

## MONEY.

The bronze cent and two cent pieces were first coined in 1864, and the nickel half-dime in 1866.

The earliest Greek coins bore a lion or tortoise on the obverse and punch marks on the reverse.

Wapum was adopted by the New England colonists in all their dealings with the Indians.

English coin was first made a legal tender in 1216. Before this rents had been paid in produce.

In 1237 the English coined gold pennies, which weighed 1-120th of a pound, passed for 20 pence.

Vermont and Connecticut coined coppers in 1785. New Jersey and Massachusetts did the same in 1786.

Paper money was first issued by the notorious John Law. His issues exceeded £120,000,000.

In 1620 the first large copper coins were minted in England, putting an end to private leaden tokens.

In the early years of this century there were thirty-three tons of silver to one of gold in circulation.

The Romans issued private or consular coins which bear the name of every leading Roman family.

Tobacco and warehouse receipts issued after it was stored were both used in Virginia as money.

In 1,000 ounces of our gold coinage there are 900 ounces of pure gold, 10 ounces of silver and 90 of copper.

In the world's mints from 1850 to 1890 there were coined 9,194 tons of gold, and 81,235 tons of silver.

From 1692 to 1800 the accounts of the New Netherlands were kept in wampum, beaver and raccoon skins.

Arabic coins have a sentence from the Koran, and, generally, the caliph's name, but never an image.

The purchasing power of money in the days of the Roman Emperors was about ten times what it is at present.

The plan of a decimal coinage for the United States was suggested by Jefferson in 1785, and adopted by Congress.

During the reign of Victoria the Indian Government has coined £2,000,000 gold and £206,000,000 of silver.

When Leyden was besieged by the Spanish army in 1574 the city government issued credit notes on leather.

The average life of a note of the bank of England is a little less than seventy days. Notes are never re-issued.

The currency of the Argentine Republic consists altogether of paper notes ranging in value from 1c up to \$100.

The early English and French kings took "moneys" with them on their travels, who coined money as it was needed.

According to Jacob's estimate, the Roman Empire in the time of Augustus possessed £338,000,000 of gold and silver.

The first mention of money in the Scriptures was Abraham's purchase of a sepulcher, for 400 shekels of silver, B. C. 1860.

Cakes of tea in India, pieces of silk in China, salt in Abyssinia and codfish in Iceland have all been used as money.

The American Indians used money

tokens made of coal, bone, shell, mica, cornelian, agate, gold, copper, lead and iron.

Edward III. ordered innkeepers to search all their guests in order that foreign money might not be brought into the country.

The continental money depreciated so greatly before the end of the Revolution that it passed current only at the rate of 1 to 40.

Among the South Sea Islanders, for a long time after their acquaintance with Europeans began, all values were expressed in axes.

The famous "Wood's money," which made so much trouble in Ireland and in the colonies in 1722 and 1723, were made of pinchbeck.

During several centuries the deposits in the Bank of Venice, which were not payable, but transferable on the books of the bank, were at a premium over gold coin.

A Roman mite was thirty-five hundredths of a cent; a farthing was sixty-eight hundredths; a penny, 13. 75c; a pound, \$13.75c.

The amount of paper money issued by the Revolutionary Government of France between 1790 and 1796 is estimated at \$9,000,000,000.

Germany had last year £122,000,000 gold, £45,000,000 silver, £71,000,000 paper, a total of £238,000,000, or £5 to each inhabitant.

The paper money issued by the first French Republic fell to less than 1 per cent. A pair of boots cost 7,500 francs; a pound of butter 750.

The skins of various animals passed current among the American Indians, and were to a small extent adopted also by the early settlers.

The Romanes, or libra, was a pound of copper, or brass stamped by the State. It was oblong, like a brick, and was not struck but cast.

France has a currency of £178,000,000 gold, £150,000,000 silver, £115,000,000 paper, in all £443,000,000, or £11.8 per inhabitant.

From 1638 to 1652 musket balls were used as currency in New England at a valuation of a farthing apiece, and were a legal tender up to 1 shilling.

During the fifty-five years ending 1800, India received and retained £442,000,000 of gold and silver, taking four times as much silver as gold.

The United States coins fixed by Congress in 1786 were the gold eagle and half eagle, the silver dollar, half dollar, quarter, dime and half dime.

Numismatists say that no human head was impressed on coins until after the death of Alexander the Great. All images before that were of deities.

Baring says that in London, during the crisis of 1847, it was found impossible to borrow any money whatever on a sum of £60,000 of silver.

According to the best estimates, Great Britain has at present £102,000,000 gold, £22,000,000 silver, £30,000,000 paper, a total of £163,000,000.

In the fifteenth century the Bishops and monasteries of France, England and Germany did an extensive business in coining money under royal sanction.

The total amount of money issued by

the Continental Congresses and the States to carry on the War of the Revolution was not short of \$500,000,000.

The Director of the mint says that the United States has \$654,000,000 gold, \$575,000,000 silver, \$405,000,000 paper, or over \$25 to each inhabitant.

Edward I. forbade the circulation of foreign money in England, and established an exchange at Dover where travelers might dispose of purchase money.

During the hundred years' war between France and England every baron in both countries claimed and exercised the right to coin what money he pleased.

Judas sold his master for thirty pieces of silver; that is, thirty Roman pennies; about \$4.12½. One Roman penny was a good day's wages for an agricultural laborer.

In 1684 Charles II. minted tin and tried to make it pass current. After his abdication James II. minted gun metal and pewter and endeavored to make purchases with the coins.

The Norman-English coined silver pence with a cross cut deeply into the coin, in order that it might be easily broken into half-pence and farthings when small change was needed.

Two hundred years ago the West Coast Africans had a "money of account," the standard being a bar of iron, and anything supposed to equal its value was called a "bar."

## A. BARKER,

105 YATES ST.,

### PLUMBER & TINSMITH

GAS AND HOT WATER FITTING.

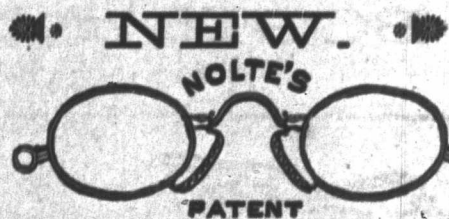
MANUFACTURER OF

Galvanized Iron Cornices, Ceilings, Skylights  
Window Caps, Fire-proof Shutters, Siding,  
Etc., Etc.

ROOFS IN TIN, GALVANIZED IRON  
AND COPPER.

Estimates on application.

All kinds of Jobbing and Ship Work a Specialty.  
Will be pleased to furnish estimates to  
parties anticipating putting in Water  
Closets and making sewer  
connections.



**NOLTE'S PATENT EYEGLASS.**  
No large springs to disfigure the forehead.  
Nothing to equal them in neatness of  
appearance, wear and comfort.

SEE THEM AT THE  
ONLY OPTICIANS OF B. C.

**F. W. NOLTE & CO.,**  
87 FORT STREET.

*The Home Journal is copied every week  
by over 100 papers in Canada and the  
United States.*