

RAREST OF OUR GOLD COINS

ONLY THREE 1822 HALF EAGLES—\$2,165 PAID FOR ONE.

Only Twenty Years Ago Another Brought \$6—1804 Dollar Outdone—King of Sweden Paid \$2,000 for 1815 Eagle—Other High Priced Gold Pieces.

When \$2,165 was paid the other day for a five-dollar gold piece of 1822, that coin took its place as the rarest of American coins, eclipsing the 1804 dollar, which for many years had that distinction, says the New York Sun. The price surprised coin dealers and collectors, for it exceeded by more than \$1,000 the greatest sum previously paid for a specimen of this denomination and year.

A curious phase of the history of this gold piece is that even those well informed about coins did not know of the rarity of the 1822 half eagle until about twenty years ago. It is a matter of record that the last owner of the coin bought it from a New York dealer in old coins for \$6. Yet at that time only three specimens were known of.

No one knows why there are so few left, for the mint records show that 17,796 half eagles were struck in 1822. One of the two other specimens in the coin cabinet at the Philadelphia Mint, while the private collection of Virgil M. Brand contains the third.

The half eagle is the most popular coin with the collectors of all the American series of gold coins, and it leads all the rest in the number of varieties. Some 250 varieties of this denomination have been issued. Of other gold coins there have been issued 177 varieties of the eagle, 132 of the double eagle, seventy-nine of the gold dollars, sixty-five of the quarter eagles and forty-seven of the three dollar piece.

The design of the rare 1822 five dollar gold piece was not different from the other dates of the period. The design on the obverse has the head of Liberty, of about the same character as that used on all the silver coins up to the time of the change of general design in 1836. A cap surmounts the head, on the band of which is the word "Liberty," while around the border are thirteen stars.

The first time this coin was offered at public sale was in 1890, when the specimen owned by Lorin G. Parmelee of Boston brought \$900.

The half eagle is the oldest of the gold coins, having first been issued in 1795, the second year of operation of the United States Mint. From that date it was issued steadily until 1801, in which year none was issued. Their coinage was resumed in 1802 and continued until 1816, during which year and 1817 none was struck. In 1818 their coinage again began, and they have been issued regularly each year ever since.

A great many varieties and dates of the half eagle are held in high esteem besides the 1822 issue. There were two varieties of the 1795 half eagle. Recently these varieties in superb condition, brought \$160 each.

Three varieties were produced in the year 1797. Two varieties of this date sold not long ago for \$320, but they looked as if they had come direct from the coinage press, which accounts for the very high premium. Those in ordinary condition are worth a great deal less.

In 1815 only 635 coins of the five dollar value were coined, and up to the present time this piece has been regarded as the rarest of the gold coins. The King of Sweden, who owns one of the world's greatest coin collections, made the record for this coin some years ago, when he paid \$2,000 for a specimen to complete his series of American issues. At a recent sale \$1,050 was paid for a specimen of the same date, which makes the 1804 dollar now rank third in point of rarity.

Only five of the 635 coins originally issued are now known. The value of this coin also was not appreciated until recent years, for it was not very long ago that a good specimen could be bought for \$50.

A remarkable coin in the five dollar series is that of 1819. The mint records show that 51,273 were struck, and yet a single one brought \$550. The scarcity of this coin presents another problem hard to solve.

The 1821 half eagle has brought \$300, which is still another source of wonderment, for 36,641 were issued. Another rarity is that of 1826, which brought \$100, yet 18,069 were coined originally.

IMPORTANCE OF THE NOSE.

If knocked out of Shape Heavy Damages Are Usually Given.

A contributor to the British Medical Journal amuses himself at some length on the relative market value of parts of the human organism, says the Boston Transcript. He begins with the nose. This of itself is sufficient to commend the writer to our respect. He shows some sense of the fitness of things, and we feel we can trust him when he comes to the eye and the ear. The nose is a very fine thing. Life would be incomplete without it. Even Cyrano de Bergerac would have missed his, and we should have missed a great play if Cyrano had been without his nose. Those of us who still possess a nose often forget its immense importance. Let us by all means have somebody to celebrate the nose.

"A misshapen nose," observes this profound thinker, "will spoil the most beautiful face." And at once we have

COMMERCIAL

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s "weekly review of trade" says:

Seasonally quiet conditions have appeared in many commercial departments, the first week in July invariably bringing the minimum of activity in certain occupations, but preparations for unprecedented Fall and Winter trade increase with the maturity of the crops. A few small strikes were started with the new month, and work was delayed pending agreement on wage scales in other cases where no formal struggle was announced, while anthracite coal miners took the usual extended holiday, but a large number of textile workers resumed when the old rate of pay was restored, and the aggregate of idleness is probably at the lowest point ever touched at this season. Prospects for the coming season are brightened by the appearance of jobbers in the primary markets several weeks earlier than usual.

Failure returns for the first half of 1906 showed pronounced improvement in every department, except the one embracing occupations chiefly of a speculative nature, and the ratio of defaulted liabilities to solvent payments through the clearing houses during the last three months was only 73 cents to \$1000. Rail earnings thus far available for June show gains of 97 per cent. over the figures of 1905.

"Bradstreet" says: Wheat (including flour) exports from the United States and Canada for the week (San Francisco and Seattle not reported) are 1,385,343 bushels, against 1,902,555 last week, 1,050,644 this week last year, 875,910 bushels in 1904 and 2,380,410 bushels in 1903. Corn exports for the week are 691,600 bushels, against 870,237 last week, 932,225 a year ago, 613,124 in 1904 and 1,525,084 in 1903.

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Baltimore.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; receipts, 4,221 barrels; exports, 15,344 barrels. WHEAT—Dull and easy; spot, contract, 89@91 1/4; July, 83 asked; August, 82 1/2 asked.

CORN—Dull and lower; spot, 56@57 1/4; June, 56@57 1/4; July, 56 1/4@57 1/4; September, 57 1/4@57 3/4; steam mixed, 53 1/2@53 3/4.

OATS—Firm; No. 2 white, 44 1/2@45; No. 3 white, 44@44 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 43 1/2@44.

RYE—Steady; No. 2 Western export, 65@65 1/2; No. 2 Western domestic, 69@70.

BUTTER—Steady; unchanged; fancy imitation, 17@18; fancy creamery, 21@22; fancy lard, 15@16; steam packed, 13 1/2@15.

EGGS—Steady, 18. CHEESE—Active; unchanged; large, 11 1/2; medium, 11 1/4; small, 11 1/4.

SUGAR—Steady; unchanged; coarse granulated, 4.00; fine, 4.00. New York.—BUTTER—Steady, unchanged. EGGS—Steady, unchanged.

POULTRY—Alive quiet and steady; spring chickens, 18; fowls, 13 1/4; turkeys, 11@12; dressed easy; Western spring chickens, 17@21; turkeys, 11@13; fowls, 11@14.

FLOUR—Receipts, 16,763 barrels; exports, 357 barrels; sales, 6,300 packages; market steady, but quiet. LARD—Steady; Western prime, 8.8@8.8 1/2; refined steady.

POTATOES—Weak; Rose, Southern, per barrel, 2.25@2.75; do, Irish cobbler, 2.00@2.62; do, Chilis, 2.00@2.50; do, Southern, 1.00@1.75; old, per bag, 1.50@2.00.

COTTONSEED OIL—Steady; prime crude f. o. b. mills, 26 1/2 nominal new crop; do, yellow, 36@36 1/2. SUGAR—Raw firm; fair refining, 31-16@34; centrifugal, 66 test, 31.9-32@34; molasses sugar, 2 13-16@27 1/4; refined firm.

WHEAT—Receipts, 27,000 bushels; sales, 1,600,000 bushels futures; spot barely steady; No. 2 red, 93 1/2 nominal elevator; No. 2 red, 94 f. o. b. float; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 92 1/4 nominal f. o. b. float; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 91 1/2 nominal f. o. b. float.

CORN—Receipts, 97,800 bushels; sales 175,000 bushels futures; spot easy; No. 2, 60 nominal elevator and 59 1/2 nominal f. o. b. float; No. 2 yellow, 60; No. 2 white, 60 1/2.

OATS—Receipts, 43,500 bushels; spot steady; mixed oats, 26@32 pounds, 43; natural white, 30@33 pounds, 43@45; clipped white, 38@40 pounds, 47 1/4@49 1/2.

Live Stock.

New York.—BEEVES—Dressed beef in moderate demand at 7 1/4@8 1/4c. per pound. Liverpool and London cattle and beef markets slow. Export 12 sheep.

CALVES—Very little doing; veals dull, at yesterday's decline; common to choice, 4.00@6.00; 730 calves unsold; dressed calves slow and barely steady; city dressed veals, 6 1/2@7c. per pound; country dressed, 5@9c; dressed buttermilks and grassers, 6@6.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep slow and unchanged; lambs weak to a shade lower, except top grades; everything sold except one and one-half cars of sheep. Sheep, 3.50@5.00; lambs, 7.50@9.40.

HOGS—Nominally firm to higher. Chicago.—CATTLE—Market, best strong; others slow; common to prime steers, 4.00@6.10; cows, 3.00@4.50; heifers, 2.75@5.25; bulls, 2.75@4.25; calves, 5.50@6.50; stockers and feeders, 2.75@1.65.

IN THE FIELD OF LABOR.

The new constitution of the Patternmakers' League of North America provides for several important changes, including the division of the Patternmakers' League into four districts, an increase in the per capita from 50 to 75 cents a month and a graded system of death benefits.

A voluntary wage increase of 10 per cent. has been granted cotton mill employees in Windham and New London Counties, Conn.

UTTERLY WORN OUT.

Vitality Sapped by Years of Suffering With Kidney Trouble.

Capt. J. W. Hogan, former postmaster of Indiana, now living at Austin, Texas, writes: "I was afflicted for years with pains across the loins and in the hips and shoulders. I had headache also and neuralgia. My right eye, from pain, was of little use to me for years. The constant flow of urine kept my system depleted, causing nervous chills and night sweats. After trying seven different climates and using all kinds of medicine I had the good fortune to hear of Doan's Kidney Pills. This remedy has cured me. I am as well to-day as I was twenty years ago, and my eyesight is perfect."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

NUMBERS AS PLACE NAMES.

Uncommon things are common around the bureau of information at Union Station, and a clerk who has served there for sometime becomes accustomed to all sorts of freak questions. Last night a man from Southeastern Missouri, with a wooden leg, presented himself at the window and told a new attack of the office that he wanted to know when the train left for 76.

"I guess you've got your figures twisted," said the clerk, who thought the Missouriian was joking. "It's 23 you're looking for."

The stranger wandered away without the information, but finally boarded a train for Seventy-six, Perry County, Mo. There is also a Seventy-six in Clinton County, Ky.; a Seventeen in Ohio and a Seven Stars in Pennsylvania. The clerk found this out by consulting his railroad guide a little later.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat

LARGEST TOMATO PLANTS.

The largest tomato plants in the world are found in California. One grower has three plants which have reached a length of 30 feet.

In three months from the time the seeds were planted they had climbed to the top of a 20-foot trellis. When they reached this remarkable height they grew backward until they attained a length of 30 feet.

They have no special care or cultivation, and have had no protection from the weather; yet, in spite of every disadvantage, they kept on growing and fruiting in the most astonishing fashion.

The trunks are 1 1/2 inches in diameter, the foliage thick and luxuriant. Enormous quantities of tomatoes have been picked from these three plants, and the fruit is of unusual size, possessing fine flavor.—What to Eat.

THE POLITEST MAN.

The politest man has been discovered. He was hurrying along the street the other night, when another man, also in violent haste, rushed out of a doorway, and the two collided with great force.

The second man locked road, while the polite man, taking off his hat, said: "My dear sir, I don't know which of us is to blame for this violent encounter, but I am in too great a hurry to investigate. If I ran into me, I beg your pardon; if you ran into me, don't mention it."

And he tore away with redoubled speed.—Chicago Journal.

HE WAS SORRY.

Bill—They say there was an actor at the theater last night who got hit square in the face with an overripe egg.

Jill—It was there.

"Didn't you feel sorry?"

"Yes, I did. There was a woman sitting in front of me with a big hat, and I didn't see the egg strike him."—Yonkers Statesman.

OUTDOOR LIFE.

Will Not Offset the Ill Effects of Coffee When One Cannot Digest It.

A farmer says: "It was not from liquor or tobacco that for ten years or more I suffered from dyspepsia and stomach trouble; they were caused by the use of coffee until I got so bad I had to give up coffee entirely and almost give up eating. There were times when I could eat only boiled milk and bread and when I went to the field to work I had to take some bread and butter along to give me strength."

"I doctored with doctors and took almost everything I could get for my stomach in the way of medicine, but if I got any better it only lasted a little while until I was almost a walking skeleton.

LEGEND OF HOOPOE'S CROWN.

That interesting bird, the hoopoe, is now represented in the Zoological Society's menagerie. Compared with a bird of paradise, the hoopoe is an humble-looking creature in its red sandy plumage, barred with black; but in its way it is beautiful. It has a large, curved beak, and its head is adorned by a crest of stiff feathers. The hoopoe is well known in Asia, as well as in Europe. There is a Spanish legend concerning it which has been related by Kingsley.

The story goes that once upon a time the holy birds who run up and down on the Prado, at Seville, among the ladies' feet, had golden crowns on their heads. One day the birds and beasts all went to pay homage to the Court of King Solomon; among them, of course, were the hoopoes. When their turn came they made their request, which was that the king would pray for them that their crowns might be changed.

So King Solomon prayed, and instead of golden crowns they received crowns of feathers. Ever since then, the legend continues, the hoopoes "live as merrily as crickets in an oven, and also have the honor of being the name of his Most Catholic Majesty King Solomon."—Pall Mall Gazette.

HUNTING WITH CAMERA.

In this day, when so many of the song and game birds are being exterminated, how much greater the pleasure and satisfaction in obtaining a fine negative of a bird feeding her young than wantonly taking her life. Moreover, in this sport there is no close season, no restriction as to what, when or where you shall hunt. Anything from a hummingbird to an eagle, a mouse or an elephant, is your legitimate game. Again, if you belong to the great army whose time is fully occupied for six days in the week, making it almost impossible to be afield during that time, you can go out of a Sunday with a camera and not be classed with the heathen, as you are sure to be when carrying a gun. It is not necessary to have an expensive outfit, for very good work can be done with an ordinary folding camera. Simply purchase one as good as your purse will allow. A long focus camera is to be preferred, one with a lens of 10 or 12 inch focus, whose combinations can be used separately. My own outfit is a 5 by 7 box, with a lens of 9 1/2-inch focus, which I find very satisfactory. Use any good brand of the fastest plates you can purchase. The trouble of packing them will be more than repaid.—Outdoors.

HIS MOOD.

A member of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin tells some amusing replies made by a pupil undergoing examination in English. The candidate had been instructed to write out examples of the indicative, the subjunctive, the potential and the exclamatory moods. His efforts resulted as follows: "An endeavoring to pass an English examination. If I answer twenty questions I shall pass. If I answer twelve questions I may pass. God help me!"—Harper's Weekly.

FITS, St. Vitus' Dance; Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. 82 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. H. R. Kline, L.D., 361 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Of all cities Rome has most frequently been in the hands of enemies. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

BOY'S TERRIBLE ECZEMA.

Mouth and Eyes Covered With Crusts—Hands Pinned Down—Miraculous Cure by Cuticura.

"When my little boy was six months old he had eczema. The sores extended so quickly over the whole body that we at once called in the doctor. We then went to another doctor, but he could not help him, and in our despair we went to a third one. Matters became so bad that he had regular holes in his cheeks, large enough to put a finger into. The food had to be given with a spoon, for his mouth was covered with crusts as thick as a finger, and whenever he opened the mouth they began to bleed and suppurate, as did also his eyes. Hands, arms, chest and back, in short, the whole body, was covered over and over. We had no rest by day or night. Whenever he was laid in his bed we had to pin his hands down, otherwise he would scratch his face, and make an open sore. I think his face must have itched most fearfully.

"We finally thought nothing could help, and I had made up my mind to send my wife with the child to Europe, hoping that the sea air might cure him, otherwise he was to be put under good medical care there. But, Lord be blessed, matters came differently, and we soon saw a miracle. A friend of ours spoke about Cuticura. We made a trial with Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent, and within ten days or two weeks we noticed a decided improvement. Just as quickly as the sickness had appeared it also began to disappear, and within ten weeks the child was absolutely well, and his skin was smooth and white as never before. F. Hohrath, President of the U. S. Lohrath Company, Manufacturers of Silk Ribbons, 4 to 20 Rink Alley, South Bethlehem, Pa. June 5, 1905.

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IT IS NATURE'S WARNING TO WOMEN

Diseases of Woman's Organism Cured and Consequent Pain Stopped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"It seems as though my back would break." Women utter these words over and over again, but continue to drag along and suffer with aches in the small of the back, pain low down in the side, "bearing-down" pains, nervousness and no ambition for any task.



Miss Maude Morris

They do not realize that the back is the mainspring of woman's organism, and quickly indicates by aching a diseased condition of the female organs or kidneys, and that the aches and pains will continue until the cause is removed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been for many years the one and only effective remedy in such cases. It speedily cures female and kidney disorders and restores the female organs to a healthy condition.

"I have suffered with female troubles for over two years, suffering intense pain each month, my back ached until it seemed as though it would break, and I felt so weak all over that I did not find strength to attend to my work but had to stay in bed a large part of the first two or three days every month. I would have sleepless nights, bad dreams and severe headaches. All this undermined my health.

"We consulted an old family physician, who advised that I try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I began taking it regularly and soon found that I could sleep and eat better than I had done for months. Within two months I became regular and I no longer suffer from backache or pain.—Miss Maude Morris, Sec. Ladies' Aid and Mission Society, 85 E. Hunter St., Atlanta, Ga.

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