

THE VICTORIA HOME JOURNAL

Devoted to Social, Political, Literary, Musical and Dramatic Gossip.

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VICTORIA, B. C., AUGUST 19, 1893.

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TALES OF THE TOWN.

*"I must have liberty
Withal, as large a charter as the wind
To blow on whom I please."*

ONLY secondary in importance to the decision of the Behring's Sea arbitrators is the crossing of swords—or perhaps more properly speaking, pens—between ex-President Ellis of the Agricultural Society, and President Higgins of the tramway. Mr. Ellis, with several others, attributed the partial failure of the Exposition to a defective tramway service, and quite naturally Mr. Higgins took up the cudgels for his much-abused company. THE HOME JOURNAL so far has not taken part in the controversy, but as the evidence of the persons to the dispute appears to be all in, I feel it my duty to pass on the same and award judgment.

In the first place, it is strongly in evidence that the exhibition was not a success. The failure might be attributed to many causes. It could be said that the hard times contributed toward this failure; again it is alleged that the exhibition was held too early in the year to secure the best results, and lastly, (and I observe that my learned friend, the editor of the *Times*, takes this view of the question) it is held by some that the means for transporting the immense crowd to the grounds were utterly inadequate, therefore, but few could be present—or, in other words, as Judge Drabble of Comox learnedly remarks in one of his judgments, *causa sine qua non*. The lack of attendance may, consequently be attributed to any one or all of the causes just laid down.

It is quite evident, and I think

neither Mr. Ellis nor Mr. Higgins will dispute the fact, that a fair without persons to attend it would practically amount to no great affair (*vide* Victoria correspondence *Vancouver World*); on the other hand, supposing there were people who under other circumstances would have attended said fair, but were prevented from so doing by reason of a defective tramcar service, it would to my mind constitute a very important factor in the failure of the aforesaid exhibition. But it is argued, on the evidence of two reporters for the press, who were presumably sober for the time being, but who went out to the grounds in hacks, that the tramcar service was simply delightful and most efficient, and the manager of the company quotes figures to substantiate this proposition; but as against this latter testimony, is the evidence of many witnesses, who got left, that the service was defective. This to any reasonable mind should be conclusive.

The other reasons advanced for the failure of the exhibition—namely hard times and the fact that the show was held too early in the year—are in a measure foreign to the question at issue, but no doubt contributed toward the general result. I therefore conclude that, combined with these causes, the defective tramcar service was in a great measure responsible for the lack of attendance at the fair the five days on which it was holden.

Apart from the legal aspect of the case, it appears quite clear that if next year's show is to be a success the management must add many new features which have heretofore been neglected. In this connection, I was much struck with the force of Mr.

Falconer's remarks at the meeting of the agricultural board. This gentleman has had much experience with exhibitions in the east and what he advocates should be received with some degree of attention. An exhibition by itself possesses but little attraction for the ordinary individual, and requires many other features to draw the crowd. And no doubt if the tramcar company can be shown that additional service is required, they will give it, and might even go so far as to furnish a "10-minute service and a 5-cent fare."

I heard a good story on Mr. Alex. Begg, the other day, which will bear repetition. Mr. Begg is well known in the literary world, having written several popular novels in his day. When the Manitoba Historical Society was first organized Mr. Begg was one of the leading spirits, and to him was entrusted the preparation of the constitution and by-laws. He prepared them and presented them for the due consideration of the scientific circle. With great solemnity, the different paragraphs were read to the assembled wisdom, and adopted, until he read one which set forth that "the annual meeting of this Society shall be held on the first Tuesday in February in each year, unless such day should fall on a Sunday, or other holiday," and then even the most profound and straight-laced amongst them gave way to laughter, and the author of the merriment retired in utter confusion. But he made a good secretary, notwithstanding this little slip.

Among all the smokers of this city, those who take theirs in the form of a cigar, or puff the horrid

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cigarette, those who are satisfied with the corn cob, and those who are too English to use anything but the "bull dog" briar, there is one man who gets constant enjoyment from a pipe, and he has a pipe, "as is a pipe." It is a handsome affair in meerschaum, with a long amber mouth-piece, and the artistically carved bowl is about the size of a dude's cranium. The person who sits behind it and works the air exhaust at the hither end is Charlie Gibbons, the city editor of the *Colonist*, a gentleman, and a smoker of taste and experience, who can easily out-smoke any other smoker with both hands tied behind his back. For really he doesn't need his hands when he smokes this pipe of pipes. It is so large that it would not be convenient or easy to hold it, and so he has invented a delicate tripod stand with an arrangement at the top which holds the pipe in the right position with the business end where it can be readily reached by his trained and unerring lips, when he courts My Lady Nicotine. The invention is a clever one, but it should be seen to be fully appreciated, and Mr. Gibbons is always willing to show the practical workings of his device to all earnest devotees of the weed.

A young lady writes THE HOME JOURNAL complaining severely of the conduct of a gentleman to whom she is engaged, but who is now acting as if he wanted to violate his obligation. No honorable gentleman will break an engagement with a young lady without at least giving her some reason for it. There are, doubtless, engagements which it were better to break than to keep, on the ground of incompatibility of temper, lack of congeniality, and change of mind as to the suitability of the match; but where these causes do not exist, it is mean and contemptible for the man to withdraw himself from the presence of the woman for whom he had professed to have great affection, and who in turn had bestowed

upon him her fondest love. I am informed that this is not the first engagement the young man has broken off—in fact he has acquired quite a reputation in that direction. Therefore, all things considered, it would be wise to let the young man go his way, and no explanation, however plausible should suffice to restore him to favor. If he really cares for the young lady his own thoughts in future will be sufficient punishment for his perfidy.

Nearly every newspaper of any importance on this continent retains one or more lady contributors, and the article on "matters of interest to women" is read with much pleasure by those for whose pleasure it is written. The male sex, like Peeping Tom, occasionally cast their eyes over the column of Lady Godiva, evidently with the desire of discovering something which the secretive genius of women has hitherto concealed. I must confess that of all the letters written by women, none interest me quite as much as the weekly contributions of "Caprice" to the *Seattle Telegraph*.

Miss "Caprice" is evidently a close observer of the peculiarities of her own sex, and sometimes she does not feel backward in exposing to public gaze the little lapses of which the weaker vessels are guilty. But I cannot say that I altogether agree with her war on widows in a late issue of the *Telegraph*. In the opinion of many there is no one who is deserving of so much sympathy as a widow. She is envied, very often by her single sisters, and, sometimes by her married sisters, but yet it is quite apparent that "the relict of the late lamented" holds a firm place in the hearts of all men.

However, "Caprice's" letters must be read to be appreciated at their real value, and I strongly recommend my female readers to buy a copy of the *Sunday Tele-*

graph and peruse the epistles of this most interesting writer.

In a curious old volume which was published years and years ago, a volume of copies of one of the London newspapers in the middle part of the Fifteenth century, there appears an advertisement which has an odd flavor in these days when artists would as soon think of putting an advertisement of their wares in the prints as would the ministers or the doctors. The advertisement reads in this way:

"Philibert Beydaels, lately arrived in England, dwelleth at Brompton Park, near Knightsbridge, where he practices the Art or Misery of Painting, and gilding of Leather in Forrest-works, Flowers and Figures, proper for the adorning of Chapels, Dining Rooms, Galleries and Closets, with Beauty and Lustre, which will endure many ages. Selling them at Reasonable Prizes."

Well, the more prosaic will say, and why should not a painter advertise his wares as well as any other man? And the ultra artistic artist will rejoin, the man whose works will not sell without being flaunted in the face of the public, is not an artist at all in the true sense of the word.

Next to the window screens which are a necessity, but which make a view of the outside world a blurry nightmare, there is nothing quite so disagreeable to the ordinary man as the conventional white lace curtain of commerce. Its soils much, and yet 'twas spun, and still Solomon in all his glory used to kick when he tried to catch a glimpse of his neighbor's new pair of bays driving by, through these stiffly draped and ghostly abominations. It is a fine dust collector and is the happy hunting ground of moths, who in its kaleidoscopic meshes, find softly shaded nesting places for their too numerous and fertile eggs. From its angular bifurcation at the curtain rod down to its ungraceful

connection with the carpet, it serves no purpose but to fulfil its mission as dust collector and moth haven, and to baffle the eye which would fain see something of the passing world. Still, ladies like them, and will have them, just for the reason that their neighbors do, and because it is an inherited habit which time has been unable to wither. If the Y. M. C. A. Convention would take up this matter and succeed in abolishing the white lace curtain, they would confer a lasting benefit on long-suffering humanity.

Apropos of the convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations, I desire to remark that good may result from assemblages of this kind in more ways than from a Christian standpoint. For instance, a most important work to be done for the furtherance of the reciprocity movement, is to give the Americans information as to what Canada really is. While a few intelligent people south of the boundary line are no doubt well-informed concerning Canada, it is to be feared that the great majority entertain very erroneous opinions of this country, and these chiefly of the unfavorable sort. If they knew what the trade of Canada really is, and into what it is capable of being developed, they would be more desirous of cultivating closer trade relations. It would, in my humble opinion, be well to hold other conventions—and particularly those of a trade character—between the two countries with the object of becoming better acquainted and considering what can be done to draw them more closely together in the future than they have been in the past.

The meeting called by Mayor Beaven, last Wednesday night, to give the citizens an opportunity of discussing the proposition made by the Esquimalt Water company resolved itself into an attacking column and stormed the Sidney Railway. Up to the time I attended

that meeting, in common with most people, I thought our Board of Aldermen were a queer mixture, yet after what passed before me there, I could not help exclaiming, "How on earth did such a people get so many good representatives?"

In due course, Mr. Lubbe stood up, stated his case, and showed what he wanted. Alas and alas, there was none to say what the city wanted!—that is, there was no business proposition on behalf of the city.

How quickly men change their opinions when self interest comes in the way. The city of Chicago drains into Lake Michigan. All the water its inhabitants drink is pumped from Lake Michigan; yet its death rate is about as low as is the city of Victoria's. Philadelphia draws her supply from the Schuylkil River—a navigable stream, on whose surface all kinds and conditions of vessels float, the filth from which certainly do not have a purifying influence, yet I incline to the belief that the death rate of Philadelphia will bear comparison with our own. To come nearer home, let us consider Toronto on the banks of Lake Ontario, and Hanlan's Island two miles from the city. The number of craft daily plying between the two points named would be hard to give, and the amount of filth daily dumped into the lake between the points named would surely prove a burden for old Atlas himself, could it be placed on his shoulders, yet the Queen City of the Dominion draws its water from this cesspool, and its death rate is not alarming. This is not written to prove that two wrongs make a right, but to show that certain persons may be hypocritical.

Suppose it is granted that a train provided with dry earth closets, in passing over a lake, has a tendency to produce a bad effect, let us see if good cannot be brought out of evil in such a case by having the railway con-

struct their dam in such a way that every drop of water intended for the city's use shall be filtered through that dam, and thus secure what, up to the present it has been impossible for the city to have. Let all these things be considered, before anything is condemned, particularly when we know that the point sought to be traversed is but a few yards from the very end of the lake at which our dam is located.

If Mr. Hunter had propounded a few questions to certain people, it is not improbable that the man who saw through him so clearly would have been rendered less opaque to the citizens generally. Mr. Richards is representing Mr. DeCosmos at present in a suit against the Telephone Co. Could it be possible that he represented the interests of the dear public and Mr. DeCosmos at the same time? Killed two birds with one stone, as it were. Then Mr. Wilson, is or was a partner of DeCosmos in a certain enterprise, and had a few questions been asked, the true cause of the intense interest taken by these gentlemen on behalf of the people might have been enabled the people to vote more intelligently upon so important a question.

To put it more clearly—Mr. DeCosmos and certain adherents undertook to build a railway, secured franchises and privileges. The result of his venture, all of our people know. In due time another company undertook a similar enterprise, which is well nigh completed. Mr. DeCosmos claims a particular route—possibly a more desirable route than the one owned by the Sidney Company. But the Mt. Tolmie Tramway Co., have a franchise over the same ground possessed by Mr. DeCosmos, and the Sidney Co., may probably combine with the Mt. Tolmie Co., and thus avail themselves of what Mr. DeCosmos thinks is peculiarly his own. Should Sidney and Mt. Tolmie coalesce, it may render it necessary to cross our reservoir. Such is the condition of affairs, and I ask any candid man to say whether he thinks certain people were prompted by motives *pro bono publico*, or is there not a nigger in the fence? P. GRINATOR.

THE VICTORIA HOME JOURNAL.

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THE VICTORIA HOME JOURNAL,
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SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1893.

SOUNDS AND ECHOES.

THE tournament of the Victoria Lawn Tennis Club during the week has afforded the local grass widows an excellent opportunity for an outing.

THE lacrosse match to-morrow will decide whether or not Victoria shall have a complete walk over for the pennant. The game, it is expected, will be the most stubbornly contested match of the season.

THE World's Fair is obliged to keep open Sunday by injunction of the court, whether it wishes to or not, and it is losing money. The sugar coating has worn off the Sunday opening and it has a frayed out taste.

MUCH disgust is expressed at the conduct of several correspondents of outside papers, who, it is said, libel respectable citizens in an outrageous manner. The matter has been placed in the hands of THE HOME JOURNAL.

It is understood that the esteemed *Colonist* will next week issue a special tramway edition, in which some 109 columns will be taken up in setting forth how great and glorious a thing it is for Victoria that there is a tramway company and that Hon. D. W. Higgins is the president thereof.

In all sincerity we venture to express the hope that our esteemed citizen, Mr. Phillip Chalk, will take no umbrage at the Y. M. C. A. for neglecting to quarter a half dozen or so of the visiting

delegates at his palatial residence on James Bay flats. We trust that Mr. Chalk will take no offence when none was really intended.

A WOMAN in New York recently died of acromegaly, which is doctor slang for the abnormal development of the extremities. The thrifty, economical young "man with the muck rake," who looks through advertisements for grammatical errors and furnishes the *Vancouver World* with a column of "guff" every week, is said to be suffering from this disease as touching the head.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Geo. W. Sims will write a new play for Charles Frohman.

Athens, Ga., is to have a new \$20,000 opera house in the near future.

Mabel Amber will not appear with Nat C. Goodwin's company next season.

Rosina Vokes' repertoire for next season will include a new play entitled, *A Bunch of Violets*.

Mark Smith will play a leading part in the *Rainmakers* soon to be produced at the Casino, New York City.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, author of *Little Lord Fauntleroy*, will have her new play completed by the first of January.

Forest Robinson, actor and divorced husband of Eugenia Blair, and Mabel Bert, who was for several years leading lady of the McKee Rankin company, were married in Minneapolis last week.

Sister Gertude, a nun in the Loretto convent at Dublin, has written a drama which she has entitled *Nemessus*. It is dedicated to the martyrs of the catacombs and it has been performed in Loretto Abbey.

CHAMPIONSHIP LACROSSE MATCH VANCOUVER vs. VICTORIA AT CALEDONIA PARK, ON Saturday, August 19th.

Also 100 yards foot race for a gold medal, between D. A. Smith, of Vancouver, and C. Blain, of Victoria.

Lacrosse ball throwing contest for a trophy presented by Pennock & Lowe; to start sharp at 2 1/2 o'clock.

Band of H. M. S. Royal Arthur will be in attendance.

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A new \$100,000 theatre is to be erected on the corner of Smith and Livingstone streets, Brooklyn, for Wechsley and McNulty.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Mr. A. Ellis will leave for the East next week.

Mrs. P. W. Watson, left Thursday evening on a visit to friends at Grand Prairie.

The engagement has been announced of a well-known curate of the Anglican church to a highly popular young lady of this city.

Prof. Pferdner, the talented leader of the late "C" Battery band, intends organizing a first-class civilian band in this city at an early date.

The Lawn Tennis tournament during the past week has been very successful. The attendance was fair and much interest was manifested in the game.

Mr. Geo. J. Burnett, the popular organist of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, has returned from his holiday trip, and has resumed his classes at 93½ Douglas street.

Victoria musical circles have received another addition in the person of Mr. W. Edgar Buck, basso-cantante, formerly of London, England, who has taken up his residence at 53 Vancouver street.

A number of camping parties have returned to town. Others are gradually breaking up as the weather is becoming colder, but there are quite a number who intend staying out for some time yet.

The Sergeants mess of the B. C. B. G. A. gave the Sergeants of "C" Battery a farewell dinner at the Victoria Thursday evening. There were about twenty-five guests and they had a thoroughly good time.

Miss Mary Davey, 22 Mason

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street, left on Tuesday morning last for a three months trip to the East. Before returning Miss Davey will visit the World's Fair, Toronto, Kingston, Thousand Islands, and other points of interest.

The officers of "C" Battery gave a very enjoyable garden party and luncheon Wednesday afternoon to their lady friends, prior to their departure for the East. The excellent band of the Battery contributed much toward the enjoyment of the company. The invited guests present numbered about thirty ladies and a few gentlemen.

Miss Miriam Frank, accompanied by Mrs. E. Frank, will leave next Tuesday on the Umattilla for Stanford University, California. They will spend a few weeks in 'Frisco visiting relatives and friends. Miss Miriam Frank, it will be remembered, carried off the Governor General's Silver medal at the last high school examination. Mrs. E. Frank will return on or about the 10th of September.

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USEFUL INFORMATION.

Directions for making bread with Ogilvie's flour.—To one quart of milk or water add two-thirds of a teacupful of yeast or one cake of compressed yeast, add flour to the thickness of batter, and let it rise over night; then add flour enough to knead softly twenty minutes, as it requires more kneading than softer ground flour or flour made from winter wheat. Let it rise in the pan, then make into small loaves, and let it rise again. Bake in a moderate oven.

We insist on proper temperature of the room; the dough must not get chilled.

Important.—This flour, being made from the best selected Manitoba Red Fyfe wheat, requires more water and more kneading than soft wheat flours. Water is plentiful and cheap, and for the extra time spent in kneading our flour you are more than paid.

First.—The improved quality of the bread.

Second.—The largely increased amount of bread obtained.

Third.—The longer time this bread will keep moist and palatable.

Remember this flour is milled for strength, which means money to you in the increased number of loaves of bread per bag you get.

Don't let your grocer or flour dealer foist upon you some other grade of flour by telling you it is just as good. Cheaper grades of flour are sold at a lower price, and he makes more money out of these cheap flours than out of Ogilvie's. Insist on getting Ogilvie's.

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It is generally recognized that the time has arrived when, if the beaver is not to be exterminated steps must be taken to prevent his further slaughter. He has, like the buffalo, been driven far away from the outposts of civilization and, as Mr. Horace Martin has pointed out in his recent work, unless he be protected will soon be no more. The beaver has been a most important factor in the history of this North American continent. Not only has he supplied food and clothing for the settlers, but his skin has served the purposes of currency. The latest view regarding him is that fur dealers complain of the increasing scarcity of skins, while in the absence of a protecting law, whole colonies are slaughtered, kittens and all.

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We also have a fine line of colored spectacles and eyeglasses suitable for use in the sun.

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The facilities for making shady walks with the many features of park and garden combined are most natural, giving visitors all the benefit of pleasure and exercise, in perfect privacy yet unconfined or limited.

Ample accommodation will be provided for recreative amusements such as lawn tennis courts, archery, lacrosse and cricket fields, and other kindred games.

A steam launch will be provided for the use of picnic and sporting parties to all points of interest and sport.

Another very important and desirable feature will be warm sheltered sea baths for invalids and those who from delicate health are unable to endure the exposure of bathing in the open air.

It may also be mentioned that on the property is a mineral spring, the water of which contains a large percentage of iron constituting a natural tonic especially beneficial to the system requiring toning or invigorating.

Warm Sea Water baths, Fresh and Salt Water Baths (hot and cold) will be found in the hotel.

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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."

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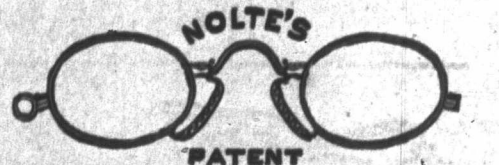
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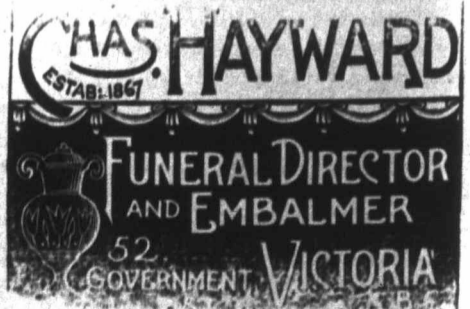
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