso on a very curious doubloon, or sixteendollar piece, coined by a New York black-smith named Ephram Brasher. It was there put "Unum E. Pluribus." Only five of these When Kentucky was are very valuable. admitted, in 1791, copper coins were struck with "E. Pluribus Unun." They were made in England. The act of 1792 creating the mint did not prescribe this motto nor was it ever legalized. It was placed on 1798. It was constantly used thereafter until 1831, when it was withdrawn from the quarter-dollar of new device. In 1894 it was dropped from gold coins to mark the change in the standard fineness of the coin. In 1837 it was dropped from the silver coins, marking the error of the revised mint code. It was afterward restored in 1873 and placed on the new trade silver dollar. The motto, "In God We Trust," was not

placed on American coins until 1864.

THE HOT SPELL.

Believed to Be Traceable to the Australian Scorch. An extraordinary heated term commenced last January in Australia, says the Chicago Chroniele. January in the southern hemisphere corresponds to our June. It is the beginning of their summer. Extreme southern points in Australia are from 40 to 43 degrees south latitude, averaging about the same as the north latitude of Chicago.

During the Australian hot spell seven nonths ago, in their dog days, the thermometer reached over 111 degrees in various localities and touched that point repeatedly. The mercury was almost constantly above and was often at 100 day and night. The scorching bent was accompanied by a drouth which continued for two months. The Australian drouth, like the heat, was excessive. There were no rains nor dews.

The minor streams and the wells dried up. The scarcity of water added to the heat, produced intense suffering.

It is a remarkable fact, however, that there was no general epidemic of sickness. The fierce furnace heat may have sterilized

hospital prepared for an antiseptic oper-But tame and wild animals perished everywhere for the want of water. The crops withered. The country, which should have presented a scene of the greatest ruxuriance, became like a desert. The vegetables and flower gardens withered. Great trees, leafless and sapless, died down to their roots. It seemed as if all the sources of vegetable life would become extinct.

When at length the rains came the re-lief was beyond description. It was like a resurrection. Comfort was brought to man and beast and the face of nature was renewed. But it will take years to recover from the loss of crops and cattle caused by the appailing heat and drouth. Reports from other portions of the southern hemisphere and from the equatorial excess are very inverted. torial regions are very imperfect. As far as received they do not show an extraor-dinary degree of heat. The rainfall was immense between the tropics from February to June. It was followed by general rains on the North American coutinent, breaking the moderate drouth of six or eight years. All the western rivers and the great lakes have higher water now than in five years past.
It is difficult to trace the course of me-